



THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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WHOLE NUMBER 285

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE UNION JACK CLUB, SANDELL STREET,
LONDON SE1 ON MARCH 31ST 2001

THIS IS THE ANNUAL COMPETITION

THE COMPETITION RULES WERE PUBLISHED IN THE JANUARY ISSUE OF *THE KIWI*

THE MEETING WILL START AT 2.00 P.M.

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The Society is affiliated to: The Association of British Philatelic Societies, The New Zealand Philatelic Federation and the Midland Federation

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SOCIETY NEWS:

NEW MEMBERS:

We welcome:

J. Brown, Scotland
M. Harris, Reading
M. Pearce
J. Skilling, New Zealand
M.W. Thomas, London
D.J. Whale, Wiltshire

RESIGNATIONS:

R.A. Backholler, R.A.M. Barten, J.B. Bryant, J. Hook

NEXT MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH GROUP

The next meeting of the Scottish group will be at the Falkirk Congress on **Saturday, 24th March, 2001** meeting in the bar at 12.00 **NOT** as stated in the last issue of *The Kiwi*. The June meeting will be held on June 30th, 2001 at Longniddry.

For further information contact Ken Andison ☎ 0141 638 5766.

NEXT MEETING OF THE MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Midland Regional group will be held at the Carr's Lane Meeting Centre, Birmingham, on April 7th, 2001. Keith Collins will show the Second Pictorials.

For further information, contact Bernard Symonds, ☎ 01926 813985.

ERRATUM

The autumn meeting of the **MIDLAND GROUP** will be held on September 8th 2001 not October 8th as stated on the membership card.

COMMITTEE MEETING

Can the Officers of the Society and Members of the Committee please note that there will be a meeting of the Committee before the next General Meeting to be held on Saturday, March 31st, 2001. The meeting will commence at 11.00. An agenda will be circulated before the meeting.

LEWIS GILES

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN LONDON JANUARY 27TH 2001

In the absence of Lewis Giles, Derek Diamond opened the meeting with 23 members present. He welcomed Michael Thomas to his first meeting. He then gave the meeting over to Ernie Leppard who gave a display entitled "**The Penny Universal Centenary**".

Ernie explained that between the issue of the Penny Universal in January 1901 and its being superseded by the 1d Dominion in November 1909, a total of 16 plates were used to print the stamps on 4 different papers with a large number of different perforators. This range gives some idea of the complexity of the subject.

Ernie explained that the display to be given today built on the research of many eminent philatelists and contained items from the collections of (*inter alia*) Michael Burberry, Stanley Cross-Rudkin, Frank Scrivener, Bill Wiggins, Martin Tombleson and Marcel Stanley. The elucidation of many of the intricacies of the issue is thanks to these pioneers.

New Zealand joined the Universal Postal Union in 1891. Ten years later, the decision was made to introduce a Universal rather than Empire Penny Postage rate.

A new design was needed for a stamp and one of the unsuccessful entries in the competition to design the First Pictorials was sent to London to be adapted. Initially, the President of the Royal Academy, Sir Edward Poynter, was commissioned to produce the new design but, in the event, he fell ill and the plate was produced by Waterlows. This plate is known as the London plate and was never used in New Zealand.

The initial printing was of 2m stamps and they were issued on January 1 1901. Such was the demand for the new issue that 10,000 copies were sold in Wellington in the first half hour of issue. The display contained a full coverage of this issue although the point was made that proof material is extremely difficult to find. A range of commemorative covers including a unique commemorative cover produced by the N.Z. Express Co. Ltd.

Waterlow & Sons produced three further plates and shipped them to New Zealand for local production to start. The original London plate was sent but had been damaged and was unusable. A further plate, known as the Reserve plate, was made. Difficulty was experienced in finding paper of the correct quality. The first printing was on Pirie paper but this proved to be too thick. The vast majority of the Pirie printing was perforated 11 as the perforator gauging 14 was not introduced until November 1901. The next paper tried was Basted Mills but this proved too thin and hard and the prints lacked clear definition. Next, unwatermarked Cowan horizontal mesh paper was used. By this time, the plates were worn and the stamp appeared faded. The last paper used was watermarked Cowan and it continued to be used for all the remaining plates. At least three Dandy rollers were used to insert the watermark and examples of the numbers in the bottom right margin of the sheet were shown.

Each of these plates and printings were fully illustrated and the plate markings explained. The plates had fixing screw marks in the margin which differed for each allowing identification if the piece included the correct part of the sheet. The different perforation combinations and their aetiology were explained. A number of sheets needed re-perforating as they were perforated in batches and the bottom of the batch tended to move.

In August, 1902, Royle produced a new plate to print stamps to be sold in booklets. The first experimental booklets had contained sheets printed from the Local plates on Pirie paper and were issued in 1901. The first printed from the new plates were issued on August 21 1902. In all three values of booklet were issued: 1/0½d, 2/0½d and 2/6½d. The price included a charge of ½d to pay for the cost of making the booklet up. It was on this plate that the "four o'clock" flaw first appeared. Examples of the complete booklets and many complete panes were shown. Included was a complete pane in the rare carmine-lake shade illustrating the deep and rich nature of the colour.

In 1904, the "Dot" plates were put into use. Three plates were produced and about 475m sheets were printed and, not surprisingly, the plates became extremely worn and examples from late printings show poor definition. The plates may be distinguished by nicks on the lower margin but plating is difficult because complete sheets do not exist. The display was comprehensive and included large blocks showing faint scratches across the surface: these are different for each plate and probably arise from damage suffered during transport.

As well as the innovation of booklets, the first experiments of coil dispensing machines occurred using the Penny Universal. Stamps from both the Dot and Reserve plates were used and examples were shown from each of the four experiments in 1905 and 1906.

There followed an episode in which Royle and Waterlow Bros. & Layton each produced two plates to assess the durability of each. All were put into use.

Royle & Sons numbered their two plates R1 and R2 and these numbers were incised in the middle of the lower margin. Proof material is scarce. Many of the stamps from this printing show a double impression but this is because the paper moved during printing rather than being re-entries. Subsequently, two more plates were made, numbered 3 & 4 and identified by 3 and 4 dots in the margin. Identified examples of all the plates were shown as was an example perforated 14x11 submitted to the RPSL expertisation committee by Frank Scrivener: the committee labelled it a forgery and the certificate carries the signature of the whole committee.

The other two plates were made by Waterlow Bros. & Layton, a company set up by a nephew of the Waterlow who had been involved in the production of the London plate. The exact method by which these plates were laid down is obscure. Unusually, a roller was made with 5 dies: this meant that 5 impressions could be rolled into the plate in one operation. The roller then had to be returned and this led to each impression being slightly different. Proofs were also taken from a plate with 5x5 impressions with the central vertical strip inverted: the reason for this is unclear. The "4 o'clock" flaw was at its most prominent in this plate although when subsidiary dies, 2,3 and 4, were made, the flaw was removed from 4. The plates were numbered W1 and W2 and the numbers positioned on the bottom margin. A third plate, 3, was laid down but abandoned, plate proofs and trade samples exist from this plate.

Examples from these plates imperforate vertically and horizontally were shown: it appears that these were produced to allow patching of damaged sheets. All examples imperforate horizontally are from plate 1, and those imperforate vertically, from plate 2.

The last plate was used for surface printing by Perkins Bacon: this is not a common stamp.

Alan Baker showed examples of the coil stamps and pictures of the coil dispenser with the designers, Dickie and Brown. He also showed a key to identify Penny Universals different from that of Campbell Paterson.

Philip Hoare said that he was showing the only Penny Universal in his collection: used on a mutton bird tree leaf!

Derek Diamond gave a vote of thanks and said that it was a privilege to have viewed this collection which is certainly the most comprehensive in this country and, possibly, the world.

The meeting closed at 1600.

----- **AWARDS TO MEMBERS**

Congratulations to the following members of the Society who won awards at Indepex Asiana - 2000, held in Calcutta:

Robin Gwynn: Gold medal for his display of the Queen Victoria First Sidefaces Definitives.

Allan Berry: Vermeil for his display of New Zealand Government Department Franks.

HONOUR FOR A MEMBER

Many congratulations to our President, Ernie Leppard, who has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London.

FROM THE COMMITTEE

At a Committee Meeting held on January 27th, 2001, the following matters were discussed:

- A Philatelic Residential Weekend will be held between November 22nd and 24th, 2002. The venue will be the Union Jack Club in London. The programme is under consideration at present but the Committee very much hope to host displays from overseas. If any overseas members think that they will be able to attend and would be willing to show, can they let Keith Collins know. The meeting will celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain and will be a very special occasion.
- The Society has applied to display to the Royal Philatelic Society of London in 2002, our fiftieth anniversary year: no date has yet been offered but a preliminary list of members willing to contribute is being compiled: if you are interested, please let Ernie Leppard know.
- Changes to the Competition: there will be a different format in alternate years. One year will be like this year: a twelve page entry under club rules to be judged by those members present. The next year will be a sixteen page entry judged under National Competition rules and with an external judge.
- The Autumn Meeting this year, 2001, will be held in Carlisle on either the penultimate or last Saturday in October. A definite date will be published in the next *Kiwi*. It will be a whole day meeting.
- The Annual Auction will, if possible, be held on Kiwi Day in conjunction with the Annual General Meeting. It was also agreed that, if requested, the Society would be willing to hold a Postal Auction as a service to members whose interests have changed or to the family of members who wish to dispose of New Zealand material.
- The Committee have suggested that the Autumn meeting of the Society should be held in one of the Regions: if any member would be interested in helping to organise such a meeting, can they let Keith Collins know.

RECENT LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

JOHN WOOLFE

Ken Lynch of Auckland has kindly provided a copy of his "Notes on the Early Cancellations of New Zealand" by Dr. K.J.L. Scott reprint. This is a nicely presented copy of Dr. Scott's article and replaces the current Library tatty photocopy.

Andrew Dove has presented copies of "Wairarapa Postal Services" by Startup and "New Zealand Parcel Roller Cancellations" by Robertson.

I would also like to draw members attention to a recent article provided to members of the Royal Philatelic Society of London entitled "The Design and Engraving of Perkins Bacon Stamps based on the Chalon Portrait" by John Dickson. This gives current opinion on the Chalon Portrait and its use for Canada, NZ, Nova Scotia, Tasmania, Bahamas etc. The bound booklet is available direct from the RPS at £2.50 + postage.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will members note that under our new Subscription rates, a higher subscription becomes payable for those members who renew after March 1st. 2001. There is not much time left.

DISPLAY BY A MEMBER

Lewis Giles will be giving a display of New Zealand Philately to the Swale Philatelic Society and Postcard Group on April 19th, 2001 at 19.30. The display will cover most aspects of New Zealand Philately.

The venue is: The Phoenix Hall, Central Avenue, Sittingbourne. There is plenty of parking nearby.

For further information, contact: Bob Browne, Hon. Secretary: ☎ 01795 425820

PHILATELIC ITEMS WANTED

David Ramsay, of 48, Lodgehill Park, NAIRN, IV12 4SB, Scotland, wishes to fill gaps in his collection. The stamps he needs are Mint and Used issued between 1995 and 1999. He would be willing to pay a reasonable price or swap. If anyone can help, can they write to him for a list.

A NOTE FROM THE PACKET SECRETARY

Members will have noted the success of the Packet from last year's accounts. However, Bernard Atkinson, Hon. Packet secretary, is concerned that he is not receiving enough new material to put into the circuits.

If any members have surplus material to dispose of, please contact Bernard at the address shown on the inside of the front cover of this issue.



Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Specialist Department **Fine Items From New Zealand**

New Zealand has long been one of our favourite countries and we currently hold an attractive and wide-ranging selection of stamps, errors, proofs and postal history for direct sale. In addition, we have recently bought the well-known EHW & Co Commonwealth stock which is currently being prepared for sale, so don't miss a superb opportunity to obtain some of those annoying missing 'links'. If you have a wants lists, why not send us a copy and see what we can do for you?

We publish regular, illustrated lists which are available free of charge upon request or why not visit our website: www.stanleygibbons.com

For further information, please contact Pauline MacBroom or Amina Anam at the address below.

All World Stamps, the latest online stamp catalogue from Stanley Gibbons, now features all the issues of New Zealand and is available to view free of charge. To find out more, log on to: www.allworldstamps.com



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INFORMATION RECEIVED:

NEWS RELEASE

THE YEAR OF THE SNAKE CELEBRATED IN STAMP ISSUE

1 February 2001

New Zealand Post's latest stamp issue depicts some unusual visitors to New Zealand waters, including rare snakes and turtles. Produced to mark the Year of the Snake, the marine reptile issue is the fifth in New Zealand Post's Lunar stamp series and will be released on 1 February 2001.

The complete reptile stamp issue features the Yellow Bellied Sea-snake (\$2.00) and the Banded Sea-snake (\$1.50), as well as four turtles, the Hawksbill (\$1.30), Loggerhead (90c), Leathery (80c), and Green (40c).

Yellow-Bellied and Banded Sea-snakes have been visiting New Zealand for more than one hundred years," said Brian Gill, Curator of Land Vertebrates at Auckland museum and advisor on the marine reptile stamp issue.

"There are fewer than ten recorded sightings of the Banded Sea snake in New Zealand but there are 35 recorded sightings of the Yellow-Bellied sea snakes, the latest in 1991 at Ninety Mile Beach. Both snakes are poisonous.

The turtles depicted on the stamps are all found throughout the tropics and the Leathery Turtle, which commonly visits New Zealand, is the largest of all living turtles and can weigh up to 700kg and reach 2.8m in length."

New Zealand Post has previously marked Lunar years with the Spirits and Guardians stamp issue for the Year of the Dragon, popular pets for the Year of the Rabbit, cats for the Year of the Tiger and cattle for the Year of the Ox.

Postal administrations throughout the world will celebrate the Year of the Snake by issuing stamps depicting snakes unique to their regions.

The stamps and first day covers were designed by Veda Austin of Christchurch and printed by Southern Colour Print in Dunedin.

SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

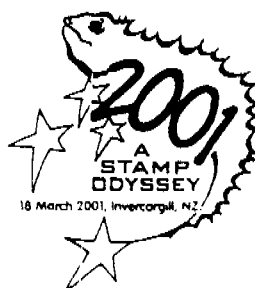
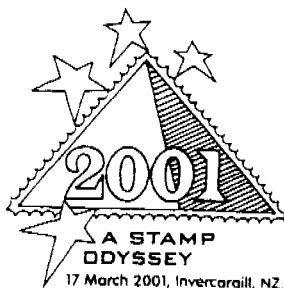
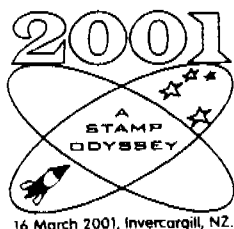
FIRST CITY TO SEE THE SUN



A special pictorial datestamp will be issued on Monday 1 January 2001 in Gisborne

A STAMP ODYSSEY 2001

Three special pictorial datestamps will be issued to commemorate A Stamp Odyssey 2001 National Stamp Exhibition being held in Invercargill on 16-18 March 2001



REVIEW OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS

"NEW ZEALAND POSTAL STATIONERY CATALOGUE. PART 2: LETTERCARDS 2001"

Author: Robert D. Samuel. Published by the Author at P.O.Box 394, Christchurch, New Zealand. NZ\$20 + P.& P. (Nil in NZ, Overseas NZ\$10) (Quantity discount of NZ\$6 per copy if five or more copies purchased.). Pp. 62.

Those interested in New Zealand Postal Stationery will be familiar with Robert Samuel's series of Handbooks which were originally published as a loose leaf catalogue and, latterly as separate volumes. That covering Lettercards was last published in 1989 and is due a revision and update: now it has arrived.

The listings have been updated in the light of much new information and, as previously, the explanation and illustrations are a model of lucidity.

The valuations have been updated to take account of further information about scarcity as well as inflation and collectibility. This has resulted in significant increase in value, for example BC 6a, the 1920 lettercard with KGV and KEVII imprint has increased in value from NZ\$60 to NZ\$150 and BC 7a, lettercard with 2d Yellow imprint from NZ\$15 to NZ\$25.

Of particular interest is a new section, BZ, which covers the 1932 Provisionals with description and values. To the knowledge of this reviewer, this topic is not covered in this way elsewhere.

The illustrations are clear and the setout satisfactory.

An essential addition to the library of all New Zealand collectors.

"COMPLETE LIST OF SAILINGS OF TRANS-PACIFIC CONTRACT MAIL STEAMERS, CARRYING NEW ZEALAND MARINE POST OFFICES BETWEEN 1923 AND 1938"

Compiled by K.J.McNaught. Published by The Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc. August 2000. Handbook No. 46. Available from David Holmes, Philatelist, P.O.Box 27-646, Mt. Roskill, Auckland, New Zealand. Price \$15 (post paid).

This volume has been compiled by Keith Griffiths, Publications Manager for the PHSNZ from handwritten notes given to the Society by Ken McNaught. The aim is to provide details about the movements of the ships providing the service after its resumption in 1923. The information was extracted from the Registers of ships movements held by the union Steam Ship Company as well as information provided by the company.

The study opens with reproductions of pictures of the steamers and then lists, in tabular form, each journey made during the period. For each, departure dates and arrival dates at ports en route are listed. Additionally, events occurring to the vessels are recorded, for example, S.S.Aorangi broke the crankshaft of No. 1 engine on 23rd, January, 1933.

This is an authoritative publication and essential for all those interested in this romantic period of mail transport.

It seems appropriate that an author as prolific as Dr. McNaught should still be publishing posthumously. Thanks are due to David Holmes who sponsored the publication and ensured its publication.

"LEN JURY CATALOGUE OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS. YEAR 2001 EDITION."

Published by Len Jury Ltd., P.O.Box 4400, Auckland, New Zealand. Price £5.00 (Postage Paid).

The latest edition of this well respected catalogue of New Zealand stamps is now available, this year with an eye-catching red cover. As always, the colour illustrations are clear and well reproduced and cover issues from 1855 to 200 including Health, Christmas and stamps from the Ross Dependency. This is the 31st year of publication. For the past 6 years, the publishers have

been able to maintain the same price for this 64 page publication of which 59 pages are utilised solely by the catalogue.

In the last year, the value of the New Zealand dollar has fallen making it cheaper for overseas collectors to buy in New Zealand. The value of high quality earlier issues has increased as they have become increasingly difficult to obtain. A quick review of the prices show many rises between 1855 and 1960 where a number of stamps have increased by 25-30%. Some, for example, the 1862 1/- Green perforated FFQ) have increased by 70% over last years value.

A good value for money addition to the bookshelf.

"THE "CHALON" ISSUES OF NEW ZEALAND, 1855-1873"

Published as a second Private Edition, 1999, by KWJL Publications, PO Box 274, Auckland 1, New Zealand. 38 copies printed, 106 pages loose leaf format. Mostly sent to libraries. ISBN 0-473-96070-1.

This is the second edition of a private publication by Ken Lynch of Auckland, New Zealand and is a valuable addition to the library of a "Chalon" collector. His intention is to update the loose leaf format periodically. 50 pages are devoted to a catalogue of the "Chalon" issues, which expands to include peripherals such as Die and Plate Proofs, Official Reprints and reproductions, forgeries and facsimiles. These are all priced in NZ dollars. One would, perhaps, wish that permission had been obtained to use and complement the listing with SG and CP numbers as Stanley Gibbons and Campbell Paterson are the two main cataloguers of this issue. The author discusses various research aspects of the issue, much of the work having been done in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Where the book is invaluable is in the attempted bibliography of all previous research including named auction catalogues and magazine articles contained in journals such as Campbell Paterson Newsletter, New Zealand Stamp Collector, Pacific Stamp Journal, The Kiwi and the London Philatelist. It is perhaps a shame that the recent Supplement to The London Philatelist (1) featuring Perkins Bacon Stamps based on the Chalon Portrait did not reference this publication as there is a paucity of New Zealand sources. It could, for example, have been able to include the Perkins Bacon pulls of the Humphreys engraving converting the circular "Chalon" to an oval of which several copies in different colours are extant.

With its limited edition, it is perhaps lacking in quality reproductions. One could wish that the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand would take up the challenge and reproduce a quality handbook on the issues with the essential colour prints for the student to examine these great classics of the philatelic world.

A WELCOME RETURN

The last issue of *Robert Samuel's Postal Stationery Newsletter* appeared almost five years ago. We were delighted to be informed that it to be resurrected. Issues will be produced as and when sufficient material becomes available although with a five year backlog, material should not be a problem for the time being.

This will become a forum for updating information on Postal Stationery and Robert would be delighted to hear from collectors who have new information to share.

The subscription for twelve issues is NZ\$15 (New Zealand), NZ\$27.50 (Australia) and NZ\$34 (U.K.). Mastercard or Visa accepted.

Further information from R.D.Samuel, P.O.Box 394, Christchurch, New Zealand.

RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

JOHN WOOLFE

There has been some time since the last Report, the main interest in the first part of 2000 was the Dumas Sale which was widely reported elsewhere.

Western Auctions (14/10/2000):

| | |
|---|------|
| First Sideface P.12 x nearly 12, 1d. lilac (SG164c) couple of short perfs | £86 |
| 1931 Smiling Boys Fine o.g. very fresh (SG546-7) | £69 |
| 1960 Pictorial 4d chalky paper u.m. (SG768d) | £253 |
| 1973 No wmk. 2c with black omitted (CP P3b[X]) | £104 |
| 1996 Health Teddy Bear (CP T68a) | £356 |

Phillips (21/9/2000):

| | |
|--|------|
| 1910-16 KEVII Official 3d Chestnut 2 perf. vertical pair (CP HO3e) | £82 |
| 1990 Heritage 40c violet blue omitted u.m. (CP SH31a [Z]) | £115 |
| 1985 25c Royal Portrait, 2 blocks 4 with and without sash | £115 |

Cavendish:

Two recent Auctions contained items ex Methodist Church Archives. New Zealand Ship Letter and Paid at Auckland made £1400 and £820 depending on condition in the September Auction but similar lots failed to sell at the estimate of £500 in the December Auction. Similarly, Paid at Kororarika made £1630, £1100 and £920 in the September Auction but only £650 and two were unsold at estimate £500 in December.

It looks as if the market for these is currently saturated.

Classic/Holmes Airmail Auction (16/11/2200):

Paul Wales has kindly supplied me with a list of realisations. The results seem patchy. Overseas sold well as did NZ to abroad, miscellaneous and Antarctica. NZ Internal, NZ stamps and US Crash sold poorly.

| | |
|---|---------|
| 1928 (10 Sep) 1st Trans-Tasman flight, slightly tatty, signed Ulm and K-S | \$3,700 |
| 1929 Karama Earthquake Emergency Flight 29 June signed Burrell | \$2,550 |
| 1977 Erebus Air Crash cover | \$8,000 |

CURRENT EVENTS:

NEW ZEALAND POST (BAD) NEWS - INCREASE IN POSTAGE RATES

ALAN TUNNICLIFFE

(This note is reproduced with kind permission from New Zealand Airmail News)

To start off the Christmas month of December, NZ Post Ltd. announced a major restructuring to services and an astonishing rise in overseas postage rates to take effect from January 1st, 2001.

International Air letters will only be rated in two zones: Australia & South Pacific and the Rest of the World (i.e. Zones A & B are combined as are Zones C, D & E). The new rates for medium size letters are \$1.50 and \$2.00 (previously \$1.10 and \$1.50/\$1.80).

International Economy is no longer available for Australia and the South Pacific but remains for the Rest of the World. The postage rate for medium size letters up to 200g (such as the New Zealand Airmail News) has been increased from 80c to \$1.50: **an increase of 87.5%.**

The rate for postcards and aerogrammes (carried by Int. Air) has risen from \$1.10 to \$1.40: **an increase of 27%.**

International Parcel rates in many cases rise by more than 30%. Parcels are becoming expensive with this rise following on from last years rise in overseas parcel costs. From 1 January 2001, economy rates for parcels will be 15% less than Air rates (formerly, there was a 20% discount).

Internally, the postage rate for an A4 size envelope went up from 80c to 90c (from \$1.20 to \$1.30 for Fastpost) in October. The 80c prepaid Kowhai A4 envelope will be replaced by a 90c pre-paid envelope by the end of the second millennium (i.e. before 31 December 2000).

Other rates have changed: Parcel International Air rate rises vary greatly.

I am pleased to report, however, that Express rates have not yet changed.

Further information will be published as it becomes available.

A CONSEQUENCE OF THE INCREASE IN POSTAGE RATES

A NEW ZEALAND CORRESPONDENT

At the beginning of November, I received notification that a Collector's Special Date Stamp would be used at Gisborne on Monday, 1 January, 2001 to commemorate the fact that it would again be the first city to see the sun in 2001. As instructed, I prepared some envelopes and posted them under separate cover to Gisborne Books & More. Amongst the covers were some prepared to be sent to friends in England. To these, I attached \$1.80 stamps, the rate for England at the time. Unfortunately, at the end of November, I received notification that the rate was to increase to \$2.00 on 1 January 2001.

You will understand my concern about the way that the covers, with a 20c deficiency, would be treated. This worry was compounded as there is no longer any alternative way to send them as surface mail and the old surface-air-lifted routes no longer exist. The consequence could be that the recipients were charged postage due.

Following correspondence with New Zealand Post, I was reassured that arrangements had been put in place to cancel all \$1.80 envelopes with the special datestamp and forward them by airmail in the normal manner.

What this means, I think, is that a cover properly cancelled with \$2.00 will be scarcer than those franked with \$1.80 we shall see.

RECENT CHANGES TO THE NEW ZEALAND POSTAL SERVICE

11 JANUARY 2001

ROBIN M. STARTUP

1. "Seasons Greetings" aerogramme:

This item of postal stationery, priced at \$1.80, with a summer beach scene was available from early December. It is to be sold in packs of 10 for \$17.50.

Four new Aerogramme designs - Rotorua, Nelson Lakes National Park, Fiordland National Park and Ninety Mile Beach - will be on sale after new rates of \$1.50 become effective on January 1st. I have not yet sighted these aerogrammes in Masterton.

2. Domestic Postage Rates:

These have increased for large flat envelopes from 80c to 90c and large flats fastpost \$1.20 to \$1.30. The only public notification was in newspaper reports of October, based on a New Zealand Post media release. Brochures on domestic letters have still not been replaced in Postshops although most (not all) withdrew those showing the old rates at the time. I have received large flat mail this week at old rates which have not been charged deficiency postage according to the new rates.

The change has an impact on alternative mail operators such as Kiwimail. Two of their undenominated labels paid for a large flat handled through the NZ Post system and three labels for large flat fastpost. If labels were bought at a promotional discount, a large flat fastpost could be sent for \$1.14. KiwiMail booklets, labels undenominated, but sold at 40c each, still say "two stamps for large letters".

To overcome this, it appears that NZ Post now requires the alternatives to show the value on their stamps. Ron Ingram reports a new Fastway design valued 40c from December 4th, Pete's Post Wanganui - which opened November 13th - designs are 35c and 40c, and Pete's Post Wellington is advertising their stamps at 35c and 770c local and 40c and 90c national. Kiwimail stamps have not been inspected recently.

3. Changes in Postal Carriers:

National Mail announced that its mail processing and delivery in both Auckland and Wellington would cease on December 22nd because the company was continuing to make significant losses. Posting boxes in Wellington and Auckland were sealed on this date. Media comment was widespread.

The company and/or business is up for sale with no substantial interest.

4. International Postage Rates:

Notification of the changes has been much more efficient than for domestic large flats. Replacement User Guide pages were distributed just prior to Christmas. The new pages, each with (01/01) after the ADV shoulder number, are:

- ADV002U International Services - Overview
- ADV006U International Air - International BusinessPost lodgment
- ADV008U International Economy - Letters and Parcels
- ADV026U International Air - Satchel Lodgement
- ADV029U International Air - Letters and Parcels
- A DLE folded booklet became available in Postshops on 31 December
- ADV71 Send overseas with ease - Guide to sending letters and parcels overseas. (This is a 14 page booklet full of useful information, and the first with a new front cover design for New Zealand Post brochures).

Increases were mainly brought about through the Universal Postal Union agreeing that local delivery costs should now be met by the country of posting, thus efficient low-cost New Zealand customers now have to meet the high local cost of delivery in certain overseas countries. Note that world postal zones for charges are now (a) Australia (b) South Pacific (c) East Asia and North America (d) Europe (e) Rest of World. The most expensive rate for an item is now \$584.64 for a 20kg international express item to a "Rest of World" address.

5. Brochures:

NZ Post DLE brochures - available in post shops - are being re-issued in a new design as stocks are being replenished. "Prohibited Items" is the first to appear but "Sending Documents" and "Sending Parcels" brochures should also be available soon in view of the rate increases. None of these were available at Masterton Books & More on December 20th, nor was there any sign of the proposed sheet listing new international rates.

NZ Post Redirection forms have been redesigned to allow for the new National Delivery computer record system and to make it easier for customers. They will be distributed as replenishment supplies are required.

None of the new brochures have yet been sighted in Masterton: I would be grateful for reports of their introduction.

6. Paquebot markings:

With the distribution of the Y2K self-inking datestamps in January 2000, a DUNEDIN PAQUEBOT datestamp was issued to the Dunedin Mail Service Centre to cancel mail posted at sea on ships calling at Port Chalmers. This datestamp is first reported used 11 December on letters with Australian Antarctic postage stamps. Steve McLachlan of Shades Stamp Company, 112 Hereford Street, Christchurch, had covers available at \$5 each.

7. 100 Years of Moving the Mail - The Story:

The issue on 1 January 2001 of this interesting mini-sheet of 10 40c stamps with underprints was accompanied by the release of a 24 leaf A5 size landscape format booklet backgrounding each stamp with text and appropriate illustrations. Details may have been overlooked when reading the information releases but it is well worth reading. The booklet is available from Stamps Centre, Private Bag 3001, Wanganui for \$19.95 (+P & P). A version with the stamps affixed and cancelled on the First day is available at \$29.95 (+P & P).

On the first day of issue, a special 01-01-01 datestamp was used on souvenir mail at Gisborne post shop.

8. Manawatu OCR processing:

The former Wellington OCR machine was brought into regular use at Manawatu MSC on 13 December with the orange-colour address bar coding appearing lower right on processed mail.

The Wanganui MSC closed for processing on 31 December with all Wanganui mail being processed at Manawatu from 3 January. Petes Post Wanganui lodgements are run through a Manawatu red-ink Universal machine with "Carried by" slogan.

9. Pete's Post:

The Wellington franchise was advertising in mid-December their rates as: stamps at 35c / 70c for local delivery and 40c / 90c for national delivery. The 30c & 40c rates apply to small and medium letters and 70c & 90c for large flats. Local delivery is undertaken by PP carriers but national delivery is lodged with NZ Post hence, the national rates being NZ Post letter rates. Warehouse Stationery, Petone, was selling their "company pencil" PP stamps at 35c and 40c in booklets of 10. The booklet covers made no mention of the large flats rate. The Wanganui franchise commenced operations 13 November 2000 - their 35c stamp shows the Virginia Lake fountain, and the 40c features the Waimarie paddle-steamer on the Wanganui River.

10. Business Mail Centre:

A new self-inking 54x32mm POSTAGE PAID datestamp appeared on Wellington BMC handled mail by 7 December, presumably replacing the previous undated BMC franking stamp. Waikato BMC were using a 48x35mm oval datestamp but without POSTAGE PAID. Reports of earlier dates or of use in other centres would be appreciated.

11. Post Shops:

Ashburton and Timaru Mail Centres closed on November 17th, 2000 with processing transferred to Christchurch. This mail from November 20th is run through a Toshiba CFC with an ink-jet cancel showing Ashburton & Timaru NZ (date) in lower line. Ron Ingram has shown me a Timaru machine cancel of 3 December NOON showing that Timaru is still processing mail on Sunday afternoons.

Waikato Mail Centre and Hamilton Central NZ Post post shops are both to close 2 February, 2001 and be replaced from 5 February by a new post shop - name undecided, ? Bryce Street - at 36, Bryce Street, Hamilton. This is midway between the two existing post shops. Private box holders at Waikato MSC post shop will be offered new boxes at Bryce street. This may mean that Hamilton boxes at Hamilton Central remain there. Invercargill North NZ Post post shop is to close 16 February, 2001 and be replaced by a franchise in the Windsor Stationery and Lotto Shop, Invercargill North on 19 February.

12. Inkjet Slogans:

The "seasonal" December usages noted were:

Christchurch - CFC machine, 12 - 19 December 2000

"Seasons Greetings from New Zealand Post"

Hawke's Bay - CFC machine, both heads, 4 - 19 December 2000

"Seasons Greetings from New Zealand Post"

Manawatu - CFC machine, both heads, 11 - 22 December 2000

"MERRY XMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR FROM THE STAFF AT"

Tauranga - CFC machine, both heads, 6 - 22 December 2000

"MERRY CHRISTMAS FROM THE STAFF"

Wellington - CFC machine No. 1, both heads, 17 - 22 December 2000

"SEASONS GREETINGS FROM NEW ZEALAND POST"

Wellington - IMP machine, 18 - 22 December 2000

(holly) "Seasons Greetings from New Zealand Post"

COMING EVENTS:

CHESTER 2002

The prospectus for Chester 2002, a National Philatelic Exhibition, is now available. This is the fourth biennial National Exhibition held under the auspices of the Association of British Philatelic Societies, the third was Glasgow 2000.

Competitive exhibits are invited in the following classes: Traditional Philately (judged under National Rules), Philatelic Literature (judged under Glasgow 2000 rules), senior InterFed (consisting of aerophilatelic, thematic and postal stationery (Glasgow 2000 rules)), youth InterFed (consisting of aerophilatelic, thematic and postal stationery (Glasgow 2000 rules)), open class (experimental) and research class (experimental).

Further information on the event and details of the two experimental classes is available from the prospectus which is available from: Bill Hogg, Event Co-ordinator, Gunnersbury House, 22 Watling Street Road, Fulwood, PRESTON PR2 8DY.

RESPONSES TO PREVIOUS ARTICLES:

THE EARLY BIRD CHRISTMAS LABEL FOR 2000

ALLAN P. BERRY

I can add a little to the information about this label contained in the last issue of *The Kiwi*.

Any parcel posted before the closing date specified was held and posted on after the promotion date for the area to which the parcel was addressed had passed. I believe that all were forwarded at the same time giving New Zealand Post the benefit of economy of size. Any parcel posted under the system had one or more of the self-adhesive labels placed on it. My impression is that these were a signal to the postal workers as to how the parcel should be treated and were of no significance to the overseas postal authorities.

After the promotion had finished, I obtained a full sheet of labels. This showed that the basic item held in the Post Shop was an A4 size sheet with ten strips of the labels to each sheet, with a gutter in between each 5mm wide, the sheet including a backing paper from which the labels could be peeled. My sheet also has a 8mm margin at the right with square colour check markings, green, red and black, with each square cut in half from one corner to the other so that one triangle

is in the dark colour, the other in the light colour so that you may see light and dark green, red, grey and black. In my sheet, the left margin is clear, 5mms. wide, the top 3mms wide and the bottom 9.5mms.

THE EMERGENCY FLIGHTS IN 1940 - IPSO FACTO

TOM LATTO

I was interested to read the recent information in *The Kiwi* about the emergency flights in 1940 and the reasons for them (1, 2).

Some years ago whilst trying to establish - unsuccessfully - how mail was conveyed to and from the Chatham Islands following the sinking of the Island's chartered supply vessel, "S.S. Holmwood" on November 25th, 1940 by the German Armed Merchant Cruiser (AMC) "Komet", I acquired a copy of an official New Zealand booklet entitled "German Raiders in the Pacific" (3). The publication provides detailed background information on the sinking of "S.S. Naigara" on June 19th 1940 and "S.S. Turakina" on August 20th, 1940. Both were sunk by the same German AMC, namely "Orion", a vessel of 7,012 tons. The former was sunk by mines sown across the entrance to Auckland Harbour and the latter as a result of a gun battle.

On the night of June 13/14, 1940, the "Orion" laid 228 moored contact type mines in 7 hours across the approaches to Auckland Harbour. Following the sinking of the "Niagara", all four main New Zealand ports were closed to shipping until minesweepers had swept the approach channels. When shipping traffic resumed, the inter-island steamers "Rangatira" and "Wahine" only sailed between Wellington and Port Lyttelton during daylight hours. Despite the minesweeping efforts, H.M.N.Z.S. "Puriri" subsequently struck a mine on May 14th, 1941 and sunk. Although the official booklet makes no reference to emergency airmail flights, James Stapleton in his Airmail Handbook (4) records the Emergency Air Service as operating between June 19th and 21st, 1940, to and from Wellington/Christchurch and Wellington/Nelson. Unfortunately, he attributed these flights to the presence of a German submarine in the Cook Strait giving rise to the confusion shown in the discussion in *The Kiwi*.

Reverting to my own enquiries - still unsolved - I would be interested to learn if the R.N.Z.A.F. carried mail to and from the Chatham Islands on Sunderland and Catalina flights introduced after the sinking of S.S. "Holmwood" on November 25th, 1940. If so, the flights would have used Te Whanga Lagoon on the main Chatham Island. Although Stapleton records the first such flight, carrying passengers and mail, as October 29th, 1946, I am convinced that there were earlier wartime flights between 1940 and 1946 carrying mail. Can anybody help?

References:

1. Fox H "The Emergency Flight in 1940". *The Kiwi* (2000). Vol. 49 No. 6. P. 141.
2. Shand M. "The Emergency Flight in 1940 - Further Thoughts". *The Kiwi* (2001). Vol. 50 No. 1. Pp. 13-14.
3. Waters D. "German Raiders in the Pacific". Pub. by the War History Branch, Dept. of Internal Affairs, Wellington (1949).
4. Stapleton JA. "The New Zealand Air Mail Catalogue". Pub. by The Airmail Society of New Zealand, inc. 2nd. Edition 1994.

Further Reading:

- "The Black Raider" by Kurt Weyher and Hans Jurgen Ehrlich. Pub. Elek Books Ltd., London. (1955).
"German Raiders of World War II" by August Karl Muggenthaler. Pub. Pan Books, U.K. ISBN 0-7091-6683-4. (1978)

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS:

EARLY INFORMATION ON THE FIRST PICTORIALS

This article is from Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal of [Dec. 31, 1903 and is the first part of the two part article of which the previously published article (1) is the second part. Because of its length, it has been split into two parts, the second part of this article will be published in the next issue of *The Kiwi*. Ed.

THE PICTORIAL ISSUE OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS. 1898.

By Professor A. HAMILTON.

★ ★ ★ ★

As early as the year 1894 certain suggestions were made to the New Zealand Postmaster-General, that it would be to the advantage of the Colony, both from a financial and a general point of view, if a new issue of postage stamps was made "Symbolical of the land," giving as an instance the Centennial issue of New South Wales.

In August of the same year Mr. C. Lewis, of Halswell, Canterbury, submitted proofs of a series of stamps of a large size and original design, printed by a process of his own.

On the consideration of this letter and the former suggestions, it was decided by the Cabinet, at a meeting held 28th December, 1894, to have a new issue, and the Postmaster-General instructed Mr. Gray, the Secretary to the General Post Office, to draft a circular calling for competitive designs for a new issue, and offering prizes for the selected designs.

The first draft of the circular (January 30th, 1895) stated that in considering the designs "preference will be given, others things being equal, to representations of the Queen's head, or a scene or event characteristic of New Zealand in particular." This, however, was subsequently amended, and as it appeared in the *New Zealand Gazette* of 20th March, 1895, and in the circular of the same date, issued by the General Post Office, any mention of the Queen's head was omitted. The decision to make the issue a "pictorial" one was probably arrived at from the consideration of a letter from Mr. Luke, a Melbourne artist, who submitted a proposal in January on behalf of himself and Mr. Walter Bentley, for advertising the scenic attractions of the Colony by means of the special use of postage stamps, in illustration of which proposal he submitted five designs for the 1d., 2d., 3d., 4., and 2½d. values much on the lines of the present designs. Mr. Luke's proposals not having been accepted, the circular and the following notice in the *Gazette* appeared, calling for designs for a series of eleven values:-

"PRIZES OF £150 AND £100 OFFERED FOR DESIGNS FOR POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS.

"Designs are invited for a new issue of POSTAGE and REVENUE STAMPS. For the series of designs which may be adjudged by the Postmaster-General to be the best, there will be prizes of £150 and £100 respectively.

"Specifications may be seen at the General Post Office, Wellington, or at any Chief Post Office.

"W. Gray, Secretary.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE,

"Wellington, 20th March, 1895."

"SPECIFICATIONS OF DESIGNS FOR NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

"1. The design of each stamp must include a representation of characteristic or notable New Zealand scenery or genre, but may otherwise be of any pattern, provided the words "New Zealand Postage and Revenue" and the value in figures, or in figures and words, are plainly shown.

"2. The design must be of a size of $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. x $\frac{7}{8}$ in., or $\frac{7}{8}$ in. x $\frac{11}{16}$ in. (For an example of the large size, see the Columbus issue of the stamps of the United States; for the smaller, see the current New Zealand stamps.)

"3. The design proper must be coloured, but uncoloured drawings or enlargements may accompany them. Photographs of any kind are excluded.

"4. The value of the stamps to be printed anew are:-

| | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1d. | 3d. | 6d. | 2/- |
| 2d. | 4d. | 8d. | 5/- |
| 2½d. | 5d. | 1/- | |

"5. The designs are to be sent under cover of a pseudonym or a motto, accompanied by the name of the sender enclosed in a sealed envelope, bearing the same assumed title outside, addressed to "The Secretary, General Post Office, Wellington, not later than the 31st of July next.

"6. All designs, whether originals or copies, submitted will become the property of the Postmaster-General.

"7. The Postmaster-General reserves the right to select the best and second best designs from any series submitted, and to divide the prizes proportionately.

W. GRAY, Secretary.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE

"20th March, 1895."

Shortly after the issue of the circular a new value, 9d., was suggested by the Department and decided upon. Steps were then taken by the Post Office Department to obtain information from the Australian Colonies as to the probable cost, specifications for dies, and details of their recent issues.

In response to their advertisement calling for designs about 2,500 designs were sent in, and amongst them was a specimen or more of every possible style from the scrawl of a schoolboy to the carefully composed picture of a professional artist. Many of the designs were very effective as pictures, but would have been quite unsuited for reproduction as stamps. From these the Board made a preliminary selection, and on the 20th of May Mr. Gray advised the Postmaster-General to the effect that —

"For the higher priced stamps, and for those more likely to be for correspondence for foreign parts, several of the large-sized designs have been allotted. For the more generally used stamps the designs of the ordinary-sized stamps have been selected. The decision to issue a new series of stamps representative or characteristic or notable scenery of New Zealand was primarily, I understand, for the purpose of advertising the Colony abroad. This may be best accomplished by the larger-sized stamps, the designs of which are particularly suitable for such a purpose. Indeed, the more meritorious designs are the larger ones, and I submit that they should be given prominence in any selection, although the cost will be higher for engraving, etc. Only one design providing for two colours involving double printing has been selected. The question of cost is to be considered, but I would remind the Postmaster-General that stamps with two or more colours are now by no means rare in other countries, and that the effect is excellent. A series of eleven stamps was originally intended to be produced, but it is considered politic to include the halfpenny, otherwise it would be the only stamp used for postage with the Queen's head. A ninepenny stamp has also been decided on for parcels sent to places outside the Colony. These are provided for in the selection, which perhaps the Postmaster-General may be disposed to refer to a Board of experts. The Postmaster-General has already decided that the engraving shall be executed in London. I am satisfied that the work will be much better done there than in the Colony.

Indeed, the designs are so excellent that the engraving should be entrusted only to the best engravers and the most modern principles applied in producing the stamps. This could be secured through the Agent-General, who, no doubt, would be able to obtain the assistance and advice of the London Post Office or the Inland Revenue Department.

"The selection of colours has not been settled. I think this should be deferred until the stamps are ready for printing. I also think that the initial supply of the stamps should be printed in London, and the plates or formes then sent to the Colony. After the selection of the designs has been settled, I think that the further action in connection with the engraving and printing should be undertaken by the Stamp Office. The cost of the engraving will be covered many times over by the anticipated sales to stamp collectors, which is variously estimated at from £20,000 to £40,000."

Mr. Gray's suggestion of a Board of Experts to make the final choice of designs was adopted, and Messrs. C. D. Barraud, a leading Wellington artist; T. Hurst-Seager, of the Christchurch School of Art; A. D. Riley, Director of the School of Design, Wellington; S. Costall, Government printer; and Thos. Rose, Assistant-Secretary to the General Post Office, were appointed, and on 20th August, 1895, they reported to the Postmaster-General in the following terms:-

"Sir,- The undersigned members of the Board of Experts appointed to judge the designs of the proposed new issue of postage stamps have the honour to report that the Board met on Thursday the 22nd inst., at 10 a.m. and continued its sittings on Friday, Saturday and today (Monday), and during these sittings each member went very carefully into the consideration of the numerous designs submitted, amounting to about 2,400, and, after individually stating which each considered the relative merit of the designs and collectively passing opinions, unanimously agreed to award the prizes as follows:-

| | <i>First.</i> | <i>Second</i> | <i>Hon. mention</i> |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1d . . . | Maori | Exegi . . . | Aotea-roa |
| 2d. . . . | Arawa | Exegi . . . | Tongariro |
| 2½d . . . | Progress | Tongariro . . . | Practical |
| 3d. . . . | Progress | Practical . . . | Tongariro |
| 4d. . . . | Tongariro | Arawa . . . | Letterewe |
| 5d. . . . | Tongariro | Practical . . . | Maori |
| 6d. . . . | Aotea-roa | Progress . . . | Tongariro |
| 8d. . . . | Practical | Exegi . . . | Maori |
| 1s. . . . | Practical | Progress . . . | Aotea-roa |
| 2s. . . . | Arawa | Progress | Practical |
| 5s. . . . | Practical | O | Tongariro |

"(Signed)

C. D. BARRAUD.
T. HURST-SEAGER. A.R.I.B.A.,
A.D.RILEY,
S. COSTALL,
THOS. ROSE

"They recommend that these designs be used as follows:-

| | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| ½d. . . . | Arawa's | 4d (Second Prize). |
| 1d. . . . | Exegi's | 2d (Second Prize). |
| 2d. . . . | Practical's | 8d (First Prize). |
| 2½d. . . . | Progress's | 3d., large (First Prize). |
| 3d. . . . | Practical's | 3d. (Second Prize). |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| 4d. | . | Tongariro's | | 5d., 2 colours (First Prize). |
| 5d. | . | Progress's | | 2s., large (Second prize). |
| 6d. | . | Exegi's | | 1d. (Second prize). |
| 8d. | . | Exegi's | | 6d. (Second prize). |
| 9d. | . | Practical's | | 5s., large (First prize). |
| 1s. | . | Practical's | | 1s. (First prize). |
| 2s. | . | Progress's | | 2½d., large (First prize). |
| 5s. | . | Progress's | | 1s., large (Second prize). |

"In Cabinet, 4th September, 1895.

"Those recommended by Board approved with the exception of the 2d. and 5d.

"This means that the Board's award is to stand, but that other designs are to be selected for the 2d. and 5d. stamps. W.

GRAY.

"The names of the prize-winners are as follows:-

| | | |
|-----------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| Practical | . . | W.R.Bock, Wellington. |
| Progress | . . | E.T.Luke, Melbourne. |
| Tongariro | . . | Joseph Gaut, Cuba Street, Wellington. |
| Arawa | . . | H.W.Young, Ponsonby, Auckland. |
| Exegi | . . | - , 86, Rowe Street, Melbourne. |
| Aotea-roa | . . | A.W.Jones, Christchurch. |
| Maori | . . | A.E.Cousins, Christchurch. |
| Letterewe | . . | F. Sears. |
| Maori | . . | R. Roy Macgregor, Wellington." |

As a result of this award the designer of each first prize received £13 12s. 9d., and each of the second-prize stamp £9 1s. 10d.

The whole of the designs were exhibited at each of the chief cities. In Wellington, they were on view during the month of September, and the net proceeds of the small charge which was made for admission was given to the Society for the Relief of the Aged Poor. They were then exhibited in Christchurch and Dunedin, and afterwards in Auckland, and the net proceeds devoted to charitable purposes.

The final selections were as follows:-

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| ½d. | | H. W. Young | | Auckland |
| 1d. | | J. Gaut | | Wellington. |
| 2d., 3d., 9d., 1s. | . . | R. Bock | | Wellington. |
| 4d., 6d., 8d. | | E. Howard | | Melbourne. |
| 2½d., 5d., 2s., 5s. | . . | E.T.Luke | | Melbourne. |

Reference:

1. "The Centenary of the Issue of the First Pictorials". *The Kiwi* (1998). Vol. 47. No. 2. Pp. 32 - 39.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

NEW ZEALAND HERITAGE STAMPS

DAVID STALKER

SET 2 - THE PEOPLE

Issued May 17th 1989

During the short history of New Zealand, specific groups of people have had a major influence on the shape of today's society. The more prominent of these are depicted in this set of stamps.

MORIORI



The first human beings to settle in New Zealand came from Central Eastern Polynesia, probably between the 8th and 12th centuries AD. Most scholars accept that multiple colonisation occurred and that two way voyaging took place. Tradition has it that the Moriori preceded the Maori in arrival in New Zealand. This legend persists today partly because it is confused with a real (probably Maori based) culture called Moriori that developed in the Chatham Islands.

Settled probably in the 15th Century, the Chatham Islands are geographically remote and limited in natural resources apart from that which the sea and sea birds can provide. It is more than probable that the first inhabitants of the Chatham Islands were wandering or migrant Maori. Due to the remote and isolated nature of the islands the population proceeded to evolve in a manner different to that of the Maori on the mainland.

The first contact between Moriori and Europeans took place in 1791. In 1835 the *Te Ati Awa Maori* (Taranaki) invaded and enslaved the population. By 1863 when they were freed only 200 remained. Slowly the indigenous population died out and the last person of full Moriori ancestry *Tama Horomona Rehe* (Tommy Solomon) died in 1933.

THE PROSPECTORS

The chief gold fields were in Otago and Coromandel. Much wealth was gained and this helped the early immigrants to found a viable community. At one time the Otago field made Dunedin the wealthiest city in New Zealand and Dunedin financiers were said to be the real support of Auckland until the turn of the century.



Although traces of Gold were discovered in the Nelson and Coromandel areas as early as 1842, the first commercial find did not take place until 1861 when Gabriel Read panned 7oz of Gold in 10 hours at Gabriel's Creek near Lawrence in Otago. In the following 6 months Otago's population more than doubled as prospectors, many of them from the Australian field in Victoria swarmed across the central Otago countryside in search of a fortune between 1864 - 1868 and Waihi, near Thames in 1868 - 1870. The latter field was developed as a result of an initiative by local businessmen who were so alarmed by the exodus of the local workforce to the Australian goldfields, offered a bounty of £500 to anyone who discovered a commercially viable goldfield in the Auckland Province. The discovery was soon made in a small stream called Driving Creek near Coromandel township. Of these the West Coast was the most lucrative.

Gold production peaked in 1866 when more than 20.84 Tonnes (735,000oz) were exported. Thereafter, Gold production declined steadily despite the adoption of dredging and other large-

scale techniques. Increases in the price of Gold in more recent years have encouraged renewed interest and almost as much Gold is now exported as in the heydays of the 1860s.

THE LAND SETTLERS



From the outset, New Zealand has been a pastoral country. Exports from New Zealand have always been based on agriculture. In the latter half of the nineteenth century a number of key developments took place, which enabled successful land settlement to take place, forming the basis of today's society.

William Hayward Wakefield proposed in 1829 that all land be sold at "*a sufficient price*" to regulate the relationship between land sales and immigration and, thereby, allow wage earners to emigrate to New Zealand free of charge, that the nature of English Society be preserved and that the colonies be self governing.

Governor Sir George Grey believed that men with limited capital should still be able to purchase land. In March 1853 he issued regulations providing that land controlled by the State should be sold at 10/-, or in some instances 5/- an acre. These regulations cut across the principles on which the 6 "Wakefield" settlements were founded and resulted in a rapid expansion of land holdings outside the main settlements.

Increasing demand for land led to growing Maori resistance to land sales, complicated by differences between Maori and Pakeha over the Treaty of Waitangi and the question of Sovereignty. This led to the **Land Wars** of 1860 -1872.

Land for Settlement Act 1892. Passed by the Liberal Government, it was designed to force the break-up of large pastoral estates established during the early years of European settlement. The Act provided the State with the power to compulsorily purchase estates from their owners. Many owners readily sold up to rid themselves of debt after the depression of the 1880s. The Act also provided for land to be leased in perpetuity for a term of 999 years at a low rate of interest.

Advances to Settlers Act 1894. This authorised the Government to borrow money cheaply on the London Market and lend it on at a slightly higher rate, with a lengthy repayment period (up to 36 years) to those who wished to settle on the land. This was the most influential of all the Liberal Land measures and overcame an acute shortage of capital.

WHALERS AND WHALING

Whaling was the dominant economic activity throughout the first four decades of the 19th Century. There was, at the time, a seemingly inexhaustible source of wealth to be had from the slaughter of whales.

In the early 1800s ships stopped at the Bay of Islands and Kororareka was soon established as the principal whaling base of the South West Pacific. It became an ideal port for relaxation.



Two types of whaling took place in and around New Zealand waters. First, British, French and American vessels engaged in deep sea whaling - where ships sometimes spent months hunting sperm (or Cachalot) whales for their blubber and spermaceti oil across vast expanses of the South Pacific Ocean. Secondly, Shore or Bay Whaling - where whaling stations were established around Cook Strait, the Kaikoura and Banks Peninsulas, Otago Coast and wherever a whale was sighted - to allow the Southern or Right Whale to be hunted for its oil and whalebone.

The peak years were the 1830s but indiscriminate slaughter led to a rapid decline in whale catches by the late 1840s. The last shore based whaling station in the Tory Channel closed in 1966.

MISSIONARIES AND MISSIONS



There is a school of thought that regrets the presence of the Churchmen who abhorred many features of the Maori culture and strove to eliminate it. There is no doubt however that the Church did much to educate the Maori and to help them assimilate into European society. This integration has occurred to a far greater degree than the indigenous populations of most other countries.

The first Christian religious service was conducted in the Bay of islands by the **Reverend Samuel Marsden** of the **Christian Missionary Society** on 25th December 1814. Soon after, Marsden returned to Sydney, leaving three untrained evangelists - Thomas Kendall (a schoolmaster), William Hall (a carpenter) and John King (a bootmaker) in charge of the mission station. In its earliest years they were dependent on local Maori for food and protection. Inevitably they became involved in the arms trade for survival. In 1823 Kendall and Hall were dismissed, and replaced by Henry Williams who headed the mission until 1849.

The first Maori conversion did not take place until 1825 and it was not until the 1830s that conversion became widespread when the Societies began their inland and southwards penetration into the Waikato and Bay of Plenty areas.

The broad religious harmony between the two Societies was interrupted in 1838 by the arrival of Bishop Pompallier who established a French Roman Catholic Mission at Kororareka. This led to doctrinal disputes and competition for conversions. The importation of a printing press in 1834, used to print the Bible in Maori, gave the Christian and Wesleyan London Missionary Societies a clear advantage. In 1840 the Christian Missionary Society Missionaries played an important role in the drafting and signing of the **Treaty of Waitangi**.

The TREATY of WAITANGI

The main points set out in the **English Treaty** are as follows:

- The Chiefs cede sovereignty of New Zealand to the Queen of England
- The Queen guarantees the Chiefs the "full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their lands and Estates, Forests, Fisheries and other Properties which they may collectively or individually possess".
- The Crown retains the right of pre-emption over Maori lands.
- The Queen extends the rights and privileges of British subjects to Maori

However, the **Maori translation** presents numerous possibilities for misunderstanding since Maori is a more idiomatic and metaphorical language in which words can take on several different meanings.

The main points of contention are:

- The preamble of the English version cites the main **objectives** of the Treaty being to protect Maori interests, to provide for British settlement and to set up a Government to maintain peace and order. On the other hand, the main thrust of Maori version is that the all-important rank and status of the Chiefs and Tribes will be maintained.
- In the Maori version, the concept of **Sovereignty** is translated as *kawanatanga* ("Governorship"), a word the Maori linked to their experience of the toothless reign of British resident James Busby. It seems likely that the Chiefs did not realise the extent of what they were giving away.
- In the Maori text, the Crown guaranteed the *tangata whenua* ("people of the land") the possession of their properties for as long as they wished to keep them. In English this was

expressed in terms of **Individual Rights** over property. This is perhaps the most wilful mistranslation and in practice, there were long periods when Maori were coerced into selling their **land**, and when they refused, lands were simply taken.

- “Pre-emption” was translated as hokonga - a term simply meaning “buying and selling”, with no explanation of the Crown’s exclusive right to buy Maori land, which was clearly spelled out in the English version. This has resulted in considerable friction over Maori being unable to sell any land that the Government did not want, even if they had a buyer.

The implications of British **Citizenship** may not have been well understood. It is not clear whether the Maori realised they would be bound by British law.

The Treaty of Waitangi was signed on 6th February 1840 by Britain’s designated consul and Lieutenant Governor, William Hobson and many leading Maori Chiefs. In May 1840 Britain annexed all of New Zealand, the North Island on the basis of the Waitangi treaty and the South Island by the (dubious in this case) right of discovery.

The vital land-selling article of the treaty, designed to protect the Maori from large-scale private land purchase that would have cheated them and disrupted their society, remained in effect until 1862. The resulting interracial and intercultural tension led to warfare in 1844-47 and the Maori Wars of the 1860s. The land-selling article of the treaty ceased to be operative with the passage of the Native Land Act of 1862, which provided for private purchase of Maori land.

Since 1960, February 6 is celebrated by New Zealanders as Waitangi Day, an occasion for thanksgiving.

THE MAORI

The Maori are a Polynesian people who were the original inhabitants of New Zealand. At the 1991 census there were 511278 (14.9% of the population) acknowledged as of Maori descent.

In pre-European times the word Maori meant normal, usual or ordinary. Its use as a word identifying aboriginal New Zealanders appears to have originated with the Maori themselves.



In the latter half of the 20th Century the Maori have had a “renaissance” and have played an increasingly important role in New Zealand’s culture and politics.

The **Maori Civil Wars** of the 1820s and 1830s left an indelible mark on Maori society. The imbalance created by the availability of muskets by one group enabled old hostilities to break out. The civil war lasted until the late 1830s by which time the universal acquisition of muskets nullified any advantages. By this time an estimated 40000 had died and many more were taken in to slavery.

From about 1835, the Maori rapidly converted to Christianity, and in 1840 some Maori Chiefs signed the **Treaty of Waitangi**, ceding sovereignty to Great Britain. Large scale European settlement began. Resistance to European encroachment led to war in 1859 between settlers and a newly formed Maori King movement. After the wars finished in 1873, Maori continued to lose land. Maori now protested via their Members of Parliament. Maori in politics have striven to preserve their land, assert their Treaty rights, resist assimilation and above all assert their “Maoritanga”, the identity of their language, culture and tribal customs. Their efforts to influence politics became increasingly effective as time moved on.

Despite two centuries of contact, much of the richness of Maori culture is preserved. The Maori were divided into 50 tribes, and these survive and function today in land ownership, leadership and social life. The artistic styles revived in the 20th Century are now flourishing. New Zealand has always boasted of its good race relations and the Government has strived to provide the Maori with fully equal rights and opportunities.

AUSTRALASIA: 8th March 2001



Hugo Friedlander, Esq. & P.

WITH THE HON. J. G. WARD'S COMPLIMENTS.

In sending for your acceptance this, one of the first articles posted under the Universal Penny Postage scheme, and date-stamped as the bells are ringing in the new century, I offer you the season's greetings, and trust that the year which brings New Zealand within the circle of the penny post may be one of happiness and prosperity to you and yours.

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