



THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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WHOLE NUMBER 329

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD ON MAY 31ST 2008 AT THE UNION JACK CLUB, SANDELL STREET, LONDON STARTING AT 11.00. FROM 11.00 UNTIL 12.30, THOSE ATTENDING ARE INVITED TO SHOW ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE MAIN MEETING WILL START AT 14.00 AND WILL BE A WORKSHOP ON CHALONS.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE SEE PAGE 46 OF THIS ISSUE OF *THE KIWI*.

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The Society is affiliated to: The Association of British Philatelic Societies, The New Zealand Philatelic Federation and the Midland Federation **Annual Subscription £15.00**

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SOCIETY NEWS:

MEMBERSHIP NEWS:

NEW MEMBERS:

We welcome:

R. A. Griffith, Northamptonshire
M. D. Langford, Nottingham
J. U. Morgan, Dorset
R. Openshaw, Reading

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be a workshop style discussion about problems and queries concerning the Chalons issues. Hopefully, it will cover the rates and routes and all aspects of the postal services at the time as well as the stamps.

Derek Diamond and Neil Jones will lead the afternoon. The success of the meeting will depend heavily on those attending participating and bringing along material to show and discuss.

NEXT MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH GROUP

The Summer meeting of the Scottish Group will be hosted by Michael and Valerie Kirwan in Edinburgh on Saturday 31st May, 2008. The meeting will start at 12.30 and will begin with lunch. The afternoon will be occupied with displays from all participants: please bring c. 10 to 20 sheets on any subject of your choice on New Zealand philately, together with one item of interest that you have recently acquired.

For further details, please contact our 2008 co-ordinator, John Studholme: ☎01875 852171, e-mail john.studholme@btinternet.com.

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 17th, 2008 starting at 13.30.

This will be another members meeting. All those attending are invited to bring along material of their choice – as much as they want – for us all to enjoy.

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

FORTHCOMING MEETING

Bob Odenweller is giving a display to the Royal Philatelic Society, London on May 22nd, 2008 at 17.00. The subject is 'New Zealand'. The meeting promises to use new information to unravel many of the mysteries surrounding the Chalons.

Members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain who do not belong to the RPSL would be welcome to attend the meeting but would need to be introduced as the guest of a member. If anybody wishes to attend on this basis, can they please let Derek Diamond know as soon as possible and he will make the necessary arrangements.

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN LONDON ON MARCH 29TH, 2008

Our Chairman, Derek Diamond, opened the meeting at 11.00. He explained that the intention was that the session between 11.00 and 12.30 would be occupied by those attending showing recent purchases, items of interest and queries. The main business of the day would start after luncheon at 14.00. In future, this will be made clear in the notice of meeting published in *The Kiwi*. He also congratulated those who had realised that the date for this meeting shown on the last issue of *The Kiwi* was incorrect and had worked out the correct date.

Derek raised the question of the Festival of Stamps to be held in 2010. There would be a lot of activities occurring at the same time as the International Stamp Exhibition and it was generally felt that the Society should try and undertake suitable linked activities. This would be discussed at the next Committee Meeting but if any members had any ideas, can they please contact the Hon. Secretary.

Arrangements for the Torqay weekend are progressing well. The programme will be publicised when it is finalised but all members are reminded that the biennial 16 sheet competition will be

held during the weekend. The full regulations will be published closer to the time but you should start to think about your entries now.

Derek Diamond showed some items of interest: first, an example of the First Pictorial 6d Green used on cover paying the correct postage rate. The letter was to Australia and this value is extremely rare used on cover. He also displayed some of the First Pictorial stamps overprinted 'O.P.S.O.' used on cover. The first cover should have also had a stamp applied as it had the Official stamp applied by the Secretary. This was only valid for internal use but no stamp was used. The other two items, a piece and a cover, were also to overseas destinations and showed the same Official handstamp but with the O.P.S.O. stamp correctly applied over the strike.

Derek also showed some advertising envelopes which carried ½d postage: presumably because they were carried at printed paper rate. There was an interesting discussion about the definition of Printed Paper and how it was policed.

Bernard Atkinson started the main displays of the afternoon on the subject of Postcards. The idea was to focus on Pictorial cards other than Postal Stationery. He showed cards illustrating a wide range of subjects starting with an advertising card promoting the visit of Hassan, the Prince of all Indian Conjurers and Magicians in the early 20th century. The use of postcards as the Sky News of the time was illustrated by the second pair of cards which showed police exerting control over a crowd. There was no title on the card so it was fun to speculate on the events leading to the scenes of disorder: suggestions ranged from the Suffragettes (not in NZ surely) to the labour problems on the wharves in 1910-12. Subjects ranged from spectacular disasters, such as fires in the main cities, floods and earthquakes to the historic, such as the goldfields and early logging activity, and the mundane, such as buildings painted with Berger paint and flax weaving. Bernard explained that for him, the interest of the cards lies in the picture. Many were not used but kept by tourists as souvenirs and those that were used tended to be posted in major cities so it is comparatively uncommon to find interesting or rare postmarks on the cards.

Paul North starting by showing contemporary cards of earthquakes: the well known Napier quake to start but then he covered the Murchison quake which occurred 2 years earlier and had caused the settlement to be cut off for 2 weeks and resulted in significantly more damage than the more famous Napier event. Two cards from Westport showed the Post Office before the quake and after: the difference was that the tower had collapsed and killed two people. Post Offices were built without towers after this. There were also a number of cards from Greymouth including one showing the wreck of the S.S. Ngahere which foundered on the Bar: this card showed one of the crew being winched to safety. Paul then showed part of his collection of cards of the Chatham Islands. One series was created by the postmaster at Owango, E.R. Guest. Strangely, the cards were printed by Lillywhites in Halifax in the UK. The number of cards in the series is unknown although Paul has up to No. 41 with some missing.

Maurice Allen showed a series of postcards illustrating the different ways in which engineering problems had been overcome in building the North island Main Line. These solutions included the Rimutaki Incline, and the Raurimu Incline.

Appropriately, Maurice was followed by **Lorraine Maguire** who took us on a helter-skelter ride along the North Island Main Line from Wellington to Auckland. Drawing on her early family life as the daughter of a lifelong railway man based in Wellington, Lorraine took us on a well illustrated trip. When the two cities were linked in 1908, the journey took about 20 hours. One of the early travelling parties was a group of Government Ministers who were travelling to Auckland to meet the American Great White Fleet. The trip started in Wellington at the extant handsome railway station which used to front the old Thorndon Marshalling Yards which are now covered by the Westpac Stadium. Thence across past Porirua and up the Coast to Palmerston North, at one time a major railway junction where travellers in earlier days could change to trains to Wanganui

or the East Coast. Thereafter, the journey went up the middle passing over the Makohine Viaduct, now the site of the highest Bungie Jump in the Southern Hemisphere, along the Mangaweka Deviation with its multiple viaducts, through Taihape, over the highest point at Waioru and past the scene of the Tangiwai railway disaster of 1953 in which 151 passengers lost their lives. After that, it seemed downhill until we arrived in Auckland where the main station was closed in 2003 and is now used by Auckland University as a Hall of Residence.

Lewis Giles then showed cards illustrating the gold mining industry including an interesting series of cards showing the mine and heavy equipment at Waihi. **Michael Wilkinson** rounded the afternoon off by displaying a series of postcards showing Post Offices from the Edwardian era and a number of cards showing photographs taken at the Auckland Exhibition.

Derek Diamond thanked all those who had contributed to a very successful afternoon and suggested that another meeting focussing on the social aspects of cards and tourism in general should be held.

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE NORTHERN GROUP ON FEBRUARY 16TH, 2008

Nine members were present with apologies received from another two.

It was a members meeting and those present showed as follows:

John Hepworth showed the Second Sideface reprints from the original plates and a selection of Cinderella items. **Don Scregg** showed the Cook Islands material that he had displayed at the recent joint NZSocGB/PISC meeting. This began with the 1892 1d in a block of 6 showing the six different types, the seven star issue, the first issue set of four and finished with the Makea and Torea issues. These were followed by the issues on cover including one that had been illustrated in Volume V of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Handbooks. King George overprints and fiscals followed and to finish the section, a 1d 1906 Christchurch Exhibition stamp postmarked PENRHYN ISLAND. Don finished his display with a remarkable collection of N.Z. errors that he had acquired recently. This included flaws, perforation shifts, offsets, colour shifts and double/triple impressions.

Paul Wreglesworth showed Second Sidefaces on cover and lettercard, advertising envelopes and a section specifically about WERTHEIM Sewing Machines which had been advertised on the Adsons. He followed this with a more up to date display of the private post issues of PETE'S POST on stamp and covers with a number of examples from OPIE and DRON lawyers. **Dave Titley** gave a display about Sir Edmund Hilary which was especially appropriate as he had died shortly before the meeting. The display included numerous photographs and covers, mostly autographed, and included issues from both NZ and the UK. It also included people with whom Ed Hilary was associated, for example, Sherpa Tensing, George Lowe and Sir John Hunt.

Mike Hanson began with two POW airletters from WWII, then booklet panes including a proof from the master sheet of the KGV 1d Admiral containing 3 panes, a KEVII pane with the star, KGV panes with Dainties and Cameron Bros. adverts, a Purdon cover with a QEII 1d pane used on FDC. Mike then moved on to KEVII 4d and 5d values illustrating the characteristics of line and comb perforations. He finished his display with quarter sheets of the ½d Centennial OFFICIAL stamp showing official patching to remove the 'ff' error.

Stuart Potter showed items picked up on his recent trip to New Zealand starting with an upside down map of the world then ephemera relating to the Kingston Flyer (including Universal Mail stamps showing the train) and Ferrymead Heritage Park in Christchurch. **Harold Howard** had brought along the latest book on Ashburton which is about the local garages and four covers advertising garages illustrated in the book. He also showed a range of Customised Advertising labels originating from exhibitions and other commercial enterprises.

Jack Lindley concluded the displays with items from the 1898 First Pictorials including examples with the Waterlow & Son overprints. He also showed 1d Universals including First day of Issue on cover and plate blocks and concluded with KGV two perf pairs and plate blocks.

The members congratulated themselves on an excellent meeting with a wide range of items and the meeting closed at 16.00.

REPORT OF THE WESTERN REGIONAL MEETING HELD ON MARCH 8TH 2008

Paul North opened the meeting at 13.30 and welcomed 2 guests from the Taunton Philatelic Society, Elizabeth Higgins and Tony Osmond. There was some discussion about the Society weekend in Torquay in the Autumn. There was a specific question about the meaning of the comments in March issue of *The Kiwi* in which it suggested that there would be a display by the Western Regional members. Those present were unsure what was involved and the detail of the display required – for example, how many sheets etc. Paul said that he would seek clarification at the next meeting of the Society in London in March and report back to the Western Group members.

The next meeting was due to be in the Autumn. Unfortunately, St John's Hall was due for demolition later in 2008 and a new venue had to be found. The Taunton Philatelic Society was hoping to meet another Church Hall and it was hoped that this group could also use the facility. Further details would be published in *The Kiwi* as soon as they are available.

The afternoon's displays were opened by **Bob Barber** who gave an authoritative and concise display of New Zealand postcards starting with the first card which was issued in 1876. He showed subsequent cards as described by Robert Samuel including some rare examples. He concluded with a description of the changing postal rates. **Russell Spence** followed with a display of postcards sent by New Zealand Prisoners of War in both World Wars. The cards originated from many camps in Germany, Poland and Italy. The complicated subject of the routes and rates used was explained lucidly.

Next, **Paul North** showed 50 postcards that he planned to display at the London meeting in March. He was followed by **John Painter** who gave us 'Collectors Oddities' with cards and covers with misplaced routes, both overpaid and underpaid, and with various curiosities in markings. Included was one Edwardian cover that went through 10 different Post offices in both the North and South Islands but which never actually reached the addressee. One wonders whether they would have taken the trouble today.

The last two displays were by **Evan Williams** who showed 8 very well written up pages of Cook Islands and Samoa and **Brian Hunt** who finished proceedings off in his usual immaculate style with 30 sheets relating to the New Zealand sector of the Antarctic including items relating to Scott and Shackleton.

Paul closed the meeting by thanking all those who had attended and entertained and, especially, his wife, Shirley, who had provided the refreshments.

THE MEETING OF THE MIDLAND GROUP HELD ON MARCH 8TH 2008

Only one member attended this 'meeting'. Apologies had been received from some who were unable to attend.

The next meeting of the group will be on October 11th, 2008 at Warwick and Warwick Auction Rooms in Warwick starting at 2 p.m. Andrew Dove will be showing his Large Gold medal winning collection of 'King George V'. It is hoped that this will prove a sufficient attraction to produce a reasonable attendance. At that meeting, we shall have to discuss the future of the group. Further details will be published in *The Kiwi* before the meeting.

EARLY NOTIFICATION OF THE ANNUAL AUCTION

The date of the Auction is 29th November, 2008 and it will start at 14.00.

Vendors must send a written description of each lot for sale to the Editor of *The Kiwi* to arrive not later than 14th July 2008. Receipt of each list will be acknowledged within 7 days. Early receipt of lists would be of great assistance to the compiler of the Auction catalogue.

Vendors who are not attending the auction must deliver their lots to the auctioneer, Alan Baker, 2, Leighton Way, Avenue Road, Epsom, Surrey KT18 7QZ not later than 17th November.

Members are reminded, as notified in *The Kiwi* Vol. 57 No. 2 (March 2008) that Auction catalogues will be sent by e-mail to all those with an e-mail address unless they have notified Derek Diamond before July 26th. Hard copies will be sent to those without an e-mail address with the September *Kiwi* as usual.

The full rules of the Auction will be published in the next (July) issue of *The Kiwi*.

INFORMATION RECEIVED:

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MEDIA RELEASE

WILD WEATHER OF NEW ZEALAND – FOCUS OF NEW STAMPS

5 March 2008

As a narrow island nestled between the Tasman Sea and the South Pacific Ocean, New Zealand is prey to climatic extremes.

Buffeted by the boisterous predominant westerlies, known by sailors as the Roaring Forties, rocked by the remains of tropical cyclones, and sluiced by floods, New Zealand weather is something to be reckoned with.

New Zealanders often say they experience four seasons in one day and the latest range of stamps from New Zealand Post celebrate these wild weather patterns where in the space of 24 hours you can experience heat, cold, wind, sun and rain.

2008 was also proclaimed the 'International Year of Planet Earth' by the United Nations. Through this stamp issue New Zealand Post hopes to support one of the aims of that initiative by helping raise the awareness of the importance of 'Earth Sciences' to society.

The stamp issue focuses on a number of weather extremes we face in New Zealand, including: drought, wind, storms, flooding, snow storms and heat.

Drought – One of the two 50c stamps shows the devastating impact with an image from the 1997/98 El Nino drought which is particularly relevant today as parts of New Zealand are currently experiencing severe drought.

Wind – While the nations capital Wellington is known as the 'windy city' the image of a man struggling with an upturned umbrella in the other 50c stamp was actually taken in Auckland.

Other stamps in this series include the:

- \$1.00 stamp which shows the effects of storms and water crashing against Evans Bay in Wellington.
- \$1.50 stamp shows floods on farmland at Hikurangi. Two months of rain fell in less than a day which resulted in more flooding than cyclone Bola.
- \$2.00 stamp with images of the snow storms in Southland in 2001

- \$2.50 stamp which shows the shimmer of heat waves on the beach in the middle of a scorching summer's day.

New Zealand Post stamps general manager, Ivor Masters says the images on the stamps are striking.

'Weather is fascinating to most people, I'm sure they will find these images equally fascinating'.

'New Zealand Post would also like to thank the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) and the MetService (National Meteorological Service) for their advice and assistance', he adds.

The stamps, first day cover and miniature sheet have been designed by Vertigo Design and printed by offset lithography by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin. All the products will be available from the usual outlets from 5 March 2008.

If you:

Need a new challenge

Have decided for any reason that you are not getting the satisfaction from your New Zealand stamp collection that you used to and would like to try a new subject/issue

- *Would like a valuation on your collection carried out by experienced staff from the worlds leading New Zealand dealers*
- *Simply need some good advice about what to do next with your collection*

Then contact us for a confidential chat and – if appropriate – a free valuation and offer.

Remember that our advice is free, draws on a wealth of experience and is given with the confident knowledge of the New Zealand market over the past 60 years as it stands at present.

For a friendly discussion, simply phone Derek Redshaw, 76 Hermitage Road, St Johns, Woking, Surrey ☎01483 833 147 or Warwick Paterson in Auckland, ☎ (toll free) 0500 893 975.

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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

'POST OFFICE BUILDINGS IN THE SOUTH ISLAND

a nostalgic journey through the South Island of New Zealand from North to South providing an archival record of the many past, and now few, buildings constructed by the Post Office'

Author Ivan Clulee. Pub. Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc., P.O Box 99-673, Newmarket, Auckland New Zealand. Handbook No. 70. ISBN 0-908-588-4-6. Softbound PP. 105.

Fully illustrated in B&W. Price NZ\$22.00 (plus postage and packing)

The latest in the Postal History Society of New Zealand's handbooks is unusual in its approach. It describes the buildings used by the New Zealand Post Office for the provision of its services in

the South Island from colonisation to the divestment of properties in 1987. Those reading this review could be forgiven for not being overexcited at this description. However, I found the book fascinating. It is written as a travelogue – a sort of A.W.Reed journey but focussed on a single subject.

The book is written by Ivan Clulee and is clearly a labour of love. Ivan tells the reader in the preface that his career was completely devoted to Post office buildings: first in the Property Division of the Post Office, latterly as a Principal and ultimately as Company Secretary for NZ Post Properties. He wrote this book to record a bygone age before all memories had faded completely.

The introduction gives a brief account of the way that the buildings are classified and then describes the three phases of building provision: first from colonisation until 1928 when buildings in the smaller communities were often in railway accommodation and served as the focal point for community activities, at the same time many of the grand buildings in the main cities were being built. The second phase was from 1928 to 1987 when the expanding population required functional buildings many of which were produced to a single design. Interestingly, there was much concern after the Masterton earthquake in 1942 that the buildings were not strong enough resulting in 50 being replaced. The Third phase was post – 1987 was marked by the disposal of the property portfolio of 5,000 buildings.

The body of the book is written as a travelogue with the writer conducting the reader through each area of the South Island. The Post Office accommodation in each settlement is described with the type of building classified and a brief history provided. There is a wealth of interesting titbits of information, for example, the last Te Anau Post Office was opened in 1970 and was the largest building designed by Post Office Architects, following its sale, it is now used as a restaurant.

Many of the Offices are illustrated using postcards or other pictures from a number of libraries and I note that Robin Startup has been very involved in providing background information and photographs.

As you will gather, I found this to be a novel and most enjoyable approach to Postal History. Perhaps, it was especially pertinent in the United Kingdom at the present time with the proposed closure of thousands of small post offices in smaller communities.

Overall, I would heartily recommend that you acquire a copy of this book for your library.

TUTAPERERE AND DISTRICTS POST AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

Author: Allen Templeton. Published by the Author. Available from Allan P. Berry, 238 Waikiekie Road, Thames. Pp. 28. Price \$10 + P&P (please contact Allan Berry for payment details)

Tuatapere is located in the South of the South island, the nearest city is Invercargill. This little booklet is written in 2002 by the great nephew of Jim Templeton who organised the building for the first post office. It derives partly from a history of the Post Office written in 1924 by William J. Pratt, the postmaster of the day. It also contains a wealth of oral contributions gathered from descendants of most of the outlying Post Office attendants.

Like the publication reviewed above, this is a reminiscence of a different and now vanished age. For example, the entry on Tuatapere, records that *Mr. Brown, a postmaster in the late 1920's was one of a few in the district who owned a radio. He rigged it up to a loudspeaker so election results could be heard from the street.*

This is an idiosyncratic little book – and none the worse for it – and includes a poem by the author entitled 'The Story of Mailboy's Cave'. It also has illustrations of many of the offices mentioned.

The information contained in the book is not recorded elsewhere and we owe a debt of gratitude to Allen Templeton for recording the details whilst they are still available. It warrants a place on the bookshelf for all postal historians who wish to have complete information about the development and provision of services by the Post Office.

Advisory from RPSNZ Expert Committee

Advisory Notice re New Zealand 2004 Olympic Stamps: lenticular varieties

Recently, the Expert Committee was asked to certify some varieties of the Olympic Games stamps issued by New Zealand Post on 2 August 2004, which were produced in an unusual manner involving lenticular image (SG 2727 – 30; CP S915a – S918a). The Committee engaged in extensive research in consequence. In two cases certificates were declined on the grounds that the items had been manipulated and were not genuine.

The philatelic fraternity is warned that it is possible to remove and replace the lenticular portion of the stamps.

It follows that no stamp purporting to show the lenticular portion missing should be viewed as genuine. (We are aware that at least one such offering has been made and apparently sold through the internet).

It also follows that no stamp purporting to show the wrong lenticular portion on any value (for example, \$1.50 lenticular on a \$2 stamp or a 45c lenticular on a 90c stamp) can be certified as genuine.

The one major variety of this issue for which there is clear evidence of quite widespread circulation is the \$2 inverted lenticular on the \$2 stamp. This is known to have been genuinely sold at NZ Post outlets including Glen Innes (Auckland), Karori (Wellington) and Te Rapa (Hamilton). The Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand will continue to expertise and, where appropriate, to certify this stamp.

Any other major variety of the issue should be treated with the greatest suspicion unless accompanied by reliable expert committee verification. This applies even where the item is a set-tenant strip or on a first day cover.

One or two other varieties exist for which an impeccable provenance can be proven. Their owners are urged to have these certified at the earliest opportunity, for their own protection.

It is hoped that Dr Alan Craig will write further on this topic in a future number of *The New Zealand Stamp Collector*.

Robin Gwynn MA PhD FRPSL FRPSNZ
Chairman

FUTURE NEW ZEALAND STAMP EXHIBITION DATES:

The dates for future National New Zealand Stamp Exhibitions are now available:

Tarapex 2008: New Plymouth: 7 – 9 November 2008

Timpex 2009: Timaru: 17 – 19 October 2009

Palmpex 2010: Palmerston North: 9 – 11 April 2010

Canpex 2011: Christchurch 2011.

BULLETIN NUMBER 1 FROM CANPEX INCORPORATED

The first newsletter from Canpex Incorporated has recently been issued. Canpex was the organisation which was created to run the very successful Kiwipex 2006. It will continue to exist and will assist with publicising and fundraising for the next two philatelic exhibitions which will held in the South Island (Timpex 2009 and Canpex 2011). Karen Jeffrey, who acted as Secretary for Kiwipex, has been elected Chair of the organisation and a full Committee is now in office.

Bulletin Number 1 has details of publicity material available for Timpex. The exhibition will be held in Timaru between October 17th and 19th 2009 in Aorangi Park and will be part of the sesquicentenary celebrations of South Canterbury. The Chairman of the organising committee is Ray Bennett and the Secretary, John Wilson.

The organising committee has arranged for the current \$1.50 circular Kiwi stamps to be overprinted with an appropriate logo by New Century Press in Christchurch. The stamps are available in a number of formats.

Those interested should contact Canpex Incorporated at P.O. Box 18914, Christchurch, New Zealand: e-mail canpex@paradise.net.nz.

A WEBSITE FOR NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

Bob Clark writes that his website which covers New Zealand philately went AWOL when he changed his ISP. However, a new website 'New Zealand Stamp Images' is now in operation and is to be found at: www.nzstamps.org.uk. It covers stamps up to King George VI and airmails up to Pearl Harbour. There is a link to the New Zealand Society website.

NEW ZEALAND 1901 - 2000

New comprehensive 2006 general list for mint and used. Including:

- Officials
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- Life Insurance

Buying better individual items and good collections of
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Specialised list also available.
Includes: High Values, States, Canada and New Zealand
(Chalons, Varieties, Missing Colours, Fiscals etc.)

Australia 1913 – 2000 general list also available

Ian Perry
29 Chetwynd Grove,
Newport, Shropshire TF10 7JW
Tel. 01952 825941
e-mail: ianperry@beeb.net



RESPONSES TO PREVIOUS ARTICLES:

DX MAIL – A SATISFACTORY OUTCOME

ALAN DEAL

I recently mentioned to a friend in Napier the current controversy about the way that DX Mail handled mail and defaced the postage stamps. He contacted the local franchise who readily understood that collectors would not want to have incoming GB stamps vandalised and came to an understanding whereby his mail would be cancelled below the stamp by a hand date stamp. Part of an envelope treated in this way is shown in Figure 1.

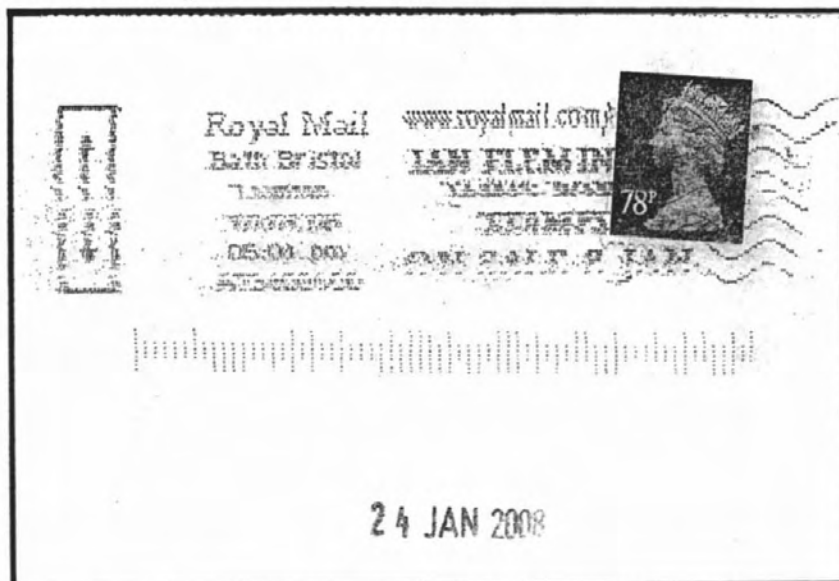


Figure 1. Part cover carrying DX indicia

So maybe, direct contact with the local franchise can solve the problem – worth a try anyway.

DX MAIL – FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE – THE STORY CONTINUES

ALLAN BERRY

Since my note in the last issue of *The Kiwi* on the subject of DX Mail, I have been in correspondence with my contacts at DX Mail. It is clear that NZ Post require DX Mail to apply their indicia to mail to ensure revenue protection: DX Mail pays a fee to NZ Post for the delivery of each item and the indicia proves that this fee has been paid. The rules do not specify the positioning of the mark. To summarise the situation:

- Royal Mail is aware of DX's requirement to place indicia over stamps.
- The international industry standard is that the mark should be in the front top right corner of the envelope,
- NZ Post requires that the DX indicia is positioned on the top right corner for revenue protection purposes,
- DX does not use indicia for marketing purposes but only for compliance with the NZ Postal Act,
- The lower 20% portion of envelopes must remain clear so as not to confuse NZ Post's address reading technology and necessitate re-sorting of the mail.

I also raised two further matters: first, the question of mail from countries other than the United Kingdom: specifically, I have received mail from Canada which has also been ruined by the DX mark. My source has informed me that DX has no contracts except with the UK. It is, of course, possible that this letters have been routed to New Zealand through the United Kingdom and been put into the DX system. Secondly, I asked about the processing of mail through the Customs and Bio-security system. Mail handled by New Zealand Post is processed through the Auckland International Mail Centre. My source has informed me that DX has its own border facility although I am uncertain of its location.

No doubt there is still more to come!

A CORRECTION

MICHAEL KIRWAN

In the interests of accuracy, I would like to correct an error in the Media Release issued by New Zealand Post and reported in *The Kiwi* (1) commemorating the Intrepid Antarctic Adventurers.

The Director of the Royal Geographical Society is quoted. His name is given as 'Sir Michael Kirwin'. In fact, the correct spelling of his surname is 'Kirwan'.

Reference:

1. NZ Post Media Release 'Stamps Commemorate NZ's Intrepid Antarctic Adventurers'. *The Kiwi* (2008). Vol. 57 No. 1. P. 13.

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND MEMBERS QUERIES:

(The following article was first published in *The Informer*, the Journal of the Society of Australasian Specialists (Oceania), in April 2004 and is reproduced with the permission of the Author and the Editor)

**MOTUIHI AND SOMES ISLAND - WORLD WAR I NEW ZEALAND INTERNMENT
CAMP MAILS (Part 2)**

GEORGE BRANAM

In addition to the postmark, several markings help to differentiate covers from Somes Island and Motuihi. The most obvious clue to seek is the manuscript return address (when present) on the reverse of the envelopes or at the bottom of the message side of postcards. It is the most reliable indication of the point of origin and, may, as with Figure 5, be contrary to other indicators. What other markings might we expect?

First, a notation was necessary to identify the mail as coming from a Prisoner of War to justify the free postage. If not using printed stationery identified as POW mail, the prisoner might simply write 'Prisoner of War' on the front. But in both locations a handstamp was designed to convey that information. At Motuihi, that stamp was a single line in sans serif capital letters 3mm high and 57mm wide reading:

FROM PRISONER OF WAR.

The stamp used on letters from Somes Island was in two lines, in upper and lower case letters, resembling a typewriter font, the capitals about 3mm high, and the first line 48mm long including the full stop:

**From Prisoner of War
Free**

Censorship was indicated at both camps by using the standard handstamps in three lines reading either OPENED BY THE / MILITARY CENSOR IN / N.Z. or PASSED BY / THE MILITARY

CENSOR IN / N.Z. These were not designed specifically for POW mail, but were generally used for mail subject to censorship.

Two other handstamps are occasionally seen on covers from Somes Island, both scarce. The first is a rectangle 27mm x 178mm enclosing INTERNMENT, / SOMES ISLAND, in sans serif 6mm high (Figure 6). I have seen two examples of this handstamp, both used on the reverse of covers from the staff on which postage had been paid by official stamps. The marking is functioning as a return address.

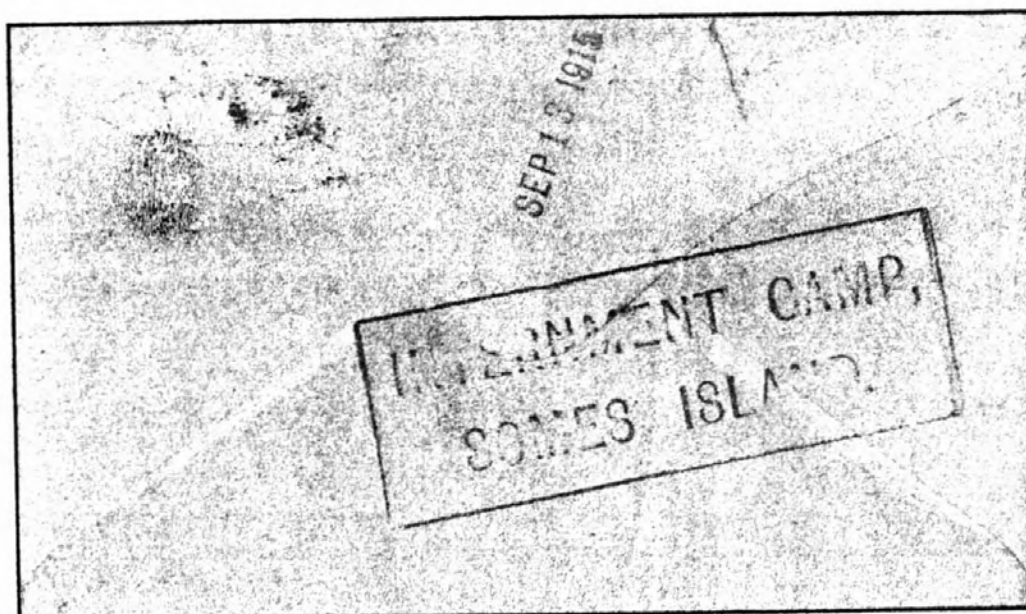


Figure 6: Handstamp from Somes Island, possibly used by staff

The second is a two line stamp in sans serif capitals 3mm high, the second line is about 104mm long:

“P.C.”

SOMES ISLAND INTERNMENT CAMP

I have seen four examples of this stamp, additional in each instance to the standard “PASSED BY THE / MILITARY CENSOR IN / N.Z.” Three of these have internal New Zealand addresses, but the fourth, in the collection of Dr. Andrew Dove, is a pre-printed cover to Montgomery Ward & Co. in Chicago, U.S.A. The covers dates from 1916 and 1917. Why two handstamps certifying censorship were thought necessary is unclear.

Of course, covers might pick up additional markings in transit, such as the two different censorship stamps on Figures 2 and 5 applied at the destination, the Liverpool Camp in Australia. These are usually but not always easy to sort out. Another more difficult example of this is the circular handstamp on Figure 7. It is about 33mm in diameter with the 8mm letters P.C. in the centre and a star on either side, and in 3mm capital letters the words POSTAGE FREE around the top and PRISONERS OF WAR around the bottom of the circle. This stamp is British, I believe. I have seen examples on covers from Siberia to the Australian Liverpool Camp, and from a British Naval Camp to an interned seaman in Holland. The New Zealand covers are addressed to Germany, so the only point in transit all would have had in common was Britain.

The letter shown in Figure 7 began at Motuihi, with an Auckland c.d.s. of 3 December 15 and a good strike of the Motuihi ‘FROM PRISONER OF WAR’ handstamp as well as the holograph ‘From Prisoner of War!’ inscribed by the writer. It is the second of ten items (five covers with letters enclosed and five of the formulary cards) I have been able to assemble from the correspondence of Naval Cadet Albert Paulsen to his ‘geliebtes Emmchen’ that came on the

market several years ago. Paulsen was one of the crew of the *Elsasse* interned in September 1914. He hopes in an earlier letter that she will not have forgotten him during his long absence. One of the real burdens of life as a POW is that you have no way of knowing when it will come to an end. Cadet Paulsen had been as POW for less than one year at the point of that wish, but he had more than four more to endure before in May 1919 he could begin his journey home.

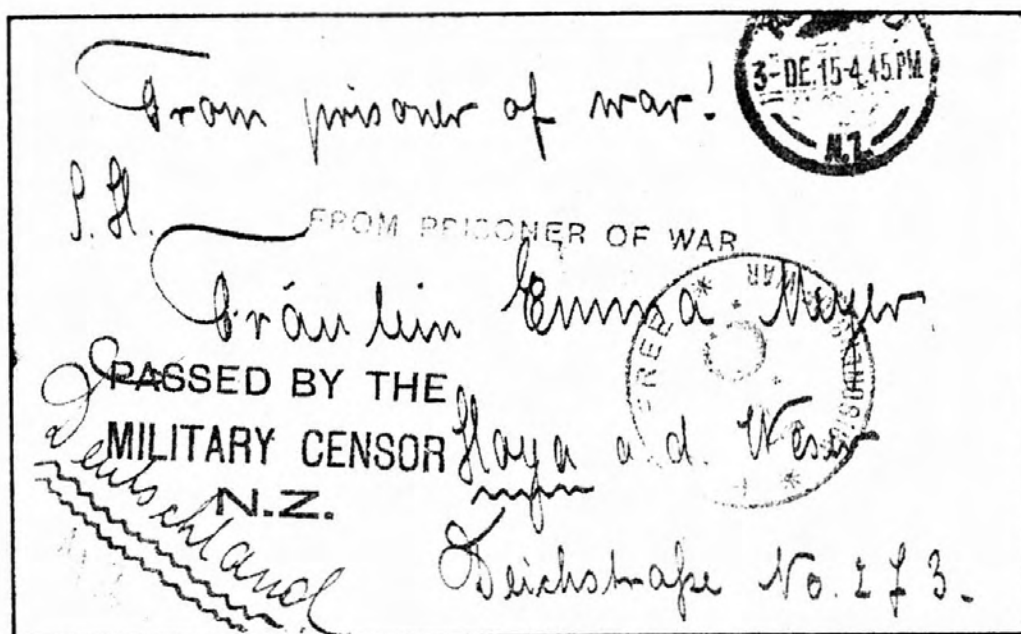


Figure 7: Motuihi cover with 'FROM PRISONER OF WAR' cachet

Both Motuihi and Somes were closed as POW camps in December 1918 to allow their restoration as quarantine stations. Internees remaining at Motuihi were sent to Narrownack Military Camp, Auckland, to await repatriation. Cadet Paulsen had been moved from Motuihi to Somes in the spring of 1918. He was shifted with the other internees at Somes to nearby Featherston Military Camp to await their disposition. Thus came to an end the World War I story of Somes and Motuihi as internment camps.

I want to thank Dr. Andrew Dove for sharing material from his collection to extend the database of my own collection for undertaking this study. The beginning of World War I is now nearly ninety years past, ample time for philatelic evidence of such a specialised variety to become very scarce.

Editors Note: The section on Motuihi Island POW markings is original research that has never before been documented.

Further Reading:

Burr V. "German-ating the Seeds of Anger: The Great War's Impact on Germans in Manawatu and Rangitikei, New Zealand." Pub. Massey University, Palmerston North, N.Z. (1996). Rev. 2003. <http://www.geocities.com.somesprisonersnz/germanating.html>

Hurley DE "Alien Internment and Prisoner of War Camps in New Zealand and their Postal Markings." New Zealand Stamp Collector. Vol. 69. No. 1 (March 1989), Pp. 26-36 & Vol. 69 No. 2 (June 1989) Pp. 60-68.

Smith SJ "The Seizure and Occupation of Samoa" in Vol. IV, *The War Effort in New Zealand*. Ed. Drew HTB (Official History of New Zealand's Effort in the Great War) 1923, Pp. 23-41.

Startup RM & Proud EB "History of the New Zealand Military Postal Services 1845-1991." Pub. Postal History Publishing Co. (1992). ISBN 11-872465-62-5. Pp. 47-48.

EARLY AIRMAIL TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WITH MIXED FRANKING

ROBERT CLARK

Introduction:

Although there was no regular airmail service connecting New Zealand with other countries until 1940, mail from New Zealand could make use of the overseas airmail services of other countries. However, before July 1930, prepayment of the air mail surcharge had to be in the stamps of the country providing the air mail service; New Zealand stamps were not accepted. That meant that letters from New Zealand which were, for example, to be flown in the USA had to have a *mixed franking* of New Zealand stamps to pay the surface rate and US stamps to pay the airmail surcharge.

The American term for mail that was carried to the USA by surface and then flown within the US was '*accelerated mail delivery*'. They had a special airmail surcharge for letters from foreign countries. The US domestic airmail rate had been set at 10c on February 1st, 1927 and from June 1st, 1927 that was also the airmail surcharge for mail from abroad. On August 1st, 1928, the domestic airmail rate was reduced for 5c while the airmail surcharge for mail was reduced to 4c (1).

I have been unable to find examples in the literature about mail that was sent before July 1930 from New Zealand or its Dependencies and which was flown on overseas airmail services. Helbock (1) discusses and shows examples of mixed franking involving US airmail stamps but his examples do not involve New Zealand.

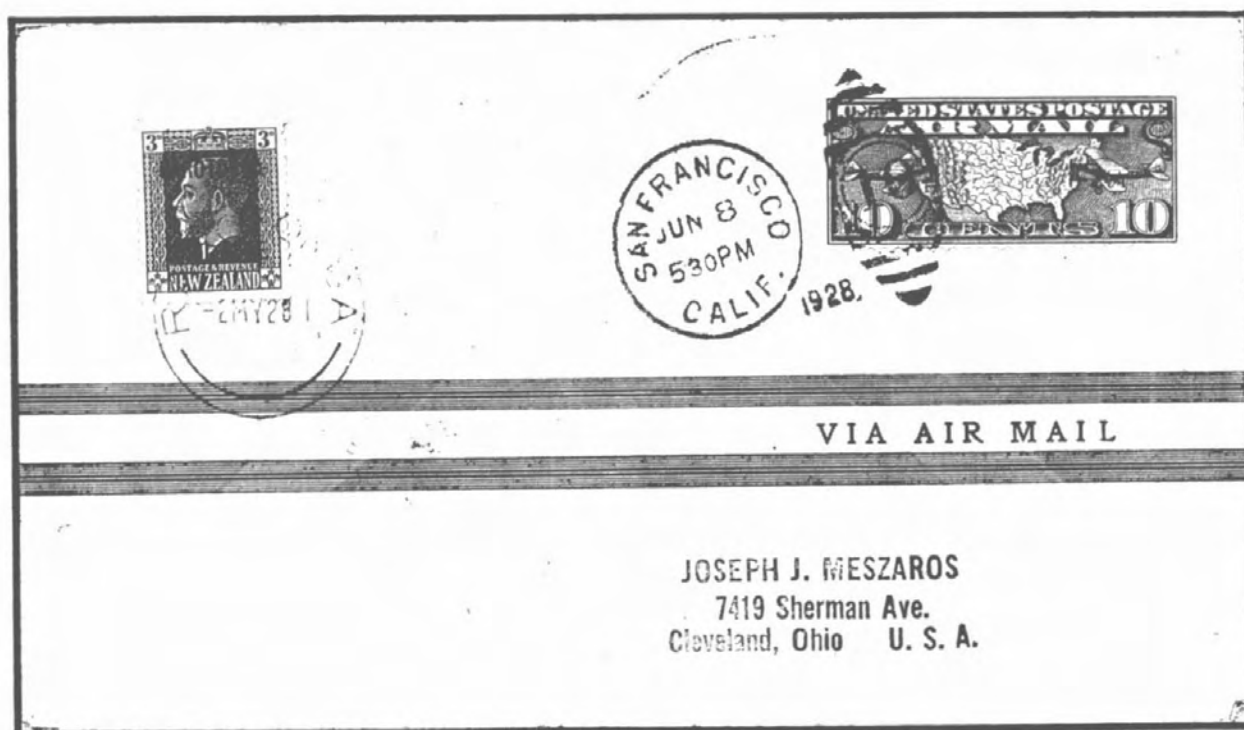


Figure 1: Rarotonga – United States airmail mixed franking, 1928

Examples of mixed franking flown in USA:

Figure 1 shows an example of the 10c US airmail surcharge on an air mail letter from Rarotonga (Cook Islands) and addressed to Cleveland, Ohio. It has a mixed franking of a New Zealand King George V 3d overprinted *Rarotonga* together with a US 10c airmail stamp. The 3d stamp was postmarked in Rarotonga on 2 MY 1928 while the US stamp was postmarked in San Francisco on JUN 8. There is also a Cleveland backstamp of JUN 11 and it was presumably flown

there from San Francisco by US air services. I assume that the route from the Cook Islands to the USA was by sea via New Zealand.

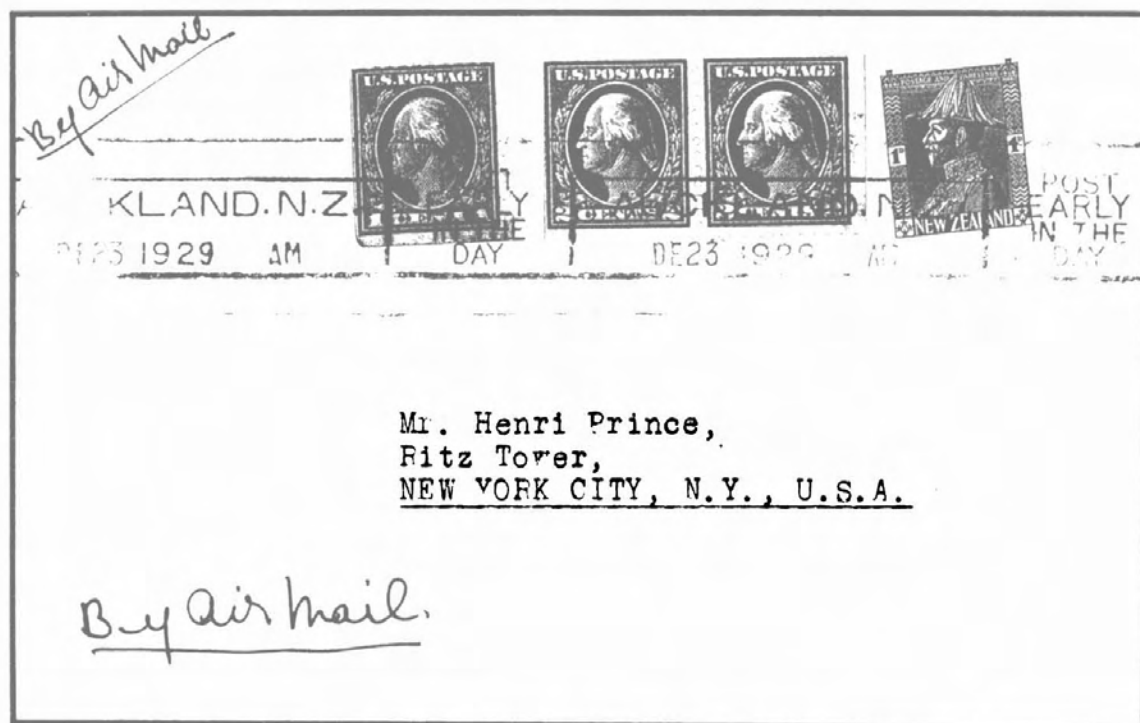


Figure 2: New Zealand – United States airmail mixed franking, 1929

Figure 2 shows an example air mail letter from New Zealand to New York sent after the airmail surcharge had been reduced in August 1928. It was postmarked in Auckland DE 23 1929 and has a mixed franking of a 1d New Zealand stamp to cover the surface rate and 5c in US stamps to cover the US airmail surcharge. It is therefore over-franked by 1c which is also the case in the examples shown by Helbock (1). It appears that either the 4c rate had not been given sufficient publicity or that senders were being cautious and, to be on the safe side, franked their letters with the full US airmail rate. Interestingly, both the New Zealand and the US stamps were postmarked in Auckland. There are no backstamps.

As you might expect, it was far from simple to determine the required overseas airmail surcharge and to obtain the foreign postage stamps and so such mixed franked postings are relatively unusual. This could not continue if international air mail was to become commonplace and so, at the Universal Postal Union Convention held in London in 1929, an international agreement was reached that prepayment would be made in the stamps of the country from which the letter originated. This came into force on July 1st 1930. In the case of New Zealand, the post office only accepted mail for air services in Australia, Canada, USA and for the Karachi – London Service (2). An example of mail franked with New Zealand stamps and flown Adelaide – Perth and Karachi – London in July 1930 is shown in a previous article published in *The Kiwi* (3).

Mail steamers left New Zealand for North America once a fortnight with the destination alternating between San Francisco and Vancouver. As the US and Canadian postal authorities had a reciprocal agreement, either steamer could be used to connect with the US air mail services. US mail on the Vancouver mail boat was offloaded at Victoria in British Columbia and flown to Seattle where it entered the US postal system (2).

July 1930 example:

The first mail to use US airmail service with the cost prepaid in New Zealand stamps left Wellington for San Francisco by steamer on July 15th, 1930 whilst the first acceptance via

Vancouver left Auckland two weeks later on July 29th (2). The postage rate from New Zealand for mail flown on either, or both, of the US and Canadian air services was 1d ordinary postage plus 4d airmail.

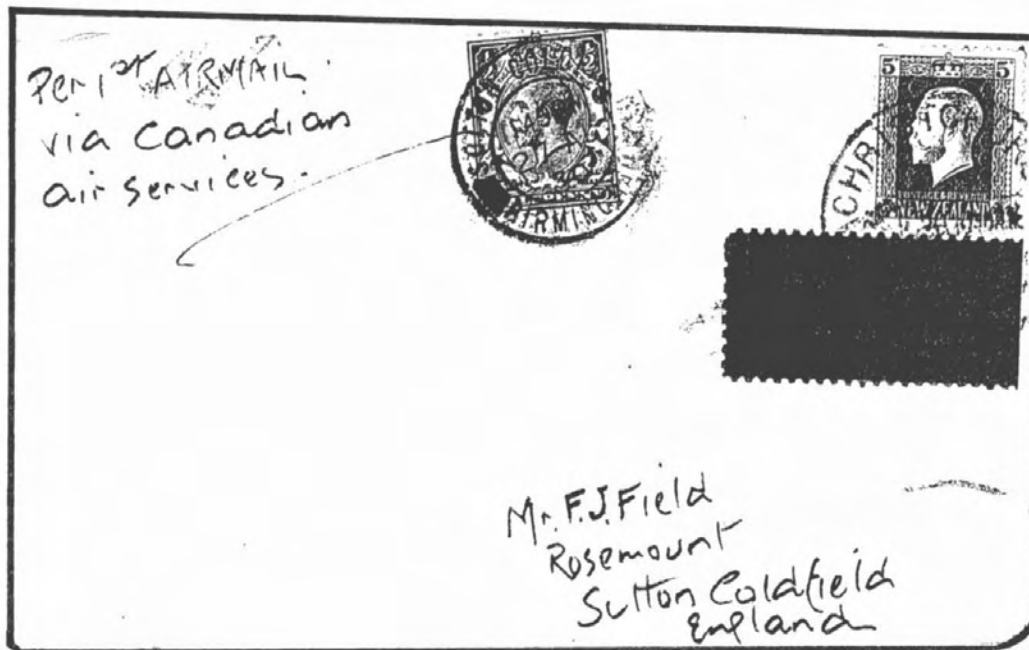


Figure 3: New Zealand to the United Kingdom by Canadian air services, 1930

An example cover from the first acceptance via Vancouver, addressed to the United Kingdom and flown via Canadian air services is shown in Figure 3. The airmail label is crossed out by two thick parallel purple lines to show that the airmail service terminated before the final leg from North America to the United Kingdom.

References:

1. Helbock RW, 'With a Little Help from our Friends, Part 2', *La Posta: A Journal of American Postal History* (2007). Vol. 38, Pp. 53-64.
2. Walker DA, '*Airmails of New Zealand*' Volume 2. Pub. Air Mail Society of New Zealand (1986). ISBN 0-9597787-1-3.
3. Clark R, 'Adelaide – Perth Airmail: the New Zealand Connection', *The Kiwi* (2007). Vol. 56 Pp 61-66.

THE BRITISH KIWI

JOHN WATTS

In 1915, the New Zealand and Australian army forces joined together for training at the training camp in Egypt at Zeitoun near Cairo forming the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps – ANZACs. That name was destined to become a famous part of both New Zealand and Australian history.

In April, 1915, the Corps landed on a narrow finger of Europe jutting into the Aegean Sea called Gallipoli to take part in one of the worst planned Allied offensives in the First World War. The landing site is now known as ANZAC Cove.

At the end of the War, 4,500 New Zealand troops were stationed at Bulford Sling Camp on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, England, to await their transfer home after the Armistice had been signed.

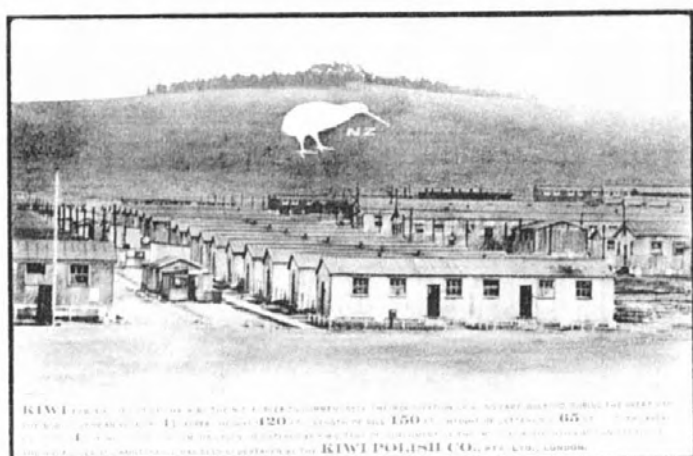


Figure 1: The Beacon Hill Kiwi in 1919 and now

The story of how their Commanding Officer, Colonel Mead, engaged their energies by constructing a giant Kiwi on Beacon Hill overlooking the camp has been well described by John Hicks in an article in *The Kiwi* (1).

The RSA (New Zealand Returned Service Association) Review of October 2007 contained an article describing how the 'Historic Bulford Kiwi' is being maintained.

This icon serves as an important reminder of New Zealand's contribution to both World War I and II and also the commitment of the Ministry of Defence which recognises its duty of care to all its heritage assets on Ministry of Defence land.



Figure 2: Member of the Signals Regiment involved in the Clean up

Currently, the British Army 3 (UK) Division HQ and Signal Regiment is based at Bulford Camp and members of the Regiment have been involved in a clean up operation on the Kiwi.

The Regiment also organises an annual 'Skill in Arms' competition called the *Kiwi Trophy March and Shoot Competition*, the winner of which is awarded a wooden trophy depicting a Kiwi. The New Zealand High Commissioner often travels to Bulford to award the trophy.

On April 2nd 2008, the New Zealand Post Office issued a set of 6 stamps commemorating the Corp as part of the Stories of Nationhood with the \$1.50 commemorating the work undertaken in 1919 on Beacon Hill.

Reference:

1. Hicks J. 'The Kiwi on the Beacon Hills in Wiltshire'. *The Kiwi* (1987). Vol. 36 No. 1 Pp. 20-21.

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