



The Kiwi



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

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WHOLE 234

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1992,
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

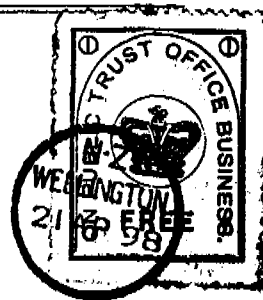
THE SOCIETY WILL BE ENTERTAINED BY OUR MEMBER A.B. JOHNSTONE.

THE DISPLAY WILL BE DEVOTED TO THE RAILWAY TRAVELLING
POST OFFICES OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE ADHESIVE OFFICIAL FRANK

On Public Trust Office Business.

Mr John Smith
Westport



See Page 100

EDITORIAL

There is one ongoing controversy in New Zealand. This concerns the delivery of Rural Mail, and the increased charges that are being made to those who live in Rural Districts for the service.

From the time of the reforms of Rowland Hill now some 150 years ago, the idea of a uniform charge for the delivery of mail within one country was that the more profitable urban services subsidised the more uneconomic rural services.

Now it appears that the word 'subsidise' is dirty, not to be used, to be avoided at all costs. The service has to pay, and New Zealand Post Limited points out that those who are against the rural delivery charge overlook the commercial requirements of the New Zealand Government, and the fact that if deregulation comes about, there will be services offered to the Urban Community by other companies, who will not have to consider the Rural Community, and will thus be able to charge significantly less.

It is a thorny problem, with a good case to be made on both sides. Comments from readers would be appreciated.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

Mrs. Betty J. Gawith, 19, Seddon Street, Timaru,
South Canterbury, New Zealand.

REINSTATED - LAPSED IN ERROR

R.Sims, 49, Warren Park, Hove Edge, Brighouse, West Yorkshire.

LAPSED

A.Naples, 82, Osbourne Place, Aberdeen, Scotland.

MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 25TH JULY, 1992

ROYCE BOWEN - THE QUEEN VICTORIA FULL-FACE DEFINITIVE STAMPS

The meeting was opened at 2.35 p.m. by our Chairman, Alan Gardiner, with 17 members and six visitors present, including a most welcome appearance by Alan and Vera Still, from Auckland, New Zealand. Apologies for absence were presented on behalf of Ian Fogg and Frank Scrivener. The Chairman then introduced Royce Bowen, of South Africa and Wales, who had arrived complete with his supporters, son Tim, daughter-in-law Sarah and son's friend John. Sarah kindly put up the exhibit so that Royce could get on with the commentary on his Gold Medal winning display of the Queen Victoria Full-Face Definitive stamps.

An adequate description of this collection would entail, with a few omissions and additions, a resume of Section A of Campbell Paterson's Catalogue, so only the highlights can be given here. Die proofs and Plate proofs of the 1855 1d. and 2d. were shown, plus examples of the stamps; the Richardson 1d. on blued paper, on and off cover; and 1858 1/- bisect on cover from Otago to Huddersfield; the 1867 2d. with both vertical and horizontal mesh paper; an overlap and a marginal copy, with another stamp, on one cover caused comment. The Davies prints were represented, on and off cover, and the imperf. 1862-1865 plate 1, in various stages of wear and plate 2, with retouch. The 1863 imperf. stamps were there with attempts at roulettes and also perf. 13 at Dunedin. A strip

of three 1863 2d. showed the hard-to-find overlap.

Davies prints were shown perf. 13, 12½ and rouletted 7. SG 99, (CP A5f) in the scarce mint condition was included. For years, it had been accepted that there must have been a third Marine Post Office cancellation; the example shown was discovered too late for inclusion in Volume VII of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. Covers to the same address but showing three different routes were on display; 1868, via Panama; 1869, via Southampton; and 1870, via San Francisco. The very elusive SG 129 (CP A2p) 2d. blue, perf. 10 x 12½ was a rare treat, as were complete 'G.H.Saunders' and part 'Invicta' watermarks. The display concluded with examples of 'Specimen' overprints and official re-prints.

In his vote of thanks, the Chairman expressed the Society's gratitude for the opportunity to see this remarkable collection and wished Royce well in future competitions. He also thanked Sarah for her assistance to the speaker.

There being no further business, the meeting was declared closed at 4.45 p.m.

A.G.

VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED

Ian Fogg, who has for many years organised the Annual Society Auction, held after the Annual General Meeting wishes to stand down after this year's auction. The job entails receiving the material, lotting, and bringing the Lots to the Annual General Meeting. His lieutenants, Eric and Elizabeth Lewis, prepare the catalogue in camera ready format and send it to the Editor of 'The Kiwi' for printing and distribution. After the Auction, Lots bought by book bidders have to be despatched, and unsold Lots returned to the unnecessary vendors. It would be a great pity to loose the Annual Society Auction, so ALL members willing to take over this Committee Post are requested to send their written acceptance for consideration to the Secretary.

The Secretary has been asked to produce a list of Members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain who would be willing to give displays of New Zealand material to other Societies, and within our own Society. Again, ALL names and subjects to the Secretary, please, together with restrictions, such as distance and whether or not expanses would be expected. Every display given advertises our Society and occasionally brings in new members.

DISPLAYS TO LOCAL SOCIETIES

Tom Latto will be giving a display of Health Camp History and Health Stamp First Day Covers to the Lostock and District Philatelic Society on Thursday, 3rd September, 1992. The Society meets in the Upper Hall of the Lostock Parish Centre, which is adjacent to the Church of St. Thomas and St. John. The meetings start at 7.30 p.m.

George Gibson will be giving a display of New Zealand material to the Bridgewater and District Philatelic Society on Thursday, 24th September, 1992. The Society meets at the Westfield United Reformed Church Hall, West Street, Bridgewater, and the meetings start at 7.15 p.m. for 7.30 p.m.

Allan P. Berry will be giving a display of New Zealand Government Life Insurance Department Stamps and Postal History to the Collectors' Club on 18th November, 1992. The Society meets at 22 East 35th Street, New York, NY 10016, United States of America, and the meetings start at 6.00 p.m. Any member wishing to attend is asked to contact the Dr. Roberto Rosende, R.D.P., Chairman, Program Committee, at the above address.

George Gibson will be giving a display of New Zealand material to the Southampton and District Philatelic Society on Tuesday, 1st December, 1992. The Society meets at the Eastleigh Unity Club, 132/4, Southampton Road, Eastleigh, Hants., and the meetings start at 7.30 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEETING

Will the Officers of the Society and Members of the Committee please note that there will be a Meeting of the Committee following the close of the General Meeting to be held on Saturday, 26th September, 1992. An Agenda will be circulated before the Meeting.

ALAN GARDINER, CHAIRMAN

NEW ZEALAND - A PHILATELIC MISCELLANY

ALLAN P. BERRY

Members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain will know that the Society published a volume entitled 'New Zealand - A Philatelic Miscellany - A Souvenir Volume Commemorating the Treaty of Waitangi' back in February, 1990. I was the Editor of the book, charged with securing copy for it and with editing it and liaising with our printer in its production. The printer, who produces the regular issue of 'The Kiwi', was Ron Fisher of Fisher Print Services Ltd., Aldershot.

It was an interesting exercise, and one from which both Ron and I learnt a numbers of lessons. Editing the text meant that, as with 'The Kiwi', I had to prepare it down to the production of the camera ready artwork. From this, Ron had to prepare the printing plates, from which the book was printed by offset lithography. As Ron had no philatelic knowledge, he had to refer to me quite often, as choices had to be made in many cases as to what detail had to be brought out. At the end of the exercise, the book was printed, and was well received. I asked Ron if he would like to write a short piece about the experience, and he has written the following:-

As a person extremely naive on matters relating to postage stamps and the history of the world wide postal service, it came as a surprise to be asked by Allan P. Berry to consider printing 'New Zealand - A Philatelic Miscellany - A Souvenir Volume Commemorating the Treaty of Waitangi'.

I had no idea what was to confront me and had it not been for the extreme dedication to perfection of Allan, I do not think that I would have been able to achieve the end result.

After numerous discussions, contributions started coming in from all around the world. Some of the material was such that we

had to try and make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Some was so superb in quality that it was an honour to handle.

The preparation of the artwork created many late nights and early mornings but it became exciting to observe that with the support and encouragement of so many, the 'infamous book', as it came to be known, was beginning to take shape.

With so many stamps accumulating, I could foresee many hours in the dark room in the vain hope that I could achieve as much detail as was necessary to enable the text to stack up.

Upon reflection, the worst amount of hassle was the 4 cent Puriri Moth stamp. Being so naive about stamps, I found it frustrating trying to understand exactly what I was supposed to concentrate on in order to achieve a means of making film from which I could prepare the printing plate. After endless hours on this matter, I got to know this moth personally - with very few kind words to be said about it.

Some of the 'covers', which I learned was the name by which envelopes are known to collectors, fascinated me. I admit that I enjoyed the challenge of trying to do the impossible. Having said that, I kept thinking of the owners of this limited material and felt duty bound to persevere and do my best to achieve the best detail that was possible.

The colours on a great deal of the material proved to be extremely difficult to film and hence caused me fits of frustration, but my family were so very supportive and given the time I was able to achieve the end result.

I often gave thought to the valuation of some of the material with which I was entrusted. In fact, I had to insure the mass collection of artwork and material well in excess of one million pounds.

Allan, whom I have known for some years, is, in my considered opinion, extremely dedicated to perfection, both as Editor of the book and also as the Editor of the regular journal 'The Kiwi' which I enjoy producing. His typesetting and pagination of each page caused us a great deal of deliberation and it was no surprise to me that the number of pages within the book had increased. After many days we could see that we were ready to start printing the 'infamous book'.

In producing the book I found a great deal of satisfaction, and I hope that the book is regarded as a fitting tribute to Stanley Cross-Rudkin, to whose memory it is dedicated.

I am grateful to have had the privilege of producing this book.

If there is any Member of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain who has not yet purchased a copy and would like to do so, would they please write to me, enclosing a cheque for £14-00, which is the current price to members due to the increase in postage costs since the price was first determined.

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

This will be held on Kiwi Day, Saturday, 28th November, 1992. Members who wish to place items in the Auction should note the following instructions:-

A list of your Lots, typewritten or in block letters please, should be sent to:-

I.G.Fogg, 42, Oxford Road South, Chiswick, London, W4 3DH

to reach me before Saturday, 26th September, 1990, so that the catalogue can be printed in time for distribution with the November issue of 'The Kiwi'.

Please state your estimate of the market value and reserve for each Lot. This is a must. If you have no reserve, please say so. Also describe each Lot briefly - e.g. UM = Unmounted Mint; FU = Fine Used, etc. Lots may be sent with your list, but in any case must be in my hands prior to the Auction. All Lots to be mounted and carded ready for display. A space about one inch square should be left at the bottom right hand corner for the insertion of the lot number. Lots handed in on the day of the Auction must have their Lot numbers clearly shown. Estimates for individual Lots should be for not less than £4-00. Commission is 10% of sales, and all postage, poundage, insurance, etc. is payable by the vendor. There is a lotting fee of 20p per Lot. Lots which comprise of periodicals, books, boxes of stamps and other bulky items cannot be accepted unless the vendor undertakes to deliver and collect from the auction room, or, if sold, to deliver to the purchaser direct.

APPEAL

Each year it has been the practice of many generous members to offer items, both philatelic and general, to be auctioned on behalf of Society's funds. This is much appreciated. Do please see what you have surplus to your requirements. No matter what it is, we will be delighted to receive it, preferably by 29th September, 1990, so that it can appear in the catalogue, otherwise at any time up to 2.00 p.m. on Kiwi Day.

Do remember to bring your catalogue to the auction. Copies available in the room will cost £1-00.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

The NZ Cinderella Catalogue, by Tim Maclaren, Oxford Cinderellas, Bush Road, Oxford, North Canterbury, New Zealand. 24 A5 pages, illustrated, some in colour. Price NZ\$3-50, plus postage air mail of NZ\$2-00.

This is the fourth edition, dated February, 1992, of the catalogue produced by Tim Maclaren of Oxford Cinderellas. It is expanded from all previous editions, and the innovation now is that some of the illustrations are in colour. Tim Maclaren gives acknowledgement to a number of collectors who have helped in its compilation, and the end product is well worth the small cost to those interested in the subject of New Zealand Cinderellas.

Heartland of Aotea, by Ian Church. Published by the Hawera Historical Society, c/o Brian Harding, Fitzgerald Lane, R.D.13, Hawera, New Zealand. Price NZ\$28-00, plus postage and packing - Surface-Air Lifted cost NZ\$20-80.

The sub-title of this 182 page, A4 size book is 'Maori and European in South Taranaki before the Taranaki Wars'. It is a well

illustrated, scholarly work, with a good Index and an excellent Bibliography. There is one chapter on the early mail services, but this is a very small part of a much larger work.

REVIEW

Handbook of Australian & New Zealand Philatelic Exhibitions No. 2, by Robert Kennedy. Published by the Cinderella Stamp Club of Australia, P.O.Box 110, Chatswood 2067, New South Wales, Australia, price A\$20-00, plus postage, A\$10-20 Air Mail; A\$9-20 Economy Air Mail; A\$3-70 Sea Mail.

In the four years since the first Handbook was published, there has been a wealth of souvenir material produced for several large philatelic exhibitions and a number of minor anniversaries and exhibitions. Handbook No. 1 (still available at A\$23-00 plus same postage as for No. 2) was predominantly Australian but the situation is reversed in this Volume, New Zealand having the larger share.

It contains large, clear illustrations with the minimum of text necessary to describe the items adequately. If the production of such material continues to increase at this rate, the next Handbook, no doubt as clear and concise as this, will be with us in less than another four years.

SOMES ISLAND - WORLD WAR 1

GEORGE BRANAM

Covers from the Somes Island Internment Camp during World War 1 are less frequently encountered than those from World War 11, though the sketchy indications we have suggest comparable internee populations of about 100 on average. The maximum for World War 11 has been cited at 185 at the end of 1942 (Mason, page 265). The same number has been mentioned for World War 1, but its source was an anonymous article, and the data may have been confused.

A cover recently brought to my attention by our Editor is an especially useful and informative example of the World War 1 variety, the front and back of which are illustrated as Figures 1 and 2 on page 96. Generalising is difficult because of the sparsity of evidence, the new cover being only the tenth I have recorded. But certain patterns begin to emerge. All but one have been on envelopes headed at the top 'On His Majesty's Service'. Only four of these, however, have been specially printed for use at Somes Island, with an inscription at the lower left. This new one is valuable, first of all, because its inscription differs from the other three, bearing the print number 3,000/7/16 - 10037, instead of 5,000/10/16 - 16495. This represents a total print order in 1916 of (at least) 8,000 envelopes, 3,000 in July, and another 5,000 in October.

Dating covers has been a problem, since apparently a New Zealand postmark was applied only when the letter went into the domestic mail stream for delivery to a New Zealand address. Those going abroad were not postmarked, as can be seen from the example illustrated at Figure 3 on page 97. The sender of the new cover under discussion, however, has added the date to his return address on the reverse, which reads: 'SENDER:- Gunter Bremner,

prisoner of war Somes Island / Wellington N.Z. / 19.11.16.' Because the letter was redirected after reaching Germany it also received a Hamburg datestamp of 11.1.17, showing an elapsed time of 53 days. So dating is especially well served on this cover.

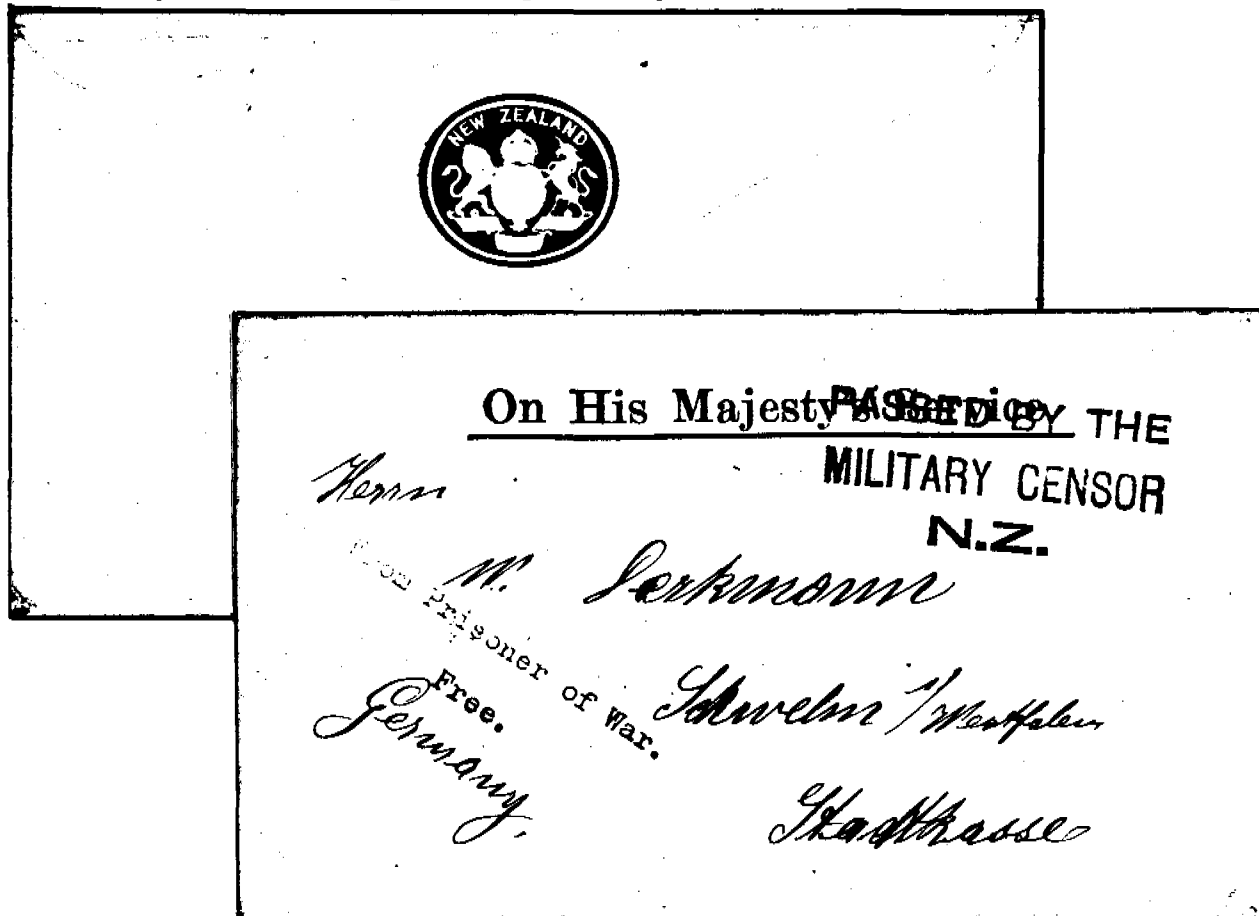


Figure 3

The forwarding address has an interest of its own. The original 'Fraulein' has been supplemented by the addition of 'Schwester' (Sister), and the new address is 'Medi Roentgen Institut' at the Eppendorfer Krankenhaus, the Roentgen Medical Institute at the Eppendorfer Hospital, so it would appear that she was training as a nurse in an early X-ray unit.

The two New Zealand markings on the cover are a Prisoner of War frank and a censor stamp. The two-line frank, 'From Prisoner of War. / Free.', appears to the upper right. It is a fixture on internee mail, though its placement varies. This one, like all I have seen, is in purple ink.

The 'PASSED BY THE / MILITARY CENSOR / N.Z.' stamp is the common variety used on virtually all New Zealand mail of the period subjected to censorship. It is in the same shade of purple as the 'Free' stamp.

This stamp appears on nine of the ten covers I have noted. The tenth bears the stamp, 'OPENED BY THE / MILITARY CENSOR / N.Z.' and has been opened and sealed with tape at the top. It was addressed to the United States of America. There is no indication that any of the other internee letters, including the present

example, has been opened, though it is possible they might have been handed in unsealed. The only other cover with censor tape is not from an internee but is one of the two staff covers noted, bearing Official postage stamps rather than the frank.

Two other markings sometimes associated with Somes Island covers of this period do not appear on this example. One is a two-line stamp reading: '"P.C." / SOMES ISLAND INTERNMENT CAMP', and is illustrated on page 421 of Volume 6 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. The two examples I have seen have both been on internee mail addressed to New Zealand, and may possibly have been reserved for that purpose. The second is a boxed two-line stamp reading 'INTERMENT CAMP, SOMES ISLAND'. It is illustrated on page 366 of Volume 3 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. The only use of this stamp that I have seen is on the reverse of a plain envelope staff cover, apparently serving as a return address, since there was no other.

I should be especially glad to hear of further examples which might clarify the use of any of these markings. The conjectures expressed here are based upon a very small sample, and additional evidence would be invaluable to confirm, modify or reject such hypotheses. Please pass on to the Editor whatever information you can supply.

REFERENCES

Collins, R.J.G., and Watts, C.W. (Editors): The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume 3, Wellington, New Zealand, 1955.

Hurley, D.E.: 'Alien Internment and Prisoner of War Camps in New Zealand and Their Postal Markings', New Zealand Stamp Collector, 69:1 (March, 1989), 26 - 36; 69:2 (June, 1989), 60-68.

Mason, W. Wynne: Prisoners of War (Official History of New Zealand in the Second World War 1939-45), Wellington, New Zealand, 1954.

Naish, D.E.G., and McNaught, K.J. (Editors): The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume 6, Wellington, New Zealand, [1977].

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST DECIMAL DEFINITIVES OF NEW ZEALAND

R.G.DARGE

Continued from page 88.

EIGHT CENT FRUIT INDUSTRY

The stamp was issued on the 8th July, 1969, as a part of the Export Set.

The design was prepared by the Public Relations Division of the Post Office and features three rosy apples in the left panel and an apple orchard in full flower in the right panel.

The printing by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. required four cylinders being black, blue, yellow and red and numbered 1111 and 1a1a1a. The paper used varies in thickness and has no watermark.

Perforating was by means of a single and a double comb head, both measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ x 13. Sheets perforated from the left were fed into the single comb head while those perforated from the top or bottom were by means of the double comb head. Some 1a(4) sheets

were perforated from the right making it possible to find examples with perforations through all selvages from the different sheets.

The sheet layout is similar to the 7 cent Export stamp.

Two shades from the same printing can be found among the sheets, the apple colour appearing as an orange red when contrasted with the red of the normal. One sheet has the black portion of the design visible on the back of the sheet as a faint offset.

A number of sheets have been used for the manufacture of counter coils. The stamps have been horizontally coiled with the numbers 1 - 19 sideways and appearing on every tenth stamp.

8 cent Fruit Industry varieties.

1111) Faint offset of black.

1a1a1a1a) Colour shift producing blurred centre.

1a1a1a1a Row 3, stamp 1 Flaw at top of left apple - not present on all sheets so must have developed during the printing.

Red ink drops through 'NEW ZEALAND'.

TEN CENT TIMBER INDUSTRY - OLD DESIGN

The stamp depicts a mill and a large log of Kauri pine and is similar to the 1/- designed by J.Berry.

The printing by Harrison & Sons Ltd. required two cylinders, brown and green, numbered 1A1A.

The layout and perforating details are similar to the old design of the 8 cent.

The stamp was withdrawn on the 2nd April, 1968, and replaced by the new design.

It is not uncommon to find the colours out of register. One sheet is known with the brown extending into the margin between the stamps and one with a diagonal white strip across the design, the last stamp in the bottom row being only partially printed.

10 cent Timber Industry - old design - varieties.

1A1A Row 1, stamp 10 Touching up to right of 'D' of 'ZEALAND'.

Row 2, stamp 9 Touching up under log.

Colours out of register.

Colour drag across stamps.

Many doctor blade lines across stamps and selvages.

Diagonal white strip across design, last stamp in bottom row being only partially printed.



Row 1, stamp 10

1A1A



Row 2, stamp 9

1A1A

TEN CENT TIMBER INDUSTRY - NEW DESIGN

The stamp was released on the 2nd April, 1968, and forms a part of, and was the first release of, the Export Set in the new two panel format. The left panel depicts pine trees - *Pinus radiata* - and the right panel, a stack of timber.

The stamp was printed by Harrison & Sons Ltd. in single sheets of 100, 10 rows of 10 stamps.

The printings were carried out on the new paper with the watermark sideways to the mesh and similarly on the stamps. The sheets were gummed with P.V.A.

Four cylinders were required to print the stamps, being yellow, green, brown and black and numbered 1A1A1A1A.

The Imprint and cylinder numbers appeared on the bottom selvedge below the first two and the third stamp respectively.

The sheets were perforated from the top by the same double comb head that was used for the other horizontal format stamps and measuring 14.7 x 14.

Large colour registration crosses appear in several positions on the side selvedge.

The missing '0' of the sheet value in the original printings was not corrected.

A number of sheets were used for the manufacture of counter coils. The stamps are horizontally coiled with the numbers 1 - 19 sideways and appearing at every tenth stamp.

A spectacular find was reported by Warwick Paterson of a full counter coil strip of ten stamps with the green colour missing. The Campbell Paterson Catalogue of New Zealand stamps also list a missing green in the sheet.

10 cent varieties.

1A1A1A1A Row 4, stamp 10 Extension of right side of black frame beside 'D' of 'ZEALAND'.

Row 5, stamp 10 Nail in end of board - Thirkell E6.

Partial double perforations extending into top row of stamps.

Missing green.

Counter Coils.

Breaks in coil.

Missing green.

THE PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE ADHESIVE OFFICIAL FRANK

ALLAN P. BERRY

Volume 1 of The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, at page 460, states that

'in 1891 the Public Trust Department issued an adhesive frank printed in sheets of four in black on white wove unwatermarked paper and perforated 12½.'

Examples of the mint sheet of four crop up in auction from time to time, so are not uncommon.

K.J.McNaught, writing in Zeapex Magazine Four at page 42, states

that there is considerable doubt whether this stamp was actually used. A Post Office Circular of 1st January, 1891, is quoted as saying:-

'Officers are required to note that the Public Trust cameo-frank stamps are not to be recognised. Correspondence posted free on Public Trust business must be in the covers approved by Official Circular P. No. 40, 1881 (P.G.90/6523).'

In the same article, K.J.McNaught reported an example with a genuine Christchurch A-class date-stamp of 1894, and presumed that, because of the date, it had been cancelled by favour. At the time of writing, he had not heard of the stamp used on cover, and he expressed the opinion that if a used stamp was found dated 1890, it could indicate actual use by a Public Trust Office before the prohibition instruction of 1st January, 1891.

In 'The New Zealand Stamp Collector', Volume 62, No. 2, page 64, Ron Ingram reported an example postmarked CHRISTCHURCH 17 DE 90. Thus the item could now be classified as an 'adhesive official frank'. Subsequent to this report, K.J.McNaught, in a personal communication, recorded yet another example postmarked WANGANUI 22 NO 90, and a third example, also postmarked in Christchurch during December, 1890.

In the light of this background information, I was intrigued to be offered an example of the adhesive official frank apparently correctly used on Public Trust Office cover, as illustrated on page 89. The cover is addressed to 'Mr John Smith, Westport'. The adhesive official frank appears to be perfectly genuine, being on white wove unwatermarked paper and perforated 12½. It is tied to the cover, itself inscribed 'On Public Trust Office Business', by a Wellington A-class date-stamp of 21 AP 98. There are no other postal markings on either the front or the back of the cover. Although I acquired the item as an example of the adhesive official frank used on the correct style of cover, I considered that it was entirely philatelic.

A photocopy of the cover was sent to K.J.McNaught, who wrote that, although superficially the adhesive official frank looked fine, especially on the correct envelope, the absence of any transit or arrival date-stamps, still required in 1898, clearly established that it was philatelically contrived. He also stated in his letter that he did not know of any Westport philatelist named John Smith, so that it is possible that even the name is fictitious.

The cover will still find a place in my collection of pre-1907 Official Mail as, so far as I am aware, it remains the only example of the adhesive official frank used on cover.

There is a further article on the Public Trust Office and its franks in 'The New Zealand Stamp Collector', Volume 62, No. 3, page 93, September, 1982. The article is a report of two envelopes inscribed 'On Public Service Only', bearing a printed version of the adhesive official frank, differing in design only in the position of the lines crossing the circles in the top left and right hand corners. On the version printed on the envelopes, these are set at an angle. On the adhesive official frank, they are vertical. So far as I am aware, these two envelopes are the only examples so far reported with the printed frank.

Any further reports of the frank printed on the envelope, or of used examples of the adhesive official frank, especially on cover, would be greatly appreciated.

This article first appeared in 'The Collectors Club Philatelist, Volume 71, number 1, page 13, January-February, 1992.

WATERLOW PLATE MARKS - FIRST PICTORIALS

E.W.LEPPARD

Since I discussed the corner plate markings of the 1d. Lake Taupo in 'The Kiwi', Volume 36, page 65, July, 1987, and Volume 37, page 19, January, 1988, which showed corner printer's markings on three frame plates and five centre plates of the Waterlow London Plates of the First Pictorial Definitives. I had but one response from Colin Larsen of Western Samoa. So at least two of us are studying such things, and we have corresponded for several years on his plating studies of the 1d. Lake Taupo. In the first article, I showed that Centre Plates A, B, C and D were used with three Frame Plates 1, 11 and 111 in the sequence 1 with A, 11 with B, 11 with C, and 111 with D. In the second article, I showed from a full sheet from the Michael Burberry collection that Frame Plate 1 was used with a second Centre Plate, which I called A'. Eventually Colin Larsen confirmed the use of the second Centre Plate with Frame Plate 1.

This presented him with some difficulty in trying to plate three frame plates with five centre plates, particularly with the plate combinations 111 with D, and 1 with A', as these centre plates are fairly clean of minor flaws and remnant guide lines that are the aid for plating studies. He has now written to state that it suddenly occurred to him that the minor flaws that he was studying were identical, and that Centre Plate D was the same as A'. I can now confirm that this is correct.

He goes on to say that he feels the sequence of plates should now read:-

Frame Plate 1 with Centre Plates A and D.

Frame Plate 11 with Centre Plates B and C.

Frame Plate 111 with Centre Plates D and A.

I cannot yet confirm that Frame Plate 111 was used with Centre Plate A, as I have yet to see any examples. Frame Plate 111 is particularly scarce, and Michael Burberry was inclined to think that it was held in reserve.

However, the whole subject of 'secret' markings used by Waterlow & Sons on the First Pictorial definitives of 1898 considerably widens. These marks can also be seen on other London Prints by Waterlow & Sons and are possibly seen on all values. Additionally even on the London Printings of the Penny Universals show four markings in each of the four corners.

As corner blocks of the London Printings of the First Pictorial definitives are, to say the least, uncommon, this is a subject that no one person would be able to complete unaided. I would ask members to look carefully at their London Print corner pieces and write to me or our Editor with any observation of a corner

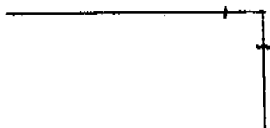
marking. A line drawing would be appreciated, as shown below.

The following are the additional markings I have so far recorded. Some need confirmation, as until they are proved constant they can easily be mistaken for minor flaws.

1. 2½d. Lake Wakitipu - two nicks seen in top left corner of Row 1, stamp 1.



2. 2½d. Lake Wakitipu - two nicks seen in top right corner of Row 1, stamp 10.

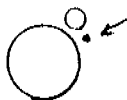


3. 2½d. Lake Wakitipu - one corner dot seen in bottom right hand corner of Row 12, stamp 10.



Of the London Prints of the Penny Universals, the following four marks are seen. All four are confirmed from full sheets and matching corner blocks.

4. Penny Universal, London Print, 1901 - one corner dot seen under top right pearl of Row 1, stamp 24.



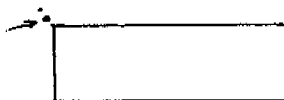
5. Penny Universal, London Print, 1901 - one nick in the bottom of the left frame line of Row 10, stamp 1. There is also a dot outside the bottom left corner of the value tablet, but this is to form the guide lines in laying down the plate. Similar dots appear under several stamps in the bottom row and are sometimes seen with guide lines running through them or from them.



6. Penny Universal, London Print - one nick seen to the left of the top left pearl of Row 1, stamp 1. As this is horizontal and quite thick it cannot possibly be for the vertical guide lines used in laying down the plate and is the clearest indication that the plate maker was adding his marks to indicate the plate.

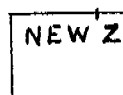


7. Penny Universal, London Print, 1901 - a clear dot to the bottom right of the value tablet of Row 10, stamp 24. As there is a guide line dot additionally to it, it is again a clear indication of the plate maker adding his own mark.

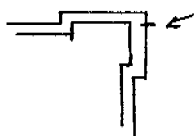


Of other values, I can make the following observations:-

8. Halfpenny Mount Cook - I have one corner block with a nick in the frame line between 'W' and 'Z' of NEW ZEALAND on Row 1, stamp 1. As there are three plates, many more corner blocks need to be examined.



9. 2d. Pembroke Peak - one corner mark seen on Row 10, stamp 12 of Plate 1. As this is a re-entry the plate is identifiable. Again, there are three plates in this issue, thus many more corner blocks to be examined.



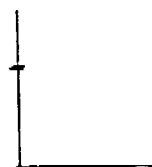
10. 3d. Huia Birds - one corner nick seen on one corner block, Row 10, stamp 12. There is only one plate for this value.



11. 4d. Terraces - two marks are seen on this value, on Row 1, stamp 1, and Row 10, stamp 12. There is only one plate for this value.



Row 1, stamp 1



Row 10, stamp 12

The following values have only one plate each, and may be expected to show signs of plate markings - 5d.; 6d. green; 8d., which has a re-entry at Row 10, stamp 12; 9d.; 1/-; 2/- and 5/-.

CINDERELLA CORNER

RIVERTON CENTENARY

JOHN WATTS

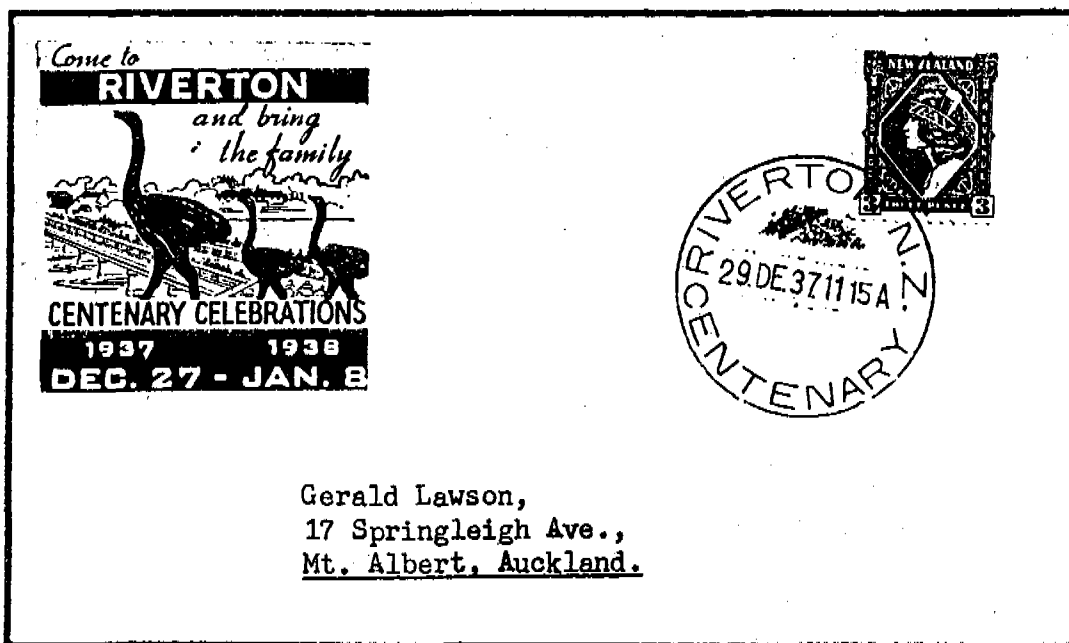
Riverton is a seaport town 26 Kms west of Invercargill in Southland. It was founded in 1837 by Captain John Howell, who was born in Eastbourne, Sussex, in 1809. At the age of 20, he went

with a whaling crew to the South Seas. He died on 25th May, 1874, in Sydney, Australia.

The town of Riverton was surveyed in 1858 and 1861 and again in 1871. The residents petitioned the Superintendent of the Province praying that the provisions of the Otago Municipal Corporation Ordinance 1865 be extended to the Township. A Proclamation was accordingly issued dated 28th June, 1871, creating the Township of Riverton and South Riverton a Municipality under the name of the Corporation of the Town of Riverton and divided into two wards - North Ward and South Ward.

The first Mayor, from 1871 to 1872, was Rev. Lachlan McGillivray. The first Post Office was established on or around 4th June, 1860, with the Sub-Collector of Customs for the Port of Riverton performing the duties of Postmaster until August, 1863, when a separate Postmaster was appointed.

When arrangements were being made for centennial celebrations, Mr. Adam Hamilton, M.P. for Wallace, suggested to the Postmaster-General that a special postage stamp should be issued. Because it had already been decided to commemorate the national centennial by the issue of a set of stamps the suggestion was not approved. However, it was agreed to provide a special date stamp for use during the period of festivities which were scheduled to take place in early January, 1937.



Gerald Lawson,
17 Springleigh Ave.,
Mt. Albert, Auckland.

Owing to an outbreak of infantile paralysis it was necessary to postpone the celebrations. They were eventually held from 28th December, 1937, to 8th January, 1938, when the date stamp shown on the cover in the illustration was used. This was the first special centennial postmark used in New Zealand. The sticker on the cover has a yellow background, the moas are in red, the background to Riverton and the celebration dates in blue.

The sticker can also be found with a light blue background, the moas in orange brown and the background to the wording in black. It is possible that stickers with other colour combinations exist.

FINDINGS FROM FILES

PAPER FOR THE 1935 PICTORIAL STAMPS - PART ONE

ALLAN P. BERRY

Many members will recall that over a period of time ending in 1986, a series of articles were published under the general heading of 'Findings from Files'. The files concerned were found when the British Post Office Stores Department in Hemel Hempstead were vacated. They were about to be discarded when it was noted that they were labelled 'New Zealand Stamps'. They were therefore passed to the National Postal Museum, and from there have been made available to the writer for research. Previous publications have shown just how much of interest was hidden in this source.

The files contain copies of letters written by the Stamps Section of the British Post Office Stores Department when they were acting as Agents for the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand represented by the High Commissioner in London, through their Trade and Produce Officer. It is evident that the files were weeded during the Second World War in a drive for waste paper, but nevertheless, much of great interest remains.

The last extract was published some time ago, in 'The Kiwi', Volume 35, pages 70 - 76, and concerned the paper to be used for the proposed photogravure printing of stamps for New Zealand. The negotiations there detailed proved abortive, and the last note was a recommendation that the High Commission invite tenders for the provision of the required paper. The next section here presented concerns the invitations for tenders and the outcome, which was the provision of paper intended, in the end, for the 1935 Pictorial Stamps. It starts with a letter dated 7th January, 1933, from the Controller, British Post Office Stores Department, to the New Zealand High Commission. This reads:-

"With reference to previous correspondence and interviews regarding the issue of stamps by the Government of New Zealand I now enclose a draft - in duplicate - of a suggested invitation to tender for the supply of the paper required, together with two copies each of a schedule to be signed and returned by tenderers of a specification for the paper, and a list of firms from whom tenders might be sought.

"It will be observed that spaces have been provided for alternative prices for ungummed and for gummed and plate-glazed sheets. This will enable a comparison to be made with Waterlow's prices for gumming and plateglazing.

"It is suggested that a period of one week be allowed between the issue of the forms of tenders and the date specified for their return."

There follows the invitation to tender, which reads:-

"I have to inform you that a supply of watermarked paper - to comply with the enclosed specification - is required by the Government of New Zealand, and to invite you to tender for the supply, the details of which are shown in the enclosed schedule which should be signed and returned with your quotation in the enclosed cover not later than the day of1933. The first item in the schedule, viz., 950 reams approximately,

is definitely required; the balance of 800 reams may be required later.

"Tenders will be held good for four months, unless withdrawn in writing. They should be accompanied by a sample, or samples, each of twelve sheets of paper, to show colour, quality, furnish and cleanliness.

"The successful tenderer will be required to satisfy the High Commissioner that the arrangements for the safe custody of the dandy roll and for the manufacture, storage and delivery of the paper will prevent any paper from falling into hands other than those entitled to receive it. Each sheet is to be numbered consecutively, and a statement in writing will be required certifying that all paper which has not been delivered has been repulped. Objection will not be taken to the gumming and plateglazing being done by an approved sub-contractor.

"The present dandy roll, of which particulars are given in the schedule, is arranged to produce two webs, each $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with a central space $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide. I shall be glad if you will say whether you can utilize it."

The next document is a "List of firms to be invited to tender for the supply of paper for New Zealand". These were:-

Alex Cowan & Sons, Ltd.,
Valleyfield Mills,
PENICUIK, Midlothian.

John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.,
65 Old Bailey, E.C.4.

Golden Valley Paper Mills,
Bitton,
BRISTOL.

Hollingworth and Co.,
Original Turkey Mill,
MAIDSTONE, Kent.

William Nash, Ltd.,
Cray Valley Mill,
ST. PAUL'S CRAY, Kent.

Portals, Ltd.,
Laverstock Mills,
WHITCHURCH, Hants.

Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.,
(Records Department),
10/11 Aldgate, E.C.3.

There now follows the specification, set out as follows:-

SPECIFICATION

PAPER FOR SHEET PRINTING OF POSTAGE STAMPS BY PHOTOGRAVURE PROCESS.

(1) To be machine made; cream wove; the furnish to consist of cotton rag (not less than 50 per cent), chemical wood and/or esparto (not more than 50 per cent), with not more than 10 per cent of loading; [to be free from starch;] engine sized to stand gumming; [lightly machine-sized (animal size); to be a good clean white] colour [which is] not to "go back" appreciably when exposed for two hours to light of a Mercury Vapour lamp.

(2) The weight to be 11 lb per ream of 500 sheets $21" \times 11\frac{1}{2}"$, subject to a maximum tolerance of 5 per cent either way. The weight to be net, i.e., excluding the weight of all wrappings, end papers, etc.

(3) To have a bursting strain of 20 lb. per square inch - the

mean of six tests on the Ashcroft machine. The tensile strength across the machine should be as nearly up to that in the machine direction as is feasible.

(4) To be clean and free from any deleterious or foreign matter, holes, creases, or other defects.

(5) To be quite uniform in thickness and to have a perfectly even surface.

(6) Tendency to expand or contract with changes of moisture in the atmosphere to be confined within the lowest possible limits.

(7) To be clearly and accurately watermarked. The watermark to be to register within one eighth of an inch either way both laterally and vertically. The watermarking to be parallel to the edges of the paper and to be of such a character as to take printing ink quite satisfactorily.

(8) Sheets to be rectangular, at a true right angles with the watermark, and to measure 21" in the machine direction and 11½" across the machine. All sheets in a ream to face the same way and the watermark to be in the same direction.

(9) To be evenly and efficiently gummed in such a manner as to render the stamps, when printed, properly adhesive, and to be non-curved; the quantity of gum to be not less than 1 gram on an area of 76 square inches; the gum to consist of gum arabic or other approved adhesive and to be pure and free from any poisonous or deleterious substance.

(10) To be efficiently plate-glazed so as to produce a surface thoroughly satisfactory for photogravure printing.

(11) To be put up for delivery flat in sealed parcels each containing exactly five hundred accurately trimmed sheets. The parcels to be tied with tape such as will not damage the paper and all knots and seals to be at sides or ends of packages.

The words shown in square brackets have been added to the typescript by hand. The next document on the file is labelled as indicated. The table is shown on page 109.

There follows yet another table, set out on page 110. The words on this table enclosed in square brackets have been added by hand.

The next document is a letter dated 12th January, 1933, from the Trade and Produce Officer at the New Zealand High Commission to the Post Office Stores Department. This reads:-

New Series of Stamps by the Photogravure Process.

"I am directed by the High Commissioner to thank you for your letter of 7th instant, and to confirm our conversation regarding the tender for the supply of the paper required. I have also to thank you for your draft specification, schedule, and list of firms from whom tenders might be sought, and to state that forms have now been prepared and are being sent out to firms named this day. I send you herewith a copy for your records, and you will note that the paper-makers have been allowed until the 20th instant to submit their tenders, which should allow them sufficient time. As soon as the tenders are in, they will be

109

Alternative prices are required as indicated for mill finished, ungummed paper, and for gummed and plateglazed paper. A dandy roll, 8'6" in length, 9'2" including shoulders and journals, 69 $\frac{3}{4}$ " watermarking, 20.375" circumference, is available and can be supplied if desired. It must be returned to the High Commissioner in good condition.

The paper would be manufactured at our mills at.....

Signature.....

Date....., 1933.

COMPARISON of PRICES for STAMP PAPER.

Description	Price		
	In reels per lb of good paper (waste is credited at full value)	In reams sheeted and sorted per lb.	In reams sheeted, cut to register and sorted per lb.
	d.	d.	d.
<u>Royal Cipher Ordinary</u> <u>(and P.O.S.B. Paper)</u>			
17 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs: 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
At Contract rate	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.52*	6.88
At actual rate (after allowance of cost variation)	[Approx 5d.]	[Approx 4.8d.]	[Approx 6d.]
<u>New Zealand Paper</u>			
11 lbs: 21" x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	-	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
(Wiggins Teape quotation January 1933)			

*This price has never been paid as sheeted paper has not been required. It appears to be incorrect.

submitted to you for examination."

The next letter on the file is an exact copy of the draft letter suggested by the Post Office Stores Department, set out on Dominion of New Zealand headed note paper, and dated 12th January, 1933. Following this, there is a printed form, clearly an example of that used by the High Commission for obtaining tenders for a variety of work, and headed in this case in typewritten script "Tender No. 3" On the appropriate section are typed the words

"Paper for printing sheets of postage stamps / by the photogravure process, as per / schedule attached....."

The next document is a hand written table, dated December, 1932, and is shown on page 112.

It is interesting to speculate what the various abbreviations that have been used mean. I suggest that 'H.V. Recess' stands for 'High Value Recess', and means the paper on which the then current high value stamps of Great Britain were printed. 'POSB' must stand for Post Office Savings Bank, and the entry surely refers to the paper on which their coupons were printed. 'NSS' may well stand for National Savings Stamps, and refer to the paper on which these were printed. The next entry, which is not clear and has been deciphered as 'IR & Orb' probably stands for 'Inland Revenue (paper) with Orbs (watermark)', being the paper on which the contemporary Great Britain fiscal stamps were printed. 'Postal Order' must indicate the paper on which these were printed.

The next four documents on the file are typed copies of letters sent to the High Commission. The first one is from William Nash, Limited, is dated 18th January, 1933, and reads:-

"We wish to thank you for the opportunity afforded us of quoting you for the supply of watermarked paper for New Zealand Stamp purposes, and much regret that the dandy roll is unsuitable for use on our machines as this is for two webs of 34½" wide, thus requiring 69" of finished paper, whereas our machines make a maximum of 64" only.

"We had considered the possibility of the provision of another roll, but have come to the conclusion that any modifications of the lay-out of the present dandy roll would entail addition to the present costs of gumming and printing, and therefore are reluctantly compelled to refrain from putting in a tender.

"We therefore return the tender form herewith."

There follows a copy of a letter from Wiggins, Teape & Alex Pirie (Export) Limited, and reads:-

"We beg to refer to your letter dated 12th inst., along with specification for a supply of Watermarked Stamp Paper required by the Government of New Zealand.

"We are submitting samples, which have been specially made, showing Tub-Sized Cream Wove Stamp Paper 21 x 11½" 14½ lbs. 500 sheets Gummed. These Gummed sheets are Super-Calendared, but our samples represent quality, colour, furnish, substance and gumming, and, as called for in the specification, our price includes plate glazed finish. We are also including sheets showing the same quality of paper 21 x 11½" 11 lbs. These sheets

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS PAPERS

Dec '32

	Weight per ream	Size sheets	Weight per 500 sq. ins.	Price per ream	Price per Lb	
	lb	ins.		s d		
Cowan's *	11	20 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.045	9.4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	10% loading "good proportion of rag"
H.V. Recess *	13	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.050	8.4 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	mixed furnish
POSB Coupons *	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ 23c	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$) 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 23 $\frac{3}{4}$)	.045	11.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6d.	"
NSS #	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.039		5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	" unloaded)
IR & Orb +	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$)	.045	9.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.c	"
Postal Order #		Reels only	.039	-	various	"

* Registering one way. Price may be unduly low.

Registering both ways. c Approximate.

+ Non registering.

are Ungummed and in Mill Finish.

"With regard to the important question of arrangements for the safe custody of the dandy roll and for the manufacture, storage and delivery of the paper, we should like to inform you that for some considerable time we have been manufacturing at our Stoneywood Works, Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire, all the Watermarked Paper for the Government of India, whose officials have been fully satisfied with our security arrangements. The Gumming and Plate Glazing would be entirely carried out at our own Works."

There are some hand written notes on the bottom of this copy letter, readings:-

Reams		Ream of 500 sheets
950	Item 1*	6/7½
950	Item 2#	16/4½
800	Item 3*	7/1
800	item 4#	16/11½

* Mill finish

Gummed and plateglazed

The following copy letter is from Alex Cowan & Sons Ltd., and is dated 20th January, 1933. This reads:-

"Replying to your enquiry of 12th inst. we now return your schedule in duplicate together with Tender form No. 3. It is understood that the prices will remain good for four months.

"As regards samples, we are submitting as detailed underneath. These are all we have available in the identical quality previously supplied. If, however, we were entrusted with the order, we would make a small trial lot, of say 1 ton, and submit sheets in the finish required for approval before proceeding with the making of the bulk.

"As regards items 1 and 3, we understand that as Mill finish is specified all further work such as gumming, plateglazing, numbering, etc. would be done by another Contractor and we have not included these items in our price - the only items we have included are the cutting and ream wrapping.

"Should the paper be taken in reels, and we would not be required to undertake any of the other processes, we would be pleased to submit an amended quotation.

"Dandy Roll. The Dandy Roll No. 19306 made by Messrs, Marshall in 1925 was paid for by Valleyfield and is their property."

Samples submitted

- A) 12 sheets numbered S791319 / 791330, gummed and coated, representing our last supply.
- B) 1 sheet ref. 1/442 25/5/27 S/C finish, ungummed and uncoated as originally supplied to New Zealand before present standard was adopted.
- C) 1 piece ref. 3/524 29/6/32 Machine finish, ungummed and uncoated.
- D) 1 piece ref. 3/524 29/6/32 ditto coated one side.

B) 1 piece ref. 3/468 22/6/31 S/C finish, ungummed and uncoated.

The next document is a copy of Alex Cowan & Sons, Ltd. tender. It is headed Tender No. 3, and has reference numbers:-

P & T / Reqn. No. Memo / R.B.145/2144 / 1930/2135

It reads:-

"Due 20th January 1933

"Paper for printing sheets of postage stamps by the photogravure process, as per schedule attached.....

Item 1	950 reams	*	9 - 3	439. 7. 6
Item 2	950 reams	#	19 - 0	902. 10. 0
Item 3	800 reams	*	10 - 3	410. 0. 0
Item 4	800 reams	#	20 - 0	<u>800. 0. 0</u>
alternative Totals			*	£849. 7. 6
Items 3 and 4			#	1702. 10. 0

We propose shipping from Glasgow or London (our option)

Method of packing proposed and, if in cases, description of lining Zinc."

The tender is dated 20th January, 1933, and has the words '30 days' typed in. The letter next on the file is from the High Commission, and is addressed to the Post Office Stores Department. Dated 23rd January, 1933, it reads:-

"Further to my letter of the 12th instant and to our telephone conversation of Friday, I am now directed by the High Commissioner to state that, although the date for the receipt of tenders for the postage stamp paper was extended until 12 noon this day, no further offers have been received.

"Messrs. John Dickinson & Co. advise that they are not in a position to quote at the present time, and Messrs. William Nash, Ltd., also explain why they are not tendering in their letter of the 18th instant, which I send you herewith.

"I also enclose the tenders received from Messrs. Alex Cowan & Sons, Ltd., and Messrs. Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie, Ltd., together with the firms' covering letters in original. None of the other firms have replied.

"The High Commissioner will be glad to have your observations and recommendations as soon as you have had an opportunity of going into the matter. It will be appreciated if, at the same time, you will kindly return the original letters, etc., referred to herein.

"The samples submitted by the firms are being sent you at the same time.

There is much more to come with this particular section, which will appear in the next issue of 'The Kiwi'. I am very grateful to the National Postal Museum for allowing access to these files, and for permission to publish extracts from them.

ALAN GARDINER

It is not often that I choose as a target one of our own Members, so let me reassure any readers that I am doing so at the request of ERNIE LEPPARD, whose articles on 'The Royal Flying Corps and the New Zealand Flying School', published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 40, number 6, November, 1991, page 101, and 'Prisoner at Holzminden' in 'The Kiwi', Volume 41, number 2, March, 1992, page 31, have caused much (friendly) discussion between us.

Firstly, I hear that some people think that the Howard-Wright aircraft flown by Vivian Walsh on 5th February, 1911, was a design of the Wright Brothers of the United States of America. No so - it was a design, based on another by one of the Farman's, by the Wright Brothers, Howard Theophilus and Warwick, whose operations were conducted in one of the Battersea Bridge arch workshops which were the scene of much early British aviation construction. It was bought as a kit by the Walsh Brothers with financial backing from an Auckland syndicate, and cost £765 landed at Auckland. The wooden framework was in rough bundles cut to approximate lengths, the linen fabric was in rolls and the wires were in coils. After partial assembly, the machine was taken to a farmer's field at Glenora Park, Papakura, where final assembly took place. The fabric covering for the skeleton was sewn largely by sisters Veronica and Doreen Walsh, and tautened by applying boiled sago, much to the satisfaction of a herd of calves who consumed most of it after a crash during the craft's third flight.

Now, back to Garland. On his trip to Britain he was accompanied by Malcolm McGregor, G.G.A. Martin and J.M. Warnock. They left New Zealand on 12th October, 1916. Cook qualified as a pilot on 20th November, 1916, and Drewitt on 1st December, 1916, so neither would have had such an early departure. Nor was Garland the only New Zealand airman to be taken Prisoner-of-War - one reference says that "17 became Prisoners-of-War after being forced down behind enemy lines". This seems a rather high figure and confirmation will take a little time. However, some are recorded. Major Hugh L. Reilly, of Southern Hawke's Bay, was taught to fly at the Deperdussin school at Hendon in 1912 and, after service in France, was posted to Mesopotamia as Flight Commander of the Australian Half-Flight. Shot down by Turkish ground fire in November, 1915, he became a Prisoner-of-War for the duration. He was awarded the D.S.O. in 1916, and granted a permanent commission in the post-war Royal Air Force, retiring as a Group Captain in 1934. Captain T.W. "Tiny" White, who was taught to fly in a Royal Flying Corps Maurice Farman in Egypt, was shot down in July, 1917, and spent the rest of the war as a Prisoner-of-War in Germany. He went on to contribute much to New Zealand aviation. Then there was Lieutenant Wallace Burn who, although born in Queensland, was a member of the New Zealand forces before the war and was sent to the Central Flying School in England, where he was taught to fly a Maurice Farman and qualified in 1914. Returning to New Zealand, he was posted to Mesopotamia to serve under Hugh Reilly. He was forced down by engine trouble in a Caudron behind the enemy lines and was later killed by Arabs - the first New Zealand airman to lose his life in the war. I suppose that, technically, he was a

Prisoner-of-War before being killed?

Our Member JACK LINDLEY, from Bury, has sent Ernie a photocopy of another card sent to Garland. It is dated 24th May, 1918, post-marked at Masterton on 25th May, 1918, and addressed, through the High Commissioner in London, to Holzminden. It is headed 'Hikorangi, Masterton', and signed 'Mai' and laments the weather as not pleasant for dealing with cattle and states that Frank has his bag packed for departure, presumably to the war. What was the relationship between Garland, Frank and Mai? Something else to look for!

NEW ZEALAND POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS CHRISTMAS GREETINGS CARDS

JOHN WATTS

The definitive article on these cards was written by ALAN JACKSON, and published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 34, page 35, March, 1985. Additional information was published by ALAN JACKSON and TONY DODD in 'The Kiwi', Volume 34, page 64, July, 1984, and by myself in 'The Kiwi', Volume 40, page 64, July, 1991.

I can now report various cards printed in colours not so far recorded. These are:-

EXAMPLES OF MAORI ART	- now reported printed in Black
CATHEDRAL PEAKS, LAKE MANAPOURI	- now reported printed in Black
MAORI COURT, AUCKLAND MUSEUM	- now reported printed in Violet
SUMMIT OF MOUNT HART	- now reported printed in Black
THE ESPLANADE, NAPIER	- now reported printed in Black
COACHING IN BULLER GORGE	- now reported printed in Violet

It just goes to show that even 80 years after they were withdrawn, new facts continue to emerge.

VOLUME ONE OF 'THE KIWI'

One of our Founder Members, A.J.STEPHENS, attended our 40th Anniversary Meeting in May. He was kind enough to bring with him his copy of Volume One of 'The Kiwi', and even more importantly, he has loaned it to the Society for photocopy reproduction. It is very unlikely that many complete runs of the original issues survive.

Thanks to A.J.STEPHENS, copies will be made available at £2-00 per set, postage and packing extra. This is £1-00 for inland and overseas by surface mail, and £2-50 by air mail overseas. Binding can be arranged for £2-50 per copy extra.

Orders should be sent to The Editor, Allan P. Berry, at the address shown on the front cover, enclosing the appropriate remittance made payable to 'The New Zealand Society of Great Britain'. Members in New Zealand, Australia, Canada and the United States of America may pay by cheques to the equivalent amount in their local currency, but in this case, such cheques should be made payable to Allan P. Berry.

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