



THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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WHOLE NUMBER 293

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD ON JULY 27TH, 2002 STARTING
AT 14.00 AT THE UNION JACK CLUB, SANDELL STREET
THE MEETING WILL BE A "PLATING WORKSHOP" (See Page 66)

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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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ENCLOSURES

Enclosed with this issue of *The Kiwi* there should be a booking form for the Celebration Philatelic Weekend and an Entry Form for the new 16 Sheet Competition. If either is missing, please inform the Hon. Editor at the above address.

SOCIETY NEWS:

NEW MEMBERS:

We welcome:

A.S. Craig, Hamilton, New Zealand
Dr. G.C. Goeringer, Maryland, USA
National Library of New Zealand
L.N. Payne, Abingdon
C.D. Penny, Kent
Sir H. Smedley, Worthing, Sussex

DECEASED:

R. Tromans, Halesowen
W. Williams, Colwyn Bay

NEXT MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH BRANCH

The next meeting of the Scottish Branch will be hosted by David Stalker at 11, Laxford Road, Erskine on Saturday 29th June, 2002 starting at 12.30. For further details telephone 0141 812 6653 or e-mail to thestalker@ntl.com.

Members attending are requested to contact David beforehand to confirm attendance and each member should bring along 10-15 sheets and/or something of unusual interest.

DETAILS OF NEXT LONDON MEETING

The next meeting of the Society will be a Plating Workshop. It is planned to have displays including 2d. Chalon, Second Pictorials and 1946 Peace. The problems and benefits of plating will be discussed but the Committee hope that those attending will bring material to show and any problems that they wish to discuss.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 50TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

A Philatelic Weekend to be held on November 22-24, 2002

at

The Union Jack Club,
Sandell Street (Next to Waterloo Station)
London SE1 8UJ

LETTER OF INVITATION

Dear Member,

On behalf of the Committee, we have the greatest pleasure in inviting you to participate in our 50th Birthday celebrations. The Philatelic Weekend, November 22-24, 2002, will be held at the Union Jack Club, Sandell Street, London SE1 9UJ. Please see the enclosed Booking Form for details about reserving accommodation and a place(s) at the Anniversary Dinner.

The Draft programme for the weekend is:

Friday 22 nd	From 18.00	Welcome Reception
	19.30 – 21.30	Members Displays on the Theme of Anniversaries
Saturday 23 rd	09.30 – 10.30	Distinguished Overseas Visitor Display I (L. Jury on the Victory Issue)
	Coffee	
	11.00 – 12.30	Members Displays – Pre 1935
	Lunch	In the UJC Bar or Restaurant or nearby
	14.00 – 15.30	Distinguished Overseas Visitor Display II (R. Gwynn on 'Disaster Mail'.)
	Tea	
Sunday 24 th	16.00 – 18.00	Annual Competition Results and Viewing
	19.30	Anniversary Dinner
	09.30 – 10.30	Distinguished Overseas Visitor Display III (S. Kundin on Coils)
	Coffee	
	11.00 – 12.15	Members Displays – Post 1935
	12.15 - 12.30	Quiz Result
	12.30	Close of Meeting

There will be distinguished guests at the Anniversary Dinner. There will also be a raffle with a Philatelic item valued at over £200 as First Prize and many other prizes of philatelic interest. The weekend will also provide the Jos Gregson Dealer Table, an innovative quiz and other presentations appropriate to this very special occasion. Full details on nearby London sights for partners entertainment will be provided.

We do hope that you can join us.

Yours sincerely

Derek Diamond, Chairman

Ernie Leppard, President

FROM THE COMMITTEE

A Committee Meeting was held prior to the last meeting of the Society. Many of the matters discussed, such as the Weekend, are covered elsewhere in the *Kiwi*. Other items discussed included:

- A new trophy will be purchased for the 16 sheet competition and be named after Hugh and Grace Gordon Kaye who were eminent philatelists and were much involved in the early days of the Society.
- Details of the new Competition are elsewhere in this issue. We view this as a way to enter competitive philately. The competition will be judged by Francis Kiddle, a well respected international judge who has been on the Jury of many International shows including Stampshow 2000. We need your entries!! If any members are new to competing and would like advice and help, please contact Keith Collins who will put you in touch with an experienced competitor.
- Members are reminded that the October meeting this year will be in Bristol and be hosted by Jos Gregson. Hopefully there will be material on show from local collectors and we look forward to an enjoyable day.
- As noted in a previous issue of *The Kiwi* there will be no Auction this year. The next Auction will be at the November 2003 meeting. Appropriate notifications will appear in *The Kiwi*.

NOTES OF MEETING HELD IN LONDON ON JUNE 1ST 2002

Derek Diamond opened the Meeting with 17 members present. He welcomed one member to her first London Meeting. He commented on the success of members of the Society at Northpex 2002. About 40 – 50 people had been present at the Northpex Kiwi Society breakfast. The subject of the days meeting was favourite 12-16 sheets.

Michael Thomas started with modern sets including the Millennium series and the well produced Millennium Album with its items that were not available elsewhere.

Paul North followed and started with Post Offices of the West Coast. Included were postcards of early Greymouth Post Offices. Of especial interest was a postcard from Skippers which contained pictures of Paul's great grandparents who owned the Post Office and Otago Hotel between 1869 and 1903. The later part of his display was of the postal history of the Chatham Islands including scarce postcards and items from Owenga, where the Post Office was only open between 1927 and 1929.

David Bradbury showed sets that he liked including the Second Pictorials, 1946 Peace and Smiling Boys. He also showed Express Delivery and a mounted example of the Campbell Paterson Paper set.

Alan Baker showed Die and Plate Proofs from the Health Issues starting with James Berry Essays from 1934 and photographs of the children illustrated in the 1935 and 1938 issues. Many more examples followed ending with Plate Proofs from the 1970 issue.

Lewis Giles showed a miscellany starting with KGV 2 Perf. Pairs, moving through meter marks and the Anzac letter which was intended for inclusion in the commemorative cover for the 1936 ANZAC commemorative issue. He showed a cover from the wreck of the Wairarapa and made the point that this wreck gave rise to the Gt. Barrier Island Pigeongram service as it exposed the vulnerability of communications between the mainland and the island. Lew also showed a fascinating letter from the New Zealand Post Office in the 1930's replying to an enquiry from a Dutchman with regard to Airmail Etiquettes. Included were examples of all the etiquettes that had been issued to that time.

Frank Monaghan was next and displayed coil stamps. Starting with testing stamps for coil machines, examples with machine damage and finishing with Leaders and Tails from the 1970's. Later issues including Lightning Coils and the Postafix issues were included.

Andrew Dove showed the 1d Field Marshall used on cover. He explained that he always felt that this was an unexciting stamp but, put in context, it became an interesting reflection of the times. Covers shown included a First Day Cover, the Greymouth Provisional and commemorative slogan cancellations for the Christchurch Winter Show and Christchurch Olympia Motor Show in 1934. Also noted was the 1d. Official with missing full stop on official cover: this is extremely rare as most examples were removed from the sheets and kept as mint copies.

Bernard Symonds showed a pot-pourri including vertical pairs of Chalons which he explained were scarce as most postmasters used to pre-separate sheets into horizontal rows to facilitate sales. He also showed Meter Marks and could not restrain himself from showing two modern booklet varieties.

Keith Collins told the story of the Hawkes Bay Earthquake on February 3 1931. On the morning of the disaster, H.M.S. Veronica was docked in Napier Harbour. The earthquake drained the harbour but it soon refilled and then provided the only communication with the outside world. Ships from the New Zealand flotilla in Auckland Harbour were already in steam preparatory to leaving for exercises and were able to arrive in Napier Harbour to offer help the next day. A number of examples of Earthquake Mail were shown although Keith opined that it seemed to be philatelic and inspired by Ray Collins.

Ernie Leppard illustrated the New Zealand navy in the Second World War. Four cruisers from New Zealand took part in the War. H.M.N.Z.S. Achilles was the first to be involved in a high profile engagement when it took part in the Battle of the River Plate. The other cruisers were H.M.N.Z.S. Leander, Neptune and Gambia.

Ernie explained the complicated story of the ships. Achilles was torpedoed in the Pacific, taken to Auckland for repair but then transferred to Portsmouth for a full refit. Unfortunately, whilst in Portsmouth, the ship was accidentally blown up! The crew were transferred to Scotland to crew Gambia. The Leander was torpedoed and the crew transferred to Achilles. The strangest story was that of the Neptune which was sunk by mines off Tripoli. Initially there were thought to be no survivors and that the loss of life was about 250 Officers and Ratings. It later transpired that there was 1 survivor and that the total loss of life was 47 Officers and 419 ratings. The Gambia was involved in the Pacific War and had the distinction of landing the first Allied troops (BRITISH) on the mainland of Japan. The whole story was illustrated by covers posted from the ships at various stages of the war.

The showing finished with mail from H.M.N.Z.S Kiwi and Tui, armed trawlers which combined to sink a submarine in the Pacific.

Derek Diamond Showed sheets illustrating the development of the Chalon design which will be the subject of a future article in *The Kiwi*.

Michael Wilkinson concluded the afternoons display by showing KE VII ½d. This display will be shown again in more detail at a meeting next year and will then be the subject of a full report.

Derek Diamond gave a vote of thanks and said that he had been afraid that there might not be enough material shown however, this was far from the case and there had been an extraordinary range of material, all of interest, brought along. The meeting closed at 16.15.

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE MIDLAND GROUP HELD ON 13 APRIL 2002.

Eight members and one guest of the Midland Group were entertained by Jack Lindley, convenor of the Northern Group, who brought us a panorama of New Zealand stamps and Postal History.

The first session was devoted to the Chalon Heads with postmarked stamps, including examples from the Maori Wars, and reprints and samples. The session also showed Postal History of the period with examples from the pre-stamp, and Post Paid periods, including Local and Provincial Posts. The session ended with covers depicting the various postage rates current on the "Via Marseilles", "Via Panama", "Via Suez" and "Via USA" routes.

The second session started with Second Sideface covers, of particular note was the 10d rate via Brindisi. The covers were followed by a series of photographs of Post Offices and Postal workers, this section included a colour engraving showing the public besieging the post office after the mail had arrived.

Jack then showed examples of his personal interest, illustrated covers. The display started with a 1940 Official cover with "ff" variety, moved through the Canterbury Centennial Issue and finished with hand painted covers by Harry Berry, Herbert Duke and Elizabeth Purdon.

The afternoon finished with a range of KGV Lettercards and a display of coloured and illustrated postcards issued by the "Auckland Weekly News" which had not been seen before by those present.

Finally, a modern item attracted the attention of the reporter: an example of the missing "Marlborough Sounds" on cover with normal dated March 1998.

Lawrence Kimpton thanked Jack for his display and said that it nice to see such a wide ranging display.

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH BRANCH HELD ON 20 APRIL, 2002

Members of the Scottish Branch of the new Zealand Society of Great Britain met up for a chat over lunch at the Annual Congress of the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies at the Dewar Centre in Perth on April 20th. The following members were present:

Brian Bell, David McGill, Bob Clarke, John Studholme, Aileen Davies, Bill Black, John Brown and David Stalker.

Bob Clarke produced a number of print outs from the excellent web site he runs for the Society, explaining for those who have not yet visited the site what it is all about. It is well worth further investigation. The address is shown at the top of page 66.

Ed. note: I agree that members with access to the Internet should view the Society site.

AWARDS TO MEMBERS AT NORTHPEX

Our mmeber, Ross Burden was awarded a Gold Medal for his Thematic entry "Putting Penguin to Paper" at Northpex. Apologies for his omission from the list of awards in the last issue of *The Kiwi*.

CHANGE OF E-MAIL ADDRESS

Can correspondents please note that the Honorary Editor has changed his e-mail address. It is now: DDOVEAF@AOL.COM

DISPLAY TO THE ROYAL

Two pictures from the March display to the Royal. The upper shows the President of the Royal, Gavin Fryer and the President of the New Zealand Society, Ernie Leppard, exchanging mementoes of the occasion. The lower shows members of the two Societies viewing the displays.



NEW 16 SHEET COMPETITION

The first 16 sheet competition will be held on Saturday November 23rd, 2002, during the Society's 50th Anniversary Weekend at the Union Jack Club, Sandell Street, London. The competition regulations follow this notification. Members wishing to enter must complete one of the enclosed entry forms for each entry. If the frames are oversubscribed, entries may be limited to one per person per class. Unfortunately, postal entries cannot be accepted. Members should hand in their competition entries between 09.00 and 10.00 on Saturday 23rd. November, 2002 in the reserve bar at the UJC. Entries will not be accepted without completion of an entry form which must be received by:

K.C.Collins, 13, Briton Crescent, Sanderstead, Surrey CR2 0JN

No later than TUESDAY 12TH NOVEMBER, 2002.

REGULATIONS FOR 16 SHEET COMPETITION TO BE HELD BI-ANNUALLY

Introduction:

The competition will consist of 16 Sheets including a descriptive sheet, which may contain Exhibits. Each should be mounted on display sheets, numbered consecutively on the reverse and contained in transparent protectors not more than 296mm deep by 245mm wide. Larger sheets will be accepted but they must be in multiples of the standard size. Judged and marked to the National Level.

Judges Note The use of photographic essays and proofs are acceptable for inclusion in competition entries.

Certificates will be awarded to entry's obtaining 50 points or more. Any receiving less will receive a Certificate of Participation. A trophy will be awarded to the entry receiving the highest number of points.

Marking Scheme:

Philatelic Knowledge & Personal Study	35pts.
Treatment, Originality & Importance	30pts.
Relative Condition & Rarity	25pts.
Presentation, Write-up & Arrangement	10pts.
Total	100pts.

The competition is split in to the following classes and sections:

Classic Class: Issues of Queen Victoria and First Pictorials:

All aspect of philately; based on the collecting of all postal items, including items related to the production of postage stamps from these issues.

Modern Class: Issue from KE VII to Present Day:

All aspect of philately; based on the collecting of all postal items, including items related to the production of postage stamps from these issues.

Postal History:

This class includes items on routes and rates, and studies of markings and marcophily. It is not normally advisable to include unused adhesives or postal stationery.

Aerophilatelic Class:

Based on the study of postal material prepared for, and or conveyed by airmail, whether official or unofficial. It can also include exhibits of airmail stamps and their usage.

Revenue Class:

The revenue exhibit comprises embossed, imprinted or adhesive tax, fee or credit stamps issued by or under the aegis of a Government Authority.

Experimental Class:

This is for material not recognised for international transmission of mail but accepted as being issued locally or generally for the transmission of messages or packages (e.g. Local, Railway or Telegraph).

Postal Stationery Class:

Exhibits can include proofs, essays and formula items where appropriate.

Thematic Class:

This class is for entries based on a New Zealand theme or a subject, which is developed to a logical plan by the use of the widest range of appropriate stamps and other philatelic material. Revenue stamps may be included where no other philatelic

material will convey the intended message; such material should be used sparingly. Please note that a copy of the PLAN SHEET should accompany the entry.

Special Studies Class:

This is a new National Class, which has been introduced for those who wish to enter exhibits which would not readily conform to the requirements for evaluation in the other National Classes. The normal constraints relating to exhibits entered in the Traditional, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Aerophilatelic, Thematic and Revenue Classes will be relaxed. A proportion (sy up to 10%) of relevant supporting non-postal material may also be included.

Social Philately Class:

This is very similar to the Special Studies Class but relies upon the exhibit being based on a theme and up to 50% of non-philatelic material is allowed to be included.

INFORMATION RECEIVED:

MEDIA RELEASE

**NEW ZEALAND ARTWORK FEATURES ON JOINT ISSUE STAMPS WITH SWEDEN
POST**

3 APRIL 2002

In a joint issue with Sweden Post, New Zealand's latest stamp issue features some stunning creations by well known New Zealand artists.

Stamps General Manager Ivor Masters says the Art meets Craft stamp issue explores the artistic link between New Zealand and Sweden, while showcasing some beautiful New Zealand artwork. The vessels reflect a diverse range of materials and styles.

"Art meets Craft illustrates seven beautiful vessels, including one from noted Nelson-based glass artist Ola Höglund and Marie Simberg-Höglund, originally from Sweden," Mr. Masters said. "Their Rain Forest vase features on the \$2.00 stamp.

"The 40c stamp, featuring a flax vessel from Nelson artist Willa Rogers, and the \$2.00 stamp have been produced by the Intaglio process and engraved by Sweden Post's own highly regarded philatelic engraver, Lars Sjöblom."

The complete Art meets Craft stamp issue highlights work by Willa Rogers, of Nelson, who specialises in contemporary basketry and paper constructions (Flax 40c - joint issue); Graeme Priddle, woodturner of Auckland (Wood 40c); Raewyn Atkinson, clay artist from Wellington (Clay 80c); Gavin Hitchings, of Nelson, who specialises in sculpture and body adornment (Silver 90c); Emma Camden, glass caster from Auckland (Glass \$1.50); Marilyn Wiseman clay artist from Auckland (Clay \$1.50); and Ola Höglund and Marie Simberg-Höglund (Glass \$2.00).

New Zealand Post's most recent joint stamp issues have been with China (1997), Turkey (1998) and France (2000).

The stamps and First Day Covers were designed by Gardyne Design, Auckland. The 40c (Wood), 80c, 90c, \$1.30 and \$1.50 stamps were printed by Southern Colour, Dunedin. The 40c (Flax) and \$2.00 stamps were printed by Sweden Post. They will be issued on 2 May 2002.

CHILDREN'S ARTWORK ADORNS NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

5 May, 2002

New Zealand Post's latest stamp issue celebrates New Zealand literature as seen through the creative illustrations of New Zealand school students.

Children from 2,300 schools throughout New Zealand were asked to design a stamp that reflected an aspect of one of the finalist books in the New Zealand Post Children's Book Awards.

Ten winners aged from six to twelve years old were chosen and their illustrations have been reproduced as 40c stamps.

Stamps General Manager Ivor Masters said New Zealand Post was delighted to produce a stamp that pays tribute to both New Zealand authors and the children that read the books.

"New Zealand Post is committed to building literate communities and encouraging the pleasure of reading. Through the Design a Stamp competition, it has been great to see children getting excited not only about books and reading but also about stamps," Mr. Masters said.

"The winning entries highlight the artistic ability of New Zealand children and have created a lively and striking stamp issue."

The stamps and first day Coeur of the students' artwork were designed by CommArts Design of Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin.

ROUND KIWI STAMP GOES BRONZE

5 May 2002

New Zealand Post's popular Round Kiwi stamp featuring New Zealand's beloved national bird will be re-issued on 5 June 2002 for the seventh time since 1988.

First issued in olive green in 1988, the Round Kiwi was New Zealand's first round stamp and has been produced in a variety of colours including red (1991), blue (1993), pulped (1997) and gold (2000). This years Round Kiwi looks beautiful in burnished bronze.

Stamps General Manager Ivor Masters says New Zealand Post is pleased to be re-releasing the popular Round Kiwi stamp.

"The Round Kiwi has been one of New Zealand Post's best known stamps internationally over the years through use in mail and as a collectible," Mr. Masters said. "The \$1.50 denomination is the current international postage rate for postcards and aerogrammes so the stamp is ideal for overseas mail.

"It also raises the awareness in overseas countries of this wonderful and endangered New Zealand native bird."

The Round Kiwi was originally designed in 1988 by Allan Mitchell of Wellington and the bronze Round Kiwi was designed by Martin Bailey, Auckland. The 2002 Round Kiwi was printed in metallic bronze by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin. It will be on sale from 5 June 2002.

NEW ZEALAND POST COMMEMORATES THE QUEEN MOTHER

14 May 2002

New Zealand Post will issue a special stamp to commemorate the life of the late H.M. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, on 5 June 2002.

Stamps General Manager Ivor Masters says the Queen Mother was a well loved figure and it is appropriate for New Zealand Post to pay tribute to her by issuing a commemorative stamp.

"The Queen Mother was a remarkable woman, who in her 101 years touched the hearts and lives of many New Zealanders. This is New Zealand Post's way of ensuring her memory remains with us," Mr Masters said.

The special \$2.00 stamp features a photographic image of the Queen Mother taken in 1992.

In addition to the stamp, there is also a special first day cover featuring a photograph of the Queen Mother taken on her 97th birthday outside Clarence House.

The stamp was designed by Red Cactus Design, Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin.

REVIEW OF PUBLICATION RECEIVED

“POSTAL MARKINGS OF NEW ZEALAND POST FROM 1987. VOLUME ONE - THE INTRODUCTION.”

AUTHOR: ROBIN STARTUP AND COLLEAGUES.

HANDBOOK NO. 50. Pub. Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 99-673, Newmarket, Auckland, New Zealand. Price: NZ\$30.00 + P.& P. NZ\$14.75 to Europe.

It is highly appropriate that the 50th Handbook of the PHSNZ should be written by Robin Startup. Over the years, he has recorded the changing face of New Zealand Postal Services in a comprehensive and comprehensible way. This 165 page publication brings together all previous information on the development of the service together with much that was new to me and, I dare venture, many others. The book aims to give a comprehensive description of markings used between 1987 and 2001. The information has been collected by postal Historians around New Zealand and, unusually, there is a list of about 80 of Robin's "Colleagues" on the title page.

The first part gives the background to the Deregulation of the Post Office including the fiscal problems at the heart of the Post Offices difficulties. There is an interesting resonance with current events in the United Kingdom.

The rest of the book discusses postal markings under five headings: Post Offices and Postages, Datestamps, Cancellations, Delivery and, lastly, Liberalisation. Each section is comprehensively covered with numerous illustrations and text descriptions. For example, the "Return to Sender" finger stamps are covered in pages 128-135 with 43 illustrations and two lists of offices with these stamps. Throughout the book, there are definitive lists of offices and the facilities available in each.

If I have a criticism it is that some of the illustrations could have been better reproductions and better arranged (i.e. P.43) but many of these cancellations are transient and rare and one must accept that examples to copy may be of inadequate quality.

This is an extraordinary book: a realistic perspective on contemporary events is always difficult to achieve but to compile such a comprehensive and complete overview is a major achievement. I would recommend it to all those with any interest in the recent history of Postal Services in New Zealand.

REVIEW OF PUBLICATION

This review was first published in *The Informer*, the Philatelic Journal of the Society of Australian Specialists/Oceania, in volume 66 No. 2, Spring 2002.

ASPECTS OF COLLECTING NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

GEORGE BRANAM

"The New Zealand Society of Great Britain is celebrating the 50th anniversary of its creation. A group of collectors seeking a way of sharing their interest in New Zealand stamps got together in London to form a society, meeting for the first time in January 1952. From that beginning the organisation has grown into an international body of some 300 members, including some of the foremost collectors of New Zealand. Its overseas members know it primarily through its journal, *The Kiwi*, edited for more than twenty years by Allan P. Berry. In 1997, Berry turned the chores over to the present editor, Andrew Dove, and retired to New Zealand, retired, that is, from his veterinarian duties in the U.K., but certainly not from philatelic activity, which he simply moved halfway round the world to his other home.

As a part of the commemoration of the 50th year, Andrew Dove joined Derek Diamond in editing a handsome collection of short papers by members, demonstrating some of the variations possible in collecting New Zealand. The slender. Spiral bound A4 volume, well illustrated in colour, is entitled *Aspects of Collecting New Zealand Stamps*, and is available for £7.50 (+ P & P).

For anyone looking for ways to proceed beyond a simple one-of-each collection, this booklet is filled with clues of possible collections. The cover opens the smorgasbord with a colourful reproduction of a large block of the 8d Tuatura from the 1935 Pictorial set with the intriguing Waterlow shift dots in the top selvedge. This, of course, is followed by Philip G. Hoare's short piece, with further illustrations, explaining, or at least describing, Waterlow shift marks: they are actually something of a puzzle still awaiting a coherent solution. Maybe you'd like to have a go?

After a welcome from the President, and a brief History of the Society by the Editor, John Smith opens with one man's answer to the old query, "How did you get started, and get where you are today?" Most of us like to compare roads taken.

Between that and Robin Startup's description of Post Office deregulation in New Zealand which closes the volume, we get further glances at some of the "Aspects of Collecting New Zealand" that have caught the interest of other members. Pre-stamp mail from the folded cover period, a Chalon cover from Maori War correspondence, essays in the competition for the 1898 Pictorial designs, all provide unusual illustrations and open directions the catalogue by itself probably would not have suggested to us.

The complexities of some of the stamp issues provides opportunity for some other excursions. The Penny Universal of 1901 is a common stamp whose many varieties have intrigued collectors. Some of these varieties are not at all common! Ernie Leppard, The President, gives a concise lesson in identifying plates and die varieties.

Most of us have admired the handsome George V definitives of 1915, still in use until the 1935 Pictorials were issued. We may even have been aware of some of the perforation varieties, but Andrew Dove provides a well-illustrated discussion of double and misplaced perforations that should come as news.

The Smiling Boy is probably the most famous of the annual Health stamps, begun in 1929 and still going. Alan Baker shows us a scarce die proof and explains why the Boy was not issued in 1930, as originally intended, and why it ended up as two values rather than one.

John Watts looks at the interaction of post card collecting and stamps, showing a pair of Muir and Moodie 1906 post cards combining on the picture side a montage frame of New Zealand stamps in colour and a vignette of tourist interest. Some 99 varieties have been issued.

Postal History has some nice entries, beyond the two early items already mentioned. Mike Shand discusses the Airmails of 1920 and provides a table of the disappearing covers, some 18,000 flown but only about 94 known today. Philatelic interest later assisted the growth of aviation in New Zealand, but where did these go?

Robin Gwynn explores the postal aftermath of the Hawke's Bay earthquake of 1931, which destroyed a large part Napier. Anyone collecting New Zealand Airmails may have encountered covers with the cachets, "Emergency Earthquake Air Mail". As Gwynn points out, most are addressed to Verne, Collins & Co Ltd., the Christchurch stamp dealers --- I have one of those. Gwynn selects a much scarcer cover from a rescue worker.

Allan Berry shows and discusses a beautiful Prisoner of War cover addressed to Brigadier James Hargest, who escaped from the Italian camp in which he was held and managed to make his way to Switzerland and eventually to England, only to be killed in Normandy.

The articles have the virtue of escaping the routine and yet not being esoteric, showing natural stages in extending a collection. An interesting and varied group."

Additional copies of the publication are available from Keith Collins, 13, Briton Crescent, Sanderstead, Surrey CR2 0JN for £10 inc. p&p (\$NZ\$25 inc. p&p).

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND READERS QUERIES:

EFFECT OF AN ANTHRAX ALERT ON THE BBC

ANN CARTER

I recently purchased the cover illustrated in Figure 1 at a local Society Auction. It was posted in Wellington on 15. 11. 01 and carries a strike of a stamp "CHECKED" in red.



Figure 1

The story behind this is that on Wednesday 17 October 2001, one of the staff in the department that deals with most incoming mail from listeners all over the world, opened an envelope in which she noticed some powder. She alerted colleagues and within a short period emergency procedures were implemented. This being the first that this had happened, there was a certain amount of confusion and the whole thing was not handled well. The story did not appear until an article in the Mail on Sunday on November 11 and the story there was somewhat exaggerated.

The powder turned out to be nothing dangerous. But since that time all incoming mail is taken out of the building to a specialist company that inspects it traces of any harmful substance. The mail is opened, inspected and then resealed with self-adhesive white labels or Sellotape. Each inspected envelope is marked "CHECKED" and all such mail is then returned to the BBC.

Mail is then opened and dealt with in the normal way.

At least one other stamp has been used (Figure 2).



Figure 2

FINDINGS FROM FILES PAPER COSTINGS ONCE AGAIN

ALLAN P. BERRY

This story starts with a letter from Samuel Jones & Co. (Export) Ltd., addressed to the New Zealand High Commission, dated 15th February, 1945, which reads:

"We acknowledge your letter of the 15th February, ref: H/0.1/34, and thank you for the order for New Zealand Stamp Paper, which we are proceeding, as detailed below.

"As you know, it was arranged that the Mill would be able to make 10 tons of paper during the 17th period, which supply has been licensed and from this 10 tons we will execute the following quantities.

150 reams 21 x 11¼	price 25/11 per ream, This will
take approximately 16 cwt.	
800 reams 16½ x 14¼	price 26/2 per ream - approx 83 cwt.
105 reams 15 x 15¾	price 26/6 per ream - approx 11 cwt.
17,000 yards ungummed on reels 22.625"	price 1/- per lb. approx. 11 cwt.
550 reams 24 x 13½	price 35/6 per ream - approx 79 cwt.

"This accounts for the ten tons.

"According to the details of stretch and watermark direction. given in your letter, all items will be made on the old dandy.

"The prices quoted include delivery to Waterlows, Bradbury Wilkinson, and Harrison & Sons, as per the addresses given against the various items in your order.

"We have noted that the 150 reams 21 x 11¼ are the most urgent, and as we understand that the Mill will have to make this paper during the first week of March, as it is licensed for the 17th period, we will do everything possible to deliver this item to Bradbury Wilkinson by early April.

"In regard to the items 24 x 13½ the difference between the 2,300 reams specified and the quantity we propose making during this period of 550 reams will be dealt with in the next period, but before doing anything definite in regard to applying for licence we will await your further instructions, as we understand you will have other items to be included."

This letter was sent to the Controller of the P. O. Stores Dept. as the next letter on the file is from him to the New Zealand High Commission. It is dated 24th March, 1945, and reads:

"I am returning herewith Messrs. Samuel Jones' quotation for 10 tons of watermarked paper, which you left with me for observations.

"The prices are a little higher than those agreed in 1941, and no doubt the firm could justify the increases (2s.7½d per ream on the 21" x 11¼ size) as due to increased labour costs. In the light of information now available, however, I am not happy about the basis. Taking the present quotation as it stands, Messrs. Jones are prepared to deliver ungummed paper in the reel at 1s. per lb. Alternatively they will take 10 lb of this paper, add 3½ lbs of gum, cut it into sheets 21" x 11¼ and sell it for 25s.11d. Allowing 10% for waste paper and a generous amount for waste gum it works out something like this:

Cost of paper 11 lbs @ 1s.	
(including delivery)	11s.
Gum 4-2 lbs at 8d.	3s.
Cost of gumming and	
cutting, profits etc.	<u>11s.11d.</u>
Price per ream	<u>25s.11d.</u>

"I think the margin is excessive, but there may be some explanation such as the sizes being awkward and cutting to waste etc.

"In the circumstances I suggest that we should discuss the matter with Messrs. Jones' representatives, who should come prepared to deal with the point mentioned in the foregoing, and also to furnish figures comparable with those set out in their letter to ... dated 3rd April, 1941 - copy enclosed."

In date order, the next letter on the file is a copy of one sent by Samuel Jones & Co. (Export) Ltd. to the New Zealand High Commission. The date is 4th April, 1945, and the letter reads:-

"We acknowledge your letter dated 28th March regarding price for the New Zealand Stamp.

"You will remember that for the previous order back in 1941, we agreed on the price of 24/8 per ream, less 5%, plus 6d. per ream for size 20½ x 11; this equals 23/11 nett. This in turn is equivalent to 25/1 for size 21 x 11¼".

"We are paying 1d. per lb. more for the paper on this occasion so the extra cost of the paper 11 lbs. at 1d, that is 11d, would bring the 1941 price to 26/-. We have quoted you for the new order, 25/11 for this size.

"In view of this perhaps a meeting such as you suggested you may not consider necessary, but if you would like it we shall be only too pleased to attend."

On this letter, some person, almost certainly an Officer in the Post Office Stores Department, has circled the 'plus 6d.' in the second paragraph in pencil, with a question mark in the margin. This copy letter was clearly sent to the Post Office Stores Department for comment, as the next letter in date order is to the Department from the New Zealand High Commission. It is dated 5th April, 1945, and reads:

"Attached is a copy of a letter received from Messrs. Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. regarding the question of price for the paper which they are supplying. I should be glad to have your comments."

The comments requested are contained in the reply, dated 7th April, 1945. This reads:

"Thank you for your letter of the 5th instant covering Messrs. Samuel Jones' details as to their price for watermarked paper. On the basis of the price agreed in 1941, the new quotation must, I think, be regarded as reasonable, subject to confirmation on the following points:

- (i) Jones says the 1941 price for 20'2 x 11 was 24s.8d less 5% plus 6d. My file make no reference to the 6d. Can you say what price was actually paid?
- (ii) The 1941 price included 8d per ream for running one third of the paper in half-width reels. Does this apply to the present order? the firm's letter of 3rd April, 1941, deals with the matter.

"I still think that the price is, to say the least, non-competitive, and that it might be worth while to ask Harrisons to cut a few reams of the paper which they will shortly be gumming for the Peace Stamps, so that the recess printers could try their hand on it."

The New Zealand High Commission replied to this letter with one dated 10th April, 1945. This reads:

"Thanks for your note of the 7th instant. In answer to the two points:

- (1) We paid 6d. extra per ream for the 20½" x 11" size for the second making, the cost of paper having risen by ½d. per lb. in the meantime.
- (2) The 8d. per ream for supplying paper in half-width reels would apply to this order - all paper less than De La Rue's normal size would be included in this extra charge.

"On your return from the Midlands, we will arrange a meeting with (named - of Samuel Jones) to discuss this question of paper costs, if you still consider this is necessary. When I see you tomorrow, we can also discuss the question of Harrison's supplying a few reams for our recess printers to try. I do not know whether they have sufficient paper for this purpose - I rather doubt it."

Against the paragraph numbered (2) in this letter there is a pencil note, clearly made by an Officer of the Post Office Stores Department, reading 'Not necessarily. Depends on which mill employed.' The final document on this section of the files is a hand written memo dated 16/4/45. This reads:

N.Z. Watermarked Paper.

"Discussed with (named - of the New Zealand High Commission) and (named - of Samuel Jones) on April 16th, 1945.

"(Named - of Samuel Jones) confirmed - giving figures for a purchase by Australia - that the present quotation is in line with prices charged to Crown Agents and Dominion Govts. He also confirmed that the mill in this instance could not use the full width of the dandy, hence the necessity to gum one third of the paper in half-width as before. When asked how he was able to buy paper at 3.875d. per lb in 1939 (Papers NZ/2/10) he said that was esparto paper whereas the present supply is rag.

"(Named - of Samuel Jones) expressed some astonishment at having his price challenged, and enquired on what ground we were not satisfied. I replied that the cost of gumming and sheeting (11/11 per ream) by his firm shews too great a margin, and is tending to make recess printing exorbitantly dear as compared with other processes. I hinted that finished stamps ought to cost no more than Jones' price for the gummed paper. This shook him, but he made no move towards a reduction.

"(Named - of the New Zealand High Commission) agreed to accept the quotation as being comparable with previous prices. He is, however, now convinced that it is a monopoly price, and he wishes to go ahead with the proposal that Harrisons should try their hand at gumming and sheeting for the recess printers, to provide some measure of competition."

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

AN UNUSUAL CANCELLATION ON THE 5/- MOUNT COOK

JOHN PAINTER

I recently acquired the copy of the 5/- Mount Cook shown in Figure 1 as part of a larger lot. It is perforated 11 and from the Cowan sideways watermark issue.

Normally, I would consider any copy of this value with an "unusual" watermark to be suspicious. This copy has a postmark unlike anything I have previously seen on any New Zealand issue being a barred oval with "B3S" in seriffed capital letters. The mark is struck in blue.

What puzzles me is that, if the postmark is a fake, why not produce something so unlike a "legitimate" cancel? A local dealer thinks that he saw the same cancellation some years ago on a 6d Special Delivery stamp and sold it as a curio.

I wonder if any readers recognise it, either as an unusual usage or a fake.



Figure 1

NEW ZEALAND HERITAGE STAMPS

DAVID STALKER

SET 5 - THE ACHIEVERS

Issued May 16th 1990

Grace Neill (1846-1926)

Social reformer and nurse. When she was widowed at an early age, Grace Neill was appointed to the newly created Department of Health in the 1890's. She became responsible for establishing a national nursing service and, as part of this responsibility, was instrumental in initiating the registration of nurses. This practice is now commonplace around the world. She also set up New Zealand's first state maternity hospital - the St. Helen's Hospital in Wellington - in 1904. As advances in medicine made hospitalisation more advantageous, the public hospital became an institution dealing with all classes.

Before long, major societies were seeking hospitalisation throughout the country for maternity care and delivery and St. Helen's Hospitals were founded throughout New Zealand.



Jean Batten (1909-1982)

Early aviatrix. New Zealand born, Jean Batten became interested in flying during the First World War when she went to Mission Bay to watch the Walsh brothers' flying boats in which pilots were trained for war service. In 1929, she travelled to Sydney to fly with Charles Kingsford Smith. In 1930, she came to England and learned to fly. In 1933, at her third attempt, she set the record time for flying from England to Australia (14 days and 22 hours). In 1934, she became the first woman to fly solo from England to Australia and back and the first woman to fly solo across the South Atlantic Ocean. In

October, 1936, she made the first direct flight from England to New Zealand in 11 days and 45 minutes. Jean Batten was the finest woman pilot in the Golden Age of Aviation.



Katherine Wilson Sheppard (1848-1934)

A suffragist. Born and educated in Liverpool, England, she emigrated to New Zealand with her sisters and mother in 1869. Living initially in Christchurch, Kate took an active part in her local Presbyterian life and married Walter of whom little is known. The couple spent 1877/1878 in England and it may have been here that she picked up some of her suffragette ideas. Kate was converted to the temperance cause by the arrival of Mary Clement Leavitt, a temperance missionary from Cleveland, Ohio. She became national superintendent of the Franchise and Legislation Department of the Women's Christian Temperance Union from 1887. From this platform, she led the campaign for votes for women by organising massive petitions to Parliament and playing a major role in rousing public opinion. After the success of this campaign in 1893 - New Zealand being the first country in the World to give equal voting rights to women - she further sought to use the Franchise to win prohibition and other social reforms.



Richard William Pearse (1877-1953)



Pioneer aviator. Richard Pearse was the fourth of nine children born in a farming family. Although he wanted to study engineering, the family could not afford this and he was given a 100 acre farm block to use. He built a workshop on this land and began inventing things! His first patented invention was an ingenious new style of bicycle with amongst other innovations, vertical-drive pedal action and integral tyre pumps. His first love was flying and he began working on ideas for powered flight in 1899. He built his first two cylinder petrol engine in 1902 and, soon thereafter, a monoplane. The plane was made

from locally available scrap, for example, the propeller was made from cut-down sheep dip tins. The aeroplane boasted a tricycle undercarriage, steerable nose wheel and front mounted propeller and resembled a modern microlight aircraft. After much taxiing, he made the first attempt at flight, travelling about 50 yards before crashing into his gorse hedge! The exact date of this first 'flight' is uncertain although circumstantial evidence suggests it to be on 31 March 1903 (the Wright Brothers flight was on 17 December 1903). He continued his experiments and made several further powered take-offs or long hops, most witnessed, although none appears to have been a true flight in terms of length or control. He was treated with scepticism by his neighbours (Mad Pearse and Bamboo Dick were two of his nicknames) and moved to South Otago in 1911. He continued inventing farm machinery including a topdresser and potato planter. In 1921, Pearse moved again, this time to Christchurch and in the early 1930s' designed a second aircraft, the Utility Plane, which anticipated the main feature of the Harrier Jump jet, a tilting engine to allow for vertical take-offs. Aviation companies showed no interest, Pearse became increasingly paranoid and died in Sunnyside Mental Hospital on 29 July 1953.

Bernard Cyril Freyberg (1889-1963)

Soldier and Governor-General. Though born in England, Freyberg was brought up and educated in New Zealand. In early life, he was a notable athlete who won New Zealand swimming championships at distances between 100 yards and 1 mile in 1905 and 1906 and the 100 yards in 1909. During the First World War, he initially served with the newly formed Royal Naval Division. Serving in the Gallipoli operation, he was awarded the DSO in April, 1915 following his actions in swimming ashore alone and lighting flares. In 1916, he transferred to the British Army and moved to the Western



Front where, on November 13th, 1916, he was involved in the battle of Aucre, late in the First Battle of the Somme, where he was awarded the Victoria Cross following his action in leading an assault on the village of Beaucourt sur l'Ancre. In the course of the attack, he was wounded three times and captured the Village and 500 prisoners. He was awarded a bar to his DSO in 1918 and a second bar when he captured a village and 104 prisoners 2 minutes before the Armistice. Also mentioned in despatches on five times, awarded the Croix de Guerre and appointed CMG in 1917, Sir Bernard emerged as one of the Empires most decorated soldiers. After the war, he remained in the British Army and rose to the rank of Major General at the age of 45. Unfortunately, a medical examination in 1937 revealed a heart defect and he was forced to retire from the British Army. With the outbreak of the second World War, he was recalled to the British Army and given command of the Salisbury Plain Area helping to train and organise the British Expeditionary Force. After a meeting with Peter Fraser, acting New Zealand Prime Minister, in 1939, he was

invited to command the New Zealand Division in the Middle East. He remained General Officer Commanding the New Zealand Forces until 1945. In 1941, he was appointed commander of Allied Forces in Crete. He remained in command of New Zealand Forces through the Greek, African and Italian Campaigns and led them with considerable success. In 1946 Freyberg was appointed Governor-General of New Zealand, a position he held until 1952 when he retired to England as Deputy Constable and Lieutenant of Windsor Castle.

Peter Henry Buck (Te Rangi Hiroa) (1877-1951)



Anthropologist. Born in New Zealand of mixed Irish and Maori descent, Buck was educated at Te Aute College. Graduating with a degree in medicine in 1904, he worked with other young Maori leaders such as Apirana Ngata and Maui Pomare to improve Maori social conditions. In 1900, new diseases and changes to Maori Society had led to a sharp drop in the Maori population to 40,000. The Maori were widely described as a 'dying race'. The first qualified Maori health workers including two doctors, Te Rangi Hiroa and Maui Pomare, and registered Maori nurses worked with the leaders

of the Maori community to initiate and implement a community health programme. By the 1920s, population recovery was well under way and the future of the Maori race was secure. Elected to represent the Northern Maori Electorate in the House of Representatives in 1909, he served in Thomas MacKenzie's cabinet in 1912. In 1914 he resigned his seat and stood unsuccessfully for the European Electorate of Bay of Islands. After serving as an officer in the First World War he developed his interests in anthropology. Concentrating upon studying and recording the native cultures of Polynesia, Buck achieved an international reputation as a Professor of Anthropology at Yale and as Director of the Bishop Museum in Hawaii; a considerable achievement for a self taught anthropologist.

A 1906 CHRISTMAS GREETING FROM THE NEW ZEALAND POST OFFICE

ERIC LEWIS

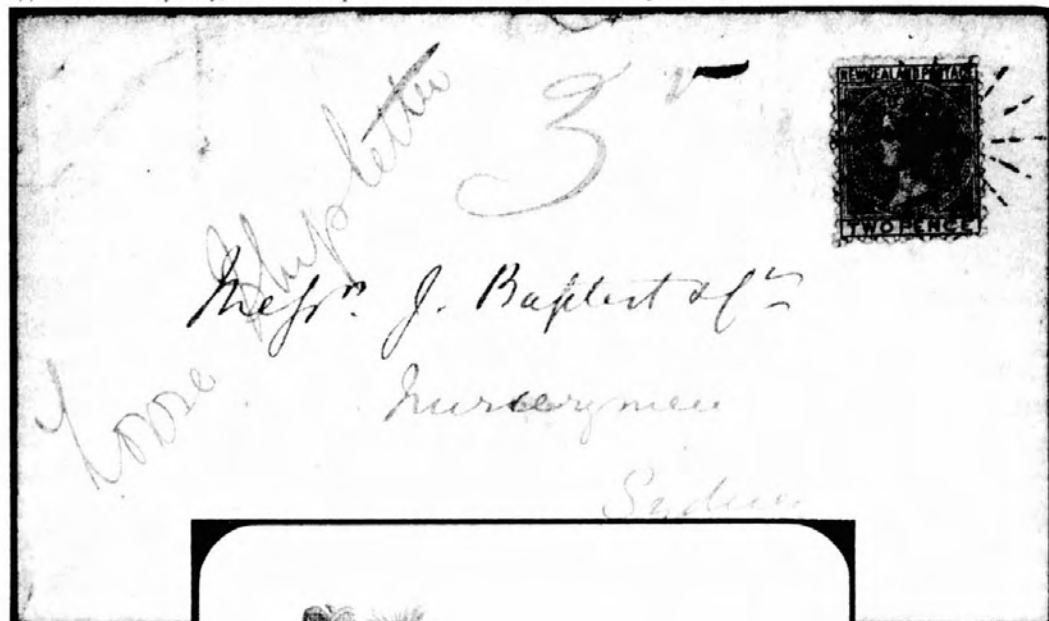


1952 – Our Golden Jubilee – 2002

The John Gunn Collection of Worldwide Maritime Mail.

[26th September 2002]

1877 E ex NZ to Sydney, the 2d stamp cancelled & the M/S 'Loose Ship letter 3d' added at Newcastle. [Ex Roberts]



1925 RMMS "Aorangi" menu card.

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