



THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

ISSN 0964 7821

VOLUME 53, NUMBER 3, MAY 2004

WHOLE NUMBER 305

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD ON MAY 29TH, 2004
STARTING AT **11.00** AT THE UNION JACK CLUB, SANDELL STREET, LONDON

THE MEETING WILL BE THE **BI-ANNUAL COMPETITION** AND WILL START WITH A
MEMBERS DISPLAY ON THE SUBJECT OF **PHILATELY AND TOURISM IN NEW ZEALAND**
FULL DETAILS ARE ON PAGE 46 OF THIS ISSUE OF *THE KIWI*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Enclosures	46
Membership	46
Next London Meeting of the Society	46
Next Meeting of the Northern Regional Group	46
Notes of the Meeting of the Society held in London on March 20TH, 2004	47
Notes of the Meeting of the Northern Group held on 21ST February, 2004	50
A Request for Help from the Committee	51
Publications Available	51
Grounds for Divorce	52
Media Releases (150 Years of Parliament, Rugby Sevens, Historic Tractors)	52
Special Date Stamp (Wildfoods Festival)	54
Recent Auction Realisations	54
A Special Offer for Members of the Society (Air Mail History of Fiji)	55
Kiwipex 2006	56
The Metro Day Postmark	56
19TH Century New Zealand Newspapers 'On-Line'	56
Looking at our Competitive International Mail Market	59
The 1935 Pictorial Issues and Associated Postal Rates with Dates of Printing of Varieties: Part 1: Inland, or Domestic, Rates	60
New Zealand and the Jusqu'a Types	63
Rugby World Cup All Blacks Airmail Postcard	64
Findings from File: Stamp Paper, Postal Note Paper and Postcard Board (Part 1)	64

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

Annual Subscription £12.00

OFFICERS OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Honorary General Secretary:

Keith C. Collins 13, Briton Crescent,
Sanderstead, Surrey, CR2 0JN,
☎ 0208 - 657 - 4566

Honorary Packet Secretary:

B. T. Atkinson, 77, Wood Lane,
Osterley, Middlesex, TW7 5EG
☎ 0208 - 560 - 6119

Honorary Treasurer:

E.W. Leppard, 68, Chestnut Grove,
Balham, London, SW12 8JJ
☎ 0208 - 673 - 4710

Honorary Editor:

Andrew Dove, 12, Stella Avenue,
Tollerton, Notts NG12 4EX
☎ 0115 - 937 - 3762
e-mail:DDOVEAF@AOL.COM

Internet Address: <http://www.cs.stir.ac.uk/~rgc/nzsgb>

ENCLOSURE:

With this issue of *The Kiwi* is enclosed the programme and booking form for the Weekend in Edinburgh on October 9 and 10, 2004. If it has been omitted, please contact the Hon. Editor.

SOCIETY NEWS:

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS:

We welcome:

D. Caiden - Edinburgh
T.K. Devon - East Sussex
J. Greenhalgh - Lancashire
D.F. Wilkins - Bedfordshire

DECEASED:

C. Ryder
Sir H. Smedley

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The main business of the next meeting will be the bi-annual competition which will be judged by Chris Harman, Vice President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London. Mr. Harman is an experienced International judge who will give much valuable advice to those entering.

As well as the competition, there will be a members meeting on the theme of '**Philately and Tourism in New Zealand**'. This is a huge subject and, hopefully, everybody attending will be able to contribute. The meeting will start at 11.00a.m. and the displays will continue into the afternoon whilst the competition is being judged. There will also be an ample opportunity to view the competition entries and we will aim to close at 16.00 as usual.

NEXT MEETING OF THE NORTHERN REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Northern Regional Group will be held at St. Luke's Church, Orrell on Saturday May 15th, 2004 starting at 13.30.

Laurence Kimpton will give a display of NEW ZEALAND EXTERNAL AIRMAILS.

All members of the Society are invited to attend.

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY HELD IN LONDON ON MARCH 20TH 2004

Andrew Dove opened the meeting at 11.00 and welcomed the 23 members present. He introduced Dr. Robin Gwynn who was to conduct a masterclass during the day. Robin started collecting stamps in 1947 and has been ever present in the New Zealand philatelic world for many years. He had conducted workshops in New Zealand but this was the first occasion that such an event had been undertaken overseas. He then handed the meeting over to Robin.

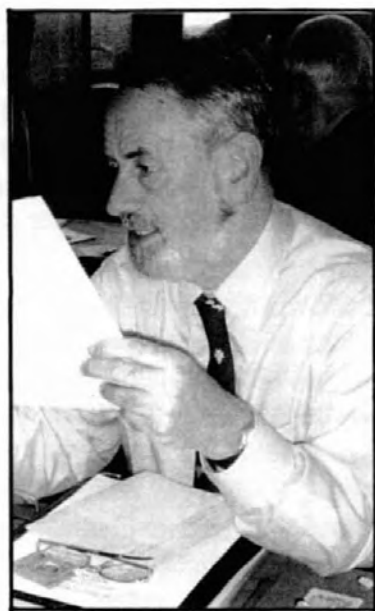


Figure 1

Robin Gwynn during the Masterclass

Robin started by explaining that the idea for this format originated as a University Evening class which he had initiated at Palmerston North University. Twenty three people attended included such well known collectors as Alan Craig and Colin Larson. One of the difficulties of collecting stamps is that it tends to be a solitary pursuit. The effect of this isolation is that it is difficult to benefit from other peoples research and knowledge. One example from the evening class was of the 5/- First Pictorials: between those attending, 19 copies of this stamp could be produced, all described as postally used. Comparison of the copies and pooling knowledge resulted in the conclusion that only seven were genuinely postally used.

The first section of the day was on the **½d Newspaper stamp and First Sidefaces**. Robin said that although the stamps are not difficult to acquire, the story is difficult to put together because the Post Office records no longer exist. There was much information in the series of Handbooks published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand but they can be difficult to navigate as a basic information on each issue is supplemented by important details contained in Appendices. He noted that his book *Collecting New Zealand Stamps* had a full list of references after each chapter.

The first newspaper stamp appeared in 1873. Before then, newspapers had been carried free. In one outgoing mail from Russell in 1840, there were 98 newspapers, no paid letters and one unpaid letter. The charge of 1d was first levied in 1864 but only lasted for two months due to the public outcry. Following a parliamentary enquiry, the charge of 1d was reinstated in 1867 and reduced to ½d in 1873. John Davies, Government Stamp Printer, was requested to produce a suitable stamp and he based the design on the new UK stamp. The design was carved on a wood block in Melbourne and electrotypes produced in Wellington. There was a shortage of paper and supplies were taken from the stock being used to print the duty stamps. Because of the positioning of the watermark, at least ⅓ of the stamps in each sheet had no watermark. This paper continued in use until the second paper in 1875.

It is notable that in spite of the large numbers printed, more than 20 million in the 1870s, they are extremely rare used on newspapers. It is believed that there is no example printed on the first paper used on a newspaper before 1876.

The chief interest in this issue for the studious philatelist is in the lack of information available. The only way to determine the sequence of events is through the collection of dated used copies. Using such a collection it is possible to identify one series of flaws found on copies used between 1873 and 1888 and a second on a new plate used from 1888 onwards.

In the early 1870s, the plates used to print the Chalons were becoming worn. It was also felt that the portrait of the Queen as a young woman was out of date and the expense of line engraved printing was causing concern. De La Rue were developing the Surface Printing method and were commissioned to produce a new issue in 1872. Some Die Proofs are dated 1872 but the stamps

were not issued until 1874. The first colours, as shown by material from the De La Rue archives, were based on the colours of the Full Face Queens. Although there were only eight basic stamps in the series, the First Sidefaces provide much philatelic interest and afford the opportunity to have a virtually complete specialist collection of a set. Robin took the opportunity to consider the possible range of contents of such a specialist collection. With assistance of the audience, it was felt that the scope should include: Proofs and Colour Trials, papers and marginal markings, perforations, watermarks, shades, flaws, multiples to best illustrate shades and types of perforation, early and late postal use, fiscal usage and postal stationery.

For this particular issue, there are some particular points of interest. The stamps were printed at the Government Printing Office in Wellington. The paper was supplied by De La Rue but required treatment prior to use. If such treatment was not effective, the paper became blue. The depth of blueing varies but can be extreme. The sheets show a gutter pane which appears to have been provided to allow bundles of sheets to be tied with ribbon. On the sheets, two marginal numbers are found: the first is the plate number, 1 on all printings of all values, and second number was used by De La Rue to distinguish plates.

The perforations of the issue offer a field of study. One of scarce variations that is often identified erroneously is the 'perf. nearly 12'. The genuine variety is perforated by a line perforator unlike the comb perforator used on other stamps. Occasionally, the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand receives single stamps which are supposedly imperforate for examination. These are unlikely to be authentic as the width of the stamps can vary considerably. The exception is marginal copies with the marginal watermark visible.

Covers showing postal usage of the set are more difficult to find than those with Full Face Queens. This is probably because unlike the earlier stamps, an envelope was usually used and this would have been discarded and the letter retained. The routes and rates provide much interest. When the stamps were issued, the standard internal rate was 2d for letters and 1d for printed matter. For overseas mail, of which 95% went to the UK or Australia, the standard rate was 6d although the rate increased to 8d if routed via Brindisi. Three covers were shown each of which had been endorsed 'Via Brindisi' by the sender but which study of arrival information shows to have travelled via San Francisco. Another showed the 8d rate but had travelled via San Francisco and had been paid at 6d postage and 2d Late Fee. It appears likely that the Post office sent outgoing mail on the quickest available transport rather than honouring the inscription of the sender.

The next session covered the **Second Sidefaces**. The new stamp issue came about in 1882 because Parliament expressed the desire to have one set of stamps valid for Postage and Revenue use. Prior to this date there had been a wide range revenue stamps printed a number of which were not required. During the first 6 months of 1882, after the new stamp issue, revenue stamps are found used for postal purposes. There has been debate about the validity of this usage but Robin said that the evidence appears to show that the use was officially sanctioned.

This is a complex issue that can easily provide a lifetime of collecting and study. Dr. Ken McNaught spent many years collecting dated copies and, as with the ½d Newspaper stamp, these provide an accurate story of the issue. This way of collecting shows that shades can be dated and allows dating of individual copies by comparison with the sequence.

One of the difficult differentiations is between stamps issued on paper with a 6mm gap between NZ and Star in the watermark and those with a 7mm gap. It is difficult to measure the distance, but they can be separated by the mesh as the 6mm is horizontal and the 7mm vertical. There was a discussion about the significance of mesh and ways of separating the differentiating directions. Apart from holding the stamp obliquely to the light, the easiest way is to gently warm the stamp by

breathing on it and seeing the direction of curl. This method is difficult if the stamp has a hinge or paper attached to the reverse.

In 1890, new postage rates necessitated the issue of a 2½d and 5d value. The 2½d was designed by Alfred Cousins who was the only New Zealander to describe himself as 'stamp engraver' in the New Zealand Cyclopaedia. A range of colour options exists as he liked to examine all possibilities.

Robin made reference to the Adsons which were on sale for about 9 months in 1893. They were not well received at the time but provide much interest to collectors now. They were issued in three settings with a number of different colours. Individual advertisements may appear at more than one position on the sheet and it may be necessary to use flaws on the stamps to position them with certainty. There was a short lived experiment to improve the appearance of the advertisement by printing them on the reverse of the paper. Unfortunately, although the advert was improved, the quality of the stamp deteriorated.

The session finished with a comment on the **First Pictorial**. Referring to the 1½d Boer War stamp, Robin said that the Khaki shade was quite distinctive, however, the intensity varies as the colour of the ink would not fix. He has a block of six which includes 4 stamps clearly in the shade, 1 brown and one in an intermediate shade. He moved on to comment on the stamps which were overprinted O.P.S.O. The overprint stood for 'On Public Service Only'. The stamps were issued by the Post Office and used to frank official correspondence from other Government Departments. They are rare used on cover as they were only used for overseas mail. A cover was shown dated 1898, considering that the stamps were issued in 1891, the extended use suggests that there was little demand for them. They are difficult to expertise although the genuine examples are all cancelled in Wellington. Unused examples are not certified genuine as in about 1910 somebody unofficially overprinted a number of mint stamps.

The morning finished with groups of those present attempting to sort examples of the 2d Second Sideface and 1d Universal.

The afternoon started on the subject of **W.R.Bock**, who was one of the three great stamp designers who have worked in New Zealand, the other two being James Berry and L.C. Mitchell. His first design was created in 1875 for the Land Deeds and Law Court: the stamps were the first to be wholly produced in New Zealand. Next, he was responsible for the 2/- and 5/- First Sideface. His final design was the 1931 Smiling Boy Health stamp and he died in 1932. Shortly before he died, he produced unsuccessful essays for the second Pictorial issue.

Designing stamps was only a part of his talent. He also produced the first book to be printed in New Zealand by the exceptionally complicated chromolithography method, designed illustrated envelopes, postcards, and medals and inscribed illuminated manuscripts including Wellington's Visitors Book which is still in use.

For a time, Bock employed A.E. Cousins as an assistant. They were jointly responsible for a number of issues including the Beer Duty stamp. The chromolithograph book mentioned above was probably responsible for their association breaking up because of its cost.

He was intimately associated with the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition stamps. The stamps were designed by an Auckland artist, L.J. Steel and Mr. Bock was commissioned to engrave the plates. The 3d and 6d were printed in two colours and this required separate plates to be made for the frame and the centre. This was the first time that such a process was used in New Zealand. It appears that the Post Office did not believe that Bock could produce a satisfactory product as the contract included the statement that: 'payment would only be made if the work was of the highest quality and approved by the Government Printer'. In the event, the final appearance was satisfactory and New Zealand's first commemoratives were issued on 1 November, 1906 (the 6d on November 17th).

One of the recent debates has been on the validity of the 1d Claret. Robin said that it was not issued officially and that 9 examples are now known used: three copies are to be found on three covers dated 20 April, 1907, the day that the exhibition post office closed. Each envelope is addressed to Mr. Wrighton, Secretary to the exhibition. It seems very unlikely that they were properly obtained.

Bock's subsequent issues include the 1d Map stamp and the first Surface printed KGV 1½d. There was some discussion about the poor quality of this stamp and it seems likely that the production was hurried and was undertaken by Bock without the benefit of all the sophisticated assistance that would have been available at De La Rue or Perkins.

The last session covered the **Second Pictorials**. Keith Collins and Philip Hoare showed parts of their specialised collections and Robin talked about some of the particular points of interest arising from them. During its currency, the stamps were widely collected so many of the problems are solved. The set was unusual as the designs did not focus on any particular theme. A competition was held in 1931 and about 150 of the submitted essays are still held in the Post Office Archive. Many of the entries were designed to sell New Zealand overseas.

Much of the interest in the issue arises from the Recess printing method as re-entries are to be found. These occur either when the transfer shifts during plate production causing doubling of the lines, when an impression is completely replaced leaving traces of the original entry or when the plate is retouched during printing as a flaw has developed.

Amongst other areas of interest were the 1½d wet print which occurred when an attempt was made to improve the appearance by printing on wet paper which was allowed to dry prior to perforating. Unfortunately, the paper shrunk significantly. The 2d has a progressive flaw known as the 'Teko-teko' flaw which progresses and may be found in at least 6 states. The design of the 3d is said to reflect the ignorance of the engraver in London when he was producing the master die. He was unfamiliar with the appearance of a Maori and used a picture of a Red Indian as a template. There was discussion about the difficulty of distinguishing the single and multiple watermarks on the 9d. Robin sympathised but could not help greatly. The 2/- was printed using 3 plates and each may be plated. Philip Hoare showed reconstructed complete used sheets of each plate.

Apart from the interest of the basic stamps, there is a whole range of variations arising from the sharing of the printing work arranged by De La Rue during the war when their factory was bombed.

Ernie Leppard expressed the thanks of those present for the fascinating insights gained into a variety of issues and the meeting closed at 16.00.

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE NORTHERN GROUP HELD ON 21 FEBRUARY 2004

Nine members were present with apologies having been received from a further four. This was a members meeting and displays were given by:

Aubrey Halpern: Ross Dependency covers from Hallett Station. Heritage covers and covers commemorating the Solar Eclipse in 2003.

John Hepworth: Newspaper stamps including a strip of twelve showing the NEW ZEALAND watermark and a selection of Newspaper Wrappers from Queen Victoria to Queen Elizabeth. School model Post Offices from Epsom and Eltham.

Stuart Potter: Flight postcards and covers from the 1930's and 40's.

Brian Stonehouse: Post Office Training School material, Pigeonogram commemorative covers, King George V Registered covers and Share Certificates showing the use of Fiscal stamps.

John Atkinson: Ships use in the Ross Dependency, their stamps and history.

Paul Wreglesworth: Private Posts since deregulation including material from National Mail, Stampways, KiwiMail, Fastway Post, Pete's Post and Posties Choice. Each operator was represented by stamps and covers.

Brian Cartmill: A variety of interesting covers including examples of inward mail from the U.K., covers carried on the 1935 Jubilee flight, private envelopes, a plywood postcard and commemorative items from Welpex 2003.

Harry Fox: Flight covers including a Calpurnia crash cover with 'T' marking (described in the January 2004 issue of *The Kiwi*), Pacific flight covers including one cover with 'PAID FOR UNITED STATES AIR MAIL SERVICE ONLY' and one with a cachet stating 'VIA USA AIR MAIL'.

Jack Lindley: Advertising covers from Queen Victoria to Queen Elizabeth.

This was another most enjoyable meeting which closed at 16.30.

A REQUEST FOR HELP FROM THE COMMITTEE

The experiment has worked and is now regarded as the norm. We refer to the bi-annual residential weekend in the Autumn. The first was in Chester in 2000, then in London in 2002 and is now to be in Edinburgh in 2004. Where next in 2006? The Committee is most anxious to hear from anyone (or a group) willing to organise the 2006 weekend. Ideally, the requirements are a hotel with reasonable parking in the southern half of England, say anywhere south of Manchester-Leeds. The costs are shared between members and the Society so the organiser(s) is not out of pocket but does give his or her time. Advice based on the accumulated experience is freely available. Please do not be shy - let Keith Collins (Hon. Sec.) or Derek Diamond (Chairman) have your suggestions now, and keep the 'tradition' going.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Society publications are now available:

SP 1: *Aspects of Collecting New Zealand Stamps.*

SP 2: *Index to The Kiwi Volumes 1 to 50.* Printed and CD Version.

SP 3: *The Kiwi Volumes 1 - 50.* Full text on CD

Price: SP 1: £10 inc. P. & P.

SP 2 & SP 3, £30 in UK and £35 overseas airmail inc. P. & P. (Society members will receive a 40% discount)

Payment accepted in NZ\$, US\$ or £St. All orders to:

New Zealand Society of Great Britain
9, Ashley Drive,
Walton-on Thames,
Surrey KT12 1JL

GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE

LEWIS GILES

As a proud owner of "An Index to The Kiwi" Special Publication No. 2 complete with a C.D. which covers the first 50 Volumes of *The Kiwi*, I felt that I must congratulate the compilers of this publication. I now have some 40 years of expert information at my fingertips. Not being an expert with computers, I had some trouble interpreting the instructions on my C.D. I found that by clicking on 'My Computer, then D. Drive, then "Dove" all was revealed in its simplest terms. I now have information of every description at my fingertips. I have found the Goldfields information by J.D. Evans very helpful and the abundant writings on the subject of Air Mail has enlightened me no end, and these two topics are just for starters.

My wife complains about my disappearances to my den and wonders what on earth can keep me occupied for so long, at least she knows where I am. If I am sued for divorce on the grounds of desertion I shall cite 'The Index to The Kiwi' in my defence.

Seriously, for those who have access to a computer, this publication is a must. Again congratulations to Andrew Dove and to Derek Diamond and others who's initiative in promoting the idea and seeing it through to publication must be commended.

INFORMATION RECEIVED:

MEDIA RELEASES

150 YEARS OF PARLIAMENT MARKED THROUGH STAMP ISSUE

17 February 2004

New Zealand Post's latest stamp issue celebrates 150 years since the first official Parliament assembled in New Zealand on 24 May 1854.

Stamps General Manager Ivor Masters said that this stamp issue is a tribute to New Zealand's Parliamentary system and its representatives that have played such a significant role in making New Zealand what it is today.

"From Parliament's early beginnings in the then capital city Auckland to its present day location in Wellington, the '150 years of Parliament' stamp issue provides a fascinating glimpse of the buildings that have housed generations of New Zealand's parliamentarians over the years.

"New Zealand Post is proud to be celebrating such a significant milestone of our country through this stamp issue illustrating the buildings where vital laws and legislation have been passed over the years."

New Zealand's first Parliament, which was housed in a specially constructed building near Government House in central Auckland in 1854, features on the 40-cent stamp.

In 1865 the New Zealand Parliament moved cities and took residence in the Provincial Council Chambers in Wellington, which features on the 90-cent stamp.

Known today as the Parliamentary Library, the \$1.30 stamp pictures the Parliament Buildings built in 1899, the only building to survive a disastrous fire in 1907 that destroyed the adjacent General Assembly Building.

Parliament's current home graces the \$1.50 stamp. Work on Parliament House began in 1912 and it was occupied in 1918.

Finally, the \$2.00 stamp features the 14-storey Beehive which houses the Executive Wing of Parliament and is a focal point of Wellington. Construction began on the Beehive in 1970 and finished in 1981.

The stamps were designed by Dean Gray of Wellington and printed by Walsall Security Printers. They will be available from the usual outlets from 3 March 2004.

STAMPS CELEBRATE NEW ZEALAND'S RUGBY SEVENS

17 February 2004

New Zealand Post is proud to be celebrating New Zealand's Rugby Sevens by releasing a special stamp issue on 25 February 2004.

Appropriately the Rugby Sevens stamp issue is a joint issue with HongKong Post, the home of one of the world's best regarded Sevens events since 1976 when clubs from around Australasia and Asia participated in the first Hong Kong Sevens tournament.

Stamps General Manager Ivor Masters said that New Zealand Post is excited about celebrating Rugby Sevens with HongKong Post.

"The Rugby Sevens stamp issue is an acknowledgement of New Zealand's outstanding success in the sport since launching it onto the international stage only 20 years ago. Our team has made the country extremely proud, winning Hong Kong Sevens tournaments, IRB World Sevens Series, Commonwealth Games gold medals and in 2003 the New Zealand Internationals Sevens title," Mr Masters said.

"In addition, releasing this joint issue with HongKong Post illustrates the increasingly significant link between our two countries as well as celebrating our shared passion for the game."

The 40-cent stamp features New Zealand players in action while the 90-cent stamp focuses on the Hong Kong team. The remaining stamps take a different approach, featuring the stadium where the action happens, with the Hong Kong stadium on the \$1.50 stamp and Wellington's Westpac Stadium on the \$2.00.

HongKong Post's stamps appear on a red background, as opposed to the black background of New Zealand Post's issue, and the denominations are in Hong Kong dollars.

The Rugby Sevens stamps were designed by CommArts Design in Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin. Stamps and associated products will be available from the usual outlets from 25 February 2004.

HISTORIC TRACTORS CELEBRATED IN STAMP ISSUE

16 March 2004

New Zealand Post is celebrating 100 years of farm tractors in New Zealand by releasing a special stamp issue entitled *Historic Farm Equipment*.

Stamps General Manager Ivor Masters said that the stamp issue pays tribute to the vital role of agriculture to New Zealand's economy.

"New Zealand's agricultural industry is a key part of New Zealand's economy, as a major employer and a significant contributor to our gross national product. The introduction of farming equipment made huge advances in the industry and this stamp issue celebrates an important anniversary."

The five stamps feature a variety of farm equipment including the Kinnard Haines Tractor on the 45-cent stamp, which was demonstrated for the first time in New Zealand in Christchurch in May 1904. It was rated at 12 horsepower and was capable of travelling at seven kilometres per hour pulling a three furrow plough.

Also featured on the stamps is the 1918 Fordson F Tractor with Plough, the first mass produced tractor on the 90-cent stamp and the Burrell Traction Engine, which was powered by steam and the Burrell Traction Engine, which was powered by steam, on the \$1.35.

The Threshing Mill, which was in use up to the Second World War to separate grain from the plant is pictured on the \$1.50 stamp and the \$2.00 stamp features the Duncan's Seed Drill, a New Zealand-made seed drill, which was on the market in 1884.

The stamps were designed by Ross Jones, Watermark, Wellington and printed offset lithography by Southern Colour Print Dunedin. A miniature Sheet Booklet will also be available and has been printed by Wyatt and Wilson Print, Christchurch. Both will be available from the usual outlets from 5 April 2004.

SPECIAL DATE STAMP

A special pictorial datestamp to commemorate the Wildfoods Festival held in Hokitika in March, 2004 will be available on 13 March, 2004.



RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

JOHN WOOLFE

Spink June 4 2003

1898 2d Lake: upper right corner strip of 3, imperforate vertically except between RH stamp and margin	£460
1899 2½d Blue vertical marginal pair from top of sheet, imperforate horizontally	£333
1902 6d Perf. 11, rose-carmine, upper LH corner horizontal pair imperforate vertically with crease in margin	£483
1902 4d Indigo and bistre marginal pair from foot of sheet perforated 11 at top, perforated 11 and 14 at foot, imperforate vertically. CP E12e (Z)	£667
1906 Christchurch Exhibition, 1d Claret, off centre	£2760
1907 ½d yellow green Perforated 14 x 15 comb. Block of 4 from right of sheet with upper pair imperforate on 3 sides	£310
1907 Full set of 7 Reefton Provisionals	£8625

Classic Stamps September 19 2003

Full face Queen 4d Rose SG 119. Unused	\$4650
½d Mount Cook Purple Die Proof on paper	\$1600
1958 2d Health Miniature sheet, mis-guillotined - 20mm to left giving two perforated blanks	\$600
WWI Postcard at Hobart by NZ serviceman on SS Mokoia to trans-ship in Australia	\$110

A SPECIAL OFFER FOR MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

Following the recent successful joint meeting with the Pacific Islands Study Circle, PISC have made a special offer to Society members for one of their recent publications:

The Illustrated Aviation and Air Mail History of Fiji.

Written by Bryan A. Jones and published by the Pacific Islands Study Circle this 340 page (A4 size), Hard Bound with two colour card cover, contains more than 400 b&w illustrations. The book starts with a fully detailed 180 page chronology of aviation and airmail events involving Fiji, many of the events have been commemorated through the issuing of first flight or commemorative covers. Fully illustrated with examples of covers carried on almost every flight referenced. It also includes trans-pacific and other regional flights that passed through Fiji as well as local air services from 1930 through to 2001. Included are all RNZAF, TEAL and ANZ services that included Fiji as a part of their route, whether local transpacific or Coral Route etc.

After this catalogue of events, there are more than twenty appendices which deal in greater detail with a wide range of related topics, including:

- ❖ Pan American transpacific flight schedules 1935 - 1941 (both the Mid Pacific and Southern Pacific routes)
- ❖ TEAL trans Tasman flight schedules 1930 - 2001
- ❖ Fiji Airmail rates 1930 - 2001
- ❖ The history of Fiji Airlines and Fiji Airways 1930 - 1933
- ❖ Further details of the Pan Am transpacific service via Fiji to NZ - November 1941
- ❖ Military Airmail network in the Pacific during WWII, including the NZ network
- ❖ The History of British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines (Vancouver to Auckland/Sydney via Fiji)
- ❖ The History of Air Pacific; Fiji Air etc.
- ❖ The Early History of Nadi International Airport
- ❖ Airmail from Foreign Forces located in Fiji, including NZ Forces
- ❖ Airmail from Fijian Forces located abroad
- ❖ The full story of several survey or pioneering flights, referred to in the chronology, but covered in far greater detail - including the P.G. Taylor Survey Flight from Australia to South America in 1951
- ❖ Fiji and other related Airmail Markings
- ❖ Airmail Postage Prepaid Envelopes
- ❖ A full bibliography

The volume also has a comprehensive Index and includes a separate 'scarcity index' which attempts to classify the items included according to their scarcity.

Special price to New Zealand Society members: £30 (plus £4.50 P&P within UK). Outside UK postage costs (approx.): Airmail to Europe; £5, Overseas Surface (from UK); £4.50, Airmail Zone 1; £10, Airmail Zone 2; £11.

Orders to:

B.A. Jones, 73 Neville Road, Shirley, Solihull B90 2QN.

(e-mail: bryanjones@editorpisc.fsnet.co.uk)

Cheques payable to 'Pacific Islands Study Circle'

COMING EVENTS:

KIWIPEX 2006

Newsletter No. 3 has been published for Kiwipex 2006, the National Stamp Exhibition to be held in Christchurch between 2nd and 5th November, 2006. The venue is hired, the Christchurch Convention Centre and fund raising is well under way. A number of souvenir items have been issued and more are promised. The latest include personalised stamps from Norfolk Island with the Kiwipex logo on the tab and postally valid Ross Dependency sheetlets.

The newsletter also contains an interesting reprint from the Christchurch Press of 1907 regarding Mr Munro's, general manager of the Exhibition, confusion about a physical development competition. When he gave permission for *Wonderland* to hold such an event, he believed that it would consist of chest expansion, weight lifting and similar displays. In the event, it appears that the organisers proposed an arm and ankle competition as a way of showing these features of feminine loveliness. It requires no great imagination to appreciate the outrage forthcoming and the event was abandoned.

Future newsletters will, no doubt, keep us informed as to planned attractions at Kiwipex!

Any member wishing to enter an exhibit, purchase the cinderellas or become a supporting member should contact Kiwipex at: Kiwipex 2006, P.O. Box 18914, Christchurch, New Zealand.

RESPONSE TO PREVIOUS ARTICLE:

THE METRO DAY POSTMARK

Robin Startup has written in response to the question in the last issue of *The Kiwi* with regard to the cancellation showing 'METRO DAY' (1). He says that it is one of a group used at the Wellington Mail Service Centre, depending on the shift on duty and where mail is being handled, to mark letters which have been missorted. In this instance, Auckland International MSC missorted the letter to Wellington instead of Christchurch and when found in Wellington, it was merely plonked with this datestamp and sent on. It may have suffered one days delay.

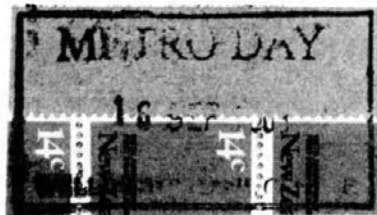


Figure 1

Ann Carter has sent a further example of the strike which shows a serriffed font (Figure 1). It is on a cover from Auckland to Paraparaumu (near Wellington).

Reference:

1. Allen M. 'A Strange Cancellation'. *The Kiwi* (2004). Vol. 53. No. 2. P. 41.

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS:

19TH CENTURY NEW ZEALAND NEWSPAPERS 'ON-LINE'

PAUL WREGLESWORTH

One of the frustrations of collecting the stamps and postal history of a country like New Zealand, particularly if you want to do any research on the subject and perhaps dig a little deeper than the catalogues or handbooks is that most of the original source material that exists is, not surprisingly, in New Zealand.

Members with access to the Internet may be interested therefore to learn of a website which allows access to a range of New Zealand newspapers on-line. The site is called 'Papers Past' and is maintained by the National Library of New Zealand. This particular site (<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/data/browse.html>) contains an extensive range of 19th Century newspapers (30 currently but I am told that more will be added in the future as funds allow) which give an interesting insight into the early years of a young and developing colony.

For those interested in shipping and mail routes, there is much information to be found in shipping line's timetables. These may not be wholly accurate and one needs to interrogate the pages in a little more depth to establish the actual dates of ships departures but the information is there.

As a collector with an interest in the advertisements which appeared on the back of the Second Sideface Issue of 1893, I have always been intrigued by a passing reference in Volume II of 'The Postage Stamps of New Zealand (1) to an article in the Hawke's Bay Herald of March 3 1893 'objecting to the use of stamps for advertising'. Fortunately, this particular newspaper was one of those featured on this particular site. I tracked down the article and believe that it is worthy of a wider audience. The article was published in the Hawkes Bay Herald on Friday March 3 1893 and is transcribed, in full, below.

DEPARTMENTAL DIET

There is an Italian proverb to the effect that everyone must eat a speck of dirt before he dies. Commentators have endeavoured to deduce from this proverb an encouragement to be clean, on the ground that he who can postpone the completion of his peck till the century has been reached will not die till then. The story goes on that once an English nobleman was dining at an inn in the land of blue sky and lazzaroni, and that a dirty plate was served to him. When he remonstrated the waiter quoted the proverb to him. "Well, you beastly dog" was the reply "do you want me to eat my peck at one meal?" We commend this to the authors of the dirty trick which is now played upon an inoffensive and helpless public in the shape of stamps upon the back of which is a mixture of dextrine and printing ink. The various contrivances for enabling the public to moisten stamps without the use of the tongue are all more or less failures. Hence the common method of fixing adhesive stamps is - it has got to be said - to lick them first. With the comparatively harmless mixture of prepared starch, called "gum" in satire, upon the backs of stamps, the act of moistening by the tongue, though possibly undignified if done in front of a mirror, was at least one that did not threaten the health by making it compulsory to complete one's peck of dirt in a hurry. But now all this is altered. Some genius - may he live to repent - has decided that all stamps are to be printed on the backs with various advertisements. Users of the stamps have to lick these advertisements (to make them remember them, possibly) and the result is a sense of nastiness. In addition, the ink on the back of the stamp makes them less adhesive. The printing ink is put on before the gum, and as the ink is greasy, when the gum is spread on the sheet of stamps it does not attach itself to the ink. The stamps are therefore only partially adhesive. We have been shown some in which the advertisements on the back is of the nature of a dark ground with "lights" in it, and the dark ground is ink. None of these stamps will adhere unless gummed on with a brush. But apart from that, the whole business is filthy. The public are not allowed a choice of buying plain or printed stamps, so it is the case of the waiter, over again with his proverb to excuse dirt. Why should the Government compel us to literally eat dirt? The metaphorical "matter out of place" that we are compelled to digest - say when a Minister of the Crown goes to free-and-easies to sing "The Wearin' of the Green" for the delectation of his supporters - must be endured as the price we pay for allowing the country to be served, but there is no room for any excuse in the filthy stamp

business. The salvation of the country needs printing ink, no doubt, but not upon the back of adhesive stamps. But, joking apart, the new departure is a filthy one. Whoever is responsible for it ought to be ashamed of himself, and we sincerely hope that this latest form of mongrel administration will get its quietus at an early date.

Examples of the stamps complained of are shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Some of the culprits!

A complete list of the papers currently on the site is shown below. Anyone who might be tempted to visit the website should be warned that the individual papers, with each page scanned separately, can take time to download. However, in my experience, there is a wealth of information to be found for those with a little patience.

Paper	Period Covered
The Bay of Plenty Times	1875 - 1886
The Bush Advocate	May 1888 - Dec 1899
The Clutha Leader	July 1874 - 1900
Fair Play	Nov 1893 - Nov 1894
The Hawke's Bay Herald	Sept 1857 - Dec 1900
The Hawke's Bay Weekly Times	1867 - 1868
The Inangahua Times	Jan 1877 - Dec 1900
The Manawatu Times	Aug 1878 - 1881, 1889 - 1900
The Marlborough Express	1868, 1873 - 1878, July 1880 - 1900
The Maitua Ensign	1883 - Dec 1900
The Nelson Evening Mail	Mar 1866 - Dec 1900
The New Zealand Advertiser	June 1840 - Dec 1840
New Zealand Colonist	Aug 1842 - Aug 1843
The New Zealander	June 1845 - 1852
The New Zealand Observer	Sept 1880 - Dec 1900
North Otago Times	Feb 1864 - Dec 1900
The Northern Advocate	Feb 1887 - Sept 1901
Otago Witness	1851 - 1900
The Poverty Bay Herald	1880 - 1894, 1896 - 1900
The Daily Southern Cross	1860 - 1865, 1869 - 1876
The Star	May 1886 - Dec 1890
Taranaki Herald	Aug 1852 - Dec 1900
Te Aroha & Ohinemuri News	June 1884 - Dec 1889

The Timaru Herald	1864 - 1900
The Waikato Times	1873 - 1876, 1880 - 1886
The Waimate Advertiser	May 1898 - 1900
Wanganui Chronicle	Jan 1874 - Dec 1900
The Wanganui Herald	Jan 1876 - Dec 1900
The Wellington Independent	1860 - June 1874
The West Coast Times	1865 - 1900

Reference:

1. Ed. Collins RJG & Watts CW 'The Postage Stamps of New Zealand Vol II' Pub. The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand (1950). P. 298.

LOOKING AT OUR COMPETITIVE INTERNATIONAL MAIL MARKET

(Editors Note: this article is reprinted with the kind permission of New Zealand Post. It was first published in PostNews, **October 2003**, whole number 150).

New Zealand Post operates in a competitive international mail market.

Not only do some of our domestic competitors offer international services, but some of the big overseas postal administrations are entering the market, or forming alliances to establish cross-border companies that operate outside of the traditional postal network.

New Zealand Post offers a full range of services through our retail network, and also offers international mail services directly to business customers.

Some of our competitors offer their services to business customers, and have not replicated our retail network. Others such as Universal Mail and Fastway Post operate in the retail market, selling international stamps to tourists, or prepaid envelopes to small business customers.

Overseas companies who compete in New Zealand's international mail market

Spring

Owned by: Joint Venture between TPG (TNT Post Group), Consignia (formerly the British Post Office) and Singapore Post.

Spring launched in the New Zealand market in 2002, selling an international mail service to commercial customers. TNT acts as their agent in New Zealand, selling products for corporate mail, direct mail, subscriber mail, and pack mail. Because Spring is an independent company rather than a traditional postal operator, they make use of the cheaper rates that developing countries pay into the UPU mail stream. This means they can offer their customers cheaper rates for international solutions.

Deutsche Post Global Mail

Owned by: Deutsche Post World Net.

Deutsche Post Global Mail specialises in mail related services and distribution of bulk international mail. They are essentially a 'sister company' to DHL, with DHL selling their products and services in New Zealand. Products are focused around business mail, direct mail, distribution of publications, and parcels. 'Global Mail Business' is the main product offered by Deutsche Post Global Mail in New Zealand at this stage. DHL offer courier products.

Posten (Swedish Post)

A new competitor to the New Zealand market is Posten. Through their subsidiary Direct Link, Posten has an agreement with Mail Boxes Etc (MBE - owned by UPS) to offer an international mail service called I-Mail. I-Mail targets small businesses sending small volumes of letters, and parcels under 2kg. The service is sold out of MBE's four business service centres in New Zealand.

New Zealand Postal Operators who offer international services

New Zealand Document Exchange (DX Mail)

As part of their core offer to the business market, DX has an international mail and courier service called DX Global whereby letters, parcels and courier items can be sent worldwide. DX have partnered with Spring/TNT for delivery of international items. DX stamps for international postage are also available. DX operate in the international inbound market too, and in the past have delivered international mail into New Zealand for Consignia, TNT and DHL.

Pete's Post

In regions where Pete's Post have independently owned franchises, they offer small to medium businesses an international postage-paid envelope. They also have international stamps, newly released in September this year. International items are posted into the green Pete's Post street receivers. Their international service is a value-add to their core business. Currently Pete's Post do not offer an international service in their Prepaid regions.

Fastway Post New Zealand Limited

Fastway Post operates a network of franchised postal outlets nationwide, located within existing retail stores. As well as stamps and postage-included envelopes for the domestic market, Fastway Post sell \$1.50 and \$2.00 stamps for sending mail internationally. Letters bound for overseas destinations can be posted within the store, or into New Zealand Post street receivers, and are delivered by New Zealand Post in the same way that our own international mail is.

Mailboxes Limited (Universal Mail)

Universal Mail specialises in international mail generated by tourists visiting New Zealand. A range of stamps and postcards are sold through a network of resellers and posted into blue street receivers. A personalised stamp service is also available, and a number of tourist operators have their image on stamps with a postcard to match.

Logistics Companies

There are a number of logistics companies which also take mail and directly lodge it into overseas postal networks, particularly into Australia.

(The following is the first part of an article which covers the worldwide changes of routes and rates that occurred during the currency of the Second Pictorial issue. Subsequent articles will cover the overseas rates.)

THE 1935 PICTORIAL ISSUES AND ASSOCIATED POSTAL RATES WITH DATES OF PRINTING OF VARIETIES

PART 1: INLAND, OR DOMESTIC, RATES

ROBERT P. ODENWELLER

1932

June 1932:

The basic set of rates prior to the issue of the 1935 Pictorials:

	Letters and Fees	Postcards	Notes
Letters and lettercards	1d		First ounce
	½d		Each additional ounce
Postcards		½d	Single
		1d	Reply

Commercial papers (unsealed) and Packets	½d	each 2oz up to 2lb
	2d	each additional 1lb up to 5lb
Parcels	6d	not exceeding 1lb
	2d	each additional 1lb up to 10lb
	1d	each additional 1lb up to 14lb
Airmail	2d	1d postage and 1d air supplement
Air Post Cards		1½d
Late Fee	1d	
Registration	3d	
Insurance (Parcels only)	4d	up to £2
(Letters and Parcels)	6d	up to £12
	2d	each additional £12 to £400

1935

1 May 1935: Original issue: all denominations, single wmk. NZ and star, various perforations issued.

September 1935:

Inland newspaper rate

	Rate	Notes
Newspapers	½d	each 8oz. per copy

November 1935: 1d Type II, 1½d, 2½d, 3/- single wmk., different perforations from original issued.

1936

'1936': 1d perforation 13½x14 (& Official of same) issued.

February 1936: 1½d and 3/- printed with watermark inverted and reversed released.

March 1936: ½d, 2d printed on multiple watermark paper released.
Official of 1d, 1/- original and 2nd issue issued.

April 1936: 1d, 2½d, 1/- printed on multiple watermark paper issued.

April 1936:

Changes to parcel charges:

	Rate	Notes
Parcels	6d	not exceeding 3lb
	1/-	3lb to 7lb
	1/6	7lb to 14lb
	2/-	14lb to 21lb
	2/6	21lb to 28lb

June 1936: 1½d, 8d, 9d printed on multiple watermark paper issued.

July 1936: Official of 1½d multiple watermark, perforated 14x13½, issued.
1½d of original issue issued.

August 1936: 3d, 4d, 6d, 2/-, 3/- printed on multiple watermark paper issued.
Official of 4d of that issue issued.

November 1936: 2½d printed on multiple watermark paper, perforated 14 line issued.

1937

- February 1937:** 1/- Official on multiple watermark paper issued.
May 1937: 2/- Official on multiple watermark paper issued.
July 1937: ½d Official on multiple watermark paper issued.
December 1937: 6d Official on multiple watermark paper issued.

1938

- '1938':** 2½d printed on multiple watermark paper, perforated 14 comb, issued.
28 February 1938: ½d replaced by KGVI issue.
March 1938: 9d printed on multiple watermark paper issued.
 Official of same and 3d on multiple watermark paper issued.
30 June 1938: 1d replaced by KGVI issue.
26 July 1938: 1½d replaced by KGVI issue.
 2½d Official on multiple watermark paper, perforated 14 line and comb, issued.

December 1938:

Changes in commercial paper and parcel charges:

	Postage	Notes
Commercial papers (unsealed)	½d	Each 2oz, up to 1½lb
Parcel rates (for over 1½lb)	7d	not exceeding 3lb
	1/2	3lb to 7lb
	1/9	7lb to 14lb
	2/4	14lb to 21lb
	3/-	21lb to 28lb

1939

- March 1939:** 2/- printed on multiple watermark paper, perforated 13½x14 issued.
May 1939: 2/- of March 1939 issue issued as Official.
July 1939: 8d on upright multiple watermark paper issued.

October 1939:

Change in rate schedule:

	Letters and fees	Postcards	Notes
Letters	2d		first ounce
	1d		each additional ounce
Postcards		1d	single
		2d	reply
Commercial papers (unsealed)	1d		first ounce
	½d		each additional 2oz up to 1lb 14oz
Parcels	8d		not exceeding 3lb
	1/3		3lb to 7lb
	2/-		7lb to 14lb
	2/9		14lb to 21lb
	3/6		21lb to 28lb
Airmail	3d		2d postage and 1d air supplement

Air Post Cards	2d	single
	4d	reply
Late Fee	2d	
Registration	4d	
Insurance (Parcels only)	4d	up to £2
(Letters and parcels)	6d	first £12
	2d	each additional £12

NEW ZEALAND ROUTING AND JUSQU'A TYPES

LEWIS GILES

About 10 years ago, Ian McQueen published two articles in *The Kiwi* on the subject of Jusqu'a Airmail Markings (1, 2). These cachets were used during the development of airmail services in the 1930's to define parts of a postal items journey for which an additional fee had been paid to expedite travel by using airmail. A further marking has now appeared which was not included in these detailed articles and is illustrated in Figure 1.

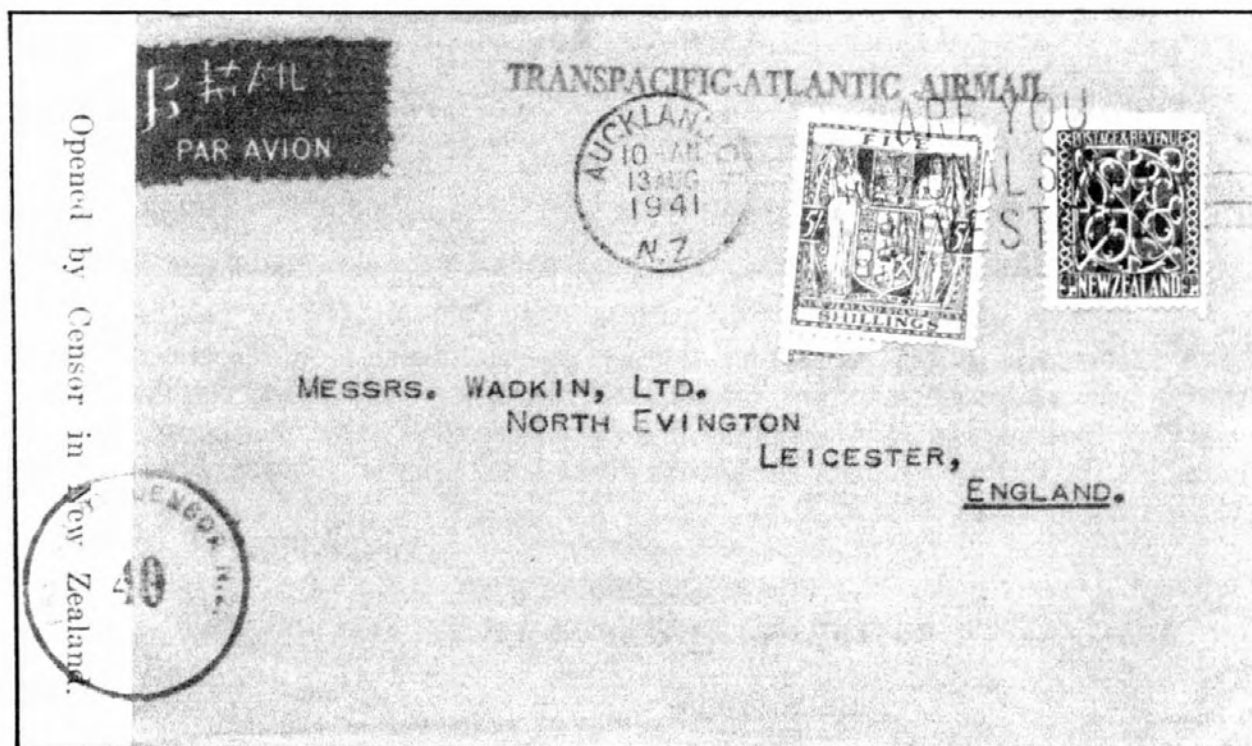


Figure 1: TRANSPACIFIC ATLANTIC AIRMAIL Cachet

The cover has the marking TRANSPACIFIC-ATLANTIC AIRMAIL in mauve and was posted in Auckland on 13th August 1941. By this time, the Australia-U.K. route had been closed due to the war and mail was sent via the U.S.A. Sufficient volume of mail was despatched to allow the original 6/3 postage rate to be reduced to 5/9d, as the increased volume meant that the mail could be bagged for direct transit to the U.K. and did not need handling by the U.S. Post Office.

References:

1. McQueen I 'New Zealand Airmail Routings and the Jusqu'a Types'. *The Kiwi* (1994). Vol. 43 No. 3 Pp. 59-63
2. Ibid. Vol. 43 No. 4 Pp. 79-82

RUGBY WORLD CUP ALL BLACKS AIRMAIL POSTCARD

ALAN TUNNICLIFFE

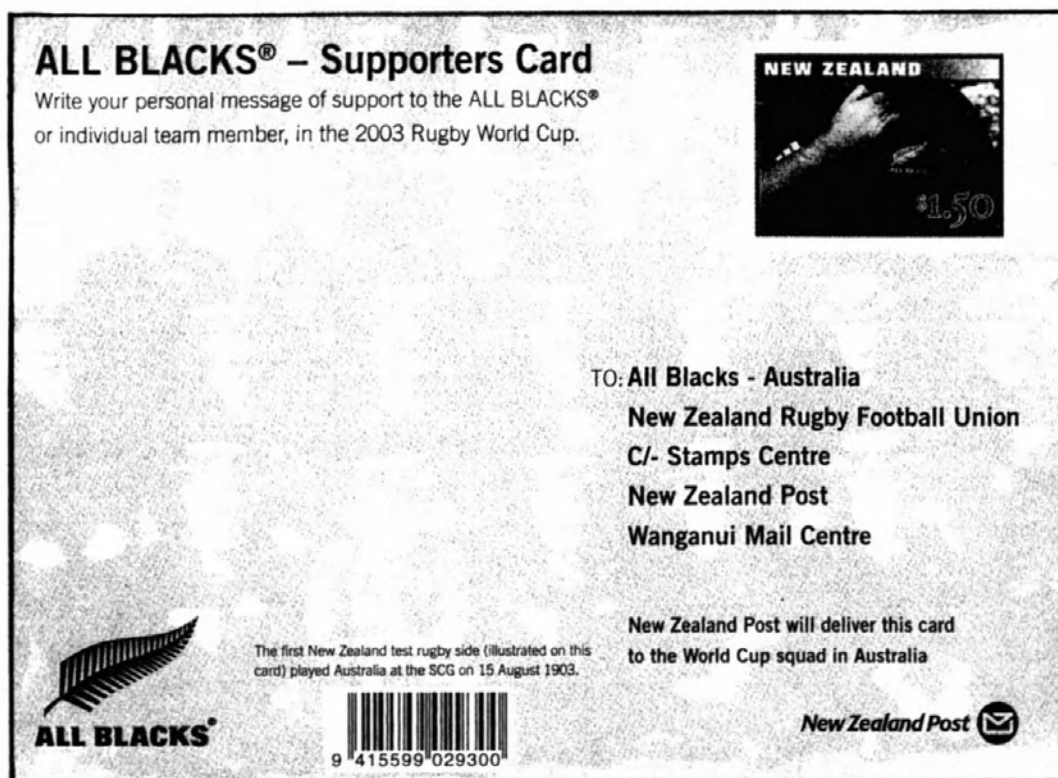


Figure 1: All Blacks Supporters Postcard

New Zealand Post issued a pre-paid pre-addressed postcard (Figure 1) for supporters of the All Blacks to write a message on and post off to the All Blacks in Australia taking part in the Rugby World Cup. The card is an adaptation of one of the maximum cards issued on 2 July 2003 for 100 Years of NZ Test Rugby but without the \$1.50 All Blacks Jersey stamp affixed to the picture side. The card was available at Post Shops for \$1.50.

FINDINGS FROM FILES

STAMP PAPER, POSTAL NOTE PAPER AND POSTCARD BOARD (Part 1)

ALLAN P. BERRY

This particular section of the files starts with a short letter from the New Zealand High Commission to the Controller, Post Office Stores Department, dated 12th January, 1943. It reads:

“I have to advise you that an order has been received from the Post and Telegraph Department in New Zealand for Stamp Paper, Postal Note Paper and Postcard Board. Would you kindly advise to whom we should issue tenders for the supply of these papers and whether, if necessary, you could arrange for the paper to be inspected on our behalf.”

This is followed by an internal memorandum between two Officers of the Post Office Stores Department, dated 13th January, 1943, which reads:

“The New Zealand Government office has asked us for a list of firms who should be invited to tender for watermarked stamp paper, postal note (presumably postal order) paper and postcard board. As regards stamp paper in 1933 we supplied them with the names

shewn in the attached list 'A' and I have added the result of the competition in the margin. Can you have this list brought up to date and the addresses checked for me?

"In regard to postcard board, McCorquodales can only give us the two names shewn in list 'B' attached. Perhaps you will have this checked also, and any likely names added.

"I don't think there is any point in casting the net wide at present; McCorquodales say nobody but Croppers will take on postcard board. and I know they have continual difficulties in getting material, even for the drab cards we are now getting. Dickinsons are the usual suppliers for New Zealand."

The List 'A' referred to in the memorandum is the next paper on the file. It reads:

List of firms to be invited to tender for the supply of paper for New Zealand

	Result of N.Z. compn. in 1933
Alex Cowan & Sons Ltd., Valleyfield Mills, Penucuik, Midlothian	Quoted
John Dickinson & Co. Ltd., 65, Old Bailey, E.C. 4. [Wharfedale Rd., N.I.]	U.Q. at present
Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, Bristol	N.R.
Hollingworth & Co., Original Turkey Mill, Maidstone, Kent	N.R.
William Nash, Ltd., Cray Valley Mill, St. Paul's Cray, Kent.	Not tendering. Dandy not large enough.
Portals, Ltd., Laverstock Mills, Whitchurch, Hants	
Wiggins Teape & Co., Ltd.	Alex Pirie (Sales) Ltd. Mansell Street
(Records Department), 10/11 Aldgate, E.1] E.C. 3	
S. Jones & Co. Ltd., (added by hand)	?Invite for gummed paper

On this list, the words shown in square brackets have been added in pencil. It appears also that the firm Alex Pirie (Sales) Ltd. were the sales organisation for both Portals Ltd. and Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.

List 'B' follows next:

List of firms to be invited to tender for the supply of postcard board for New Zealand

Jas Cropper & Co. Ltd.,
Burneside Mills,
Kendal

J. Wild & Sons,
Radcliffe,
Manchester

John Dickinson & Co. Ltd.,
65, Old Bailey [Wharfedale Rd.]
E.C. 4 [N.1.]

Added by hand. New address in square
brackets.

The next document is a draft letter, written by hand, and with many corrections. The words shown in square brackets have been crossed out in the draft. It reads:

"With reference to your enquiry of Jan 12th regarding firms to be invited to tender for Stamp Paper, Postal Note Paper and Postcard Board, [I have this Dept. has not had occasion to] the matter has been referred to the Post Office Contracts Dept. at Harrogate for the [information] particulars to be checked and brought up to date where necessary. I hope to be able to let you have a full reply early next week. We have not had a competition for watermarked paper for [some] several years, and we do not make direct purchases of Postcard Board [directly]. [I have probably, therefore] In case you [wish to] find it necessary to go ahead at once [I append a list] I can say that the following firms are the only ones likely to [undertake the work] quote usefully for w/m paper at the present time.

Alex Cowan & Sons, Ltd.,
Valleyfield Mills,
Penicuik, Midlothian.

*Portals Ltd. (John Allen & Sons),
Mansell St., E.I.

*This covers Wiggins Teape and other subsidiaries.

"You might also invite the following:

John Dickinson & Co. Ltd.,
Golden Valley P.M.
William Nash Ltd.

"I presume you will also invite Samuel Jones for gummed stamp paper.

"For the postcard board, I recommend:

Jas Cropper & Co. Ltd.,
Burneside Mills,
Kendal.

J. Wild & Sons,
Radcliffe, M.R.

J. Dickinson & Co. Ltd.

On the bottom of this draft there is a note indicating that the letter was sent, slightly amended, on 28th January, 1943. The next three documents on the file are copies of the inter-departmental memo of 13th January, 1943, and the lists 'A' and 'B', with amendments made by the responding

officer as noted above. On the bottom of his copy he has written a reply, dated 28th January, 1943, which reads:

“Sorry this has been delayed. The trouble was that all our people in this job are newcomers and owing to the absence of any competition for w/m paper for some years our records contain nothing very recent. I have noted in pencil on the attd. the result of the 1933 main w/m papers competition. The only other firm that quoted was Collins. We had no other firms recorded for postcard board. Sorry cannot be more helpful.”

The next copy of List ‘A’ is shown as follows:

List of firms to be invited to tender for the supply of paper for New Zealand

		Result of chas HQ/POSB/1933
Quoted	Alex Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik, Midlothian	N.R. 24, Upper Thames St. E.C. 4
U.Q. at present	John Dickinson & Co. Ltd., 65, Old Bailey, E.C. 4. [Wharfedale Rd., N.1.]	U.Q.
N.R.	Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, Bristol	Quoted for vars items.
N.R.	Hollingworth & Co., Original Turkey Mill, Maidstone Kent.	U.Q. Not in their line
U.Q.	William Nash, Ltd., Cray Valley Mill, St. Paul's Cray Kent	
N.R.	Portals, [John Allen & Sons] Ltd., Laverstock Mills, Whitchurch, Hants	Aldgate Hse., 46-58, Mansell St., London, E.1.
Contract	Wiggins, Teape & [Co., Ltd.] Alex Pirie (Export) Ltd. (Records Department), 10/11 Aldgate, E.C. 3	N.R.
N.R.	S. Jones & Co. Ltd., Bridewell Place, E.C. 4	? Invite for gummed paper
	Wiggins Teape & Alex Pirie (Sales) Ltd., 46/59, Mansell St., Aldgate, E.1	
	Edwd Collins & Sons Ltd., Paper Mills, Kelvindale, Glasgow, W. 2	Quoted for P.O. only

(To be continued)

Over Fifty Years of Philatelic Expertise

NZ Dependencies at Cavendish in June

Our 17th-18th June Auction will contain some fine material from the Cook Islands, Niue & Aitutaki including some scarce items originally in the Jensen Collection.

Catalogues will be available on our website or in 'hard copy' from our Derby Office during May.



Can we help you build – or sell – your Collection?

Contact Ken Baker or Ian Kellock.



E-mail: stamps@cavendishphilauc.demon.co.uk
www.Cavendish-Auctions.com