



# The Kiwi



The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN.

Affiliated to: BRITISH PHILATELIC FEDERATION

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WHOLE 200

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1986,  
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,  
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 11.00 A.M.

IT IS KIWI DAY

AND STARTS AT 11.00 A.M. WITH THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.  
THE AUCTION WILL COMMENCE AT 1.45 P.M.

## 35TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITIAN

Notice is hereby given that the 35th Annual General Meeting of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be held at the Y.W.C.A. Central Club, 16 - 22, Great Russell Street, London, WC1B 3LR, on Saturday, 29th November, 1986, commencing at 11.00 a.m.

### AGENDA

1. Minutes of the 34th Annual General Meeting.
2. President's Report and Review of 1986.
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.

MARGARET COLE,  
HON. GENERAL SECRETARY.

## EDITORIAL.

This is the 200th issue of our journal, 'The Kiwi'. It remains the one activity of the Society which links us all together. One senior member has pointed out the important role played by 'The Kiwi' in binding together several eminent Chalon collectors with those whose ambitions are much more modest.

All have contributed, and continue to contribute, to the Society, being willing to support or give displays. Through the Society, many friendships have been formed, based on a mutual interest in the philately and postal history of New Zealand. Long may it continue.

ALLAN P. BERRY

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### MEMBERSHIP

#### NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

S.J.Copeland, 29, Ashbourne Road, Hazel Grove,  
Stockport, Cheshire, SK7 6DX.  
R.A.Flamank, 166, Boldmere Road, Sutton Coldfield,  
West Midlands, B73 5UD.  
A.Gardiner, 34, Hulse Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire.  
D.MacGill, 17, Sunnyside Drive, Clarkston, Glasgow, G76 7PX.  
Dr. R.S.Milner, 41, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 1UA.  
J.Stimson, Flat 1, 35, Richborough Road,  
Cricklewood, London, NW2 3LX.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

W.T.E.Berwick, 60, The Street, Capel St. Mary,  
Ipswich, Suffolk, IP9 2EF.  
(previously of Gillingham, Kent.)  
J.F.Giltrow-Tyler, 2, Cromwell's Hide, Stapleton,  
Bristol, BS16 1TA.  
(previously of 36, Bellevue Road, Kingswood, Bristol.)  
K.Maltby, Keymer, Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 8BN.  
(previously of Four Marks, Nr. Alton, Hants.)  
Marcel Stanley, P.O.Box 219, Waikanae, New Zealand.  
(previously of Wellington, New Zealand.)

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MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1986.

#### FULL FACE QUEENS - ROYCE BOWEN

Royce Bowen showing the classic Chalon Heads brought out the backwoodsmen, many older members increasing the attendance to thirty-six members present. John Smith, our Chairman, first introduced three members attending a meeting for the first time. These were Alan Gardiner from Salisbury, Jim Brinklow from Aveley and John Stimson from Cricklewood. Apologies for absence were received from Bernard Atkinson, Alf Swan and Ann Carter. The meeting was then handed over to Royce Bowen to show his collection of Chalon Heads, which had won a Gold Medal and the Stanley Gibbons Classic Award at a National Exhibition in Johannesburg.

The first part of the display opened with a coloured reproduction of the Chalon Portrait, and was followed by die and plate proofs by Perkins, Bacon & Co. The London Printings of 1855 followed, with fine quality examples of the 1d., 2d. and 1/- values, including a used strip of four of the 1d. value. There

were two covers showing use of these first issues. The Richardson Prints on blued paper followed, with strips of three and six of the 2d. value, and a 1/- bisect on cover. Richardson Printings on white paper, both horizontal and vertical mesh, were present, with a full range of shades in each value, and some examples of the experimental separations. The Davies Prints imperforated followed, with practically all the listed shades in each value, and some experimental Pin and Y Roulettes, and Roulettes 7, 9, 10 and 18, and Serrates 13 and 16. Examples were shown on cover, including three from the Laver Maori War correspondence. The Dunedin Perf. 13 and the provisional pelure paper concluded with the change to the NZ watermark.

The second part of the display concentrated mainly on the Perf. 12½ issues, with a full range of shades in all values with many mint and used multiples. The change of colours of 1871 were shown many represented on cover, including again a Laver cover, and a Colenso cover. The No Watermark issues of the 1d., 2d., 3d. and 4d. values were shown, as well as the provisional papers.

The third section was devoted to further examples of postal history. Examples from Goldfields Post Offices, further covers from the Maori Wars period, and proving covers for various of the obliterations were shown. John Evans was then introduced, and paid tribute to the help he had had from Royce Bowen in his researches on the Province of Auckland cancellations. He showed the full range of Maori Wars cancellations, including Headquarters, Queen's Redoubt, and the Province of Auckland datestamps with numbers from 1 to 7, and 0, the latter now thought to be from Shortlands.

Ian Fogg gave the vote of thanks to Royce Bowen, both for his visit from South Africa, and the opportunity afforded to us all to see such outstanding material in such fine condition. The meeting closed at 4.50 p.m.

E.W.L.

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#### PRESENTATION TO MRS. GRACE GORDON KAYE

JOHN SMITH, CHAIRMAN.

Mention was made in 'The Kiwi', Volume 35, page 5, January, 1986, of the tremendous work done over many years by Mrs. Grace Gordon Kaye and Peter Marks in connection with the despatch of this journal. It was then reported that a statuette of a kiwi had been presented to Peter Marks after the Annual General Meeting, and that a similar presentation would be made to Mrs. Gordon Kaye as soon as possible.

As is so often the way, this took rather longer to arrange than we had hoped, but I am happy to say that a small luncheon party was held at Ferndown on 3rd August, 1986, when the President, Stanley Cross-Rudkin, presented the statuette. Those of you who were unable to attend the Annual General Meeting may like to know that the kiwis are of polished wood and were obtained from New Zealand with much appreciated assistance from Noel Turner and John Watts.

In again expressing our thanks to both Mrs. Grace Gordon Kaye and Peter Marks for all their efforts may I express the hope that the kiwis will bring them much pleasure in the years to come, of which we hope there will be many.

One of the problems that your Editor faces, along with all others who do a similar job, is the meeting of deadlines. This means that the Meeting Reports published cannot be checked by the member who gave the display that is the subject of the report. Unfortunately, the report published on page 83 of the last issue of 'The Kiwi', being admittedly on a complex subject, suffered particularly from errors, for which I apologise. Below is a draft that has been submitted by Tom Latto, which must be correct!

The first half concentrated on the historic origins of the Health Camps, with copies of correspondence from Dr. Elizabeth Gunn regarding the camp at Turakina which was inaugurated in 1919. Details of the first permanent camp at Raukawa, Otaki, were given; this being built with funds from 1929/1930 Christmas Seals and with a donation of money by Sir Apirana Ngata to cover a third of the labour cost, which was conditional on the use of unemployed Maoris for site preparation. Also on show was a £1-00 bond of 1933, with a reminder to pay, and a sheet of publicity labels for the Waikato Camp, printed in blue. This was followed by covers associated with Dunedin, 1936 - 1939; a cover for the Kurow Camp, postmarked 1 OC 37 at Oamaru, although the camp was apparently not opened until 1938, Hastings in 1938 and Campbell's Bay in 1941. The display included reference to the Nelson Camp and the association of the Sunlight League was demonstrated by a 1938 cover from Christchurch. The opening of camps at Gisborne, Otaki and Roxburgh in 1941 was traced on covers, as was their subsequent history. A series of illustrated souvenir covers from Glenelg Camp was shown from 1946 - 1951, with the exception of 1948 which, it was suggested, may not exist. Covers for the Pakuranga Camp opening in 1955 were presented. This section of the display concluded with covers for the Princess of Wales Camp at Rotorua, opened in 1983, and a summary of the 33 permanent and temporary Health Camps that Tom has so far traced, with their dates and locations shown on a map.

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#### DISPLAYS TO LOCAL SOCIETIES.

R.Henderson will be giving a display to the Greenford and District Philatelic Society on Wednesday, 29th October, 1986. This Society meets at the Greenford Community Centre, Oldfield Lane, Greenford, starting at 8.00 p.m.

Allan P. Berry will be giving a display to the Luton and District Philatelic Society on Friday, 5th December, 1986. This Society meets at the Lea Valley Water Company Sports and Social Club, Crescent Road, Luton, starting at 7.30 p.m.

R.Henderson will be giving a display to the Finchley and District Philatelic Society on Wednesday, 3rd February, 1987. This Society meets at Avenue House, East End Road, London, N3, and the meetings start at 8.00 p.m.

E.W.Leppard will be giving a display to the Croydon Philatelic Society on Tuesday, 10th February, 1987. This Society meets at the Small Hall, St. Mary's Church, Wellesley Road, Croydon, and the meeting starts at 8.00 p.m.

All members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain are invited to attend these meetings.

Your Editor would like to hear from any member who agrees to give a display to a local philatelic society, so that it can be notified through the pages of 'The Kiwi'.

#### THE MASON AND MORRIS REPORT ON THE NEW ZEALAND POST OFFICE

This book was reviewed on page 85 of the last issue of 'The Kiwi'. Don George of the Postal Division of Post Office Headquarters has written to advise that copies may be obtained, free of charge, from

The Public Relations Manager,  
Post Office Headquarters,  
Waterloo Quay,  
Wellington,  
New Zealand.

Don George states that his name can be used when writing for copies and I would suggest that you also mention that you are a member of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain.

#### THE CIRCULATING PACKET

B.T. ATKINSON, PACKET SECRETARY

Will readers please note that, with immediate effect, the fees to vendors will include 1½% on the total value of the material that is submitted for sale through the circulating packet, as a contribution to the insurance costs. This is in addition to the 10% charged on actual sales made.

#### SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

##### RAGLAN



A permanent pictorial date stamp was introduced at Raglan to cancel mail from Wednesday, 23rd July, 1986. The design features the Raglan Inner Harbour with Mount Karioi in the background.

##### HALFMOON BAY



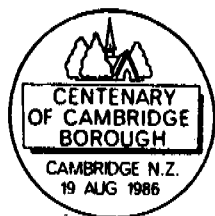
A permanent pictorial date stamp was introduced at Halfmoon Bay, Stewart Island, to cancel mail from Monday, 28th July, 1986. The design features an Anchor because of the dependency of Stewart Island on the Fishing Industry and because Maori mythology refers to Stewart Island as the Anchor of New Zealand.

## 75TH ANNIVERSARY CHRISTCHURCH PHILATELIC SOCIETY



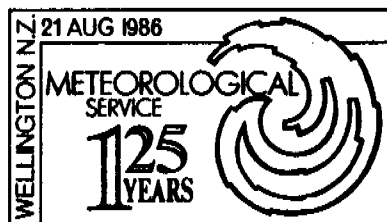
A special pictorial date stamp was used at the Chief Post Office, Christchurch, on Saturday, 16th August, 1986, to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Christchurch (N.Z.) Philatelic Society (Inc.).

## CENTEANRY OF CAMBRIDGE BOROUGH



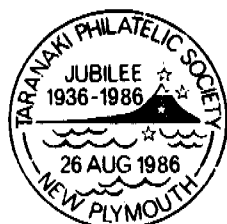
A special pictorial date stamp was used on Tuesday, 19th August, 1986, to commemorate the Centenary of the Cambridge Borough.

## 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE



A special pictorial date stamp was used at the Chews Lane postal counter, Wellington, on Thursday, 21st August, 1986, to commemorate the 125th Anniversary of the Meteorological Service.

## 50TH JUBILEE TARANAKI PHILATELIC SOCIETY



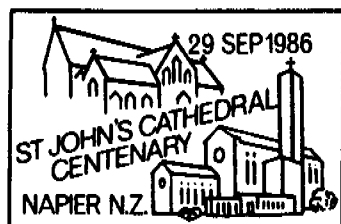
A special pictorial date stamp was used at the Chief Post Office, New Plymouth, on Tuesday, 26th August, 1986, to commemorate the 50th Jubilee of the Taranaki Philatelic Society (Inc.).

## 22ND CONFERENCE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN



A special pictorial date stamp was used at the Chief Post Office, Christchurch, on Wednesday, 27th August, 1986, to commemorate the 22nd Conference of the International Federation of University Women.

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CENTENARY



A special pictorial date stamp was used at the Chief Post Office, Napier, on Monday, 29th September, 1986, to commemorate the Centenary of St. John's Cathedral.

## FINDINGS FROM FILES.

### STAMP PRINTING - MACHINERY AND METHODS

#### PART 4 - PHOTOGRAVURE.

P.L.EVANS

Only a few months before the Wellington enquiry was received by the High Commissioner for New Zealand, the British Post Office had finally plunged into photogravure for the low values of British stamps. No wonder, then, that the opinions and comments of the parties consulted were anything but unanimous. One of the most revealing 'Findings' in the whole file is a CONFIDENTIAL note on Post Office memo paper; it is undated, but has a manuscript endorsement 'Original handed to Mr. Manhire 14/8/35'. There is no signature, but from the High Commissioner's report to the Prime Minister, it is clear that the document came from the Controller of the Stamp Section at Somerset House. The memorandum says:-

"CONFIDENTIAL

#### DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED IN PHOTOGRAVURE STAMP PRINTING

"It was some time before the staff could get the correct density and tone value in making the photographic negatives. Difficulty is still experienced in the shrinkage or expansion of the film when it is transferred on to the cylinder. The main difficulty is to obtain the correct depth of etch, i.e. the correct depth of ink cell, as a variation of depth causes a variation of shade. There is always uncertainty whether the etch will be uniform over the whole cylinder; lack of uniformity causes varying tones over the sheet. Slight variation in depth of tone if even over the sheet can be rectified by varying the quantity of ink. Only about one cylinder in five is serviceable.

"In printing, the difficulty is to judge whether, in order to give the standard result from a particular cylinder, the ink should be thinned or thickened, how the docteur should be adjusted, and what pressure should be applied.

"Considerable difficulty was experienced owing to stretch and shrinkage in the paper (due to atmospheric and other causes) between the printing and perforating stages resulting in considerable waste owing to perforations cutting into the printed area of the stamps but this should not happen with a combined printing and perforating machine."

Harrison & Sons Ltd., as contractors to the British Post Office for photogravure stamps, tried to be helpful but clearly had doubt of the suitability of their equipment and methods for the New Zealand requirements; their reply of 25th July, 1935, signed by B.Guy Harrison, said:-

"Our own machines are for printing in the web, but as I mentioned at our interview I feel that for the smaller requirements of the New Zealand Government web fed machines would prove more difficult to operate. There are two standard sheet gravure machines which, I think, could be adapted for postage stamp work; one is the Olympia machine made by the Vomag Company, Plauen, and the second the Johannisberg machine. The

former is very fast with a reputed speed of 6,000 copies per hour, whilst the latter has only about half this output. To my mind however speed is a relatively unimportant factor, as one machine printing at the rate of only 1,000 copies per hour, 240 set, ought to produce the daily requirements of your Government in from 4 to 5 hours. I am therefore inclined to recommend the Johannisberg machine rather than the much more expensive Olympia; the price which we have quoted to us for the former is £995 and for the latter £2,850. These prices are exclusive of any duty which might be charged in the United Kingdom although up to the present it has been possible to import these machines duty free as a similar type of machine is unobtainable in this country.

"As you know, postage stamp printing demands very special qualifications and the pressure required is very great indeed. I am not prepared to guarantee the satisfactory performance of either of these machines without an actual trial and to do this it would be necessary to engrave a special cylinder and make some fairly exhaustive tests. Should your Government decide on this process I should strongly recommend that you authorise us to make these tests on your behalf, for which we should naturally have to charge a small fee.

"The prices which we have mentioned for these machines are the nett prices which have been quoted to us and do not therefore provide for any additional parts of our own which may prove necessary after experiment.

"Should your Government decide to adopt either the photogravure or steel plate method for the production of postage stamps we shall be happy to purchase the necessary plant for you and also in the first instance install it at our works at High Wycombe. It could be run in there, the methods of printing organised, and workers suitably trained for an approved period, after which the plant could be despatched to the Government Works in New Zealand accompanied by the workers which have been trained for the machines. We think that this course would be instrumental in ultimately saving your Printing Department a substantial amount of cost and trouble as stamp printing work is of a highly specialised nature."

Linotype and Machinery Limited asked for further information, then replied on 8th August, 1935:-

"The size of the sheet to be printed, 11½" x 21", indicates that the size of the press which will be suitable for your work would be our No. 5 L & M Intaglio, which takes a maximum sheet size of 21" x 28", running at a maximum speed of 2,800 impressions per hour. This speed can only be maintained, however, if the machine is fitted with an Automatic Feeder, and subject to the stock being of such a nature as to permit of this. We presume that you would be printing on gummed paper, and in this event it would be preferable to hand-feed the machine, and we would suggest a running speed of 1,500 to 2,000 impressions per hour, according to the ability of the operator. Allowing for all stoppages we estimate that you would maintain an average output of 1,000 sheets per hour.

"Taking this latter figure as a basis, and the 44-hour week referred to in your letter of the 19th July, 1935, this would

give a weekly output of 44,000 sheets.

"The printing of stamps by GRAVURE is certainly becoming more popular, and without doubt a very nice effect is obtained. The British Stamps are printed on what is termed a Rotary Machine, but of course their output will be tremendous.

"A 20" x 15" Rotary Gravure Press, which could be supplied either for hand feeding or with Automatic sheet feeder, would give a comfortable average output of 1200 sheets per hour, and assuming there were 250 stamps per sheet, this would give 300,000 stamps per hour, or approximately 600 million per year."

The letter concludes:-

"Our Agents for New Zealand are Messrs. Alex Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Paul's Wharf, 24-25, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4, and we are taking the liberty of sending them a copy of this letter so they will be able to help you if necessary. They will be only too pleased to get any details you require, whilst we will do anything possible to assist you in any way we can."

Cowans also endorsed the merits of photogravure; on 1st August, 1935, they wrote to the High Commissioner:-

"Photogravure ... the image can be reproduced sharp and clear with great depth of tone. We do not propose to go into the technical aspects of the process as the Government Printer is in possession of full details of the possibilities of the process as he placed before his department in 1931 and 1932 when printing of Postage Stamps by Photogravure was first suggested in New Zealand and when specimens of stamps printed for the Egyptian Govt. on Waite & Saville machines were exhibited: little progress in this process has been made since that date.

"Printing on the Waite & Saville machine is from thin Etched Copper Plates. The paper is fed in sheets either by hand or Automatic feeder. It has been suggested that if this process is adopted a machine of the web rotary principal would have consideration. May we respectfully inform you that in our opinion this would be most unsatisfactory.

"In the first place a machine printing from the web would in a few days produce the entire issue of Postage stamps required for the 12 months supply. The machine thereafter would remain idle until a suitable job was forthcoming. Further, stamps of high denomination, of which there would be relatively smaller issue, could not be economically produced by Web Rotary Printing, also the sheets would definitely have to be gummed after printing.

"It occurs to us that the Government Printer may desire to have the plates made in London and if it is of any interest to you we would recommend for the plain Copper Plate for Photogravure -

Messrs. The S.W.Syndicate Ltd., 31, Earl St., E.C.2.  
and for etched plates - Messrs. Blades, East & Blades Ltd.,  
17, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.

or Messrs. Harrison & Sons Ltd.,  
Printing House Lane, Hayes, Mddx."

The prices quoted by Cowans for Waite & Saville presses were:-

"One 20" x 15" Rotary Gravure Press  
 with Automatic Feeder, and with  
 longer conveyor on delivery ..... £795.0.0.

One 20" x 15" as above but for  
 hand feeding ..... £515.0.0.

One 38" x 25" Rotary Gravure Press  
 with Automatic Feeder ..... £1335.0.0.

One 38" x 25" as above but for  
 hand feeding ..... £935.0.0."

Hunter-Penrose Ltd., with their background in advanced photographic equipment, were eager to get in with either photo-litho or photogravure and probably hoped for another triumph like the success in turning the South African Government Stamp Printer over to rotogravure. They wrote on 30th July, 1935:-

"... the Government's intention would best be served by the installation of one self-contained unit which would produce the complete sheet (or coil) of stamps on the one machine from a gummed web, i.e. the web would be printed in one or more colours as required, perforated, slit, numbered, counted by a sealed numerator (giving absolute security), cut off into sheets (or rewound into coils), delivered and counted.

"It is admitted that the original cost of installation of such an equipment is likely to be higher than the cost of a number of separate machines to carry out the necessary operations, but the subsequent saving in cost of handling and of wages will be so great as to fully justify the additional expense.

"Unfortunately we do not manufacture such a combined Unit, nor, to the best of our knowledge, does any other British firm and, therefore, we have no alternative but to put forward the equipment and process sponsored by the firm of Goebel A.-G., Darmstadt, for which factory we act as sole British agents.

"This firm has for many years specialised in the design and manufacture of postage stamp printing equipment, and is now able to offer and fully guarantee their special machine to print by the letterpress, photogravure and steel plate intaglio processes.

"The complete System has been developed by Goebel in close association with the responsible authority for Security Printing in a number of the leading Government Offices. It is certain and simple to install and operate and gives absolute trouble-free service even when installed in countries too far away to be regularly visited by Service Engineers.

"In this connection we think it worth while to mention the stamp printing equipment ordered by the South African Government a few years ago.

"This machine, which was a two-colour unit printing in Photogravure with a third Letterpress unit to be used as desired for overprinting, with the necessary photographic, etching, cylinder depositing and plating equipment, was ordered from ourselves.

"The complete equipment was installed and is running in the Government Printing Office, Pretoria, and although this office had absolutely no previous knowledge of Photogravure, nor had

their Staff, they only had to import one experienced Gravure worker to run the equipment. The Goebel erecting engineers instructed selected local Letterpress Minders and the Cylinder etching operator trained a local staff. In spite of this handicap the printing machine and auxiliary equipment was running and taken over before contract date, they have had no serious troubles of any kind, and the Government has expressed its most complete satisfaction with the installation and the quality of work and economy with which it is produced."

The file ends with a manuscript note recording that the Goebel Company's letter of 19th July, 1935, with particulars and diagrams of the machines was passed to Mr. Mason by Mr. Metson on 31/9/35.

The only indication of prices is a line in a handwritten summary covering all the machines considered; Goebel's photogravure equipment is noted at 27,700 Rmk., equalling £2,300, but there are no details of what is included in the price.

The summary mentions that the South African Government were consulted in 1933 about their experience with photogravure.

"... they use screenless photogravure and say it is much superior to letterpress work. Cylinders prepared locally. Costs of production reduced compared with Wharfedale. In 1933 we saw some Italian stamps printed (photogravure) and German letterpress. It was then said that they would not satisfy us."

The High Commissioner's response, the air mail letter of 16th August, 1935, reflected the current interest in the gravure process, commenting at some length; at the cost of repeating some statements already quoted above, this paragraph merits inclusion in extenso:-

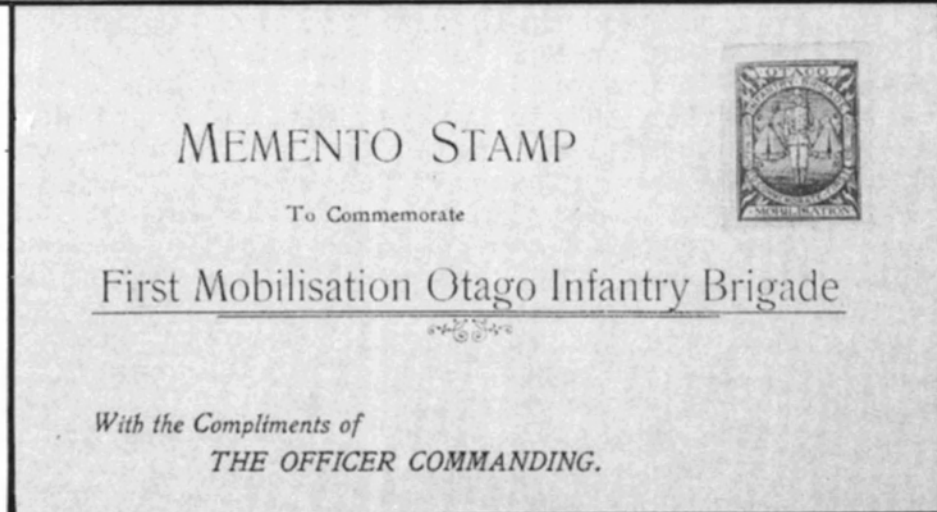
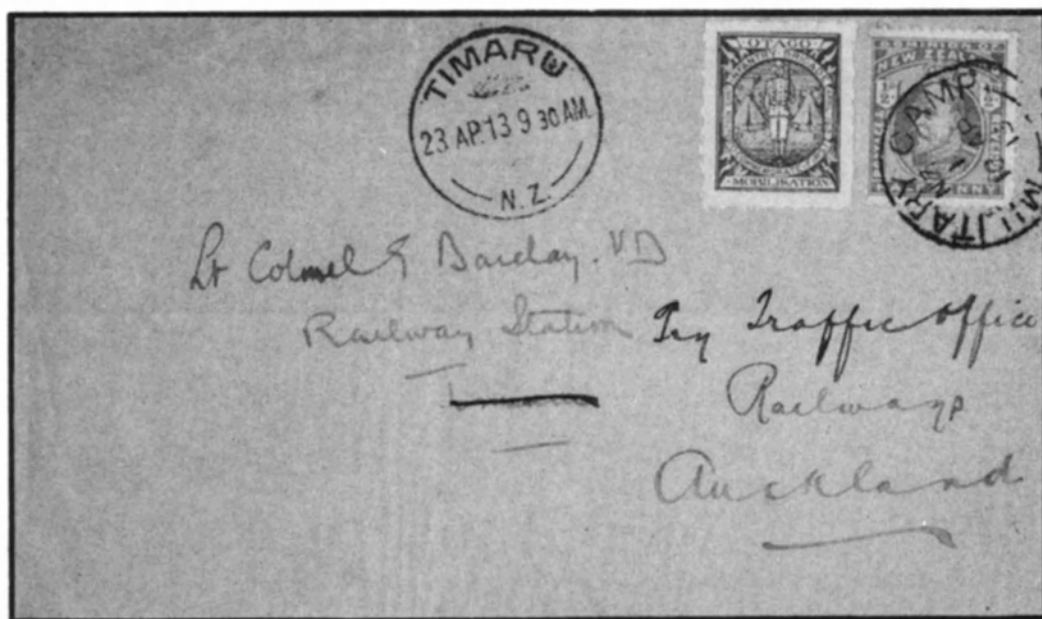
"As you are aware, the present postage stamps of Great Britain are being printed by the photogravure process by Messrs. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., the contract being a ten-year one with about seven years to run. In view of your known interest in this process I have obtained confidentially from the Controller of the Stamp Section at Somerset House a note of some of the difficulties experienced in photogravure stamp printing, a copy of which I am enclosing, marked 'Confidential'. This is for your own use only, and I am sure it will be of interest to you. Of course, it is quite recognised that the problem would take on a very different aspect in New Zealand where your total requirements are of the order indicated in your cablegram, as compared with that in this country where the supplies required run into over 7,000 million stamps per year. In the United Kingdom the stamps are printed 480 set, great speed is necessary, and the necessity of utilising very heavy pressures on the cylinders is the cause of considerable trouble. Breakages are common, and experience to date shows that only about one cylinder in five can be used. Further, the preparation of the cylinder itself is an enormously complicated business, necessitating the use of an expensive step-up camera, a complicated lighting system, and extremely accurate development processes for the preparation of the film, its transference to the copper cylinder and subsequent chemical etching. Uniformity is, of course, a sine qua non, and to obtain it necessitates extreme care and

immense trouble, and a great deal of spoilage can scarcely be avoided. In the printing, too, difficulties occur in connection with the correct inking of the cylinders and the exact amount of pressure to be applied: and, as the printing and perforating cannot be done on the same machine, trouble is experienced in connection with the stretch and shrinkage of the paper - so much so that Messrs. Harrison & Sons have had to install special humidity plant in order to control temperature and moisture conditions in the printing and perforating rooms. The firm are one of the pioneers of photogravure work, but it is not considered that their large rotary machines would be suitable for New Zealand conditions."

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

# 1913 SUTTON MILITARY CAMP LABEL.

ALAN JACKSON



The special commemorative label produced to mark the First Mobilization of the Otago Infantry Brigade at Sutton Military Camp in 1913 is well known to New Zealand postal historians. It was designed to be placed on envelopes mailed by soldiers from the temporary territorial camp. Whether any charge was made for the label is not known. Illustrated on the previous page is a cover posted at the camp post office on 18 AP 13, together with an insert that was enclosed. It is clear from this that the label had the backing of the camp's "top brass". The label is illustrated on page 345 of Volume 111 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, where it is stated that placing such a sticker alongside a postage stamp on an envelope - as in this case - was a breach of Post Office regulations.

The datestamp cancelling the adhesive is one of the rare 'MILITARY CAMP' B-types that were used at some of the temporary territorial camps before World War One. Several similar datestamps were prepared, differing only in the index number shown. In this case, the index number 1 above the date indicates use at Sutton Military Camp. The temporary post office here was open from 4th April to 3rd May, 1913. An article on the camps by R.M.STARTUP in 'The Mail Coach', Volume 11, page 92, January, 1975, states that 2,125 men were in camp from 7th to 19th April, and 952 from 21st April to 3rd May. Volume 1V of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, page 487, states that more than £200 worth of stamps and 3,000 lettercards were sold by the temporary post office, and that on average, 2,500 letters were posted each Monday! The cover, originally addressed to Lt. Colonel G.Barclay, V.D., Railway Station, Timaru, has been re-addressed to Auckland.

#### WORLD WAR 1 INLAND POST CARDS.

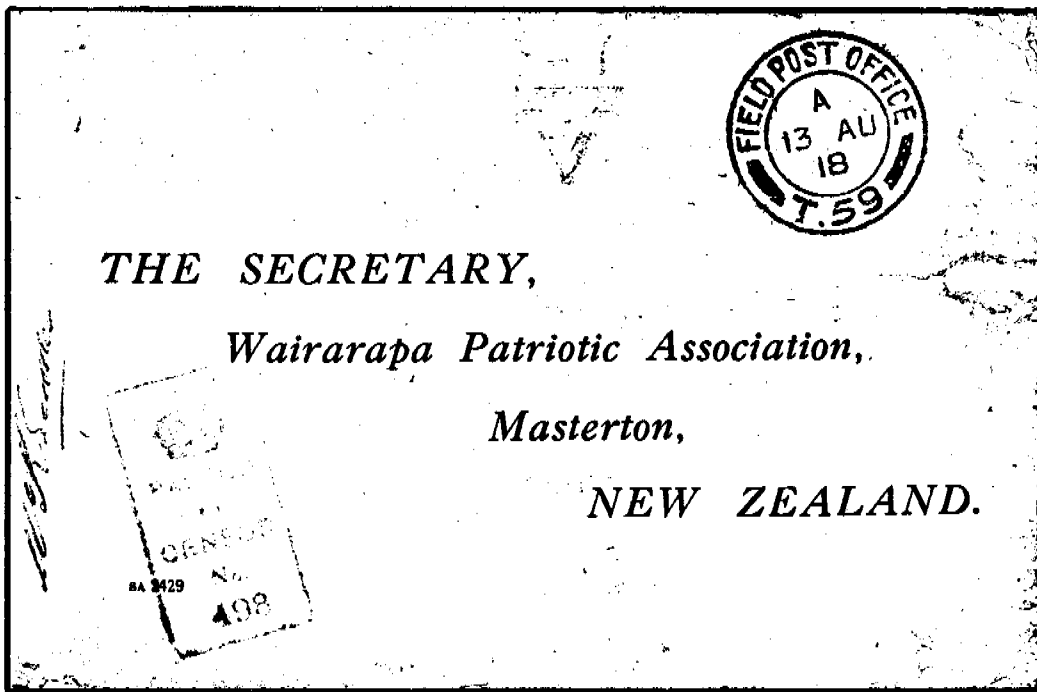
Following the publication of the article on this subject in 'The Kiwi', Volume 33, page 43, May, 1984, further types of these cards have been reported.

COLIN CAPILL reports a further example of the card illustrated, which for the purposes of classification may be designated Type 1. The example is cancelled TRENTHAM MILITARY CAMP JL16-6-30A 1917.

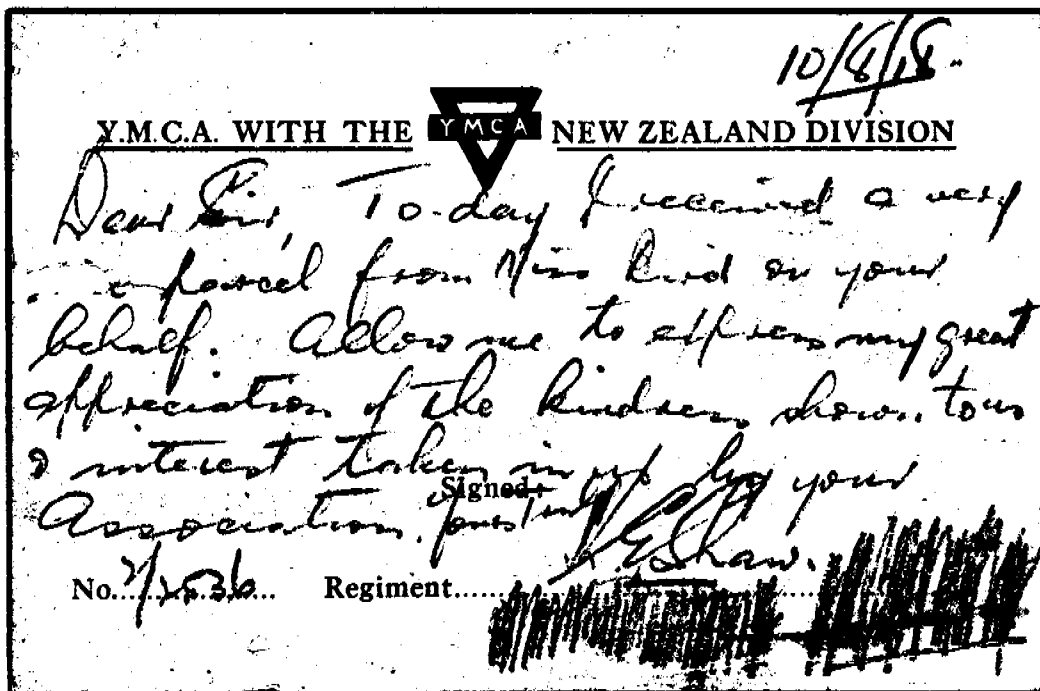
Type 2, illustrated, has been reported by a number of members. Examples seen have been cancelled at various Field Post Offices, including:-

FIELD POST OFFICE - D.59	A	10 AU 18
FIELD POST OFFICE - T.59	A	13 AU 18
FIELD POST OFFICE - T.59	A	14 AU 18
FIELD POST OFFICE - 99	A	15 AU 18
FIELD POST OFFICE - 96	+	15 AU 18
FIELD POST OFFICE - ?.98	X	15 AU 18

Type 3 is a general classification, of which so far at least three sub-types have been reported, differing in the founts of type used to print 'On Active Service', 'Post Card', 'Postage FREE' and 'Signature' and 'Regimental No.' in the bottom left hand corner. Type 3, sub-type (a) is illustrated. Only one example of



Front



Reverse

ON ACTIVE SERVICE.		Postage FREE.
POST CARD.		
<p>Miss Dymes Wairua Martinborough Wairarapa New Zealand</p>		
Signature.....	<p><i>W. Saunders</i></p>	
Regimental No. ....	<p>14034</p>	

Front

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF PARCEL ON THIS SIDE.

Dear Miss Dymes. 27/12/16 France.

Just a line to thank you very much for your kind parcel which came to me on Xmas Day & in consequence was extremely acceptable. I trust that you & yours have spent a very pleasant Xmas in good weather - also that you will find lots of good luck in the New Year. All the boys from down all N.Z. are very cheerful & naturally we all hope that by next Xmas we will have the pleasure of giving you Xmas parcels - what do you say? With kindest regards from the very sincere  
W. Saunders. 14034. Taranaki Co 2nd Wgh 5/13

Reverse

ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

POST CARD.

Mrs H. Hynes  
Box 16  
Marduihorong  
Warara  
New Zealand

Postage  
FREE.

Signature .....

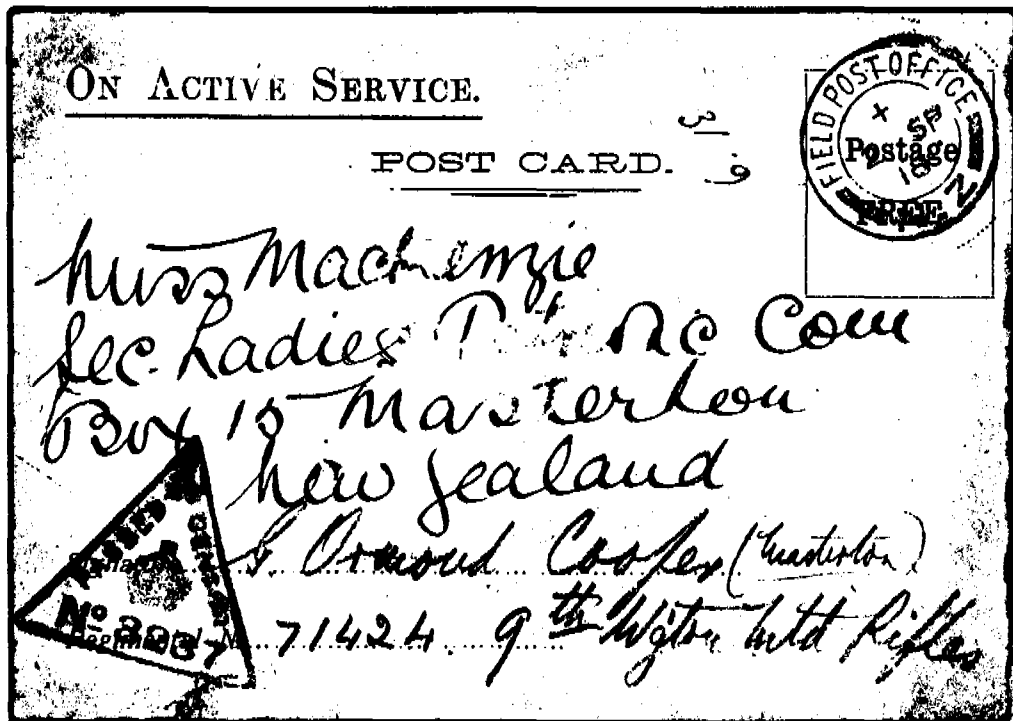
Regimental No. ....

Front

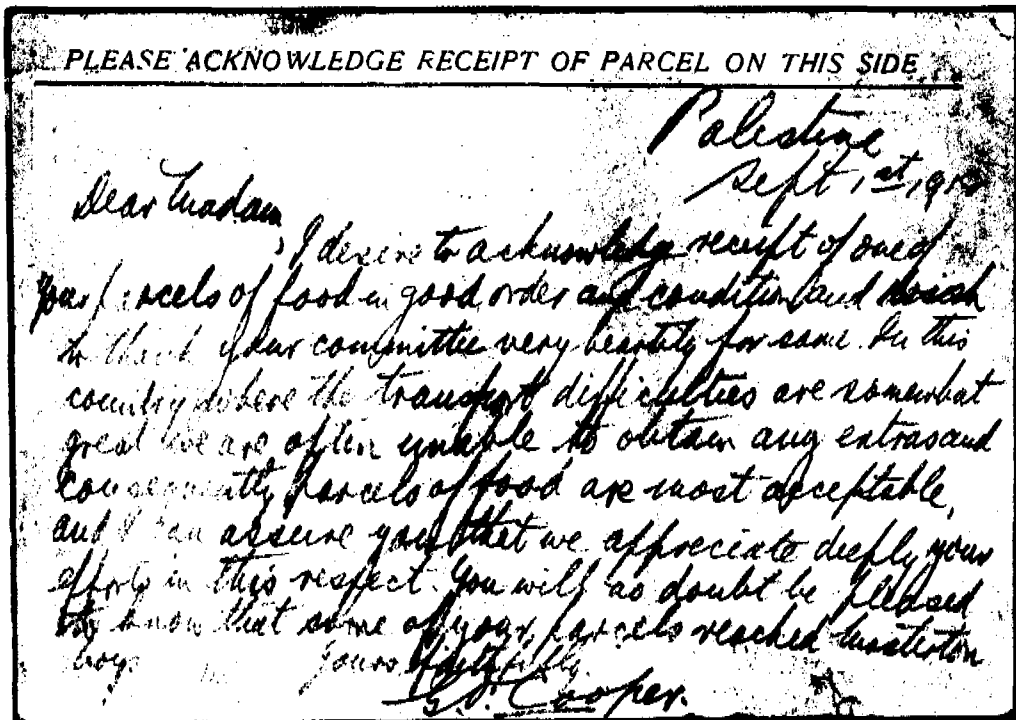
PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF PARCEL ON THIS SIDE.

Grand  
Jun 6th 1946  
Dear Mr. Dyer  
I received  
a parcel which I must  
thank you very much  
for. The parcel was  
in real good  
condition. I also  
received a letter  
from you. I am  
in Germany. As we  
are very hard  
line of food & plenty of money  
I get in the  
Mandropo people of  
Frankfurt. I  
Buckhorn 1946  
2nd 11.5.46  
Grand

Reverse



Front



Reverse

this has been reported, by ERIC GIBBS, and it is not cancelled. But the message on the reverse is dated 27/12/16, and the location is given simply as France.

Type 3, sub-type (b), has also been reported by ERIC GIBBS. This is also illustrated, and as can be seen, it is not cancelled. But the date of the message on the reverse is Jan. 6th 1919, and the location is given, once more, as France.

Three examples of Type 3, sub-type (c), have been reported, one of which is illustrated. These have been cancelled as follows:-

FIELD POST OFFICE - N.Z + 29 AU 18

FIELD POST OFFICE - N.Z + 2 SP 18

FIELD POST OFFICE - N.Z + 5 SP 18

All the cards so far reported are signed by New Zealand soldiers, and all are addressed to places in the Wairarapa, New Zealand. As yet, there is no information concerning the organisations to whom these cards were sent. It would appear from the cards that are cancelled that some New Zealand formations were attached to British formations, or had to use their Field Post Offices. Clearly, there is still much to be learned regarding these items and their use.

Our thanks are due to those members who reported items from their collections. Any other examples not so far notified would be greatly appreciated, to our Editor.

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#### NEW ZEALAND STAMPS IN THEIR FIRST YEAR OF USE - INFORMATION PLEASE

ROBIN GWYNN

An attempt is being made to put together a record of covers and dated pieces bearing New Zealand stamps in their first year of use, that is, from July, 1855, to June, 1856, with a view to tabulating the results for future publication. Collectors of most countries are well informed about the early usage of their first postage stamps, and specialised catalogues for Great Britain, for example, list May, 1840, dates. Although in general early New Zealand stamps have been thoroughly investigated, and Robin Startup has researched printing records, this is an aspect that seems to have been overlooked.

If anyone owns or has recorded details of any pieces, covers, etc, dated between July, 1855, and June, 1856, franked with New Zealand stamps, could they please advise Dr. Robin Gwynn, History Department, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand. The information being sought is:-

- 1) Which stamp or stamps were used, and whether London or local prints.
- 2) What cancellations are present on the cover, piece, etc, and to whom it is addressed.
- 3) Where the cover is now located, if known, or where it was seen.

The help of members would be very much appreciated.

# LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO VOLUME 35.

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## INDEX TO VOLUME 35.

Air Mail Exhibition Postcard of 1938	31, 95
Air Mails of New Zealand - Volume 2	7
Annual Competition	12
Annual General Meeting - 34th - Report	3
- 35th - Notification	99
Annual Society Auction	85
Auction Realisations	6
Bully Hayes	97
Chalon Head : One Shilling Green of 1855 on Blued Paper	41
Christmas Stamps of 1985	86
Civil Censorship in New Zealand During World War 11	62
Department of Tourist and Health Resorts Pictorial Postcards	67
Displays to Local Societies	86, 102
Early New Zealand Air Mail Flights Piloted by George Bolt	25
Editorial	2, 28, 46, 64, 82, 100
Even More Musings	42
Farewell to Penny Post - Well - Almost!	14
Federation of New Zealand Philatelic Societies' Awards	48
Findings From Files	
Paper for the 2/- and 3/- King George V Admiral Stamps	53
Paper for Stamps Printed by Photogravure	70
Stamp Printing - Machinery and Methods	
Part 2 - Letterpress ("Surface") Printing	15
Part 3 - Offset Lithography	33
Part 4 - Photogravure	105
First Official Air Mail of New Zealand	94
Four Line Slogan on Postmarking Machines	27, 36
Government Life Insurance Discovery!	76
International Exhibition, 1906 - 1907	21
International Year of Peace Stamp Issue	35
King George VI 1d. on ½d. Chestnut Provisional	92
Leeston - Another Cancellation	80
Maori Whare Hui at Clandon Park	19
Mason and Morris Report on the New Zealand Post Office	85, 103

Meeting Reports	
Saturday, 31st November, 1985 - A.G.M. and Kiwi Day	3
Saturday, 25th January, 1986 - Postal Stationery - Envelopes and Registered Envelopes	28
Saturday, 5th April, 1986 - Annual Competition	46
Saturday, 31st May, 1986 - 1960 and 1967 Pictorials	64
Saturday, 26th July, 1986 - Health Camp and First Day Covers	86
Correction	102
Saturday, 27th September, 1986 - Full Face Queens	100
Membership	2, 28, 46, 64, 82, 100
Members Musings	92
Military Postal Stationery	98
Mourning Envelope	45, 52
New Zealand Expeditionary Force British Prisoner	63, 66
New Zealand Stamps in Their First Year of Use - Information Request	116
Niue and Pitcairn Island Faked Covers	37
Obituary - Michael Seton Burberry	2, 48
Obliterator 22 in Oval of Bars	13
Otago - Early Obliterators	23
Packet Secretary's Comments	7, 103
Postage Rates	66
Postal Stationery Notes	87
Presentation to Mrs. Grace Gordon Kaye	101
Problem Obliterators in Use in 1860	77
Retirement of Peter Oldham	50
Reviews	
Burton Brothers and Muir and Moodie : Their Photographs and Postcards	8
British External Air Mails Until 1934	10
Captain Coqk's Log - 75th Anniversary Publication of the Christchurch (N.Z.) Philatelic Society (Inc.).	84
Cumulative Index to 'The Mail Coach', 1964 - 1984	10
New Zealand Registration and Insurance Labels, 1908 - 1985	10
New Zealand Universal Towndies	9
Post Office Review, Mason and Morris	85
The Great Exhibition - Christchurch, 1-11-1906 to 15-4-1907	29
Scenic Bays Stamp Issue	69
Second Pictorial 2d. Value, Line Perf. 14 - Double Perforations	43
Special Datestamps	11, 30, 51, 65, 103
Stamp Exhibitions	
British Philatelic Exhibition, 1985	8
Stampex '86	48
Tarapex '86	50
Stamp Programme, 1986	13
Standardisation of Fruit Inspection Fee	67
Sutton Military Camp Label of 1913	110
Tarapex '86 Miniature Sheet	50
Temuka - Its Star and Other Obliterators	24
Trans-Tasman Mail - Orient Line Marking	1, 26
Treasury Department Postage Franks	41
Vintage Transport Stamp Issue of 1986	35
What Happened to New Zealand's Arch?	81, 93
World War 1 Inland Postcards	111