



THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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WHOLE NUMBER 312

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD ON JULY 30TH 2005
AT THE UNION JACK CLUB, SANDELL STREET, LONDON STARTING AT 14.00

THIS A MEMBERS MEETING ON THE SUBJECT OF

QUESTIONS AND QUERIES

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

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SOCIETY NEWS:

NEW MEMBERS:

We welcome:

A. Deal, Taunton
I. Hamilton, Leicestershire

DECEASED:

Tom Hetherington

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

A Committee meeting will be held at 11.00 before the next Society meeting. The Hon. Secretary will circulate the agenda to Committee members.

The next meeting of the Society will be a members meeting based around problems and queries. The success of the meeting will depend on the contributions on the day. The idea for the topic arose from a comment that, as a specialised Society, we see superb displays at most meetings. What sometimes appears to be missing is time to ask questions about common problems. This meeting will give that opportunity.

There will be two main areas although it is a very open meeting and any contributions will be welcomed.

First, to provide answers for all those questions that you never liked to ask: within the membership there is a huge amount of expertise which we will be testing fully. If problems remain unanswered, there is scope to raise them in *The Kiwi* and spread them to the whole membership.

Secondly, we thought that it might be helpful to compare items in our collections. Specifically, it has been suggested that a comparison of shades might be instructive. The First and Second Pictorials provide some good examples, so bring along a range of shades from these issues, or any others where you have any striking differences of shades, so that we can compare.

So whether you want to know the difference between Line and Comb Perfs., be instructed in the intricacies of mesh or know whether your KGV 1/- orange-brown is right, this is your opportunity.

The afternoon will be co-ordinated by Michael Wilkinson. If you have any suggestions or questions that will need a little preparation to answer, please give him a ring ☎01732 456997 or e-mail him at MWilkin7999@aol.com.

NEXT MEETING OF THE NORTHERN REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Northern Regional Group will be held at the usual meeting place in Orrell on September 10th, 2005 starting at 13.30.

The theme of the afternoon will be '**Islands**'. This will include any island associated with New Zealand including the Pacific Islands and Dependencies.

EXTRA MEETING OF THE SOCIETY ON JULY 16TH 2005

An extra meeting of the Society will be held at The British Philatelic Centre, 106, Charterhouse Street, London on July 16th, 2005 starting at 11.00.

This will be a joint meeting with the Cinderella Society and will be devoted to New Zealand Cinderellas. The morning will be occupied with displays from the Cinderella Society and the afternoon with displays from the New Zealand Society of Great Britain.

It promises to be a fascinating day with much rare material on show. If you are planning to attend and can contribute to the Society displays, can you please contact Derek Diamond, ☎01932 223280.

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN LONDON ON MAY 28TH 2005

Keith Collins opened the meeting with 20 members present in the absence of both our President and Chairman. The first part of the day was spent viewing items of interest brought along by members.

David Bradbury showed his entry of First Flight Airmail covers which went into the Annual Aylesbury Philatelic Society where he flies the flag for New Zealand. **Keith Collins** showed an interesting letter to Bradbury Wilkinson in New Malden. The envelope had three King George VI stamps and carried a San Diego Duplex marking. The stamps themselves were cancelled by a New Malden roller cancellation. The view was that this must have been posted from a cruise ship and the New Malden cancellation applied as the San Diego one did not cancel the stamps.

Lew Giles showed some letters written by Chinese labourers who came to New Zealand to work in the Goldfields. The translations had contemporary references to ships docking in Wellington.

Bernard Atkinson asked whether anybody had any further details about some 2nd Pictorial Collins Essays that were included in the latest Jury Auction Catalogue. It seems that there about 12 colours of the essays but there seems to be a lack of knowledge about the scarcity.

After lunch the meeting resumed to listen to **John Watts**, our Man in New Zealand, present a New Zealand Pot-Pourri. The display was split into 10 sections, each occupying one frame. Each part was a fascinating vignette of the subject. This report can only give a flavour of the contents.

The first frame was entitled a **Frugal Collection** as it included mostly items that were available free of charge to those with access to the right rubbish bins or other contacts. The section started with Change of Address Cards which are available on request to users in New Zealand, an example was shown with a missing red colour in the printing. Also included were Christmas Labels, promotional materials used in Post Offices and markings and cards supplied as part of the service, for example Irregularly Posted marks and AR receipts returned to the sender.

The second frame illustrated one of John's major interests, **Telegrams**. The first private telegram line started to operate in Canterbury in 1862. The first big advance was during the Maori Wars when the Army put a line into place between Drury and Otahu although no telegrams carried on it have survived. Once telegrams were widely used, the great improvement in the speed of

communications meant that the need for Provinces in the Colony disappeared. One of the early examples shown had been carried for part of the journey from Opunake to New Plymouth by horse. At the end of the 19th Century, advertisements were carried on the back of the telegram forms. In the 1870's, the first cable went to Australia. Telegrams carried on it were charged at 15/- per word. The second line laid soon afterwards reduced the cost to 5/- per word, a big reduction but still very expensive. The next overseas cable ran to the West Coast of America via Fiji and Fanning Island. Over the years, a number of devices were used to save costs: in the Second War, the Airgraph service was operated through which the telegram was microfilmed and carried by air. For telegrams carried, a series of phrases coded numerically conveyed the message. The last Telegram was sent on August 31 1988 and an example from that date was included.

The third frame covered **Cinderellas**. The first were probably those used to pay the postage on the Pigeon Post between Great Barrier Island and Auckland. One of the very scarce early labels were issued by Campbell & Cust, general carriers, to pay for transporting items locally. These were hand cancelled with a chinagraph pencil and few have survived. Later, the New Zealand Tourist Department issued a series of advertising Cinderellas which were designed to publicise the scenic attractions of the country. Many of the examples on show were tied to cover by postmark: this is a comparatively scarce way to find them as the regulations were that they should not be positioned on the front of the envelope. Not surprisingly, many of the labels are now extremely scarce as they were not viewed as having any value other than as a curio. The range showed on these 15 pages illustrate how much they can add to an ordinary collection of any period.

The fourth frame covered **The Self Adhesive Period**. This started with the Rock Wren in 1991. Since then, they can shown much of interest to collectors as they have been used to produce large blocks of stamps for use on First Day Covers. These usually have a different paper to the standard issue and become a collectible item on that basis. One of the formats in which the famous 1996 Health Teddy Bears stamp was issued was as a self adhesive. It is believed that 5 boxes were officially issued but only 2 have been found. The recent missing fern error was found on the sixth stamp of the Jumbo roll of 16,000 stamps.

The fifth frame covered **Aspects of Military Mail**. Amongst the items on show were three letters written by an officer to his young son from Mahdi Camp in the Second World War. As his son was too young to read them, they were beautifully hand illustrated expanding and providing visual clues to the text. There were also some Aerogrammes from NZ to Prisoners of War. These are now very scarce as, for the most part, they were used in Germany to supplement a shortage of toilet paper.

The sixth frame was on John's other great collecting love, **The Health Camps**. Each sheet was a gem. Although there were a few stamps to see, most of the material were ephemera of one sort or another. The first sheets included a picture of the nurse illustrated on the first Health Stamp in 1929. The wording was 'Help Stamp out Tuberculosis.' This resulted in an outcry as there thought to be little TB still in New Zealand. The wording was not used the next year. Later sheets included a number of unadopted Essays and original artwork for issued stamps by James Berry. A strange piece of ephemera was a letter from the Governor - General, Sir Paul Reeves, who visited Pakuranga Camp in Auckland in 1986 but had to cut his visit short as he felt unwell after travelling on a ride at the Camp. The stamps have never appeared in official booklets. In 1988, however, a few Post Offices made them into booklets inside locally printed covers as part of an initiative to increase sales to win a local competition amongst Post Offices. Less well known than these booklets are ones produced for many years at Gisborne Health Camp. These have been sold locally at the Camp and few passed on to collectors making them very scarce.

The seventh frame showed **Advertising Envelopes**. Newspapers did not carry photographs until the 1920s. This made advertising difficult and expensive and resulted in envelopes being printed by

many companies carrying an advertisement for the company's wares or services. Many of them carried attractive pictures of the premises being advertised and they provide a good insight into the social and commercial history of the times. The earliest was an envelope with a ½d Sideface stamp carrying a cachet advertising C.G. Laurie, a Confectioner in Auckland. A number of the advertising envelopes were for Agents who existed because it was illegal to import goods into the country unless you were a company in New Zealand. This meant that agents undertook the importation and marketing. An example was Hall and Son who were the local agents for Fry's Chocolate.

The eighth frame was entitled **Miscellaneous**. This included early lithographic postcards designed by W.R. Bock and produced by the Department of Tourism to promote the country overseas and a series of postcards published by Muir and Moodie in 1906 for the Christchurch Exhibition. A scarce recent stamp is the 4d 1960 issue on chalky paper. Apparently, 2 sheets were discovered. Of these, one was taken on a cruise by a stamp dealer who used it to write to his customers before he realised the scarcity of the variety. John made the point that New Zealand Post usually overprinted stamps to a higher value than the original providing an incentive to forge the overprint. He showed an example which was not very convincing as the forgery was on a stamp issued in 1958 whereas the original overprint was issued in 1956.

The ninth frame covered **Deregulation**. Most collectors have followed events since deregulation with interest but have felt daunted by the number of stamp issues resulting. This display showed some of the highlights of the deregulated companies such as Pete's Post selling of advertising stamps, one purchaser of which was Len Jury when he stood for Parliament. He also showed a commemorative booklet issued by Fastway Post to commemorate the Centenary of Masterton after New Zealand Post declined to issue celebratory material.

The tenth and last frame was entitled **Stamps**. It included a number of scarce modern varieties and started with Artists drawings of the 1978 Shell Definitive set. In the original vertical format, the hole in the shell was at the top; this was incorrect so the format was changed to horizontal. There followed a range of missing colours, offsets and perforation varieties which few had seen before.

Keith Collins gave a vote of thanks and expressed the sentiment of the meeting that we had been fortunate in experiencing an extraordinarily wide ranging, erudite and enjoyable afternoon. The meeting closed at 16.15.

**NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP HELD ON APRIL
16TH 2005**

This meeting was a joint meeting with the Northern Regional Group. Eight members were present and almost 220 sheets of stamps etc. were shown in 3 sessions.

Wesley Cummings showed Adsons with special attention to the First Setting.

John Tyler showed King George V perforation and watermark varieties.

Paul Wreglesworth showed his social history story of the firms producing the products that were advertised on the Second Sideface Adsons: this is a fascinating work in progress and included a bottle of 'Bonnington's Irish Moss.'

Ian Samuel showed postcards of Auckland City and a selection of envelopes which were hand illustrated in watercolour by Mrs. Purdon.

Jack Lindley showed material from the 1954 Royal Visit including a proof of the stamps, a range of First Day Covers and postcards of the S.S. Gothic which carried the Royal party on their journey.

Bernard Symonds showed agricultural advertising covers including some promoting Sheep, Tractors and Fertilizers. One of the envelopes illustrated the postal use of the 7/6 arms stamp on a sample of grass seed sent to the United Kingdom.

John Potter showed a range of Postal History from the New Zealand Contingent serving in Gallipoli including a Christmas Card.

Jack Lindley showed the 1962 Telegraph stamps with plate blocks and flaws and a display of pictorial telegram forms and envelopes, the oldest being from 1899.

Harold Howard showed Postal History of Ashburton, a city about 50 miles from Christchurch.

Bernard Symonds showed items from the display that he gives to Philatelic Societies entitled 'New Zealand beyond S.G.' including a variety of material ranging from Chalons to the 1960's.

Wesley Cummings showed a range of perforations and papers of the First Type Postage Dues.

The displays seen during the afternoon were the widest range of subjects that one could imagine on New Zealand philately – anyone who missed it missed a feast of philatelic goodies.

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE NORTHERN GROUP HELD MAY 14TH 2005

Six members were present and apologies had been received from four more. We started by congratulating Don Scregg and Paul Wreglesworth on their success in the recent Society Competition and also mentioned the excellent meeting that we had with the Midland Group.

The theme of the days meeting was the 80's, either the 1880's or the 1980's. The displays were:

Don Scregg showed Second Sideface covers, long type Fiscals of 1882 including plate proofs and stamps. From the 1980's he showed the 25c Queen Elizabeth stamp with the missing Sash.



Figure 1
'R.T.P.O. C' in Diamond cancellation
on cover to Market Drayton

Brian Stonehouse showed a cover from 1880's dated 15 MR 86 cancelled with the rare 'R.T.P.O. C' in a diamond shaped space and a postcard with a 'RTPO – DNN' cancel. From the 1980's, various commemoratives on cover and on maxi-cards.

Paul Wreglesworth: from the 1880's, the 1d Blue Stamp Duty stamp used on an invoice dated 1 April 1880 and the same stamp postally used as a pair on cover dated 18 MR 1882. They were followed by a range of early usage of the Second Sidefaces: the 1d Rose dated JU 82, a cover with 29 x 1d and 1 x 2d to London dated 22 April 1882, a 2d cover dated 16 MY 82, a 6d cover dated 13 MY 82, a 1/- cover dated 3 JY 82 and, finally, 8d cover dated 30 JU 82.

Harold Howard; from the 1880's, a cover with a mixed franking of 8d, 6d, 3d and 1d and a page of the 6d Second Sideface. From the 1980's, items from Zeapex 1980 including the four magazines, covers associated with the Exhibition and a plating of the miniature sheet.

Jack Lindley: covers and other items arising from Philatelic Exhibitions of the 1980's including Christchurch 1981, Palmpex '82, Stampex '83, Jubilex '84, Stampex '85, Stockholmia '86, Tarapex '86, Stampex '87, Royal 100, '88 and Philex France '89.

Paul Wreglesworth finished the afternoon by showing his sixteen sheet entry in the Marcel Stanley Trophy Competition of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand. The subject was the 1d Second Sideface issue and included proofs, studies distinguishing the different dies, use of different papers and perforating machines, watermark variations, various flaws, the use of the stamps as vehicles for advertising, experimental printings and two covers showing their postal usage.

The members congratulated themselves on an excellent meeting which closed at 16.30.

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

The Annual Society Auction will be held on Kiwi Day, Saturday, 26th November, 2005. Members who wish to place items in the Auction should note the following instructions:

1. A list of your Lots, typewritten or in block letters please, should be prepared, giving a brief description of each Lot - e.g. U.M. : Unmounted: M: Mint: F.U.: Fine Used, etc.
2. State your realistic estimate of the market value and reserve for each Lot. This is a must. If you have no reserve, please say so. Estimates for Lots should be more than £4.00.
3. All Lots should be contained in clear envelopes or plastic holders. A white label about one inch square should be placed in the bottom right hand corner for the insertion of the lot number.
4. Lots may be sent to the Auctioneer with your list, but in any case, they must be in my hands prior to the Auction. The Auctioneer will acknowledge receipt of lists and Lots. Lots handed in on the day of the Auction must have their Lot numbers clearly shown.
5. In previous years, it has been apparent that there has been reluctance to enter postal bids on some early items as factors such as centering and cancellation are so important. It is proposed to include photocopies of some items with the Auction list for the first time this year. Inclusion of a lot will be at the Auctioneers discretion but if you are entering material that you think may be suitable, it is essential that it is in the Auctioneers hands by the Saturday, September 3rd, 2005. to allow it to be included.
6. The Auctioneer is:

A.J.Woolfe, 31, Emberson Way, North Weald, Essex CM16 6DL

Lists must reach the Auctioneer by Saturday, 10th September, 2005, so that the Catalogue can be printed in time for distribution with the November issue of *The Kiwi*. Lists may be faxed to the Auctioneer on: 0207 5407947.

7. Commission will be charged at 10% of the sale price. All postage, poundage, insurance, etc. is payable by the vendor. A lotting fee of 20p per lot will be charged. Bulky lots comprising books, periodicals, boxes of stamps etc. cannot be accepted unless the vendor undertakes to deliver and collect from the auction room, or, if sold, to deliver to the purchaser direct.

An analysis of previous Auctions suggests that modern Lots, such as First Day Covers, unless unusual, have a poor rate of sale and would be better disposed of through the Society's Exchange Packet. Stamps with bad creasing or toning should not be submitted: you do not want them but neither do other members: please remember that this is a specialist society.

In recent years, problems have been experienced with the contents of some Lots. Accordingly, the Auctioneer has the right to decline lots that do not conform to their description or which, in his view, are of insufficient quality to sell. Payment to vendors will be made when postal purchasers have received and paid for their Lots.

APPEAL

Each year it has been the practice of many generous members to offer items, both philatelic and general, to be auctioned on behalf of Society's funds. This is much appreciated. Do please see what you have surplus to your requirements. No matter what it is, we will be delighted to receive it, preferably by 17th September, 2005, so that it can appear in the catalogue, otherwise at any time up to 2.00 p.m. on Kiwi Day.

Do remember to bring your catalogue to the auction. Copies available in the room will cost £1-00.

CAN YOU HELP PLEASE?

Len Jury requires items to expand collections of New Zealand:

1. Postal handstamps used on cover pre 1914 for 'in depth' research and reference collection.

For example: NUMERAL HANDSTAMPS (1(d), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1/-) in black or red, LATE FEE, TOO LATE, LATE LETTER, DEFICIENT POSTAGE, FINE, DETAINED FOR POSTAGE, INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED, UNCLAIMED, ADVERTISED UNCLAIMED, NOT KNOWN, LOOSELETTER, FREE, PAID, PAID AT, PAID ALL, MISSENT TO, Registered Handstamps and any other hand/directional cancels not listed. If you have items like these that are NOT for sale, I would be delighted to receive a photocopy or scan please so that a full record can be made. Thanks for your help.

2. AUCKLAND EXHIBITION 1913 - 1914.

Covers to overseas countries, within New Zealand, used on parcel or package labels, Exhibition Labels (also on cover), Advertising labels, Advertising covers with or without Advertising labels, Covers with Postage Due or Refused markings, Stamp Proofs, flaws, Postal Stationery postcards either used or unused, any related memorabilia.

3. NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITIONS 1865 - 1924.

A number of these exhibitions were celebrated philatelically but NOT with a stamp issue. A number had a postmark/slogan or were notable for the first use of a new stamp producing mechanism. Any memorabilia.

4. New Plymouth.

Pre-stamp and Full Face/Side Face Queen/1898 Pictorial covers from and to New Plymouth and from/to other centres such as Maori/Land War Military Camps, Waitara, Inglewood, Stratford, Hawera, Eltham, Patea, Omata, Bellblock and other localities.

Also Taranaki Province. Pre 1930 Datestamps/manuscript/postal markings on cover or postcards of small localities, villages and townships.

5. New Zealand 1920 Victory.

Artist drawings, essays, engravings, die proofs, printers proofs, specimen overprints, specimen markings, printers samples in singles, pairs and blocks with and without specimen overprint (various colours). Victory stamps on cover/postcard in singles, in combination with other victory stamps, in combination with other stamps (including other countries) sent to addresses in New Zealand or to overseas countries. Covers with Postage Due or Refused markings. Also required: Samoa Victory overprints used on commercial mail and New Zealand/Samoa Victory used in NZ Territories e.g. Fanning Island, Washington Island and Tokelau Islands.

Initially, please send photocopy or scan of any of the above together with price required

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INFORMATION RECEIVED:

MEDIA RELEASES

Innovative stamps celebrate New Zealand's evolving café culture

4 May 2005

New Zealand Post has broken with tradition by producing stamps in the shape of coffee cups for its latest stamp issue, which celebrates the evolution of New Zealand's 'café culture'. This is the first time that New Zealand Post has produced stamps in a shape other than a rectangle, circle or triangle, making the issue an attractive prospect for collectors and coffee connoisseurs alike.

The five stamps feature images of New Zealand's café culture, from the comparatively quaint tearooms of the early twentieth century to the wired-up corporate meeting rooms we flock to today.

Stamps General Manager Ivor Masters said that the five stamps demonstrated the important place the café has played in the everyday life of New Zealanders throughout our history.

'This stamp issue shows how, as the tastes and lifestyles of New Zealanders have changed, cafés have adapted to suit our needs.

'We are very excited about our innovative new coffee-cup shaped stamps – these make it possible for us to really bring the development of New Zealand's café culture to life.'

The 45-cent stamp depicts our first tearoom-style eating establishments, which were set up by European immigrants in the early twentieth century. By the 1940s and 1950s these had developed into the milk bars and coffee bars featured on the 90-cent stamp. Coffee bars were popular with young people because of their informal social setting and late opening hours.

The arrival of television made staying home in the evenings a more attractive prospect for many, and from the 1970s late-opening coffee bars were replaced by the delicatessens pictured in the \$1.35 stamp. With their specialty breads, salads and expresso coffee, delicatessens signalled that the next wave of New Zealand's café culture had begun.

Finally, the \$1.50 and \$2.00 stamps capture the renaissance that took place in New Zealand's cafés during the 1990s. Today cafés often double as corporate meeting rooms, and offer a wide range of coffee options. As a result coffee making has become a competitive activity, and New Zealanders now consider themselves as coffee connoisseurs.

The stamps and First Day cover were designed by the Stamps Business at New Zealand Post and printed by Wyatt and Wilson. They are available from the usual outlets from 4 May 2005.

Landmark stamps celebrate New Zealand national icons

1 June 2005

New Zealand Post's latest stamps issue, the final in a three-part series to celebrate 150 years of stamps, proudly displays five of the iconic Kiwi images that have featured on stamps over the past fifty years.

The fortitude and bravery of New Zealand and Australian forces at Gallipoli is honoured in the 45-cent stamp, which displays the image of the original 1965 5d issued to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the ANZAC landings. This is followed by the 90-cent stamp displaying the 1988 Round Kiwi – the first round stamp ever produced in New Zealand.

Stamps General Manager Ivor Masters said that the issue is a chance to pay tribute to the symbols and people who have inspired us on our journey as a nation, and who will continue to serve as a source of national pride in the future.

'The past fifty years have seen dramatic changes in who we are and how we live. Our population has doubled and diversified, and the pace of life is faster than ever, and we have witnessed technological advances that former generations could not even have imagined.

'In a society that is increasingly complex, stamps provide a wonderful way for us to tell the stories that bind us together as a nation.'

Katherine Sheppard, one of the six New Zealanders selected for 'The Achievers' stamps issue of 1990, graces the \$1.35 stamp. It is due to her courage and determination that New Zealand led the world in granting women the vote.

The \$1.50 stamp depicts the mythical legend of Maui from the popular 1994 Maori Myths issue. Maui's hooking of the North Island on his fishing line and hauling it to the surface is one of the best known Maori myths.

Finally, the indomitable All Blacks command the face of the \$1.50 stamp. An essential feature of any stamp issue celebrating New Zealand's illustrious heritage, the All Blacks have come to represent everything that is great about this small country – our independence, our innovation, and our willingness to tackle challenges others may think impossible.

The stamps were designed by Totem Design in Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin. Stamps and associated products are available from the usual sources from 1 June 2005.

New Zealand Post urges Kiwis to paint Mail black

1 June 2005

Fans of both the All Blacks and the British and Irish Lions will be able to show their true colours when sending letters home and abroad, with the launch this week of another innovative New Zealand post stamps series.

To commemorate the much anticipated DHL New Zealand Lions Series 2005, New Zealand Post have produced a stamp issue featuring two of the most powerful symbols in world rugby today – the jerseys of the mighty All Blacks and the fearsome Lions.

New Zealand Post General Manager Ivor Masters said that it is an honour for New Zealand Post to produce stamps in the image of the All Black jersey, which has been a symbol of national pride since it was first adopted in 1893.

'With 20,000 Lions fans due to descend on our country we need to ensure that black remains the dominant colour both off and on the pitch. We hope New Zealanders everywhere will get behind our team by sending the All Blacks jersey far and wide.'

NZRU spokesman Nigel Cass said that the Rugby Union was delighted to see such an important tour commemorated in the stamp issue. He urged All Blacks fans to put all their weight behind the team by painting the mail black.

'Fans should never underestimate how much their support helps players on the field. We encourage all New Zealanders to make as much noise as they can – and that means through the post as well as in the stands.'

The Barmy Army, famous for their ability to fill foreign stadiums with carefully crafted 'Songs of Praise', will be able to make their own postal noise by branding postcards and letters home with stamps in the image of the Lions distinctive red jersey.

'There will no doubt be tension at the mailbox in the next seven weeks as the two camps wrestle for postal dominance,' said Mr Masters. 'The Lions have a dedicated and loyal group of supporters, and Kiwis can expect some tough postcard and letter competition up front, but it is a

tournament of seven weeks and I believe at the end of the day the All Black jersey will command our postal channels.'

In addition to the stamps series, New Zealand Post has produced a programme of three legal tender commemorative coins, in association with the Royal British Mint. This exciting coins series features a design by artist Michael Guilfoyle, which depicts a running rugby player against an outline of New Zealand and the Lion's Crest.

As with tickets to the games themselves, the coins are in short supply. The issue consists of a 22-carat gold coin with a mintage of 1000, a sterling silver coin with a mintage of 5000 and a nickel-brass coin with a mintage of 50,000.

The DHL New Zealand Lions Series stamps are available in denominations of 45-cents and \$1.50. The stamps and first day cover were designed by Saatchi & Saatchi and printed by Southern Colour Print. Both the stamps series and the commemorative coin programme are available from the usual outlets from 1 June 2005.

COMING EVENTS

NEW ZEALAND 2005 NATIONAL STAMP SHOW

17 -20TH NOVEMBER 2005

Bulletin Number 3 for this years National Stamp Show has just arrived. The Court of Honour will include Bob Odenweller's FIP Grand Award winning 8 frame display of Chalon's as well as the Grand Award winners from both Welpex '03 – Gerald Elliott's 'Royal Naval Concession Rate Letters 1795-1903' and Baypex '04 – Frank Jan's 'The Way we Were'.

Also detailed is the sightseeing Programme which includes a West Coast Nature Experience with a visit to a Gannet Colony, a Tour to a Winery and a Sightseeing Tour of Auckland.

The whole event looks to be building into an exciting few days. For further information, the Website of the North Shore Philatelic Society (www.welcome.to/nsps) has a section on the Stamp Show: just click on the Exhibition logo on any page of the site.

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.

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STIRLING AND CO CEASE BUSINESS

Following the death of Bruce Alexandre in 2004, Stirling and Co, the well known Christchurch Stamp Dealer ceased trading on March 4th 2005. Mr. Alexandre had been a major shareholder and Director since 1970. In the 1990s, Stirling & Co purchased the stamp dealing business of Laurie Franks Ltd. The company was extremely active in the Christchurch philatelic world and, amongst other activities published philatelic literature and the Tasman range of philatelic products.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES AND CONTRIBUTIONS:

A PRISONER OF WAR COVER FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

PAUL WREGLESWORTH

As many will know, one of my collecting interests is the 1882 Second Sideface issue. A part of my collection shows the stamps used on cover and describes the various postal rates of the time. The cover shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 is of especial interest because it comes from a period when, for the first time, New Zealanders were held overseas as Prisoners of War. During the War, of the 6,500 New Zealanders who served in South Africa, less than 100 were captured (1).

The letter is addressed to Trooper M. Cossar No. 2 Company, 1st N. Zealand Contingent. It was posted in Tai Tapu, a settled township in Canterbury which is 12 miles from Christchurch, on 26 FE 00. The reverse carries the cancellation of Lyttelton on the same day. It arrived in Capetown on 21 MAY 00. The envelope also has a manuscript marking 'Prisoner of War' and a handstamp 'Prisoner of War / Pretoria'. It also carries a 'Passed Press Censor'. This mark is seen on envelopes other than those directly related to Press activity. The envelope has been opened and resealed using an 'Opened under Martial Law' sticker.

The postage rate is 1d. Normally, at this time – prior to the introduction of the Universal Penny Post – the standard rate to other countries in the Empire was 2½d. However, a special concession was made for the troops fighting in South Africa. The announcement in the 'Post and Telegraph Guide' of January 1900 stated:

'Letters addressed to or forwarded by any non-commissioned officer, members of the Cape regular service, army schoolmaster (not of the first class), army schoolmistress, soldier, or seaman, while actually employed in Her Majesty's Service, may be transmitted within the colony, and between the colony and the Australian Colonies, India, British Ports in the Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom, at a charge of 1d. each;' (2)

Unfortunately, whilst the letter was en route, Trooper Cassar was captured by the Boers. He was one of 22 soldiers who were taken following an ambush at Koornspruit on 31 March 1900. Five escaped leaving 17 in enemy hands. They were taken to a camp outside Pretoria and remained there until 8 June 1900 when Pretoria fell to the Empire forces. They were held in reasonable conditions although typhoid and paratyphoid were endemic in the camp at Waterval and, indeed, two of the seventeen died from the fever during their captivity (3).

At this time, there was no agreement on the way that Prisoners of War should be treated. The **Convention with Respect to the Laws and Customs of War on Land** (Hague Convention) had been concluded on 29 July 1899 but did not come into force until 4 September 1900. It is a debatable point whether it would have applied as this was not a War between sovereign nations. Nevertheless, those held found that the provisions available were inadequate and needed to be supplemented by local purchases. Unfortunately, few had any money and, following a conference, they sent a cable to the New Zealand Government asking for funds. A subscription was raised and a message given to the authorities in the Transvaal asking that the money be used for the benefit of



Figure 1: Front of the Prisoner of War Envelope



Figure 2: Reverse of the Prisoner of War Envelope

the prisoners. Each man received £2 to be used for the purchase of food, tobacco and other comforts.

Trooper Mark Cossar was a farmer from Tai Tapu. He was a member of the Canterbury Mounted Rifles and was present at the Relief of Kimberley on 15 February 1900. After his release from the Prisoner of War Camp at Pretoria, he rejoined the Second Company and returned to New Zealand on the *S.S. Harleck Castle* which left Capetown on November 4, 1900. The First New Zealand Mounted Rifles were disbanded on January 21, 1901. Cossar was awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal with 4 clasps: the Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein and Transvaal. He subsequently lived near Fielding, moved to Wellington in the 1940s and died on June 4, 1958.

So, a rather tatty cover begins an interesting story that will be repeated many times over the years, that of a New Zealand soldier serving overseas and being captured and held as a Prisoner of War.

References:

1. Ed. McGibbon I '*The Oxford Companion to New Zealand Military History*'. Pub. Oxford University Press (2000), Auckland. ISBN 0 19 558 376 0.
2. Startup RM & Proud EB '*History of the New Zealand Military Postal Services 1845 – 1991*' Pub. Postal History Publishing Co. (1992). ISBN 1 872465 62 5.
3. Stowers R '*Kiwi versus Boer*' Pub. By the Author, Hamilton, NZ (1992). ISBN 0-473-01586-2.

My thanks to Andrew Dove for his help in providing some of the information for this article.

ANOTHER MISTAKE FOR NEW ZEALAND POST

DAVID STALKER

A collector of New Zealand stamps has many reasons to be grateful. Apart from the stamps themselves, New Zealand Post appears to have a continuing mission to make small mistakes for us to enjoy, report and discuss.

I have found a further recent error on the reverse of the first day cover issued on 26 June 2004 to commemorate *Le Salon du Timbre* held at Parc Floral de Paris, France between 26 June and 4 July 2004.

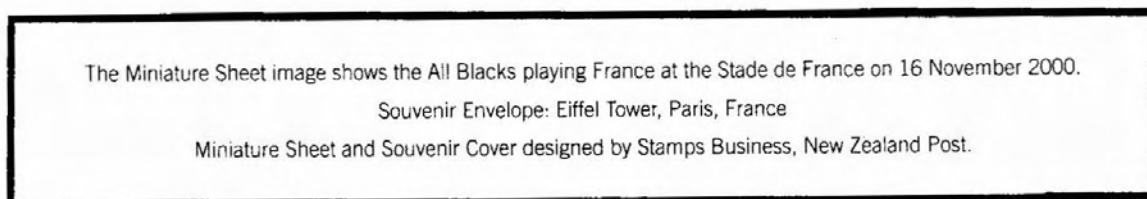


Figure 1: The text on the reverse of the First Day Cover

On the descriptive text on the reverse of the envelope (Figure 1), there is the statement 'The Miniature Sheet image shows the All Blacks playing France at the Stade de France on 16 November 2000.' Aficionados of the game will be aware that the game was actually played on 11 November 2000!

NEW ZEALAND POST AGAIN!

HARRY FOX

I was interested to read the New Zealand Post Media Release for the stamp issue '150 Years of New Zealand Stamps 1905-1955' which became available on 6 April 2005.

In describing the \$1.35 stamp, the leaflet says:

\$1.35 – 1935 Airmail

Airmail came into its own in New Zealand in the 1930s. This set, the second issued by New Zealand, features the 'Faith in Australia' piloted by Lieutenant Ulm landing at Bell Block Aerodrome in New Plymouth on 12 April 1934 after completing the first official airmail flight between Australia and New Zealand.

Unfortunately, this is not strictly accurate. The aircraft shown on the stamp is not the one that carried the first official airmail but is a prototype of the De Havilland DH 86.

The error in the stamp came about because the original photograph of 'Faith in Australia' arriving at Bell Block aerodrome, which was taken Mr. A.H. Blennerhasset, was forwarded to the noted stamp designer James Berry. He submitted a sketch based on the photograph to the Post and Telegraph Department for the proposed 1935 airmail stamps. They liked the design but insisted on a more modern aircraft being used. Therefore, the Fokker designed 3 engined monoplane became a De Havilland designed 4 engined bi-plane.

Ulm is also referred to as Lieutenant. In fact, he was a Flight Lieutenant.

Incidentally, Stanley Gibbon's thematic catalogue *Aircraft on Stamps* refers to the aeroplane as a DH86 but this plane appears to have a longer nose so must be a DH86A.

1946 PEACE ½^p VALUE - ONE CENTRE PLATE OR TWO?

ANDREW DOVE

The 1946 Peace issue contained many very beautiful and effective stamps. The lowest value, the ½^d, was intended to celebrate Peace and Tranquillity. The official description of the design reads: "Symbolizing the return to peace after six arduous years of conflict, this typical New Zealand scene of tranquillity cannot but fail to remind us that this country was spared the devastation of war. In this scene the tranquil waters of Lake Matheson reflect part of the Southern Alps, including Mount Cook and a portion of the Fox Glacier. Underlying the adoption of this design for the first stamp of the series is the fervent hope - that will surely be shared by all - for lasting peace throughout the world" (1).

The stamp was designed by James Berry and printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons.

A number of values of the issue were printed by Waterlows by the recess printed method. These values were printed in two colours and separate plates were made for the frame and the centre. For most, two plates were produced for the centre and two for the frame. Plate/job numbers were allocated to each plate and printed on the margins of the sheets but were removed during trimming. Identification of the plates, therefore, depends on identification of guide markings, retouches and re-entries. Volume Two of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand's Handbook (2) assigns plate numbers to specific flaws. Presumably this must have resulted from an examination of plate proof sheets or sheets prior to trimming.

With regard to the ½^d., in Volume Two of the Handbook (3), the statement is made: "one plate, numbered by the printers 42724 was made for the centre and two plates, numbered 42725 and 42790, were produced for the frame".

An examination of the sequence of plate numbers for the Waterlow plates was published in *The Kiwi* in 1997 (4) and provided some circumstantial evidence that a second centre plate, numbered 42791, could have been produced.

A contemporaneous note appears in the *Pacific Stamp Review* (5). In N.Z. Notes, Campbell Paterson states: "½d. Peace. Messrs E.G. Price and P.D. Taylor, both of Waipukurau, wrote me regarding two constant green marks above the "D" of "½d." on the right (row 10, No. 5). These are perhaps proof of two centre plates as they appear only in conjunction with the frame which has side markings "bullseyes only." Small flaws like these are not very satisfactory as they may have been removed from the plate if noticed during printing."

Royston Heath, an early student of the issue, wrote in an article in *Stamp Collecting* in 1973 (6) "I can assure Mr. A.R. Johnstone (who contributed on this subject to *STAMP COLLECTING*, November 22nd, 1963) that there were two plates made for both the frame and the centre, not two frames and one centre as he states". Further in the article, he continues: "The numbers of the frame plates were 42725 and 42790, and of the centre plates only one number has to date been known, it being 42724; this is possibly the reason why it has been thought that there was only one centre plate." Unfortunately, the statements are not supported by illustrations or any further details.

Phil Evans, another specialist in the issue, in an article in *Stamp Collecting* in 1976 (7), states: "The two frame plates were (42)725 and (42)790, the centre plates (42)724 and (42)791, but according to the register C791 was "Scrapped in former", meaning that it cracked when being curved." Unfortunately, he does not give the provenance for this information.

An interesting range of options and opinions, none, apparently supported by hard evidence. To attempt to resolve the issue, I recently examined the blocks of this value in my collection. In total, there are 15 blocks and sheets which show Rows 5 to 12 and columns 1 to 4.

The blocks fell into two distinct groups which may be differentiated by the length of the guideline (printed in green) below the right hand end of Row 7 Stamp 1 (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Rows 7 and 8 with the guide line from the Centre Plate clearly visible

For blocks with a 5mm long guide line (State 1), there were flaws which were consistent between blocks below Row 6 Stamp 2 and above Row 9 Stamp 1. The positions are shown in Figure 2a. The latter flaw may be difficult to see as it is located just above the frame and if the centre plate is printed a little low, the flaw is hard to see in the brown frame.

For blocks with a 4mm long guide line (State 2), there were flaws which were consistent between blocks in the right margin of Row 6 Stamp 2 and in the lower margin of Row 8 Stamp 4 and Row 9 Stamp 2. The positions are shown in Figure 2b.

R. 9 / S. 1



R. 6 / S. 2

Figure 2a: State 1



R. 6 / S. 2

R. 8 / S. 4 & R. 9 / S. 2

Figure 2b: State 2

Figure 2: The Centre Plate Marks

The strength of the impressions of the flaws varies and in two blocks, I can find no trace of the flaws. This may be because the impression is weak or because the extent of the misplacement of the centre plate means that the flaw is concealed by the brown frame. It is worth noting, however, that in none of the 15 blocks is a flaw visible other than in the linking indicated above.

Although this is a fairly small sample, the consistency of the findings suggest that there are two 'states' of the centre plate of the 1/2d. There would seem to be three possible explanations for this:

First, it is conceivable that work was undertaken on the plate during its working lifetime in which the guide line was recut, some flaws were removed and some more created. This seems unlikely.

Secondly, it is also possible that one state described were from imprimatur printings made before the second plate was damaged and destroyed. This also seems unlikely as, of my 15 blocks, 8 were in state 1 and 7 in state 2. During my collecting career, I have had my share of good luck but to have that number of imprimatur prints would be beyond my most exotic dreams.

Thirdly, and, I believe more likely, a second centre plate was created and used.

This is, clearly, all hypothesis and the evidence all circumstantial and I would be most grateful if others interested in this issue with sheets or large blocks of this value would examine them and let me know their findings.

There has been some debate about the method of printing this issue: the question is whether the centre and frame plates were also used in the same pairings or at random. For many values, this has been clearly resolved by proving different pairings. For the sake of completeness, I show a table showing the number of my blocks with different frame and centre plates:

	Centre Plate State 1	Centre Plate State 2
Frame Plate 42725	3	5
Frame Plate 42790	5	2

References:

1. Anon. "Peace Issue of New Zealand Postage-Stamps 1946" Issued by New Zealand Post Office (1946)
2. Ed. Collins RJG & Watts CW "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand Vol. II". Pub The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Incorporated, Wellington, New Zealand. (1950). Pp. 116-136.
3. Ibid. P. 116

4. Dove AF "Printing Plates for the 1946 Peace Issue". *The Kiwi* (1997). Vol. 46 No. 3. Pp. 52-53
5. Paterson C. "NZ Notes - Stop Press". *The Pacific Stamp Review* (1946). No. 9. July, 1946. P. 20.
6. Heath RE "The New Zealand Halfpenny "Peace" Stamp of 1946, Varieties on Frame Plate 42725" *Stamp Collecting* (1973) November 8th, 1973. Pp. 545-549.
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THE 1935 PICTORIAL ISSUES AND ASSOCIATED POSTAL RATES WITH DATES OF PRINTING OF VARIETIES (Part 5): January 1942 – January 1943

ROBERT P. ODENWELLER

1942

'1941': 5d and 2/- De La Rue printed on multiple watermark paper, perforated 12½ line issued.
1/- of November 1941, 6d of October 1941 and 8d of July 1939 overprinted Official issued.

January 1942: 2d printed on multiple watermark paper, perforated 14x13½ issued.

16 January 1942:

Routing of mails for Great Britain. After discontinuing the Pan American air services in the Pacific, New Zealand continued to use **sea to the U.S.A. and air to Great Britain via trans-Atlantic air services**. Transit time was estimated as 25 to 35 days. Mail went by sea to Panama, then by air to the Panama Canal, Miami and New York to link with Pan American services between New York and Lisbon to London. This part sea, part air service for New Zealand mails ceased in July, 1944. No special superscription was required. If asked, postmasters were to advise.

	Letters	Notes
United Kingdom and Europe	3/6	per ½ ounce
Canada and the United States	1/3	

6 February 1942:

Calcutta - Darwin (part of Horseshoe Route) disrupted. No civil air service available, only Military Mail carried. The final despatch from Cairo over the old route was on 5 February, arriving in New Zealand on 25 February. The last flight in a southward diverted route through Tjilatjap on the southern coast of Java was on 28 February. The 9d concession rate for servicemen was 'no longer appropriate'. Mail could still be sent westward by air to Australia and then by surface.

	Letters	Notes
N.Z. Forces - Air to Australia, surface for remainder	5d	per ½ ounce
N.Z. Forces - surface throughout	2d	first ounce
	1d	each additional ½ ounce

March 1942: 1/- printed on multiple watermark paper, perforated 14x13½ issued
same and 2d of January 1942 overprinted Official issued

April 1942: 2/- of July 1941 overprinted Official issued

May 1942: 3/- of '1942' overprinted Official issued

June 1942: 6d printed on multiple watermark paper, perforated 14½x14 issued
same issued with Official overprint

5 June 1942:

N.Z. Forces Egypt to New Zealand. Due to the abandonment of the India-Australia segment of the Empire airmail service, mail was sent by sea from Egypt to Australia and then flown across Australia to New Zealand. The postage rate for forces was reduced and troops were told that, as

there was no real saving in time, airmail was not recommended. An airmail service, however, remained available for those who wished to use it. The rate was further reduced in July 1943.

	Letters	Notes
N.Z. Forces to New Zealand	5d	for first ½ ounce

July 1942: 4d and 8d printed on multiple watermark perforated 14x14½
September 1942: 3/- printed on multiple watermark paper, perforated 13½x13½ and 14½x13½ issued
August 1942: 8d of 1941 overprinted Official issued
October 1942: 2/- printed on multiple watermark paper, perforated 13½x13½ issued

October 1942:

Change of rates:

	Letters	Postcards
Australia (air)	5d	
U.S.A. and Canada	1/3	8d

November 1942: 2½d and 5d printed on multiple watermark paper perforated 13½x13½ issued

November 1942: 2½d printed on multiple watermark paper perforated 14½x13½ issued

18 December 1942 to 4 May 1943:

Location of N.Z. Forces in Middle East. After the battle of El Alamein (October - November 1942) the 8th Army, including the 2nd N.Z. Infantry Division, moved in pursuit of German and Italian forces. The British Army Postal Service had a field post office using datestamp 232, attached to the transit centre, as it moved from airfield to advanced airfield. The centre was used by N.Z. forces until 15 May when the New Zealanders started to return to Egypt. The following locations of the mail centre give an indication of where the mail was processed as the campaign proceeded.

18 December 1942 El Agheila, Libya
29 December 1942 Marble Arch, Tripolitania
14 January 1943 Sirte
5 February 1943 Tripoli
12 March 1943 Medenine, Tunisia
3 April 1943 Gabes
4 May 1943 Hergla

1943

'1943': 4d of July 1942 overprinted Official issued

16 January 1943:

Airgraphs for Armed Services forces released when publicly announced. Postmasters had been advised by a circular dated 13 November 1942 but forms were held back until an official announcement had been made. Forms were made available on 18 January 1943 when the first despatch to Canada was made.

	Letters	Notes
Forces Airgraphs to Canada	5d	per sheet

18 January 1943:

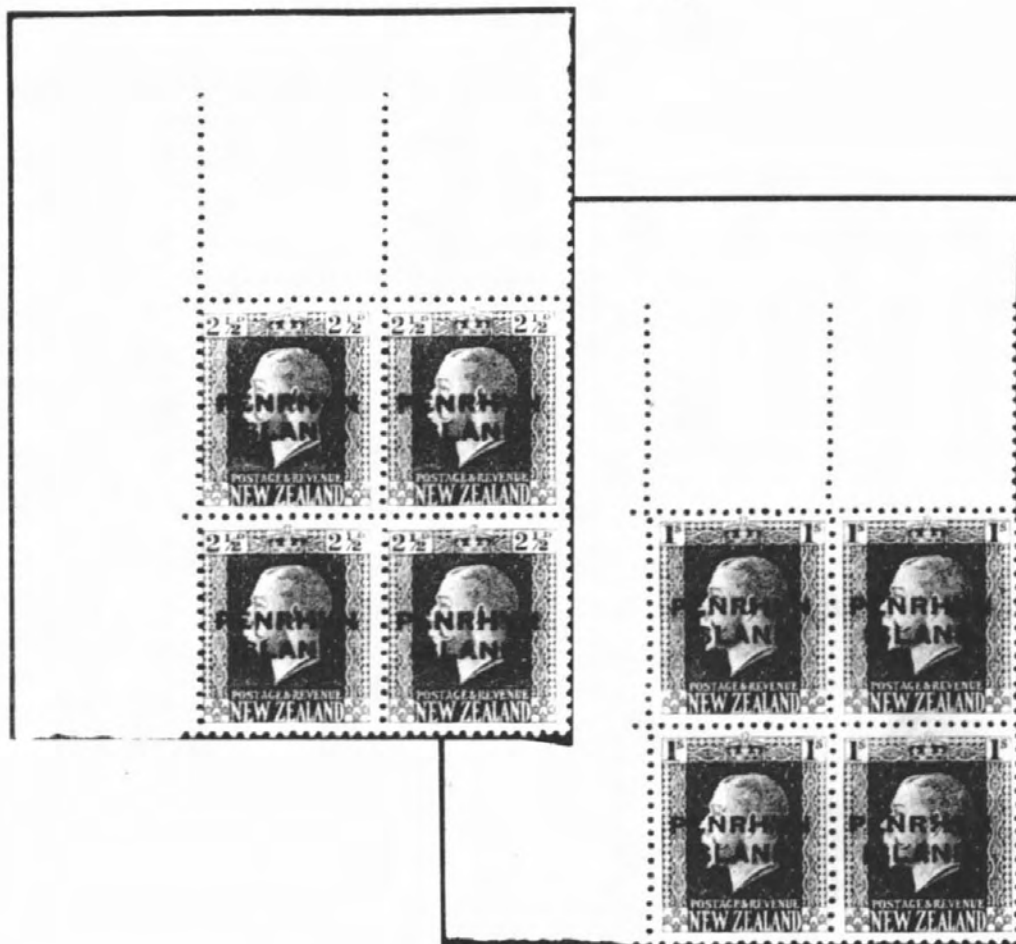
U.S. restriction applied to 2/6 and 3/6 rates for N.Z. to North America by sea and air to Great Britain rates, limiting correspondence to envelopes with weight not exceeding 2 ounces.

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