



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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JULY 1993

WHOLE 239

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 31ST JULY, 1993,
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

ALLAN P. BERRY WILL GIVE A DISPLAY OF
THE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY OF
THE GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

MARINE POST OFFICE COMMEMORATIVE COVERS



Royal Proclamation

TO WHOM THESE COVERS ARE PRESENTED:
I, Neptunus Rex, King of the Seas, son of
Saturn and Cos, sends Greetings from the
Equator, Certifying that the SS Maunganui
passed over this Line at Long. 41.47 West,
Lat. 00.00 this day as postmarked.

Figure 1

SEE PAGE 84

EDITORIAL

As I am sure all of you will know, the old British Philatelic Federation ceased trading some time ago due to insolvency. The need for a National Body to represent British Philately and to organise National and International activities has been recognised. To this end, a Steering Committee has been set up with the mandate to create a new National Body, to be called the Association of British Philatelic Societies.

In May, 1993, the Steering Committee sent out a 'white paper' to the Secretaries of all County Federations and Specialist Societies. This set out the proposals formulated for the new National Body. It appears that it was drawn up after consultations with representatives from County Federations and other interested bodies. In another capacity, I have had sight of the document.

I have no doubt that with its present proposals, the new National Body is bound to fail. The reason for my opinion is quite simple - it is clear from the document that individual Philatelists are not willing to fund the body adequately. Such a National Body needs an income from subscriptions to function properly, to obtain and pay for management personnel and to attract the necessary expertise for its day to day work. The proposed subscription was a levy of £1-00 per member of any affiliated Philatelic Society. Apparently, this was resisted when the consultations were carried out, and a levy of £0-50p per member substituted. On this income, the Budget prepared suggests a surplus of £1,600-00 in the first year of activity, reduced to £240-00 for the second year. It does not take much to realise that in the third year, there will be a deficit.

If we want a National Body, then we have to be prepared to fund it properly. Equally, the new National Body needs to acquaint its affiliates with all that it does, which, in the case of the old British Philatelic Federation, was far more than was ever realised by most Philatelists. When we are prepared to spend money on our stamps, albums, album paper, catalogues, hinges and all the other paraphernalia of our hobby, surely we cannot be so mean that our National Body is not funded properly.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

- R.H.Chipchase, 25, Hayton Road,
North Shields, Tyne & Wear, NE30 3TZ.
A.M.Davidson, Ivy House Farm, Liverton Hill,
Grafty Green, Lenham, Kent, ME17 2AH.
Mrs. A.E.Deacon, 26, Church Avenue,
Farnborough, Hants., GU14 7AT.
J.S.P.Dickie, 15, Benhar Road, Shotts, Lanarkshire, ML7 5EN.
A.W.Gould, Keepers, Valebridge Road,
Burgess Hill, West Sussex, RH15 0RT.
G.E.Harrison, 'Coniston', Redmarley, D'Abitot, Gloucester.

DECEASED

- K.S.Sargeant, 64, Glendale Avenue,
Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN21 1UN.
J.H.Wright, 19, Stockley Road, Wareham, Dorset, BH20 4EZ.

RESIGNED

L.Brennan, 648 E 105th Street, Brooklyn, NY 13236, U.S.A.

LAPSED

P.E.George, 7, Fir Tree Close,

Hilton, Yarm, Cleveland, TS15 9TZ.

R.R.King, 139, Ormesby Bank, Middlesborough, Cleveland.

G.B.Leech, 1113, Greenlawn Crescent, Ottawa,

Ontario K2C 1Z4, Canada.

John Murr, c/- Post Office, Beachlands,

Howick, Auckland, New Zealand.

Brian Moore, G.P.O.Box 3780, Sydney,

New South Wales 2001, Australia.

T.Olsson, Hedkarbyvagen 70, 810 22 Arsunda, Sweden.

P.J.Skinner, P.O.Box 25-145, St. Heliers, Auckland, New Zealand.

Mrs. E.M.Wells, 76, New Renwick Road, Blenheim, New Zealand.

MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 5TH JUNE, 1993

EARLY POSTAL HISTORY AND STAMPS - MAJOR HENRY DUMAS

Our Chairman, Alan Gardiner, opened the Meeting at 2.30 p.m. with 20 members present. He also welcomed Major Dumas' guest. Mrs. Anke Adler-Slottke of Christies Robson Lowe. Apologies for absence were received from John Buchanan, Ann Carter, Dave and Pat Scott, and from Lewis Giles, who was unable to attend for the excellent reason that he was being installed as the new President of the Kent Federation of Philatelic Societies. After several notices, Alan introduced the speaker for the afternoon, Major Henry Dumas.

Major Dumas began by describing how he came to collect New Zealand stamps. His first sheets showed the names of the sources of the early postal items and stamps marked on a map of the country. Then followed a wonderful display of items including Ship Letters, covers from Port Nicholson, Wellington with crown circle of 1846, and soldiers letters from the Maori Wars. There was a sketch map of a battle scene done by one of the Officers present, and a sketch of a Maori Settlement made by a soldier in 1846. There followed the crowned circle Paid at Auckland dated 14 FEB 1848 in brown rather than the more usual red, followed by examples from similar markings of Nelson, New Plymouth, Otago and Petre (later Wanganui). Some of the covers were carried overland by Maori runners. This particular section was completed by crown circle markings of Port Victoria (later Lyttelton), dated 28 March, 1853, and from Russell, dated 15 June, 1858.

The section showing stamps began with a Perkins, Bacon essay of the Chalon Head which might have been used for banknotes. There followed assorted proofs printed before the consignment was despatched to the Colony. The issued stamps were represented by four copies of the London Print of the One Penny value, and a horizontal pair on a cover of 1855. The Two Penny value of the London Print was represented by an unused single and an example on cover. The One Shilling London print was shown as a strip of three from the Ferrari collection and a copy on a cover to London of July, 1855. One of the six copies of this stamp cancelled as a presentation to Rowland Hill was also shown.

Richardson's printings were shown in profusion. The printing on

a blued paper normally used for legal documents was represented by many fine examples of mint and used stamps, including a cover bearing four of the Two Penny value paying a strange rate of 8d. to London. There were fine mint copies of all three values; two of the One Shilling bisects on piece were shown as well as a fine example on cover. Various re-entries were also shown.

The second half of the display continued the array of Richardson printings with the issues of 1858. Notable here were the variety of cancellations, including manuscripts, Maori War cover and cancellations, a Goldfields cancellation of 21st March, 1862, claimed to be earlier than that so far recorded, and some Missionary letters.

Noteworthy among the Davies printings of 1862 was the remarkable slate-blue shade of the Two Penny value, and copies of all the experimental separations. These included the serrated, pin-perforated and rouletted 7 stamps of all denominations, including a rare mint black-brown Six Penny value. With the temporary use of the thin but strong 'pelure' paper during the goldrush era, some lovely mint copies were shown. A One Shilling value in black-green was thought to come from the wreck of the 'Columbo'. There were some interesting examples of the Jeffrey's forgery of the One Shilling value. Of the issues watermarked NZ, among other beauties, three copies of the One Penny vermilion rouletted 7 were shown.

Major Dumas concluded his display by showing sheets with such items as the 1864 Four Penny value rose mint and on cover; the Three Penny value accidentally imperf. - one mint and thirteen used copies; a set of the Reefton Provisionals, a sheet of the Christchurch Exhibition stamps, including mint and used singles of the One Penny claret. Finally, there was a card with an example of the very rare Maori Council Medallion Frank.

Major Dumas welcomed comment and questions throughout, and he was particularly informative during the times of close viewing. It remained only for our Chairman to call on our President, John Smith, to thank Major Dumas for his magnificent display, enthusiastically endorsed by all those present. The Meeting closed at 4.35 p.m.

M.G.B.

DISPLAYS TO LOCAL SOCIETIES

Our member Lewis Giles, as President of the Kent Federation of Philatelic Societies, will be giving a display to the Medway Towns Philatelic Society on Monday, 6th September, 1993. The Society meets at the Kings Head Hotel, High Street, Rochester, and the meetings start at 7.30 p.m.

Our member Lewis Giles, as President of the Kent Federation of Philatelic Societies, will be giving a display to the Malling Stamp Club on Tuesday, 14th September, 1993. The Society meets at Clout Memorial Hall, High Street, West Malling, Kent, and the meetings start at 7.30 p.m.

Our member George Gibson will be giving a display of New Zealand material to the Dorchester and Weymouth Stamp Club on Wednesday, 22nd September, 1993. The Society meets at the United Reform Church Hall, Spa Road, Radipole, Weymouth, and the meetings start at 7.30 p.m.

NEWS RELEASE - GIFTED TO THE NATION

On 30th April, 1993, the New Zealand Philatelic Federation circulated a News Release which reads:-

On 28th April New Zealand Post officially handed over its priceless collection of stamps and associated items to the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa.

Mr. Michael Morris, Chairman of New Zealand Post, said the main objective in gifting the New Zealand Post Stamp Archive to the Nation was to ensure it would never be sold, broken up, mortgaged or in any other way jeopardised. The Archives comprises sheets of almost every stamp ever issued by the New Zealand Post Office and New Zealand Post Limited since 1855, artwork, printing plates, dies, transfer rollers, early date stamps, date stamp registers correspondence and photographs and printers proofs and colour trials of virtually every stamp produced in New Zealand since 1934.

In addition to the New Zealand material an International Collection of virtually every issue by every country (U.P.U.) since 1890 is included in the archive material handed over.

The Archive Collection in future will be known as the New Zealand Post Museum Collection and New Zealand Post has agreed to continue to store and maintain the collection for a minimum period of three years. The collection is currently stored in a specially designed vault which includes controlled conditions for temperature and humidity. A permanent archivist, employed by New Zealand Post, reviews and controls the storage conditions of the collection.

This is excellent news, so far as it goes. Yet one is left wondering what is to happen to material generated in the future, which would normally be deposited in the Archive. I am sure that assurances will be sought and, hopefully, given on this point.

REVIEW

New Zealand Postal Stationery Catalogue : Part 4 - Post Office Envelopes etc., by Robert Samuel. Published Shades Stamp Publications with the assistance of Philatelic Foundation Christchurch (Inc.). Available from Philatelic Foundation Christchurch (Inc.), P.O.Box 1129, Christchurch, New Zealand, price NZ\$20-00, plus NZ8-00 surface mail or NZ\$14-00 air mail.

This, the fourth part of of Robert Samuel's New Zealand Postal Stationer Catalogue, deals with the stamped and embossed envelopes issued for sale by the New Zealand Post Office in its various forms over the years. It is the first time that such envelopes have been listed in a single, bound volume. The only previous listing was as part of the 1983 loose leaf version of the catalogue.

The book is in A4 format, staple stitched with red tape binding of the spine. The text is clear and direct in its presentation, but the illustrations are not as satisfactory as one would have wished. This is particularly relevant where one has various states of the Dies used to emboss stationery. Fortunately, this does not detract greatly from the value of the book, as the text

compensates well for any such deficiency.

For those interested in New Zealand Postal Stationery, this book is the 'Bible' that must be on your shelves. One looks forward with interest to Part 5, promised for a later date.

CAVEAT LECTOR - INSTALMENT EIGHT

ALAN GARDINER

Most readers will be familiar with the Austin Walsh postal stationery card illustrated below. In Part 1 of R.D.Samuel's New Zealand Postal Stationery Catalogue, at page A73, it is stated that 10,000 of the cards were printed in March, 1892, and another 10,000 in August of the same year, for inclusion in packets of Atlas cigarettes. By completing a panel on the back and returning the card, smokers could participate in a competition. The winner's prize is not specified.



RECORD OF MY VOTE
'IN FAVOUR OR OTHERWISE OF THE
ATLAS CIGARETTE.

No.

1. The Atlas Cigarette surpasses all imported.
2. The Atlas Cigarette equals the best imported.
3. The Atlas Cigarette is not equal to imported.

I Vote for

Name

Postal Address

I estimate that this number of votes you will receive in the month of will be

N.B.—This must be posted before the close of the month in which the vote is to be recorded.

After obtaining one of these elusive items I was struck with the possibility that this could be the father of the acknowledged first man to fly in New Zealand, Vivian Walsh. On approaching the New Zealand Society of Genealogists on an entirely unrelated matter, I threw in this possibility, and received a photocopy of the following extract from the 'New Zealand Herald' of 2nd February, 1924:-

OBITUARY

MR. AUSTIN WALSH

"The death of Mr. Austin Walsh, which occurred yesterday at his residence, Kohimarama, removes an old and highly respected resident of Auckland. Mr. Walsh, who had reached the age of 68, was the pioneer of the tobacco industry in New Zealand. He was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, and descended from a line of tobacco manufacturers. Mr. Walsh was educated at Ugthorpe Academy, near Whitby, and at Sohopen College in Hanover. He married Miss Fowler, of Preston, Lancashire, in 1879 and four years later came to New Zealand. He settled in Auckland and established a large manufacturing and importing business in Wyndham Street at the Atlas Bonded Factory. Mr. Walsh took a great interest in aviation and when the New Zealand Flying School was established he was appointed secretary and acted in that capacity until his death. His wife died in Auckland in 1904. Mr. Walsh is survived by two sons, Mr. Leo and Mr. Vivian Walsh, and two daughter."

The two daughters were Doreen and Veronica who sewed the fabric and applied the boiled sago to the wings of 'Manuwera', the aircraft in which Vivian Walsh flew on 5th February, 1911.

Unfortunately, the answer to a question, as usual, prompts others, such as:-

How did Austin Walsh announce his competition - in the newspapers, or by brochure?

What was the prize?

If anyone can supply either or both answers, I would like to know, through our Editor.

FINDINGS FROM FILES

PAPER FOR THE 1935 PICTORIAL STAMPS - A POSTSCRIPT

ALLAN P. BERRY

This is a short series of letters next in the files held at the National Postal Museum, and concerns the paper ordered by the New Zealand High Commission from Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Export) Ltd. It starts with a letter from Wiggins, Teape to the High Commission, dated 19th June, 1934, which reads:-

"We have received from Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd. a sample sheet marked 'A'.

"This sheet is the standard paper which they use for printing stamps and we have been asked by them, on your behalf, to submit a quotation to you, undertaking to give a match to this sample 'A' for finish, softness and colour, the paper to be watermarked and the grain to run the 23" way of the sheet.

"Our price to you for this quality 'A', in size 21 x 23 31½ lbs. 500s., gummed weight, would be 19/3d. per ream, nett, including delivery to Messrs. De La Rue, the paper to be gummed with pure gum arabic.

"If favoured with your new order we could give delivery within 14 - 21 days.

"In view of the fact that a new standard is about to be adopted for your Stamp Paper, may we suggest that in the first instance a trial making be placed with us, so that your printers and yourselves can be fully satisfied with regard to the new paper.

The following letter on the file is from the New Zealand High Commission to Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Export) Ltd., and is dated 27th June, 1934. It reads:-

Postage and Revenue Stamps.

"With reference to ...'s call at these Offices on the 15th instant, when ... of the Post Office Stores Department [of Somerset House] was present, and the position in regard to the further supply of paper required for the above new issue of stamps was gone into, I am now directed by the High Commissioner to confirm the request then put forward, namely, that ... should visit Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., on the 16th instant for the purpose of obtaining specimen sheets of paper which they consider suitable, and, after consulting your Mill, to quote for

800 or 900 reams.

"I have also to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th June, quoting a price of 19s.3d. per ream nett, including delivery to Messrs. De La Rue, for paper quality 'A' (Messrs. De La Rue's sample sheet) in size 21" x 23", 31½ lbs., 500s, gummed weight: the paper to be gummed with pure gum arabic, and to be watermarked as required by the High Commissioner, the grain running the 23" way of the sheet: delivery to be effected within fourteen to twenty-one days from receipt of order, subject to approval of all concerned being notified to you in sufficient time to render that possible. You do not, however, mention the quantity, but I shall be glad if you will confirm the understanding that your quotation will cover the amount of paper required for the completion of the order.

"Meanwhile, I have to advise you that the matter has been discussed with the Somerset House Authorities, and I am now directed by the High Commissioner to accept your quotation on the understanding that you undertake to give a match to the sample in question for finish, softness and colour, and to confirm that, in the first instance, a trial making only is desirable, in order that Messrs. De La Rue, the Somerset House Authorities and the High Commissioner can be fully satisfied.

"Further, will you please confirm that this paper is to take the place of the quantity of approximately 800 reams, shown as the second item in the schedule accompanying your tender of 20th January, 1933, and quoted for on an f.o.b. basis for shipment to New Zealand.

"I telephoned you on Friday evening last, the 22nd instant, and stated that you could proceed with the trial making, and, in accordance with ...'s telephonic request, I now put the matter on record. I am sending this letter along by hand.

"I would also remind you that ... undertook to supply to the High Commissioner particulars of the furnish of the paper, its weight, bursting strength, and any other peculiar characteristics, and I look forward to hearing from you in this respect as soon as possible."

The last letter on this section of the files is the reply from Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Export) Ltd.'s reply, dated 29th June, 1934, which says:-

Postage and Revenue Stamps.

"We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 27th instant confirming the position in regard to the further supply of paper required for the above new issue of stamps, and we thank you for putting the detail before us in writing.

"We accept the conditions of your communication, and as arranged by telephone this afternoon, we are leaving you to indicate at a later date the exact quantity you will be requiring to complete the issue in question. We herewith confirm that our quotation on the 19th instant will cover the amount of paper required for the completion of the order under notice.

"A trial making of the paper is now in hand and immediately same is through the mill we will produce sheets for testing purposes for Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., and sheets will, of

course, be supplied to ... [of the Post Office Stores Department] for his examination.

"As regards the particulars of furnish and weight, etc., these are as follows:-

Pattern 'A' from Messrs. T. De La Rue & Co. Ltd.

<u>Furnish</u>	-	-	50% Esparto, 50% Chemical Wood.
<u>Substance</u>	-	-	16½ x 21, 500s, 22.4 lbs. gummed. Grammes 91 S.M. Gum 6.7 lbs 500s (27 grammes).
<u>Burst.</u>	-	-	20
<u>Ash.</u>	-	-	7.5%

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

WANGANUI RIVER MAILS

R.M. STARTUP

Continued from page 72.

The contract was renewed from 1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1936, under the same arrangements and services as before, but with a subsidy of £3,500-00 a year, of which the Lands and Survey Department paid £1,750-00. No mention of the road service from Wanganui north was made in this contract though by this time a regular service was being run as far as Koroniti. The contract provided for the carriage of mails, freight and stores, and tourists by steamer, and when this question was looked at later a clause requiring the Company to transport heavy freight between Wanganui and Pipiriki as required was retained in the contract to ensure that this service remained available to the river settlers.

The upper river, north, timetable was changed from Tuesdays and Fridays to Fridays and Sundays in March, 1933. By February, 1935, Wanganui River Services Ltd. had a car leaving Wanganui on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3.00 p.m. arriving at Pipiriki at 7.00 p.m., as well as a service car leaving Wanganui at 10.00 a.m. for Koroniti where transshipment to steamer was made, arriving at Pipiriki at 5.00 p.m. The contract mails were sent on the 10.00 a.m. vehicle but in March, 1935, it was arranged for mails up river of Pipiriki to be carried on the afternoon vehicle, without additional subsidy, as the later closing time allowed letters to arrive more quickly up river. This arrangement was made with the contractor being under no obligation to run the car through to Pipiriki should the condition of the roads not permit - the road beyond Koroniti was not thought solid enough for regular winter services. In December, 1935, the condition of the road at that time forced road services to trans-ship at Atene, seven miles below Koroniti. But by April, 1936, road services through to Pipiriki were being utilised.

Between 1936 and 1940, the river service had been subjected to a Departmental enquiry. The Wanganui River Trust had ceased

maintaining river channels in 1934 and with roads being extended beyond Kirikau to Retaruke the steamer service was now running only to Retaruke (Whakahoro). An annual subsidy of £1,145-00, shared equally by the Post Office, Public Works, Tourist, and Lands and Survey Departments, was payable but each renewal of contract was subject to Cabinet decision. The subsidy, which was based on the Company's operating loss, required a thrice weekly road service from Wanganui to Pipiriki and in the summer a thrice weekly, in the winter twice weekly, steamer service from Pipiriki to Retaruke. Very little revenue was derived by the Post Office from the service but tourism and the maintenance of transport facilities to up river settlers, who would otherwise have to abandon their farms, was used to justify the high subsidy. The clause requiring carriage of reasonably heavy freight between Wanganui and Pipiriki was also retained, while provision was made for the Post Office to pay £5-00 a trip where it became necessary to send a steamer from Wanganui to Pipiriki with mails; this was infrequently used and was last availed of in 1947.

The contract was renewed from 1st June, 1940 to 31st May, 1941, with the £1,145-00 subsidy but Cabinet also decided that the subsidy would cease on termination of the contract. This decision was not announced until November, 1940, but from the protests from river settlers it became clear that with withdrawal of the subsidy the river steamers would cease and up river settlers be left without transport. Cabinet thus renewed the contract.

The 1940-41 contract, and possibly those from 1937, was for Pipiriki to Retaruke steamer service:-

Pipiriki - Parinui - Retaruke, 55 miles up river from Pipiriki.
 thrice weekly in summer, from 15th December to 30th April

Pipiriki depart	7.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
Retaruke arrive	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.

Wednesdays and Saturdays Thursdays and Sundays

Pipiriki - - Parinui, 25 miles, twice weekly in winter.
 Depart 8.00 a.m. Arrive noon Tuesday and Friday

In October, 1942, the Retaruke service was discontinued as Chateau Tongariro had been taken over by Mental Hospitals and tourist traffic had significantly dwindled through war conditions. The service then ran only as far as Tangahoe, just above Parinui, until early 1944, when a Mr. Sussmilch moved from Kahura, 10 miles up river, to Otamunga, 27 miles up river. This only came to light in 1945 when the contract was being renewed. At a conference in early 1945 at Pipiriki between Wanganui River Services Ltd. and Tourist interests, the Tourist interests agreed to the river service not running regularly to Retaruke through the difficult channel above Otamunga, but the Post Office was apparently not told this.

When renewed from 1st June, 1945, to 31st May, 1947. again at £1,145-00 subsidy, the service was made Pipiriki to Otamunga. Sussmilch left Otamunga in July, 1945, and the river service was again curtailed at Tangahoe, though without advice to the Post Office. Tangahoe was a 2,000 acre farm being developed by a returned serviceman, Howard A. Davey, while there were only six

other settlers on this stretch of the river.

The contract was retained as Pipiriki to Otamunga from 1st June, 1947, to 31st May, 1949, but the steamers were permitted to run to Tangahoe while no one was living between there and Otamunga. The time table was now:-

Pipiriki depart 9.00 a.m. Tangahoe arrive 2.00 p.m. Sundays and
Tangahoe depart 2.15 p.m. Pipiriki arrive 5.00 p.m. Tuesdays.

In early 1949, the two days were Sundays and Thursdays on the 'Ongarue' with the 'Waireka' also being used should there be sufficient tourists offering to warrant her use. Prior to the expiry of the contract the whole question of river transport was again looked at by a Departmental Committee and Cabinet agreed that the subsidy should be continued. The Pipiriki to Otamunga subsidy payment and enforcement of the contract was taken over by the Public Works Department, with the Post Office contributing £130-00 of the £1,145-00 subsidy. Though never formally renewed beyond 1950 the annual subsidy was continued until 31st October, 1958, when it was learned that the contractors had failed to provide a SERVICE.

Investigations showed that there were seven farms in the area but only two could not be served by other than the river, namely, Kahura Station and Davy's Tangahoe property. The others had absentee owners who visited the stations at intervals for shearing, etc. The river service, which had become irregular, had not run beyond Tangahoe for about five years, and had ceased when Captain Andrew Anderson had been drowned accidentally on 16th August, 1958. Wanganui River Services Ltd. had withdrawn their steamer to Wanganui for overhaul.

In order to give a postal service to Mr. Craig and his family (the Manager of Tangahoe - Davey lived on family property at Jerusalem) and Mr. J.O'Neill (who lived at Kahura about four times a year and normally at Raetihi) the Pipiriki postmistress had persuaded jet boat operators, who had no fixed service up river, to deliver mail gratuitously. This unofficial arrangement ceased when the Pipiriki post office store burnt down on 16th December, 1958.

Mr. Davey bought one of the river steamers, possibly the 'Waireka', and commenced a twice weekly service from Pipiriki to Tangahoe, the first trip being on 21st December, 1958. Initially the Ministry of Works, which the Public Works Department had now become, agreed to continue the £1,145-00 a year subsidy for the carriage of mail and freight. Davey quoted £300-00 for carriage of mail and the Post Office then contributed £150-00 a year towards the Ministry of Works subsidy.

As the number of passengers and freight did not warrant the twice weekly service, trips were soon reduced to once fortnightly, and this apparently continued until the service ceased. In 1960, four private bag holders were being served but this was reduced to two bag holders by April, 1961, and on 30th September, 1961, as no settlers were left, the subsidy was discontinued.

Though attempts, by providing a regular steamer service, to keep land adjoining the river in production had failed, the 'Waireka' river steamer is still in service. She is now owned by Wanganui River Jet Tours (1969) Ltd. and provides a tourist service between

Wanganui and Hipango Park, a distance of 17 miles, as required. The Company operates a daily passenger-jet boat service from Wanganui to Pipiriki, and beyond to Drop Scene, but mails are no longer carried.

MARINE POST OFFICE COMMEMORATIVE COVERS

SAFARI

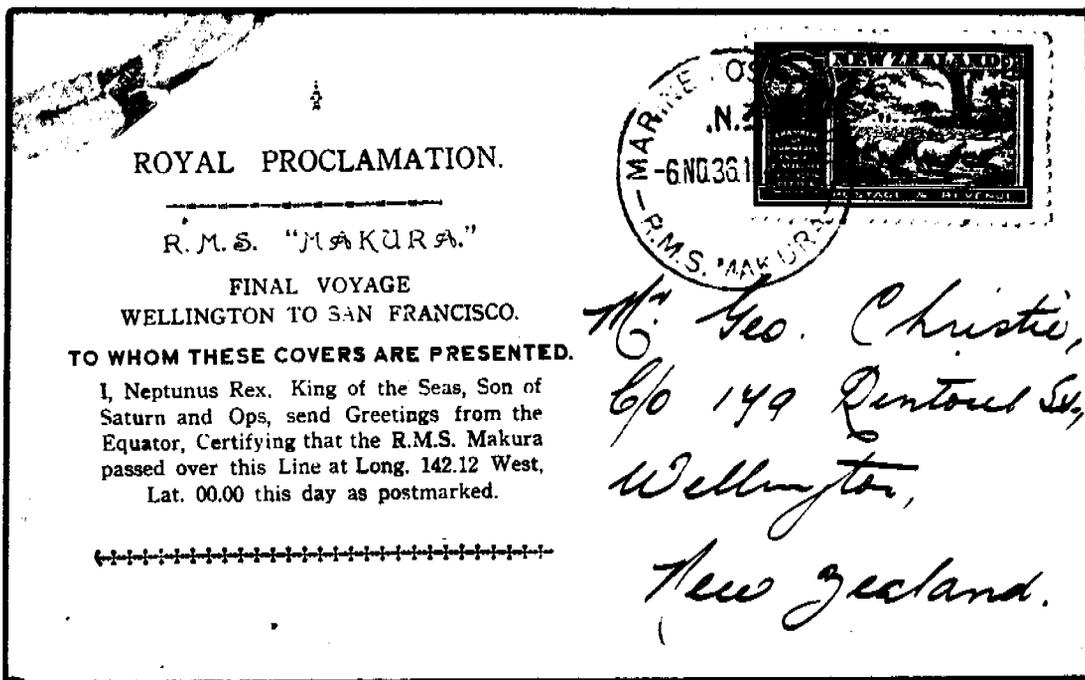


Figure 2

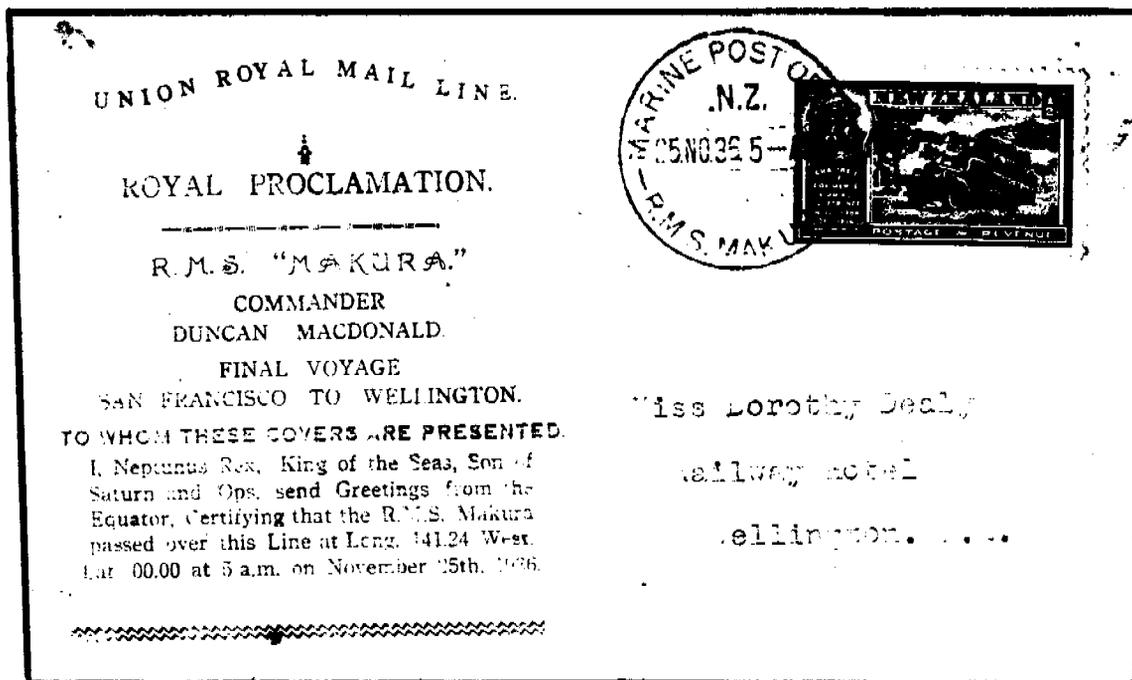


Figure 3

The markings and cancellations of the New Zealand Marine Post Offices have been discussed in the Volumes of The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, especially Volume 111, Chapter XVI, Part 2, page 259 onwards.

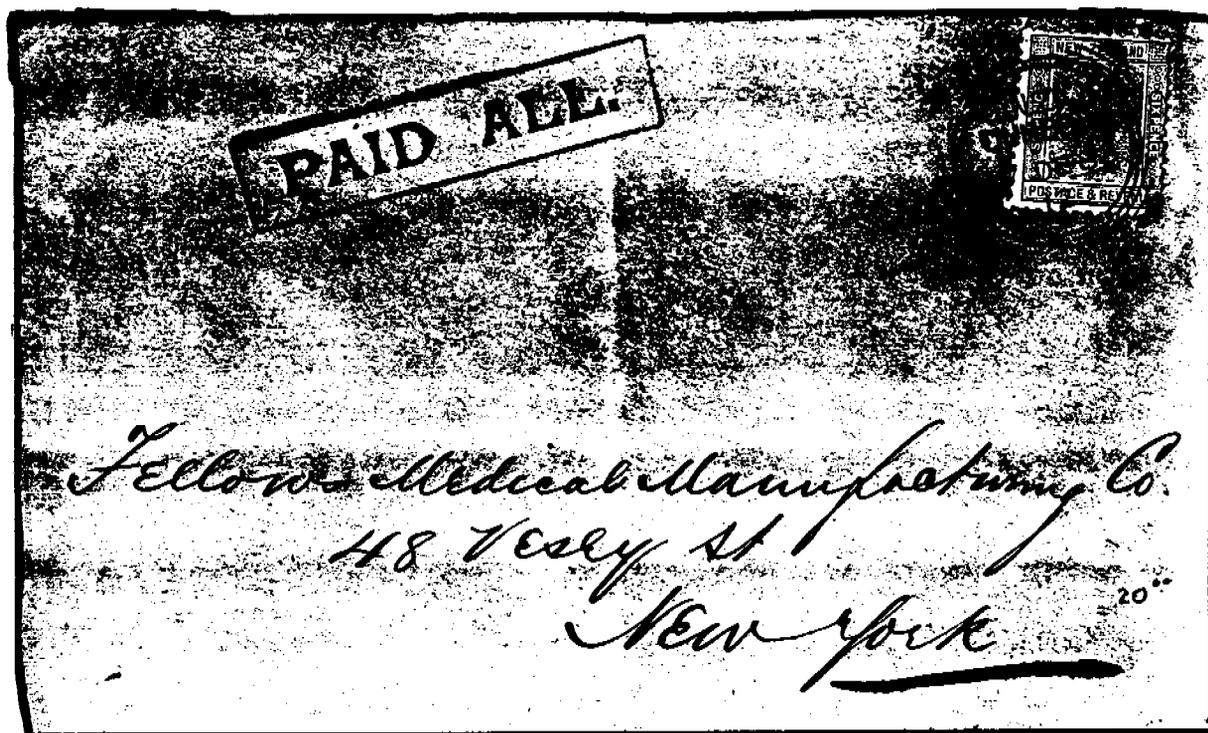
Another interesting aspect was the availability to passengers of specially pre-printed envelopes associated with crossing the Equator.

Illustrated at Figure 1 on page 73 is a cover from R.M.S. Maunganui dated 23 OC 36. Figures 2 and 3 illustrated on page 84 are from R.M.S. Makura, dated respectively 6 NO 36 and 25 NO 36, these being dated on the final voyages, firstly, Wellington to San Francisco; and secondly, San Francisco to Wellington. In all three, the printing is in green, and those from R.M.S. Makura also have the Union Steamship Company's flag and emblem printed in black on the reverse. The covers may have been produced by the Union Steamship Company Limited, or perhaps by the ship's officers.

Details of any different covers would be most welcome, through our Editor.

PAID ALL

J. WOOLFE



A number of articles have been written over the last year or two concerning the use of 'PAID ALL' markings on New Zealand mail. In particular, ED WILLIAMS has identified a number of different types and has suggested possible allocations for at least two of them to Auckland and Dunedin sorting offices.

One type so far not allocated as to source of use is the large boxed marking listed as Type 5 in the article by ED WILLIAMS, published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 40, page 66, and illustrated above on cover.

Five examples have been reported to me, as follows:-

Date	Origin	Addressee	Information	Comments
7/12/83	Dunedin	New York	J.Woolfe	NY Paid All on reverse
28/ 2/84	Auckland	California	E.Williams	SF transit
?/ 1/85	Oamaru	Dresden	K.McNaught	Paid All applied in error.
18/ 4/88	Nelson	California	E.Williams	
22/12/97	Nelson	California	E.Williams	May be date error for 1891.

It will be noted that they are from a variety of New Zealand origins and it is unlikely that all have gone through the same New Zealand sorting office.

However, examination of the despatch dates with ship sailings from Auckland to San Francisco reveals that the first three items were all carried on the 'Zealandia', and that the last two were carried by the 'Alameda'.

As the Marine Post Office date stamps used on the 'Zealandia' was transferred to the 'Alameda' when the latter ship took over on the change of contract in 1886, it would seem likely that any other Post Office equipment would have been transferred in the same Mail Agent's box.

It must be considered highly likely that this particular 'PAID ALL' marking is a Marine Post Office mark.

In theory, as three sets of Marine Post Office equipment were in use on the contract ships, two other types of 'PAID ALL' marks may be waiting to be identified.

INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPONS

ALAN TUNNICLIFFE

In late 1990, presumably following a decision made at a Universal Postal Union Congress, New Zealand Post Limited made two amendments to the section of the Postal Users Guide dealing with the Universal Postal Union International Reply Coupons.

INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPONS

- 13.9 The sender of a envelope overseas may, to provide for the payment of postage on the reply, enclose an International Reply Coupon.
- 13.10 * The selling price and exchange value of International Reply Coupons are governed by the Universal Postal Union Convention. They cost \$1.85 in New Zealand and are exchangeable in any other country for postage stamp values representing the minimum postage payable on a Fast Post envelope.
- 13.11 * An International Reply Coupon received in New Zealand is exchangeable for stamps to the value of the postage charged for a Fast Post medium envelope in zone c (i.e., \$1.80) irrespective of the country in which the coupon was issued and its date of issue.
- 13.12 If International Reply Coupons are tendered for an airmail reply the difference must be paid by the customer.

Figure 1

The two sections are marked with asterisks in Figure 1 above, and announce a long overdue change. A coupon now pays for an

AIRMAIL reply rather than by surface, as had always been the case previously.

Figure 2 below is the 1987 Postal Users Guide page. The selling price has been steadily rising for years, of course, and most users of these coupons tend to send two or three in order to receive an air mail reply. The selling price was far in excess of the redemption value in former years. Now, the difference in price is only five cents.

Sheet 26
Guide, Issue I

Postal articles for overseas

INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPONS

- 13.9 The sender of a letter overseas may, to provide for the payment of postage on the reply, enclose an International Reply Coupon.
- 13.10 The selling price and exchange value of International Reply Coupons are governed by the Universal Postal Union Convention. They cost \$1.85 in New Zealand and are exchangeable in any other country for postage stamp values representing the minimum postage payable on a surface letter sent to a foreign country.
- 13.11 An International Reply Coupon received in New Zealand is exchangeable for stamps or postal stationery to the equivalent value of the postage charged for a 20 g surface letter at the international surface letter rates of postage (i.e., 70 cents) irrespective of the country in which the coupon was issued and its date of issue. NOTE: In the case of coupons being exchanged for postage to APPU countries the full value of the coupon must still be redeemed, i.e., 60 cents postage (present postage rate for a 20 g surface letter to APPU countries) plus 10 cents in stamps.
- 13.12 If International Reply Coupons are tendered for an airmail reply and the exchange value of the coupon is less than the airmail postage rate to the country concerned, the difference must be paid.

Figure 2

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE **COUPON-RÉPONSE INTERNATIONAL** **C 22**

Ce coupon est échangeable dans tous les pays de l'Union postale universelle contre un ou plusieurs timbres-poste représentant l'affranchissement minimal d'un envoi prioritaire ou d'une lettre ordinaire expédiée à l'étranger par voie aérienne.

Empreinte de contrôle du pays d'origine (obligative) Prix de vente (indication facultative)

20 SP 91
BRISTOL

Dieser Schein wird in allen Ländern des Weltpostvereins gegen ein oder mehrere Wertzeichen im Gesamtwert der Mindestgebühr für eine Vorrangssendung oder für einen gewöhnlichen, auf dem Luftwege beförderten Auslandsbrief umgetauscht.

This coupon is exchangeable in any country of the Universal Postal Union for one or more postage stamps representing the minimum postage for a priority item or an unregistered letter sent by air to a foreign country.

هذه القسيمة قابلة للاستبدال في جميع بلدان الاتحاد البريدي العالمي بمقابل طابع بريد أو عدة طوابع بريد تمثل قيمة التخفيض الدنيا على بعبئة ذات أولوية أو رسالة عادية مرسلة للخارج بالطريق الجوي

此券可在万国邮政联盟各国兑换等于寄往国外一封航空平信或一件优先函件最低资费的邮票

Este cupón podrá canjearse en todos los países de la Unión Postal Universal por uno o varios sellos de Correos que representen el franqueo mínimo de un envío prioritario o de una carta ordinaria expedida al extranjero por vía aérea.

Этот купон обменивается во всех странах Всемирного почтового союза на одну или несколько почтовых марок, представляющих минимальную стоимость оплаты приоритетного отправления или простого письма, отправляемого за границу воздушным путем

Figure 3

I make the comment that paragraph 13.12 of the Postal Users Guide no longer applies. This makes sense only if more than \$1-80 in postage were necessary. The case now would be that if one coupon were tendered for an air mail letter to, say, the United States of America, an extra 30 cents value in stamps would be

given, as the letter would only cost \$1-50 to this destination.

The French inscription on the front of the coupon has been altered, as have those in German, English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish and Russian on the reverse of the coupon, illustrated at Figure 3 above. The style of the previous coupons are illustrated at Figure 4 below for comparison. Presumably all coupons are printed and distributed by the Universal Postal Union, as all the coupons in my collection are the same, no matter which country they were sold in. Both old and new types are printed on a paper watermarked 'UPU'. This appears both upright and sideways on those coupons I have in my collection. The selling price of the coupons, a space for which appears in the middle bottom portion of the coupons, is very seldom indicated by postal administrations, judging by my coupons gathered over the past ten years.



Figure 4

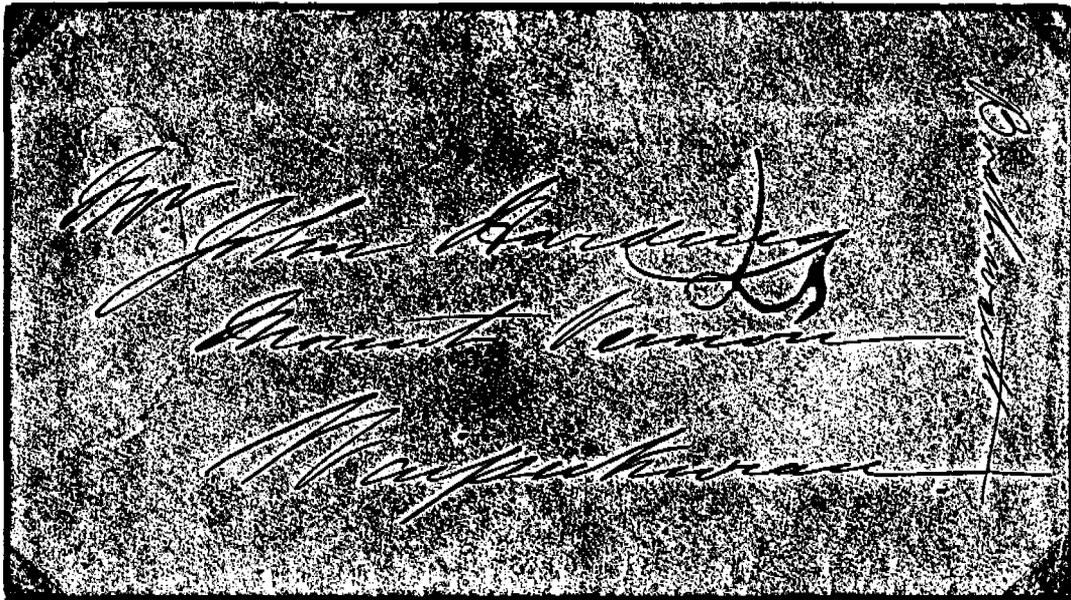
THROUGH THE NAPIER DISTRICT POST
EVENT - THE FIRST BANK

HISTORIC PHILATELIST

In the early days, Hawke's Bay pioneers had great difficulties with their monetary transactions. Their nearest bank was located in Wellington, far away in space and time. All this was changed on 1st July, 1859, when the Union Bank of Australia opened a branch at Napier. The first Bank Manager was J.M. Braithwaite, who was obliged initially to stow money and records under his bed.

Illustrated on page 89 is a cover addressed to Mr. John Harding, Mount Vernon, Waipukurau, backstamped with the unframed date stamp AHURIRI OC 1 1860. By this time the official name of the Post

Office was Napier, although still using the Ahuriri cancellation. A Post Office had been opened at Waipukurau on 1st July, 1859, but there is no sign of receipt there pointing out that that post office had not yet been issued with a date stamp.



Yours faithfully
John Watt
Manager

What is of significance is that the contents of the cover are a letter to John Harding concerning financial transactions, signed by the first Bank Manager himself.

CINDERELLA CORNER

KATE SHEPPARD

JOHN WATTS

1993 brings an important commemoration in the New Zealand calendar and also in political world history. 19th September, 1993, marks 100 years since the passing of the Bill through the New Zealand Parliament giving 'Women the Vote'. New Zealand thus became the first nation state to grant votes to women.

The New Zealand Women's suffrage movement was born in the late 1870's. It achieved its aims under the inspired leadership of Mrs. Kate Sheppard of Christchurch. It is thanks to her that women today play a significant part in the decision making processes in many countries throughout the world.

Kate Sheppard has been described on occasions as 'the Emmeline Pankhurst of New Zealand' and 'the woman whose life and personality has made the deepest mark on New Zealand history'. Today, however, Kate Sheppard is not widely known and there is no public memorial to her anywhere in the country, or to the suffrage

movement.

Born in Liverpool in 1848, Kate Malcolm settled in Christchurch in 1869 where she married Walter Sheppard and became active in social work. She joined the newly formed Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1885 and from 1887 to 1893 led its campaign for votes for women.



Figure 1

Block of self-adhesive labels issued in sheets of 36 for sale at NZ\$2-00 per sheet - Figure 1.

Kate Sheppard campaigned for divorce law reform, equal pay, proportional representation, women police and women Justices of the Peace, for physical education for girls, to increase the age of consent - then 12 - and against exploitive child labour. She died in 1934.

It is planned that a national memorial to women's suffrage will be erected in Christchurch where the movement was founded. It will be of stone and marble 3.3 metres long by 3.1 metres high, with bronze bas-relief panels and life-sized figures. It will depict women in symbolic but historic settings. An inscribed statement on the history of women's suffrage will record their achievement for the interest of future generations as well as today's citizens. There will also be a time capsule recording details of the appeal donors contained within the memorial. The design and execution will be by a Timaru sculptor, Margriet Windhausen, who trained in sculpture at the Academy for Fine Arts in Maastricht in the Netherlands. She came to New Zealand in 1976.

The memorial area will be known as 'The Kate Sheppard Corner' - a special landscaped area besides Christchurch's River Avon.

The cost of the Kate Sheppard Memorial to Women's Suffrage is expected to be around NZ\$150,000 and two items that have been issued to raise funds for this cause are the Cinderellas

illustrated above and below.

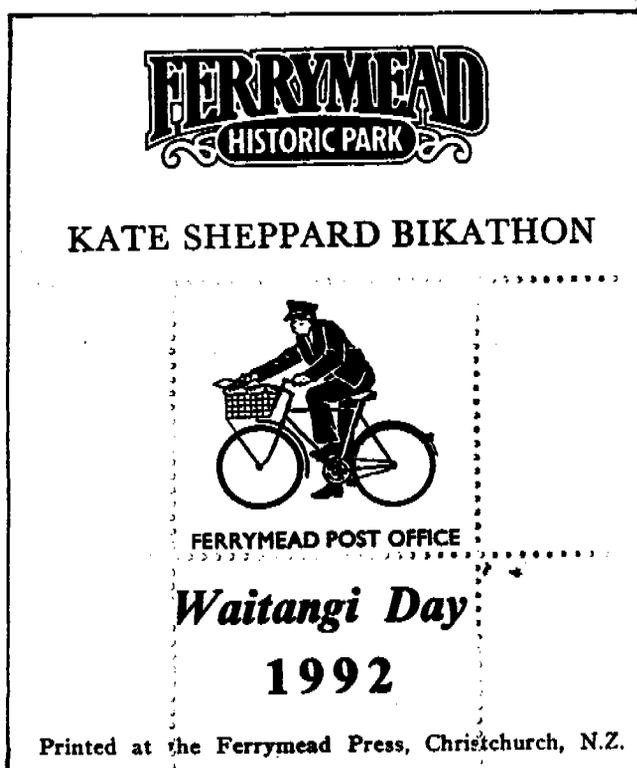


Figure 2

Kate Sheppard Bikathon labels - activity held 16th February, 1992 - Figure 2.

The New Zealand 1990 Heritage Stamp set issued on 16th May, 1990, - The Achievers - showed Kate Sheppard on the 60 cent value.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST DECIMAL DEFINITIVES OF NEW ZEALAND

R.G.DARGE

Continued from page 60.

ONE DOLLAR TASMAN GLACIER

The stamp depicts the Tasman Glacier, which lies on the eastern slopes of the Southern Alps. It is similar to the 10/- stamp designed by A.G.Mitchell.

The printing by Harrison & Sons Ltd. required only one cylinder, numbered 1A. The stamp is a classic of the etching process for tonal qualities.

The sheet layout, watermark and perforation details are similar to the 25 cent Butter Making.

A second printing from the same cylinder appeared during August, 1970, on the same paper with P.V.A. gum.

A few sheets have been seen with a double perforation into the first two top rows and causing an extra row of perforations to appear through the words 'NEW ZEALAND'. A partial double perforation extending 4 mms into the perforations between the stamps is also known.

The New Zealand Stamp Collector, Volume 49, number 3, page 89, August, 1969, records the finding of an inverted watermark in a used copy. Three copies are now known and two are postmarked Dannevirke and one is dated July, 1968.

The New Zealand Stamp Monthly, Volume 1, number 10, page 7, January, 1969, notes and pictures two pairs of stamps from the bottom selvedge with blue ink blobs. Similar stamps have been seen with smears.

Partial inverted and reversed impression repeated on the front of the stamp is reported by Warwick Paterson.

\$1 varieties.

Partial double perforations.

Double perforations.

Inverted watermark.

Ink blobs.

Smears.

Partial inverted and reversed impression repeated on front of stamp.

TWO DOLLAR POHUTU GEYSER - ORIGINAL DESIGN

The stamp depicts the Pohutu Geyser situated within two miles of Rotorua. The geyser is irregular but can shoot boiling water some 70 feet into the air.

The stamp is similar to the design of the £1-00 by A.G.Mitchell.

The printing by Harrison & Sons Ltd. required only one magenta cylinder, numbered 1A.

Sheet layout, perforation details and watermark are all similar to the 20 cent Maori Rock Drawing.

The stamp was withdrawn on the 10th December, 1968, and replaced by the new multicolour design.

In a talk to the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, the late Arthur Dexter reported that on Row 6, stamp 4, there appeared an unusual number of flaws. He stated 'although they are minute dots, obviously recesses in the cylinder, there is a line of colour extending in each direction vertically from each mark. As these sheets are printed sideways, they are not the usual wiper flaws. It appears as if the wiper blade jumped as it hit each flaw. They appear to be constant over the whole printing. They could have been caused in the final polishing of the cylinder'.

\$2 varieties.

1A Row 6, stamp 4 Colour lines.

TWO DOLLAR POHUTU GEYSER - MULTICOLOUR DESIGN

The design is similar to the \$2 magenta and was released on the 10th December, 1968, as a part of the Tourist Set. The printing by Harrison & Sons Ltd. required three cylinders, being brown, black and blue and numbered 1A1A1A.

The new paper with P.V.A. was used on the stamps with the watermark appearing upright on the stamps and similar to the 28 cent Fox Glacier.

The sheet layout and perforation details are similar to the old design.

The missing '0' of the value was corrected with the same result as the 25 cent Dairy Industry.

\$2 multicolour varieties.

1A1A1A Row 6, stamp 4 Dots in stream.
 Row 7, stamp 6 Flaw on top of rock below right pine trees.

FRANKS' FORCE

E.W.LEPPARD

Page 363 of the Chapter on World War One in Volume 111 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand contains the bare information that the datestamp 'FIELD POST OFFICE - W.10' was used by Franks' Force. This force was in existence from 12th October to December, 1916, which is a period when the 1st New Zealand Division was stretched to operate as two Divisions whilst losing a third of its force.

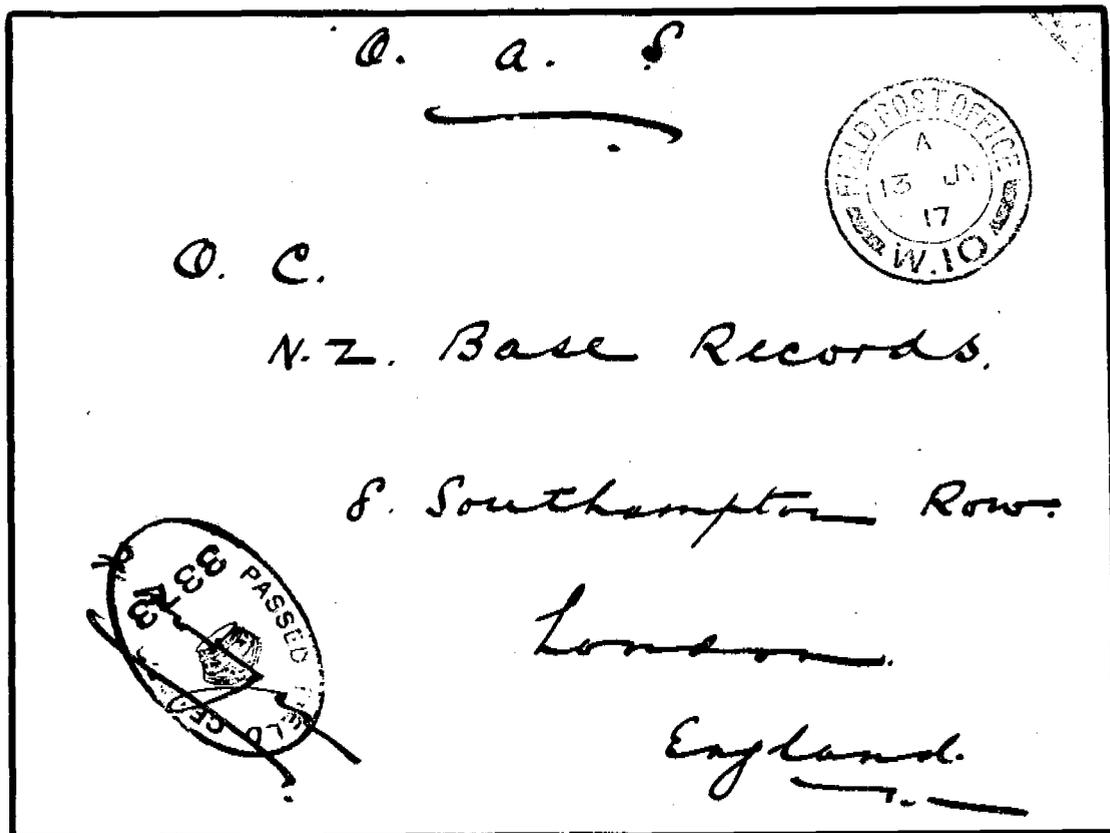


Figure 1

The New Zealand 1st Division of four Infantry Brigades landed at Marseilles from the Middle East in April, 1916, and travelled to the northern sector of the British front to form part of the 11 Anzac Corps of the 2nd Army centred on Armentieres, the other two Divisions in the Corps being the 34th British and the

5th Australian. They were to maintain pressure on the junction of the Belgian-French border where the German line was around the River Lys, whilst a main attack was launched on the Somme about 40 miles south in the southern British sector by the 4th Army.



Figure 2

From 1st July to 16th August, 1916, the Somme front had resulted in over 300,000 casualties, a number which eventually reached half a million. The British 34th Division on the opening day, 1st July, 1916, had the most casualties of any Division ever for one day's action - 6,350, or three quarters of its infantry - so it was transferred into the 11 Anzac Corps to be bolstered on either side by the New Zealanders and the Australians. The New Zealand Division was relieved by the 51st Highland Division on 16th August, 1916, and moved south to reinforce the Somme action. By 12th October, 1916, the 51st Division was also moved to the Somme front. This left a gap on the River Lys which was plugged by forming a new Division under a 2nd Army headquarters staff headed by Major General Franks, and called Franks' Force, with the 2nd Brigade from the New Zealand Division and 3rd Brigade from the 5th Australian Division. Casualties on the Somme were such that the 4th New Zealand Brigade was broken up to reinforce the other three brigades, such was the thinness of the British Forces due to Somme casualties that each of the Brigades of Franks' Force were engaged with a Division each, the 38th Landwehr and the 5th Bavarian. The other two brigades were still forming the 1st New Zealand Division on the Somme. Franks' Force was disbanded in December, 1916, and the whole New Zealand 1st Division was reformed as four Brigades with reinforcements from Sling and Brocton Camps in England, which returned to the Armentieres sector for the 1916-1917 winter.

Although the cover illustrated at Figure 1 above is dated 13th July, 1917, seven months after Franks' Force was disbanded, the headquarters staff would still be in existence dealing with the

paper work and the casualty returns which every week were forwarded to the New Zealand base in Bloomsbury in London. Page 363 of Volume 111 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand shows several of the coded datestamps used by various New Zealand units, but there are many more and it is an incomplete study.

The second illustration, Figure 2 above, is of a Field Service Post Card showing the usual postmark for the 2nd New Zealand Brigade 'FIELD POST OFFICE - 2.Z'. This is dated 13 SP 16, and is from the Somme where Sgt. D.Brown won the Victoria Cross on 9th September, 1916, four days earlier. The 2nd Brigade saw 32 days of continuous action on the Somme before transferring back north to see another 62 days of continuous action on the Armentieres front. Letters from the front at this time indicate that men who had served on Gallipoli had still not received any leave.

PERMIT MAIL FROM THE GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

ALLAN P. BERRY

The subject of Permit Mail from the Government Life Insurance Department is covered in Chapter 8 of 'A History of Government Life Postage Stamps', by J.W.Brodie, published by the New Zealand Government Life Insurance Corporation and the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand in 1988. The Chapter states that an increase in the amount of material to be mailed led to the introduction of the 'Permit' system to mail Bonus Notices. Records indicate that the first Permit was introduced in Wellington on 27th February, 1927, and that evidently others were in use by District Offices shortly after. The same source states that the two largest District Offices, those of Auckland and Christchurch, do not seem to have ever used the Permit system. This statement can now be shown to be incorrect.

Illustrated at Figure 1 on page 96 is a cover from the then N.Z. Government Insurance Department, marked BONUS NOTICE. The print number of the envelope is 60,000-12-27-13471], and there is a pen number 88318 in the top right hand corner. Evidence suggests that this is the Policy Number to which the Bonus Certificate relates. In the top right hand corner of the cover there is a smudged impression in blue of a hand-struck permit marking. This is in the same style as other recorded permit markings from the Department. It reads:-

1d. Paid / Auckland, N.Z. / Permit No. 233

The cover is addressed locally, and is cancelled 21JE 1928 4-PM.

Figure 2 on page 96 illustrates one of two covers from Christchurch. These are window envelopes without contents. Each carries an impression in black of a permit marking reading:-

1d. Paid / Christchurch, N.Z. / Permit No. 218

Both are cancelled 4.00 PM / 2 AUG / 1950. The proper postage rate is paid by the addition of a ½d. Castlepoint Government Life Insurance Department postage stamp.

While a great volume of mail is posted by Government Departments paid either by postage meters or permit markings, relatively little survives. There are still finds to be made in this field of postal history.

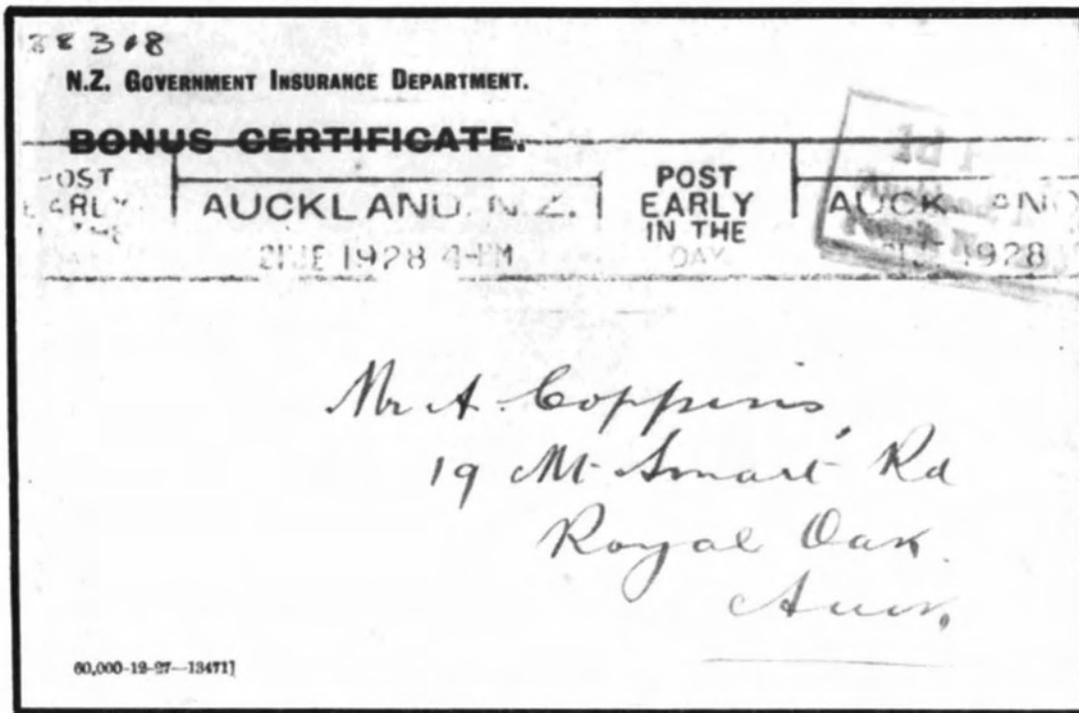


Figure 1

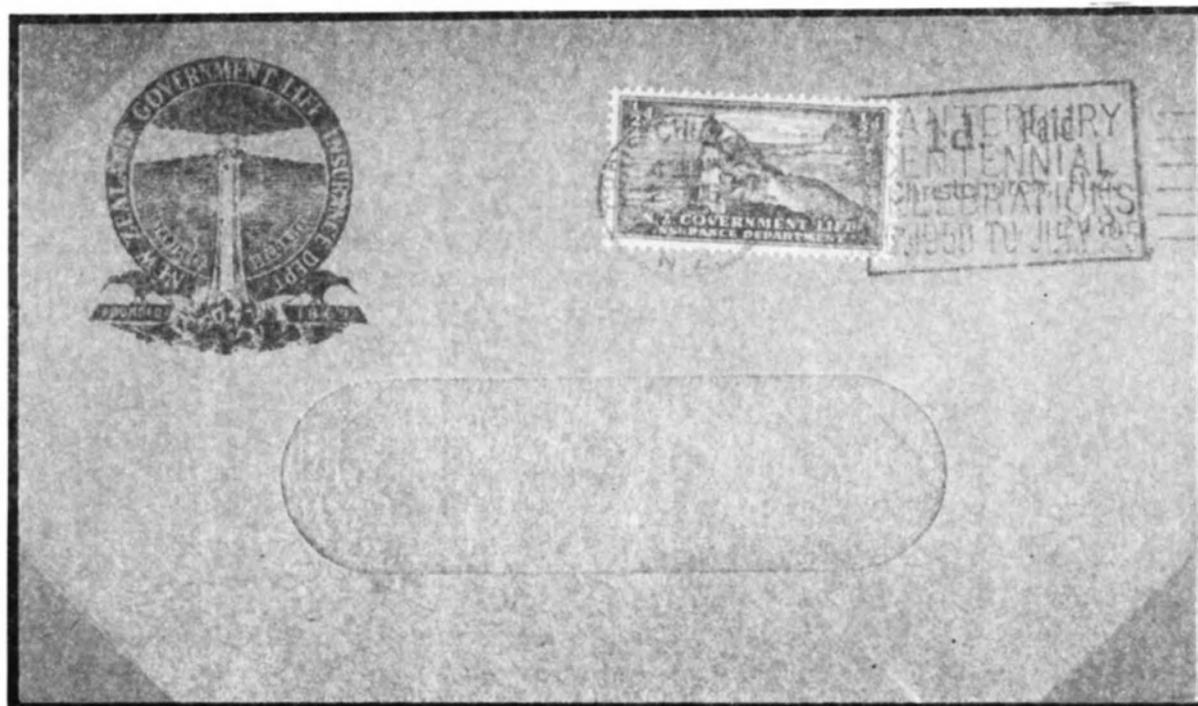


Figure 2