

THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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WHOLE NUMBER 267

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE LONDON CENTRAL CLUB,
16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON WC1B
ON MARCH 28TH, 1998 STARTING AT 2 P.M.

THE ANNUAL COMPETITION WILL BE HELD (Details in the last issue of *THE KIWI*)
PLEASE BRING ALONG INTERESTING ITEMS TO SHOW DURING JUDGING

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The Society is affiliated to The Association of British Philatelic Societies and The New Zealand Philatelic Federation. Annual Subscription £12.00

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SOCIETY NEWS:

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS:

We welcome:

Bernard W. Conway, 59, Broadway Gardens, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 4EE
David J. H. Edwards, 3, Marchhall Road, Edinburgh, EH16 5HR
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

D. J. Armitage, 46, Plash Drive, Stevenage, Herts, SG1 1LW (previously Colchester)
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(previously Leeds)
G. A. Douglas, 22, Carsey Close, Ramsden Heath, Billericay, Essex, CM11 1P
A. R. Spence, 138, High Street, Hampton Hill, Middlesex, TW12 8HZ (previously Teddington)
The British Library, Philatelic Collections, 96 Euston Road, London NW1 2DB

RESIGNED:

Mrs. A. Hunt, Hailsham, East Sussex

INCLUSIONS IN THIS ISSUE OF *THE KIWI*

Included with this *Kiwi* are the leaflet describing your Society's display at Spring Stampex and a general publicity leaflet produced by Paul Wreglesworth. Please feel free to photocopy either/both and distribute them if the opportunity arises to give the Society publicity.

THE RED SPOT!

DOES YOUR ENVELOPE HAVE A RED SPOT ON THE FRONT?

IF SO, IT MEANS THAT THIS WILL BE THE LAST COPY OF *THE KIWI* THAT YOU WILL RECEIVE AS YOU HAVE FAILED TO RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

PLEASE REMIT PROMPTLY TO ERNIE LEPPARD.

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON JANUARY 24TH., 1998

SUBJECT: KING GEORGE VTH. – ANDREW DOVE

Alan Baker, our Chairman, opened the meeting at 14.15 with 28 members present. He said that he was pleased with the turnout. He introduced a new member who was attending for the first time: Bernard Conway.

He then introduced Dr. Andrew Dove who was to give the afternoons display. He noted that Andrew had last displayed to the Society in January, 1992.

Andrew started by explaining that the display was divided into three parts: the first was concerned with the design and proofing process. The second was concerned with aspects common to all values, including paper and perforations. The third examined each value in detail and explained the changes which had occurred, their reason and consequences.

When King George succeeded to the throne in 1911, the new issue of King Edward VIIth stamps had only recently been released. Nevertheless, it was agreed that a new issue should be commissioned for the new reign. Accordingly, Bertram McKennal was asked to produce a new design. He declined as he was already occupied with designing the new New Zealand coinage. The commission was offered to H. Linley Richardson, a British trained artist who was employed at the Wellington Technical Institute.

The first section contained examples of preliminary sketches and working drawings by Richardson for the first design. This design had Maori supporters and was rather cluttered. When the design was sent to Perkins Bacon, they felt it was unsatisfactory and produced a number of composite proofs by a photographic method.

Sir R. Heaton Rhodes became Postmaster General and suggested a return to traditional designs. Eventually, a design was agreed based on the 1840 G.B. 1d. Black. The display contained a wide range of progressive proofing material as well Die Proofs in different colours.

When the plates were completed, proofs were taken, mostly in black, but some in the issued colours: these were mostly overprinted "Colour Prints" although a few sheets escaped including examples of the 2d., 3d. and 9d. in unissued colours. Examples of all were shown.

The second section started by explaining the paper used and sheet markings. The intricacies of the perforations were explained. Two combs were used, either in combination or alone: this provides four variations all of which are seen. Examples of all were shown the point was made that although the collection lacked the rare Plate 44 two-perf pair, it contained the rarer Plate 44 Plate Block Perforated 14 x 13¼. Specimens of all Imperforate varieties were displayed and it was pointed out that a number of the details given in The Royal Society of New Zealand Handbook were incorrect.

This section ended by demonstrating changes and the different uses made of the ½d. A War Tax was imposed in 1915 and an overprint was applied to the stamp. A number of covers showing usage of the overprinted stamps were displayed. The section closed with an examination of the Booklet issues. Proof panes of the ½d., 1d. Dominion and 1d. Field Marshal were shown as were panes from the different issues. Of particular note were pairs of the ½d. issued in the local issue in Dunedin advertising Cameron Bros. Chemists. There was also a sheet containing a number of 1d. Admiral Coil stamps. The point was made that little is known about this variety as few had been preserved.

For the final section, each value was examined in detail. The following part of the report is a summary of the history of the issue: the changes described were all illustrated in the display

The lower values; 1½d. and 2d. changed from Recess Printing to Surface Printing because changes in Postal Rates increased the demand for these value beyond the capacity of the Recess method.

The 3d. changed to Surface Printing because the Recess Plates became worn and, with the increasing demand, it was thought prudent to move to the Surface printing method rather than ordering new Recess Plates.

In contrast, when the original two Plates used to print the 6d. and 1/- became worn, the demand was small enough to allow new Recess Plates to be ordered. Unfortunately, the new Plates were not as deeply engraved and, in an attempt to improve the appearance, new shades were tried: the 6d. Carmine Lake and 1/- Orange Brown. Examples of these colour varieties were on view including the 6d. Carmine Lake overprinted "Official" and an unique bottom left corner block of four of the 1/- Orange Brown.

The original set contained the 4½d. and 7½d. values because the inland parcel rate was 3d. for the first ounce and 1½d. for each additional ounce. In 1920, these rates were increased by ½d. and they were replaced by the 5d. and 8d. The original 8d. was issued in a blue which was very close to the colour of the 2½d. When this was realised, the stamp was withdrawn: only 4,000 copies had been sold and there was an outcry from collectors. The stamp was placed on sale again in July.

The original Plate used for the 4d. became worn and, despite an attempt to improve the appearance by overinking, the appearance was unacceptable. Accordingly, a new Plate, 44, was ordered and, uniquely in this issue, the colour changed from Violet to Purple. The new Plate was so extensively recut and retouched that each impression is plateable. A complete sheet was shown to allow anybody interested to have a go! However, a warning was issued that those brave enough to try would need a good magnifying glass, lots of coffee and some Paracetamol!

The last sheet showed the issue as it was when superseded by the Second Pictorials in 1935. Only the 2½d. and the 9d. had remained unchanged from 1915.

Allan Berry performed his last duty for the Society prior to departing for New Zealand on February 3rd., and proposed a vote of thanks. He said that those present were unlikely to see as complete collection of King George Vth again although he was pleased that there were some items missing as it confirmed that no collection was ever truly complete. He also announced that his uncle had been the Post Office employee who purchased the sheet of 9d. with the top four rows imperforate at Port Ahuriri.

John Smith, our President, concluded the meeting by wishing Allan and Liz bon voyage and best wishes for the future.

E.W.L.

MIDLAND GROUP MEETING

The first meeting of The Midland Group will be held in Birmingham on Saturday, April 18th, 1998 at 2 p.m. at Carrs Lane Church Centre, near New Street Station.

The subject will be 9 - 18 sheets from those attending to illustrate their favourite of New Zealand Philately.

All members who have shown interest will receive an invitation and map. Others interested, please contact Bernard Symonds on 01926 813985.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN INTERNET PAGE SITE

Following the appeal in the last issue of *The Kiwi*, Bob Clark from Sterling University has offered his assistance in setting up a web site for the Society. By now, the Page should have been set up with the address: <http://www.cs.stir.ac.uk/~rgc/nzsgb>. Please access the site if you are able and, if you have any comments, let Bob know at his email address: rgc@cs.stir.ac.uk.

AWARDS TO MEMBERS

Our congratulations to Donald White who was awarded a Gold Medal for his exhibit of "New Zealand Industrial Exhibitions, 1865 - 1926" at AUPEX '97.

ACTION NEEDED

MEETING TO BE HELD ON JULY 25TH, 1998

In the last issue of *The Kiwi* it was announced that further details of this "Experimental" Workshop would be published as soon as they were available. Derek Diamond will be leading the session and has provided the following information about his intentions for the afternoon.

"The purpose of this somewhat experimental meeting is to explore the diversity of markings that occur on the selvedge of sheets of New Zealand stamps. It will greatly assist the organisation of the workshop if members with items to display could contact me before the meeting (Tel./Fax 01932 - 223280). We will try and structure the display according to the different purposes of the markings inscribed for the benefit of the printer, distributor, purchaser or, on occasions, merely accidentally."

Problem pieces will be especially welcome: hopefully, they will include unrecorded Plate Numbers and similar items.

I look forward to hearing from you!

MEETING TO BE HELD ON SEPTEMBER 26TH. 1998

In the last issue of *The Kiwi* it was reported that the venue and subject of this meeting would be publicised as soon as possible.

At a Committee Meeting held on January 24th, 1998, it was agreed that this meeting would be held in Birmingham. It is likely that the venue will be the same as that used by the newly established Midland Group but time, venue and subject will be published in *The Kiwi* as soon as it is available.

DISPLAY TO A LOCAL SOCIETY

Professor Derek Diamond will be giving a display of New Zealand Philately with an emphasis on the First Pictorial Issues to the Walton and Weybridge Philatelic Society. The meeting will be held at The Library, Church Street, Weybridge on Tuesday, June 23rd., 1998 at 19.30 for a start at 20.00. Members of the Society are welcome to attend.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY PHILATELIC COLLECTIONS

The British Library Philatelic Collections have moved to their new building at St. Pancras as follows:

The British Library,
Philatelic Collections,
96, Euston Road,
London, NW1 2DB

Telephone: 0171 - 412 7635/6

Fax: 0171 - 412 7745

E-mail: philatelic @bl.uk

World Wide Web site <http://www.bl.uk/>

All of the Philatelic Collections services are closed until 2nd February. However, the philatelic exhibition will not reopen until 21st April, 1998.

CAMPBELL PATERSON ADDRESS

Campbell Paterson Ltd. is now on the Internet and has an E-Mail address. The E-Mail address is: email service @ cpnzstamps.co.nz. Their Website address is: <http://www.cpnzstamps.co.nz>.

BACK ISSUES OF *THE KIWI*

The Society's Library contains a considerable number of surplus copies of back issues of *The Kiwi* dating back to the 1960's.

The Committee has agreed that they should be disposed of due to the amount of space that they occupy. However, before they are destroyed, members will be given an opportunity to purchase individual copies to help to complete their collections of the Official Journal of the Society.

Accordingly, if anybody requires specific issues, can they please write to the Honorary Librarian, John Woolfe, at 31, Emberson Way, North Weald, Essex, CM16 6DL, before August 1st, 1998.

Please specify the Volume and number of the issue you wish to purchase.

Copies are priced at 50p each plus postage.

SENDING THE PACKET

A plea from Neil Jones in Chepstow.

He says that he is tired of receiving standard £2.00 stamps on the packet. Would it be possible, he wonders, for packet members to use either Commemoratives or unusual values of the Definitives? If so he and, no doubt, many packet members would be most grateful.

COMING EVENTS:

THE STAMP SHOW 2000

The first Bulletin and entry forms are now available for this major exhibition. They may be obtained from the British National Commissioner; Tony Brander, at 10, Garden Close, East Grinstead, West Sussex. RH19 4JS. Please enclose £1.00 (4 x 25p stamps) towards postage.

SPRING STAMPEX

As you will see from the enclosed leaflet, preparations for our display at Stampex are well advanced. It will be held between February 25th and March 1st, 1998. The display will be manned by members of the society who would like to meet as many other members as possible.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED:

NEWS RELEASE

NEW ZEALAND'S PERFORMING ARTS RECOGNISED ON FIRST STAMP ISSUE FOR 1998.

Paying tribute to the rich heritage and diversity of performing talent from New Zealand is the focus of the Performing Arts stamp issue, released 14 January 1997.

The six major disciplines represented on the Performing Arts stamp issue, include: 40 cents - modern dance, 80 cents - music, \$1.00 - opera, \$1.20 - theatre, \$1.50 - song and \$1.80 - ballet.

"The magic of the performing arts has captivated audiences worldwide over the years", said Wendy Riley, Marketing Manager, New Zealand Post Stamps Business Unit.

"We are delighted to acknowledge the achievements and dedication of the performing arts. They help to shape our nation's sense of identity, and today you can see and hear the cultures of New Zealand come together in the country's many theatres and concert halls."

All six of the performing arts disciplines are deserving of accolades individually. Modern dance has become prominent with dance groups such as Limbs and dancers Douglas Wright and Michael Parmenter. For opera, great successes have included household names like Dame Kiri Te Kanawa, Dame Malvina Major and Douglas MacIntyre. Playwrights such as Roger Hall and Anthony

McCarten have brought theatre to life for many, and actor Temuera Morrison is recognised for his many acclaimed performances.

Musically, New Zealand boasts exceptional and talented artists including pianist Michael Houston, singer Annie Crummer, and pop band Crowded House has registered on music charts around the globe.

"Events such as the popular New Zealand International Festival of the Arts in Wellington and the Opera in the Park series in Auckland cement the high profile that the arts has in New Zealand, and the importance it plays in our culture," said Ms Riley.

The stamps and first day cover were designed by Norris Childs of Wanganui, and printed by lithography at Southern Colour Print in Dunedin.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

1998 ACS Colour Catalogue New Zealand Stamps, published by Auckland City Stamps Ltd., P.O.Box 3496, Auckland, New Zealand. Price NZ\$10-00, A\$7-00, US\$7-00, NLG15-00, or £5-00. Contact the publisher direct if there are difficulties with local suppliers.

It is like greeting an old friend to see this, the 21st Edition of this small format, simplified catalogue of New Zealand stamps. The colours, once again, are remarkable true, although the illustrations are reduced in size. As always, this is one of the most useful catalogues for the simplified collector.

Auckland Philatelic Society 75th. Anniversary Commemorative Booklet. Published by The Auckland Philatelic Society (Inc.), P. O. Box 1932, Auckland, New Zealand. Price NZ\$3-00 + NZ\$2-00 for Postage and Packing.

Recently, this Society celebrated its 75th Anniversary. To commemorate this, a special booklet was produced for distribution to members. It is 51 pages long and printed in A5 size. It contains a wide range of articles on subjects as diverse as Newfoundland, the Coronation Aerial Post 1911, the First Trans-Pacific Airmail Routes and New Zealand Pigeon Post stamps. There is much interesting and useful information presented in a most readable way.

RESPONSES TO PREVIOUS ARTICLES:

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT POSTAL STATIONERY AND OFFICIAL SHORT - PAID LETTERS

ALLAN P. BERRY

The item illustrated below (Figure 1) offers an explanation for Robert Samuel's statement that he "cannot recall ever seeing a Department of Education envelope assessed for deficient duty" (1).

It is an example of form Acct. 72, which I acquired some time ago and put aside as being of interest. Now that am making a serious attempt to collect the 1940 Centennial Issue and its usage, the item has been resurrected and researched - only to find that, so far as I can determine, nothing has been published on system for the collection of Postage Due by the Post and Telegraph Department from other Government Departments.

It would appear that 100 books of these forms were printed in 1926. One can deduce how the system worked by reading the various items printed on it. It would appear that the form accompanied the short-paid mail to the post office that would normally deliver the item(s). The responsible officer of the Government Department to whom the item(s) were addressed would then have to visit the post office responsible for delivery - in this case Coromandel Post Office - collect the item(s) and pay the amount due. The receipt for the amount is shown by Official Stamps affixed to the back of the form and then cancelled at the Post Office receiving the money.

Much bureaucratic paper work would then appear to be necessary to account properly for the money received, looking at the procedures outlined at the base of the form. May be a reader can enlighten us on these procedures.

No. 11616

OFFICIAL SHORT-PAID LETTERS.

I certify that I have this day received from the Postmaster at Coromandel letters on which postage amounting to £ — : 4 : — is due to the Post and Telegraph Department.

K. E. Hunter
Responsible Officer receiving Letters.

Office Date-stamp.

COROMANDEL
19 FEB 1940

Number and value correct.

AKH
Postmaster.

Signature at Coromandel Department,
Date: 19 2 40

This form is to be attached to form Acct. 54 when rendering claim to the Government Department responsible. Acct. 54 should be attached to a Treasury Contingency Voucher form, and the Department requested to certify and return. The Postmaster may then treat the voucher as a Miscellaneous Payment and account for the amount on form Acct. 55 as postage received in cash. One form Acct. 54 may be used for any number of forms Acct. 72 for the same Department when rendering claim.

Acct. 72. 100 bks./s/26—17778]

[This form is to be forwarded to the Postmaster at the office of delivery.]

Figure 1.

The interest to one who collects the 1940 Centennial Issue is that the amount of 4/- due is accounted for by the two vertical strips of four of the 6d. value of the set (Figure 2), overprinted

'Official', affixed to the back of the form, cancelled with the Coromandel datestamp, an impression of which appears on the front of the form.

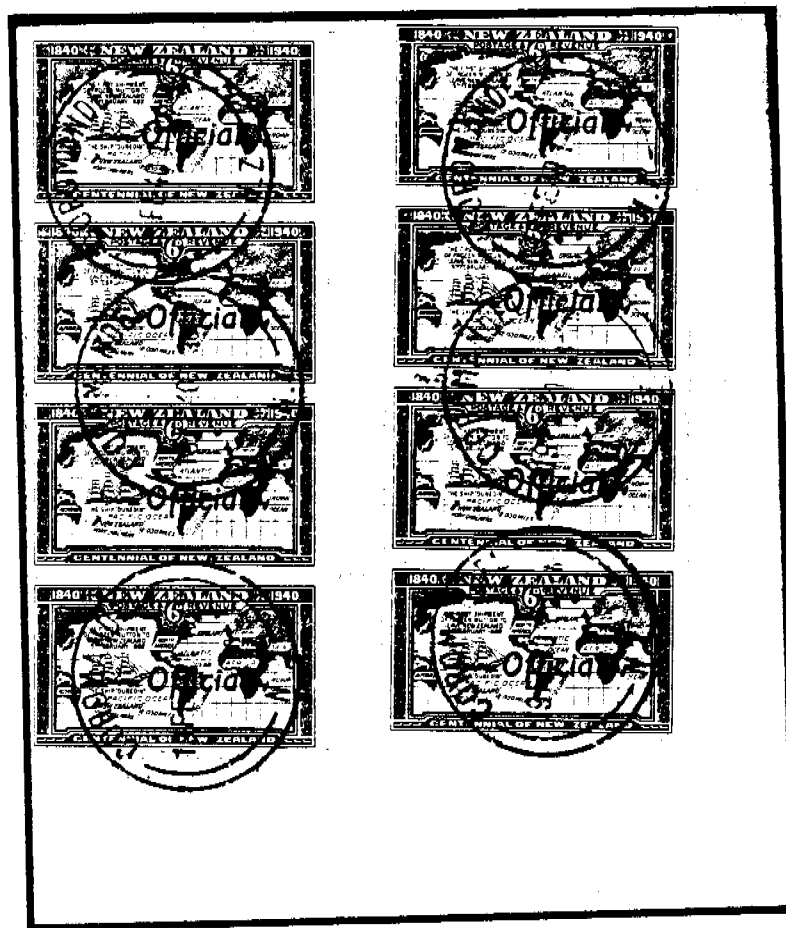


Figure 2.

Reference:

1. Samuel R., "Education Department Postal Stationery". *The Kiwi* (1997) Vol 46. No.5. Pp. 91 - 92

A COLOUR CHANGELING

A Scottish member writes in response to T. H. Frouds article in the last issue of *The Kiwi* (1). He points out the C. P. Newsletter carried a major article on the subject in 1987 (2). The article is too long to quote in full but dealt specifically with the 24c Antarctic Research Stamps and describes in detail the scientific investigations undertaken by the Printers to investigate the phenomenon.

References:

1. Froud T.H., "A Colour Changeling". *The Kiwi* (1998). Volume 47. Pp. 16 - 17.
2. "Colour Fading In Modern New Zealand Stamps - Does The Printer Really Care?" C. P. Newsletter Monthly (1987) Vol.38 No. 9. Pp 2 - 6.

FOUND OPEN AND OFFICIALLY SECURED

MIKE SHAND

I have read with interest the recent articles about the stickers used to secure damaged postal items in New Zealand.

Illustrated below is a cover (Figure 1 and Figure 2) which was recovered from the crash of the "Cygnus" at Brindisi on December 5th, 1937. Full details of the flight and its disastrous ending are given in "The Airmails of New Zealand"(1). The tape is from the United Kingdom but I find it interesting that it is inscribed E.R. indicating its production during the reign of Edward VIIIth, although the stamps (probably re-attached by the Post Office) celebrate the Coronation of King George VIth. Possibly the G.B. Post Office expected so many crashes or damaged so much mail that they printed miles of tape which had to be used up a year after E.R. had left the scene!

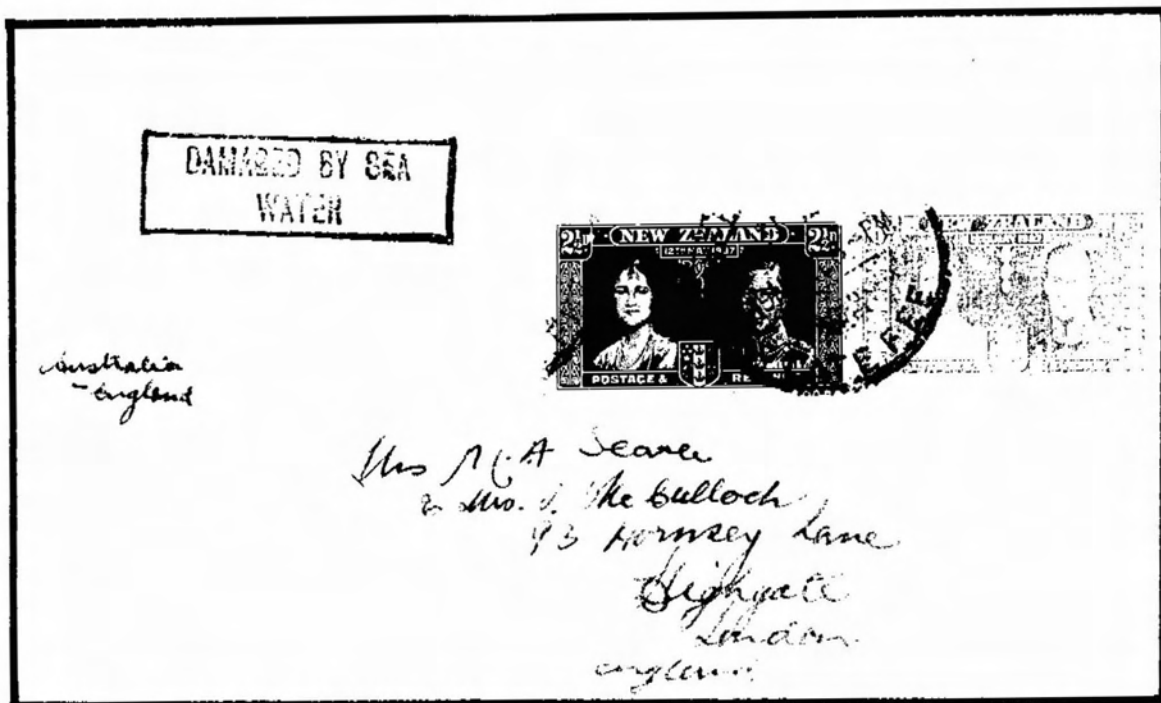


Figure 1

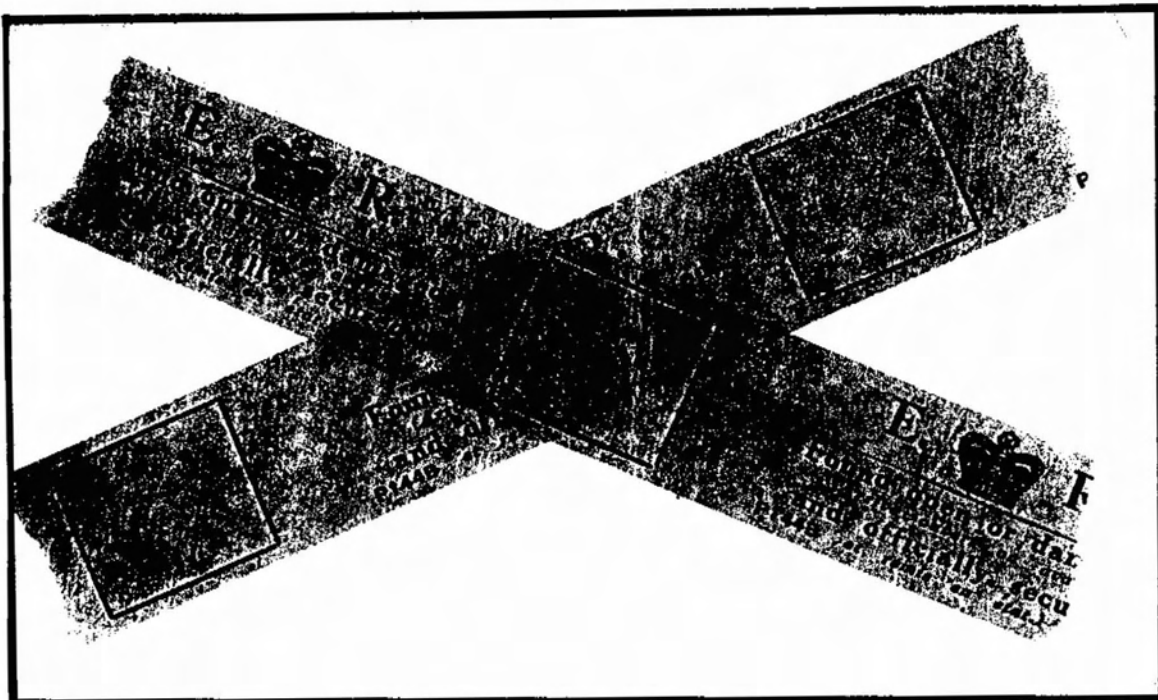


Figure 2

Reference:

1. Walker D. A. "Airmails of New Zealand". Volume Two.(1986). Pub. The Airmail Society of New Zealand Inc.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES AND READERS QUESTIONS:

HELP, PLEASE WITH THE 1991 SCENIC ISSUE

David Stalker writes to say that he is putting together a display of the Scenic Stamp issues with the location of the scenery shown identified on a map of New Zealand. He is, however, stumped by two stamps from the 1991 Scenic issue - Natural Wonders.

He wonders if any readers of *The Kiwi* can tell him the exact location of:

Organ Pipes, Mt. Holmes

and

Castle Hill, Central Canterbury

PLATE BLOCKS OF KING GEORGE VTH STAMPS OVERPRINTED FOR USE IN THE
DEPENDENCIES

J. EDGAR WILLIAMS

I have been collecting these Plate Blocks for some years. Below is a list of those currently in my collection. I would ask all dealers and collectors to advise me of any they have or have knowledge of which are not on this list.

AITUTAKI:

With value inscription:

6d. Pl. 22

1/- Pl. 26 (Pr. only) & 27

Without value inscription:

2½d. Pl. 17

3d. Pl. 18

6d. Pl. 23

1/- Pl. 27

COOK ISLANDS:

2½d. Pl. 17

3d. Pl. 18 & 19

4d. Pl. 20

4½d. Pl. 21

6d. Pl. 22

9d. Pl. 25

1/- Pl. 27

NIUE:

Without value inscription:

2½d. Pl. 17

3d. Pl. 18

6d. Pl. 38

1/- Pl. 27

With value inscription:

3d. Pl. 19

PENRHYN ISLAND:

2½d. Pl. 17

3d. Pl. 18

6d. Pl. 22 & 23

1/- Pl. 27

SAMOA:

2½d. Pl. 17

3d. Pl. 18 & 19

6d. Pl. 23

1/- Pl. 26 & 27

Can anybody tell me why the 6d. stamp for Niue was not issued until late in 1921 (and thus printed from Plate 38 rather than 22 or 23)? The other Dependencies were provided with this value between 1917 and 1919. Volume V of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand offers no explanation.

Any information about either of these matters will be gratefully received.

My address is P. O. Box 1179, Carrboro NC 27510, United States of America.

THE CENTENARY OF THE ISSUE OF THE FIRST PICTORIALS

Editor's Note:

This year, 1998, sees the Centenary of the issue of the First Pictorial issue in April and May of 1898. To commemorate this event, I am re-printing an article which was first published in the Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal of January 30th, 1904.

The Postage Stamps of New Zealand (Volume 1) has details of the competition held to decide the design and some information about the trials and tribulations of production. The article following provides much detailed information about the production.

The article is reproduced verbatim - I have allowed any spelling mistakes to stand.

THE PICTORIAL ISSUE OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS. 1898

By Professor A. HAMILTON

[November 1897*]

The question of providing the machinery necessary for the new method of printing was now taken in hand, and the Government printer was authorised to order a new press for copper-plate printing with power adjustments. In view of the time required to procure and set up the machinery and get it into working order, the Agent-General was instructed to retain the plates of the new stamps in London until further advice. He was also informed that "The Department would require electrotypes to be taken of several of the most generally used stamps for printing by the copper-plate machines ordered from America. These plates," he was told, "will require to be made in London, but further instructions about them, and also about a supply of inks, will be sent." A copper-plate printing press was ordered, in November, from Messrs. Waterlow, and a large Hoe press from America.

The first shipment of the printed stamps was made on the 20th January, 1898, by the Agent-General, who says:-

".....I beg leave to state that the following quantities of stamps of the new designs have been this day shipped by the s.s. *Ionic*, viz:-

300,000	stamps	value	½d.
300,000	"	"	1d.
300,000	"	"	2d.
300,000	"	"	2½d.
60,000	"	"	4d.
130,000	"	"	5d.
120,000	"	"	6d.
70,000	"	"	2/-

.....In separate registered packet....two sheets of each of the above; and two similar sheets have been retained at this office.

I regret to say that owing to an error in the original design, the word Wakatipu on the 2½d. stamp has been incorrectly spelt Wakitipu. The Hon. Minister's telegram, which was evidently intended to direct attention to the error, was so incorrectly transmitted that its meaning could not be understood. It came to hand in the following shape: 'In new stamps Wakatiu is spelled Wakatipu correct.' It was of course clear to me that there was some objection to the word. I therefore sent instructions to Messrs. Waterlow and Son to leave it out altogether, but this could not be done, as the plate was already completed. It will, I fear, be necessary to have another plate made. I am sending the stamps which have been printed off to be dealt with as the Post Office authorities may deem fit, and steps have been taken so that a supply of the stamps in question, with the word correctly spelt, may be forwarded as soon as possible.

I may add that I am not satisfied with the result of the printing of the 4d. stamp, as it is not, it appears to me, by any means so clear as the approved proofs. I have accordingly directed Messrs. Waterlow's attention to this, and instructed them to submit to me another proof before printing off any more.

With regard to the colour of the stamps, I found on communication with both the London Post Office authorities and the head of the Stamp Department at Somerset House, that there is no present intention on the part of the Imperial Government to adopt the colours recommended by the Postal Union Congress at Washington, and I decided, therefore, while adopting *blue* for the colour of the 2½d. stamp, to give the other stamps, so far as possible, such colours as were conformable with their designs

The Agent General was instructed to commence selling the new issue in London on 5th April, 1898.

The next shipment of printed stamps was on February 12th, 1898.

½d.....240,000	4d.....120,000
1d.....840,000	6d.....300,000
2d.... 300,000	9d.....68,000
3d.....60,000	

Some of the remaining values were shipped in the next consignment.

The new stamps were issued to the public on the 5th of April, and at once took a high place in public favour, and the excitement was enhanced by the series including the so-called "error" in the 2½d. value. At first only small quantities were sold to any individual, and of the 2½d. the sale was restricted to one sheet to any one person per day; later only half a sheet was allowed, and it was not until the arrival of as further supply in April that a full sheet was allowed again.

Seeing that the number on order would not supply the demand or leave any for departmental requirements, instructions were sent to the Agent-General to have a further supply of this value to be printed off for reserve purposes, which, however, seems to have been already done, judging by the following extract from a letter from the Agent-General:

"6th May, 1898.

"I beg to transmit statement giving the number and denomination of the stamps of the new issue which have been sold at this office..

With reference to the Honourable Minister's cablegram relating to the plates of the 2½d. stamp, in which the word Wakatipu is spelt Wakitipu, I beg to state that the plate has not been destroyed and will be retained awaiting further instructions as to its disposal. The die, I may mention, was, however, altered for the plate of the stamp in which the word Mount Earnslaw is omitted and the word Wakatipu is spelt correctly. I may add that in addition to the 300,000 of those (in which the word is spelt Wakitipu) forwarded to the Colony, there were 25,000 printed off in anticipation of their being required for sale, and these are stored at Messrs Waterlow's awaiting instructions as to their disposal.

"Statement of stamps sold up to and including 6th May, 1898:-

1d.....13,681	6d.....2,789
2d 5,929	8d.....2,309
2½d3,095	9d.....2,233
3d.....3,556	1s.....2,089
4d.....3,341	2s.....1,600
5d.....3,046	5s.....1,424

	£	s.	d.
Value	1,227	2	4
Poundage	20	9	11
Net received	1,206	12	5"

On May 18th, 1898, the Agent-General cables to the Premier:-

"Have 25,000 2½d. error. Shall I sell? If I can, what price?" The reply was, "Sell half at one-half at face value, forward balance here."

The demand for the new issue being very great, the Secretary of the Post Office writes to the Stamp Department 18th March, 1898:-

"The requisitions made practically exhausted shipment; please consider if necessary to cable for more. In the meantime the old and new issues are to be sold together until the printing office is able to supply sufficient stamps.

The stocks in hand of the new issue are only sufficient for the ordinary consumption for the following periods:-

3d.....	160,000.....	3 months
4d.....	180,000.....	4 months
5d.....	36,000.....	3 months
6d.....	669,000.....	5 months
8d.....	10,000.....	1 month
9d.....	62,000.....	1 month (?)
1s.	180,000.....	4 months
2s.	49,000.....	5 months
5s.	25,000.....	5 months"

The stamp department recommended that a duplicate six months' supply be ordered from London, which was approved May 17th, 1898, and the order given, the number of the 8d. to be increased from 80,000 to 180,000.

Although the public were delighted with the bright and pleasing designs of the new issue, there was trouble ahead for Messrs. Waterlow, as we find Mr. Gray writing to the Secretary of the Stamp Department on the 21st March, sending specimens of the new issue and calling his attention to a largely used stamp like the 1d. being *bicoloured*, and therefore very expensive to print. The Government printer also wrote to the Secretary of the Stamp Department on May 6th, 1898:-

"1. Regarding the new issue of postage stamps, there are several matters which I think require consideration. To some of these I now draw your attention.

"2. Penny Stamps. By some mistake the design selected in the Colony for the 4d. denomination has been altered to that of the 1d., and *vice versa*. The latter is printed in two colours, and only eighty stamps are printed upon each sheet. The number of 1d. stamps printed in the department last year was 23,946,240 being 99,776 sheets with 240 stamps in each. To print the same number this year in two colours by the new process with only eighty stamps on each sheet would take forty-four weeks. No doubt the number of stamps of this value required will increase each year.

"3. Watermarked paper as a protection against forgery. The paper hitherto used in the printing of the Colony's stamps has been watermarked, the letters NZ and the design of a Star appearing on each separate stamp. Owing to the difference in the sizes of the several stamps of the new issues requiring different sizes of paper, it will not be practicable to have the watermark appearing on each individual stamp, as in the past; but it is very desirable that some such mark should appear upon each. In the original instructions sent with the designs it was clearly asked that the dies for the small-sized stamps should be cut exactly the same size as those hitherto in use, and that the dies for the larger-sized should be exactly the size of two of the smaller with the perforating space added, and that 240 stamps of the small size should be printed upon each sheet and half the number of the large.

"In none of these particulars have the instructions been followed. Of the ½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. stamps, the number on each sheet is 120; while of the 1d. there are eighty, and of the 5s. sixty stamps on each sheet respectively. The actual size of the stamp of each value differs from that of the others, which makes it necessary that the size of the paper should also vary. This variation would involve a good deal of additional labour in the different processes through which these stamps have to pass before being finally made ready for issue, besides making it more difficult for those disposing of them.

"5.....

"6. I would recommend that the 1d. and 4d. stamps be changed to their original designs, and that the latter be made to bicoloured one. That the plates be made to give 240 impressions on each sheet of the ½d., 1d., and 2d. value (the size of the sheet not to exceed 21 x 11⁷/₈ inches).

"7. Of these values mentioned ($\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d.), it will be necessary to have four plates of each to work upon Messrs. Hoe's copper-plate machine. It will be impossible produce a sufficient number of these three values from plates with only 120 stamps without increasing the plant for printing them. The plates from which the initial supply of the other values have been printed will be sufficient to meet the much smaller demand for them.

J. MACKAY"

The serious practical defects thus pointed out were at once recognised, and on 12th May, 1898, a letter was sent to the Agent-General as follows:-

"I have the honour to enclose copy of communication from the Government printer on the subject of the new issue of postage stamps, from which it would appear that several serious errors have been made by the engravers, which will necessitate alterations in several of the plates. In the face of the explicit instructions which were forwarded from the Colony, it is difficult to understand how so much confusion could have arisen in Messrs. Waterlow's establishment. Not only has the design, which necessitated a costly double printing, been applied to the stamp most frequently used (the 1d.) instead of the least used (4d.), but the directions to engrave the dies for the smaller stamps of the exact size of the old issue, and other dies for the larger stamps to exactly double that size, have been completely overlooked, with the result that the designs of the new issue vary in size among themselves. It is also found that in place of the plates being arranged to print 240 small and 120 large stamps, as ordered, the majority of the plates give 120 impressions only, while the 1d. gives eighty and the 5s. sixty. To remedy, in the same measure, the existing errors, and to provide for the exigencies of printing in the Colony, it will be necessary:-

"1. That the designs at present in use for the 1d. and 4d. stamps shall be transposed, so that the 1d. stamps shall bear a view of the White Terrace, in one colour, and the 4d. stamp a view of Lake Taupo, in two colours.

"2. That the new 1d. and 4d. plates which will thus be required, and the sizes of the stamps, shall (if now practicable) be exactly the same as those of the old issue, of which specimens are enclosed, and that these two plates shall contain 240 stamps.

"3. That in addition to the 1d. and 4d. plates, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d. plates be enlarged to give 240 impressions to the sheet. The size of a sheet of 240 not to exceed $21\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

"4. That the value of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., four plates of 240 of each denomination be supplied.

"5. That a suitable paper with the NZ and Star watermark be ordered for each plate. Samples should in the meantime be obtained, pending an estimate of the quantity required, which will be advised by next mail.

"6. That as far as possible all future printings in London be on watermarked paper.

"7. That if any supply of the new 1d. (White Terrace) be printed in London, it be printed in the colour at present used for the 9d. (mauve), and should any more of the 9d. be printed in London, that it be printed in pink.. The colour of the new 4d. (Lake Taupo) to be brown and blue. I shall be glad if you will have these instructions carried out, and the necessary alterations and corrections with the 1d. and 4d. stamps pushed forward, in order that the cost of printing the 1d. may be reduced to a minimum as early as possible. You will, no doubt, bring prominently under the notice of Messrs. Waterlow the trouble which has arisen, and take any other action which you may deem necessary to render the firm alive to a sense of its responsibilities in the matter.

J. SEDDON."

The following is Messrs. Waterlow's reply to the representations of the Agent-General:-

"8th July, 1898

"Messrs. Waterlow to Agent-General:-

"In reply to your letter 20th ult., containing particulars of alteration, I beg to report as follows:-

"Clauses 1 and 2. We can transpose the design of the 1d. and 4d. stamps as indicated, and make them the same size as the old issue, viz. 24mm. high by 20mm. wide between the perforations; we can make the 1d. 240 on a plate, size of sheet not to exceed $21\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{7}{8}$ in., but the 4d. stamp can have only about eighty stamps on to give the required accuracy of registering the two colours in which the design is to be printed. These alterations will necessitate:-

"Engraving an original steel die of the new 1d.

"Making printing plate for the same 240.

"Engraving original steel dies, i.e. one die for each colour of the new 4d.

"Making two printing plates for the colour dies

"Clause 3. We can make a new printing plate of the $\frac{1}{2}$. with 240.

"The 2d. is at present too large for getting 240 within the size named, $21\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{7}{8}$ in., and a new die complete will be required.

"Clauses 5 and 6. As regards the proposal to use watermarked [paper] for future issues, we beg to say that we do not recommend such paper, as the watermark will be almost entirely obliterated by the steel plate printing process, the colour used being so dense that the paper loses all transparency. In order to illustrate this, we enclose some of the Chinese stamps which are printed on specially watermarked paper, but it is impossible to trace the watermark. Besides the expense of the dandy roller, which would be required for each size of stamp, the steel plate requires the paper to be damp, and during the different processes, such as printing, gumming, and drying, the paper unavoidably stretches and contracts, in consequence of which the watermarks fall unevenly and are often cut by the perforation."

On the 9th July, 1898, the Audit Department objected to the creation of the issue in London, referring to the Order in Council and Regulation respecting the creation and issue of stamps, 25th June, 1895, and pointed out that these regulations were overridden by the printing of the stamps in England and the sale of them there.

In reply, the following explanation was made:-

"When it was decided in May, 1896, to have a new stamp engraved in London, there was *no intention whatever of having any of the stamps printed or sold there*. The engravers of the stamps were much delayed, owing to experts having urged that the stamps should be produced by the copper-plate process, which was eventually adopted. The Agent-General was instructed to have the work pushed on, so that the stamps might be saleable in the Colony by the 1st January last. But the adoption of the process involved the importing of entirely new machinery, which, it was found, could not reach the Colony in time, and on the engraving being completed in October last, the Agent-General cabled suggesting that a six months' supply should be printed in London, which was agreed to. Up to this time, there was no intention of selling in London; but in consequence of the non-arrival of the machinery, and of urgent representation by the Agent-General, the Premier, after consulting the Stamp Department, agreed to sales being made in London, but not until stamps were in circulation in the Colony. The London sales would no doubt cease when the six months' supply had been printed and forwarded to the Colony. The sales in the Colony and in London commenced on the 5th April last."

Sales in London were discontinued in November, 1898. When the new plates arrived in the Colony, attention was drawn to the fact that some of the details of the designs in some of the values were quite different from the designs of the original dies of the first London printing. Explanations were again asked for, and the Agent-General wrote to the Premier:-

"1st May, 1900.

"Postage Stamps.

"Sir, - Referring to your letter, A.G. 00/- 22/-, P.G. 00695, of the 7th March last, I beg to transmit copy of letter from Messrs. Waterlow, in which the reasons are given for the cutting of new dies in the cases of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d. stamps.

"You will observe that with the exception of the above-mentioned stamps, and of the 1d. and 4d. (of the reasons for altering which you already aware), no alterations have been made in the original dies.....

"Copy of enclosed letter:-

"24th April, 1900

25, 26, 27, Great Winchester Street.

"To the Agent-General for New Zealand.

"Postage Stamps

"We are in receipt of your favour dated 23rd instant, requesting an explanation for the reason which led to the cutting of new dies for some of the stamp printing plates supplied by us to your order of September 23rd, 1898, invoiced March 8th, 1899, and April 11th, 1899, retrospectively. In reply, we beg to refer you to our letter of July 8th, 1898, in which we stated that we could transpose the designs of the 1d. and 4d. stamps and make them the same size as the old Colonial issue, viz. 24mm. high by 20mm. wide between the perforations, in compliance with your letter of June 20th, 1898. In order to fit the two designs into the stipulated dimensions, we were compelled to slightly contract them when engraving the new dies ordered by yours of September 23rd, 1898. In the new 4d. stamp the border only was contracted, whereas in the new 1d. stamp the contraction was both in the border and in the centre portion of the old 4d. stamp. As regards the ½d. stamp plate, we beg to refer you to our letter of January 31st, 1899, in which we said that the existing die of this denomination is a shade too large and must be contracted to a slight extent at the borders, the central vignette remaining untouched, to fit the special watermarked paper, as explained in our letter of January 23rd, 1899.

"In yours of January 3rd, 1899, you gave us authority for making the proposed alterations in the ½d. value die. In reference to the 2d. denomination, we stated in ours of July 8th, 1899, that the original design was too large for getting 240 stamps within size mentioned in yours of June 20th, 1898, viz. 21½ by 11⅞ inches, and a new die had to be engraved rather smaller than the first. In this new die the contraction was principally in the border, but also slightly in the centre portion. As regards all the other values of the Stamp Issue prepared by us, we beg to say no alterations were made, and the plates sent out to the Company are the same from which we printed the copies supplied by us.

"Yours faithfully,

"WATERLOW AND SONS, Limited.

"John Bass, *Managing Director.*"

The machinery for the printing of the stamps in the colony was ordered, and as soon as the plates came to hand, supplies of some of the values were printed.

The first thing to be done was to alter the 1d. from an expensive bicoloured stamp to one of a single colour, and as it was decided to adopt the postal union colour, early in February, 1900, postmasters were asked to recall the White Terrace 4d., as the penny of the same design was nearly ready.

In reply to a memo. from the Secretary of the Post Office, the Chief Clerk writes-

"Beyond the decision to change the colours of the ½d., 1d. and 2½d. stamps, to meet the requirements of the postal Union, there is little or nothing on the file about other proposed changes, except that instructions were given to the Agent-General in May, 1898, to print future supplies of the 9d. in pink.

"Mr. Bock, I believe, raised an informal objection about the colour adopted for the 3d. stamp being different to his design, the contention being that the *blue* colour in the design was intended to give full value to the colour of the huia. It was also thought that with the changes in the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. stamps it might be necessary to alter the colour of the present 6d....

D. ROBERTSON"

To carry the proposed change into effect, the Secretary wrote to the Postmaster-General under date March 3rd, 1900:-

"As the Postmaster-General is aware, the Postal union required that the ½d., 1d., and 2d. stamps shall be printed in *green*, *red*, and *dark blue* respectively. The present 2½d. stamp it is not thought will require any change. Proofs are submitted on the attached papers of the proposed new colours for the ½d. and the 1d.; at the same time it is suggested that the 2d. stamp should be changed from its present colour to *violet*, and that the 6d. from *green* to *pink*, to avoid clashing with the new ½d. There is no absolute necessity for the change of colour of the 2d., except that the present colour, which was selected in England, is very dingy, and does not give such full value to the design as that now proposed. The new 1d. and 4d., as already arranged, are to be a transposition of the previous designs, necessitated by the fact of its being too costly to continue a stamp so widely used as the 1d. in two colours."

This was approved March 7th, 1900.

On the issue of the bicoloured, locally printed 4d., August 29th, 1899, it was found that great trouble was likely to occur from the similarity to the old 1d., and on September 6th instructions were issued to withdraw from circulation those that had been issued, but they were reissued on the 6th March, 1900.

In October, 1899, most of the English printed stamps had been sold, and it was found that the stocks of the various values were as follows:-

½d . . 50 sheets	3d. . . 50 sheets	1s. . . . 17.
1d . . 50 sheets	4d. . . 50.	2s. . . . 35.
2d . . 50 sheets	5d. . . None	5s. . . . 10.
2½d..None (except	6d. . . 1.	
those inscribed	8d. . . 6.	
"Wakatipu").	9d. . . 50.	

Instructions were accordingly given to reserve one hundred sheets of the 1d., and fifty of all other values. To do this, sheets were called in from various Post Offices to make up the deficiencies.

For the Colonial printing of the issue the Government printer informed the Post Office Department on the 1st October, 1900 :-

"In reply to your memo. of 26th, *re ink* for postage stamps, I may say that there is now in Auckland a shipment containing 500 lbs. of penny, *red*, and 500 lbs. of *green*, in one shipment, and thereafter 100 lbs. monthly of each. I have further arranged to have these made in Melbourne, should there be a prospect at any time of our stock becoming exhausted again. "However, it did not supply the demand, as we find on 9th March, 1900: "2d. stamps are now being printed, and a supply will be sent in some time tomorrow; ½d. *are now waiting for ink*, which is quarantined in Auckland. I have arranged to print some ½d. from the old plates, and these will also be ready tomorrow.. J. MACKAY"

The cost of the initial production of the new issue of N. Z. Postage stamps was:-

	£	s.	d.
Preliminary costs, designs etc.	281	0	0
Advertising	27	7	0
Plates and dies	1,942	0	0
Alteration to 2½d. die	61	15	0
Press (Waterlow)	94	10	0
Press (Parsons)	749	10	0
Machinist (passage and salary)	87	11	10
Printing of stamps	3,454	19	3
Commission on sales in London	30	0	0
Insurance	6	14	7
	6,763	4	8*

* There is an error in the addition here, or else some of the figures were copied incorrectly - Ed. M.J.

REGISTERED POST INTERNATIONAL

P.F.NORTH

I was interested to receive some covers purchased at auction in New Zealand recently in a Registered envelope. On the reverse is a list of exclusions (Figure 1). I found the list to be exhaustive and amusing and wondered whether there is any point in registering philatelic material as the stamps on the covers were valuable, over \$250, and were susceptible to theft. It appears, therefore, inevitable that any claim would be resisted automatically!

POINTS TO REMEMBER:

- * MAXIMUM WEIGHT: 200 grams
- * DO NOT POST THIS ENVELOPE IN A STREET MAILBOX
- * KEEP CUSTOMER COPY OF THE TRACKING TICKET FOR YOUR RECORDS
- * MAXIMUM COMPENSATION \$NZ250
- * ITEMS NOT COVERED BY COMPENSATION:
 - CASH, BANK NOTES, COINS, CURRENCY
NOTES, DEEDS AND TRAVELLERS
CHEQUES;
 - NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS AND SECURITIES
OR BEARER SECURITIES (INCLUDING CREDIT CARDS);
 - BULLION;
 - PRECIOUS METALS, STONES OR GEMS;
 - JEWELLERY, WATCHES OR TRINKETS;
 - ANTIQUES;
 - PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, SCULPTURES;
 - OTHER VALUABLES SUSCEPTIBLE TO
DAMAGE OR THEFT;
 - CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS

ADVERTISEMENTS ON BOOKLET PANES

ANDREW DOVE



Many readers will be aware of the booklet that was placed on sale in Dunedin in 1925. This issue was unique amongst King George Vth booklets because it contained different advertisements

in the same booklet. It contained three panes of 1d Dominion (Cowan paper, Perforated 14 x 15): one bore an advertisement "Stick to Big Tree"; and two bore an advertisement for "Kaitangata Coal". It also contained two panes of ½d stamps (Cowan paper, Perforated 14 x 15) which bore different advertisements for "Cameron Bros., Chemists". The advertisements were for two branches: 3, Stafford Street and 533, Cargill Road:

Examples of panes from this booklet are rare and, although the complete booklet is listed in Campbell Patersons Catalogue, I am not sure that any still exist.

Some years ago, I was in New Zealand and had the opportunity to talk to Margaret Cameron, the widow of Ewan Cameron. Mrs. Cameron undertook a course to become a pharmacist some years after she married and qualified in 1946. Unfortunately, she died in June, 1989. The information reported here comes from that conversation and further information provided by Graham Tait who works at the present Cameron Brothers Pharmacy.

The company came into being after the First World War in 1919. It was started by the elder brother, Ewan Cameron.. His younger brother, David, soon joined him as an apprentice. Their first shop was opened at 3, Stafford Street in the middle of the city: this shop remained open until 1972. The first branch was opened close by in Broadway but closed after a year or two for financial reasons. The next branch was opened by David Cameron in South Dunedin at 533, Cargill Street. Unfortunately, it opened in 1926 at the height of the Depression and, apparently, David had a soft heart. The branch closed for financial reasons in 1931. Cargill Street no longer features on the map of Dunedin because it was re-named Hillside Road in 1953, it was not, however, re-numbered. The last branch was opened in 1933 at 119, Princes Street, the main street running through the middle of Dunedin. It still trades under the name of Cameron's Central Pharmacy Ltd. and ensures that the name of the Cameron Brothers is kept alive.

Ewan Cameron died in 1956 and his brother, David, died about a year later.

Illustrated below are some of the original labels used by the Pharmacy on bottles of Castor Oil and Theatrical Stage makeup.

