



The Kiwi



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

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WHOLE 240

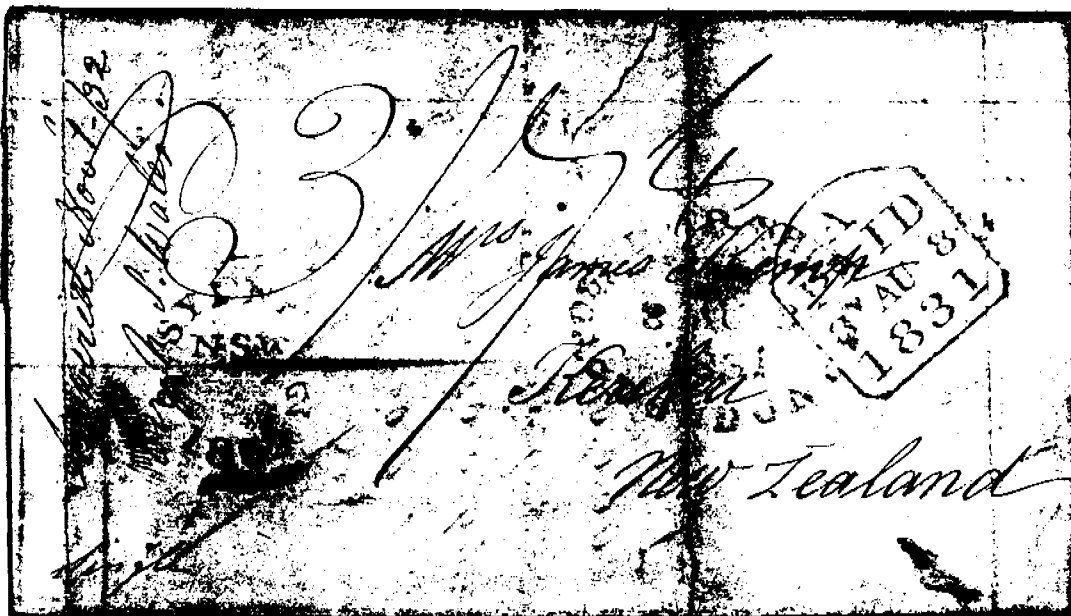
THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1993,
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

THE SUBJECT WILL BE AIR MAILS

THE DISPLAY WILL BE GIVEN BY

LEWIS GILES AND ALAN GARDINER

WYMONDHAM, NORFOLK, TO KERIKERI, NEW ZEALAND



SEE PAGE 118

EDITORIAL

In my Editorial in the May, 1993, issue, I mentioned the fact that at this time of year, the Officers and Committee had to go through the Membership List, and decide who had to be lapsed. Those of you who follow such things will have noted that some have been listed as lapsed, only to be listed as New Members in the next issue.

In some cases, this was carried out on receipt of a late payment of subscription. For a few, however, it was our mistake, and to those of you who were lapsed and then promptly listed as New Members for these reasons, we all send our regret and apologise for any inconvenience caused.

Do remember, however, that the Officers and Members of the Committee are all volunteers, often doing the work in their precious spare time. Such mistakes will happen.

As will be seen in the Meeting Report, the Society is looking for a new General Secretary and a new Publicity Officer to be appointed at the next Annual General Meeting. Any volunteers should get in touch with any of the existing Officers of the Society.

We look forward to hearing from you.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

A.M.Davidson, Ivy House Farm, Grafty Green,
Maidstone, Kent, ME17 2AH
Mrs. A.B.Hunt, 88, Harmers Hay Road, Hailsham, East Sussex.
G.B.Leech, 1113, Greenlawn Crescent, Ottawa,
Ontario, K2C 1Z4, Canada.
J.Murr, P.O.Box 59, Beachlands, Auckland, New Zealand.
P.J.Skinner, P.O.Box 25145, St. Heliers, Auckland, New Zealand.
J.A.Stephens, Tylers Field, Wardrobes Lane,
Loosley Row, Princes Risborough, Bucks., HP27 0RH
Mrs. E.M.Wells, 76, New Renwick Road, Burleigh,
Blenheim, Marlborough, New Zealand.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

R.Faith, 6, Sherwood Walk, Lillington,
Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, CV32 7BQ
(previously of 48, Wathen Road, Leamington Spa.)
Robert Gutknecht, Huegelhain 1A, 21077 Hamburg, Germany.
(previously Huegelhain 1A, W 2100, Hamburg 90, Germany.)

MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 31ST JULY, 1993

THE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY OF THE NEW ZEALAND
GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

ALLAN P. BERRY

Our Chairman, Alan Gardiner, opened the meeting at 2.30 p.m. with 20 members present. Apologies for absence were received from Harry Kaye, Frank Scrivener and Graham Vaughan. John Stephens from Princes Risborough was welcomed as a new member attending his first meeting. Notices included the announcement of the proposed formation of the British Philatelic Association to take the place

of the old British Philatelic Federation; that the Exchange Packet will cost more to send as Registration Fees had risen; that the Society will shortly need a new General Secretary and Publicity Officer; and that the possibility of a visit by the Society to New Zealand was being investigated.

With the first part of Allan's display on the boards, he began by tracing the origin of the Government Life Insurance Department. This lay in the discovery of gold in the South Island, resulting in a mid-19th Century rush, with hazards to the prospectors' lives. In 1869, a Government Department was thus established. In common with other Government Departments, it had franking privileges, but as it was a trading department, calculations were made by the Post and Telegraph Department, and regular accounts submitted on account of postages. A dispute arose as to the amount due in one year, which proved impossible to resolve. As a result, the Post and Telegraph Department offered to supply special postage stamps to the Government Life Insurance Department, to be used on special envelopes produced by the Government Life Insurance Department and approved by the Post and Telegraph Department.

The first part of the display was devoted to the pre-stamp items used by the Department. There followed Die Proofs of the vignette of the stamps, engraved by A.E.Cousins, shown in the two known states. Die Profs in black on card of the six values were shown next, and a set of the Die Proofs in colour, also on card. Two Die proofs on thick paper were also shown.

Mint examples of the first printing of the six values, ½d. to 1/-, were shown, issued in January, 1891. Examples of all issues used on cover were shown, with watermark varieties. Of the three higher values, there were copies datestamped during the first month of use, and singles of the 3d., 6d. and 1/- values used on a cover as a parcel label was one of the highlights. The original printings of these high values were sufficient for the life of the issue, as demonstrated by a range of dated copies.

The three lower values were reprinted as required. Examples of all the printings were shown, together with watermark varieties, scarce perforation varieties, and examples used on cover. The covers with mourning borders added following the death of Queen Victoria were shown with a variety of the styles used.

The second half of the display started with the redrawn values, in which the Royal Cypher 'V.R.' was omitted from the design. Once again, there were watermark and perforation varieties, including an example of the redrawn 2d. value used on cover, and a block of four of the redrawn 1d. value that was in fact two vertical pairs patched together. The Christchurch Exhibition facsimiles prepared to advertise the Department were also shown, demonstrating that all designs had been redrawn with the Royal Cypher omitted.

Franking privileges for all Government Departments were abolished at the end of 1906, and with that, the Government Life Insurance Department lost its special postage stamps, and in common with all other Departments, had to use the current definitive stamps overprinted 'Official'. Examples of these were shown.

In 1912, the Commissioner of the Department petitioned the Postmaster-General to be allowed to have the special postage

stamps made available once again. As the Postmaster-General at that time was Sir Robert Heaton-Rhodes, a keen philatelist, the petition was granted, and the stamps were issued again in January, 1913. New plates were prepared, and values to 6d. issued. There followed a study of this issue, current to 1947, going through a variety of changes of paper and perforation. A new 1½d. value was added, and colour changes made to follow changes made in the definitive stamps. The variety of covers was again a feature, and also a rare set of facsimiles prepared for the Auckland Exhibition and blocks showing stamps patched in for various reasons.

The third part of the display showed presentation sets prepared for the use of the Commissioner of the Department. A new pictorial set had been proposed for some time, and the famous artist James Berry had been commissioned to prepare designs. The photographs from which he worked were displayed, with his own pencil notes on the reverse, and the receipts showing he had purchased the copyright to a number of these after the designs had been accepted. 'Photo-Proofs' of the stamps were shown, as well as the rejected artwork for one design, and enlarged photographs of the designs made after requested modifications had been made. The issued stamps were shown mint and used, on cover, and with some varieties. This set was reprinted and overprinted for the short period from 1967 following decimalisation. A full set of the printings so overprinted was shown, again mint, used and on cover, including a rare first day cover.

New designs were commissioned for the Centenary of the Department, to be issued in 1969. Once again James Berry was the artist, and the stamps were shown in various printings and perforations, both mint, used and on cover. Additional values were required - 8 cent, 10 cent and 25 cent, during the life of the issue, and these were shown, once again with some of James Berry's artwork. The final symbolic design, which was subjected to considerable criticism, concluded the stamp part of the display. The display ended with a frame demonstrating the Permit Mail used by the Department for bulk mailing. Unfortunately, time prevented our seeing the Meter Mail of the Department.

Our Chairman thanked Allan for a memorable afternoon, and after this had been enthusiastically endorsed by the audience, the meeting was closed at 4.45 p.m.

REVIEW

New Zealand and the Universal Postal Union to 1907, by Colin Capill. Published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, P.O.Box 1269, Wellington, New Zealand. 152 pages, illustrated. ISSN 0112-2053. Available from the Publishers, price NZ\$55-00 plus postage and packing.

The book opens with the lead up to the formation of the Austro-German Postal Union in 1850, which Union lasted until the outbreak of the six week war in 1866, which led to its disbandment. After this war, it was reformed within the North German Federation. A Postal Conference instigated by Mr. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, was held in May, 1863, though the Union proposed was delayed by wars. The General Postal Union as it was then known was formed in 1874. New Zealand had

three invitations to join the Union before she eventually did join in 1891.

The book covers the effects of New Zealand joining the Universal Postal Union and covers all the different types of postal services that were available. It also covers some of the postal rates. At the end of the book Appendices cover the various Treaties of the Universal Postal Union from 1874 to 1908. There is a profusion of illustrations, the favourite of the reviewer being a First Day of Issue cover for the 1899 Postage Due stamp. This book is a must for the serious postal historian.

Philatelic Phantasies, by A.B. Johnstone. Published by the Author at Lochinvar, Minto, Hawick, Roxburghshire, TD9 8SG. 152 A5 pages, illustrated. ISBN 0 9520808 0 X. Available from the Author, price £7-95, including postage and packing.

Many of you will know Albert Johnstone as a most erudite philatelic writer, particularly on New Zealand subjects. Here he gives us a series of stories with much philatelic content. It is stated that all the characters are fictional, but I suspect that at least one is semi-autobiographical. I have heard some of the stories before, but it is nice to see them gathered under one cover. The modest cost is well worth paying for an entertaining read, particularly since all the profits are being donated to the Scottish Philatelic Society Centenary Fund.

New Zealand Postal Stationery Catalogue, Part 5 - Private Envelopes, by Robert Samuel. Published by Shades Stamp Publications with the Assistance of Philatelic Foundation Christchurch (Inc), P.O.Box 1129, Christchurch, New Zealand. Paginated in Sections. Available from the Publishers, price NZ\$20-00 plus postage and packing.

This is the final part of the series of Postal Stationery Catalogues by Robert Samuel. It follows the format with which we have become familiar over the years, with the first series, followed by the loose leaf version, and finally the reversal to the previous format. It deals with the stamped-to-order envelopes produced for various businesses and other organisations, and with the modern P.S.E.'s. It also includes the Department of Education Envelopes, and is a must for any collector of New Zealand's Postal Stationery. We call owe a deep debt of gratitude to Robert for the work he has done on his favourite subject over the years, and his willingness to share the results of his researches with other students.

A New Zealand Perfin Collection, by David Dell. Published by the Author at P.O.Box 40-510, Upper Hutt, New Zealand. ISBN 0-473-02003-3. Limited Edition of 210 A4 pages, spiral bound, illustrated, available from the Author, price NZ\$34-45, plus postage and packing outside New Zealand.

The book is a photocopy record of the collection formed by David Dell, and published before it was broken up. It is clear that the Author has devoted his efforts to this somewhat neglected field of New Zealand Philately, and the result is a record of the many common, not so common and very rare perfins. There are illustrations of the front and back of various examples. Perfins

with a New Zealand connection used on overseas stamps are also included, as are the less common security overprints. David Dell is to be congratulated on his efforts. This is a worthy addition to the Library of any New Zealand collector, on a subject about which little has been published before.

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, 25th September, 1993. An Agenda will be circulated before the Meeting.

ALAN GARDINER, CHAIRMAN

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

This will be held on Kiwi Day, Saturday, 27th November, 1993. Members who wish to place items in the Auction should note the following instructions:-

1. A list of your Lots, typewritten or in block letters please, should be prepared, giving a brief description of each Lot - e.g. U.M. = Unmounted Mint; F.U. = Fine Used, etc.
2. State your realistic estimate of the market value and reserve for each Lot. This is a must. If you have no reserve, please say so. Estimates for Lots should not be below £4-00.
3. All Lots must be mounted on card 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.
4. Lots may be sent to the Auctioneer with your list, but in any case must be in my hands prior to the Auction. The Auctioneer will acknowledge receipt of lists and Lots. Lots handed in on the day of the Auction must have their Lot numbers clearly shown.
5. The Auctioneer is:-

L.Giles, 66, Bower Mount Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME16 8AT

Lists must reach the Auctioneer by Saturday, 25th September, 1993, so that the Catalogue can be printed in time for distribution with the November issue of 'The Kiwi'.

6. 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 books, periodicals, 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.

An analysis of previous Auctions suggests that modern Lots, such as First Day Covers, unless unusual, have a poor rate of sale and would be better disposed of through the Society's Exchange Packet.

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 25th September, 1993, 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.

SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

NORTHPEX '93 NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION



Three special pictorial date stamps were used at the New Zealand Post stand at the Northpex '93 Stamp Exhibition, held at Ellerslie racecourse, Auckland, from 30th July to 1st September, 1993.

STAMPEX '93 STAMP EXHIBITION



Three special pictorial date stamps were used from 19th to 21st August, 1993, to mark the Stampex '93 National Youth Stamp Exhibition held at the Philatelic Centre, 27, Worcester Boulevard, Christchurch.

NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL MEETING

The meeting held on 22nd May, 1993, at Orrell commenced at 1.30 p.m., with eight members present. Apologies for absence were presented from six. It was unfortunate that the date clashed with so many members' holidays or prior commitments.

The first speaker, Stuart Potter, began his display of King George VI definitives by showing a full range of material commencing with many examples of Plate Blocks. He explained the changes in position of the Plate Numbers, and also the various papers and inks used, especially the double sensitive ink used for the 1d. value. Stuart discussed the issue of the 1½d. value for the Empire Air Mail scheme in July, 1938, and showed covers used for the purpose. Examples of Plate Numbers removed from the side selvedge and inserted at the bottom were shown in blocks. The

4d. value was presented in a variety of shades; the changes in ink to obtain colour stability being explained. A copy of the 8d. value with a diagonal crease, a range of inverted watermarks, a complete set of rubber stamped coils and machine printed numbers were shown, followed by booklet panes and coils with mixed coarse and fine papers. Stuart concluded with a well represented display of Officials followed by stamps on both First Day Covers and commercial covers.

After the interval during which a prize, donated by the Chairman, was raffled to cover the cost of refreshments, Geoff Wragg was invited to give his display of Postal Stationery. Geoff started with the earliest Registered Envelopes, introduced during the reign of Queen Victoria. A range of sizes was shown, some with additional stamps and the 4d. overprinted on the 6d. Many examples of postal stationery from the reign of Queen Victoria through to that of Queen Elizabeth II were presented, along with special covers and cancellations, including a range of the Welpex covers with Eureka cancellations in their various forms. Geoff then produced a very interesting range of Newspaper Wrappers, beginning with examples from 1878, showing various types, and from the King Edward VII period, many with additional postage to cover overseas rates. There followed examples of King George V, Penny Dominion, King George VI, Penny Kiwi and Queen Elizabeth II on different woven and laid papers. Unfortunately, time ran out on Geoff, who was persuaded to continue his Postal Stationery display next year - something to look forward to.

The Chairman expressed thanks on behalf of the members present to Stuart for demonstrating how interesting the King George VI definitive issue can be, and to Geoff for whetting our appetite for more Postal Stationery. He reminded members that at the next meeting, to be held on 18th September, 1993, at 1.30 p.m., we look forward to having Ernie Leppard with his display of World War One and World War Two military material and First Pictorial definitives. Will all members within the North of England please make an effort to attend on this date, and to bring along any friends who could be interested.

The meeting then closed at 4.30 p.m.

J.H/T.D.L.

DISPLAYS TO LOCAL SOCIETIES

Our member John Smith will be giving a display of New Zealand material from 1915 to the Swindon Philatelic Society on Thursday, 28th October, 1993. The Society meets at the Western Community Centre, Somerset Road, Swindon, and the meetings start at 7.00 p.m.

CAVEAT LECTOR - INSTALMENT NINE

ALAN GARDINER

In both 'The Air Mails and Pigeon Posts of New Zealand', compiled for the Air Mail Society of New Zealand by R.J.G.Collins in 1931, and 'The Air Mails of New Zealand' Volume One, published by the same Society in 1955, we read that, on 6th December, 1919, Captain Euan Dickson, of the Canterbury (NZ) Aviation Company,

Ltd., flew over the city of Christchurch and his passenger, Mr. H.Lane, of the Theatre Royal, Christchurch, dropped a number of envelopes addressed to 'The Citizens of Christchurch', each containing a printed letter. The flight and letter had been arranged by the manager of the theatre, and were intended to publicise the film 'Sporting Life', which was to be screened the following week.

On the other hand, in 'The History of New Zealand Aviation', by Ross Ewing and Ross MacPherson, published by Heinemann (NZ) in 1986, at page 63, we are informed that this flight was flown by J.C. 'Bert' Mercer, another of the Company's pilots. Mercer had been associated with aviation since 1908 and was to achieve greater fame later when he founded, in 1934, Air Travel (NZ) Ltd., the well-known West Coast airline.

So, who did fly this sortie? Advertisements in 'The Press' of Christchurch and 'The Lyttelton Times' give much publicity to the film, but neither mentions the flight. Aviation was very much 'news' in those days and 'The Lyttelton Times', in particular, gave a fair amount of coverage to any flight thought worthy of note. For example, it was reported in this latter paper on Friday, 5th December, that '... Miss M.G.Allen, of Wanganui, made a flight with Mr. J.C.Mercer in one of the Aviation Company's 10 h.p (sic) machines', and also that 'Captain L.M.Isitt made a high flight over the city in the Bristol Fighter'. Therefore, one might be justified in thinking that the advertising flight of the following day would have attracted the attention of the press. Of course, there were other current local papers that may contain a report, but I cannot find one. So why not take a look at the personal log-books of the two pilots?

Captain Euan Dickson, D.S.C. and Bar, D.F.C., Croix de Guerre, arrived in Christchurch on 19th November, 1919, to take over as Chief Instructor for the company. He had arranged, on behalf of the Company, for four Avro 504K aircraft to be sent to New Zealand. These arrived on the S.S. 'Ruahine' and were unloaded on 14th January, 1920. The copy of Dickson's log-book that I have seen starts with a test flight of one of these, E4242, on 21st January, 1920. However, there must have been one or more previous log-books in which he recorded his training and war-time flying, and it is possible that his early flying at Sockburn - now Wigram - is recorded therein. But where are they?

James Cuthbert 'Bert' Mercer also had log-books and these, according to one reference, were given by his daughter to the Canterbury Aero Club after his death in 1944. The Club, realising their importance, gave them to 'someone' for safe custody, and now they cannot be found!

At the International Philatelic Exhibition, New Zealand 1990, one of the aerophilatelic exhibits contained examples of both the envelope and the letter reportedly air-dropped, each signed by the recognisable hand of Euan Dickson. But when were they signed? It is highly unlikely that anyone would sign one or more copies to be thrown indiscriminately out of an aircraft. Much more likely that the signatures were obtained on a later occasion. Even then are the signatures, however authentic, those of the man who actually flew the sortie? Such evidence is not proof, by any standard. Many covers and souvenirs exist, signed considerably later than the

event, and not always by the principal player of that event. Proof can come only from personal experience, from the pilot's log-book or other flight records.

I did warn, in the first of these series, that some might end with the question unanswered. I shall keep looking! As an aside, although this activity may be classed as air mail, it was in no way sanctioned by the Post and Telegraph Department, and, as I have said before, the credit for flying the first official air mail in New Zealand rests with George Bruce Bolt who, after being sworn in as a mail-carrier, flew 825 letters and 28lbs. - some say 22lbs. - of newspapers from Auckland to Dargaville on 16th December, 1919.

Editor's Note - Watch this space!

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST DECIMAL DEFINITIVES OF NEW ZEALAND

R.G.DARGE

Continued from page 93.

APPENDIX 'A'

A comparison of the 1960 with the 1967 set with dates of issue.

Date of Issue	Subject	Value	Value	Subject	Date of Issue
1/9/60	Manuka	½d.	½c.	Manuka	10/7/67
1/9/60	Karaka	1d.	1c.	Karaka	10/7/67
11/7/60	Kaka Beak	2d.	2c.	Kaka Beak	10/7/67
1/11/61	Titoki	2½d.	-	-	-
1/9/60	Kowhai	3d.	2½c.	Kowhai	10/7/67
11/7/60	Puarangi	4d.	3c.	Puarangi	10/7/67
14/5/62	Mountain Daisy	5d.	4c.	Mountain Daisy	10/7/67
1/9/60	Pikiarero	6d.	5c.	Pikiarero	10/7/67
16/3/66	Koromiko	7d.	6c.	Koromiko	10/7/67
1/9/60	Rata	8d.	7c.	Rata	10/7/67
-	-	-	7c.	Fishing Industry	3/12/69
-	-	-	7½c.	Trout	29/8/67
1/9/60	Flag	9d.	8c.	Flag	10/7/67
-	-	-	8c.	Fruit Industry	8/7/69
11/7/60	Timber	1/-	10c.	Timber	10/7/67
-	-	-	10c.	Timber Industry	2/4/68
11/7/60	Trout	1/3	-	-	-

11/7/60	Tiki	1/6	15c.	Tiki	10/7/67
			15c.	Tiki	19/3/68
11/7/60	AerialTop Dressing	1/9	-	-	-
4/11/63	AerialTop Dressing	1/9	-	-	-
-	-	-	18c.	Wool Industry	8/7/69
11/7/60	Rock Drawing	2/-	20c.	Rock Drawing	10/7/67
-	-	-	20c.	Meat Industry	8/7/69
11/7/60	Butter Making	2/6	25c.	Butter Making	10/7/67
-	-	-	25c.	Dairy Industry	10/12/68
			28c.	Fox Glacier	30/7/68
11/7/60	Tongariro National Park	3/-	30c.	Tongariro National Park	10/7/67
1/4/64					
11/7/60	Suth'land Falls	5/-	50c.	Suth'land Falls	10/7/67
11/7/60	Tasman Glacier	10/-	\$1	Tasman Glacier	10/7/67
11/7/60	Pohutu Geyser	£1	\$2	Pohutu Geyser	10/7/67
			\$2	Pohutu Geyser	10/12/68

CINDERELLA CORNER

ARCHBISHOP JULIUS MEMORIAL FUND

JOHN WATTS

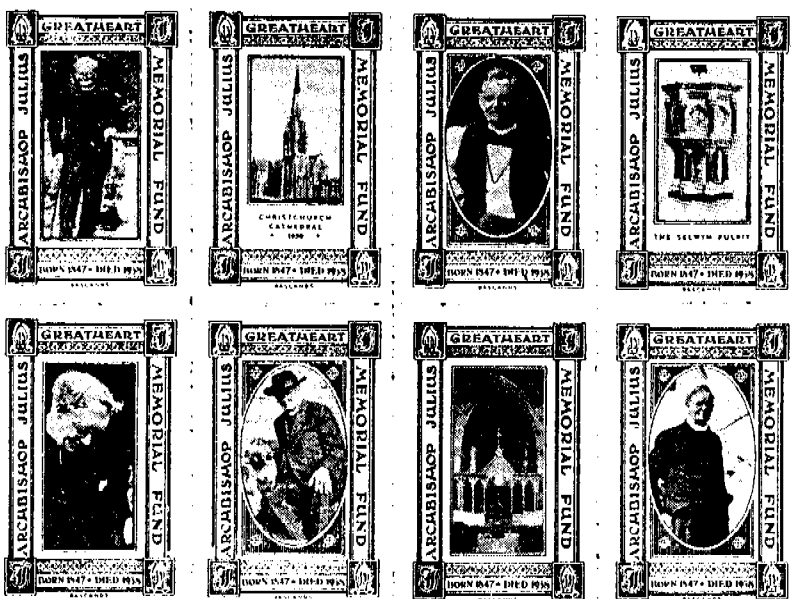
The sheet of stickers illustrated below were produced in 1939, over 50 years ago, to commemorate a clergyman much loved throughout New Zealand.

Churchill Julius was born at Richmond Palace in Surrey, England, on 15th October, 1847, and was brought up in a strict evangelical household. He was the third son and fourth child of a family of eight children. His father, a medical practitioner, was Medical Officer of the Royal Hospital, Richmond, Surrey. His education started at a private day school attended by 50 boys at the back of Richmond Old Church. This continued until he was old enough to attend Blackheath Preparatory School whose Headmaster, the Rev. Edward J. Selwyn, was a cousin of Bishop Selwyn, the Pioneer Bishop of New Zealand. From the Preparatory School, he progressed to Kings College School in the Strand, London.

In 1869, Julius obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree at Worcester College, Oxford, followed by a Master of Arts degree in 1871. His first church appointment was as Curate at St. Giles in Norwich in 1871. Still as a Curate, he transferred to St. Michaels at Brent Knoll in Somerset in 1873, where he remained until appointed Vicar of St Mary's at Shapwick, also in Somerset, in 1875.

1939

ARCHBISHOP JULIUS



MEMORIAL FUND

PRICE: ONE SHILLING per set of EIGHT

Julius wanted to become involved in an urban working class parish, so in 1878 he became Vicar of Holy Trinity in Islington, London. It was during this period that he started to gain a reputation as a preacher which was to be his hallmark throughout his life.

In 1884, Julius was approached to go out to Australia as the Archdeacon of Ballarat. In this new challenge, his organisational abilities brought about striking changes and growth in this large See. Once again, his reputation as a preacher saw large congregations attending his services. Bishop Harper, the first Bishop of Christchurch and Primate of New Zealand, decided to retire in 1890. The Synod of Christchurch invited Churchill Julius to be his successor as the Bishop of Christchurch.

With the retirement of Bishop Harper, a power struggle ensued between the Bishops of Nelson and Wellington, regarding who should succeed him as Primate. Nelson considered that it should be him as he was the senior Bishop. Wellington considered that he had the backing of the other New Zealand Bishops.

This situation prevented Julius from taking up his the appointment and being enthroned. Eventually the matter was resolved with the Bishop of Wellington being voted Primate by his peers.

Following Bishop Harper was not an easy act, especially as the old Bishop continued to live in Christchurch. With his bluff, jovial approach, great preaching skills and the ability to settle problems efficiently, Julius very soon became accepted in Church Circles and as a leading figure in the Christchurch community at large.

Julius always enjoyed working with his hands and there are many stories told of his expertise as a clock repairer, some of which have gone into the folk law of the Christchurch See. At home, he produced an automatic tea maker and alarm out of copper and brass which is still in the family's possession. Christchurch Cathedral was only partly completed when the new Bishop arrived in 1890, and Julius was striving continuously to raise funds to complete the building programme.

In 1922, the New Zealand Conclave of Bishops elected Julius to be the Primate of New Zealand and at the same time requested that he take the title of Archbishop, bringing New Zealand into line with the rest of the Anglican Church throughout the Empire. He thus became the first Archbishop of New Zealand, filling this post until his retirement in 1925. Though retired, Julius continued to be an active figure in Christchurch, being a member of the Boards of Governors of many Schools and Trusts. He was also much in demand as a preacher. He enjoyed travelling abroad but this was often curtailed by bad health. However, with the active support of his children and grand-children, he enjoyed this latter phase of his life. One of his grandsons was Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles Elworthy.

In 1937, the people of Christchurch organised a dinner to celebrate Julius' 90th birthday, which was an indication that he was still held in high esteem 12 years after he had retired.

On 12th September, 1938, Churchill Julius died. The Mayor of Christchurch, Mr. R.M. McFarlane, called a public meeting to decide how best a memorial could be raised to this much loved figure. It was decided that an appeal would be launched to raise funds for the completion of the extension to the Chancel to Christchurch Cathedral, so finishing the building of the Cathedral Church of the Diocese, a project so dear to Julius' heart. The appeal, to be known as the Archbishop Julius Memorial Fund, was launched by the Rev. Walter Davis being appointed the fund organiser.

The Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. 'Mickey' J. Savage, sent a cordial letter to the Mayor, commending all citizens of New Zealand to assist in raising funds for the memorial. Unfortunately, the plans were never executed. The Second World War interrupted all hopes of making a start to the extensive alterations and additions to the Cathedral, which were carried out years later to a totally different plan. Towards the end of 1940, £8,200 of the projected £25,000 had been raised and it was at this stage that a tablet commemorating Churchill Julius was unveiled by the Governor-General, Lord Galway, on the outside wall of Christchurch Cathedral.

So far I have not seen any of the labels used on cover and the sheets only turn up from time to time, reminding us of a person who can truly be said to fit in the category of an Apteryx Britannicus, although it is not recorded whether or not he ever took out New Zealand nationality.

FINDINGS FROM FILES - MORE PAPER PROBLEMS

ALLAN P. BERRY

This particular story starts with a letter from Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd., dated 5th November, 1935, addressed to the New Zealand High Commission. It reads:-

"With reference to your enquiry for 700 reams New Zealand Postage Stamp Paper, 21 x 23" 500's, Noncurled and Pure Gummed, we have pleasure in quoting you 22/- per ream net, quality to be similar to the one you are at present using, with the exception that the watermark is to be an all over one. Also, we will work to your instructions regarding finish, etc., to enable your printer to give the results you require.

"The best price we can obtain for the dandy roll at present is £105.

"We would like to point out that if you prefer to place your order direct with the paper mill, specifying our gumming, it will not make any difference, as we can undertake to satisfy your printer that after our treatment there will be no difficulties in handling."

The bottom of this letter carries an ink written note that has been crossed out. It is still clearly legible, and reads:-

"Extract from Cablegram 9.11.35 High Commr. to Govt.

"In answer to your telegram of 17 Oct. Wiggins Teape have increased price their paper to 22/-."

The reason for the crossing out is apparent at once, as a copy of the Cablegram from the New Zealand High Commission to the Government (of New Zealand) is the next document on the file. It is dated London, 9.11.35, and reads in full:-

Post and Telegraph Department, Pictorial Stamps.

"In answer to your telegram of 17th October Wiggins Teape have increased price their paper to 22s.0d. De La Rue offer reduction approximately 7½% on original rates plus further 5% if we supply paper to their specification with overall watermark NZ and Star. This paper obtainable Jones at same cost. New dandy will cost £105. Net result on this account will be saving on this order over £100 against using Wiggins Teape paper with additional advantage dandy will be property New Zealand Government and assist future savings also quality of printing should be nearer die proofs. Somerset House recommend adoption, telegraph if you approve. De La Rue extremely busy but promise first despatches from London 2d. 4d. 1/- . 3d. 6d. 1d. ½d. by end March, others during next two months, assuming 2½d. not wanted with first lot.

The bottom of this copy of the Cablegram has an ink written note reading:-

"Copy of reply 15.11.35

"Your telegram of 9 Nov. Procure dandy roll overall watermark NZ Star. Jones paper to specification. Essential quality of stamps improved."

There is quite a gap in time before the next document on the file. This is from the Post Office Stores Department to the Government Chemist, dated 22nd February, 1936. This requests:-

"Will you be good enough to report on the nature, quantity and adhesive qualities of the gum on the enclosed 3 half sheets of New Zealand Watermarked paper."

The next document is the Government Laboratory's receipt for the three half sheets of New Zealand Watermarked paper, dated 22nd February, 1936, giving a Laboratory Number of P.O.2903. It is followed by the report, set out on the standard form of the Government Laboratory. It is dated 5th March, 1936, and reads:-

Gum 17 per cent.

Gum per 76 s.ins 0.69 grams

"The paper is gummed with gum arabic. The gum content is lower than that required by the Post Office Specification and the adhesive tests were not entirely satisfactory."

The following paper is hand written in ink and is from the Post Office Stores Department. It is not clear to whom this is addressed, although the name is given. It reads:-

"Will you be good enough to let me know the bursting strain of the enclosed sample of N.Z. watermarked paper, also the weight; and also quote R.C. figures for comparison. (initials) 22/2/36"

The reply is written on the back of the same sheet of paper, also in ink. It reads:-

"Bursting Strain is 27.66 lb per sq ins.

"Weight 21.6 lb per ream
of sheets 20½" x 21½"

"R.C.O. gummed weight is 26.8 lb per ream
of sheets 20½" x 21½" (initials)
24/2/36

"P.S. Don't forget the fact that the sample is gummed"

The next document is a hand written note. It reads:-

"Balance of sheet sent to S.Jones for tests. ... admitted that the sheets was not fully gummed, due to thickness of paper. He had had sheets from their stock and that at De La Rue's specially examined and found that they were properly gummed. He gave an assurance that we should find the main supply well gummed : the sheet in question was an odd one and there should be very few such. (initials) 30/3/36"

There follows a letter from Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. addressed to the Post Office Stores Department, dated 31st March, 1936. This reads:-

"Confirming our telephone conversation, we have looked into your complaint regarding the gumming of the New Zealand Postage Stamp Paper, and you have our assurance that, having inspected the stock at Messrs. De La Rue and also at Camberwell, we have satisfied ourselves that the gumming is quite up to standard.

"Our records also prove this to be the case, as we always check up from each reel to see that the paper is at least gummed up to the required standard.

"In the case of the sheets you sent us, and which we now return, the gumming is undoubtedly thin, but this is probably the commencement of a reel, before the necessary adjustment had been made."

This particular story from the files closes with a letter from the Post Office Stores Department to the New Zealand High Commission, dated 8th April, 1936, and setting out the final results. The letter reads:-

"I enclose a copy of a report from Messrs. Samuel Jones on the gumming of the New Zealand paper. I saw ... this morning and told him that, whereas his explanation of the cause of the lack of gum on certain sheets could, from my own experience, be accepted and I felt satisfied that the gumming was on the whole satisfactory, I did not consider his letter gave a satisfactory explanation why the defectively gummed sheets were delivered. He admitted that the sheets should have been thrown out and said that he had already taken the matter up with those concerned. It did not seem necessary for me to pursue the matter further."

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

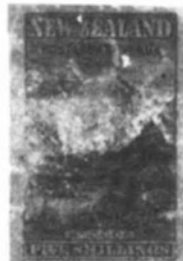
DIE PROOFS OF THE FIRST PICTORIAL DEFINITIVE STAMPS

E.W.LEPPARD

I have recently acquired at auction the set of Die Proofs illustrated. All are printed in black on white wove paper and all are punched with a hole measuring 7.0mm in diameter, although in the case of three of them, the punched piece of paper remains in place. All are extremely tatty and scuffed.



2692



2417

No Die Proofs of the First Pictorial Definitive stamps with punched 7.0mm holes are recorded in the Volumes of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. The top four in the illustration are from the redrawn designs of 1900. The Die Proofs are described as follows, numbering from left to right in the top row, then from left to right of the bottom row of the illustration above:-

- 1) Halfpenny Mount Cook - is a Die Proof of the green printing with the leaf above the 'HALF' stopping short of the frame line. The Proof is 1.0mm shorter and 1.0mm narrower than the normal Plate Proofs.
- 2) One Penny Terraces - is a Die Proof with the number 2692 on the reverse. This is the same number as shown over the Die Proof offered as Lot 343 in the 'Midas' sale by Sotheby's on 11th December, 1989, and illustrated in the catalogue of the sale on Plate 29. It is similar in size to the Plate Proofs.
- 3) Two Penny Pembroke Peak - is a Die Proof similar to that of the Halfpenny Mount Cook, being both 1.0mm shorter and 1.0mm narrower than the normal Plate Proof.
- 4) Four Penny Lake Taupo, frame only - is a Die Proof but is 1.5mm narrower and 1.0mm shorter than the normal Plate Proof.
- 5) Five Penny Otira Gorge - Die Proof - this is the same width as the London Plate Proof, but 1.5mm shorter.
- 6) Three Penny Huia Birds - Die Proof - this is numbered 2417 on the reverse. It is the same width as a London Plate Proof but 1.0mm shorter. The 7.0mm hole is punched in this specimen, but the paper has not separated.
- 7) Penny Universal - Die Proof - this has the London dot just above the left of the value tablet, but it is not a clean printing such as occurs with the London prints and appears to be from the Reserve Plate. The size is 1.0mm narrower and 1.0mm shorter than the normal Plate Proofs. The 7.0mm hole is punched in this specimen, but the paper has not separated.
- 8) 5/- Mount Cook - Die Proof - this has the 7.0mm hole punched but the paper has not separated. It is 1.5mm narrower and 1.0mm shorter than a normal Plate Proof. It is the scruffiest of the bunch.

A similar group to those listed 1) to 4) above, but without the 7.0mm punched holes and in very much better condition, appear in 'The Die Proofs of Waterlow & Sons - Part 1 - Great Britain & the Empire to 1960', by Colin Fraser and Robson Lowe, published by Christie's Robson Lowe in 1985. These are illustrated below on page 114, and were sold by Sotheby's in the 'Midas' sale mentioned above as Lots 342, 343, 344 and 345. The One Penny Terraces bears the same Die Proof number, 2692.

The Die Proofs above listed as 5), 6) and 8) above appear to be from the London Die Proofs of 1898. All these have numbers in the 2400's as shown in the book by Colin Fraser and Robson Lowe, and the Three Penny Huia Birds has the number 2417 on the reverse. The

Penny Universal is shown in the same book with the Die Proof Number 3102.



It is well known that sizes of impressions taken from the same Die or Plate may vary in size due to shrinkage of paper, so the differences in size noted may not be significant.

My overall impression of this tatty group is that they could be discarded Die Proof pulls and defaced with the 7.0mm holes. They could be working up to the completed Die Proofs which were recorded in the Waterlow Die Proof Archives which surfaced when the Company was acquired by De La Rue in the 1960's.

[Editor's Note - at a recent display given by Mrs. Betty Watterson to the Guildford and District Philatelic Society, a similar series of defaced, very tatty Die Proofs of the stamps of Labuan printed by Waterlows were shown. It was suggested that they were reference Die Proofs kept by the Printing Shop Foreman to check the work being done. Hence their rather tatty condition. If anyone else has other ideas, perhaps they will let us know.]

Author's Addendum.

Since attending a joint meeting of the Waterlow Study Circle and the Rhodesia Study Circle, some time after writing the original article, it has become clear that Waterlows held two books of their proof material. The first contained the pristine material noted in the 'Midas' sale. The second was known as the 'dirty' book, containing almost similar die proof material which had been used in the workshop of Waterlows. The material contained in the 'dirty' book was considerably handled and scuffed. It is to be noted that similar tatty material from other countries has come onto the market legitimately from the same source. The numbered items from this source assume a certain importance as an attempt can now be made to place the Waterlow Die Proofs in their correct sequence.

FAX-LINK FROM NEW ZEALAND POST LIMITED SPECIAL OCCASION FORMS

ALAN TUNNICLIFFE


In my first note on this subject, published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 40, page 36, I referred to pictorial forms for sending special occasion messages by the Fax-Link service. In a later article, published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 40, pages 42 - 43, I mentioned that there was a form for St. Valentine's Day use.

Because the Fax-Link service is only available at a few Post Shops, I did not see any of these special forms until April, 1991. I have obtained copies of five different forms, and I believe that these are all that are available. Illustrated at half size at Figure 1 below is a form for Wedding Messages. Figures 2, 3 and 4 illustrate at one quarter size three Valentine Message forms, and at Figure 5 is a Birthday Message form, also at one quarter size.

TO:

FROM:

MESSAGE:

A black and white line drawing of a champagne bottle being poured into two glasses. The bottle is tilted, and liquid is spilling out of its neck into a large bucket-like container. Two glasses are in the foreground, one slightly behind the other, both filled with liquid and bubbles. The bottle's cork is lying on the surface next to the bucket. Small starburst symbols and circles are scattered around the bottle and glasses, suggesting a festive or celebratory occasion.

***fax* LINK**

Figure 1

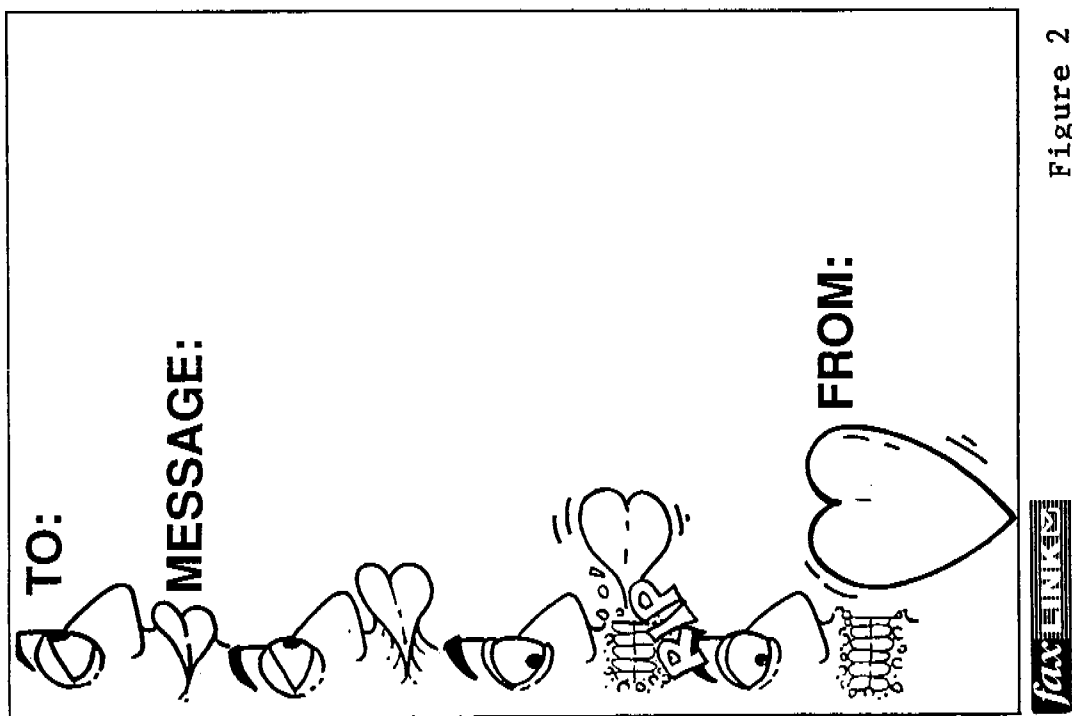


Figure 2

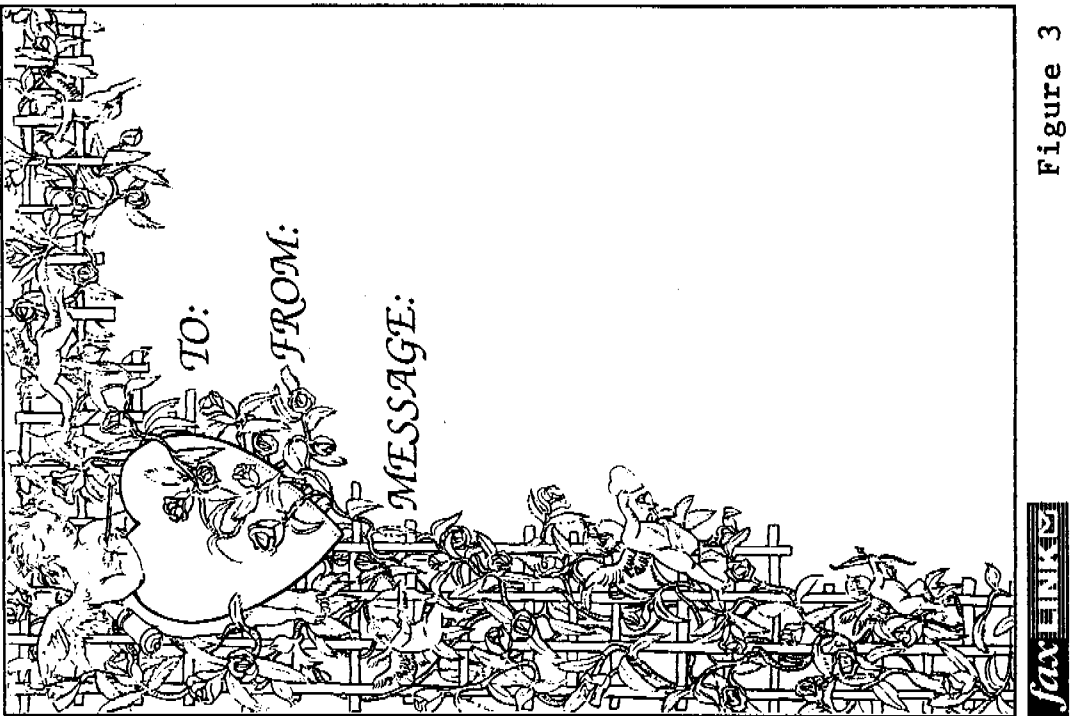


Figure 3

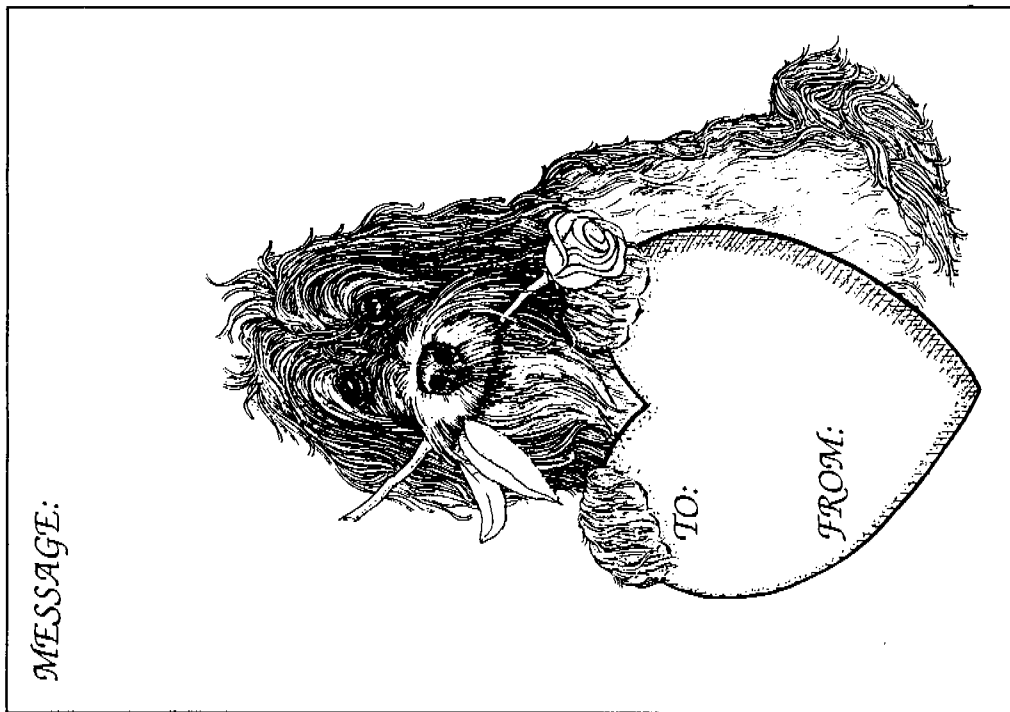


Figure 4

saxLINKS

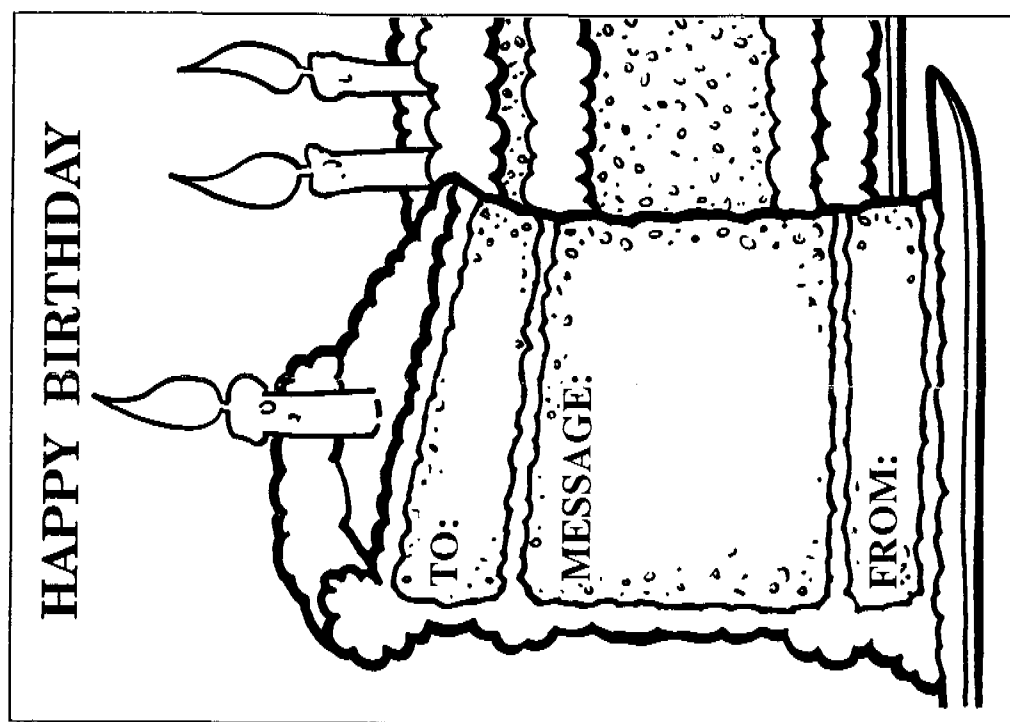


Figure 5

saxLINKS

The item illustrated on page 97 has recently been discovered in a United Kingdom Solicitor's office. It is an entire posted in 1831 from Wymondham in Norfolk to Mrs. James Kemp in Kerikeri, New Zealand. It has an undated Wymondham circular mark on the reverse, but it is dated internally 29th July, 1831. It arrived in London on 8th August, 1831, and in Sydney on 2nd January, 1832.

From these dates we can ascertain that the letter was carried to Sydney by the 'Caroline', a barque of 300 tons, which left Gravesend on 11th August, 1831, Captain Parker in command, arriving in Sydney on 2nd January, 1832, a voyage of 144 days.

The letter states single - that is, one sheet - on the front but shows a charge in red of 3/7d. to the sender. I cannot explain this at present. My own estimate is that the charge should have been 3/5d., being 9d. inland from Wymondham to London, plus 2/8d. Ship Letter rate of over one ounce. I would like to hear on any alternative suggestions, through our Editor.

Unfortunately, there is no indication of an arrival date in New Zealand. By this date, Captain Powditch was acting as an unofficial agent for the New South Wales postal service, based at Te Wahapu. Obviously, from the black 4d. to indicate the single Sydney Ship Letter rate to be collected from the recipient, some means of paying the Sydney Post Office was in operation at this time. Captain Powditch's ship, the 'Bee', next sailed for the Bay of Islands on 19th February, 1832, although four other ships are recorded as departing from Sydney for New Zealand between 2nd January and 19th February. I fear there is no way of telling which ship actually carried the letter from Sydney.

Allan P. Berry has kindly provided me with a copy of the information on James and Charlotte Kemp from The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, Volume 1, 1769 - 1869. They were co-founders with other missionaries of the second Church Missionary Society station in New Zealand at Kerikeri. They were married at Wymondham in Norfolk (from where the letter was sent) on 16th November, 1818, and arrived in the Bay of Islands from Sydney in the 'General Gates' on 12th August, 1819. These were difficult times in the area, with inter-tribal musket wars, and the missionaries suffered robberies and other more serious alarms as their settlement was on the edge of Hongi Hika's pa, from which the war parties set out to raid distant tribes. However, by 1828, schools were flourishing and both James and Charlotte taught various classes. Charlotte eventually had nine children.

As settlements grew, the missionary activity moved to other areas, but the Kemps remained and by 1840 were the only missionaries left at Kerikeri. During the uprising in 1845 - 1846 the Kemps were among the few Europeans to remain in the Bay of Islands. British troops passed through Kerikeri en route to the battles at Okaihau and Ohaeawai and on 4th to 5th May, 1845, the station was pressed into service as a temporary barracks, the Kemps assisting in the care of the wounded.

They continued to live in the area after the missionary station was closed down in 1848. Charlotte died in 1860 and her husband in 1872. Their home, the oldest existing building in New Zealand, was

presented to the nation in 1974.

The letter itself is the earliest letter sent by post to New Zealand that I have recorded, and I would be interested to hear if any earlier postal items are known. The letter informs Charlotte of the death of her mother, and of her will.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT CHRISTCHURCH, 1922

DAVID CHURCHILL

In 1922, a small industrial exhibition was held at Christchurch. A post office was open at the exhibition from 18th November, 1922, to 6th January, 1923, and a special date stamp was used throughout. The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume 11, points out at page 320 that "on one occasion a mistake was made in setting up the date in this date stamp with the result that the year was shown as 1912."

I feel that this statement rather understates the effect this "one occasion" had on the resulting cancellations, as it would appear that the mistake went unnoticed for about six of the seven weeks of its usage.



Figure 1

The mistake in setting up the date stamp was in fact a transposition of the mail index number and the year. Examples are scarce but an analysis of the 26 date stamps in my collection has revealed that all up to and including 27th December, 1922, show the figure '122' after the month, as in the three examples illustrated at Figure 1 above. The first two figures should be the year and the third the mail index number. The remaining dates to 6th January, 1923 show the figures correctly as '221' or '231', as in the two examples shown at Figure 2 below.



Figure 2

The earliest incorrect date in my range of examples is 21st November, 1922, and the latest 27th December, 1922. The first correct date is 30th December, 1922. Somewhere between 27th

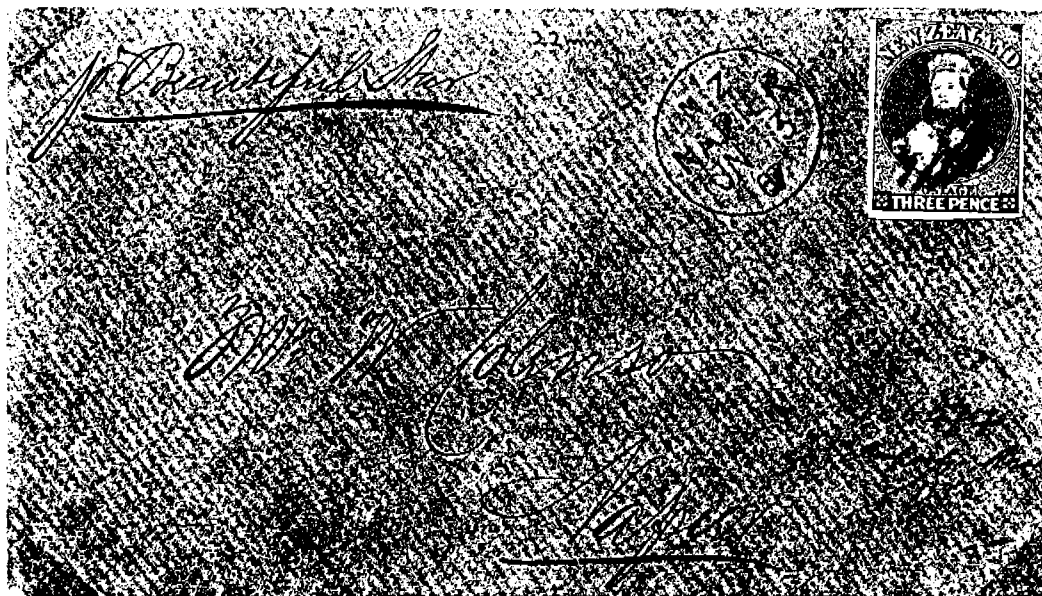
December, 1922, and 30th December, 1922, it would appear that the mistake was spotted and corrected.

I should be pleased to hear from any member who can pinpoint a more specific time when the mistake was corrected, or if anyone can show correct date stamp usage at any other time during the exhibition, through our Editor.

THROUGH THE NAPIER DISTRICT POST
ADVERTISING - HENDERSON & MACFARLANE

HISTORIC PHILATELIST

Examples of Advertising on Mail in the early years are hard to find and I will discuss later items transmitted by post in the last decade of the 19th century and afterwards.



Illustrated above is the front of a cover posted for conveyance on the 'Beautiful Star' to Napier, where it was postmarked JN 3 67. After a varied career in transporting cargo and mail in New Zealand under several owners, the 'Beautiful Star' was based at Hobart in Tasmania, eventually becoming a total loss after being burnt out there on Christmas Day, 1907.

To revert to the advertising aspect. The reverse of the cover has the embossed monogram 'Henderson & MacFarlane/Auckland/N.Z.', which unfortunately will not reproduce. Founded in 1846, this trading company was to become so important in the history of many South Pacific Islands. For example, the company had a trading station in the Tokelau Islands in the 1880's, at Ponape and Majuro in the Marshall Islands, and by 1888, the firm handled 20% of the copra output of Nauru Island, then known as Pleasant Island. They were represented at Butaritari and in the 1890's dominated the copra trade in the Gilbert & Ellice Islands. At one time they employed hundreds of Maoris in a gum digging venture at Mangonui. They established Henderson's Mill at the place of that name today, and they owned ships. Henderson was a Member of Parliament until his death in June, 1886.