



# the kiwi

The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN  
Affiliated to: BRITISH PHILATELIC FEDERATION

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VOLUME XXX No. 6

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WHOLE 170

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1981,  
IN THE HAMPSTEAD ROOM, Y.W.C.A., GREAT RUSSELL STREET,  
LONDON, WC1B 3LR. IT IS

KIWI DAY

AND STARTS AT 10.30 A.M. WITH THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.  
THE AUCTION WILL COMMENCE AT 1.45 P.M.

## 30TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Notice is hereby given that the 30th Annual General Meeting of  
the New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be held at the  
Y.W.C.A., Great Russell Street, London, WC1B 3LR, in the Hampstead  
Room, on Saturday, 28th November, 1981, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

### AGENDA

1. Minutes of the 29th Annual General Meeting.
2. President's Report and Review of 1981.
3. Financial Report from the Hon. Treasurer.
4. Report from the Hon. Packet Secretary.
5. To elect
  - i) A President.
  - ii) Vice-Presidents.
  - iii) A Chairman.
  - iv) A Vice-Chairman.
  - v) An Honorary General Secretary.
  - vi) A Packet Secretary.
  - vii) An Honorary Treasurer.
  - viii) Other Officers of the Society.
6. To elect a Committee.
7. Any other business proper to the Annual General Meeting, of  
which due notice has been given in writing.

T.H.BROCK, HON. GENERAL SECRETARY.

## EDITORIAL.

With the sudden death of Warrenne Hasler Young, the Society has lost one of its most distinguished and long serving members. Such an event has severe repercussions on the smooth running of the Society's affairs. Nevertheless, life must go on, and elsewhere in this issue of 'The Kiwi', you will find notes detailing the new arrangements for the Annual Society Auction. It will be a fine memorial to the effort that Warrenne made on our behalf if this proves to be the most successful Annual Society Auction ever held. In spite of this very sad event, we look forward to seeing many members for 'Kiwi Day'.

ALLAN P. BERRY

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### MEMBERSHIP

#### NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

R.W.Ashby, 36, Lockley Crescent, Hatfield, Herts., AL10 OTN.

G.E.Chowles, 127, Stroud Green Road, Finsbury Park,

London, N4 3PX.

F.Jackson, 6, Victoria Court, 19, Beach Road,

Hayling Island, Hants.

#### DECEASED

D.J.E.R.Forty, 34, Kingston Road, Didsbury, Manchester.

C.W.Griffin, 12, Scottleton Street, Presteigne, Powys, Wales.

W.Hasler Young, 20, Gaudick Close, Meads,

Eastbourne, Sussex, BN20 7QF.

#### RESIGNED

J.B.Cordiner, 13, Franklyn Road, Tawa, Wellington, New Zealand.

P.Davey, Polgwynne, Feock, Truro, Cornwall.

R.Martin, Flat 1, 40-42, High Street, Bexley Village, Kent.

A.S.Tew, 'Bushy', Cressing, Braintree, Essex.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

P.H.J.Garnett, 32, Sunningdale Road, Worthing,

West Sussex, BN13 2NF.

(previously of Hove.)

Mrs. M.Poole, 11924 SW 27th Place, Portland, OK 97219, U.S.A.

(previously of CA 94518, U.S.A.)

B.Watters, 19, Ravensbourne Road, Bromley, Kent.

(previously of Seven Kings.)

J.E.Williams, P.O.Drawer I, Carrboro, N.C. 27510, U.S.A.

(previously of Ottawa, Canada.)

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### + WARRENNE HASLER YOUNG +

It was with a sense of shock and deep regret that the Officers of the Society learned of the sudden death in the early hours of Monday, 5th October, 1981, of our member, Warrenne Hasler Young. We know that our members will share with us the sorrow we all feel.

It was in the early days of the Society that Warrenne became a member and very soon was appointed to the Committee. He was always ready, able and willing to undertake any task and it became the habit when something needed attention to, "ask Warrenne". For many years he was our Packet Secretary, and dealt with the problems that arose in a manner that was typical of his approach to all

organisational matters.

In later years he has been our Auction Manager. In a quiet and unobtrusive way he worked for many weeks in preparation for this event and with the aid of his wife, Audrey, compiled the Catalogue. He acted as Auction Clerk at the sale and spent most of his time during the next two months dealing with the resulting work.

A floral tribute was sent on behalf of the Society who were represented at the funeral by the Editor, Allan P. Berry, and his wife, and by our Immediate Past President, Noel Turner, a friend of many years.

Those of us who were privileged to know him personally have lost a valued friend. The Society has lost a dedicated and willing worker and we mourn his passing.

To his widow, Audrey, and to the members of his family we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

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### ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

For this year's Annual Society Auction, your Editor, Allan P. Berry, will take over some of those duties previously undertaken by Warrenne Hasler Young.

All notes, letters, etc. that had been sent to Warrenne up to and including 9th October, 1981, have been recovered. Nevertheless, as a double check on these, we would be grateful if those members who had sent such lists to Warrenne would send duplicates to Allan P. Berry.

Similarly, those members unable to attend 'Kiwi Day', who have Lots listed for sale in the Catalogue, should send them to Allan P. Berry to arrive not later than the first post on Thursday, 26th November, 1981.

No further material can be accepted, apart from that offered for sale on behalf of the Society's funds.

Members unable to attend the Annual Society Auction may still bid by post. Again, such bids should also be sent to Allan P. Berry to arrive not later than the first post on Thursday, 26th November, 1981.

For the record, the address is:-

Allan P. Berry, 24, Irwin Road, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5PP

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### MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1981. HEALTH STAMPS

The meeting was declared open by our Chairman, Stanley Cross-Rudkin, who apologised for a late start due to a misunderstanding regarding the show frames. He welcomed our distinguished member from Auckland, Peter Oldham, and one new member attending a meeting for the first time, R.W.Ashby. He also welcomed a number of old friends who had not been present for some time.

Noel Turner, the leader for the afternoon, started with photocopies of material sent by T.D.Latto of Merseyside that included early Health First Day Covers dated the day before the official dates of issue and a double figured list of Health Camps that had or do exist, which is a good subject for research.

This was followed by a variety of First Day Covers shown by D.Northover, R.W.Ashby and a host of queries by F.R.Ribbens.

Michael Burberry followed with blocks of four of the 1931 Health Stamps with sheet numbers and some fine essays of the 1955 Medallion set. Rita Gilders presented a pair of Smiling Boys, the 2d. value with a plateable flaw, and told an amusing story of how she was talked into buying them for £4:10:0 in real money and how they led to her joining the Society.

Noel Turner then took the second half of the programme with a profusion of blocks of 4, 6 and 8 and First Day Covers of the 1929 and 1930 issues, followed by blocks of 4, 6, 8 and 15 of the Smiling Boys. He also showed the first and second Die Proofs and a block of four imperf. plate proof in black of this issue. He showed the difference in the two plates of the 1932 Hygeia, and a photocopy of a sheet of the 1933 Pathway to Health which he and a friend were offered but declined many years ago. The asking price was £90 - even experts slip up!

He passed through the years from 1934 to 1938 with stamps showing sheet and plate numbers and the 1939 issues with photos showing the build up of the stamps. He showed plate numbers of the 1943 issue, and essays of the famous triangulars with a photocopy of a cover with this issue imperf. between.

The 1947 issues were shown in blocks of four signed by the designer, the late James Berry, and his display ended with a host of early flight covers, and two distinct shades of the Doctor E.Gunn stamp, commemorating the founder of the first Health Camps of 1919.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to all the presenters by our Chairman, Stanley Cross-Rudkin.

A.E.H.

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#### PALMPEX '82.

Bulletin No. 3 for this Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in Palmerston North, New Zealand, from 15th to 23rd May, 1982, is dated July, 1981. This gives details of no less than eighteen special trophies to be awarded to various classes of exhibit, ranging from the Grand Award, presented by the New Zealand Post Office for the best competitive entry, to the Stirling and Co. Trophy for the best Revenue entry.

There is further information for prospective Exhibitors, including the important point that overseas entrants will not have duty or sales tax to pay to the New Zealand Customs Department. Arrangements have been made in New Zealand for the speedy passage of entries through Customs and into Security.

The organisers are hoping for a significant number of entries from overseas, particularly from members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain. Entry forms, copies of which may be obtained from the Editor of 'The Kiwi', acting in his capacity as the United Kingdom Liason Officer, must be submitted by 31st December, 1981.

Although you do not have to be a member of the Supporting Society to submit an entry, there are obvious advantages to becoming a member. Apart from the Palmex '82 Postage Imprint Label already mentioned in 'The Kiwi' (Volume XXX, page 41), other reasonably priced souvenirs are available. These include Tea Towels, Teaspoons, Lapel Badges and a Pad 'n' Pencil Set, each

bearing the Palmplex '82 logo. Forms for joining the Supporting Society are still available from the Editor, against a stamped, addressed envelope.

Let us not disappoint the organisers. After all, it would be a magnificent feat if members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain were to carry off a number of the special awards.

ALLAN P. BERRY

### BRITISH PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1981.

This year, the British Philatelic Exhibition was not supported by the many entries of New Zealand material to which the organisers have become accustomed. It is still pleasing, however, to record that J.A.W.Smith was awarded a Bronze-Silver Medal for his entry of the Second Pictorial Issue; and John D.Evans a Diploma for his 'fun' entry of New Zealand Harbours, Then and Now, in the Thematic Class.



For the first time, the New Zealand Post Office was represented at the British Philatelic Exhibition by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. The same range of material that one has come to expect was on offer, although it was not so attractively presented as in the past. Two cachets, each giving exactly the same impression, were available for use on request. The illustration shown was provided by courtesy of ROBIN DUCKERING, who was in charge of the stand. The error of dates on this cachet almost certainly arises from the difficulty experienced by the organisers of the British Philatelic Exhibition in finalising the dates in time for the cachet to be ordered by the New Zealand High Commission in London, who were at the relevant time still acting for the New Zealand Post Office.

### SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

#### CENTENARY OF PATEA



A special pictorial datestamp was used at Patea on Tuesday, 13th October, 1981, to mark the Centenary of Patea. Mail posted in a special posting box at the Patea Post Office was cancelled with the special datestamp.

#### 15TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY I.U.C.N.



A special pictorial datestamp was used at Christchurch on Tuesday, 13th October, 1981, to mark the 15th General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Mail posted in a special posting box at the Christchurch Town Hall, the venue of the Assembly, was cancelled with the special datestamp.

### COMMEMORATIVE COVER - 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF SCOTT BASE AND NEW ZEALAND ANTARCTIC RESEARCH PROGRAMME

The Antarctic Division of the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have written to advise that on

20th January, 1982, they will be celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the opening of Scott Base.

To commemorate this anniversary and the culmination of twenty-five years of scientific research by New Zealand scientists, they have produced a commemorative cover. Coincidentally, the New Zealand Post Office will be issuing six new Ross Dependency stamps on the same date but these will not be related to the anniversary.

The covers will be available in a limited issue of 2,500 only and will be available from the Postmaster, Scott Base, at a cost of NZ\$2.00 each including a full set of the new Ross Dependency stamps. Cancellations will take place at Scott Base Post Office on 20th January, 1982, and mailed from Antarctica on the first available flight north after that date.

Applications for the anniversary cover should be addressed to:-

The Postmaster, Scott Base, c/o C.P.O.,

Christchurch, New Zealand.

A money order to the value of NZ\$2.00 per cover should accompany applications and an addressed label should also be included.

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STANLEY GIBBONS LTD. AS AGENTS FOR THE NEW ZEALAND POST OFFICE  
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The appointment of Stanley Gibbons Ltd. as Agents for the New Zealand Post Office in the United Kingdom was announced in a Press Release dated July, 1981, which was published in 'The Kiwi', Volume XXX, page 77. Certain questions were raised in an Editorial Comment published on the same page. These questions were put to both Stanley Gibbons Ltd. and to the New Zealand Post Office. I am very grateful to ROBIN DUCKERING of Stanley Gibbons Ltd. and to A.M.MADIGAN of the New Zealand Post Office for the time and trouble they have taken to write in answer to these questions. As a result of these letters, the following points have been made.

There are a number of details about the Stanley Gibbons agency arrangement with the New Zealand Post Office which remain to be settled and, in some cases, definitive answers will only emerge with experience over a period of time.

Stanley Gibbons Ltd. will be responsible for New Zealand Post Office representation at philatelic exhibitions approved by the New Zealand Post Office. A separate stand will be taken from that occupied by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. itself.

The stand will be manned by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. personnel. The material sold will be supplied by the Agent, as supplied by the New Zealand Post Office, and will be sold at face value equivalent in sterling. The New Zealand Post Office will not be making up the special packs. The form in which ordinary sets of stamps are marketed at United Kingdom exhibitions will be a matter for Stanley Gibbons Ltd. to determine.

Cachets will continue to be provided if Stanley Gibbons Ltd. request them and provided the New Zealand Post Office receive sufficient advance notice (3 months) to have the artwork designed and the cachet manufactured.

Deposit account and standing order customers may still continue to make lodgments to their accounts through the New Zealand High Commission in London. New issue leaflets, philatelic bulletins and

other publicity material will continue to be distributed to mailing list customers from New Zealand. Stanley Gibbons Ltd. will have responsibility for servicing individual customers as well as the stamp trade but it should be clearly understood that both existing and new customers may elect to deal direct with the Philatelic Bureau in New Zealand rather than Stanley Gibbons Ltd. if they so choose - or put another way, while customers will certainly be informed of the Stanley Gibbons Ltd. agency and invited to transfer their business there will be no compulsion to do so.

The Stanley Gibbons Ltd. agency applies to the United Kingdom only at this stage. The question of a European agent is still being considered and it will not necessarily be Stanley Gibbons Ltd. It is unlikely that anything will happen quickly and in the meantime the New Zealand High Commission in London will continue to represent the New Zealand Post Office at any exhibitions on the Continent that the New Zealand Post Office wish to participate in.

### "MOSTLY STAMPS THAT NEVER WERE."

This book, by Peter Blackie, was reviewed on page 75 of Volume XXX of 'The Kiwi'. This review has prompted the following comment from A.M.MADIGAN of the New Zealand Post Office.

"It was pleasing to see an appreciation of the intricacies of stamp designing and the realisation that there is always a good reason for whatever we do in the stamp design field. I would, however, like to clarify one point. Your reviewer refers to 'the New Zealand Post Office policy which prohibits the publication of commissioned designs not used for stamp issues'. The New Zealand Post Office does not prohibit the publication of unsuccessful designs but the question of the timing and medium for such publication is a matter that requires careful consideration. It has for many years been the usual practice for the first publication of unsuccessful designs to be in one of the handbooks of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand which is released some time after the stamps have been issued. In the particular instance of Peter Blackie's book, the New Zealand Post Office was not prepared to depart from this long-standing practice and I do not believe that it would be in the best interests of the New Zealand Post Office, unsuccessful artists or philatelists for that matter, to permit the publication of and comment upon unsuccessful designs by the first person who asked for it. We did, however, co-operate fully with Peter Blackie and his publisher in assisting as far as possible with the material for the book without going the final step to approving publication of the designs."

### THE OCTAGONAL MARKINGS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Any student of New Zealand Postal History must have come across examples of these markings at some time. They usually take the form of Instructional Markings, e.g. UNKNOWN, UNCLAIMED, but others such as REGISTERED may be found cancelling stamps.

Many other New Zealand markings have been the subject of intense study, yet these seem to be sadly neglected. A field of research and recording for an interested member, perhaps?

POSTCARDS ISSUED BY THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF TOURIST AND HEALTH RESORTS, 1903 - 1914.

The New Zealand Government Department of Tourist and Health Resorts came into existence in 1900, first as a branch of the Railways Department, and, a year later, of the Industries and Commerce Department. In 1906 it was established by Act of Parliament as an independent government department.

Although, in 1900, New Zealand had been settled by Europeans for barely half a century, the tourist industry was already well developed. Travellers came from all over the world to view the wonders of New Zealand's scenery, and the more well-to-do amongst the New Zealanders themselves also travelled extensively.

One of the main tourist attractions in 1900 was the Rotorua or 'Hot Lakes' district in the centre of the North Island with its geysers, boiling mudpools, hot springs, and spa. Already by the 1890's there were several large hotels in the town to cater for the steadily growing tourist trade. For example, the Geyser Hotel at Whakarewarewa could accommodate nearly one hundred guests. From the 1890's Rotorua was accessible by train from the port of Auckland to the north - previously it had been necessary to travel down by coach. One world-famous scenic attraction in the Rotorua district - the Pink and White Terraces area - was an integral part of a trip to Rotorua until the terraces were destroyed during the catastrophic eruption of Mount Tarawera in 1886. Fortunately, however, they had been well photographed and painted before the eruption, so some record of them survives.

From Rotorua, the tourist who wanted to "do" the North Island could travel south by coach, past Lake Taupo and down as far as the small settlement of Pipiriki on the banks of the Wanganui River - a journey which involved several days of travelling. At Pipiriki, the tourist could board a paddlesteamer which twice a week ran down the river to the town of Wanganui. An alternative route south available from 1904 was to travel from Rotorua by coach to the township of Taumarunui on the upper reaches of the river, then take a shallow-draught boat downriver to overnight accommodation on a floating houseboat. From there, the journey continued the next day down to Pipiriki, where there was a large accommodation house, and a further night would be spent there. The next day the steamer could be taken down to Wanganui.

In the early part of this century, this trip down the Wanganui River, with its deep gorges and banks covered with virgin bush, was "de rigueur" for the tourist. Most New Zealanders today are surprised to discover this, as modern tourist brochures designed to attract the international tourist generally do not even mention the river. Today the tourist attractions which are promoted tend to be those that are more spectacular. Tourist traffic on the river reached its peak in the 1920's. Steamers ceased running on the river in 1939, after a road had been put through from Wanganui to Pipiriki.

From Wanganui, tourists in 1900 could travel south by train via Palmerston North to the capital, Wellington. There they could board one of the many coastal steamers travelling to the South Island. In 1900 there was a thriving coastal shipping service, for the country depended upon it.



The traveller coming by ship from the north would probably disembark in the South Island at the port of Lyttelton, near Christchurch. From Christchurch, the next destination might well be Mount Cook, the highest mountain in the spectacular Southern Alps which run down the centre of the South Island. Getting to Mount Cook in those days was no easy matter. From Christchurch the train could be taken south along the main trunk railway, and then inland to a branch terminus at the small town of Fairlie. From there a coach service ran to Mount Cook twice weekly during the summer months. The coach journey from Fairlie to The Hermitage, the government accommodation house at the foot of Mount Cook, involved two days of very bumpy travel, the route skirting the mountain lakes of Tekapo and Pukaki. In 1907, a motor service, one of the first in New Zealand, was started to The Hermitage, and this brought the coach service to an end.

The other great tourist attractions of the South Island were the southern lakes and the fiords. In the early 1900's, some of these were still completely inaccessible. However, three large lakes which it was possible to get to by coach, from Dunedin or Invercargill, were Wakatipu, Te Anau, and Manawapouri, now called Manapouri, all of which were surrounded by high mountains. Queenstown, on the shores of Lake Wakatipu, was in 1900 a small but important tourist and commercial centre, after having started life as a hectic goldmining town in the 1860's. Trips up or down the lake from Queenstown could be taken on the paddle-steamer 'Mountaineer' and, from 1912, on the much larger steamer 'Earnslaw', still preserved as a tourist attraction today.

Further south were Lakes Te Anau and Manawapouri, separated from each other by a narrow strip of land. In 1900 the town of Te Anau was a tiny settlement, but it was from there that tourists in summer embarked on the steamer 'Tawera' for the head of the lake and Glade House. This was the starting point of the famous Milford Track walk, which wound for 33 miles through valleys and over passes to Milford Sound on the west coast. The track had been opened in the late 1880's and traversing it required some stamina. At Milford Sound, tourists could stay at 'Sutherland's Accommodation House', from where they could view the awe-inspiring sight of mountains rising sheer out of this glacier-cut arm of the sea. The 12-roomed guesthouse was run by the only permanent inhabitants of the Sound, a Scotsman named Donald Sutherland, who had arrived there in 1878, and his wife Elizabeth. Incidentally, a post office had opened at Milford Sound in 1887 with Donald Sutherland as postmaster, and he operated it continuously until his death in 1919, whereupon it was closed. An alternative and much less strenuous method of getting to Milford Sound was by passenger steamers which ran an intermittent tourist service in summer around the south coast of the South Island from Port Chalmers, near Dunedin, and Bluff, near Invercargill. In 1885 the 8-day return trip by this route from Port Chalmers cost £12 all in.

The last destination which the tourist might contemplate would be Stewart Island, New Zealand's third island. The island supported a small population, but was still almost totally unspoiled. Tourists could travel there on one of the small steamers which ran a regular commercial delivery service from Bluff.

This, then, was the state of the tourist industry when the New Zealand Government Department of Tourist and Health Resorts was founded in 1900. As one of its initial publicity schemes, the new department issued, around 1903, a colourful series of pictorial postcards depicting many of the country's major tourist attractions described above.

The original series of cards, Series 1, consisted of ten different views, and each view exists with the reverse or address side in two different versions, Types A and B below. The views were printed by the process of multicolour chromolithography. This was an expensive method of printing, and perhaps the comparative scarcity of the cards today is accounted for by the fact that they were expensive to buy compared with other commercially produced view cards then available. The cards were printed in New Zealand by A.D. Willis, a Wanganui printer. They were finely produced and of a quality unequalled by other wholly New Zealand produced picture postcards of the period.

The view sides of the cards all bear the following inscriptions: "Benoni White, del." - the artist - and "A.D. Willis, Lithographer, Wanganui, N.Z.".

Type A backs are lithographed in red on a white background, and bear the design inscriptions: "G.N. Sturtevant, del." and "W.R. Bock Sc." - the engraver. The design is of the royal coat of arms within a Maori carving at the top and a scene with three Maori canoes at the bottom.

Type B backs are lithographed in red on a pink background, and bear the design inscriptions: "W.R. Bock Sc." and "A.D. Willis, Imp" - the printer. An additional inscription "MT EARNSLAW head of Lake Wakatipu" describes the scene incorporated in the lower part of the design, below the royal coat of arms and a Maori carving different from that in Type A.

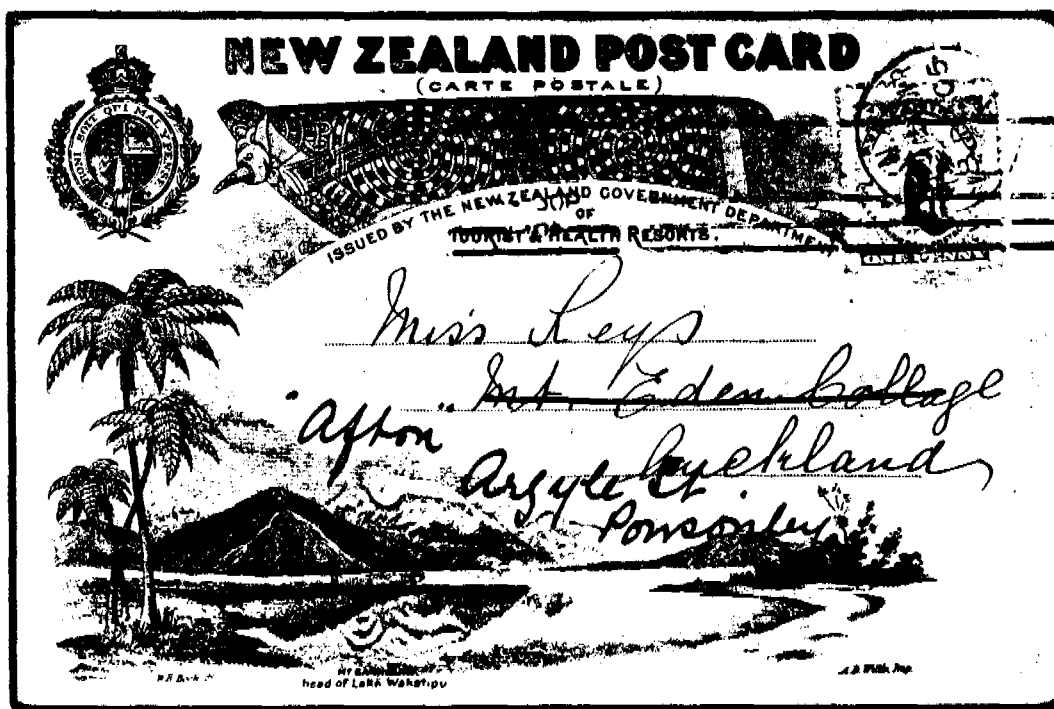
It appears that both versions of the back were on sale simultaneously. Type A backs are known used between January, 1903, and November, 1910, while Type B backs are known used between February, 1904, and June, 1906. Most examples found today have not been sent through the post - perhaps an indication that the original purchasers viewed them as miniature works of art. However, judging from the dates of the postmarked copies known, it seems that this series was on general sale in New Zealand only between 1903 and about 1906. Most used cards known are postmarked in 1903 or 1904. Examples are also known postmarked in Hastings, England, in January, 1904; Adelaide, Australia, in May, 1904; and Jenolan Caves, Australia, in August, 1905. So it is possible that the cards may have been on sale in both England and Australia also - perhaps distributed through the New Zealand Government offices there. On the other hand, it may be that the use of the cards overseas was the result of New Zealanders sending mint examples to friends abroad, who then mailed them.

It is interesting to note that the engraver of the design on both Types A and B backs was W.R. Bock, who also engraved several New Zealand stamp issues between the 1880's and the 1910's, including the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition set.

The titles of the views in Series 1, which are horizontal format unless otherwise stated, are



Series 1 - Type A back



Series 1 - Type B back

1. Auckland Harbour, New Zealand.
2. Geyser, Whākarewarewa, New Zealand. Vertical design.
3. Lake Manawapouri, New Zealand.
4. Lake Rotorua, New Zealand.
5. Lake Taupo, New Zealand.
6. Maori Kainga, New Zealand.
7. Queenstown, New Zealand.
8. Stewart Island, New Zealand - Moonlight scene.
9. Stewart Island, New Zealand - View of falls.
10. Wanganui River, New Zealand.

A further series of ten cards, Series 2, was issued later, probably in 1907. This second series was printed in Germany, as were most New Zealand picture postcards of the period. Series 2 cards differ from the original series in that, while the view side is again printed in colour, the scenes are based on photographs, not drawings. While the new series probably proved much cheaper to produce, it is visually less effective. The reverse or address side exists in only one version and is printed in red on buff. The top part of the design is the same as Type B of the original series, but the lower part, that is, the scene, has been removed, and a vertical line drawn down the centre of the card. This allowed for a short message to be written as well as the address.



Series 2 - Back.

Examples of Series 2 are known used between 23rd December, 1907, and 31st December, 1915. The demise of these cards probably coincided with the start of World War One, when trade with Germany became prohibited. This series is sometimes met with various forms of greeting printed on the view side, but these may have been added unofficially.

The titles of the views in Series 2, which are horizontal format unless otherwise stated, are

1. Auckland City, New Zealand.
2. Christchurch City, New Zealand.
3. Dunedin City, New Zealand.
4. Lake Ada, Milford Sound, New Zealand.
5. Lake Wakatipu, New Zealand.
6. Milford Sound, New Zealand.
7. Mount Cook, Southern Alps, New Zealand.
8. Queenstown, Lake Wakatipu, New Zealand.
9. Wairoa Geyser, Whakarewarewa, New Zealand. Vertical design.
10. Wellington City, New Zealand.

One further type of card needs to be mentioned. It exists, so far as is known, in only one design. The printing is entirely in deep blue on card of a pale blue colour. The back is exactly as Type B of Series 1, but bears no engraver's or printer's imprint. The view is of a painting in horizontal format entitled "Lake Kanieri, New Zealand". A used example has been seen postmarked at Hokitika, New Zealand, in 1907.

These New Zealand Tourist Department postcards have so far been listed in no catalogue of official postcard issues which I know of. In view of their semi-official nature and public sale, perhaps they deserve a place.

I would be most interested to hear from collectors who can supply details of postmarked examples of these cards, especially if used outside New Zealand, or of any details about them not mentioned in this article.

ALAN JACKSON

Editor's Note. Alan Jackson originally wrote about these postcards in 'The Mail Coach', Volume 12, page 121, March, 1976. The above article is greatly enlarged by much new information, and was prompted by the Meeting Report in 'The Kiwi', Volume XXX, page 38. If any member has any additional information, please send it to the Editor, who will pass it on to Alan Jackson.

#### NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS STAMPS, 1981

What do a 16th century painter, a 19th century church and a native New Zealand shrub have in common? They all feature on this year's issue of New Zealand Christmas stamps, released on 7th October, 1981.

The 1981 Christmas stamps continue the themes started three years ago, with an old master painting (14 cent stamp), an historic church (30 cent stamp), and a scene which captures the flavour of a southern hemisphere Christmas (40 cent stamp).

This year the painting is "Madonna Suckling the Child" by Marco d'Oggiono. D'Oggiono, born in 1470 in a town near Milan, became a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci and was an excellent imitator of his teacher's style. His paintings are regarded as more formal and have a certain stiffness about them compared to da Vinci's, although one of his most interesting works is a copy of da Vinci's "Last Supper", which reproduces much of the splendour and vitality of the original.

Because of his emphasis on technique rather than inventiveness,

d'Oggiono is often thought of as a painter's painter. However in recent years he has been increasingly recognised as "lesser master" in his own right.

The tempera "Madonna Suckling the Child" is probably the most important painting of its time held in New Zealand. It is part of the Mackelvie Collection at the Auckland City Art Gallery and is one of the Gallery's most popular paintings.

The 30 cent stamp features St. John's Church in Wakefield. On 11th October, 1846, almost exactly 135 years before the issue of these stamps, the Reverend Reay of Nelson rode out to Wakefield to hold the first service in the church.

St. John's was small but solidly built, with strong totara buttresses supporting a rather ornamental structure. It was erected to serve the pioneers of Wakefield, a settlement 25 Km. from Nelson named after Captain Arthur Wakefield who was killed in the Wairau massacre of 1843.

The church, in its hillside location, was a focal point for the community, although the flour and sawmills run by Edward Baigent must have been just as prominent in the small settlement. These mills, operated by water race and wheel, were the beginnings of today's large timber firm of H. Baigent and Sons, based in Nelson.

A homely feature of the church is the pawprints of a cat on the roofboards of the chancel, said to have been made one wet day in 1846 when the animal ran over the timber as it lay ready for use.

Since those early pioneering days St. John's Church has been extended and renovated several times, but it has the distinction of being the only Anglican church from Reverend Reay's time which is still standing - and indeed in use - today.

The lovely blooms of the Golden Tainui (Pomaderris kumeraho) are illustrated on the 40 cent stamp. This shrub is a native of the warm north of the North Island, although it is now cultivated in areas much further south - in fact, as far south as Stewart Island.

The appearance of its creamy-yellow clusters of flowers heralds the beginning of the spring and summertime explosion of colour in the gardens and countryside of New Zealand, and brings to mind the feelings of joy and new life associated with Christmas.

The Golden Tainui, also known as the Kumarahou, was prized by the Maoris and early European settlers for its curative powers. An infusion of its leaves and young shoots was said to be excellent as a treatment of chest and digestive troubles, and in the early days it was known as "gum diggers' soap".

All three stamps have a common style of border, a church window-type frame, which integrates them into a Christmas set. They were designed by Margaret Chapman of Christchurch and printed by Courvoisier S.A. of Switzerland.

#### A New Zealand Post Office Feature Article.

#### FINDINGS FROM FILES.

#### 1d. KING GEORGE LETTERCARD

Once again, the story of the preparation of the die used for making electros for use in the printing of lettercards can be told from the files at present in the custody of the National Postal

Museum.

The story starts with extracts from a memorandum from the Prime Minister's Office, Wellington, to the High Commissioner for New Zealand, signed by W. Nosworthy, for the Prime Minister. It is dated 1st July, 1925, and the relevant extracts read:-

Another die of the same design (as the new 1d. King George Stamp) is required for making electros for use in the printing of Lettercards and this should be of an open design similar to the ½d. Postcard at present in use.

I am forwarding under separate cover the collar to fit the new Lettercard 1d. die which should be returned together with the design.

A copy of this memorandum was sent by the High Commissioner to the Controller, Post Office Stores Department, Stamp Section, Somerset House, London, on 16th September, 1925.

On 20th November, 1925, the Controller wrote to the High Commissioner asking for "...a few specimens of the ½d. Postcard at present in use."

The High Commissioner replied on 26th November, 1925:-

It is regretted that it has not been found possible to obtain any specimens of the ½d. New Zealand post card at present in use, and a cablegram has been sent to the Dominion asking that a few of these be forwarded immediately.

On 13th January, 1926, the High Commissioner advised the Controller that "...he has now received some specimens of ½d. post card at present in use in the Dominion, and five of these are enclosed herewith."

The High Commissioner again wrote to the Controller on 26th February, 1926, as follows:-

...return herewith the alternative designs for die for making electros, for use in the printing of Letter Cards....

Please note, it has been decided to approve the design "B", and the High Commissioner will be glad if you will proceed accordingly.

A further letter from the High Commissioner dated 23rd April, 1926, reads:-

In regard to the Die for Letter Cards, design for which was approved in my letter of the 26th February last. It is learned from your Department, by telephone, to-day, that this has not been ordered from Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and that you are considering quotations from other makers.

The High Commissioner will be glad to learn the position, and to know when this matter is likely to be completed, as he is most anxious to expedite despatch of this die....

From the tender form issued, the specification reads:-

1 Die 1d. denomination, suitable for making electros for use in the printing of letter cards for the New Zealand Government.

To be of the same general design as the 1d. King George Stamp a proof of which is enclosed but of a more simplified and open character similar to the ½d. postcard at present in use a specimen

of which is also enclosed. The die to fit a collar which will be provided by the Department.

A sketch shewing the modifications proposed to be made in the design for the 1d. stamp to be submitted with tender.

Any photographs negatives or other reproductions of the original or the modified design to become the property of the Postmaster General and to be delivered to the Controller. The proof and the postcard to be returned with the tender.

Waterlow & Sons Ltd. were invited to tender on 27th January, 1926. Clearly, this specification caused some problems. Geo. U. Rose of Waterlow & Sons Ltd. wrote to the Controller on 9th February, 1926.

I am sending herewith three rough sketches for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. post-card die. You will note that I have not followed the instructions as to the design being similar to the 1d. King George stamp now in hand. There is so much fine detail that it would be most unsuitable for printing on soft post card stock, and if used, the lines would all run together, the result being most disappointing.

I am, therefore, offering something that I believe will be suitable for good printing. May I suggest that you approve one of these roughs before I proceed with the finished drawing.

Waterlow & Sons Ltd. wrote again on 12th February, 1926:-

...we beg to enclose...three rough designs which we understand will be sent out to New Zealand for selection by the Authorities.

A finished sketch together with our quotation will be submitted after receiving the approved design.

On 12th April, 1926, Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd. were invited to tender. This firm wrote to the Controller on 16th April, 1926:-

Before making a sketch we should be glad to have your instructions on the following points.

As we understand the stamp is to be used for letter cards the question is raised, if the word "Revenue" should appear, if not, the design will have to be materially altered, to allow for the word "Postage" to appear at the bottom. The King's head with cockade would have to be lowered, and thus entirely alter the appearance of the stamp.

Another plan would be to put the word "Postage" at the bottom of the stamp, and omit any wording at the top, thus leaving the King's head in its present position.

This letter was answered on 17th April, 1926, as follows:-

- (1) The word "Revenue" should not appear on the die.
- (2) The word "Postage" should appear in small letters at the bottom of the stamp immediately above the words "New Zealand", about  $\frac{1}{20}$  of an inch being taken for the purpose from the space occupied by the King's uniform. It is not thought that it will be necessary to lower the King's head.

Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd.'s finished sketch was submitted on 26th April, 1926.

On 27th April, 1926, final tenders for the die received from Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd., Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.



Ltd., and Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd. were submitted to the High Commissioner, with a recommendation that Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd.'s tender of £45 be accepted. This recommendation was accepted by the High Commissioner on the same day, saying:-

...will be glad if you will ask Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd. to expedite completion as much as possible.

The contract for the die is dated 28th April, 1926.

Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd. wrote to the Controller on 3rd June, 1926, as follows:-

We have pleasure in enclosing herewith final proof from the finished die, together with original sketch, which we trust you will approve. As we are informed by the High Commissioner for New Zealand that the die etc. are urgently required, we are proceeding with the necessary work, and should you require any alteration in the engraving we should be much obliged if you could let us know to-day, as otherwise it will be very difficult to carry out your instructions.

This proof was submitted to the High Commissioner, who replied on 4th June, 1926.

...I am to state that the design received from New Zealand, together with those submitted by Perkins and Bacon, were referred to an Officer of the British Army for criticism and recommendation, and for your information I have to advise as follows:

It is desired that the plumes on the helmet should resemble the specimen shown on the design from New Zealand, that submitted by Perkins Bacon being a very poor reproduction. As regards the epaulettes, I am advised that the specimen produced does not in any way resemble the original, certain essential details having been omitted. It is desired, therefore, that the marks indicating the rank under the Crown, be incorporated in the design, and that the white mark on the chin should be modified considerably.

I enclose a rough sketch of the epaulette, and it is suggested that the matter be discussed at your earliest convenience.

Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd. wrote to the Controller on 14th June, 1926, saying

...we now have pleasure to enclose ammended proof of the engraved die..., altered in the manner requested by you.

It is not possible to alter the engraved work to any extent now, and we wait your final instructions before completing the work.

In July, 1926, the Controller wrote to the High Commissioner:-

A further proof of the...die is enclosed together with the last proof for comparison and a copy of a letter received from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd. In view of the last paragraph of the letter perhaps this Department can be informed this afternoon whether the further proof is approved.

The High Commissioner replied on 7th July, 1926, saying:-

...Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Company's third proof...is approved, and he will be glad if you will instruct the Contractors accordingly.

The second and third proofs, enclosed with your letter, are returned herewith.

On 13th July, 1926, the die and final proof were approved by the Controller, and returned to Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd. to be packed for shipment.

Postscript.

In the file, there is an empty envelope bearing the legend

Proof of King George 1d. Stamp to be taken as specimen for the general design for the 1d. New Zealand Letter Card Die. Also New Zealand ½d. Post Card.

The next sheet of paper carries first a memo:-

These papers were examined and "pruned" in January, 1942, in connection with the National Campaign for Waste Paper. The enclosed envelope was found to contain a mounted black proof of the 1d. stamp with a New Zealand stamped postcard. The proof was undated.

There follows a letter dated 6th January, 1942, addressed to a Mr. Pratt at the New Zealand High Commission. It reads:-

Here is another valuable proof I have discovered in examining old files of papers relating to New Zealand stamps. It was contained in an envelope...attached to correspondence relating to an order for the 1d. die placed with Perkins, Bacon & Co. in April, 1926.

There is nothing to show who supplied the proof or when and it is not the only proof referred to in the papers.

I should be glad to have your acknowledgement of receipt on the attached form.

The receipt is the next document on the file. It is dated 6th January, 1942, and is filled in by one W.P.Mason, who appears to be the author of the above letter. W.E.Pratt's signature, on behalf of the New Zealand Government, is dated 4th February, 1942.

I am very grateful to the National Postal Museum for allowing access to these files, and for permission to publish extracts from them.

ALLAN P. BERRY

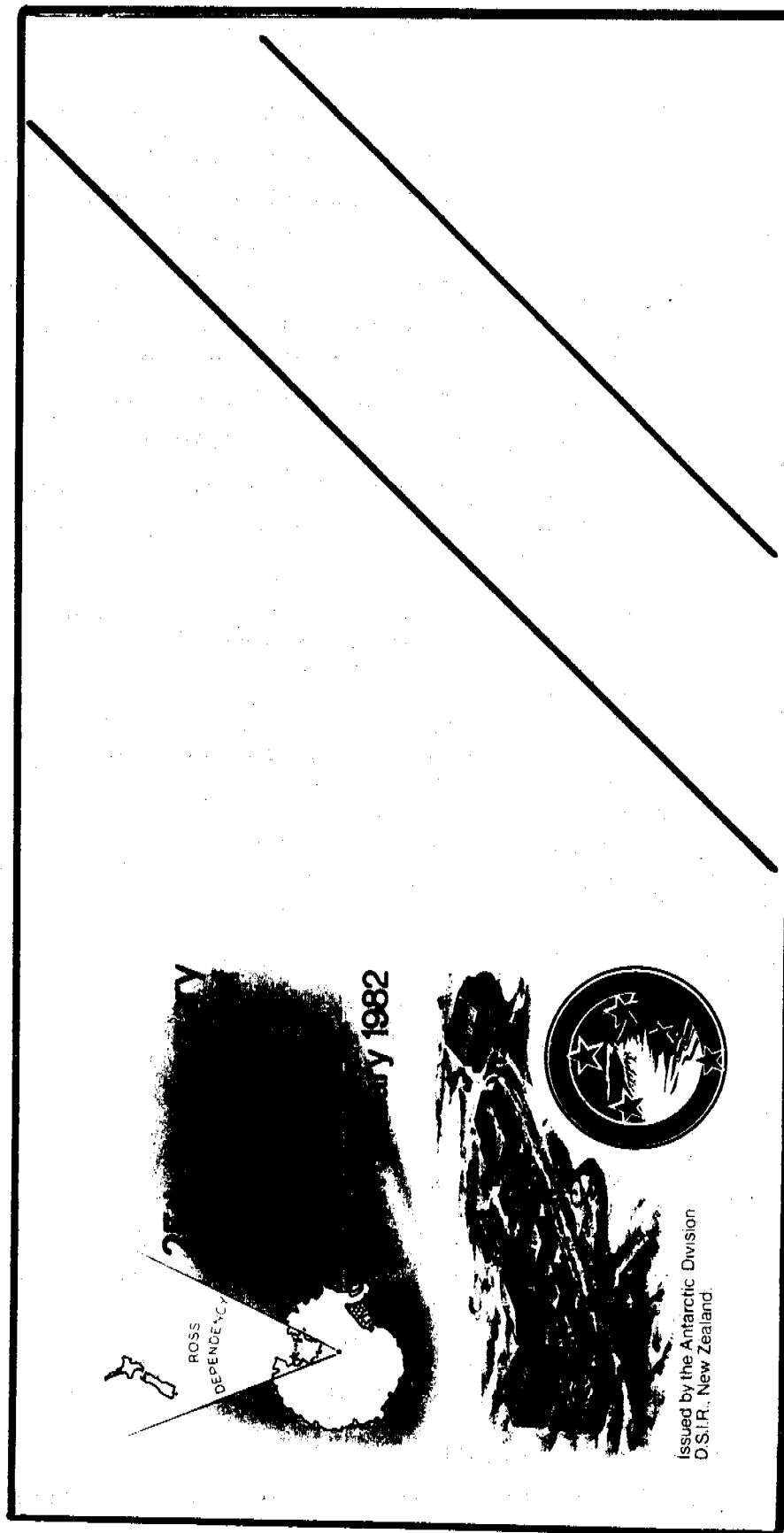
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#### SOME ITEMS OF NEW ZEALAND POSTAL STATIONERY.

Following the publication of the article with this title in 'The Kiwi', Volume XXX, page 81, our member DEREK TONKINSON has written as follows:-

"I agree with JOHN WATTS regarding the incomplete listings of the earlier Registered Envelopes of New Zealand. I agree that it is possible to locate items additional to those listed. I have, for example, a Size K King George V Registered Envelope similar in every respect to the illustration of Item 4 on page 84, but with the number S.L.U.121(4708) on the back. This was used at Wellington, by the Secretary, G.P.O., on 12th April, 1923.

"No doubt other items await recognition."



# LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO VOLUME XXX

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## INDEX TO VOLUME XXX.

'A in Bars' Obliterator - Very Late Use	91
Agent for the New Zealand Post Office in the United Kingdom	77, 98
Annual Competition	8
Annual General Meeting - 29th - Report	2
- 30th - Notification	93
Annual Society Auction	4, 78, 95
Appeal for Unwanted Stamps	58
Auction Realisations	4
Australian Postage Due	37, 41
A.N.Z. Antarctic Expedition, 1930-31 - A Unique Item	67
BCM/Air Field - An Interesting Marking	22
Captain Cook Study Unit	8
Christmas Stamps, 1981	105
Commemorative Stamps	
Family Life Issue, 1981	53
Damaged by Sea Water	55, 59, 79
Department of Health and Tourist Resorts Postcards, 1903-14	100
Editorial	2, 20, 38, 56, 74, 94
Findings From Files	
Stamps - New Zealand Method of Production	28
Two and Three Shilling Postage Stamp Issue, 1926	48
Recess Plate for 4d. King George V Stamp	63
Penny King George V Stamp	86
King George V Penny Lettercard	106
Gibbons Expand 'New Issue' Business with New Zealand Agency	77

'Gothic' Plate Proofs	46
Health Stamps	
25th or 26th October, 1934	43
Hokianga Obliterator No. 3	58
Huia Birds and the 3d. Pictorial, 1898 - 1908	73, 89
Kiwi Day - Saturday, 29th November, 1980	2
- Saturday, 28th November, 1981	93
Late Use of Queen Elizabeth II Official Stamps	34
Manuscript Cancellations	
Amberley	71
Arnold	32
Hurleyville	71
Manunui	71
Normanby	71
Ohinetahi	32
Patangata	71
Petane	71
Pourerere	71
Ridgeland	71
Saltwater Creek	72
Tadmor	70
Waimate North	72
Waimea West	32
Weedons	70
Maori Portraits Definitive Issue	12
Meeting Reports	
Saturday, 29th November, 1980 - A.G.M. and Kiwi Day	2
Saturday, 31st January, 1981 - Cinderellas	20
Saturday, 28th March, 1981 - Annual Competition	38
Saturday, 30th May, 1981 - Birds on New Zealand Stamps	57
Saturday, 25th July, 1981 - Postcards	75
Saturday, 26th September, 1981 - Health Stamps	95
Member's Musings	68
Membership	2, 20, 38, 56, 74, 94
Mostly Stamps That Never Were	75, 99
Notornis	42
Obituaries	
Stuart Ivan Larsen	56
R.D. Williamson	74
Warrenne Hasler Young	94
Octagonal Markings of New Zealand	99
Penny Universals	
Local Plates	10
Envelope with Australian Postage Due	37, 41
Post Office First Day Covers	19, 32, 80
Postal Stationery	81, 110
Press Release	
Gibbons Expand 'New Issue' Business with New Zealand Agency	77
Problem of Identification Solved?	26
Province of Auckland Datestamps	60
'Recovered by Allied Forces'	22

## Reviews

Guide to National Stamp Exhibitions	39
Mostly Stamps That Never Were	75
New Zealand Squared Circle Cancellations	6
Our Daily Mail	6
The Mails of North Canterbury	21
Zeapex '80 Souvenir Exhibition Catalogue	5
Road Safety Cinderellas	1
Saddleback	10
Scott Base - 25th Anniversary Commemorative Cover	97, 111
Seventh Health Camp	35
Special Datestamps	7, 22, 40, 57, 76, 97
Stamp Exhibitions	
British Philatelic Exhibition, 1981	97
Milcopex 1981	76
Palmpex '82	22, 41, 96
Stampex 1981	39
Stamp Programme, 1981	18, 40
Sterling Pictorial Definitives, 1960	9
Takahe	42
Tieke	10
Trans-Tasman Air Mail Stamp	72
Very Late Use of 'A in Bars' Obliterator	91
Via Sydney - Singapore / - England	26, 55, 59, 79
Waterlow Study Circle	79
West Coast Cancellations with Gold Fields Origins	16, 23, 44