



The Kiwi



The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN.
ISSN 0964-7821

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VOLUME 45 No. 5

NOVEMBER 1996

WHOLE 258

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1996,
AT THE Y. W. C. A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 11.00 A.M.

IT IS KIWI DAY

AND STARTS AT 11.00 A.M. WITH THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.
THE ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION WILL COMMENCE AT 2.00 P.M.

45TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Notice is hereby given that the 45th Annual General Meeting of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be held at the Y.W.C.A. Central Club, 16 - 22, Great Russell Street, London, on Saturday, 30th November, 1996, commencing at 11.00 a.m.

AGENDA

1. Minutes of the 44th Annual General Meeting.
2. President's report and Review of 1996.
3. Financial Report from the Hon. Treasurer.
4. Report from the Hon. Packet Secretary.
5. To elect
 - i) A President.
 - ii) Vice Presidents.
 - iii) A Chairman.
 - iv) A Vice Chairman.
 - v) An Hon. General Secretary.
 - vi) An Hon. Packet Secretary.
 - vii) An Hon. Treasurer.
 - viii) An Hon. Auctioneer.
 - ix) **An Hon. Editor of *The Kiwi*.**
 - x) Other Officers of the Society.
6. To elect a Committee.
7. Any Other Business proper to the Annual General Meeting of which due notice has been given in writing to the Hon General Secretary.

Nominations are invited from members for all Officers of the Society, having obtained the agreement in writing of the Member so nominated.

KEITH COLLINS, HON. GENERAL SECRETARY

EDITORIAL

At the time of writing, early in October, 1996, no one has yet come forward to take over the position of Editor of *The Kiwi*. This issue is the last that will appear under my name as Editor. The Committee have formulated a plan to prepare the first issue for 1997, but even this is now in doubt.

Our journal is the one common denominator binding all of us together. Without it, the Society will cease to exist. Indeed, it might be better for a motion to be put to the Annual General Meeting proposing that the Society be wound up under our Constitution, rather than run our journal on a hand to mouth basis.

Surely there is someone out there who can take on the job. I will offer all the help I can - I just cannot any longer commit myself to the deadlines required six times a year. Do please all think about the implications - and do please come forward to help. It is not that difficult nowadays!

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

J.D.Holmes, 5, Rockland Gardens, Woodland Park, Scarborough, North Yorkshire, YO12 5QM
(previously of 16, Crawford Close, Leamington Spa.)

MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1996.

QUEEN VICTORIA SIDEFACE ISSUES OF 1882-1900

BY PAUL WREGLESWORTH

Alan Baker, our chairman opened the meeting at 2.30 p.m. with 20 members present. He introduced David Goodgame, a new member attending for the first time. He passed the meeting over to Paul Wreglesworth who came from Cheshire in the north of England. Paul introduced himself as joining the society in 1970 whilst still a schoolboy and looking for several years for a subject to specialise in until realising that the Second Sideface Queen Victoria Definitive issues contained a lifetime study, had been in the shadow of the Chalon issues, and had been dominated by the First Pictorial Definitive issue and thus overlooked, so that knowledge of the subject could result in unappreciated finds.

Paul commenced with a die proof by W.R.Bock which is far scarcer than those by A.E.Cousins. There were die and plate proofs of all values including retouching by A.E.Cousins in 1889, these in varying colours and with reprints in black.

The halfpenny value commenced with the three De La Rue papers of NZ over Star Watermark, 4mm. 6mm. and 7mm between bottom of Star and top of NZ, the perforation varieties which followed through the issues of rotary 10 and 11 and the 12½ comb and the 1900 reprinted on Pirie paper with double lined watermark. Paul showed extra perforations arising from the books of paper - really nothing to do with the printing process. Examples of patching and mixed perforations were present, with the Haif flaw from a subsidiary die at Row 7, stamp 5 and a similar block without the flaw, a Row 2, stamp 2 paper flaw with similar blocks without the flaw. The 1d. value showed the three dies and seven plates used all with much detail in large part sheets and blocks including the famous piece from the collection of the late Albert Johnston of "forensic philately" showing double and triple perforations and patched in varieties. All the known flaws, such as screw driver, chisel and ND flaws were present. Paul referred to the work of Ken

McNaught in separating the seven plates and produced a working guide to separating each from the others from developing nicks and breaks in the frame lines - a subject of some difficulty but fascinating for the specialist.

For his second showing Paul showed the 2d. value with 3 dies and 5 plates, remarking again that separating the plates is not easy, and sub-types of the plates with dots of colour. All the various papers and perforations including the 5 main types of the perf. 12½ together with the retouched plates by A.E.Cousins in 1889. Paul demonstrated the substituted electros from Plate 5 in 1892 and late reintroduction of Plate 4. The 2½d. value of 1890 and 3d. of 1882 both showing the range of paper and perforation changes through the life of the issues. With the 3d. there is difficulty now in obtaining quality pieces which range from a pale yellow to a deep orange yellow. The 3d., 4d. and 5d. ranging through the perforations and papers with varying dates of each printing. A cover showing the correct postal usage of the 5d. value in 1898 via San Francisco to the United Kingdom of between half and one ounce.

For his third showing Paul concluded the stamp issues of the 6d., with two dies and three plates and the 8d. with target marginal marking of 1885 and the 1/- value with 2 plates and sub types, a page of Row 1, stamp 1 the bulbous nose flaw showing varying size as the flaw developed. Paul then showed 12 pages of Specimen overprints of different size by U.P.U. postal authorities; three types of presentation copies cancelled at Wellington; a second type with all but N Z removed and bars across corners in all values. This was followed by a sheet of the O.P.S.O. overprints with used and dated examples. The postal history section contained correct usage of postal rates, with flag station, dumb ship cancels, PAID ALL marks, 'unclaimed' and 'found open and officially sealed' tape and the 2½d. standard half ounce rates. Paul concluded with some examples of the advertisements on the backs of the stamps used for one year, 1893, in blocks and pairs, differences in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd settings with changes of the advertisements. Colours of the prints, green, blue, black, red and mauve were also shown as well as wrong side and prints over the gum.

John Smith, our President gave the vote of thanks remarking that this was Paul's first major display to the society and his personal study with a fresh mind gave great credit to what we have seen today as an outstanding collector of the subject. He greatly relished the V.I.P. range. The meeting closed at 5.30 p.m.

----- NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL MEETING

At the Orrell meeting on Saturday, 21st September, 1996, eleven members were present and apologies were received from four. As the new Chairman, Geoff Wragg, was unfortunately unable to attend, Tom Latto took the Chair. He opened the meeting by welcoming a new member, Brian Stonehouse, to his first meeting and the guest speaker, Ernie Leppard, who was to judge our competition and give a display of the 1935 Pictorial Definitive issues.

Despite the limited attendance there were nine entries for the competition, with all five classes represented. Whilst Ernie judged the entries, the member were able to view part of his display. At the end of the judging, Ernie commented favourably on the quality of the entries, discussed each and offered advice. The winning entry for the Captain Cook Trophy was a display of Penny Dominions by Don Scragg and the second prize, the Kiwi Medal, was won by Paul Wreglesworth with Specimen and Presentation Stamps of the Queen Victoria Sideface Issue. The awards were presented by Ernie.

Ernie then expanded on his display and commented on the 1935 issue. This display had everything the 1935 Pictorial fan could ask for, from essays by Archer, Mitchell and Collins, the

different perforations used on each value, plate blocks and varieties to illustrated First Day Covers. On behalf of the members the Chairman thanked Ernie for his enthralling display and for judging the competition. It was hope that we would see him again in the near future.

Provisional dates for meetings in 1997 are:-

15th February; 10th May; 20th September and 15th November, 1997

to be confirmed at the meeting to be held on Saturday, 16th November, 1996, at 1.30 p.m. at Orrell. At this meeting the 1997 programme will be discussed and members are asked to bring any unusual recent acquisitions obtained in the last two years, such as the 1996 Health Teddy Bears, and those who had entries in the competition to bring them along so that members could study them in detail.

J.L./T.D.L.

REVIEWS

A Polar Postal History of Campbell Island (NZ): 1952-1995, by Mark Jurisich. Published by The Postal History Society of Australia Inc. 42 A4 pages, card covers, illustrated. Available from the Author at P.O.Box 130, Carrington, New South Wales 2294, Australia. Price £5-00 cash, posted economy air mail.

This is Monograph No. 1 of the Postal History Society of Australia Inc. and is an excellent first publication. Campbell Island is one of the sub-Antarctic islands under New Zealand control where for a time meteorological station was established. Along side this were postal services, with, usually, the Officer-in-Charge as Postmaster.

Clearly, this part of the duties carried out was secondary to all others, as the records so carefully put together by the author demonstrate. Yet at other times, personnel were prepared to manufacture and use cachets on mail. Apart from details of the cancellations and cachets and records of their usage, there are details of all visits made to Campbell Island by Royal New Zealand Navy vessels and a detailed description of the island by one who spent a season as Officer-in-Charge.

The Monograph is well produced and profusely illustrated, neatly laid out with a clear script. The only disappointment is that some of the illustrations are a bit dark and there is no ISBN number. A very useful addition to the literature on New Zealand Postal History, covering in detail a small area over a brief period of time. It is highly recommended.

THE SELF INKING DATESTAMPS - HAWKE'S BAY CATCHMENT AREA.

TONY DODD

After the almost frenzied shut down of so many post offices in February, 1988, by the New Zealand Post Office, cancellation datestamps were in most cases withdrawn especially from the smaller offices. This was a low water landmark so that collectors no longer could expect direct evidence of mail from outlying and urban centres. This situation is changing especially in the last twelve months or so because New Zealand Post have begun to establish a network of offices in the form of Post Shops (PS), Postal Franchises (F), Postal Centres (PC) and Postal Agencies (PA). In some instances Postal Delivery Centres (PDC) have been created operated by postal staff so that mail can be conveniently fanned out to surrounding communities: sometimes these PDCs near postal locations.

In the process of streamlining, major mail collection have been established throughout New Zealand referred to as Mail Sorting Centres (MSC). These are where mail is centralised from their satellite areas and postmarked. The mail is then distributed by various means to outside centres or to within their own catchment districts. Examples of MSC are Manawatu, Waikato and Hawke's Bay. The last mentioned has its headquarters in Napier and is the subject of the remainder of this article in relation to the offices within its Catchment District.

The end of October, 1989, saw the trial of Self-inking datestamps (SID's) at the Napier Post Shop and their use has proved so successful and convenient that they have been supplied throughout and have been positioned at other types of operation but not all. No Postal Agencies have any identification datestamps except where stated.

Below is a list of various New Zealand Post outlets (except PA's) in the Hawke's Bay Catchment area where SID's have been placed or not. As a basis I have used a listing as at April, 1996, but where appropriate have referred back to usage in prior years. Unfortunately, more often than not, it seems there is no record as to when each SID was supplied so I have been obliged to be non specific about dates except to indicate approximately when they have come to my notice. The majority seem to have been distributed late in 1995 or in 1996 in spite of the fact that the particular type of office may have been there much earlier. There are several types of SID which are illustrated after the appended list.

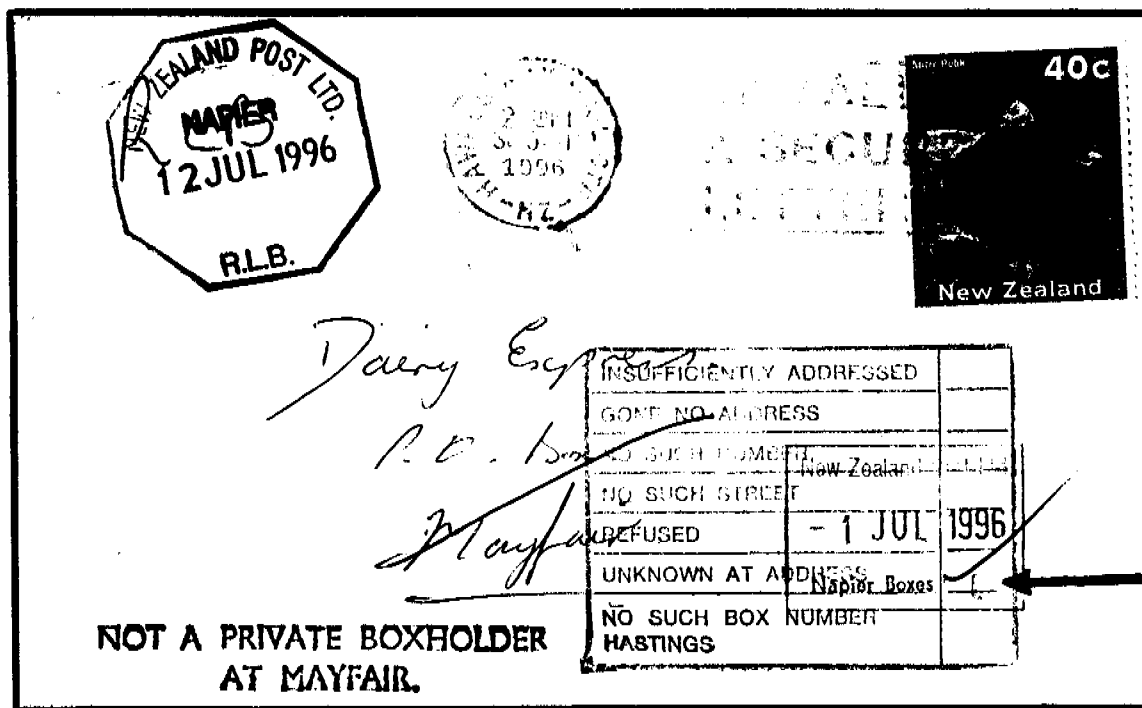
A quick analysis reveals that in general offices north of Tūtira have not thus far been supplied with identification handstamps but I am quite unable to explain why.

All the SID's can be found on commercial mail and have been used in the following circumstances:-

- (a) On current postage stamps to meet deficient postage payment.
- (b) on mail written to persons for collection at postal counters. Such mail is usually but not always handstamped to indicate the day of arrival of the item.
- (c) On current postage stamps on Business Reply Post or Freepost when circulars etc. are sent out by organisations promising Free postage in return for response.
- (d) Mail requiring re-direction. In some instances this could be articles missent to the office in error.
- (e) Mail to be returned to sender, undeliverable, insufficiently addressed, etc.
- (f) PC's sometimes use their SID to handstamp all letters received from the public for transmission. Their handstamp may be applied on the front or the reverse. This category is rare.
- (g) The SID is used as evidence of payment of the purchase of an article such as a handybag where the payment of postage may be much later or another day.
- (h) As a note the SID is used on receipt of payments by the public such as for Telecom, annual Radio Licensing fees etc.

In respect of Postal Centres which hold SIDs, mail for re-direction or to be returned to sender constitute the main means of securing commercial evidence of handling. Examples may often be rare depending on the enthusiasm of the operator but represent a new avenue for the keen collector. I believe the experience of outlets in the Hawke's Bay Catchment Area will be applicable to others in New Zealand.

In conclusion, shown below is a cover with comments to illustrate what may turn up in the normal course of events.



This was posted in the Hastings Mail Boxes to an unstated box number at the Mayfair PC, cancelled in the first place by the Hawke's Bay Mail Centre in Napier 30 JUN 1996 and sent to the Mayfair PC. Here it received the cachet 'NOT A PRIVATE BOX HOLDER/AT MAYFAIR' (if it had been missorted the operator would have applied the SID).

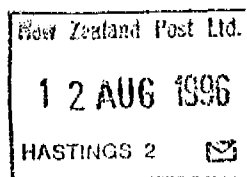
The envelope was next sent to the Hastings Post Shop Mail Room where the impression including 'Unknown at Address' was affixed (this mail room does not have an SID, only attendants at the public counters). Next to the Napier Post Shop Mail Room where it received the SID 'Napier Boxes' and thence to the Returned Letter Branch area and was stamped with the octagonal 'Napier/R.L.B./12 JUL 1996'. Finally back to the sender in Hastings.

SELF INKING DATESTAMP USAGE HAWKE'S BAY CATCHMENT AREA 1989 - DATE

Location	Office Type	SID Type	Date Usage	Comments
Ahuriri	PC	3	1995 - date	
Bay View	PDC	4	1992	37 x 22 For some reason, this PDC
		5	1993	39 x 20 has had difficulties with
		6	1994	37 x 22 their SID's.
		7	1995 - date	41 x 25
	PC	x		Not supplied.
Clive	PC	3	1996 - date	
Fernhill	PC	3	1995 - date	
Flaxmere	PDC	8	1992 - 1995	
	F	1?	1995 - date	FLAXMERE in capitals.
Frasertown	PC	x		Not supplied.

Greenmeadows	PDC	6	1995 - 1996	To PC 1996.
	PC	6	1996 - date	SID from PDC to PC.
Hastings	PS	1	7/11/1989 - date	Indexes 1, 2, 6.
		1	7/11/1989 - date	Indexes 3, 4, 5.
		2	1993 - date	Indexes 3, 4, 5.
Hastings Business Centre		10	1991 - date	In PS.
Havelock North	PS/F	11	1990 - 1996	SID's transferred to F 21/8/1995. Indexes 1, 2, 3.
	F	9	1996 - date	
Mahia	PC	x		Not supplied.
Mahia Beach	PC	x		Not supplied.
Mahora	PA	14	to 19/8/1995	Last day PA.
	F	9	19/8/1995 - 1996	MAHORA in capitals.
		1	1996 - date	
Marewa	PC/F	2	1993 - date	Indexes 1, 2. PC from 30/3/1992, then F from 2/8/1994.
Mayfair	PC	3	1996 - date	
Meeanee	PC	3	1995 - date	
Napier	PS	1	31/10/1989 - date	Indexes 1 - 6.
Napier - Boxes		12	1995	Difficulties with their SID's. In use at the
		12A	1995	PS when mail missorted or misdirected.
		12B	1995 - date	
Napier - First Day of Issue		13	17/2/1993	A few in error 17/2/1992.
Nuhaka	PC	x		
Onekawa	PS/F	1	1990 - date	Indexes 1 - 3. Changed to F on 13/2/1995.
Onga Onga	PC	3	1996 - date	
Otane	PC	3	1996 - date	
Pakhowai	PC	3	1995 - date	
Patoka	PC	3	1996 - date	
Porangahau	PC	3	1996 - date	
Pukehou	PC	15	1995 - date	
Puketapu	PC	3	1996 - date	
Putorino	PC	x		Not supplied.
Stortford Lodge	PS	1	27/11/1989 - date	Indexes 1, 2, 3.
			1989 - ?	Index 4.
Takapau	PC	3	1996 - date	

Tamatea	PC	x		Not supplied.
Taradale	PS	1	1993 - 1995	Indexes 1, 2.
			1996 - date	No Index.
		11	1996 - date	Inscribed 'Manager / Taradale'.
Te Haroto	PC	3	1996 - date	
Tikokino	PC	3	1996 - date	But error 'Titokino'.
Tuai	PC	x		Not supplied.
Tutira	PC	3	1996 - date	
Waimarama	PC	3	1996 - date	
Waipawa	PC	x		Not supplied.
Waipukurau	PS	2	1994 - date	Indexes 1, 2.
		4	1996 - date	Inscribed 'Supervisor / Waipukurau'.
Wairoa	PS	1	1993 - date	Indexes 1, 2.
Whakatu	PC	x		Not supplied.



Type 1



Type 2



Type 3



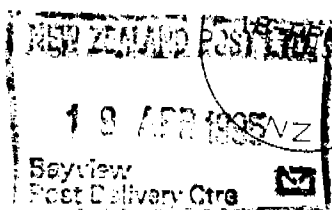
Type 4



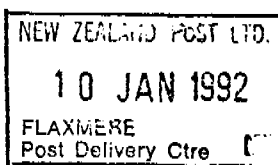
Type 5



Type 6



Type 7



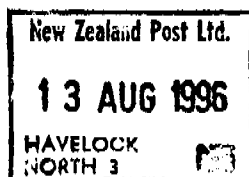
Type 8



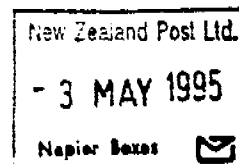
Type 9



Type 10



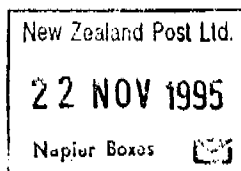
Type 11



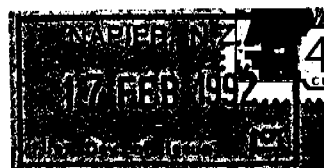
Type 12



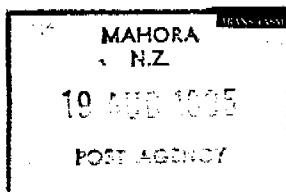
Type 12A



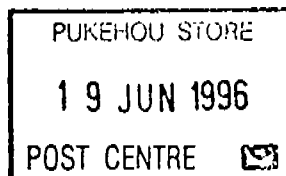
Type 12B



Type 13



Type 14



Type 15

Notes

The applied colours range from black, red, blue and a combination of blue with a red dateline.

DIC's do become damaged after use and will show signs of damage and dilation prior to replacement, often with a similar type, sometimes not. For examples of what may happen see 'Bay View Post Delivery Ctre' and 'Napier Boxes'.

The index numbers refer to the SID allocated to a particular counter and not to times of posting.

Dimensions and sizes of lettering for each type may vary slightly.

FINDINGS FROM FILES

THE WAR TIME DISPOSAL OF WASTE STAMP PAPER

ALLAN P. BERRY

This particular section of the files begins with a Compliments Slip from the New Zealand High Commission sent to the Controller of the Post Office Stores Department. It is dated 15th July, 1941, and has on it a hand written note which states:-

"I think this is what you require regarding waste. When you next call we will go into the question of spotting and perhaps you will examine the sheets left by Bradbury's. There is no hurry for this."

The enclosures were copies of letters sent to the New Zealand High Commission. The first of these is from Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd, dated 29.4.41. It reads:-

"With reference to the question of waste, I have been on to Portals. There is some difficulty owing to the fact that waste can only be bought by registered waste paper merchants. However, Portals have special dispensation for dealing with the British stamp waste, and they are going to let me have the price they can pay for this. I have not the slightest doubt that we shall be able to get permission from the Paper Control to consign your waste to Portals, and I will give you a credit in due course.

"P.S. For Portals, will you please read Wiggins Teape."

The next copy letter is also from Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. It is dated 5.6.41, and reads:-

"Confirming our telephone conversation of to-day's date, as we advised you, so far our friends Messrs. Portals Ltd. have not been able to secure permission from the Paper Control allowing them to purchase waste from us, and we, of course, can only sell it to a registered waste paper merchant unless we have a special permit. It would therefore appear that the only

way in which we can meet the conditions we agreed to of refunding to you the value of the waste would be if you secured the necessary permission from the Paper Control.

"However, this does not raise a question of any considerable sum, and we have an arrangement with our waste paper merchant whereby he pays us 7/3d per cwt. for this waste. Although there is a comparatively big difference between this figure and the nett amount of 1½d. per lb. which we should get on delivering the paper to Portals, as it only refers to a small percentage of waste, the actual value is not important.

"It would certainly suit us much better to deliver the waste in the ordinary way to our waste paper merchants, and would save very considerable carriage, and a lot of difficulties which are important at a time like the present when we have so much pressure on our Works. We should appreciate it if you could accept this solution of the matter."

The next copy letter is from The Paper Control, Ministry of Supply, reference JD/FD/11, dated 13th June, 1941. This reads:-

"I have to thank you for your letter of 9th June, I/S.P.1/420. You appear to be under a considerable misapprehension regarding this matter, for which presumably the Mill wishing to acquire the Waste Security Paper is responsible.

"It has been explained to us that all such Security Papers produced by Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. have for many years past been purchased by a firm of merchants, Robert Hough, who under a special arrangement made by Samuel Jones have had this pulped in their own Mill - Limehouse Paperboard Mills, Ltd. It appears that this procedure has been adopted for many years to the satisfaction of Samuel Jones, who have thus been assured of the destruction of these Security Papers.

"From the latter part of your letter it appears that your chief concern is the high price that has been offered to you by the Mill concerned, as compared to that at which Samuel Jones are selling it. There is clearly some explanation required here, since the maximum price that may be paid by a Mill or a Merchant for any such material is the same.

"I have been in communication with Robert Hough, who state that the Security Papers which they have regularly from Samuel Jones for destruction in their own Mill are almost invariably collected in small quantities at a time, generally considerably less than one ton.

"The maximum price that anyone may pay for Waste Paper such as this is set out in Schedule B. to the Control of Paper (No.30) Order 1941, the description which would apply in this particular case being White Shavings, free from mechanical wood. The maximum price for this grade is 9/6d. per cwt.

"Robert Hough state that they have been paying £7.5.0. per ton only for these papers since it has been necessary for them to see that immediate destruction is effected. In consequence it has often happened that the moment when they arrived at the mill has been inopportune and it has not been possible to use them to the best advantage. In view, however, of the necessity of destroying them without delay they have been pulped instead of waiting to use them in the furnish of the appropriate kinds of paper.

"You mention in the earlier part of your letter a quantity of 5/6 tons of waste. Robert Hough state that they have been in communication with Samuel Jones and understand that no such quantity would be available at any one time, but would be spread over a considerable period.

"The only occasion when prices in excess of those set out in Schedule B. to the No.30 Order may be paid are when the Waste Papers are delivered in minimum lots of 4 tons, in

press-packed bales and graded ready for re-manufacture. If the Security Paper in question would be available so as to fulfil all these conditions an allowance of 3.9d. per cwt. may be paid under Schedule C. of the No.30 Order, in addition to the 9/6d. per cwt.

"Robert Hough have stated that they have been in touch with Samuel Jones and are quite willing to see that this material is passed on to the Mill indicated by you, if it is your wish that they should have it, and that the full price in Schedule B. plus the allowance in Schedule C. would be paid if the conditions set out above are fulfilled. As already indicated, this seems unlikely. If a Mill has offered you 14/- per cwt. for this Security Paper this would contravene Control of Paper Orders.

"It has been suggested to the representative of Messrs. Portals Ltd. that Robert Hough should be approached regarding this matter and that if Samuel Jones are agreeable an amicable arrangement might be made whereby this particular material should be despatched to Portals instead of being pulped at Limehouse.

"It is not considered reasonable for this Control to intervene and interrupt the long standing arrangement which Samuel Jones appear to have had with the Mill at Limehouse. There is certainly no wish to oblige this material to pass through a third party at financial loss to yourselves and I trust that the explanation which I have given here shows clearly that this would not be the case.

"This control has endeavoured to recognise the channels through which Waste Papers were flowing before the war and to avoid as far as possible interference with the regular supplies of these raw materials to the Paper Mills.

"As indicated above Robert Hough have been approached as well as Portals and it seems likely that satisfactory arrangements can be made with Samuel Jones for this material to be transferred to the Mill concerned, in view of your special request. I trust, however, it is clear to you that whichever method is adopted the price that may be paid for the material is the same.

"I hope that at an early date you will be able to learn that this matter has been satisfactorily arranged."

The next document is a hand written memo dated 18/7/41. It reads:-

"Attached is a draft reply for the guidance of the N.Z. Govt.

"If the Paper Control still insist that Portals can only pay the Control Order price (9/6 per cwt) and the N.Z. Govt. lose the day. I do not think there is any danger of the Paper Controller attempting to attack the arrgt. under which Portals allow the P.O.S.D. 2d. per lb for gumming waste. Do you?

"I shall tell ... [at the New Zealand High Commission] that he must not, in any circs., mention the British Post Office and/or our contract with Portals, in connection with his dispute."

The draft reply is the next paper on the file. In this, various changes have been made on the type written document by hand. The sections that have been crossed out in the original are underlined, and the passages inserted are shown in square brackets. The document reads:-

"I have to thank you for your letter JD/FD/11 of 13th June and to inform you that this Office was not aware of the arrangement under which security papers produced by Messrs. S.Jones & Co. have in the past been disposed of to Robert Hough.

"I should, perhaps, explain that previous orders placed by the High Commissioner on Messrs. S.Jones and Co. were for comparatively small quantities of rag and esparto paper - to

a printer's specification - and were not regarded as the property of the New Zealand Government until delivered to the printers.*

"As a result of Messrs. Jones' inability to continue the supply of esparto paper, and of serious losses of both paper and stamps by enemy action, it was decided to obtain a special supply of the rag and wood stamp paper manufactured by Messrs. Portals Ltd. at their works at Ivybridge, Devon, [with, of course, New Zealand watermark]. The required quantity would, in normal course, have been ordered from Messrs. Portals direct, but as a matter of convenience, an order for the first making was placed with Messrs. S. Jones & Co. (who gum and finish the paper) on the basis of the price per lb. quoted by Messrs. Portals for the ungummed paper. The paper is nevertheless regarded as the property of the New Zealand Government [while at Messrs. Jones' works] and it is desired that any part of the making which is rendered unfit for printing during the gumming etc. process should be returned to Messrs. Portals. The high price for such returns is imposed upon the makers, not merely to secure an advantageous sale, but as a measure of security against the paper falling into unauthorised hands. The High Commissioner is not prepared to agree that the paper falls in the [desires to emphasise that the special nature of the paper (used for the manufacture of stamps) makes it desirable that it should not be regarded as coming within the] generally accepted category of 'waste' and should [not] as a matter of course, be delivered to waste paper merchants.

"I appreciate the consideration shown in your letter for the desire of this Office to ensure that the paper is returned to Messrs. Portals, but I would suggest that, as the paper is not 'waste' (in the customary sense of the word) for sale to waste paper merchants through normal channels. [for the reasons given,] it falls outside the scope of the order. I shall be glad if you will confirm, therefore, that the price at which it is resold to the makers is a matter of negotiation between this Office and Messrs. Portals."

The next document is a short letter from the Post Office Stores Department to the New Zealand High Commission, dated 21st July, 1941, which reads:-

"I enclose herewith, for your consideration, a draft reply to the Paper Control to their letter of the 13th June. I do not know whether you can substantiate all the statements made in the draft: if not, perhaps, you will keep it back until we have an opportunity to discuss the matter again.

"We are particularly anxious that you should avoid saying anything which would bring to the notice of the Paper Control the arrangement under which this Department obtains a rebate from Portals on gumming waste as we do not want to be involved in an argument with the Paper Controller."

The reply from the New Zealand High Commission is a short letter dated 30th July, 1941, which reads:-

"Many thanks for your letter of the 21st instant. The draft which you submitted fully covers the point, and I have made only one small addition.

"I am attaching hereto a copy of my letter as sent to-day to the Paper Control."

The small addition referred to in this letter, the copy of which is the next document on the file, is a sentence reading:-

"It was not desired to alter the furnish of the paper used for New Zealand postage stamps, but this was unavoidable in view of the negligible supplies of esparto in the United Kingdom."

This sentence is inserted in the draft given above at the point marked *. There is a hand written note on the bottom of this copy, which reads:-

"Paper Control's reply of 8th Aug fordd by ... Ltr. retd to ... (of the New Zealand High Commission).

"The Control consider S.Jones arrangements with Robert Hough provide adequate security. 'There would appear to be very little to fear as far as destruction by pulping is concerned.'

"Portals get their quota of materials and should not be given waste in addition. Other mills rely on waste and should not have their supplies diverted.

"Question of principle involved. If N.Z. Govt.'s contention accepted might be necessary to recognise same principle for other Govts. served by S.Jones & Co. and cause serious diversion of waste from paper mills.

"Difficult to see how the paper can be excluded from the Schedules."

There follows a letter from the Post Office Stores Department to the New Zealand High Commission, dated 22nd August, 1941, which reads:-

"Thanks for your letter of the 20th August enclosing the Paper Control's letter of the 8th August which I return herewith.

"When you hear from De La Rue's the visit to Dunstable may provide an opportunity to discuss this matter and the 'spotting' on the Geo.VI stamps. If not, I will call and see you in town next week."

On the reverse of this letter there is a hand written memo dated 1st September, 1941. This reads:-

"Discussed with ... and agreed that we should examine jointly S.Jones & Co.'s security system in order to determine whether their merchants generally provided adequate safeguards against leakage of paper."

There follows a letter from the New Zealand High Commission to the Post Office Stores Department, dated 11th September, 1941, which reads:-

"I have to-day written to Robert Hough in regard to the disposal of the waste paper and also to the printers to ascertain when it will be ready. I will advise you as soon as arrangements have been completed.

"I have also written to Samuel Jones with regard to their security arrangements for waste postage stamp paper.

"I have been unable to attend to these matters earlier, but I hope that arrangements will all be completed shortly, when I will write you further."

On the reverse of this letter there is a hand written memo dated 13th September, 1941. This reads:-

"Visited Messrs. S.Jones & Co.'s factory at Camberwell with ... (of the New Zealand High Commission) and ... (N.Z. Treasury Official).

"The watermarked paper is in the charge of and controlled by a Superintendent (named) assisted by security officers.

"Paper arrives from Portals in reels which are kept sealed until sent to Gumming Room. (Paper store is not locked up during the day). When a reel is sent for gumming it remains under the general supervision of the security officer until gummed, fractured, calendared and sheeted. Waste taken out during gumming is placed in bags and sent to Waste Store. The

good sheets are sent direct to Exam Room where waste sheets are sorted out, made up into sealed parcels and sent to Waste Store. Good sheets remain in Exam Room until delivered to customer in parcels sealed with gummed strip.

"Waste Store is locked by (named Superintendent above) who controls all issues and receipts. When sent for pulping, number of parcels of sheets or bales of trimmings is recorded before loading but Waste Paper merchant (R.Hough) only gives receipt for weight.

"Accompanied a load of waste to R.Hough's factory at Limehouse. Tarpaulin drawn over load by driver in accordance with his standing instructions. Load accompanied by S.Jones & Co.'s representative.

"After taking weight of load R.Hough instructed driver to take the load on to Empire Paper Mill Rotherhithe for pulping. Driver stopped on the road for lunch, leaving van at roadside unattended. Van unloaded on to railway truck at Empire Paper Mill and truck taken on rails to a hoist, hoisted to first floor and sheets put straight into beaters under our supervision. But it was noticed that other security papers (S.African and Irish) were still lying about near the beaters and New Zealand would probably have been left on truck or in beater room if we had not been there.

"Any employee of the mill could misappropriate a parcel of sheets without difficulty or detection."

There follows another hand written memo, which is undated. It reads:-

"... informed me, at my visit of 18 Dec 1941, that arrangements had now been made to dispose of unprinted waste at Dickinson & Sons works at Hemel Hempstead, N.Z. Officers to attend and supervise each destruction.

"S.Jones & Co. had acquired a shredding machine and were offering to shred the waste for baling and disposal as ordinary paper."

The final letter on this particular section of the files is from the New Zealand High Commission to the Post Office Stores Department. It is dated 29th April, 1942, and reads:-

"Messrs. Samuel Jones now have installed at their premises in Camberwell a shredding machine, and ... has advised that, if you get in touch with him, he would be very pleased to make the necessary arrangements for you to inspect this machine at any time. We have no New Zealand waste to destroy at present and therefore I do not propose to visit the Camberwell Works until sufficient accumulation of our waste is ready for shredding."

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

CINDERELLA CORNER
CAREFUL CROSSING CAMPAIGN

ALAN JACKSON

I was interested to see the article by JOHN WATTS *The Kiwi*, Volume 45, number 5, September, 1996, at page 95. It is the first documentation I have seen of a New Zealand publicity label issue on this subject. JOHN WATTS, however, makes no mention of the United States of America antecedents of this label. Around the early 1920's, an attractive series of publicity labels was issued in the United States - one per year - on the subject of railway crossing safety. One of these issues was almost identical in design to the New Zealand label. The United States of America

design on which the New Zealand one was based was probably either issued in the previous year or was contemporaneous with it.

The State Railways of Victoria in Australia also issued at least one similar publicity label on the same theme at around the same time. It was also closely modelled on one of the United States of America designs. I have an example of the Victorian issue on a contemporary publicity leaflet.

These issues clearly indicate some form of contact in the 1920's between rail authorities in the United States of America and those in Australia and New Zealand. Perhaps as a result, other similar issues were made in New Zealand before and/or after 1924?

JOHN WATTS refers to the locomotive on the New Zealand issue as being "something similar to a New Zealand Railways A-type engine". My knowledge of varieties of locomotive is nil, but I would suggest that any discrepancy results from this being not a New Zealand one but an American one! Is that a cow-catcher visible at the front?

ROSS TO NEW BRUNSWICK VIA ST. THOMAS

J.V.WOOLLAM

Recently I failed in an American auction to obtain a cover but it's story will interest 'The Kiwi' readers. It was franked with six Chalon 2d Blue , perf. 12½ and tied by a manuscript " Ross 20/3/67. Addressed to New Brunswick, it went via St. Thomas, D.W.I. and the description was only "Fair" and it was estimated at U.S. \$ 150 - 200 and my bid of U.S. \$ 260 plus 15% premium (i.e.£200) was not enough.

The interest of the cover - apart from its scarce manuscript cancellation - lies in its route. It did not go via the U.K. and North Atlantic to New Brunswick as one would have expected. The clue is in the St. Thomas postmark. This cover must have gone by the "Panama, New Zealand and Australia Royal Mail" Line (carried by the Raikaia which left Wellington on 8th April, 1867) and then by the 'Royal Mail Steam Packet Company' from Colon to St. Thomas where it was transferred to the Cunard St. Thomas - Bermuda - Halifax service. A fine combination of early steamship routes and is it the only known Chalon cover to transit St. Thomas, D.W.I. On to travel on the Cunard service between the Caribbean and Canada?

The 'Panama, New Zealand and Australia Royal Mail' Line operated 1866 - 1869 and the Pacific Mail line had a ten year contract 1875 - 1885, but the intervening years show only temporary and unsuccessful attempts to run a Transpacific steamship service calling at New Zealand. From approximately April 1870 to April 1871 there was the "American - Australian Line"; from April 1871 to April 1873 the "California, New Zealand and Australian Steam Navigation Co." and January, 1874 to late 1875 the "Australian and American Mail Steamship Co. Ltd." Have New Zealand postal Historians published anything on the Transpacific services 1870 - 1875 and in particular any voyage schedules? I do not know of any such information from the Australian end.

I can show a New Zealand example dated 4th June, 1875 to Scotland. Franked with an 1874 6d. perf. compound 12½ and 10 and endorsed apparently by a postal clerk , "via San Francisco". "The Australasian and American Mail Steamship Co." was founded in 1873 with financial backing of U.K. and U.S.A. interests and began service in 1874, but it was unable to continue financially and the working of the route was taken over by the "Australasian Steam Navigation Company", presumably in early 1875 as they withdrew from the route before the end of 1875. In the final months the service was maintained by three steamers - "Cyphenes", "Mikado" and "McGregor". It would be pleasing to be able to identify which steamer took this cover to San Francisco. Mail subsidies were provided by the Governments of New South Wales and New Zealand.

PRISONER OF WAR CACHETS, WORLD WAR TWO

E.W.P LEPPARD.

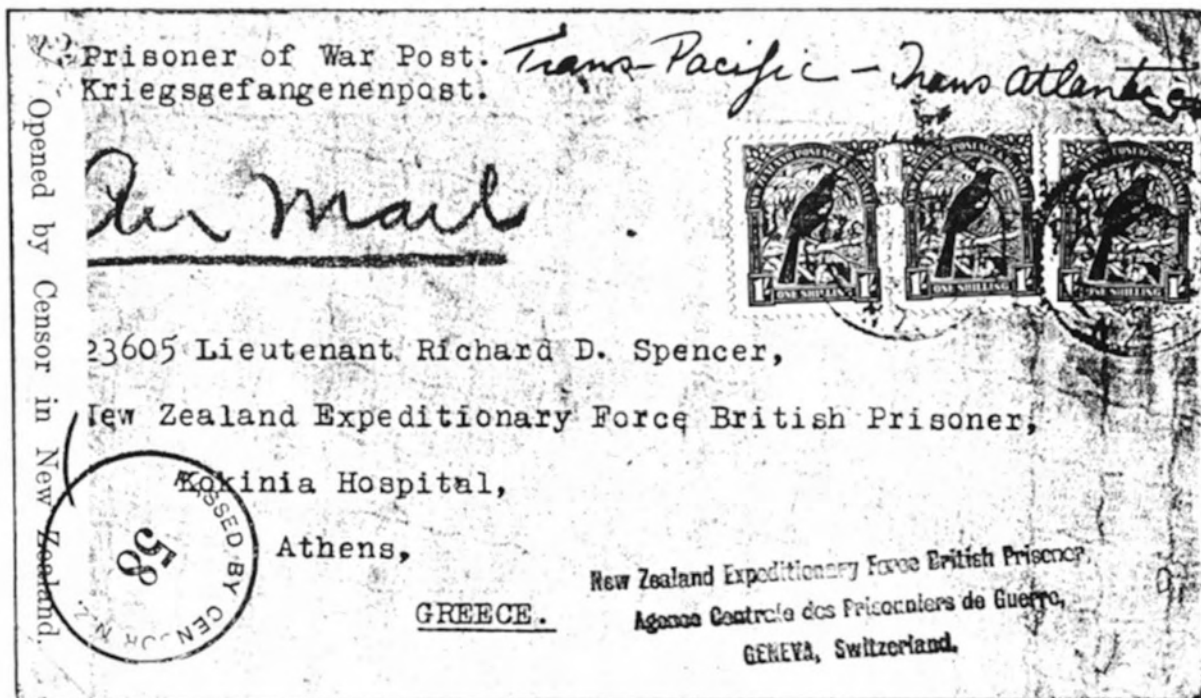


Figure 1



Figure 2

Illustrated at Figure 1 above is a cover sent to a New Zealand Prisoner of War from Fielding, New Zealand, dated 17th September, 1941, with 3/- postage rate, addressed to Kokinia Hospital, Athens. The postage rate of 3/- paid for the Forces concessionary airmail rate for the three legs, Trans Pacific, Trans America and Trans Atlantic. This mail arrived at Lisbon and then traveled

overland via Spain and Vichy France to Switzerland for processing by the International Committee of the Red Cross (I.R.C.C.) in Geneva.

Applied by the Red Cross Committee is the cachet:-

New Zealand Expeditionary Force British Prisoner.
Agence Centrale des Prisonniers de Guerre,
GENEVA, Switzerland.

The cover shown was then dispatched by rail to Kokinia Hospital, Athens, used for Prisoners of War captured and wounded in Greece and Crete. These cachets, though fairly scarce, were applied from July, 1941, to approximately March, 1942. It has been reported that at some time the bottom two lines of the cachet were omitted so that the cachet just read:-

New Zealand Expeditionary Force Prisoner.

At Figure 2 on page 116 is illustrated a cover with this type of cachet dated 8th December, 1941. It is apparent this second cachet is not the first one with two lines removed, as the first cachet continues to a date much later than the usage of the second cachet. In addition, the spacing between the words in the second cachet is wider than in the first to an extent of 2 mms. A similar but different cachet exists which appears to be made of small metal type.

The usage of the second cachet appears to be different. It identifies the Prisoner of War as a New Zealander in German Stalag XVIII A, at Wolfsburg in the Salzburg area. Possibly the first cachet with the I.R.C.C. wording was for use through neutral countries. I have a report of the first type cachet with the second two lines almost but not quite obliterated on mail to Stalag VIIIB, Teschen, Silesia, with a New Zealand datestamp of February 1942. I would appreciate any further reports of usage and the slight difference in the two cachets.

ANOTHER MAIL BAG TAG

ALAN TUNNICLIFFE.



Further to my previous article on this subject, published in *The Kiwi*, Volume 44, number 2, March, 1995, at pages 37 - 38, I have obtained an example of a third new tag. This one, illustrated on page 118, is specially designed for Courierpost and bears black, red and white diagonal stripes and is smaller than the Post and Priority tags.

As on the other two types of tag, provision is made for indicating several possible categories of mail; in this case four different inland overnight mail categories, numbered 26 to 29, and two overseas categories, numbered 62 and 63.



These particular labels were in fact used on large inland parcels that were not inserted in a mail bag but sent unenclosed.

Although spaces for date, flight and weight are provided on all tags of this type, they are not always used on bags that travel by air. In this case the mail would have travelled overland from Timaru to Christchurch, a distance of 100 miles.

Note that in the barcodes the number 707000 remains the same and must indicate the Christchurch MSC - Mail Service Centre. These tags are printed for use from the Timaru Mail Service Centre and are numbered sequentially as is shown by the two barcodes printed on the tags, i.e. 53195182 and 53195183.

 COURIERPOST					
From TIMARU M.S.C.					
					
To TUM 53195182 M 707000 CHM CHRISTCHURCH M.S.C.					
OVERNIGHT				INTL	
PCLS	REGS	MIXED	SACHEL	O'SEAS REGS	O'SEAS EMS
26	27	28	29	62	63
DATE _____					
FLIGHT _____					
WEIGHT _____					

CHM
METRO

 COURIERPOST					
From TIMARU M.S.C.					
					
To TUM 53195183 M 707000 CHM CHRISTCHURCH M.S.C.					
OVERNIGHT				INTL	
PCLS	REGS	MIXED	SACHEL	O'SEAS REGS	O'SEAS EMS
26	27	28	29	62	63
DATE _____					
FLIGHT _____					
WEIGHT _____					

CHM
METRO

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THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Affiliated to: THE FEDERATION OF NEW ZEALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETIES

Affiliated to: THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PHILATELIC SOCIETIES



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November, 1996.

Dear Member,

In last February's edition of *The Kiwi* (Volume 45, number 2, page 24) I announced the impending resignation of Allan Berry as Editor and asked for volunteers to be his successor. So far, no one has been persuaded to take on this interesting and rewarding job. In his Editorial in this issue, Allan points out the vital importance of finding a new, permanent Editor.

Vacancies also exist for a Meetings Reported and, as Ann Cater will be standing down at the Annual General Meeting, for Committee Members representing the general interests of the Society.

Quite apart from editing and distributing *The Kiwi*, I am sure you all realise how much other work goes into running the Society:- planning meetings; booking accommodation; preparing reports for *The Kiwi*; running the Exchange Packet; looking after the Library; finance; administration; the Annual Society Auction - the list seems endless. Apart from one or two major exceptions, there is a serious risk that a large part of the work will land in the laps of a very few long standing stalwarts. They are indeed doing a marvellous job, but the need for new blood is urgent. Meetings of the full Committee are normally held only twice a year after the normal Society meeting.

There must be members out there who would be glad to have a say in the running of the Society. Please let me know.

ALAN BAKER, Chairman