



# The Kiwi



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

Affiliated to: BRITISH PHILATELIC FEDERATION  
and to NEW ZEALAND PHILATELIC FEDERATION

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WHOLE 220

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 2ND JUNE, 1990,  
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,  
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

THE SUBJECT WILL BE THE FIRST PICTORIAL DEFINITIVES.  
OUR MEMBER ROSS VALENTINE WILL LEAD THE DISPLAY  
OF THIS FASCINATING ISSUE.

WE WILL BE PLEASED TO SEE ANY INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE ISSUE  
WHICH MEMBERS MAY CARE TO BRING ALONG.

## SPRING STAMPEX 1990



SEE PAGE 42

## EDITORIAL

Spring Stampex, 1990, is now over. Much of this issue of 'The Kiwi' is devoted to a report of the Society's activities during the Exhibition, and we all owe many thanks to the efforts of the small band of volunteers who not only lent their material for display, but also manned the room during the opening hours. All associated with it regarded it as a well worth while effort.

Stamp World London 90 is not all that far away. Those of you who have seen the Catalogue will know that there are seven exhibits of New Zealand material. All have been entered by members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain. We also know that at least two New Zealand based dealers will be in attendance, as well as New Zealand Post Limited, and New Zealand 1990.

Although your Committee decided that the Society would not hold a meeting during the Exhibition, that does not mean to say that no meetings will take place. Apart from those exhibiting, other members will be visiting from New Zealand, so do try and attend. It will be well worth the effort.

ALLAN P. BERRY

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### MEMBERSHIP

#### NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

M.S.Ashton, 107, Ashworth Park, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 9DQ.  
I.P.N.Cameron, P.O.Box 41, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 9HR.  
A.W.File, 9, Gilbert Road, Ramsgate, Kent.  
F.A.Lanaway, 21, Harewood Avenue, Sale, Cheshire, M33 5BX.  
D.W.Lock, 7, Welland Road, Worthing, West Sussex.  
D.G.Purcell, 6, Darcy Close, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex, CM0 8QY.  
A.G.Rosser, 21, Fairford Street, Barry,  
South Glamorgan, CF6 7BY.  
D.V.Scott, 64, Ipswich Street, Swindon, Wilts., SN2 1DB.  
Mrs. M.A.Stammers, 40, St. Helens Way, Benson,  
Wallingford, Oxon., OX10 6SW.  
L. Wilson, 21, Westfields Avenue, Mirfield,  
West Yorkshire, WF14 9PN.  
M.F.Wood, 38, St. Martins Way, Kirklevington,  
Yarm, Cleveland, TS15 9NR.

#### DECEASED

Very Rev. Dr. J.T.Carson, Broom Lodge, 110, Half Town Road,  
Newport, Hillsborough, County Down, Northern Ireland.

#### RESIGNED

G.H.Wood, 22, Eastbury Road, Petts Wood, Kent, BR5 1JW.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

J.Buchanan, 32B, Milton Dene, Hemel Hempstead, Herts., HP2 7PE.  
(previously of 26, Cowper Road, Hemel Hempstead.)  
M.J.Kirke, P.O.Box 196, Weipa 4874, Queensland, Australia.  
(previously of Port Hedland, Western Australia.)  
N.P.Osborne, 16, Glapthorn Road, Oundle, Peterborough, PE8 4JQ.  
(previously of Sudbury, Suffolk.)

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### MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 31ST MARCH, 1990

The meeting was opened at 2.30 p.m. by the Chairman, Alan Baker, with apologies for absence from John Smith, Margaret Frankcom,

Bernard Atkinson, Bernard Babister and George Riley. Twenty-four members were present, including Dr. W.A.W. Cummings from Birmingham, a member of some twenty years standing, attending a meeting for the first time. Among a few short announcements made by the Chairman was one to the effect that we had recruited fifteen new members at Spring Stampex 1990. He also called for a vote of thanks to Ernie Leppard for his excellent organisation of the display at Spring Stampex 1990. The Chairman then handed over to the visiting speaker, Robin Gwynn, of Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand, whose most recent book 'Collecting New Zealand Stamps' is considered to be an essential reference for students of the issues of that country.

#### QUEEN VICTORIA FIRST SIDEFACE DEFINITIVES

The display opened with an example of the essay produced by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. for an issue for Nova Scotia which was considered and rejected by the Postal Department in favour of the water coloured designs from De La Rue. Essays, die proofs before and after hardening, and an ungummed plate proof of the 2d. value were shown. The final results were the sheets issued on 1st January, 1874, produced in four panes of sixty stamps with gutters between; sections of some were included. The various papers, which can provide a good guide to the date of printing, were on view, and there was some later discussion on the causes of the blueing of the papers used around mid-1875. A good selection of the perforations used was present, and an interesting misperforated gutter pair, which, if separated, would reveal the left stamp as doubly perforated and the right one as imperforate at its left side. The marked differences between the line and comb perforated issues, most evident in blocks of stamps, were shown, together with examples of double and misplaced perforations.

The 2/- and 5/- values, designed by W.R. Bock from the 2d. centre with a redraughted surround, were issued on 1st July, 1878, primarily to cater for the parcels service, but were also used fiscally. Similarly the 'long' fiscals, mainly in values from 4d. to 2/6, had been used postally in some areas from around May and June, 1882.

The second half of the display dealt mainly with the uses of this issue, and showed stamps overprinted 'Specimen' for presentation to favoured guests of the Department, pre-stamped postcards and advance copies of these sent by the Department to overseas Post Offices to warn of the impending issues, telegraphic message envelopes and other items of postal stationery. An interesting cachet bore the message 'This post card was found in the effects of a postman now dismissed'. Also on display were items of postal history with numeral, duplex and single circular date stamp cancellations and the barred 'Z' of Palmerston North. The various rates were represented and explained, and a warning given that a route endorsement on an envelope did not guarantee that the item had travelled by that route. The practice of imposing a 6d. fine as well as charging the deficient postage was explained, and tips given on decoding the reasons for seemingly excess franking.

In proposing the vote of thanks, Gwynn Evans, himself a considerable authority on this issue, commented on how privileged

the members present had been to have seen such a fine display on this much neglected series, and described it as 'nothing short of remarkable'.

A.G.

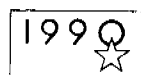
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### SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

#### SESQUI 1990 CARNIVAL DATE STAMP

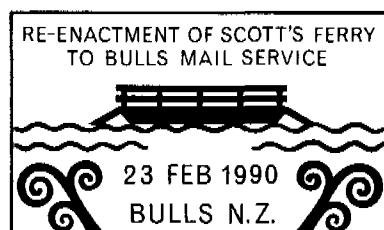
NEW ZEALAND  
**SESQUI**  
CARNIVAL

23 FEB 1990



A special changeable date stamp was used at the New Zealand Post Shop at the Sesqui 1990 Carnival Winter Show Building site from 23rd February, 1990, until 1st April, 1990.

#### RE-ENACTMENT OF THE SCOTT'S FERRY TO BULLS MAIL SERVICE



A special pictorial date stamp was used at the Bulls Post Shop on Friday, 23rd February, 1990, to mark the Re-enactment of the Scott's Ferry to Bulls Mail Service.

#### COMMONWEALTH LAW CONFERENCE



A special pictorial date stamp was used at the Auckland Philatelic Sales Centre on Tuesday, 17th April, 1990, to mark the Commonwealth Law Conference which was held in Auckland from 16th to 20th April, 1990.

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#### SPRING STAMPEX - 27TH FEBRUARY - 4TH MARCH, 1990

At times it seemed that there was more waiting than working during the preparation of the Society's display at Spring Stampex this year. At 11.30 a.m. the band of volunteers was faced with a room containing only bundles of metal and stacks of hardboard, mounting card and plate glass. However, when the contractors eventually got going they showed that they had, perhaps, done this type of work before and the Society team, masterminded by Ernie Leppard, trailed along behind, assembling the business parts of the frames and starting to put up the displays.

Allan Berry arrived on the scene and suggested that the world should be made to rotate in the opposite direction. All agreed, the frames were renumbered and the displays mounted in the new sequence. Another wait ensued until the contractors returned to install the lights and to fit the glass protective sheets, then the team got under way with the fitting of the security strips. This done, there remained only the cleaning and tidying up to be done before the team could relax and admire what surely must be one of the, if not THE, finest displays of New Zealand philatelic

material ever assembled in the United Kingdom.

The highlight for the Society took place on 27th February, 1990, when His Excellency Mr. Bryce Harland, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, who had opened Spring Stampex proper, honoured us by arriving on the first floor at 11.35 a.m. to open our display. His Excellency was met by our President, John Smith, who introduced him to those members of the Committee present. After a discussion initiated by the High Commissioner on the subject of New Zealand's Stamp Issuing policy, in which he promised to convey the views of the Society to the Corporation, he was escorted around the display by Ernie Leppard, a process which took nearly an hour. At the conclusion of his tour, His Excellency was presented by Allan Berry with a bound and slip-cased copy of the Society's book 'New Zealand - A Philatelic Miscellany'. His Excellency then spoke on the special relationship which exists between the people of New Zealand and the United Kingdom and how Societies such as ours help to foster this relationship. He then presented to our President a representative album from a number that had been sent to the High Commission and were now being given to the Society. After a suitable acknowledgement by the President, His Excellency signed the visitors' book - and also Margaret Frankcom's privately bound copy of 'New Zealand - A Philatelic Miscellany' - and made his departure, much to the relief of his escorts who were trying to steer him back on to his much delayed schedule.



JOHN SMITH, OUR PRESIDENT, RECEIVING THE REPRESENTATIVE ALBUM FROM HIS EXCELLENCY MR. BRYCE HARLAND, THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND.

After leaving the New Zealand display on the first floor, the

High Commissioner spent twenty minutes examining the Royal Philatelic Society's frames exhibited on the Stage Area of the New Hall. He then moved over to the Old Hall where he spent a short time examining the Philatelic Paraphernalia exhibited by Victor Short, before proceeding to the Board Room of the Horticultural Society and to a reception by the Organising Committee of Stampex Limited and the Philatelic Traders' Society. There he gave a short address, thanking the Organisers for the invitation to open the Spring Stampex event. He remarked on the bonds that world wide philately drew peoples of every nation together and in communication with each other. 1990 was a special year for both New Zealand's 150th Anniversary of Sovereignty under the British Crown, and it was also the 150th Anniversary of the Penny Black - perhaps Rowland Hill had a lot to answer for! He remarked on his great pleasure at standing under the portrait of Sir Joseph Banks, in the Board Room of the Royal Horticultural Society, who, with Captain James Cook, did as much as any man to bring New Zealand into the folds of Great Britain.

The photograph on page 39 shows His Excellency flanked on his right by Allan P. Berry and on his left by Ron Shelley, the Chairman of Stampex Ltd., holding the copy of 'New Zealand - A Philatelic Miscvellany', with which he had been presented by the Society. The photograph was taken by Tessa Ward, the London Reporter of New Zealand News UK, by whose kind permission it is reproduced.

After the proceedings were concluded, the High Commissioner stayed behind examining the Royal Horticultural Society Archives and in particular the prints and plates of Sir Joseph Banks.

Evidence of His Excellency's satisfaction with his visit was received by the President in a letter, which read:-

Dear President,

May I thank you once again, more formally, for asking me to the display your Society put on at the Spring Stampex. I very much enjoyed meeting those who had put it together, and found the display most interesting.

I would also like to express my appreciation for the book you presented to me. It contains a great deal of information and helps me to remember what I saw yesterday.

Once again may I congratulate you on the display. It is a very appropriate way of commemorating 1990 in both the postal sense and the N.Z. one. I am grateful to have had the opportunity of seeing it and meeting its authors.

Yours sincerely,

Bryce Harland

During the period of the display, many came to see it; some 500 of these signed the visitors book and made complimentary comments. Among members who attended were two from overseas, Bob Odenweller from the United States of America and Robin Gwynn from New Zealand. A few new members were enrolled and some other visitors expressed interest and took enrolment forms with them when leaving.

On Sunday evening the display was dismantled at a fast pace to enable the Society attendants to get away, perhaps rather tired, but satisfied that the whole performance had certainly been worth while.

ALAN GARDINER  
E.W.LEPPARD

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#### REVIEWS

New Zealand - A Philatelic Miscellany, edited by Allan P. Berry, published by The New Zealand Society of Great Britain, available from E.W.Leppard. 68, Chestnut Grove, Balham, London, SW12 8JJ, price £12-00 to members, £16-00 to non-members, plus £1-00 towards postage and packing.

This souvenir volume, commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, was given to me to review just prior to the opening of Spring Stampex, 1990. I mention this because the New Zealand Society of Great Britain had been invited to put on a display of New Zealand philately at the show and their part of the exhibition was to be opened by the New Zealand High Commissioner, His Excellency Mr. Bryce Harland. It is also noted that His Excellency had written the Foreword to the book. At the opening ceremony, the Editor, Allan P. Berry, presented a hard bound and boxed copy of the book to His Excellency in honour of his visit.

Being a mere mortal, I was presented with the normal soft bound version, but I must say immediately that I was impressed by it.

The book, in A4 format, is exactly as its title suggests - a Philatelic Miscellany. The contents are a well-balanced mixture of pure philately and interesting narrative. Thus, it should appeal to a wide range of readers interested in this part of the world, from "hard-core" philatelist to the less knowledgeable, but historically minded, collector/researcher.

The chapters trace the history of New Zealand's post from 1855 to the present in date order and include sections on postal history, military mail, health camps, marine post offices, 'Specimens', plus several other areas and, of course, a potted history of the Treaty of Waitangi.

The typeface used throughout is of the typewriter style of printing, and whilst my initial reaction was that I would be reading a typed letter, I soon realised that, in fact, it made for very easy reading. When one has to review a book where the typeface is small to average, one cannot usually read for long sessions at a time. With this book I found the reading easy on the eyes and I noticed that the chapters were copiously illustrated with both line drawings and photographs.

The photographs were, in the main, surprisingly well reproduced. I say surprising, because when one sees a book produced by this method of printing, one often tends to get the impression of rather poor photocopying. In this publication, even the pictures requiring the reader to spot minute details are clear enough for him to do so.

There were very few errors and even the little aggravation of finding Figure 7 on a page before Figures 6 and 8 could be

explained by the fact that Figure 7 was, in effect, a double sized picture and it would have been difficult to place Figure 6 above it on the same page.

I particularly liked some of the slightly less philatelic items, such as the article by I.D.Campbell about the Jayrich Bulletin. What on earth is the 'Jayrich Bulletin', I hear you cry. Buy the book and find out, says I. Did you know that the first aircraft to be used solely on company business was the brown-painted 'Chocolate Plane', so-called because it was used to fly the managing director of Cadbury, Fry & Hudson around the Country? No? Then read what the chapter on famous New Zealand aviator, Malcolm Charles McGregor, has to say about it all!

One of the very few things that have caused me to think a bit is the publication of the very comprehensive Bibliography at the rear of the book. Don't get me wrong! I think that a bibliography is necessary for the researcher reading this book, but this is very detailed and occupies some forty-four pages. You may think that it should have been published separately. However, as I am still undecided on this point I will leave it to those who will use it to make up their own minds. For me, it did not detract from a good work. It merely caused me to wonder if it will present a problem of the reader constantly having to thumb backwards and forwards through the book, as opposed to having a separate handbook beside you.

The twenty-one contributors, who, between them, produced some thirty articles, obviously take their varied subjects very seriously and their personal knowledge comes through when reading their chapters. If you think that you are just going to be bored with reams and reams of technical jargon and S.G. (sorry, Campbell Paterson), numbers, you will be disappointed. Instead, you will find interesting and informative articles, well written, well researched and very readable. Well done! I look forward to the next one!

DEREK YARDLEY

A Postal History of the Samoan Islands - Part 11 - 1914-1989, edited by Richard Burge. Published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Inc., P.O.Box 1269, Wellington, New Zealand, price NZ\$60-00, inclusive of postage and packing.

Part 1 of the pair of books was published in 1987. This volume brings the the postal history of the Samoan Islands up to date, with the starting point of the occupation of German Samoa by the British Occupation Forces in August, 1914. Contributions from well known postal historians such as Dick Burge himself, Stanley Jersey, Robert Murphy and Dr. K.J.McNaught ensure that this is a definitive study. The chapter titles give an indication of the scope of the contents of the book. The first deals with Apia in detail, and is followed by the District Post Offices, Air Mail Services, New Zealand Marine Post Offices and Samoa, Censorship and Censor Markings, Postal History of the U.S. Forces in Samoa in World War 11, and ending with American Samoa. Appendices cover Fiscal Duty Stamps, Mail Statistics, Postmasters, etc. Overall, the book is well illustrated, both with photographs of post offices and of datestamps used. It is clearly an essential volume



for all collectors of Samoa, of whatever period.

This book presents in a classic form one of the perennial problems associated with philatelic literature. The market must be limited, from the very nature of its subject. It is well printed and illustrated on good quality art paper. Yet it is a paperback, so called 'perfect bound'. Thus its durability is immediately suspect. To produce the book in stitched, case bound form, would increase the cost to a prohibitive extent. Perhaps it must be left to those dedicated few collectors to case bind copies for future preservation.

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## NEW ZEALAND MARITIME PARKS

### (3) BAY OF ISLANDS MARITIME AND HISTORIC PARK

CECIL BRISTOW

This is the third of the Maritime Parks and it brings together many island and mainland attraction of the Northland holiday maker.

The Bay encompasses some 150 islands. There are several Maori Pa sites and many battles were fought in the area. It is rich in early New Zealand history. Here are the country's oldest buildings, built by missionaries from hand-hewn timber well before the Treaty of Waitangi was thought of.

The missionaries played a big part in trying to improve the lot of the Maoris. Samuel Marsden, chaplain of the New South Wales colony, heard of their plight through Maori crew members of ships plying between New Zealand and Australia. He visited New Zealand in 1814 with a view to setting up a missionary station, and on Christmas Day, 1814, he preached the first Christian sermon at Rangihoua Bay, a Maori sailor friend interpreting. The site is now marked with a grey stone monument and is known as Marsden Cross.

Marsden taught the Maoris by example, helping to teach agriculture and practical pursuits and built up a good relationship with them.

Russell, originally known as Kororareka, was a whaling and trading centre from 1804 to 1840 and as many as 150 ships visited the Bay in a season. It was a rough and ready place with all the tough whaling crews ashore. The Maoris were suffering outrages from the whites and as a measure of protection, James Busby was appointed British Resident in New Zealand in 1832. His task was hopeless without any forces to back him up. There was also a threat of suspected annexation by the French so the British Government sent Captain William Hobson at the end of January, 1840, as Lieutenant Governor of New Zealand. Supported by a quarter century's missionary influence, and with the help of Busby, who drafted it, Hobson negotiated a Treaty with the northern Maori Chiefs on 6th February, 1840. It was signed at Busby's residence at Waitangi.

On 21st May, 1840, after Chiefs from other parts of the country had also signed, Hobson proclaimed British Sovereignty over New Zealand, and nearby Okiato was the site chosen as the country's first capital. A few months later the capital was removed to Auckland.

Unfortunately, the local Maoris considered that they were still

# BAY OF ISLANDS MARITIME AND HISTORIC PARK



bothered with misunderstandings and the intransigence of some settlers and on 11th March, 1845, some of them rebelled. Their first act was to cut down the flagstaff on Maiki Hill, overlooking Russell, which was the symbol of British Authority. The town was then attacked, sacked and burned under the leadership of Hone Heke and Kawiti, though the Maoris respected all missionary property. In a space of 12 months, 4 flagstaffs had been cut down before the insurrection was put down.

A few of the earlier buildings which survived the sacking still bear signs of the battle to this day. Bullet holes and marks of cannon ball on the old Christ Church offer mute evidence of the struggle.



The first ever Post Office to open in New Zealand was inaugurated in Russell in 1840. In 1932, the Treaty House, which had been James Busby's residence, together with 809 hectares comprising the Waitangi National Reserve, was bought by Lord and Lady Bledisloe - the then Governor General of New Zealand - who then gifted it to the Nation, expressing the wish that it be restored as near as possible to its 1840 state.

Paihia is a site of an early missionary station. The first recorded marriage there was on 30th May, 1830, when Alexander Grey, a blacksmith, married Kotiro, a native girl from Taranaki. The first printing press, a hand-operated 'Stanhope', was installed here in January, 1835. It was at Paihia that the Rev. Williams, assisted by a prominent pioneer, Gilbert Mair, built the 61 tonne mission schooner 'Herald' in 1825 - 1826. Afterwards Mair acted as her Captain until the ship was wrecked in 1828.

In 1819, Rev. Samuel Marsden established his second missionary station at Kerikeri under Rev. John Butler, who was the first ordained clergyman in the country. With timber sawn from the bush, a wooden house was erected in 1822, and this remains today, well preserved, and is the oldest wooden building in New Zealand. In

1833, a two-storey stone building was constructed as a mission store and still stands today. It now houses a General Store. The first agricultural plough to till New Zealand soil was used at Kerikeri in May, 1820. It is now housed in an Auckland Museum. Two pre-European Maori villages have been reconstructed at Kerikeri and are open for public inspection.

Captain Cook sailed into the Bay of Islands on 28th November, 1769, and anchored at Motuarohia Island, his first landing place since leaving Thames in the Hauraki Gulf. In 1841, a native murdered a white man, a white woman and her two children and a half-caste girl on Motuarohia Island. He was tried, sentenced and finally hanged in Auckland, the first official execution under British Law in New Zealand. There is now a Scenic Reserve on the island.

In 1772, the French Navigator Marion du Fresne landed on Moturua Island to nurse some of his sick crew and effect repairs to his ship. During a visit to the mainland, the Frenchmen infringed 'tapu' rules of the Maoris and du Fresne and 26 of his men paid the penalty, being killed and eaten at Te Hue.

Urupukapuka Island is the base of the deep sea anglers. In Otahei Bay is Zane Grey's camp, established in 1926. Cape Brett was named by Captain Cook in 1769 after Rear Admiral Sir Piercy Brett. It guards the entrance to the Bay of Islands, marked by a lighthouse which first began operating in February, 1910. Close by is Piercy Island, noted for its rock tunnel through which launches can pass. The water around Cape Brett is one of the most famous deep sea fishing grounds in the world.

Waimate North was the fourth C.M.S. Mission Station and the first inland settlement in New Zealand. It can claim to be the birthplace of systematic farming (1830), flour milling (1835), and secondary education (St. John's College, 1843). The present vicarage there was built in 1832 and is now the second oldest house in New Zealand. The first wedding of Europeans was on 11th October, 1831, and the Church Register states that William Gilbert Puckey, bachelor from Paihia, and Matilda Davis, spinster of Waimate, were the couple involved. Previous marriages were mixed races. In 1842, Bishop Selwyn set up his Headquarters here. Nearby is the oldest oak tree in New Zealand. It has grown from an acorn brought out from England in 1824, was first planted at Paihia and transplanted to Waimate in 1831.

Today a different breed of mariner frequents the Bay. Yachts of all sizes are to be seen as holiday makers congregate from all over New Zealand. Can they visualise the setting of 150 years ago? With the rough and ready whaling crews availing themselves of the grog shops along Russell's waterfront, and the pioneer settlers making the history, living in dwellings constructed of Raupo - native swamp and rammed earth - and known as 'beehives' because of their shape, as did the missionaries. New Zealand has come a long way in a short time.

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#### NEW ZEALAND FORCES POSTAL HISTORY - A CORRECTION

On pages 98 to 99 of Volume 38 of 'The Kiwi', November, 1989, there was published the report of the meeting held on 30th September, 1989, at which Bernard Atkinson and Ernie Leppard

showed New Zealand Forces Postal History.

Somewhere along the line, gremlins got into the report. In the report, mention was made of 'the rare Featherstone Rifle Range mark'. This is incorrect - so far as is known, no such mark exists! The report should have read 'the rare Trentham Rifle Range Postmark'. Our apologies to all concerned.

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## AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST DECIMAL SET OF NEW ZEALAND

R.G.DARGE

Continued from page 33.

### THE PRINTINGS OF HARRISON & SONS LTD.

Harrison & Sons Ltd. were among the first of the big printers to experiment in photogravure printing. The Company secured its first photogravure contract with the printing of the 1923 - 1924 issue of Egypt and became the first printer in England to concentrate on this process of printing.

It was not until 1946 that the Company secured a contract for New Zealand issues with the printing of the 1½d. and 1/- values of the Peace Issue, both by photogravure.

The process has the distinction of being the only one combining both fine line work with delicate graduations of tone. A lovely example of one colour work can be seen in the 10/- or \$1 Tasman Glacier. Photogravure has the additional advantage that forgery is practically impossible.

During the 1930's the daily output of stamps from the Company amounted to some 100,000 a day in one or two colours. Today, a total of up to 125 million stamps are produced daily in up to nine colours.

The fine printing of the Company cannot be disputed and the few cylinder flaws and other types of varieties is indicative of the quality of its work.

Harrison and Sons Ltd. secured the contract for the printing of the majority of the values of the 1960 set, and also submitted a design of the ½d., which was accepted but printed by De La Rue.

On the changeover to decimals, the designs of the 5d. (4 cent), 7d. (6 cent), 9d. (8 cent), 1/- (10 cent), 1/6 (15 cent), 2/- (20 cent), 2/6 (25 cent), 3/- (30 cent), 5/- (50 cent), 10/- (\$1-00) and £1-00 (\$2-00) were adapted with an alteration to the value tablet only.

During 1968 new designs for the 10 cent and 25 cent and new colours for the 15 cent and \$2-00 were produced. The Company also printed the lovely 28 cent, a total of 16 stamps of the 28 comprising the set.

The paper used for all original values was chalk surfaced with multiple NZ and star upright on the mesh. It was supplied by the Guard Bridge Mills of Scotland, suppliers to the Company for many years.

The 4 cent and 6 cent were printed on double sheets, and the remaining values, and new designs and colours, on single sheets. All printing was carried out by sheet fed press.

The sheet value is located on all values on the top right selvedge, and the Imprint and cylinder numbers appear on the bottom left selvedge.

In all sheet values the printer omitted the last '0' of the cents. The error was corrected in the new 25 cent, 28 cent and \$2-00. A new and larger dollar sign, which previously had been correct, was substituted for one with two bars. The sheet value of the \$2-00 looks somewhat absurd when comparing the dollar sign with that of the sign on the stamp.

Sheet markings are limited in all values, but colour registration lines and crosses, and perforation guide pin squares in the background colour of the stamps, appear in different positions on the selvage of the various values. The selvages have been severely trimmed and sheet markings are often guillotined from the sheet.

A significant change was made in the use of a new paper for the new designs and colours, the watermark being sideways to the mesh. A surprise came during 1970 with the third printing of the 30 cent in that it was done on unwatermarked paper.

The difficulty of obtaining supplies of gum arabic prompted the Company to introduce a new synthetic adhesive with the abbreviated name P.V.A. (Polyvinol alcohol). It was first used on the new paper with the issue of the new 15 cent Tiki released on 19th March, 1968. The gum is almost tasteless and has a dull, flat appearance when compared with gum arabic. A tinge of yellow was added, otherwise the stamp would have appeared as if ungummed.

The registration of colours is superior to those of the De La Rue printings but the old 10 cent must have been troublesome. It is generally out of register and in one sheet the brown appears in the margin between the stamps.

The layout of the cylinders varied according to the shape of the stamps, and for clarification the subject is divided into five groups:-

- a) 4 cent and 6 cent.
- b) 8 cent and 10 cent (old).
- c) 15 cent old and new.
- d) Large Size Horizontal Format.
- e) Large Size Vertical Format.

a) 4 cent and 6 cent.

In both values the cylinders comprised two panes, each of 200 stamps, 10 rows of 20, and numbered 1A and 1B.

It has been suggested that the panes lay sideways around the cylinder with the 'A' pane on the left and the 'B' pane on the right. However, the mesh and the watermark are vertical on the stamps and it would have necessitated a printing against the mesh.

It is more probable that the stamps were upright and the panes in tandem on the cylinder, with the 'A' pane on top of the 'B' pane. A gutter, the width of one stamp, separated the panes.

The double sheets were perforated by a double comb machine measuring 15 x 14 and working from the left of the sheet.

Perforating guide pin squares were printed on the top and bottom

selvedge between Rows 7 and 8 and both were punched out.

b) 8 cent and 10 cent (old).

In both values the cylinder comprised one pane of 150 stamps, being 15 rows of 10, with the watermark sideways. This would suggest that the stamps lay sideways on the cylinder.

The sheets were perforated from the left selvedge by a single comb head measuring 14.7 x 14. Holes were punched through the guide pin squares in the top and bottom selvedges.

c) 15 cent Tiki, old and new.

In both values the cylinder comprised one pane of 150 stamps in 10 rows of 15.

The watermark appears upright on the old issue and sideways on the new paper with P.V.A. gum for the new issue. This would suggest that both values were upright on the cylinder.

The format of the new 15 cent is slightly larger than the old and changes were made in the size of the value, 'Tiki' and 'New Zealand'. The sheet layout of the two stamps differs in the position of the cylinder numbers. In the old issue, they appeared below the 6th bottom stamp but in the new, below the 4th bottom stamp.

The sheets of both values were perforated by the same single comb head used for the 8 cent and 10 cent values, the top of the sheet being fed first into the comb head, thus measuring 14 x 14.7. The 15 cent (old) has perforations through both side selvedges but the comb head has been shortened in the new colour so as to fit the width of the printing.

d) Large Size Horizontal Format.

The cylinders of the 10 cent (new), 25 cent (old and new), 30 cent and \$1-00 each comprised 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10.

The old issue has the watermark upright on the stamps and the new issue printed on the new paper with P.V.A. gum has the watermark sideways. This would suggest that the stamps lay horizontally on the cylinder.

All values with the exception of the 25 cent (new) were perforated from the top by a double comb head measuring 14.7 x 14.

A new double comb head measuring 14 x 14.7 and suitable for vertical format stamps was used for the new 25 cent. The sheets were fed sideways from the right selvedge into the comb head.

e) Large Size Vertical Format.

The cylinders of the 20 cent, 28 cent, 50 cent and both \$2-00 values each comprised 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10.

The watermark appears sideways on the original values and upright for the 28 cent printed on the new paper with P.V.A. gum. This suggests that all the values were laid sideways on the cylinder.

The cylinder numbers appear under the fifth stamp at the bottom except in the 28 cent where it has been moved to below the fourth stamp.

All issues were perforated by the same double comb head that was used for the old horizontal format values, the left of the sheet being fed first into the comb head.

In the interests of conservation, this envelope has been made from an obsolete map. Updated maps may be purchased from your nearest Department of Survey and Land Information office or authorised agency.



Department of  
Survey and Land Information

If unclaimed within 14 days  
please return to Dept of  
Survey and Land  
Information  
P.O. Box 146 Napier



NEW ZEALAND  
\$2.00  
POST OFFICE  
NAPIER





## MAP ENVELOPES

TONY DODD

Readers may be aware of the issue of stamps printed on the back of maps - such as those of Latvia from 19th December, 1918.

In New Zealand, there is an interesting variation from the Department of Survey and Land Information. The Department has been using envelopes made from obsolete maps. Printed on the back flap there is the note:-

In the interests of conservation, this envelope has been made from an / obsolete map. Updated maps may be purchased from your nearest / Department of Survey and Land Information office or authorised agency.

Examples are illustrated on page 54, one with a strike of the meter P.B.8829, without value, used at the office of the Department of Survey and Land Information in Napier.

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### MEN OF NEW ZEALAND! - A PROPAGANDA LEAFLET

ALLAN P. BERRY

Among the books and papers that were passed to your Editor from the Estate of the late Noel Turner was the leaflet illustrated on page 56. It measures 330 mms. x 203 mms., and is printed in black on a good quality, off-white paper, without watermark. Reading it through indicated that it must be a propaganda leaflet. Further information was sought, and eventually, I was put in touch with Reg Auckland, Editor of 'The Falling Leaf', the journal of the 'Psywar Society'. He writes:-

"The leaflet you sent was certainly dropped over New Zealand Forces by the Germans but unfortunately there is no information about it. German records which may have been helpful have never been found, and from the English side the only information is 'I picked it up in the Western Desert' given by soldiers who could not remember where or when or under what circumstances they acquired it.

"Marmarica (Barqa el Bahria) is a coastal strip several hundred kilometres long straddling Cyrenaica and Libya, between Bomba and Sidi Barrani and in the middle of which is Tobruk.

"The leaflet is listed in the catalogue 'Axis Leaflets to Allied Troops in North Africa 1940-42' which I have just published per pro the 'Psywar Society'.

"It may interest your readers to know that later on in the war, in Italy, the Germans dropped propaganda messages again over New Zealand troops. Not many, but I have three or four original examples in my collection.

"I am sorry that I cannot be more specific with information but it is simply not available."

I wonder if any reader can tell us more. If so, please write in to the Editor. After all, we are dealing with a form of air mail, are we not?!

# Men of New Zealand !

Have you ever asked yourselves why you are at war?

For what ideals and for what motives have you left your native country to come and fight so far from home?

Have you ever asked yourselves how many English soldiers there are in New Zealand ready to sacrifice themselves in the defence of your towns, your homes and your property?

The English in New Zealand have one sole object ; to take advantage of the natural wealth of your country and to make themselves rich at your expense.

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British propaganda is a past master in issuing wonderful news, which makes a fine impression on the people who do not know the truth. If you knew the truth, you would refuse to fight for those who domineer over you and deceive you and make profit out of you.

June 1942 has been a fatal month for Gt. Britain.

In the Mediterranean, the Italian Fleet, together with the combined Italian and German Air Force, have dealt a crushing defeat to the British Navy.

In Africa, the British Army, with its mercenaries has lost the biggest battle of this war. More than 65,000 prisoners, 1,200 armoured cars, a thousand cannon, approximately 700 aeroplanes, a large quantity of war material, motor transport and food stuffs – that is the booty captured by the Italian and German troops, troops which have broken down every resistance in Marmarica and which are advancing victoriously in Egypt.

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On the Russian front, the Bolshevik troops have been defeated everywhere.

Sevastopol, the greatest fortress in the world, has been wiped out.

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The highways to South Africa and Australia are closed.

In Asia, England has definitely lost all power and all prestige.

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## Men of New Zealand !

This is the truth which has been so shamefully hidden from you.

We are telling you in your own interests. There is no feeling of hatred to make us want to fight against you.

Perhaps it is your adventurous spirit which urges you to join with the British – but remember you are fighting in an unjust cause – aiding and abetting English greed which enjoys profiteering and domineering over other peoples' territory.

Stop and think!

Insist upon the truth!

Then you will understand how futile it is and how much to your own disadvantage to persist in sacrificing yourselves for England.