



THE KIWI

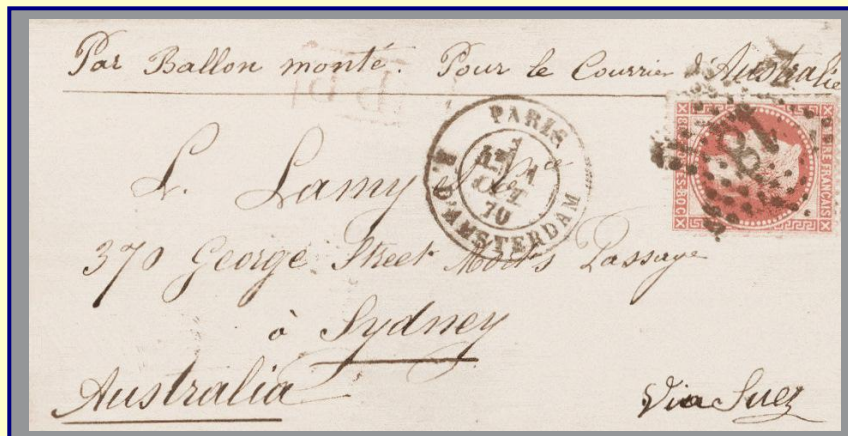
JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN



2021 – Chinese Year of the Ox.



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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

Welcome to the first issue of *The Kiwi* for 2021. I am sure I speak for everyone in wishing for a return to normality in the coming year so that we can meet once again, face to face, and view material in a way that doesn't involve a computer screen. Stay healthy and safe everyone.

Membership Renewal Time

Please renew promptly to continue receiving *The Kiwi*.

If any of your details (address, email etc) have changed please let the Membership Secretary know.

If you wish to change from paper to e-version of *The Kiwi*, or vice versa, do let us know.

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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.



Have you got a computer and access to the web?

Check out the Society's website for details of meetings, back copies of *The Kiwi*, publications and a research archive containing much original work produced by our members. Links to early *Gazettes* and *Post Office Guides*, more recent copies of the *Post Office Philatelic Bulletin* and *Campbell Paterson Newsletter and Bulletin*.

There is also an archive of known covers from the artist Mrs Purdon.

www.nzsgb.org.uk

SOCIETY NEWS

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

New Members:

A warm welcome to:

A Blackburn, Yorkshire

C Lambourne, Staffordshire

C R Howells, Carmarthen



COMMITTEE CHANGES - PRESIDENT

Keith Collins (right), our President since 2013, stood down from the position at the 2020 AGM. Keith has been a member of the Society since 1977 and General Secretary for 20 years from 1977.



Chairman John Stimson, thanked Keith for his support of, and service to, the Society. The Committee had nominated Andrew Dove (Hon. Editor of *The Kiwi* from 1997-2013) to be our next President and his appointment was welcomed by all those attending the AGM.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Two long standing members, Lewis Giles (below left) and Robert Odenweller RDP, Hon. FRPSL, FRPSNZ (below right) have been awarded Honorary Membership of the Society, for their outstanding service to the Society.



PROGRAMME OF SOCIETY MEETINGS FOR 2021

The Committee previously announced the dates for London meetings for 2021 (see below). This was a necessity to secure meeting rooms. It is recognised however that the content and format of these meetings will need to change whilst the uncertainty and restrictions imposed as a consequence of the current pandemic remain. It is inevitable that we will have to be flexible for some time to come.

Some displays that were planned for 2020 may be rolled forward in a form suitable for online presentation. We also hope that members who do not normally attend meetings, or display regularly, may be tempted to contribute.

The Committee will continue to review the situation and will notify members as to the dates, content and format of meetings as soon as possible.

DATES FOR YOUR DIARIES (Main Meetings 2021)

Note: These are not necessarily the last Saturday of the month.

23 January	27 March	21-23 May (Newcastle Weekend)
24 July	25 September	27 November (AGM)

MEETINGS HELD

REPORT OF THE 69th AGM OF THE SOCIETY

A report of the 69th AGM, held by 'Zoom' on 28 November 2020, can be found on pages 37-38.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

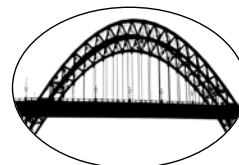
The next meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday **23 January 2021**

This will be a Virtual (Zoom) Meeting and further details will be announced as soon as possible.

RESIDENTIAL WEEKEND



COPTHORNE HOTEL
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
21st - 23rd May 2021



Further details concerning this meeting will be announced by the end of January.

REGIONAL GROUP MEETINGS

It is hoped that we will be able to hold regional meetings again at some point during 2021. Dates will be communicated to members at the earliest opportunity.

MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP

Group Contact: - Ian Samuel ☎ 0121 449 0849

NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL GROUP

Group Contact: - Jack Lindley ☎ 0161 705 1074 e-mail: lindleyjack@aol.com

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

Group contact: - Adrian Philbey ☎ 0141 562 5817 e-mail: adrian.philbey@ed.ac.uk

NATIONAL EVENTS 2021

- * 25-27 March **SPRING STAMPEX** - To be held as a 'virtual' event.
- * 16-17 April **ASSOCIATION OF SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETIES 91st ANNUAL CONGRESS** - Dewars Centre, Perth, PH2 0TH

**NEW ZEALAND POST NEW ISSUE
– CHINESE NEW YEAR**

The 2021 Year of the Ox stamps were issued on 2 December 2020. The designs take inspiration from the Chinese Nianhua poster tradition. These posters are created specifically to commemorate the arrival of a new year. The style of the posters has its origins in woodblock printing made popular during the Ming dynasty. Back then, various motifs were used, from portraits of immortal gods to illustrations of mythical stories and depictions of beautiful babies. By referencing the Nianhua poster, the stamps create a connection between Chinese New Zealanders and the ancient cultural practices of mainland China.



Miniature sheet (above - reduced). The sheet stamps are shown on the front cover.

Technical Details: *Stamps and miniature sheet designed by YMC Design, Wellington, New Zealand.*

Printed in four process colours by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, using offset lithography.

Paper is 'Tullis Russell' 104 gsm red phosphor gummed stamp paper and perforations gauge 14x14.

Stamps size: 30mm x 40mm (vertical). Miniature Sheet: 135mm x 90mm (horizontal).

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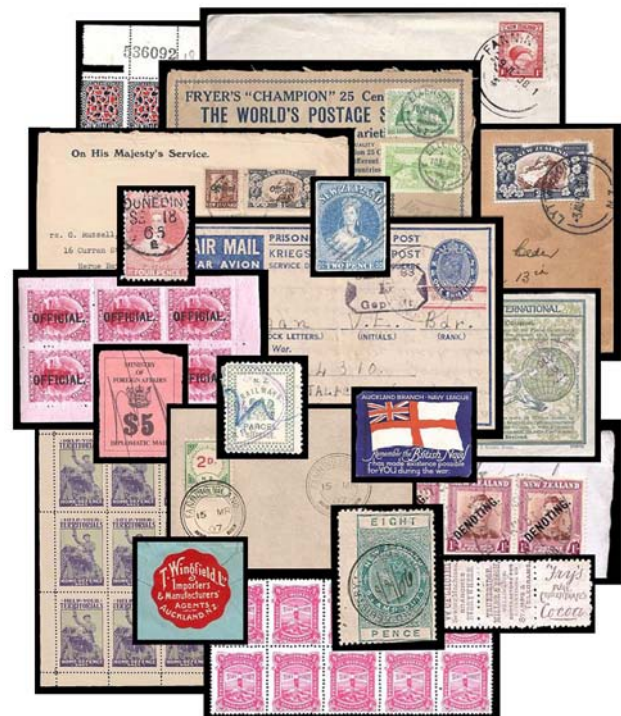
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PATRICK GORDON TAYLOR'S CENTRAL PACIFIC SURVEY FLIGHT - 1944

Laurence Kimpton

By 1944 the Australian aviator Patrick Gordon Taylor had built up a reputation as a pilot and navigator exploring new air routes. With Charles Kingsford Smith he had crossed the Tasman Sea to New Zealand in 1933, made the first crossing of the Pacific Ocean from Australia to USA in 1934 and had saved the *Southern Cross* and it's crew from disaster in the attempted Jubilee air mail flight to New Zealand in 1935. In 1933 he had flown to England and back to Australia with Charles Ulm as navigator in the Avro 10 *Faith in Australia*. In 1939 he had piloted the Catalina flying boat *Guba* on the first crossing of the Indian Ocean. During World War Two he crossed the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans many times, delivering aircraft to the United Kingdom from Canada and to Australia from USA. At the same time he was frequently submitting proposals for new routes across the Pacific.

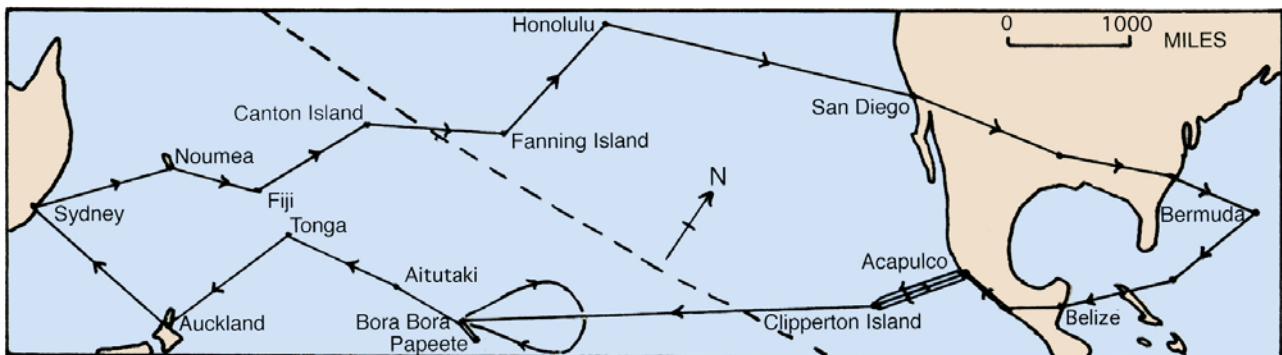


Figure 1: The route of P G Taylor's Central Pacific survey flight, 1944.

Early in 1944 Taylor received approval from the Royal Air Force for his plan to survey a trans-Pacific route south of the Canton Island-Hawaii line and which avoided the USA. Canton Island was vulnerable to attack from Japanese occupied islands. The route to Australia would be via Mexico and the isolated French atoll of Clipperton Island in the eastern Pacific and then through French Polynesia to Aitutaki, Tonga, Auckland and Sydney (Figure 1). As far as the United Kingdom was concerned, with the war in Europe making good progress, it seemed that the RAF might become involved in the war against Japan, in support of which a new supply and communications route to the Pacific would be needed. The support of Air Chief Marshall Sir Frederick Bowhill, Commander-in-Chief of RAF Transport Command, for Taylor's plans had proved to be vital. Approval had also been needed from the United States. Taylor had joined a RAF delegation to Washington, which obtained the necessary permission. The RAF 45 Atlantic Transport Group, based at Dorval near Montreal, was appointed to undertake the survey and in May 1944 it supplied Taylor with a Catalina flying boat, JX 275, which was located at Bermuda. The aircraft was flown to Montreal for modifications, to reduce weight and so increase it's range; also, to fit special navigation and other equipment. Taylor recruited the crew for the flight: Flt/Lt. Norman Birks (2nd captain and co-pilot), Flt/Lt. J A Henderson (navigator), F/O. F L Bligh (radio officer) and F/O. J Hogg (engineer) (Figure 2).

On 25 May the Catalina, now named *Frigate Bird* flew to Bermuda. Departure from Bermuda was to be on 28 May, but a signal arrived during the night before which cancelled the departure because of last minute objections from Washington. To sort out the problem, Taylor and Birks flew to Scotland (delivering a Catalina) and then travelled to London to discuss with the RAF how it's delegation to Washington should present the case again for the survey flight. On a second delivery flight to Scotland, Taylor met Air Marshall Welsh who had headed the RAF delegation; he told Taylor that the Americans had informed him that as President Roosevelt was interested in an air route through the region of the proposed flight, agreement could only be given with his authorisation. The President gave his approval. Taylor, who had returned to Dorval, flew to Bermuda as a passenger on a US Navy flight and on 30 August, *Frigate Bird* left for Nassau, Bahamas and Belize, British Honduras. The next day the flight continued to Acapulco on the Pacific coast of Mexico (Figure 3).

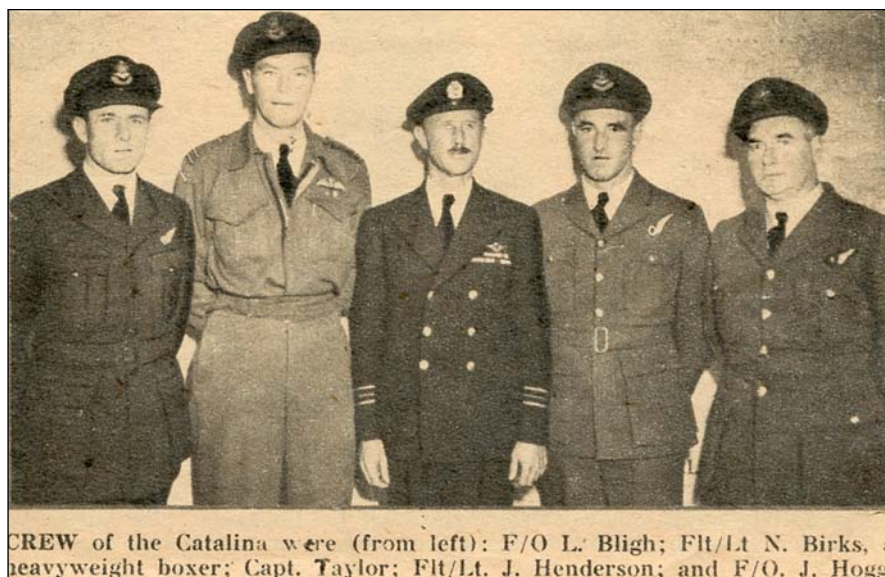


Figure 2: Press cutting depicting the crew of the Consolidated Catalina 'Frigate Bird'.



Figure 3: P G Taylor's Consolidated Catalina 'Frigate Bird', at Lake Coyuca, Acapulco, being prepared for the trans-Pacific flight.

On 9 September Taylor flew to Clipperton Island, 720 miles south-west of Acapulco to establish a fuel store as a base for the flight of over 3000 miles to Bora Bora. (Clipperton Island was an uninhabited French territory which, before the First World War, had been occupied by American phosphate miners and then by a Mexican garrison). Taylor returned to Acapulco and on 20 September flew to Clipperton again. The island was surveyed for the use of its lagoon as a base for flying boats, with favourable results. Unknown to Taylor and the United Kingdom the Americans had sent a secret survey expedition by ship, under the command of Admiral Richard Byrd, to Clipperton Island in September 1943 to examine the island as a possible strategic base in the face of Japanese expansion across the Pacific. While undertaking routine engine maintenance two spark plugs were broken in the cylinder heads, necessitating time consuming repairs. A second Catalina twice flew out to Clipperton, the first time to bring supplies and a C-47 Dakota captain to assess the suitability of a flat area where phosphates had been mined for use as a landplane runway. The second flight was to bring more supplies along with spare parts and tools for the engine repair work. All this entailed an enforced stay of nearly four weeks on Clipperton, at the end of which both *Frigate Bird* and the second Catalina were nearly wrecked in a hurricane. Just before leaving Clipperton a radio message was received to inform Taylor that two C-47 Dakotas were loading up with equipment at Dorval, Montreal and would be flying to the island with a party of engineers to start work on a new base.

On 14 October *Frigate Bird* took off for Bora Bora, a flight taking 27 hours and passing over Hiva Oa in the Marquesa Islands and Rangitito atoll in the Tuamotu Islands. Low fuel levels prevented any landings being made in either of these two island groups, but having reached Bora Bora, Taylor was able to fly back to survey various locations as possible refuelling bases for future flights. After returning to Bora Bora, where there was a USAAF airfield, a short flight was made to Tahiti and back in order to select a site for a future airport. On 23 October *Frigate Bird* flew to Nukualofa, Tonga via Aitutaki, Cook Islands. From Tonga the flight continued to Auckland, arriving on 28 October to a welcome from the New Zealand government and the RNZAF. On 30 October *Frigate Bird* flew to Sydney.

At Sydney *Frigate Bird* was overhauled by Qantas engineers before departing on the return flight to Bermuda on 10 November via Noumea, Suva, Canton Island, Fanning Island, Honolulu, San Diego, Fort Worth and Charleston. On 23 November Taylor flew from Bermuda to Dorval and was disillusioned to find that the Dakotas loaded with equipment for Clipperton Island were still at the airport. The RAF had advised the US Navy that a more detailed engineering survey was planned. President Roosevelt wished to prevent the British establishing an air base and on 11 December 1944 a US Navy landing party arrived at Clipperton to occupy the island and construct a meteorological station. Following the defeat of Japan, the meteorological station was abandoned in October 1945. By then Clipperton Island had become of little interest to the British or Australians.



Figure 4: Cover flown from Montreal to Sydney on the Central Pacific survey flight. Postmarked at Montreal on 22 May 1944, at Hamilton, Bermuda on 28 May, at Acapulco on 3 September, at Aitutaki, Bora Bora on 16 October, at Papeete, Tahiti on 23 October, at Aitutaki, Cook Islands on 24 October, at Nukualofa, Tonga on 26 October and at Auckland on 28 October. Backstamped at Sydney on 30 October. Signed by the crew of 'Frigate Bird'.

(E A and V I Crome collection, Powerhouse Museum, Sydney, Australia).

[image reduced]

The *Australian Air Mail Catalogue* states that 150 covers were carried on the outward flight as unofficial mail: 50 from Bermuda (25 dated 29 May 1944 and 25 dated 30 August 1944) and 25 covers each from Montreal (Figure 4), Acapulco (Figure 5), Bora Bora and Papeete. The total of 150 covers seems unlikely as all the covers recorded to date, with the exception of the cover from Acapulco (Figure 5), are the seven covers held in the E A Crome collection in the Powerhouse Museum in Sydney. Possibly the number of 25 refers to the total number of covers carried, probably 5 from each point named above. Ernest Crome's notes accompanying the cover illustrated above (Figure 4) states "One of 25 covers only." It might seem that this statement refers to just the covers from Montreal, but it could refer to the total of all the covers flown. All the covers in the E A Crome collection were cancelled on 28 October 1944 when in transit at Auckland. With the exception of a cover from Acapulco very similar to the one shown on the opposite page (Figure 5), the Auckland postmark cancels a halfpenny Centennial stamp. The *New Zealand Air Mail Catalogue* does not list the 1944 survey flight, possibly because it did not start or finish in New Zealand. On the return flight no mail with a New Zealand connection was flown. A small official mail was flown from Sydney to Fanning Island and an unofficial mail from Fanning Island to Bermuda.



Figure 5: Cover flown from Acapulco to Sydney on the Central Pacific survey flight. Postmarked at Acapulco on 3 September 1944, at Papeete, Tahiti on 23 October, and at Auckland on 28 October. Backstamped at Sydney on 30 October. Signed by the crew of 'Frigate Bird'. [image reduced]

References:

1. Crome E A, Notes with the Crome collection, Powerhouse Museum, Sydney.
2. Eustis N and Frommer T, *The Australian Air Mail Catalogue, Eighth Edition*, pub. A Page in Time, Melbourne, 2008.
3. Searle R, *The Man Who Saved Smithy: Fighter Pilot, Pioneer Aviator, Hero: The Life of Sir Gordon Taylor MC GC*, pub. Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 2015.
4. Taylor P G, *The Sky Beyond*, pub. Cassell, Sydney, 1968.
5. Taylor P G, *Forgotten Island*, pub. The Shakespeare Head, Sydney, 1948.

THE 1960 PICTORIALS

CHALK SURFACED PAPER - AN APPEAL FOR HELP

Early in the life of the 1960 Pictorials, stamps produced by De La Rue came in for criticism because of the poor quality of some printings with a grainy appearance and lettering poorly defined.

Correspondence held in the National Archives, between various parties indicates that, in the early part of 1963, there was a push to move to a chalk surfaced paper for all stamp printing. Ideally this was to be a single paper to be used by Harrisons, De La Rue and Bradbury Wilkinson (producing revenue stamps).

This did not prove to be a straightforward change. De La Rue conducted a number of trials but it was not until early 1965 (possibly late 1964), as reported in the philatelic press, that the 1d, 3d, 4d and 6d values appeared on a highly chalk surfaced paper. But there are no precise dates recorded.

The 4d value in particular proved both elusive and difficult to confirm the use of chalky paper. Some collectors used a UV light source to try to identify the chalky printings. Writing in the *CP Newsletter* (March 1970) Warwick Paterson raised a note of caution: "All chalky examples fluoresce very brightly (like a beacon) under UV from both front and back. A wide variation in reaction is found in the non-chalky, from dull to bright both front and back. UV is a useful corroborating test but cannot be regarded as conclusive".

We would like to hear (kiwieditor@gmail.com) from readers who have:

- Experience of using a UV light source to examine this issue for chalk surfaced paper
- Dated (early) examples of the 1d, 3d, 4d and 6d values on chalk surfaced paper

THE MYSTERY OF THE NEW ZEALAND LEDGER PAGE

Terry Grourk

The image opposite (Figure 1) is of a ledger page from the collection of Michael Wilkinson who asked for assistance in unravelling the mystery of the document.

The page contains a mixture of New Zealand fiscal and postage stamps, stuck to a ledger page. There are twelve 1/- and four 6d EVII stamps, two 5/- Mount Cook and four 1/- Kaka stamps from the 1898 Pictorial Issue together with a single 10/- Long Type duty stamp. All have been punched with an 1/8" hole.

Michael was keen to know more about the origins and purpose of the page. The research initially focused on the following facts:

- Each stamp was initialled and dated during July & August 1911 to cancel it.
- The descriptions above each stamp show a range of Legal/Financial transactions.
- The handwritten names above each stamp show the names of Companies, including:
 - o New Zealand Paper Mills Ltd (Figure 2 - below left)
 - o Ross and Glendining Ltd
 - o New Zealand Malay Rubber Company Ltd
 - o Jubilee Coal Company (Figure 3 - below right)



Figure 2: *N.Z. Paper Mills Ltd.*

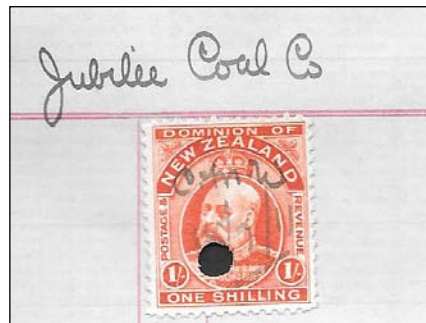


Figure 3: *Jubilee Coal Co.*

Press cuttings methodically researched from New Zealand's historical and press archives eventually established that these companies listed were all based in the Otago/Dunedin region and that the auditors Barr, Leary & Co. of Dunedin were the common dominator linking them all. A typical press cutting would list the company's proceedings from the Annual General Meeting including such comments as "New Zealand Paper Mills Ltd re-elected Messrs Barr, Leary & Co. as auditors".

Having established the link between the companies and their auditor, the next question to answer was what purpose these stamps fulfilled? The commercial activities listed including Trusts, Incorporation & Bankruptcy, accurately record payment of Government revenues by the auditors.

But why does the page have a mixture of both postal and revenue stamps, rather than all revenue stamps? This is explained by reference to the excellent book *1898 Pictorial Issue of New Zealand* (Ref. 1), written by our late Chairman, Derek Diamond. In chapter 12, 'Fiscal use of Postage and Revenue stamps', he notes that the 'Stamp Fee Act of 1875' made it legal to collect duties, fees and fines in any public Department by use of stamps. The 1898 Pictorial issue and the later Edward VII issue were specifically printed for use both as postal and revenue purposes. At the same time, the growth in the New Zealand economy had increased the demand



Figure 1: The mysterious ledger page #79, with 24 postage stamps and one revenue stamp.

for revenue payments, despite the fact that there was an acute shortage of lower value revenue stamps. The 1882 fiscal stamp values of 4d, 6d, 8d & 1/- had been phased out by 1884, with no replacements. The only stamp on the ledger page which is exclusively fiscal is the Queen Victoria Long Type 10/- value (Figure 4), which remained in use up to the introduction of the Arms type fiscal stamps in the 1930s, when a full range of revenue values was once again available. This is why the ledger page shows such an attractive range of stamps with a mixture of two monarchs and pictorials.

The Mount Cook 5/- was often deployed for revenue purposes. The postal demand for the 5/- value was very limited at the time and it is more commonly found fiscally used. Postally used examples are highly collectable and more valuable than those fiscally used which accounts for the high incidence of forged copies. This often involved cleaning off the original fiscal cancellations and substituting a fake postmark.

So who was the original owner of the ledger page? This was Philip Barr of Barr, Leary & Co. Barr was rightly concerned about the wide variation in business practices at a time when "Accounting was regarded not as a profession but as a trading skill, encompassing the functions of assignee in bankruptcy, auctioneer, stockbroker and commission agent". Philip Barr was very well known indeed, being considered the founder of professional accountancy standards in New Zealand. He was elected first president of the New Zealand Society of Accountants (NZSOA) in 1909 (Ref. 2).

An explanation for the 1/8" punched holes can be found in *The Kiwi* of November 1971 (Ref. 3). In a letter written by Marcel Stanley, to the editor Eric Barton, it is explained that this punching was a technique intended to show that auditing of these records had taken place and that the correct Government revenues had been declared. Given Philip Barr's prominence at the time, it is no surprise to see such meticulous record keeping in this ledger page, showing clearly that the auditors had been audited themselves!

Each of the holes is very precisely punched and it would be interesting to know how these were generated. Would it have been with a device similar to a modern hole-punch, used when filing papers in a ring binder or by means of a free-standing punch and die? If anyone has any suggestions I would be delighted to hear from them.

Finally, using online papers to research the individual clients named on this ledger page reveals a rich social history - each of which could be a story in itself! Take the example of Ross & Glendining Ltd. Founded in Dunedin in 1862, during the gold rush, by two contrasting characters: Caithness-born John Ross and Robert Glendining, from Dumfries. Initially a drapery importing business, it opened branches throughout New Zealand and warehouses in all the main centres. Amongst its growing range of clothing was woollens, hosiery

and "Warner's rust proof corsets", which were very popular. A Privately Printed Postcard used by Ross & Glendining's representatives to advise customers that they would be calling is shown here (Figure 5).

Large numbers of females were employed, especially in the sewing and machining rooms. A press cutting entitled "Girls strike at the woollen mills for a very feminine reason!" recalls that two sections of the female workforce had fallen out over a personal matter, refusing to work with each other and going on strike. Mr Glendining met the strikers to advise he had placed adverts in the local papers simply stating "Girls wanted - apply to the factory". He expected the girls to return to work, or be replaced. The strike ended straight away.

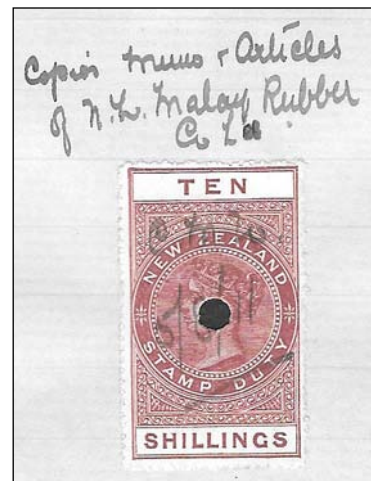


Figure 4: The one fiscal stamp on the ledger page references the N.Z. Malay Rubber Co. Ltd.

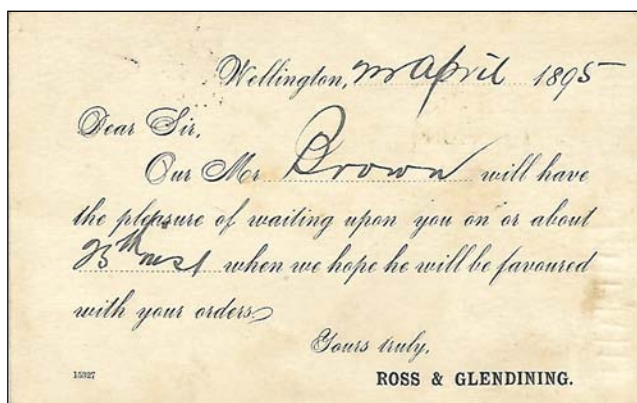


Figure 5: An 1895 postcard advising the addressee that a Ross & Glendining representative would be calling.

Whilst Ross & Glendining were growing rapidly, another client listed was not. The New Zealand Malay Rubber Company Ltd eventually was declared bankrupt. Rubber trees do not produce their first yield for an initial period of six years, requiring substantial and careful maintenance in the meantime. This venture was clearly not successful.

Another client listed was New Zealand Paper Mills Ltd, formed in 1906 by an historic merger between three companies who operated the very first water-powered paper mills in New Zealand:

- Woodhaugh Mill - on the well-known “Water of Leith” stream in Dunedin.
- Matura Paper Mill, near to Invercargill and now the site of a hydro-electric power plant.
- The Riverhead Paper Mill Co. Ltd, based at Waitemata Harbour near Kaipara, north of Auckland.

Finally, Barr, Leary & Co were involved in a famous test legal case brought by the New Zealand Government for underpayment of ad valorem tax upon importing goods from England! Ad valorem tax is a tax applied as a percentage of the value under consideration. The practice is regularly observed, with the use of fiscal stamps, in New Zealand. In this test case, rolls of linoleum had been imported from England, with tax calculated on the purchase price. However, on the day that the ship sailed, the value of the product had increased and the New Zealand Government claimed that a higher level of tax was due. Perhaps not surprisingly, the claim was deemed to be unjust and was rejected.

The ledger page, with its attractive range of postal and revenue stamps, is like a photograph, providing a snap shot of the bustling commercial life of early 1900s New Zealand, with all its ups and downs. It also highlights the meticulous financial record keeping of the time.

A shortened version of this research was presented as part of the Society Zoom meeting held in September 2020, and reported in the November 2020 issue of *The Kiwi*.

Acknowledgment:

I would like to thank John Hepworth for supplying the image of the postcard illustrated in figure 5.

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THE SOCIETY WEB-SITE AS A RESOURCE FOR MEMBER

The Kiwi (downloadable in pdf format)

- * Vol. 1-64 (1952-2015) available to all in pdf format.
- * Vol. 65-69 (2016-2020) available to members only.
- **password required - contact the editor of *The Kiwi*.**
- * Vol. 70 (current year) - available to *eKiwi* subscribers.



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

ARTHUR'S PASS

- A PERSONAL PERSPECTIVE

Jeff Long

Having lived at Arthur's Pass during the 1950's through to 1963 when my parents owned the general store, I was very interested in Paul's article on the 1879 Late Fee cover (Ref. 1) - and also because I have a five frame exhibit of New Zealand Late Fee mail!

Although there were stops en route for changing the horse teams, there were few post offices open at the time this letter was in the post. The Otira office was not opened until May 1909, although there was an office known as Otira Gorge from April 1875. As with the Otira Railway and Otira Tunnel offices, mail from any of these offices is very scarce.

The next logical place for a post office was Arthur's Pass, known originally as Bealey Flat (Figure 1) (also known as Camping Flat) but it didn't open until August 1908 and closed in January 1916 when the name changed to Arthur's Pass (Figure 2).

*image
reduced.*



Figure 1: *A postcard mailed from Bealey Flat in 1912 (left) and an enlargement of the concentric ring postmark, 23 DE 12, (right).*

As Paul notes, the pass was named after Arthur Dudley Dobson, and so should be known as belonging to Arthur (i.e. Arthur's) although the Maori had used the route to get to the West Coast greenstone resources much earlier. This didn't stop post officials changing the name to Arthurs Pass (no apostrophe) in May 1949, then to Arthur Pass (no apostrophe or 's') (Figure 3) in August 1951, then to Arthurs Pass in September 1957 (Figure 4), and finally back to Arthur's Pass in September 1975 (Figure 5). The Post Office was located in the railway station when my family lived at the Pass, and it burnt to the ground in September 1963, before finally closing in February 1988, along with hundreds of other offices in New Zealand. I wasn't interested in postal matters at the time, but do remember being upended into the large mail bag for giving cheek to local railway staff!

Bealey was another stop for changing horses. The original location was on the Arthur's Pass side of the Waimakariri River, and was known as Klondyke. Yes, named after the location in Alaska because the temperatures were thought to be

about the same. This office was just a telegraph office from October 1865, and Robin Startup records the office was open for one hour in the evenings after the arrival of the mail coach, through until November 1923. Mail was often backstamped with the Bealey canceller. From April 1924 Bealey was relocated to Bealey hotel on the Canterbury side of the Waimakariri River, but had only telegraph office facilities. The hotel burnt down at least twice, and was operating from a garage for part of the time we lived in Arthur's Pass.



Figure 2:
Arthurs Pass c.d.s. 15 JA 51.

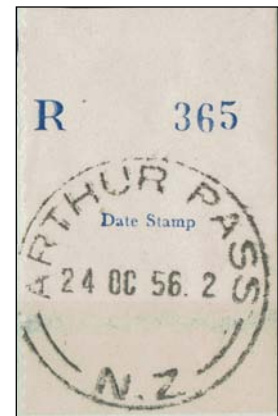


Figure 3:
Arthur Pass c.d.s. on a registration label 24 OC 56.



Figure 4:

Cover recognising the change in name from Arthur Pass (no 's') to Arthurs Pass, Sept. 2nd 1957.

image reduced.



Figure 5:

Arthur's Pass machine cancel, 15 OC 85.

Cass was the next stop, and enjoyed a post office, Cass River, from August 1866 to January 1898. Much of the mail from this office was concerned with the movement of cattle from Canterbury to the West Coast to feed hungry gold miners. When the Cass office opened in 1907, this was the start of a long story, with five different time periods and/or locations, until final closure in January 1966 when the postmistress eloped!

Springfield was the next township, originally known as Kowai Pass, which had a post office from August 1866. Finally Sheffield, where a post office opened in September 1875, and where Paul's letter was carried by train to Christchurch.

As you may have deduced, you could make an interesting postal history collection for mail through this route to the West Coast, but be warned I am still three short of the various times the Cass office was opened, so it wouldn't be easy!



A photograph of Arthur's Pass railway station (which housed the post office) in the aftermath of the 1963 fire. Vulcan railcars at the platform with a couple of jiggers (for shifting railway workmen around). In the background a couple of old carriages, used when the Queen visited in 1953, converted to holiday homes but no longer there.

THE JOHNSTONE CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE NEW ZEALAND CHALON ERA (1855-1873)

PART 2: DOMESTIC MAIL

Klaus Møller and Gerald Elliott MNZM RDP FRPSL FRPSNZ

This article follows on from Part 1 (Ref. 1), which dealt with items belonging to the Johnstone correspondence that were sent from New Zealand to overseas destinations (the UK and the Australian colonies). Part 1 also focussed largely on the social history behind the correspondence, including the identification of those who despatched the various items of mail - while this article leans more towards various philatelic and postal history aspects of items in the correspondence.

The starting point has once again been a recent census of known dated items bearing New Zealand Chalons (Refs. 2,3 and 4), as this census enabled the compilation of a list of known or surviving items in the correspondence. In total, 25 'domestic' items are registered in the current version of the census. All of these were addressed to either Rev. William Johnstone or Mrs Johnstone at Port Chalmers, or were sent to them from Port Chalmers when they were away from home.

Received at Port Chalmers (23 Items):

1d Franking (6 Items):

The six items in the Johnstone correspondence franked with just a single 1d stamp that are registered in the current version of the census are five letters and a newspaper wrapper.

Letters:

The five covers were all sent from Dunedin to the Johnstones at Port Chalmers between October 1860 and June 1864, and were franked with an imperforate 1d Richardson printed on unwatermarked white paper (SG8).

Note: Prior to 1 December 1860, the name of the post office in the Dunedin/Port Chalmers area was "Post Office Otago", and was under the auspices of the Customs Department (Ref. 5). In the years leading up to this, the main office had been variously located in Dunedin or Port Chalmers, with the other location being a sub-office of the main office, and used an unframed OTAGO/NEW ZEALAND c.d.s. (Type E). As from 1 December 1860, post offices in New Zealand came under the auspices of the new General Post Office, and Dunedin and Port Chalmers became separate post offices. From then until early 1862 Dunedin employed an unframed DUNEDIN/OTAGO N.Z. c.d.s. (TYPE G), while Port Chalmers continued to use the unframed OTAGO/NEW ZEALAND c.d.s. until it received its own framed c.d.s. in May 1862.

Four of them are illustrated (Figures 1 to 4). The first (Figure 1) is addressed to The Rev. William Johnstone, while the other three (Figures 2, 3 and 4) are all addressed to Mrs Johnstone. Judging from the handwriting, the same person addressed all three that were sent to Mrs Johnstone - and this same person may also well have addressed the one sent to Rev Johnstone. This suggests that all five 1d covers could have been sent by a person who had a stash of SG8s in their drawer in Dunedin, to be used for part payment of letters to the Johnstones in Port Chalmers, with the latter having agreed in advance to pay the remainder.

The cover that is not illustrated in this article was despatched on 18 May 1861. It was offered in the Christie's Robson Lowe "Australasia" sale held on 22 February 1984 (Lot 407). Only the top right corner of the cover bearing the stamp is illustrated in the auction catalogue, so nothing is known about this cover other than what is written in the description in the auction catalogue: "1861 (18th May) small pink cover (small faults) to Port Chalmers bearing 1858 1d dull orange (clear to large margins on three sides cut into at left) lightly cancelled '18' with unframed "DUNEDIN/OTAGO.NZ" c.d.s. on reverse". The photo in the auction catalogue shows that the stamp is not tied to the cover, but this can be explained by the position of the Perkins, Bacon obliterator strike on the stamp - so the cover can be taken to be genuine.



Figure 1: Dunedin (OTAGO NEW ZEALAND OC 15 1860 unframed despatch c.d.s. on reverse), to Port Chalmers, bearing a single SG8 tied and cancelled with the Perkins, Bacon obliterator '18' of Dunedin. (Grant Clifford Collection).

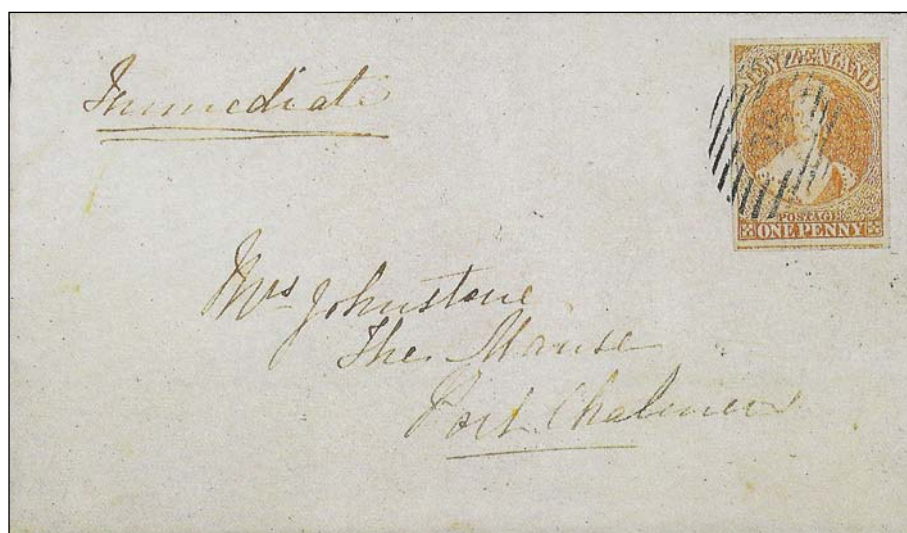


Figure 2: Dunedin (DUNEDIN OTAGO N.Z. SE 18 1861 unframed despatch c.d.s. on reverse) to Port Chalmers, bearing a single SG8 tied and cancelled with the Perkins, Bacon obliterator '18' of Dunedin.



Figure 3: Dunedin (DUNEDIN OTAGO N.Z. DC 11 1861 unframed despatch c.d.s. on reverse to Port Chalmers, bearing a single SG8 cancelled with the Perkins, Bacon obliterator '18' of Dunedin and showing the only surviving example of the large hand struck '1', indicating 1d to be paid for deficient postage. (Klaus Möller Collection).

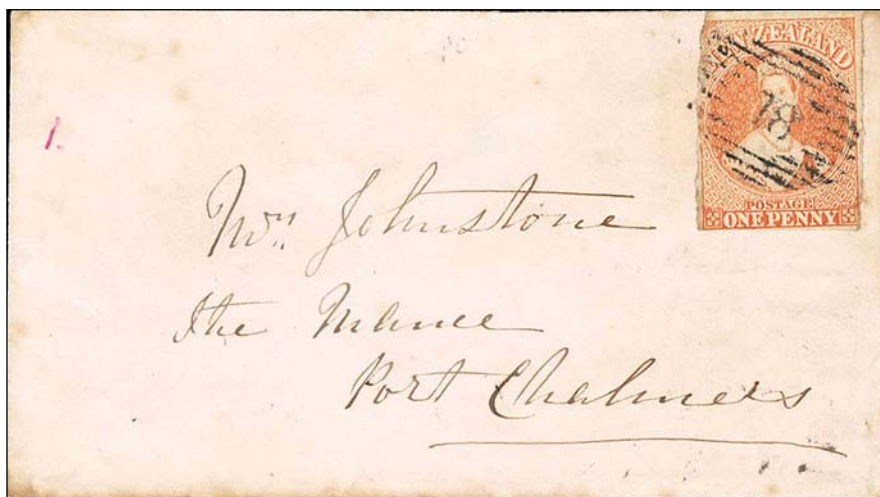


Figure 4: Dunedin (JN 1 1864 despatch c.d.s. on reverse) to Port Chalmers, bearing a single SG8 tentatively tied and cancelled with the Perkins, Bacon obliterator '18' of Dunedin. (ex Patterson).

1d Rate during the Chalon Era:

A 1d rate applied under certain circumstances and during different periods in the Chalon era (Ref. 6). Apart from the military concession rate, which applied throughout the era, the three other sets of circumstances were:

- 1. The Local Posts Act (passed on 15 August 1856) gave the then six provinces of New Zealand wide-sweeping rights to further develop postal services within their boundaries. This resulted in particular in the opening of many new post offices, but, subject to particular restrictions, New Plymouth and Canterbury also introduced a 1d rate for local post letters weighing up to ½ oz. These remained in force until 1 January 1859 after the Local Posts Act was repealed on 1 October 1858 and replaced by the New Zealand Post Office Act 1858. The Otago Province never introduced a 1d local posts rate for letters.*
- 2. The New Zealand Post Office Amendment Act 1866 set out new postal rates to become effective from 1 January 1867. These included a reduced rate of 1d for a new category termed "Town Letters" not exceeding ½ oz in weight. Town Letters were here defined as those "posted at any post office within the colony for delivery at or from such post office". Town letters were therefore New Zealand's version of "Drop Letters" introduced in other countries. The 1d Town Letter rate applied for the remainder of the Chalon era.*
- 3. Printed newspapers enjoyed special privileges during certain periods and under certain circumstances in the Chalon era. After a lot of "to-ing and fro-ing" a 1d rate was applied within the colony as from 1 January 1867 for newspapers "without a cover or in a cover open at the sides", with no letters to be included.*

These five covers were all sent at a time when neither Local Posts nor Town Letters permitted a 1d rate (see box above) – and a 1d Local Posts rate never applied in Otago anyway. So how could they have been delivered to Port Chalmers from Dunedin for 1d?

For the first four letters (all sent in 1860 or 1861) an explanation could be that full pre-payment for a domestic letter was not compulsory until 1 April 1862. Until then any deficient postage (either in part or in full) could be paid by the recipient rather than by the sender. So for these letters the sender in Dunedin could have applied the 1d stamps, leaving the Johnstones in Port Chalmers to pay the remaining 1d to make up the 2d rate before they could have the letters delivered. Rev. William Johnstone and Mrs Margaret Johnstone would have been so well known by the post office clerk in Port Chalmers, that they could have been allowed an account that needed to be paid only at the end of each month (for example).

Normally, when deficient postage was to be paid by the recipient, then the obverse of the letter would have been clearly marked with the amount due. Of the four covers, only the one shown in Fig. 3 has such a marking. The large hand-struck '1' to the left of the stamp emphasises that 1d was due to be paid by the recipient. This is believed to be the only surviving example of this hand stamp, which was manufactured locally in Dunedin in 1861 for the postal authorities by Fergusson and Mitchell, the company that was later commissioned by the postmaster in Dunedin to apply perforations gauging 13 to imperforate stamps printed by John Davies in the period 1862-64.

The other three covers, (Figures 1, 2 and the one offered in the 1984 "Australasia" auction held by Christie's Robson Lowe), have no such 'postage due' markings. Again, perhaps the postal authorities just made a note of the amount due in the Johnstone account before they received the '1' hand stamp late in 1861?

This leaves the cover shown opposite (Figure 4). This does have a very indiscreet manuscript '1.' near the top left corner of the obverse, which may have been applied by the postal authorities at the time to indicate that 1d postage was due from the recipient. But there is no sign of a marking indicating that a fine also had to be paid for underpayment of a domestic letter, which was introduced from 1 April 1862. The amount due should have been the underpayment of 1d, plus a fine of 2d (one single rate) giving a total of 3d due.

The cover illustrated in Figure 2 is very special in a completely different way. The 1d stamp (SG8) on this cover exhibits a rare overlap at the foot. These overlaps occurred at the seam when a complete foolscap sheet was joined with a one-third foolscap sheet before printing to make up the size of a full Chalon sheet. See pages 49-52 in *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand: 1855-1873 – The Chalon Head Issues* by Odenweller (Ref. 7) for a comprehensive explanation of this variety. This is possibly the only known cover bearing an overlap (the other unproven possibility being an SG6 on cover), so it is perhaps not so surprising that it was sold for an extraordinary £10,000 plus 10% commission in the Christie's Robson Lowe auction held on 11 October 1989. It doesn't seem to have reappeared in the auction market since then.

Printed Papers Wrapper:

The wrapper illustrated in Fig. 5, franked with a 1d brown perforated 12½ printed on unwatermarked paper, conforms with the Book Post (which included printed papers) regulations that applied from 22 November 1871 to 31 December 1873 (see box opposite).



Figure 5: *Dunedin (MY 27 73 despatch c.d.s. on reverse) to Port Chalmers (receiving c.d.s. on reverse), on printed papers wrapper bearing a single SG137 tied and cancelled with the Dunedin "O" Duplex Type DN 10. Endorsed "Printed Papers Only". (Grant Clifford Collection).*

2d Franking (17 Items):

For most of the period from 1 January 1859 through to the end of the Chalon era a letter weighing up to ½ ounce could be sent to anywhere within the colony for 2d. The exceptions to this were the 1d “Town Letter” rate described above, and a 3d “Inter-Provincial” rate that applied from 1 January 1867 to 1 August 1870.

The table below lists these 17 items, and three of them are illustrated in Figs. 6, 7 and 8.

Item	Despatch (origin):		Arrival:	Stamps Used:			Addressee:	
	On:	From:		Denom(s):	SG Cat No.:	Descript ⁿ :	Title/Name:	Address:
1	SE 19 61	Dunedin		2d	10	Single		The Manse
2	JY 24 63	Dunedin	JY 24 63	2d	91	Single	Mrs Johnstone	The Manse
3	SE 15 63	Dunedin	SE 15 63	1d; 1d	69; 90	Singles	Mrs Johnstone	The Manse
4	JA 20 64	Invercargill	JA 26 64	2d	73	Single	Mrs Johnston	The Manse
5	FE 18 64	Dunedin	FE 18 64	2d	72	Single	Rev. W Johnstone	
6	MY 31 67	Balclutha	JU 03 67	2d	114	Single	Revd. Wm. Johnston	The Manse
7	NO 21 67	Lyttelton	NO 25 67	2d	114	Single	Mrs Johnston	The Manse
8	FE 02 69	East Taieri	FE 03 69	2d	115	Single	Mrs Johnstone	The Manse
9	AP ?? 69	Manuherikia	AP 14 69	1d	111	Pair	?? Johnstone	
10	DE 24 70	Tokomairiro		2d	115	Single	Revd. Wm. Johnston	The Manse
11	AP 14 71	Arrow River		2d	114	Single	Revd. Wm. Johnstone	
12	JU 30 71	Mt Ida		2d		Single	Mrs Johnston	Manse
13	27 NO 71	Foxton	DE 07 71	1d	127	Pair	Revd. William. Johnstone	The Manse
14	JU 05 72	Kawarau	JU 10 72	1d	111	Pair	?? Johnstone	
15	OC 31 72	Blueskin	NO 01 72	2d	130	Single	The Revd. W Johnstone	Manse
16	?? ?? 72			1d	126	Pair	Mrs Johnstone	The Manse
17	?? ?? 73	Dunedin		2d	141	Single	The Revd. W. Johnstone	The Manse

Note: Question marks denote uncertainties, and blank cells denote “no information”.

Table: List of the 17 Items in the census franked 2d and addressed to the Johnstones/The Manse at Port Chalmers.



Figure 6: Foxton (NO 27 71 despatch c.d.s. on obverse) to Port Chalmers (DE 7 71) bearing the unique horizontal pair of SG 127 cancelled in transit with a Palmerston North c.d.s. on reverse. (ex. Hackmey).

Further details about these items can be obtained by consulting the census (Ref. 3) - including cancellations, transits, postal markings, where they been offered for sale, and provenance.



Figure 7: Invercargill (JA 20 64 despatch c.d.s. on obverse) to Port Chalmers, bearing a single SG 73 tied and cancelled with two strikes of the Invercargill Duplex – one dated JA 20 64, the other JA 21 64. Rare Port Chalmers receiving c.d.s dated JA 26 64 on obverse and clear Dunedin transit c.d.s. dated JA 25 64 on reverse. (Klaus Møller Collection).



Figure 8: Lyttelton (NO 21 67 despatch c.d.s. on reverse) to Port Chalmers (NO 25 67 receiving c.d.s. on reverse), bearing a single SG 114 cancelled with a smudged and worn Perkins, Bacon obliterator '16' of Port Victoria/Lyttelton. (scan courtesy of John and Jan Fitzpatrick).

Items 2, 3, 5 and 17 in the table are all in the Bett Collection in the Alexander Turnbull Library/National Library of New Zealand in Wellington. The RPSNZ library also holds a CD containing scans of the collection.

In addition to the 17 items listed in the table, another six items were sent to Port Chalmers from Dunedin (two), Greymouth, West Taieri, Kawarau, and Oamaru respectively. Some (or perhaps all) of these could have been addressed to the Johnstones, but the sources have not specified the addressees or shown illustrations of the items – so we can't be sure that these items belong to the Johnstone correspondence.

Franking with Two 1d Stamps:

Five of the items listed in the table are franked with two 1d stamps rather than a single 2d stamp – either as a pair or as two singles. In one of these (Item 3) the 1d stamps are from different issues, which is unusual.

Item 13 (Figure 6) is another of the treasures of New Zealand philately. It is the only known cover bearing the 1d brown perforated 12½x10 on star-watermarked paper (SG127). The stamps are cancelled with a Palmerston North c.d.s. dated the same as the adjacent Foxton despatch c.d.s. (NO 27 71). The reverse carries a second Palmerston North transit c.d.s. (NO 27 71), a Wellington transit c.d.s. (NO 28 71), and a Port Chalmers arrival c.d.s. (DE 7 71). This item last sold in the Corinphila “Waitangi Collection” auction in June 2019 for CHF 5,000 plus 21% commission. Apart from this pair on cover only three singles of this stamp are known to exist (Ref. 7).

Franking with a Single 2d Stamp:

The remaining 12 items are all franked with a single 2d stamp.

Item 4 (Figure 7) was sent at the time when Southland was part of the Otago province, so it is correctly franked with a 2d stamp.

But Item 7 (Figure 8) was sent while the Inter-Provincial rate of 3d applied, and as it was posted from Canterbury to Otago, it was underpaid by 1d. The cover therefore bears a light framed “Insufficiently Stamped / Fine” hand stamp on the obverse. According to the directive introduced on 17 July 1867, the amount to be paid by the recipient was 1d for the short payment (this being a single rate) plus the same amount as a fine. Hence the large locally-produced hand-struck ‘2’ on the obverse, showing that a total of 2d was due from the recipient.

Despatched from Port Chalmers (2 Items):

Most of the domestic mail despatched from Port Chalmers by the Johnstones has probably not survived, because at that time it was not common for people to keep the covers that they received in the same rigorous way as the Johnstone family did. In addition, we generally do not know who the recipients were, and the Johnstones were not the only people who sent mail from Port Chalmers!

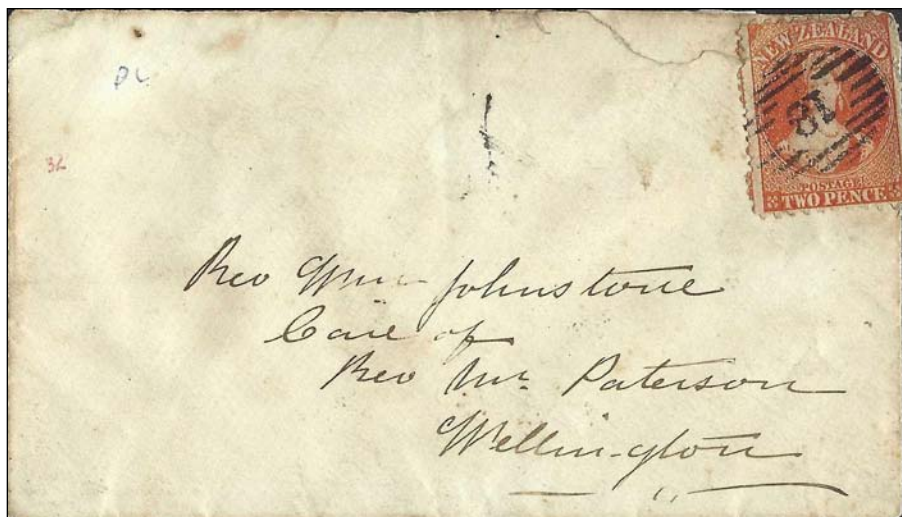


Figure 9: Port Chalmers (AP 17 72 despatch c.d.s. on reverse) to Wellington, bearing a single SG130 cancelled with a worn Perkins, Bacon obliterator ‘18’ of Port Chalmers.
Lyttelton (AP 19 72 transit c.d.s. on reverse). (Harold Waite Collection).

However, at least two covers have survived. We know this because they were addressed to Rev William Johnstone on visits he paid to Wellington in April 1872 (Figure 9) and to Tokomairiro in December 1873 (Figure 10) respectively. The same person apparently addressed these two covers. This person could possibly have been his wife Margaret, but the handwriting is totally different to that on the covers shown in Figures 13 and 15 in Part I (Ref. 1), which is more likely to be Margaret’s. So the covers shown here (Figures 9 and 10) were most likely addressed by someone else – possibly a ‘nanny’ charged with looking after their young son while the Johnstone couple was travelling.

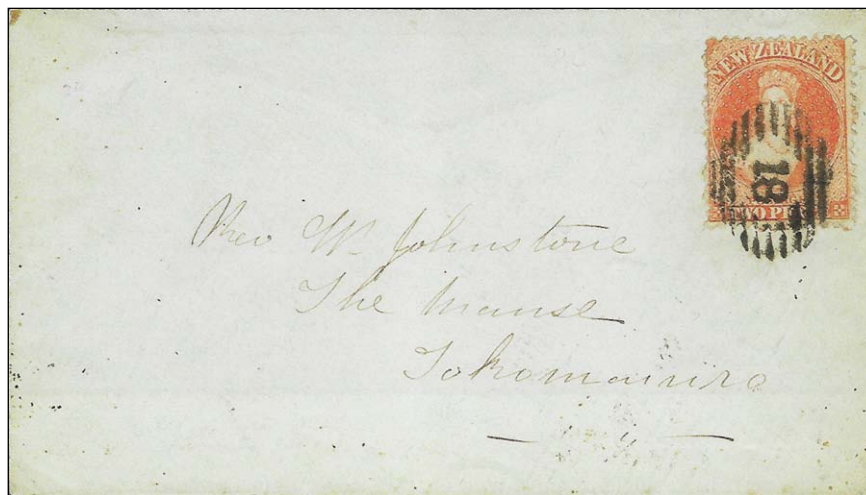


Figure 10: Port Chalmers (DE 28 73 despatch c.d.s. on reverse) to Tokomairiro, bearing a single SG 142 cancelled with a worn Perkins, Bacon obliterator '18' of Port Chalmers. Milton (DE 28 73 c.d.s. on reverse). Usage on cover of this, the last Chalon issued, is rare. (ex. Hackmey).

Concluding Remarks:

This domestic part of the Johnstone correspondence is notable in that it includes:

- Two very rare items – possibly the only example of an overlap on cover (SG8), and the unique SG 127 pair on cover.
- Four items that were sent from Dunedin to Port Chalmers using just a single 1d stamp (SG8), at a time when the correct rate was 2d, and where no deficient postage or fine markings appear on the obverse of the covers.
- The only known strike of a large hand-struck '1' deficient postage marking, manufactured by the Dunedin company Fergusson and Mitchell.

It also includes many examples of the usage of Chalons to pay for rates applying within New Zealand from 1860 through to the end of the Chalon era in December 1873.

Acknowledgements:

The authors would like to thank the following for various inputs to this article: Grant Clifford, Harold Waite, Stephen Prest, John Fitzpatrick, and Allan Chasse of Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions.

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THE NEW ZEALAND REFRIGERATING COMPANY LIMITED

John Hepworth

In 1957 New Zealand issued two stamps to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the first shipment of frozen lamb from New Zealand to Great Britain in 1882 on the Albion Line's refrigerated ship *Dunedin* (Figure 1). The lamb came from the Totara Estate near Oamaru (now a museum). This followed several shipments from Australia in the 1870s with the Kiwis learning from their problems and mistakes to become the foremost exporter of frozen meat (Ref. 1). The *Dunedin* made nine further voyages before being lost at sea in 1890.



Figure 1: The Albion Line's sailing ship 'Dunedin' leaving Port Chalmers, 15 February 1882, with the first shipment of New Zealand meat under refrigeration.

[from a painting by HL Mallitte]

About the same time, the New Zealand post office issued a pre-stamped 1d postcard. It proved highly popular, with almost 100,000 sold in two months at the end of 1876. In 1880 some 600,000 cards were posted when the population of New Zealand was only about half a million. Sales were probably high because the cost was half the normal inter-town letter rate, a feature which also induced companies, civic bodies and the like to use them, printing messages on the reverse of the cards. These cover a wide range of activities and are now referred to as Privately Printed Postcards (PPP) (Ref. 2).

Shown opposite (Figure 2) is the second type of the 1d postcard issued in 1881; it differs from the first issue only in the thickness of the inner frame line (Ref. 3). Of significance here is the printed message on the reverse of two such postcards which were produced by the New Zealand Refrigerating Company Ltd (NZRC) (Figures 3 and 4).

The NZRC was established in Otago in 1881 by John Roberts, Edwin Spence and Alexander Begg and sent the second shipment of frozen lamb to London. The barque *Dunfillan*, built by Aitkin and Mansel on the Clyde and launched in 1868, was bought by the New Zealand Shipping Company in 1874, renamed the SS *Mataura* (Figure 5) and fitted with Haslam's state of the art dry-air freezing facilities. The name is probably derived from the Mataura River in Southland which translates from Maori to "reddish glowing face" from association with the iron oxide which drains from the land. On 12 June 1882, under Captain Greenstreet (Figure 6), she sailed to London carrying 3,844 sheep, 6 bullocks, 71 pigs and hares, rabbits, duck, fowl, fish, cheese, hams and penguin skins! A year later, the *Mataura* shipped the first cargo of frozen meat from Auckland.



Figure 2: *The 1881 style of pre-stamped postcard.*

[image reduced to 70%]

She was eventually sold to a Norwegian company and was subsequently de-masted and abandoned in the Pacific Ocean in 1900. Captain Herbert E. Greenstreet was a very experienced sailor who made about 100 round voyages between England and the antipodes and rose to become commodore of the New Zealand Shipping Line (Ref. 4).

The Burnside Works was built by NZRC at Green Island, Dunedin in 1883 where freshly killed carcasses were frozen and shipped from Port Chalmers to Smithfield Market in London. By 1890 New Zealand was exporting two million carcasses and, by the mid 90s, 21 freezing companies were operational, 12 of which were in the North Island.

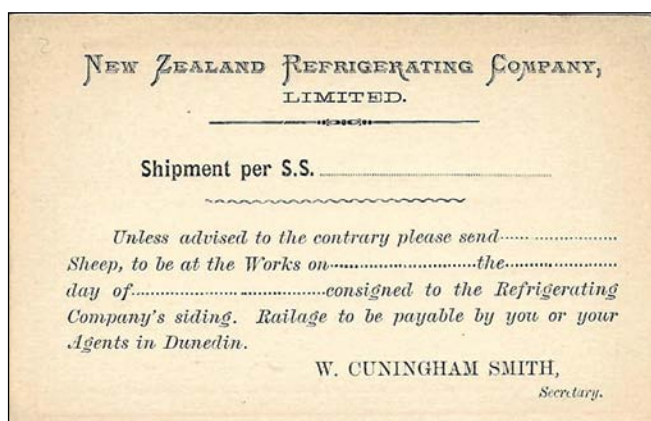


Figure 3 (left) and 4 (right): *Two examples of privately printed postcards used by the NZRC Ltd.*

[images reduced to 70%]

A steamship also named *Mataura* was built for the New Zealand Shipping Company by Barclay, Curle and Co. of Glasgow in 1896. In addition to carrying passengers, it had a capacity for 90,000 carcasses, huge compared to the 4,000 capacity of the previous *Mataura*.



Figure 5: *SS 'Mataura' at Port Chalmers.*

*[Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand,
/records/22910120, Ref: 1/2-015136-G]*



Figure 6:
Captain Herbert Greenstreet.

*[nzetc.victorial.ac.nz
Cyc01Cycl-fig-Cyc01Cycl0778a]*

Unfortunately, this ship was lost in the Magellan Straits in January 1898 having set sail from Wellington on 21 December 1897 (Figure 7). All 59 crew and the three passengers survived both the shipwreck and subsequent 4-7 day row in the lifeboats to Punta Arenas. They were then transported on the SS *Orcana* and landed at Liverpool on 23 February 1898 (Ref. 5). Less is known about the fate of the 30,000 carcasses and other cargo but the insurance companies doubtless suffered considerable loss as the cargo was heavily insured (Ref. 6). In 1905 the NZRC was bought by the Christchurch Meat Company, itself established in 1889, as reported in the *Otago Daily Times* (Ref. 7) with the main works based at Islington near Hornby. In 1916, the Company's name reverted to the New Zealand Refrigerating Company (Ref. 8). The 1d Dominion postcard illustrated below (Figures 8 and 9) dated 27 August 1917 is evidence of this change. A detailed history of the company has been published (Ref. 9).

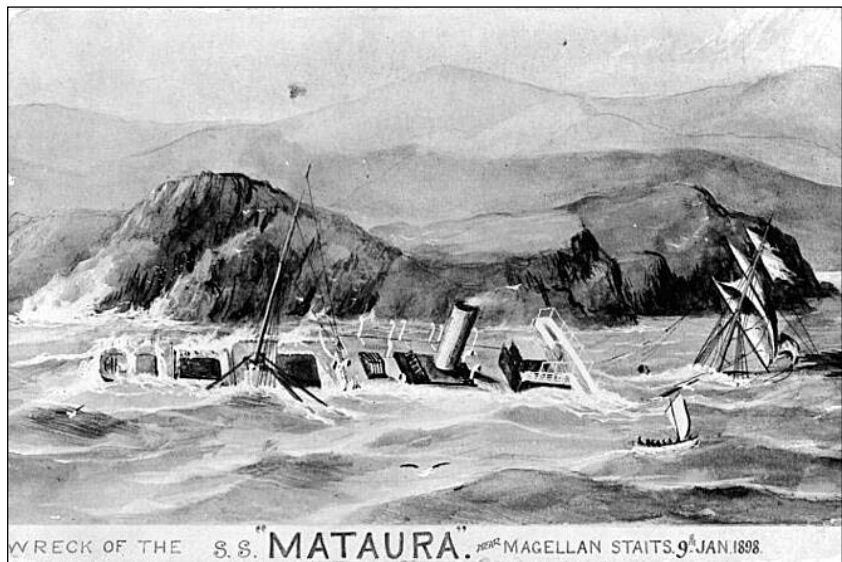
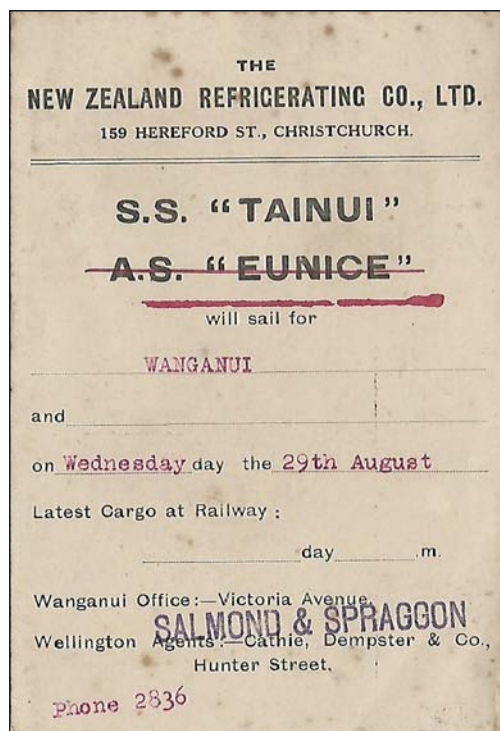


Figure 7: *Wreck of the SS 'Mataura' near the Magellan Straits, Chile, 1898. (believed to have been drawn by one of the crew).*

[Dickie, John, 1869-1942 :Collection of postcards, prints and negatives.

PAColl-3037-1-04. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/22493623]



Figures 8 and 9:

A 1d Dominion privately printed postcard from 1927 showing the Company's name had reverted to the New Zealand Refrigerating Company.

It is noteworthy that in 1910 the Post Office printed 5,000 Christchurch Meat Company postcards with a green ½d Edward VII stamp (Ref. 10). Such a format is referred to as Printed to Private Order postcards (PTPO) and these generally are very much less common than PPP. It could be that the NZRC subsequently had a company message printed on the reverse making them simultaneously PTPO and PPP, though this cannot be confirmed without seeing such a card. Furthermore, The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Vol. 9, indicates that in January and September 1924 the company returned two batches of the 1d Dominion postcard to the Post Office for revaluation to ½d following the reduction in postage in October 1923 (Ref. 11). Have any of these been seen and could these also have a printed NZRC message on the reverse?

SS *Tainui* (Figure 10), built in 1903 by Robert Logan in Auckland whose shipyard was on an old freezer company site, was a small cargo vessel owned by the NZRC. *Tainui* was the name of one of the canoes used in the voyage of the Polynesians to New Zealand some 800 years ago. The *Tainui* exploded north of Gore Bay near Cheviot on 16 September 1919; only the ship's cook, William Farrand, of the crew of nine was saved. It was carrying 'benzine' in leaking containers thus not complying with regulations and the company was ordered to pay the costs of the enquiry. The manager of the Vacuum Oil Company was charged with providing the petroleum (Refs. 12, 13 and 14).



Figure 10: *Burning wreck of the 'Tainui' after its benzine cargo exploded.*

[File print collection, Box 14. Ref: PAColl-6585-71.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/22451241]

The three-masted wooden auxiliary scow *Eunice* was built at Big Omaha near Warkworth in 1902 by D.W.Darroch. It was converted to a steamship in 1915 and purchased by the Christchurch Meat Company in 1916. She ran aground at the mouth of the Wanganui River on 27 September 1917, carrying a cargo of coal tar from Wellington (Figure 11); no lives were lost.



Figure 11: *The wooden schooner 'Eunice'.*

[State Library of South Australia, PRG 1373/41/26]

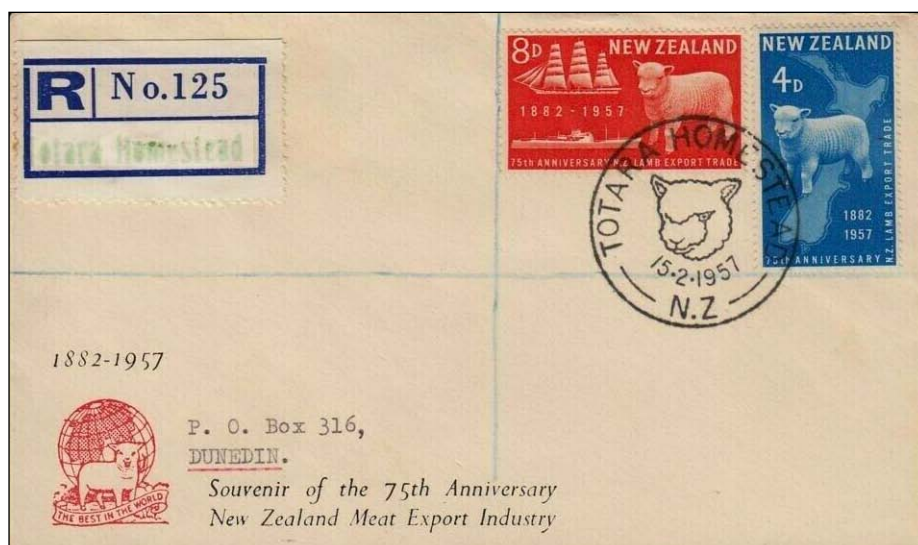
The captain of the *Eunice* was held responsible and NZRC abandoned the badly damaged boat to the underwriters. The local papers carried interesting accounts of the wreck (Refs. 15 and 16).

The NZRC was merged with Waitaki Farmers Freezing Company which gradually transformed from a farming concern to a non-farmer shareholder Company, eventually becoming Waitaki International Ltd. It ceased trading in 2008 and became defunct in 2015.

It would be interesting to hear of any other postcards produced by or for the New Zealand Refrigerating Company Ltd, with examples of the Edward VII and the overprinted 1d Dominion Printed to Private Order or Privately Printed Postcards being of especial interest.

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1. Woods RJH, 'Breed, culture, and economy: The New Zealand frozen meat trade, 1880-1914, *Agriculture History Reviews*, Vol. 60, No. 2, p288-308, 2012.
2. Barkley J, *The Kiwi*, 2020, 69, 126.
3. Samuel R, *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Vol. 9*, p1, pub. Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, 2006.
4. Willis P, 'Captain Herbert Greenstreet (1851-?) – Sailed the World!', *The Willis Tree*. web: thewillistree.info/captain-herbert-greenstreet-1851
5. 'Wreck of the Mataura', *The Press*, 29 January 1898, p 8. web: <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>
6. 'Wreck of the Mataura', *Otago Witness*, 3 February 1898, p 19. web: <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>
7. *Otago Daily Times*, 5 April 1905, p3. web: <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>
8. *The Press*, 25 August 1916, p 1. web: <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>
9. Loach AC, *A History of the New Zealand Refrigerating Company*, pub. Caxton Press, Christchurch, 1969.
10. Samuel R, *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Vol. 9*, p77, pub. Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, 2006.
11. Ibid, p71.
12. *The Bay of Plenty Times*, 17 September, 1919, p5. web: <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>
13. *Taranaki Daily News*, 19 September, 1919, p4. web: <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>
14. *Making Connections – The SS Tainui Disaster*, 'Random Meanderings', 28 April 2008. web: <http://invokinglibitina.blogspot.com>
15. Wanganui Herald, 27 September 1917, p5. web: <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>
16. Wanganui Chronicle, 27 September 1917, p4. web: <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>



cover image courtesy of Kadine Stamps & Collectables, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

Two stamps,
4d and 8d values,
were issued on
15 February 1957
to commemorate the
75th anniversary of
the first shipment of
refrigerated lamb.

This registered cover
was posted from the
Totara Homestead on
the day of issue and
cancelled with a
special datestamp.

PHOTOGRAVURE PRINTING BY HÉLIO COURVOISIER S. A.

COLOUR SEPARATIONS – A FOLLOW UP

David Stalker

In the November 2020 issue of *The Kiwi* (Ref. 1) Paul Wreglesworth presented details of Hélios Courvoisier colour separations for New Zealand stamps that were issued between 1970 and 1985.

The archives of Hélios Courvoisier SA (HCSA), which contained these colour separations were donated to the International Life Giving Project Corporation in September 2001 after HCSA ceased its printing activities. The archives were accompanied by a letter (Figure 1) clearly stating that the material was the entirety of its technical archive and that HCSA retained no other such material.

The colour separations were taken from complete sheets each printed in a single colour, plus one sheet in all colours. Only one example from each sheet was retained and mounted on card with a serial number and date when the card was assembled. Each card had an embossed seal [“C”] certifying its provenance.

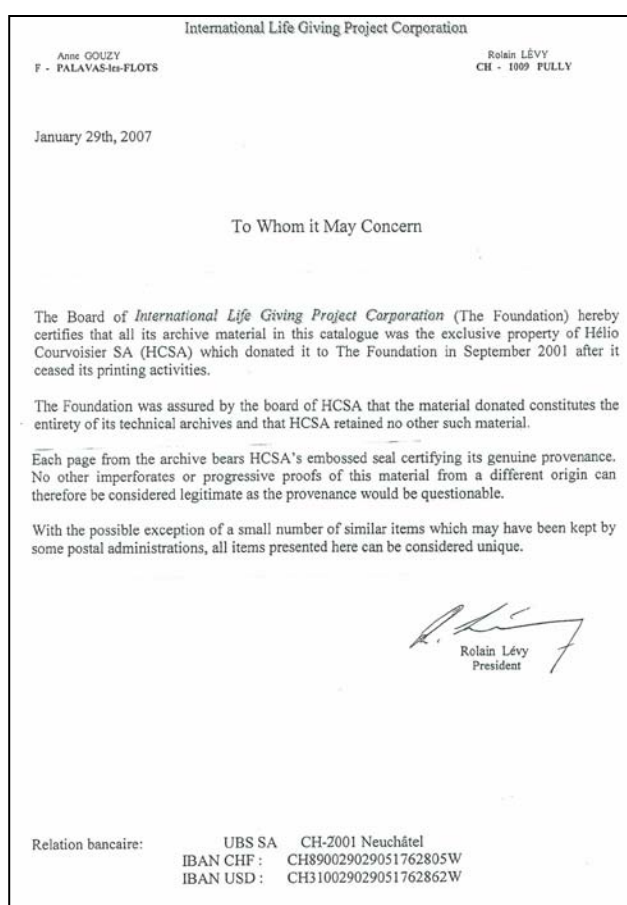


Figure 1: Letter declaring that the material gifted by HCSA was the entirety of their technical archive.

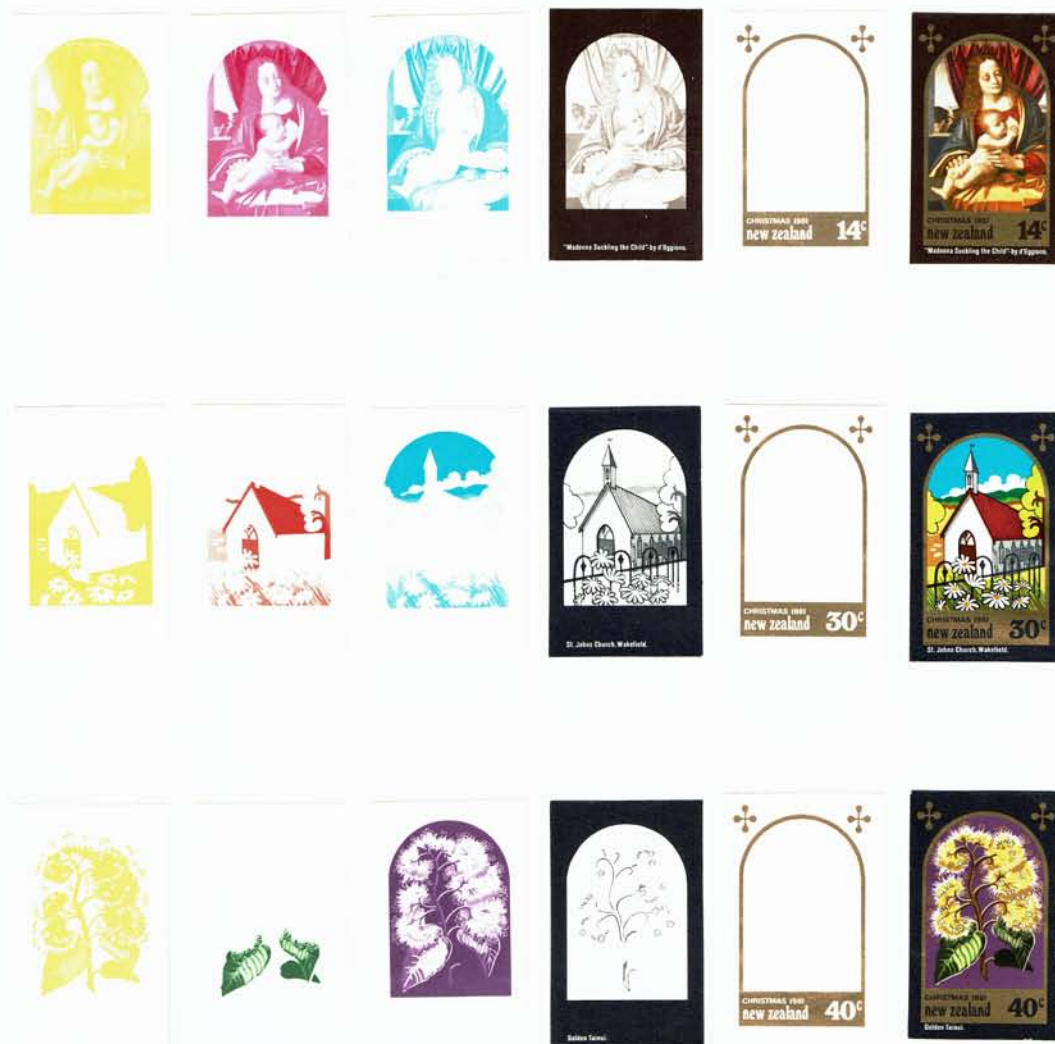
The archives were sold at auction in 2007. An example of a complete card for the 1981 Christmas issue is shown on page 32 (Figure 2). In addition to the list of New Zealand stamps printed by HCSA (Ref. 1) the archives also contained examples where HCSA had unsuccessfully tendered for contracts. Two such examples, from my collections of New Zealand Christmas stamps, are those for the 1967 and 1968 seasonal issues. It is interesting to see the differences between the HCSA designs and the accepted designs. In both cases Harrison and Sons Ltd. won the contract.

The HCSA 1967 colour separations (Figure 3) differ from the design produced by Harrison and Sons in that their examples showed the complete painting whereas that from Harrison and Sons Ltd showed only the lower right section of the painting (Figure 3f).

Pays: NEW ZEALAND

Emission: Christmas 1981

N° 1846/5



Date: 21.10.81

Figure 2: A complete card from the HCSA technical archive showing the three values produced for the 1981 Christmas issue. The individual colour separations are shown alongside the finished designs.



Figure 3 (a-e): The HCSA colour separations for their rejected 1967 Christmas design.

Figure 3 (f) - Harrison's printing as issued (lower right).

For the 1968 issue, again, the HCSA design shown below (Figure 4e) differs from the Harrison and Sons Ltd. design (figure 4f). In this case the difference is more striking.

There are other unaccepted designs as HCSA participated in the tendering process on several occasions. *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand Volume VI* (Ref. 2) refers to the Maori Bible issue of 1968 as one of them but only mentions tenders from, for example “seven of the world’s leading stamp printers” for the University of Otago Centenary in 1969 (Ref. 3); HCSA would, in all likelihood, have been one of them. The complete archives would, it must be assumed, have contained all the unaccepted designs and it would be good to see all of them.



Figure 4 (a-e): The HCSA colour separations for their rejected 1968 Christmas design.

Figure 4 (f) - Harrison's printing as issued (lower right).

References:

1. Wreglesworth P, ‘Photogravure Printing by Hélio Courvoisier S. A. – Colour Separations’, *The Kiwi*, Vol. 69, No. 6, pp 239-240, November 2020.
2. Naish, DEG and McNaught, KJ, *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand Volume VI*, Chap. XV, p 156, Pub. Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, 1977.
3. Ibid, p 162.

HENRY W. GEOGHEGAN

- NEW ZEALAND AGENT OF KARL LEWIS

Alan Tunncliffe

I enjoyed reading the two articles by Todd Lewis about the illustrated envelopes of Karl Lewis posted from New Zealand and Dependencies (Refs. 1 and 2). Two statements, made by Todd, caught my eye: "Information about Mr. Geoghegan is scant" and "I have not been able to identify any biographical information concerning Mr. Geoghegan", so I decided to do a bit of sleuthing and have come up with some interesting information which I wish to share with readers.

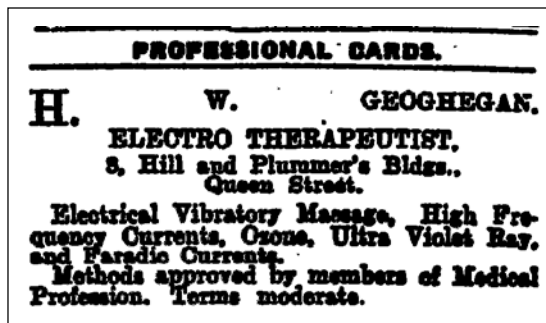


Figure 1: *H. W. Geoghegan - Electro Therapist.*

horticulture and now worked as a clerk, ledger keeper and accountant. In January 1918 he volunteered for general service in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force (NZEF), at which time he was living in Mt Albert and employed by Samuel Vaile & Sons Ltd, land agents and auctioneers, with offices at 83 Queen Street. Henry served in the New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps in the clerical section in Wellington for three years until discharged in February 1921, with the rank of Private (Regt. No. 819). He and Charlotte then returned to Auckland. By 1923 he had forsaken clerical and accountancy work and set himself up as an electro-therapist (Figure 1) and advertised in Auckland newspapers as a chiropractor at premises in Queen Street (Figure 2). By 1935 Henry had retired.

A rectangular professional card with a double-line border. It reads "H. W. GEOGHEGAN, Chiropractor," in large, bold letters. Below this, it says "American University, has commenced practice, 8, Hill and Plummer's Buildings, Queen St."

Figure 2: *H. W. Geoghegan - Chiropractor.*

By May 1943 they were living in Newmarket when Charlotte's nightdress caught fire while standing in front of a radiator. She was rushed to Auckland Hospital where she died a month later, on 3 June 1943, aged 69. Fourteen months later Henry died at Greenlane Hospital, aged 79, on 3 August 1944. Henry had made his will about a year earlier, on 20 July 1943, in which he was described as a retired horticulturist. He left his estate, excepting his furniture and personal effects, to the Roman Catholic Order known as the Little Sisters of the Poor. They have been caring for the elderly in Auckland for more than 130 years. Henry Geoghegan evidently did not own any property as the value of his estate, declared for probate purposes was only £179 7s 3d (Figure 3).

Henry left his furniture and personal effects to Chester Probert Nutsford who was not only Henry's solicitor but also, along with his son Bruce Probert Nutsford, one of his executors and trustees (Figure 4). Chester was actually his nephew being the son of his brother in law, Henry Charles Nutsford.

In 1911 Henry Charles Nutsford became a professional soldier, later serving at Gallipoli and in Egypt. He returned to New Zealand after being wounded and became Quartermaster General at Defence HQ in Wellington, rising to the rank of Major. Major Nutsford died in 1947 aged 80, having spent ten years, after the First World War, in charge of the Veterans' Home in Auckland.

Henry Charles' son Chester Probert Nutsford trained as a lawyer and worked as a barrister and solicitor from his offices at 64 Queen Street, Auckland. It was to this address that Karl Lewis sent some of his illustrated envelopes, "c/- C P Nutsford ". Two covers are illustrated (Figures 21 and 24) in Todd Lewis' article in the

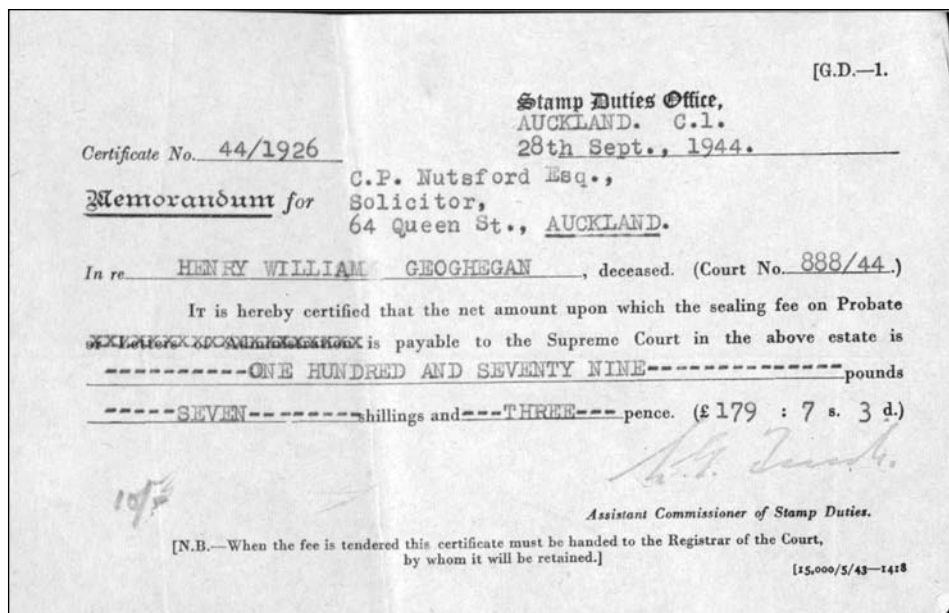


Figure 3: The value of Henry's estate, declared for probate, was just £179 7s 3d.

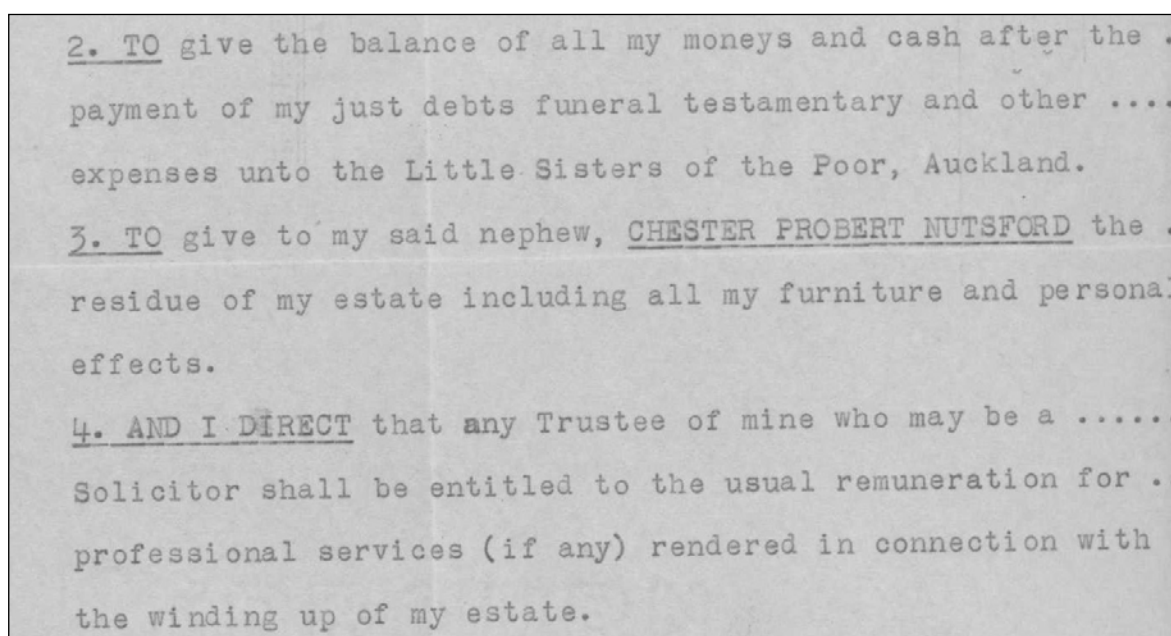


Figure 4: Geoghegan left his furniture and personal effects to his nephew Chester Probert Nutsford.

March 2020 issue (Ref. 1) and two more (Figures 50 and 51) in the November 2020 issue of *The Kiwi* (Ref. 2).

Chester Nutsford was born on 1 March 1889 at Mareretu. In October 1918 he enlisted for war service and served from October 1918 on the ship *Matatua* as a member of the ship's Permanent Quartermaster's Staff as a Quartermaster Sergeant until May 1919 when he returned to New Zealand from England. Chester Nutsford continued working as a solicitor, in partnership with his son Bruce, as C P Nutsford & Son, until his death on 13 October 1973 aged 84.

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2. Lewis T, 'Karl Lewis-The Illustrated Envelopes of New Zealand and Dependencies (Part 2)', *The Kiwi*, Vol.69, No.6, pp 218-228, November 2020.

RESULTS OF THE 2020 ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

Circumstances meant that we had to run this as a postal only auction this year. Some left it, literally, to the eleventh hour to get their bids in but these contributed to a successful auction with total sales, at closing, of £4,284, with further offers anticipated for unsold lots. The Society thanks all vendors for their participation and particular thanks must go to our Auctioneer, Brian Stonestreet, for managing the auction process, Andrew Dove for preparing the catalogue and John Stimson for posting lots and vendor liaison post sale.

Lot	£	Lot	£	Lot	£	Lot	£	Lot	£
A	5	77	5	120	21	196	30	241	30
C	6	78	8	122	40	197	15	244	30
D	6	79	5	125	140	198	10	247	30
E	5	82	55	127	100	199	3	258	20
F	15	88	6	128	15	201	3	275	35
G	6	90	22	132	50	202	40	289	140
H	6	91	40	134	46	203	4	290	65
I	6	92	11	135	31	204	8	301	65
J	6	93	7	147	15	205	9	303	50
L	10	94	9	152	41	206	9	305	50
4	13	95	9	153	3	207	10	307	175
5	21	96	9	154	11	208	10	308	100
6	70	97	12	155	3	209	3	319	30
7	25	98	11	156	3	211	15	324	60
8	16	99	8	157	3	212	3	325	65
13	8	100	12	158	16	213	12	327	65
15	15	101	11	159	16	214	3	331	60
16	15	102	19	160	16	215	11	337	150
20	21	103	10	161	6	217	30	343	4
22	10	104	13	164	25	218	17	352	8
27	20	105	15	165	20	219	3	353	30
29	25	106	5	166	50	220	16	357	5
32	30	107	19	168	30	221	8	360	35
34	9	108	11	172	31	222	9	367	22
35	47	109	7	176	80	223	7	368	26
36	20	110	8	177	4	224	6	369	10
53	10	111	5	179	15	225	11	370	70
54	22	112	15	180	6	226	3	372	25
58	3	113	6	181	60	227	10	377	6
59	5	116	20	189	50	228	30	384	10
70	16	117	13	190	10	229	3	385	25
73	50	118	10	191	15	231	11	386	7
75	11	119	10	193	30	237	400	387	30



New Zealand Society of Great Britain

Minutes of the 69th Annual General Meeting held on 30th November 2020

The Chairman, John Stimson, opened the meeting at 11am by welcoming the 25 members present. He was pleased to note such a good if virtual attendance, including some members who did not attend physical meetings but also sadly missing a few familiar members who lacked the necessary technology. Officers' reports had been circulated in advance by e-mail and further copies were available from the Hon Secretary.

1. Minutes of the 68th Annual General Meeting

The minutes of the AGM held at the Union Jack Club on 30th November 2019, as published in the January 2020 issue of *The Kiwi*, were approved as a true record.

2. Chairman's Report and Review of 2020 (John Stimson)

The Chairman noted that 2020 had turned out to be almost completely different from the prospectus he had set out at the 2019 AGM. But there was comfort to be had from the renewed interest in philately that the Covid-19 pandemic had triggered. The Society's meeting in January, with the theme "the Committee entertains", had been our first at the RPSL's new premises at 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4. This was to be the regular venue for the Society's London meetings from the start of 2021, but since March all physical meetings had been discouraged or prohibited due to the virus. So the Society had moved its London meetings online, and had held well-attended meetings by Zoom in May, June, July and September, with displays from several members at each session. These had proved popular and the Society hoped to continue with online meetings, separately or simultaneously with physical meetings, once a semblance of normality returned. If any members wanted assistance with the Zoom technology, Committee members stood ready to help.

John noted that the Society's residential weekend in Newcastle planned for September 2020 had been postponed to May 2021 and, subject to Government restrictions and members' reluctance to travel, may have to be further postponed. No costs had been incurred and members' deposits for the weekend would be carried forward, or refunded on request. The London2020 Exhibition due in May, at which the Society was to hold a meeting, had been postponed to 2022 and the NZ2020 Exhibition in March had been curtailed. John thanked John Watts, the Society's representative in New Zealand, for commissioning CALs and covers and, with Paul Woods, for promoting the Society at NZ2020.

Looking forward to 2021 and beyond John noted that, while dates for meetings might be announced, their content and format would inevitably have to be flexible for some time to come. Some displays planned for 2020 might be rolled forward in a form suitable for online presentation, and John hoped that many members, particularly those who did not display regularly, would volunteer material (which could be anything from a single item to several frames) for future meetings. Volunteers should contact John or Michael Wilkinson with details. John also noted that, to mark its 70th anniversary, the Society had accepted an invitation from the RPSL to host one of their meetings in 2022. It would be appropriate to put the generous donation received from Bob Odenweller towards the cost of a supporting publication and some hospitality for this event. John invited all members to consider contributing an exhibit for this important milestone in the Society's history.

The Chairman was particularly pleased to announce that the Committee had awarded Honorary Membership to Robert Odenweller RDP and Lewis Giles for their outstanding service to the Society. Both had been surprised and delighted by their award.

3. Treasurer's Report and Accounts (Paul Woods)

The Treasurer presented his Report and General Account for the year to 30th September 2020. In line with recognised accounting practice, the Account included some payments made or received after the year end but which related to activity in the year. Key points included:

- a net surplus of £676 from the 2019 auction;
- a contribution of £750 from the Packet Account to the General Account;
- an increase from £1,412 to £2,091 in net costs of *The Kiwi* due to larger issues and higher postage;
- a modest decrease of £129 in subscription income;
- continuing sponsorship from Mowbray Collectables;
- income of £406 from the sale of NZ2020 covers and surplus books and journals; the few remaining NZ2020 covers would be available for auction at the next residential weekend;
- a refund of £158 for an advertisement in an NZ2020 booklet that was not published; and
- an overall surplus of £3,855 on the General Account.

Michael Wilkinson had inspected the underlying transaction records and was satisfied that the General Account properly recorded the Society's financial position. Taking the General and Packet Accounts together, between 2018/19 and 2019/20 the Society's funds had increased by £5,739 (10.2%) from £56,099 to £61,838. For the previous year the increase had been 3.3%.

4. Packet Secretary's Report (John Hepworth)

John reported another successful year for the Packet despite a break of 2-3 months in circulations when some members were vary of visiting the Post Office. Sales of £11,229 (over 40%) from Packets with total value of over £25,000 were higher than in the previous year. John cautioned that if several large payments to vendors made after the year end were taken into account, the balance on the Packet Account would be about £4,000, almost the same as in the previous year. John noted that there were currently 12 contributors and 50-60 members in two Packet circuits; more would always be welcome. He had experimented successfully with a Packet devoted to postal stationery and could try other themed Packets (e.g. postal history) if there was interest from members. The Chairman thanked John for his hard work in running the Packet and said that it was proving most successful for him as a vendor.

5. Report by the Library Liaison Officer (Michael Wilkinson)

Michael reported a quiet year as Library Liaison Officer. Work to merge the Libraries of the National Philatelic Society (including our material on loan to it) and the RPSL, and to enable members to use the RPSL Library (including at meetings), had been progressing well when, in March 2020, Covid-19 caused most activity to cease. It was not yet clear when anything like normal service could resume. Meanwhile, he would be happy to try to locate or elsewhere particular titles and journal articles that members wished to consult. Michael also noted the bulk purchases he had made of publications by the RPSNZ and the Airmail Society of New Zealand so members could benefit from the lower cost per copy for postage from New Zealand.

6. Report by the Editor of *The Kiwi* (Paul Wregglesworth)

Paul was relieved to report that his fear of a dearth of material as 'lockdown' approached in early 2020 had not been realised. On the contrary, some members had used their time to produce sufficient articles, reports of Zoom meetings and, with encouragement from the Editor, expanded discussion of material shown on Zoom, to enable him to produce six issues of *The Kiwi* averaging more than 40 pages per issue. This exceeded the 2019 record of six issues of 36 pages. But as always Paul needed a continuing flow of material, whether large or small, which he would like to see covering a wider spread of collecting areas to help him maintain a balance between periods of issue and between stamps, postal history and postal stationery. 'Items of Interest' and 'Questions for Members' were consistently popular. Paul was always willing to help develop members' ideas for articles and topics to be covered.

Paul reported that he had reduced the print run for each issue from 190 to 180 to reflect the gradually decreasing membership and an increase in members opting for the *eKiwi* (currently 40, though only 10 of these were overseas). This still left spaces for new members and for use at fairs and exhibitions. Paul had also sent an *eKiwi* to overseas members when paper copies were subject to postal delays, not least so that they would see time-critical advertisements for sales and auctions.

In response to a suggestion from Michael Kirwan, it was agreed that the Society's Committee would review arrangements for password-protected access to recent issues of the *eKiwi*. At present, out of concern that passwords might be shared outside the Society, and so deter new members, only those subscribing to the *eKiwi* can access issues for the current year. But that concern might be misplaced and, for example, members taking the printed copy might prefer also to have an electronic copy for ongoing reference.

Paul concluded with thanks to all who had contributed material for *The Kiwi* and to Bob Clark for making the *eKiwi* available to subscribers and back numbers accessible on the website.

7. Election of Officers for 2021

Keith Collins was standing down as President at this AGM. Andrew Dove noted that many societies depended on a willing core of members to run them, and Keith was one such member for our Society. He had joined in 1977 and took over from Margaret Frankom as General Secretary in 1994, serving for 20 years successively under Chairmen Alan Gardiner, Alan Baker, Lewis Giles and Derek Diamond. He has been President since 2013. Keith, whose specialism is the 1935 Pictorial issue, was particularly grateful when the Society revised its Rules in 2019 since the new Rules defined a role for the President, so Keith then knew what he should have been doing for the last 8 years, though he had always done it very well! John Stimson, on behalf of all members, thanked Keith for his great service to the Society and wished him well for the future.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had nominated Andrew Dove (*inter alia*, Editor of *The Kiwi* from 1997 to 2013) to be the Society's next President. Andrew had indicated his willingness to serve as President (a role he had held briefly in 2013) and his appointment was duly welcomed by those present. There had been no new nominations and no other existing Officers had indicated a wish to stand down. The Chairman therefore again thanked Officers for their service and proposed that they be re-elected en bloc. This was agreed. The Officers for 2021 are therefore:

President	Andrew Dove	Website	Robert Clark
Chairman & Membership Secretary	John Stimson	Auctioneer	Brian Stonestreet
Secretary & Library Liaison Officer	Michael Wilkinson	North of England Group Secretary	Jack Lindley
Treasurer	Paul Woods	Midland Group Organiser	Ian Samuel
Editor of <i>The Kiwi</i> & Publicity Officer	Paul Wregglesworth	Scottish Group Secretary	Adrian Philbey
Packet Secretary	John Hepworth	Representative in New Zealand	John Watts

8. Other Business

There was general support for a suggestion from Huw Williams that the Society should consider opening a Facebook page. He had started a private Facebook group for members of the British Society of Australian Philately and would be happy to help with one for our Society. It was agreed that Huw should be invited to the next meeting of the Society's Committee, at 6pm on 11 December, to help take this initiative forward.

John Stimson then concluded proceedings by reminding members that the Society's next online meeting was at 9pm UK time on Saturday 19 December on the theme of Christmas, interpreted as imaginatively as members wished, and that Thursday 3 December was the closing date for auction bids to be sent to Brian Stonestreet. Huw Williams suggested that the Committee might wish to review the practice of allowing non-members to bid in the auction (though none had done so to date) since this risked incurring a tax liability.

There being no other business, the meeting closed at 12.15pm.

The 70th Annual General Meeting will be in November 2021.

New Zealand Society of Great Britain

Packet Accounts for Year Ended 30 September 2020

	2018/19	2019/20
Income		
- Packet sales	10,424.04	11,229.18
- Insurance from buyers	637.50	501.00
- Bank compensation		159.23
Total Income	11,061.54	11,889.41
Expenditure		
- Payment to vendors	9,228.00	8,005.38
- Insurance premium	1,269.63	1,221.94
- Secretarial expenses	115.97	27.90
- Contribution to Club Accounts	750.00	750.00
Total Expenditure	11,363.60	10,005.22
Movement in the Year	(302.06)	1,884.19
Balance Sheet		
Brought Forward Balance	4,354.57	4,052.51
Movement in Year	(302.06)	1,884.19
Closing Balance	4,052.51	5,936.70
Represented By :-		
Cash at Bank	4,027.95	5,936.70
Stamps in Hand	24.56	-
Total Closing Balance	4,052.51	5,936.70

The Packet Account is in the process of being audited by John Atkinson.

New Zealand Society of Great Britain

Income and Expenditure for Year Ended 30 September 2020

	2018/19	2019/20
Income		
Interest on Deposits	107.30	135.99
Receipts from the Packet Account	750.00	750.00
Auction	680.55	675.85
- Sales	6,728.80	7,376.78
- Auction Costs	-161.70	-182.75
- less Vendor payments	-5,886.55	-6,518.18
Donation - R.P. Odenweller		500.00
Books and NZ 2020 Covers	0.00	406.53
Mowbray's Sponsorship *	1,400.00	700.00
Subscriptions received	4,064.78	3,936.17
Total Income	7,002.63	7,104.54
Expenditure		
Meeting costs	2,332.16	772.00
Kiwi	1,411.88	2,091.44
- Printing, Distribution and expenses	3,856.88	4,167.46
- Less advertising	-2,445.00	-2,076.02
Bath / Newcastle Weekend	104.08	0.00
- Income / Deposits Received	0.00	625.00
- Costs	-104.00	-625.00
- Deposits carried over into 2020/21		
Society Costs		
- Philatelic Association Affiliation Fees	287.68	317.50
- Web Site, Zoom and Officer Expenses	53.40	227.33
- Advertising	72.00	
- London 2020 meeting costs	100.00	
- NZ 2020, Advertising/Sponsorship	563.99	-158.49
Total Expenditure	4,925.19	3,249.78
Surplus for the Year	2,077.44	3,854.76
Balance Sheet		
Brought Forward	1/10/2018	1/10/2019
Carried Forward	30/9/2019	30/9/2020
Current Accounts	24,632.44	8,047.77
Deposit Accounts	25,337.39	14,000.00
Loan to Royal Philatelic Society London	30,000.00	30,000.00
Movement on Accounts	49,969.83	52,047.77
		2,077.94

Paul Woods, Hon. Treasurer 22/11/2020

The General Fund accounts have been inspected by Michael Wilkinson.



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Auction #82:

Auction #82 will include many more scarce items from the John Wilson estate

Closing date to be advised.

Below are illustrated some of the lots in the auction:



Slot machine pair used on R.M.S. Sierra (9 Sept 1905)



Slot machine pair.
Roulettes at both ends



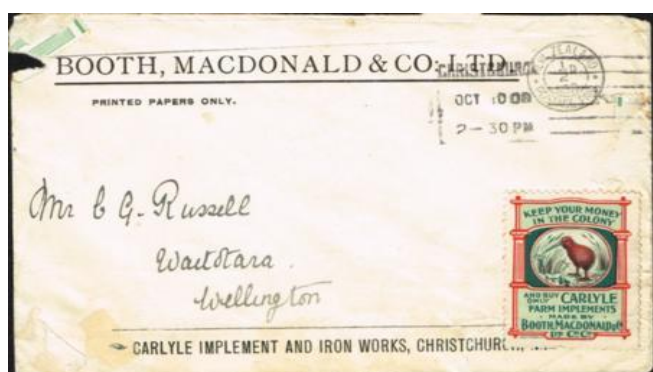
Slot machine single (Parker with two pin holes) on 1906 cover to SS Elvaston at Calcutta. Re-addressed to Bombay, Philadelphia and returned.



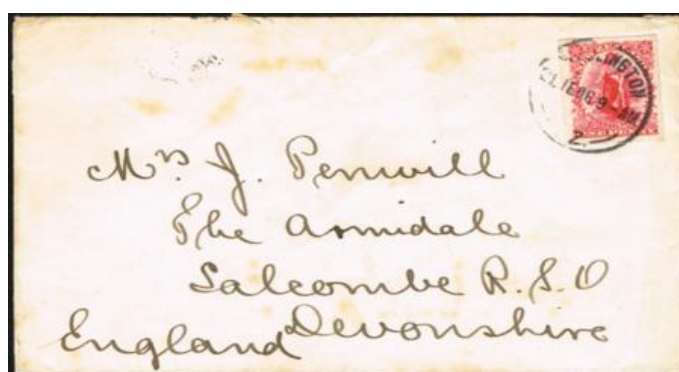
War Stamp machine coil single used.



1d Dominion.
Coil single mint.



1906 'Carlyle' cinderella on correct company cover.
Franked with Moss Model C meter.



Reserve Plate coil single used on cover on the First Day of Issue (21 June 1906). With confirming personal letter.



Alliance Assurance parcel label
franked with two 1/- meters.



Auckland Exhibition 1d Slot Machine Issue.
UHM with coil join between 4th and 5th stamps.



1/2 de la Rue vending machine strip.
Coil join between 1st and 2nd stamps.



Two unissued proofs of New Zealand bi-colour meters. Robertson (page 33) states "Only four examples recorded".

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