



THE KIWI

JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN



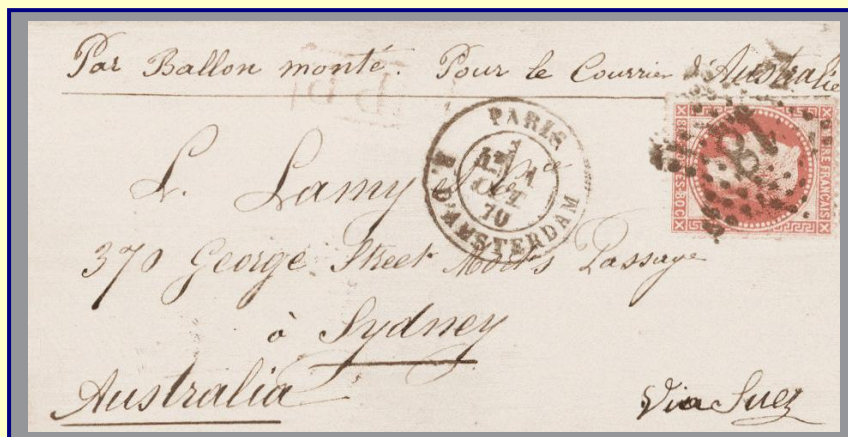
*New Zealand's Alternative Mail Services
(see page 130)*

VOLUME 66 NUMBER 4
WHOLE NUMBER 384

JULY 2017



Superb material for the discerning



The above cover was an example of the world's first airmail and is the only known Paris ballon post cover addressed to Australasia. In 2009 Mowbrays Australia sold this 1870 Siege of Paris ballon monté cover for NZ \$238,625 – then a record Australasian price for a philatelic item.



The above 13 August 1855 cover from Auckland to Birmingham, England, bears a pair of New Zealand's very first 1d full-face queen stamps. Only three covers bearing 1d SG1 FFQs are known – this being the earliest recorded date. It was acquired in 2009 by John Mowbray for a client for NZ \$138,000.

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*The Society is affiliated to: The Association of British Philatelic Societies
the New Zealand Philatelic Federation
and the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies.*



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EDITORIAL

Hopefully everyone will find something of interest in this issue of *The Kiwi* with subject matter stretching from Chalons to Alternative Postal Operators. If not do let me know and I will try and twist somebody's arm to pen something more relevant to your particular collecting passion. I appreciate not everybody has the same collecting interests.

We are trying to populate the Society's website with resources that will be useful to members and have established a significant reference section. We have member John Biddlecombe to thank for much of what we have added recently. There seems to be no stopping him and his latest project has been to copy nearly all past copies of New Zealand Post's *Stamp Bulletin* and *Focus* magazines. These are packed with useful information and we have agreed with NZ Post to host these on their web site. For more details see page 120.

CORRIGENDA

Volume 66, No.3

Page 102 - The close to the final paragraph should read "... in the afternoon of 31 December". and not "... in the afternoon of 31 January" as published.

Page 104 - In the table Row 6/7 to Row 7/12 should all have been marked with an 'X'



THE KIWI - ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

ADVERTISER	PAGE
Mowbray Collectables	Inside Front Cover
Steven Zirinsky	123
Ashford Stamps Ltd.	123

ADVERTISER	PAGE
Classic Stamps Ltd.	Inside Back Cover
Auckland City Stamps	Back Cover

"Please mention the NZSGB when you speak with our advertisers"

THE KIWI - CURRENT ADVERTISING RATES

	Full (single insertion)	Full (3 or more consecutive)	Half (single insertion)	Half (3 or more consecutive)	Quarter (single insertion)	Quarter (3 or more consecutive)
Full Colour	£90	£75	£75	£60	£50	£40

NZSGB - CURRENT SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Membership rates are £20 (within the UK) and £25 (overseas) - with printed copy of *The Kiwi*.

Members who prefer to receive an electronic version of the journal (*e-Kiwi*), downloadable from the Society's web-site, as an alternative to the paper copy pay £20 regardless of country of residence.

Payment can be made by various means including PayPal ('gift' option). Details from the membership secretary esmegdiamond@gmail.com or via the web-site.

SOCIETY NEWS

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

New Members:

A warm welcome to:

H Rosenbrock, New South Wales, Australia



COMPETITIVE AWARDS TO MEMBERS

Congratulations to members who were successful at:

Melbourne International Stamp Exhibition - Caulfield Race Course, Melbourne, Australia, March 28 2017-April 2 2017

Member	Subject of Entry	Class	Frames	Mark	Award
Stephen Schumann	New Zealand Postal Stationery 1876 -1940	Championship	8	-	Large Gold
Lionel Savins	The 1935 Pictorial Definitive Stamps of New Zealand	Traditional	5	87	Large Vermeil + SP
Jim Shaw	New Zealand Decimal Stamps from 1967-Printing methods, studies & varieties	Traditional	5	86	Large Vermeil
Jim Shaw	New Zealand Wages Tax Stamps 1931-1958	Revenue	5	86	Large Vermeil
Jim Shaw	New Zealand 1878 1d Stamp Duty	One Frame	1	85	-
Jim Shaw	New Zealand 1965 Anzac (50th Anniversary) Issues study 4d & 5d	One Frame	1	80	-

Annual Congress of the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies (ASPS) - Perth, 21-22 April 2017

Member	Subject of Entry	Class	Frames	Mark	Award
Alexander McCulloch	New Zealand Definitive Issue of KG VI - ½d to 9d	General (Post 1900)	4	76	Small Silver Gilt
Lachlan Philby	Birds on New Zealand Health Stamps	Junior	8 sheets	-	Alba Salver
Lachlan Philby	New Zealand Pigeon Post	Junior	1 sheet	-	Winner

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

A reminder to all members that the Annual Auction will be held, following the AGM, at the November meeting of the Society. Please look out any unwanted items and forward details so that they can be included in the catalogue. Without philatelic material to sell there will be no auction. Full details were published in the May issue of *The Kiwi*. Descriptions of lots should be sent to: Dove697@btinternet.com

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday **29 July 2017**

at the **Union Jack Club**, Sandell Street, London, SE1 8UJ

14:00 - **George V**

Andrew Dove will lead this session, showing material from his International Gold Medal exhibit, and invites members to bring relevant items of interest.

Please let Andrew know if you have material to show (dove697@btinternet.com)

There will be a committee meeting in the morning starting at 11:00 am

MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Midland Group will be held on Saturday **21 October 2017** at the usual venue, St Anne's Church Hall (behind the Church) Parkhill, Moseley, Birmingham B13 8DU starting at 14:00. Will members please bring along some items of interest or a mini display.

Group Contact: - Ian Samuel ☎ 0121 449 0849

NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the North of England Group will be held on Saturday **9 September 2017** at St. Luke's Church, Lodge Road, Orrell starting at 12:30. This will be our biennial competition (12 sheets) for the Captain Cook Trophy and will be followed by members' items of interest.

Group Contact: - Jack Lindley ☎ 0161 705 1074 **email:** lindleyjack@aol.com

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Scottish Group will be the joint meeting with the North of England Group and will be held on Saturday **7 October 2017** at the Hallmark Hotel, Court Square, Carlisle, CA1 1QY starting 12:30.

Group Contact: - Adrian Philbey ☎ 0141 562 5817 **email:** adrian.philbey@ed.ac.uk

UPCOMING UK NATIONAL EVENTS

2017

- * 8 July **MIDPEX** - Warwickshire Exhibition Centre.
The Society will have a table at the MIDPEX fair - come along and say hello!
- * 21-22 July **YORK STAMP FAIR** - The Grandstand, York Racecourse, York, YO23 1EX
- * 27-30 July **THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GB** - Jury's Inn, Park Place, Cardiff, CF10 3UD
- * 13-16 September **ABPS AUTUMN STAMPEX** - Business Design Centre, London.

MEETINGS HELD

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD, IN LONDON, 27 MAY 2017

Exhibiting Workshop

The morning session continued the perennial debate on how to display philatelic material to best effect. This was last visited in relation to members' entries for Stampex in 2012 (Ref. 1). Naturally the purpose of and audience for a display are important: a non-competitive display to a club by an enthusiastic and well-informed author could be less formal and structured, but no less successful at informing and entertaining its audience, than a competitive entry to be judged against published criteria in the exhibitor's absence. But even informal displays benefit from careful planning to enhance satisfaction for both owner and audience. The following notes record some tips from members' own experience and advice from a judging seminar held by the Mid Anglia Philatelic Federation in 2014. A recent publication from the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (Ref. 2) also gives extensive advice.

* **Tell a story:** Every exhibit should aim to tell a story, for example about the stamps themselves, their production and use, their subject matter, or their historical context. Larger exhibits could usefully have chapters to help guide the viewer, perhaps chronologically or by different features of the subject.

* **The first page:** This is vital, especially if the exhibitor is not present to explain its purpose and content, not only to make an impact but also to inform viewers and judges what to expect. Exhibitors should tell them, not expect them to work it out for themselves. This is particularly important when an exhibitor is presenting the results of original research or quoting, with acknowledgement, research by others. The first page should encapsulate the whole **IDEA** – an **INTRODUCTION** to the exhibit's purpose, a **DEFINITION** of its scope, an **EXPLANATION** of its structure, and a **PLAN**. Large exhibits may benefit from a brief 'lead in' to sub sections, or chapters, of the exhibit. Competition organisers often request a draft first page in advance and, with some National and International exhibitions, there is the opportunity to add a synopsis (one or two sides of A4) which may be helpful, not least to exhibitors themselves - but judges should not be assumed to have read them. Ultimately the exhibit itself should give all the information its author wishes to convey.

* **Choice of material:** Duplication wastes space without adding to the story. Knowing what to leave out can be as important as what to include. Good quality material is clearly desirable, but damaged stamps and covers can be included, with an explanation, if they are all that is available and serve to illustrate a point. Non-philatelic material, including what judges call ephemera, can greatly enhance the context of an exhibit. Inclusion in traditional or postal history exhibits should be kept to a minimum and the class guidelines should be read carefully. Some classes, Social and Open for example, are very different with 50% non-philatelic material a requirement in an exhibit in the Open class.

* **Writing up:** A display appears more considered and coherent if its pages have a consistent layout. A running title, which can differ for each chapter of a large exhibit, helps to guide viewers. The range of font styles and sizes used should be limited for clarity, and applied consistently - for example for main and sub-headings, general text and text relating to a particular item. Neat handwriting is also acceptable. Having some text below as well as above displayed items achieves better visual balance. There is no need to state what is already obvious on a stamp or cover, but do explain its role in your story. Backstamps and other markings from the reverse of a cover can be reproduced actual size, but it is customary to reduce the size of other copied material to indicate its status. Whether to use black or clear mounts for mint stamps, and for used stamps to avoid repeated use of hinges, is largely a matter of taste, though perforations are better seen against dark backgrounds. Rare and particularly significant items can be emphasised with coloured frames, and colour-coded surrounds can be used to convey information about stamps, covers and postcards, though the code should be kept simple and clearly explained. Double and other multiple sheets can be used to advantage, not only to display large items but also to avoid breaking the flow of a subject. Guidance on using computers to help prepare exhibits was given at a seminar run by the Royal Philatelic Society London (RPSL) held in 2016 (Ref. 3).

* **Marking an exhibit:** For a competitive exhibit, it is instructive to note that at least 60% of the marks available are for aspects that are largely within the exhibitor's control, where it is a case of expending effort (rather than money) accordingly. Those aspects include treatment and selection (typically 20 marks available), knowledge (20), research (15) and presentation (5). Cost becomes a significant issue for condition (10) and importance (10), and especially so for rarity (20).

Insofar as the meeting reached any conclusions, they were that exhibiting should be (and most often is) a pleasurable and informative activity for both exhibitor and audience, conveying information and enthusiasm. Whether aiming for high marks, colleagues' approbation, or just self satisfaction, there is ample advice and experience to guide you to a successful outcome. To that end, there are opportunities for members' displays at Society meetings. Our next competitive event will be the biennial 16-sheet competition to be held during our philatelic weekend in autumn 2018. We look forward to seeing lots of entries.

References:

1. 'Meeting Report', *The Kiwi*, Vol.63, No.4, pp91-93, July 2014.
2. Zwilling S, *The Path to Gold: 175 Proven Stamp Exhibiting Tips*, pub. American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors. See website: www.aape.org.
3. 'Digital Philately for Beginners: notes from the Crawford Seminar held on 12 October 2016', Royal Philatelic Society London. Available to download from www.rpsl.org.uk.

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The topic for the afternoon session was **Overprints and Surcharges**, of which New Zealand philately has a great wealth. The following is a working definition:

An **overprint** is additional text or graphics added to the face of a postage stamp or item of postal stationery after it has been printed. Its purpose is one or more of the following:

- to change the face value, when it is also a **surcharge** even if it reduces the value
- to specify a purpose, such as official use or payment of taxes or charges
- to designate the item for use in another country
- to commemorate an event

Michael Wilkinson opened proceedings by noting that overprints are to be found in many parts of a New Zealand collection, so he had plucked examples in a variety of presentations from his collection and that of his late father-in-law, Peter de la Mare, for today's display. Overprints were sometimes produced in a hurry to meet demand for new values when postage rates changed and to use up large stocks of values then rendered surplus – a practice at which, as Warwick Paterson had once explained, the New Zealand Post Office used to be "mighty economical". But overprints produced in a hurry, on sheets of stamps already printed and sometimes already perforated, tended to provide opportunities for misplaced, replaced, damaged, double, weak, partial, albino, missing and otherwise imperfect overprints. So enthusiasts could try to plate the evolving overprints at least as well as they could the stamps themselves. *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand* and many other publications have recorded the results of such diligence.

Michael then displayed material in about fifteen chapters (to use the terminology of the morning's discussion), though this omitted many examples that were rare, costly or just neglected. The following records highlights selected by your scribe.

As Derek Diamond's book on the 1898 Pictorial Issue records, it was only in January 1907 that letters and packets sent on public service were required to carry stamps overprinted OFFICIAL. This was overprinted vertically reading upwards on the 2d, 3d, 6d red (both sizes), 1/-, 2/- and 5/- Pictorial stamps between 1907 and 1909, though there is one example known of an inverted overprint on the 6d. Before then a handstamp reading O.P.S.O. was used.

Five values from the Edward VII definitive issue were overprinted OFFICIAL, again vertically reading upwards. The ½d value with inverted overprint has been a cause of much mystery. An example submitted to the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand (RPSNZ) in 1980 (Figure 1) was declared a forgery. Frank Scrivener challenged that view in *The Kiwi* in 1985 (Vol34, No6, pp101-107), and Robert Samuel suggested that, since the then routine practice of patching in a new stamp to replace a defective one in a sheet had to be done from the back of the sheet, it was easy for the new stamp to be inserted the wrong way up before the sheet was overprinted. Another explanation was that a damaged stamp was removed from a sheet that had already been overprinted and replaced with one with an inverted overprint that had been applied by hand. Forged overprints are not always easy to detect, as an example rejected by the RPSNZ in 2009 showed. So it seems that the jury has yet to deliver a final verdict. More examples, and particularly se-tenant pairs, might resolve the matter! At the time of the meeting 'The Complete Stamp Company', Auckland was offering, for sale, three of what were thought to be eight known examples.



Figure 1:
'Official' inverted.



Figure 2:
'War Stamp' overprint.

Soon after the ½d green George V definitive was issued in July 1915 the New Zealand Government decided that, due to wartime costs, an 'impost' of ½d should be levied on all items of mail except newspapers and packets. To make clear the reason for this levy, the ½d green was overprinted with two stars and the inscription WAR STAMP (Figure 2). So in this case the stamp itself denoted the surcharge. In 1920 an increase in postage rates left over 12 million ½d stamps from the Victory issue surplus to requirements, so in 1922 these were surcharged TWOPENCE in words and figures. There was some debate about the wisdom of increasing the value of a stamp with a surcharge, since forgers might be tempted to do the same, but that view clearly did not prevail, then or since.



Figure 3: *2½d on 3d surcharge with 'wide' and 'narrow' bars showing.*

The 1961 surcharge of 2½d on the 3d Queen Elizabeth II definitive was first applied using type sourced from the UK but, as this wore out, it was progressively replaced with slightly wider type from the United States, the main difference being in the distance between the '½' and the 'd'. So there was a changing mix of se-tenant pairs and blocks with different spacing in the surcharge over the lifetime of the issue (Figure 3).



Figure 4: *2½c definitive with 4c surcharge and sheet value altered locally by letterpress.*

Both the 2½c Magpie Moth stamp in the 1970 Pictorial issue and the three types of 4c surcharge applied between 1971 and 1973 show extensive flaws and variations, and have been the subject of much study. The display included blocks from the top right-hand corner of sheets showing the sheet value uprated (or, in one case, not uprated) by the photogravure and letterpress processes used by Harrison & Sons in London and the letterpress used by the Government Printer in New Zealand (Figure 4).

Examples of overprints to mark special events included those on the ½d, 3d and 6d Edward VII definitives and the 1d Dominion for the Auckland Exhibition of 1913, and an overprint on a specially printed sky-blue version of the 1931 7d air stamp to commemorate the first flight from New Zealand to Australia by Faith in Australia, piloted by Charles Ulm, in 1934. The cover displayed had two postmarks, one for the scheduled flight date of 20 January and another for actual date of 17 February.

Michael's display continued with examples of postal stationery overprinted and surcharged, sometimes more than once, and sometimes many years after the initial issue, to use up existing stocks in times of shortage. His display concluded with examples of New Zealand stamps overprinted with a name and sometimes a value in local currency for use in Rarotonga, Penrhyn Island, Aitutaki, Niue, Samoa and elsewhere. These topics occupy much of Volumes IX and V respectively of *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand*, so your scribe will not attempt a summary here.

Paul Wreglesworth displayed examples of colour trials prepared by De La Rue for the 1874 First Sideface issue and overprinted 'CANCELLED'. He also displayed stamps from the Second Sideface issue overprinted O.P.S.O. for use on Public Service mail, and specimen stamps supplied without charge by the New Zealand Post Office to other postal authorities or presented to VIPs.



Figure 5: *Second Sideface stamps, overprinted 'SPECIMEN' supplied to Natal Post Office, as required by the UPU.*

Supplying specimens for reference became a formal requirement when New Zealand joined the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in 1891. The stamps were generally overprinted by the receiving authority and take a variety of forms. Examples shown were originally supplied to the Bechuanaland and Natal Post Offices (Figure 5). Presentation copies were normally overprinted by the New Zealand Post Office.

Keith Collins displayed stamps from the 1935 Pictorial issue overprinted 'Official' in lower case italic type and horizontally on all except the 2/- value (in contrast to the capitals printed vertically on earlier issues). The overprints were normally black, but the 9d Maori Panel also came with a green overprint. He also displayed a Department of Education postcard impressed with a ½d fantail stamp overprinted OFFICIAL (in vertical capitals) and 1935 Pictorial stamps overprinted MORTGAGEE'S INDEMNITY FEE, FINE PAID and DENOTING, the last indicating that the document to which it was affixed related to a transaction for which the required duty had been paid on an earlier document.

To add further to the range of material shown, **Paul Woods** had sent scans from his display of Queen Victoria Long Type fiscal stamps with overprints that included OFFICIAL, COUNTERPART, PASSPORT FEE, FINE PAID, DENOTING, SAMOA, NIUE and RAROTONGA (see also the March 2017 issue of *The Kiwi*). Also included were examples of the blank, no value, Arms stamp which was pressed into use to be overprinted 1½d/POSTAGE in 1950 and 7d/POSTAGE in 1964.

NOTES OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP MEETING, HELD ON 13 MAY 2017.

Stuart Potter showed 1920s covers from New Zealand Dependencies, airmail etiquettes from the Post Office and airlines followed by a selection of illustrated Health covers drawn by Mrs Purdon.

Harold Howard displayed a 1921 Aerial Post cover, Ashburton to Christchurch stage, together with other items associated with the Ashburton area including a manuscript 'Posted at Windermere Flag Station' mark.

Peter Williams showed a selection of covers with instructional markings including 'NOT KNOWN' and 'Several streets of this name in this area'.

Mike Hanson brought examples of P.O.W. lettercards from Germany and Italy to New Zealand. This was followed by 1898 Pictorials 3d and 1s values, in blocks of 4 showing shades, ex. Derek Diamond. Mike finished with covers showing Agent General for New Zealand or High Commissioner for New Zealand markings and covers with booklet stamps or cinderellas.

John Atkinson showed Limited Edition booklets including Queen Elizabeth 2001, Fungi, Aircraft, Art meets Craft and Leading the Waves.

Jeff Hook brought along a block from the KGVI Definitive issue showing a prominent variety.

Jack Lindley closed the session with a study of the 2s Captain Cook Landing, Second Pictorial and KGVI coil pairs, Unnumbered corner blocks from sheets of the 1936 Chamber of Commerce ½d and 1d values. Jack then displayed a range of covers from the Coromandel Local Post and Document Exchange and finished the session with a cover showing a ‘Posted at Windermere Flag Station’ cachet.

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NOTES OF THE SCOTTISH GROUP MEETING, HELD ON 22 APRIL 2017.

The Scottish Group gathered for an informal meeting in Perth on Saturday 22 April 2017 during the 88th Annual Congress of the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies (ASPS). 12 members attended.

At the Congress dinner on the Friday **Alexander McCulloch** received the prestigious ASPS Award of Merit in recognition of his services to philately at local, national and international levels. Alexander was nominated for this award by the Kirkcudbright Philatelic Society (KPS). In addition to his substantial involvement in activities of the NZSGB, including organising the residential weekend in Glasgow and regular attendance at NZSGB meetings in London, Alexander has been President of the KPS, President of the ASPS and an ASPS Tom Reilly medallist. The ASPS Congress programme noted that Alexander is an enthusiastic member of the NZSGB and “has an outstanding collection of New Zealand, containing a number of rarities, which he is always willing to display and, in this case more importantly, willing to share his enthusiasm and knowledge of the subject”. It was also noted that Alexander has on several occasions kindly opened his house, “Ardwell”, to meetings of the NZSGB and the KPS.



Alexander and Fiona McCulloch with the ASPS Award of Merit presented to Alexander at the ASPS Congress Dinner



In the Junior Competition, **Lachlan Philbey** was awarded the **Alba Salver** for his 8 sheet exhibit of ‘Birds on New Zealand Health Stamps’ and a medal for his one sheet display of ‘New Zealand Pigeon Post Stamps’. Lachlan can be seen here receiving his award from Junior Competition Secretary Brian Soutar.

Dave Stalker kindly prepared a display for the Societies’ Section of the Congress, highlighting the NZSGB and outlining the typical collecting interests of our members.

NEW PUBLICATION

ILLUSTRATED FIRST DAY COVERS OF NEW ZEALAND (DECIMAL PERIOD) - FROM 1967.

Compiled by Nigel Crean, 411 pages, spiral bound, fully illustrated in colour, Published May 2017.
Available from the author and most major New Zealand dealers. Price \$125 (+ p&p).

With no official launch and no fanfare this catalogue sneaked onto the philatelic market in May. Edited by New Zealander Nigel Crean it follows on from the popular series of books on illustrated covers produced by Stephen Jones.

In preparation for this book, and with the ongoing assistance of Stephen, Nigel was able to view a wide range of dealers' stock (including their back rooms) and private collections throughout the country. The result, after several years, is more than 400 pages with around 1,650 colour scans. The illustrations are supported by details of colour, size variations etc which translates into a listing of close to 2,000 covers. Following the format of the Jones' books there is much additional information on cover designers, producers, production quantities etc. Illustrated covers are a popular collecting area and I am sure that members, particularly those who have the earlier books, will be interested in acquiring a copy. The print run is just 100 copies.

Inevitably, with so many pages and packed with full colour images the book is not cheap and, weighing in at 1.5kg, postage from New Zealand (approximately \$45) needs to be considered. It may be possible to get some discounts by shipping a number of copies together so anyone interested in obtaining a copy (who could collect from a London meeting) please get in touch with the Hon. Editor.

P.W.



Front cover and a typical page from the new book.

NEW

FURTHER RESEARCH MATERIAL AVAILABLE

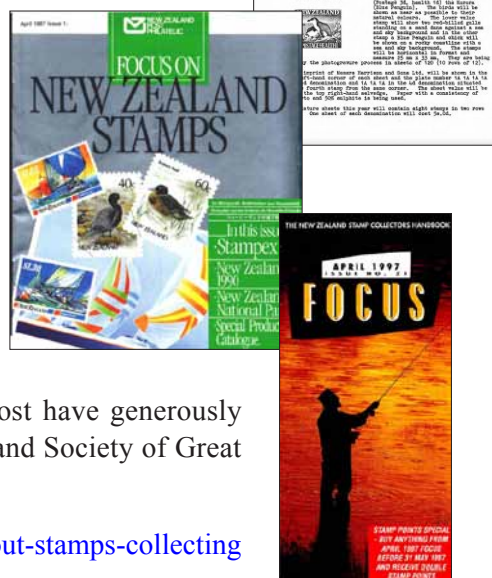
NEW

New Zealand Post have produced a *Philatelic Bulletin* since 1940 with their *Focus* magazine appearing for the first time in 1987. Packed with technical information about new stamp releases and, in earlier issues, details of post office openings and closures, these form a valuable resource for collectors but until now few have had access to every issue.

Member John Biddlecombe, who has been instrumental in scanning all past issues of *The Kiwi*, Campbell Paterson *Bulletins* and *Newsletters* and making these available (in pdf format) to everyone via the Society's website, has now scanned all of New Zealand Post's *Philatelic Bulletin* and *Focus* magazines.

By agreement with New Zealand Post these are being hosted on their website where you can find an almost complete run of the *Philatelic Bulletin*, from No.1 (February 1940) to Series 4, No.36 (September 1986) and *Focus Magazines*, from No.1 (April 1987) to No.63 (April 2017). There are a few gaps so if you can fill any of them do get in touch. New Zealand Post have generously acknowledged the work of John Biddlecombe and the New Zealand Society of Great Britain, with links to our own web site.

The NZ Post website address is: <https://stamps.nzpost.co.nz/about-stamps-collecting>



BISECTED STAMPS WITH GREENMEADOWS DATESTAMP - THE LAST WORD (PERHAPS)?

We have featured bisected stamps from the Second Sideface period, cancelled with 'A' Class date stamps of Kuripuni or Greenmeadows, on a number of occasions, most recently in the March 2017 issue of *The Kiwi*. Many of the stamps show evidence of a previous postmark and are attached to a small piece of paper. They share a common date of postmark, 22 JE 97.

Who produced them, how and why remains a mystery. What we do know is that they were produced in some number as confirmed by a recent eBay offering of no less than 24 pieces (4 Kuripuni and 20 Greenmeadows)! Thanks to Stephen Jones of Christchurch for sharing his acquisition with us.



1936 ANZAC ANNIVERSARY PHOTO CARDS

In the last issue of *The Kiwi* Jack Lindley showed a set of four photo cards issued to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the ANZAC landings (Ref. 1). Four different images are known however, the text on each card differs slightly suggesting these were individually prepared by CV Downes to whom all cards were addressed (Figure 5).

Members were requested to get in touch if they had any of these cards and Bernard Atkinson wrote to say he had one of each of the four card types. These are shown below, at 60% of original size, (Figures 1-4).

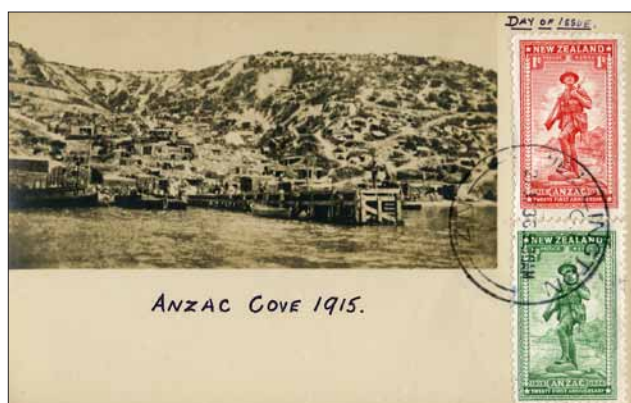


Figure 1: Card Type 1
ANZAC Cove 1915.



Figure 2: Card Type 2
Troops Landing at ANZAC.



Figure 3: Card Type 3
Beach View No2 Outpost



Figure 4: Card Type 4
Transports and Small Boats off Shore.

Each of Bernard's cards shows the same image as the equivalent type identified in Jack's original article. However the handwritten descriptions vary either in the wording or the way the text is set out.

Card Type 2 (Figure 2) shows the wording "Troops Landing at ANZAC April 25 1915" compared with the previous cards which show "Troops Landing from Barges".

Card Type 4 (Figure 4) reads "Transports and Small Boats off Shore" compared with "Transports and Landing Boats off Shore" on Jack's cards.

We can now record 11 cards. All are different and



Figure 5: All cards seen are addressed to CV Downes who was a well known collector of air mails.

four variants of card Type 3, 'Beach View No2 Outpost', have been identified.

If any members have similar cards please contact the Editor.



Image
shown
at 90%

A postcard showing a sketch of the ANZAC landings from Bernard Atkinson's collection

Reference:

1. Lindley J, '1936 ANZAC Anniversary Photo Cards', *The Kiwi*, Vol. 66, No. 3, p. 84-85, May 2017.



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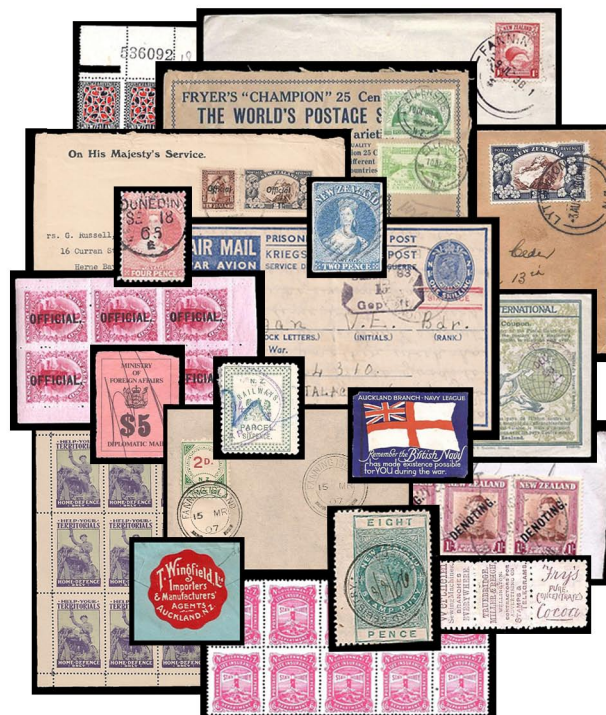
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HOW AUSTRALIAN (AND NEW ZEALAND) STAMPS ARE PRINTED

Readers may think it strange that I am including an article on the printing of Australian stamps in *The Kiwi* but I came across a fascinating piece on Australia Post Collectables' website titled "How Australia Post stamps come to be: Printing" (Ref. 1) and I think New Zealand collectors will also find this of interest. Written by their 'Philatelic Team' the article looks at the production of Australian stamps by Australia Post Sprintpak, the printing and distribution arm of Australia Post Philatelic.

The name Sprintpak may ring a few bells with collectors of modern New Zealand stamps. In 1991, they supplied the 40c 'Brown Kiwi' in self-adhesive rolls of 100 stamps in a cardboard dispenser. These stamps (Figure 1) were produced for New Zealand Post by Sprintpak on 'Master Tac' self-adhesive stamp paper. The backing paper was die cut to produce stamps with simulated perforations gauging 11¼ (Ref. 2). The Company went on to print a number of self-adhesive stamps for New Zealand Post throughout the 1990s, including several Health issues (Figure 2). The name Sprintpak is usually found on the backing paper (Figure 3).



Figure 1: A strip from the 40c 'Brown Kiwi' self-adhesive roll, produced by Sprintpak in 1991.



Figure 2: The 1998 40c+5c Health stamp was produced in roll form by Sprintpak.



Figure 3: Backing paper from the 1998 Health stamp showing 'Sprintpak SNP'

Sprintpak developed and patented self-adhesive stamp technology in 1989 and the 'peel and stick' format was introduced in to several countries, including Australia, Canada, the USA and Japan. New Zealand Post hoped that self-adhesives would prove popular with businesses and individuals because of their ease of use.

Self-adhesive technology remains an important part of Sprintpak's printing business and although they moved to a new facility in 2013 the process is broadly similar to that used to produce self-adhesive stamps for New Zealand Post in the 1990s. Offset lithography is used to print the majority of their stamps with stamp rolls produced on a flexographic press which can be seen in full operation in a short (two minute) video on the Australia Post Collectables website. It is well worth the time to watch.

The video gives an overview of the process used to prepare and print some of Australia's self-adhesive stamps and, whilst the video deals specifically with the production of the Wildflowers Definitive Stamps for Australia Post, the process and techniques illustrated are very relevant to those employed in the production of New Zealand's self-adhesive stamp rolls.

Plates for the stamps are produced using a plating system developed by Du Pont with one plate for each colour. The stamps are printed on a four colour press, after which the stamps are coated with phosphor and die cut. The printing machine contains UV lamps to cure the inks through each stage. Stamps go through inspection using cameras to detect abnormalities and it is interesting to note that the process includes the manual replacement of imperfect stamps - that might present some interesting challenges for anyone attempting to replat the original sheet based on individual stamp characteristics!

The printed stamps are transported to the Australia Post Production Facility where they are cut into smaller rolls of 100 or 200 stamps (rolls produced for New Zealand Post contained 100 stamps) and inserted into their dispenser boxes before final packing for distribution.

Some 'stills' from the video are shown below. Details of the website where the full video can be viewed are given in Reference 1 below.



Four colour printing on a flexographic press.



Phosphor coating and die cutting.



Stamp inspection - and replacement!



Cutting into rolls prior to boxing.

Acknowledgment:

Much of the information here, including the still images from the video, is taken from the Australia Post Collectables website and reproduced with their kind permission.

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1. Australia Post Collectables Philatelic Team 'How Australia Post stamps come to be: Printing', April 2017. - (<https://australiapostcollectables.com.au/articles/how-australia-post-stamps-come-to-be-printing>).
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NEW ZEALAND CHALON PROVISIONAL IMPERFORATE SINGLES

- HOW MANY DIFFERENT ONES EXIST?

Klaus Møller

Provisional Imperforates:

In his two articles entitled 'Chalon Provisional Imperforate Singles' (Refs. 1 and 2), Bob Odenweller provides thorough accounts of the provisional (some say "unperforated" or "accidental") imperforate singles originating from the issues of star watermarked, perforated 12.5, Chalons in the period 1864 to 1873.

These provisional imperforates arose on the occasions when the government perforating machine (installed in 1864) broke down or needed maintenance – or could not keep up with demand for its services. Stamps then had to be distributed to post offices imperforate, for staff to separate them from one another in the same way as they had done for the earlier imperforate issues.

Examples:

Several examples of used provisional imperforate singles from the perforated 12.5, star-watermarked, era are illustrated below (Figures 1(a) - 1(i)) with further details listed (Table 1).



1(a)



1(b)



1(c)



1(d)



1(e)



1(f)



1(g)



1(h)



1(i)

Figures 1(a) - 1(i): Provisional imperforate singles from the author's collection, as detailed in Table 1 (opposite).

Catalogue Listings:

Until recently major catalogues of New Zealand stamps, such as Stanley Gibbons (Ref. 3) and Campbell Paterson (Ref. 4), have only listed provisional imperforates when they have been proven to exist as pairs.

This has been in line with international practice, because many countries printed their stamps with wide and even margins so that they could be perforated without the perforations encroaching into the pattern of the stamps. In these countries (and there were many of them) it was therefore a logical and basic requirement that a stamp should exist as an imperforate-between pair in order to qualify as a provisional imperforate. But, as explained by Odenweller, this requirement is not so strict for many of the New Zealand Chalons, as the plates used to print the 1d, 2d (Plate I) and 1/- denominations were not engraved with perforation in mind, and the spacing between the patterns of the stamps is therefore much less for these.

The Stanley Gibbons (SG) catalogue still follows this practice of listing pairs only for all the New Zealand Chalons - see catalogue numbers 111a (1d orange-vermilion), 115c (2d blue), 117a (3d lilac), 118a (3d deep mauve), and 122b (6d brown) for the listed examples (all for the 1864-71 star-watermarked perforated 12.5 issues). However, the catalogue does mention that imperforate sheets of the 1/- denomination were also released, but it does not list these because it claims that these can easily be confused with the regular imperforate stamps.

The Campbell Paterson (CP) catalogue (Ref. 4), however, goes further. Firstly, apart from listing the same pairs as SG, it also lists singles of the same stamps (after all, if a pair exists, then a single is also likely to exist!) - plus both a pair and single of the 1/- denomination. Furthermore, it lists both pairs and singles for the 1d brown and the 2d orange (in the latter case unused only) from the 1871-73 star-watermarked perforated 12.5 issues, and for the 1873 2d vermilion from the 'NZ' watermarked perforated 12.5 issue.

For the singles, the CP catalogue stipulates that they need to have "four full margins" in order to qualify as provisional imperforated singles. But, as discussed thoroughly by Odenweller (1,2), these singles also need to have shades conforming to the perforated issues rather than the earlier imperforate issues, and exhibit the appropriate amount of plate wear, in order to qualify. In some cases, plate damage and plate defects can also be important indicators.

Figure	Example	CP Cat No.	CP Catalogue Status	SG Cat No.	SG Catalogue Status
1(a)	1d orange-vermilion	A1m(V)	Listed	111a	Unlisted as single
1(b)	2d blue	A2n(T)	Listed	115c	Unlisted as single
1(c)	3d lilac	A3d(T)*	Listed	117a	Unlisted as single
1(d)	3d deep mauve	A3d(T)*	Listed	118a	Unlisted as single
1(e)	1d brown	A1q(U)	Listed	132	Unlisted as pair & single
1(f)	2d orange	A2s(U)	Listed as unused only	133	Unlisted as pair & single
1(g)	6d blue	A5k(S)	Unlisted as pair & single	136	Unlisted as pair & single
1(h)	1d brown (no watermark)	A1r	Unlisted as pair & single	137	Unlisted as pair & single
1(i)	2d vermilion (no wmk)	A2t	Unlisted as pair & single	138	Unlisted as pair & single
* The CP catalogue has yet to distinguish between the very distinctive lilac and deep mauve shades of the 3d denomination.					

Table 1: *Provisional imperforate singles in the author's collection, all carrying 'Odenweller' certificates.*

A further unlisted certified example from the author's collection is shown below (Figure 2). This is not strictly a provisional imperforate single, but rather an 'imperforate vertically' variation of CPA4b(2) / SG 120.

A true provisional imperforate single of the 4d yellow does appear to exist, as one with three very wide margins was sold in an auction held by Auckland City Stamps on 22 August 2015 (Ref. 5) - and posted by the buyer, a week later, on the website *Stampboards* (Ref. 6).



Figure 2: *Four pence yellow 'imperforate vertically' variation of CPA4b(2) and SG 120.*

The author also holds a rare certified example of a provisional imperforate single on a piece (Figure 3). This is the star-watermarked 2d orange from the 1871-73 Davies printings – the same variety listed in Table 1 and shown in Fig 1f. This item is from the heavily-retouched Row 19, No 10 position on the plate, and features a red ‘London PAID’ hand stamp and a well-defined Perkins, Bacon ‘7’ obliterator (Wellington).



Figure 3: Provisional imperforate single on piece, CP A2s(U).

Survey:

The fact that several of the author’s certified provisional imperforate singles are not listed even in the CP catalogue raised the question: “Could there be even more different varieties of provisional imperforates (pairs or singles) out there?”

A letter was therefore written to the editor of *The New Zealand Stamp Collector* (Ref. 6) to solicit feedback from readers regarding other provisional imperforate varieties.

Responses were received from three readers (Ref. 8). Most of the scans contributed by these three were of varieties already shown in Table 1, so are not reproduced here. Details of two varieties not recorded are listed in Table 2, and these are illustrated (Figure 4). These examples are from Gerald Elliott’s collection.

Figure	Example	CP Cat No.	CP Catalogue Status	SG Cat No.	SG Catalogue Status
4(a)	6d red-brown*	A5h(V)	Listed	122	Unlisted as pair & single
4(b)	1/- yellow-green	A6m(X)	Listed	125	Unlisted as pair & single
* SG lists a pair of the brown shade (SG122a) as SG122b - but not a single. CP lists a single as A5h(V), but does not distinguish between the distinctly different red-brown and brown shades. Apparently singles of both shades exist.					

Table 2: Provisional imperforate singles from Gerald Elliott’s collection.



Figure 4: Two examples contributed by Gerald Elliott (see Table 2)

These two examples are not certified. However, they can be considered “as good as” certified, as Gerald Elliott is one of the Chalon specialists on the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand – and a world-renowned Chalon philatelist.

Gerald's justifications for his opinion that they are genuine provisional imperforate singles are:

Example 4(a) - 6d red-brown : The obliterator (N over 1) used to cancel this stamp is the one allocated to Brightwater in the Nelson district; shown in *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand*, Vol. III, page 62 (Ref. 9). The date of usage of this obliterator would, at the earliest, have been late 1864 - and quite possibly later. This suggests the likelihood that the stamp is a provisional imperforate variety of the 1864-71 perforated 12.5 series, rather than a true imperforate from the 1862-64 issues. The shade also seems more consistent with the SG122 family than that of SG43 - and there is also developed wear.

Example 4(b) : - 1/- yellow-green : The date of use of this example (JY 12 72) is again a strong indication that this is most likely a provisional imperforate variety of the 1864-72 perforated 12.5 issues, rather than a true imperforate from the 1862-64 issues. The shade looks more like the yellow-green of the SG124/SG125 family than the yellow-green of the SG45 family. The lack of definition in the engraved areas around the Queen's head suggests a relatively worn plate.

Conclusions:

Singles of the provisional imperforate Chalons that occurred during the periods when the government perforating machine was, for whatever reason, unable to perforate the stamps issued in the years 1864-73 have become recognized following recent articles by Bob Odenweller.

The Campbell Paterson catalogue has acknowledged the validity of certain values for some time, but the Stanley Gibbons catalogue still only recognizes these stamps in pairs. The Campbell Paterson catalogue has yet to record all the examples now known. As more copies come to light it is hoped that the major catalogues will list all of the singles now recorded.

Acknowledgements:

The author would like to thank Wayne Hillary, Jonathan Barkley, and Gerald Elliott for responding to the request for scans of different varieties of the provisional imperforate singles, and to Gerald for permission to include images of two of his examples in this article.

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NEW ZEALAND'S ALTERNATIVE MAIL SERVICES

PART 3: DE-REGULATION AND THE FIRST NEW OPERATOR

Klaus Møller and Tony Ward

Introduction and Background

The first article in this series (Ref. 1) provides a general introduction and a background to the subject and, together with the second (Ref. 2), describes some of the early alternative mail service providers.

Editors Note: In the interests of space not all the items illustrated in this article are shown at their original size.

The Postal Services Act 1998

This new law de-regulated the New Zealand postal system as from 1 April 1998. Since then postal operators other than New Zealand Post have been allowed to offer postal services for the New Zealand public and businesses, provided they are registered with the Ministry of Economic Development (now the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment), adhere to the simple rules specified in the Act, and pay a modest registration fee.

Only New Zealand Post has the sole right to use the words “New Zealand” on its stamps. Other operators have to use a postal identifier (name, logo, mark or design) on their postal stationery, stamps and cancellers, and these identifiers have to be reported to and recorded by the Ministry.

It is not mandatory for these alternative operators to provide stamps, but many have – and some have done so in large numbers, apparently as a supplementary source of income. Most of those that have issued stamps have availed themselves of the new ‘print-on-demand’ technologies using self-adhesive ‘label’ papers. Many have used photographs for their basic designs and the stamps are often colourful and attractive.

Alternative postal operators have come and gone. By the end of 1998 there were already 17 registered operators (coincidentally about the same number as at present). Most of these were small and localised, but before too long some larger companies started to emerge. Those that have had the highest profiles since the Act came into force include Pete’s Post, Posties Choice, Fastway Post, and Universal Mail (now all incorporated under New Zealand Mail) - and New Zealand Document Exchange Limited (DX Mail).

Some of the larger post-Act operators negotiated reciprocal access agreements with New Zealand Post. In some cases they were allowed to use New Zealand Post’s post boxes for the deposition of mail, while in other cases they erected their own distinctive boxes in the streets and towns they served. A continually updated list of current operators is given in the ‘Postal Register’ on the Ministry’s web site (Ref. 3). It includes business location, contact details, a list of managers and directors, registration date, and registered postal identifiers.

Prominent post-Act operators will be listed and described in this and subsequent parts of this series of articles. As mentioned in the first article in the series (Ref. 1), focus will be on the operators that are known to have issued stamps, but the last article will cover some of those that have used only hand stamps and pre-printed stationery as proof of payment.

7. Pete’s Post:

Early Days:

This company was one of the first alternative postal operators in New Zealand. It was founded and initially run by Peter Bell, who started delivering mail between New Plymouth and two nearby towns using his scooter on 26 June 1998 (Refs. 4 and 5). A month later he had delivered 4,000 letters, and by the time he sold the venture (then registered as Pete’s Post Limited) to Murray and Denise McBeth, in April 1999, the number had risen to 8,000 letters a week. Two years later again, the company was handling 20 million items nationwide!

When Bell started his service the postal identifier was a simple straight line in capital letters reading “PETE’S POST” (Figure 1). This was hand stamped at the top right corner of the envelope. The date of despatch was usually hand stamped on to the top left of the envelope using a changeable rubber date stamp. The charge for delivering a letter at this time, 30cents, was not indicated on the envelope. The earliest cover known to the authors bearing this identifier is dated 10 August 1998 (Ref. 5).

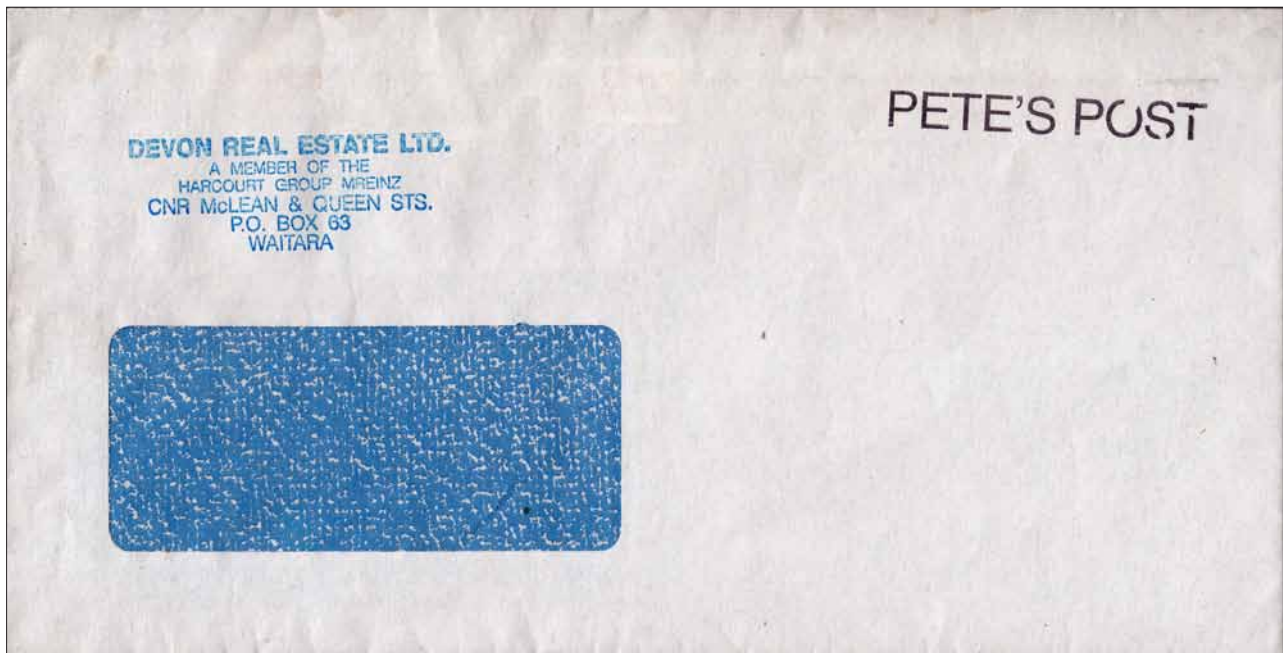


Figure 1: The original straight line identifier was used by Pete’s Post from June to October 1998.

In October 1988 this first hand stamp was replaced by one that included the words “PETE’S POST”, the date (applied by a changeable centre), and the telephone number for Pete’s Post - in case of an error in the address. All this was within a rectangular frame (Figure 2). As a result of the rapid growth of the business the quality of this hand stamp deteriorated quickly (Figure 2 insets) but it continued in use until the end of March 1989.



Figure 2: The framed rectangular identifier used from October 1998 to April 1999, incorporating the date.
Insets: Examples showing the gradual deterioration of the identifier.

The explosive growth seen under Murray and Denise McBeth was achieved largely through the appointment of franchise holders in other cities. These included (apart from New Plymouth): Napier (14 June 1999), Hastings (2 August 1999), Hamilton (2 August 1999), Palmerston North (2 August 1999), Tauranga (8 November 1999), Taranaki Districts (1999), Wellington (4 September 2000), Wanganui (13 November 2000) and Gisborne (8 February 2001). Napier and Hastings subsequently combined to form the Hawkes Bay franchise in May 2001.

The business concept used by the parent company in New Plymouth and the franchise holders in other centres was basically the same. The main customers were local businesses, shops and societies.

With the change of ownership to the McBeth's on 1 April 1999 a new identifier 'Pete's Post Ltd' was introduced with the slogan "Unique, Swift & Reliable", Two stamps, a 35c stamp depicting New Plymouth (for local post), and a 40c stamp depicting Mt Taranaki (for national post) were issued on the same date and sold through dairies, service stations and bookshops. The company charged about 25% less than New Zealand Post for delivering items in the local area, which was one of the two main reasons for it's initial success – the other being support for a small local enterprise taking on the state-owned monopoly. Users also acclaimed the local themes portrayed on the stamps issued (Figure 4). Another popular factor was that the mail was delivered by part-time posties, who had previously been unemployed.



Figure 3: *A Pete's Post drum post box
- as shown on one of their advertising leaflets.*

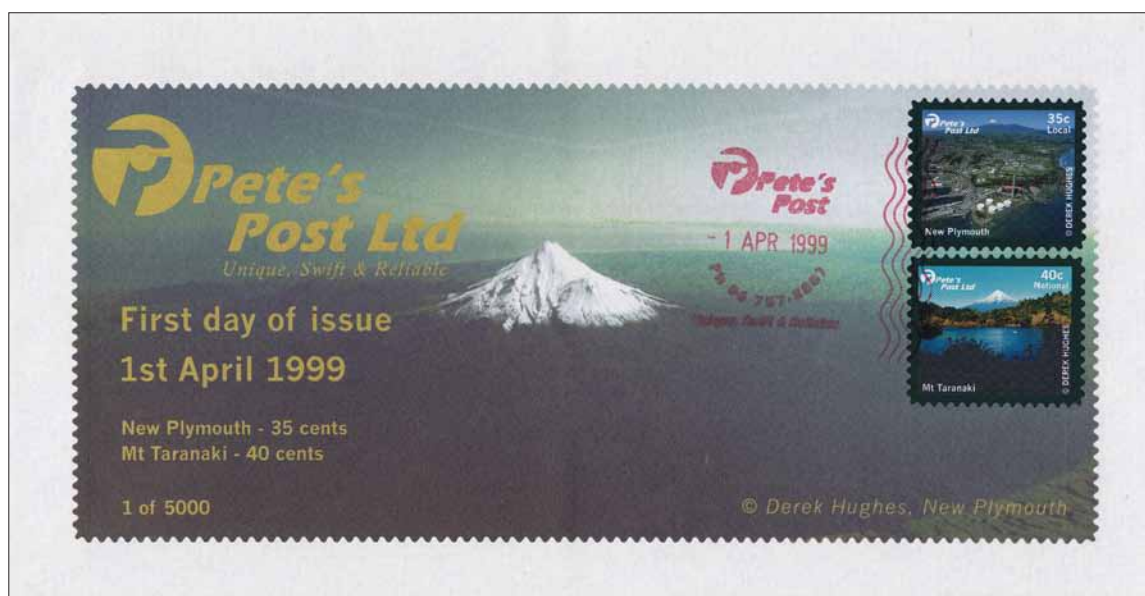


Figure 4: *First day cover marking the issue of the first Pete's Post adhesive stamps on 1 April 1999. The images used on the stamps and cover were the work of photographer Derek Hughes.*

However, complications arose when letters were for delivery to recipients outside the local area. Initially the only possibility was to have them forwarded by New Zealand Post, and this required the addition of a regular 40c stamp to the envelope (Figure 5), or more if the letter was to a foreign address (Figure 6) – increasing the total delivery cost to an uncompetitive level. Incorrectly stamped mail was sometimes refused (Figure 7).



Figure 5: A letter from Taranaki to Christchurch requiring an additional regular stamp to ensure delivery.



Figure 6: Cover to Australia with added postage to meet correct airmail rate.



Figure 7: Overseas letter returned to sender due to insufficient postage.

In an attempt to overcome this problem, Pete's Post negotiated reciprocal interconnection agreements with two other Alternative Mail Providers (National Mail and DX Mail), which effectively extended Pete's Post's reach to parts of the country that were not covered by their own franchises.

Pete's Post also entered various access agreements with New Zealand Post. These agreements permitted the reciprocal use of each party's facilities and services, but they were complicated, not least because they included the payment of lodgement fees – and it is clear that relations between Pete's Post and New Zealand Post became increasingly strained during the period from late 2000 to the middle of 2002 when these agreements were negotiated and implemented.

Decline:

These difficulties undoubtedly contributed to the beginning of the end of what Andrew Dolphin hailed, in his April 2001 article (Ref. 4), as “a New Zealand success story”.

The first franchises to collapse were Hamilton (15 December 2003) and Gisborne (20 March 2004). Others followed in succession – see those listed as “removed” in the Companies Register (Ref. 6). This ultimately resulted in the takeover of the Pete’s Post parent company by New Zealand Mail, based in Auckland. It is unclear exactly when this happened, but the company’s current web site (Ref. 7), which has copyright dating from 2011, states that “Pete’s Post is now a division of New Zealand Mail, which is a registered postal operator in accordance with the Postal Services Act 1998”. Pete’s Post Limited in Auckland was first registered on 10 December 2012, at the same address as New Zealand Mail.

One consequence of the takeover of Pete’s Post by New Zealand Mail is that it is no longer listed in the Postal Register (Ref. 3) as a Postal Operator. This function has been transferred to New Zealand Mail – as indicated by the Pete’s Post postal identifier assigned to New Zealand Mail Limited in the Postal Register.

Another consequence of the takeover is that Pete’s Post has since concentrated on supplying preprinted postal stationery, carrying the company’s logo and proof of prepayment – plus (if desired) the purchaser’s or user’s own logo (Figure 8). Only one stamp was still available from the company after the takeover, a “forever” stamp with no denomination that could be used indefinitely. This stamp came in a booklet of 10, or in rolls of 96 in a dispenser box, and could be used to post a standard domestic letter. Printed by Southern Colour Print in Dunedin the stamp has now gone out of production.

Pete’s Post now essentially exists in name only – after a very dynamic and colourful 18 year history. One wonders what would have happened if the parent company and its franchise holders had chosen to restrict themselves to delivering mail in their local communities only - rather than attempting to become ‘national’ other than by offering to forward letters to out-of-town destinations using New Zealand Post.



Figure 8: Pete’s Post subsequently concentrated on preprinted postal stationery which carried the company’s logo, proof of prepayment and the user’s own logo.

Philatelic:

Many other stamps followed the first issue of April 1999 and by the time the *Tasman Catalogue of New Zealand’s Alternate Postal Service Providers* was published (for the first and only time) by Stirling and Co Ltd in 2004 (Ref. 8), Pete’s Post had printed more than 200 different stamps, mostly in coils and booklets. But this is not the end of the story as, by 2006, the Pete’s Post website listed 395 separate stamps and 226 booklets.

Initially stamps had scenic themes (Figure 4), but around the middle of 1999 the company started producing personalised stamps and pre-printed covers featuring promotional messages and advertisements for businesses, organisations or towns that sponsored them (Figure 9) - according to Hill (Ref. 5), probably a world first.



Figure 9: Self-adhesive stamps from coils advertising local businesses.

Stamps, which were self-adhesive, were supplied in coils (Figure 9), in dispenser boxes containing 200 or 96 stamps (Figure 10 and 11), or booklets of 10 or 96 stamps (Figures 12, 13 and 14). All stamps had die-cut perforations with a nominal gauge of 9.1.



Figure 10: Side and face panel from a 200 stamp coil dispenser box with a scarce overprinted 'Contains 200' stamp applied.



Figure 11: Face panels from the smaller self-adhesive stamp dispenser boxes which contained 96 stamps.



Figure 12: Inside and outside of typical hang-sell retail booklets. Local 35c (left) and National 40c (right).



Figure 13: Examples of folded hang-sell booklets, each containing ten stamps.



Figure 13a: The inside flap of the 'New World', Local, 10 x 35c booklet (shown in Figure 12). The 35c Postage Areas in the Taranaki region are shown pictorially, with PO Boxes, Rural Delivery and other NZ destinations 40c.

Interestingly, two of the first personalised stamps issued by Pete's Post featured Len Jury – a prominent New Zealand philatelist and stamp dealer and member of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain (Figure 15).

These particular stamps were not issued because of Len's many philatelic interests, rather to promote his candidature as Member of Parliament for Taranaki, representing the National Party. The stamps were used on cards sent out to potential voters.

Pete's Post also specifically targeted the philatelic market issuing many more stamps and special collector's packs. Some of these are shown on page 138 (Figure 16).



Figure 14: Examples of the larger, 96 stamp, booklets (top) which contained 16 panes of six stamps (bottom).



Figure 15: Self-adhesive coil stamps produced for Len Jury's 1999 election campaign (top) An undelivered promotional card (bottom), sent to a prospective supporter, and bearing one of the 35c stamps.



Figure 16: Examples of stamps issued by Pete's Post Philatelic with values from 35c to \$2.00 together with a collectors pack issued for Christmas 2004.

Acknowledgments:

The authors wish to thank:

- David Smitham (Timaru and Mowbrays Collectables) for providing a copy of the 2004 Tasman Catalogue of New Zealand's Alternate Postal Service Providers (now out of print).
- Dave Allen of the New Mail Group and John Kilpatrick of Kadine Stamps for some additional information about Pete's Post.
- Andrew Dolphin of Campbell Paterson Ltd for supplying details of the Campbell Paterson Newsletter in which reference 4 was published, and for permission to refer to this article and use information contained in it.

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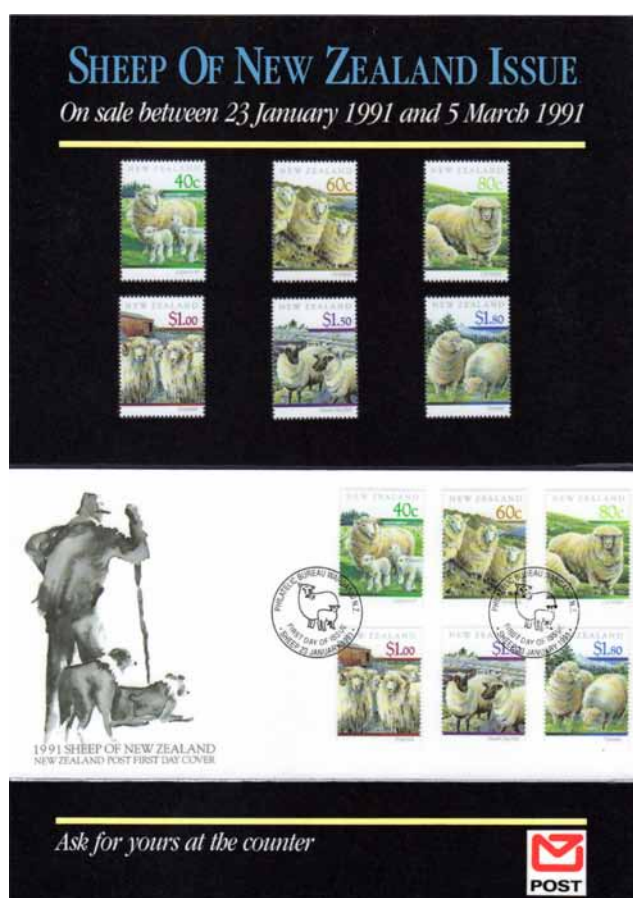
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5. Hill J, *Alternative Postal Operators in New Zealand, Part 2*, pub. John Hill, Napier, New Zealand, 2004.
6. New Zealand Companies Office Web Site. (www.business.govt.nz).
7. Pete's Post Web Site. (www.petespost.co.nz).
8. *The 2004 Tasman Catalogue of New Zealand's Alternate Postal Service Providers*, pub. Stirling & Co. Ltd, Christchurch, New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND POST 'POSTERS'

Terry Hancox

In the May 2017 edition of *The Kiwi*, David Stalker illustrated an advertising poster for the 1991 Christmas stamps, presented as an A4 laminated sheet, with actual stamps and a First Day Cover attached. These were used at stamp sales outlets to advertise upcoming and available stamp issues.

In my collection I have 110 examples of such posters that include both definitive and commemorative stamp issues (health, scenic and heritage). Some are duplicated. Many follow the same format as that which David illustrates with black background, stamp details at the top with issue date, NZ Post logo at the foot with actual stamps, booklets and First Day Cover at the centre between two horizontal yellow border lines. These advertise stamps issued between January 1991 and February 1999. Like David's example, there are pin holes in corners on some, adhesive tape marks or self-stick patches on others that are indicative of them having been attached to the post office counter or adjacent wall or notice board. None are numbered.



Early use advertising poster for the '1991 Sheep of New Zealand' stamp issue.



'Bird' Definitive stamps poster, with 'On sale now' at the top and including a booklet of the 45c stamp.

Over the years, the layout of these A4 laminated posters changed in line with changing house style and the different NZ Post logos in use at the time. The 'Art Deco' poster (see page 140) shows the most significant change in layout, with the horizontal yellow lines removed and a white background to the NZ Post logo, most likely to emphasise detail. Three examples show a black self-adhesive panel attached to the outside of the A4 laminate, overlaying, perhaps correcting, the stamp issue title. On these, the wording is in white lettering and a slightly different font to that normally used for the title.

Where posters of a particular stamp issue are duplicated, all follow the same placement of the philatelic items, with positioning varying by no more than a few millimetres, even where the layout is relatively



Poster for the 1996 Scenic Definitive stamp issue. The NZ Post logo at the foot of the poster has changed to feature the new 'STAMPS' logo.



Poster featuring the '1999 New Zealand Art Deco Buildings' issue. The yellow border lines are removed and there is a white background behind the NZ Post logo.

complex. This leads me to believe these posters were put together by the same person or following a clearly defined process or format prior to distributed to stamp outlets.

I have as many as three of some particular posters although individual single posters dominate. Without duplicates I might have believed that all were from a single source, with examples put aside, rather than having been destroyed once the issue had sold out or had been withdrawn from sale. I suspect most of these posters would have been destroyed with only a very few surviving.

I have not seen examples of these outside of the 1990s, the earliest being from June 1990 and the latest 1999 (shown above). I have seen similar examples being offered for sale but infrequently and often at prices below face value. All appear similar in layout and show stamps from the same time period.

These are certainly 'fun' items and can provide an interesting introduction when writing up a particular stamp issue.

THE SOCIETY WEB-SITE AS A RESOURCE FOR MEMBERS

The Kiwi (now downloadable in pdf format)

- * Vol. 1-61 (1952-2012) available to all.
- * Vol. 62-65 (2013-16) available to members only.
- **password required - contact the editor of The Kiwi.**
- * Vol. 66 (current year) - available to *e-Kiwi* subscribers.



Society web-site: www.nzsgb.org.uk

REQUEST FOR HELP FROM MEMBERS

Earlier this year **Bernard Atkinson** brought this interesting selection of cards along to one of our meetings in London seeking a little more information about them. No one, on the day, was able to help but I am sure someone will be able to enlighten us.

Three of the cards have a common theme and style and were presumably sold to visiting servicemen and women intended to be sent home to give friends or relatives an insight into New Zealand culture.

The other card (below) is an invite to a "Korero" of 'The Tin Hat Club' of the Wellington Returned Soldiers' Association. The handwritten message proclaims "Pop you can get drunk for 1/- at this do".

Any information to the Hon. Editor please.

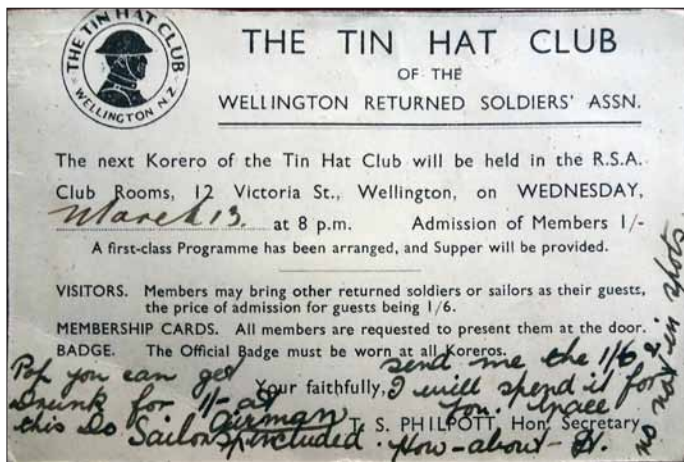


Image shown at 60%



Image shown at 75%



Image shown at 75%



Image shown at 75%

REQUEST FOR HELP FROM MEMBERS

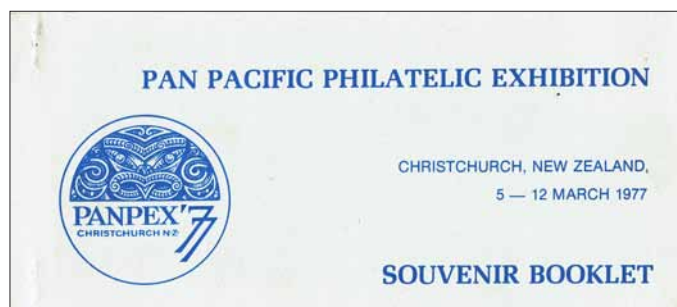
David Stalker writes regarding the booklets produced for the Pan Pacific Philatelic Exhibition, held in Christchurch in 1977:

“There were two booklets issued by New Zealand Post for PANPEX 77. One with the cover in a light yellow shade and the other in a light blue. Both contained the Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee miniature sheet of 5 x 8c stamps. Information on these booklets is somewhat scarce and I have the following queries:

- These were in a limited edition of 5000. Were there 5000 of each shade or were there equal amounts of each cover shade?
- A number of them have been perfinned PANPEX 77. Who carried this out? My guess being the Panpex organisers?
- Most of the perfins are placed between the top wording - PAN PACIFIC PHILATELIC EXHIBITION and CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND, but some have it placed just above the wording SOUVENIR BOOKLET at the bottom. I have also seen a copy with the perfin at the bottom, misaligned.
- What proportion of the booklets were perfinned and was there any significance to the different positions of the perfins?

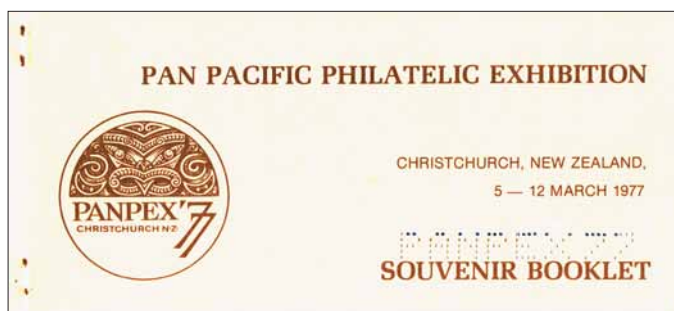
I have no doubt some readers of *The Kiwi* will have the answers. There is certainly nothing in the *Postage Stamps of New Zealand* (Handbooks) or any other source I have tried”.

*PANPEX booklet
blue cover:
(no perfin)*



*PANPEX booklet
yellowish cover:
(perfin at top)*

*PANPEX booklet
yellowish cover:
(perfin at botom)*



*Examples of the different types of PANPEX booklet, with and without perfins.
(all images at 50% of original size)*



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The web site is up and running allowing orders to be placed directly once you have registered. Currently there are over 12,000 stamps, covers, postcards etc on the site and all are illustrated.

Email us if you have any problems registering or navigating around the site.

There is a search facility allowing you to search for your Interests. e.g. Entering the word 'Railway' brings up around 200 different items.

Website categories include:

- NZ definitive issues from Full Face Queens to the current issues.
- NZ Commemoratives from the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition onwards.
- NZ Health and Christmas issues.
- Booklets.
- Air mail stamps and covers.
- Life Insurance.
- Postage Due and Express stamps and covers.
- Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- Cinderellas.
- Various miscellaneous issues and covers. Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- New Zealand Postal History.
- New Zealand Postal Stationery.
- Antarctic stamps, Postcards and Postal History.
- Various British Commonwealth and Foreign Country's stamps and covers.

Below is a sample of what you can find on the site:



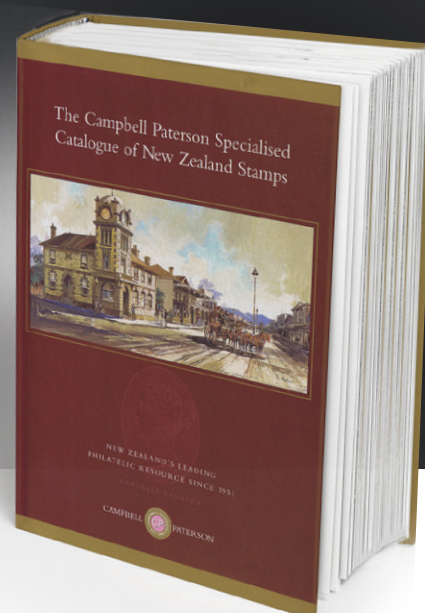
When did you last see a postally used block of six 5/- Mount Cook?
Just one of the many scarce items available for sale on the Classic Stamps website.

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