



THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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WHOLE NUMBER 270

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE CARR'S LANE METHODIST MEETING
ROOMS IN BIRMINGHAM ON SEPTEMBER 26 TH, 1998 STARTING AT 2 P.M.

(Directions on Page 83).

SUBJECTS WILL BE: **BOOKLETS** by Bernard Symonds, **WORLD WAR 1** by Andrew Dove and
NEW ZEALAND STAMPS WITH A DIFFERENCE by John Hicks.

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The Society is affiliated to The Association of British Philatelic Societies and The New Zealand
Philatelic Federation. Annual Subscription £12.00

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SOCIETY NEWS:

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS:

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LAPSED (OVERSEAS):

J. R. Buckho, R. Gutknecht, Dr. G. C. Goeringer.

NEXT MEETING OF THE NORTHERN GROUP

The next meeting of the Northern Group will be held on September 19th, 1998 in Orrell at 13.30. This is our Competition Day. The Competition will be judged by John Woolfe, who will show his collection of "The Postal History of New Zealand". Please try to come. This is your opportunity to enter the competition and/or to see a major collection of early New Zealand Postal history which is rarely displayed.

NEXT MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH GROUP

The next meeting of the Group will be held on Saturday, October 17th, 1998, at the home of Dr. David Stalker in Erskine, starting at 12.30.

For information about this meeting, please contact John Studholme; Tel. No. 01875 852171 (Address: Glenallan, Kings Road, Longniddry, East Lothian EH32 0NN)

DIRECTIONS TO THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be held in the Carrs Lane Methodist Meeting Rooms in Birmingham. Directions are shown on the map below. The rooms are about 4 minutes walk from Birmingham New Street Station. Take the main exit to the street and turn left. Follow the ring road and the Meeting Rooms are on the left. There are a lot of Car Parks in the area but the Railway Station will provide a reference point.

Exit from Birmingham
New Street Station.



Meeting Room.

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN LONDON ON JULY 25TH, 1998

SUBJECT: A WORKSHOP ON MARGINAL MARKINGS LED BY DEREK DIAMOND

This was the first "workshop" type meeting run for many years and was considered a great success by the 13 members present.

The subject was Marginal Markings, i.e. anything printed on the selvedge of the sheet, whether deliberate or accidental.

Derek Diamond co-ordinated the afternoon and members co-operated by showing examples from the Second Sidefaces onwards. Unfortunately, we seem to be lacking members with blocks of Chalons!

Paul Wregelsworth started the ball rolling with the Second Sidefaces and a discussion on the varying sizes of sheet numbers. From his examples, he asked who was actually responsible for their printing. He asked if anyone knew the purpose of the "Bulls Eyes" markings which are also found on some sheets.

Derek then followed with the First Pictorials and began with accidental marks, e.g. screwdriver impressions and dots in the margins as well as Parson's "gripper" marks. He followed with Plate Registration marks and discussed the fact that some Plate Numbers were reversed and some the correct way round and questioned the purpose of some of them. He illustrated this question with a block with "Top 1/-" scratched into the margin.

Ernie Leppard then continued with his favourite range of Penny Universals with many examples of Plate Numbers: he emphasised a rare block with Plate Number 4 and another printed from Plate 2 with two dashes rather than a number. He also showed very rare examples of W1 and W2 markings on two blocks of Officials. An interesting and dangerous forgery was shown of a selvedge marking No. 3; the stamps can, however, be plated to Plate 1.

Andrew Dove, although not present, had sent an attractive display of Plate Blocks, Sheet Numbers and Watermark Dandy Roller identification numbers.

Alan Baker displayed the 1929 Health issue and discussed the differing buffer bars on the different printings. A discussion followed as to whether these were an anti-forgery device or arose accidentally from some Plate holding arrangement/device. He also discussed Jubilee lines and explained that their name derived from their first appearance on the G. B. Queen Victoria Jubilee stamps.

Lew Giles showed some blocks of Express stamps and Keith Collins Sheet Numbers from the Second Pictorial issue.

Philip Hoare displayed Second Pictorial Waterlow "Shift" markings. There was discussion about their meaning and possible reasons for their appearance on sheets of late 1940's Health stamps.

Alan Baker continued with later Health stamps showing Values, Printers Imprint marks, Plate Numbers, and Doctor Blade flaws. This brought the story up to date and finished with recent issues when the design is beyond the margins raising fresh questions about the definition of "Marginal".

A particular question was raised about various punch markings in the borders of sheets of stamps printed by Enschede. Could they be quality control marks like those produced by punches used by ticket inspectors on trains?

Finally, Derek asked whether anybody present knew the reason for the 1970 30c Mount Cook block with "Side Lay" in the margin. Nobody could help - can any readers?

Our Chairman, Alan Baker, thanked all those who had taken part. It was agreed that the format of the meeting was successful and that further workshops should be held.

Editors Note: it is expected that a series of articles arising out of this meeting will be published.

A. J. W.

NOTES OF NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL MEETING HELD ON MAY 30TH, 1998

The meeting opened at 13.30 with fifteen members present and apologies received from a further seven. Amongst those present were Dave and Julie Piggott who had travelled from Hove!

The topic of the meeting was "Captain Cook". We were honoured to welcome Alwyn Peel, Secretary of the Captain Cook Study Unit, to tell the story. He started by outlining James Cook's life.

James Cook was born in Marton, North Yorkshire, on October 27th, 1728. In the summer of 1745 he was apprenticed to a shopkeeper, William Sanderson. Within a year, he left and was apprenticed to a shipowner in Whitby, John Walker. He learned his trade as a seaman for nine years and then joined the Royal Navy on June 17th, 1755. Early in his naval service, he saw action against the French in Canada. In 1762, he married Elizabeth Betts. His talents were recognised as, in subsequent years, he returned to Canada to undertake surveys of the coast of Newfoundland.

His major opportunity came in May, 1768 when he was appointed to command an expedition to the Pacific to observe the Transit of Venus. The expedition departed on August 26th, 1768 and returned on July 13th, 1771 and was regarded as a great success. During the voyage, the fleet visited a number of Pacific Islands, re-discovered New Zealand and visited Australia.

His second voyage departed on July 13th, 1772 and returned on July 30th, 1775, having crossed the Antarctic Circle and revisited New Zealand and other Pacific Islands.

His third and last voyage departed on June 25th, 1776. The ships visited New Zealand, various Pacific Islands and the West Coast of North America. Whilst in the Hawaiian Islands, Captain Cook was killed in an affray along with four Royal Marines. His remains were buried in Kealahou Bay.

Alwyn Peel illustrated all aspects of the life and voyages of Captain Cook using stamps, covers, postcards, postmarks, cinderellas and photographs from all around the world. The emphasis was on items from New Zealand and its Dependencies. During the display, Alwyn kept us entertained with an interesting and informative talk that illustrated the depth of his knowledge.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Jack Lindley who said that the material shown was the best thematic display seen by the Northern Section. All present were fascinated and impressed by the range of material shown and were most grateful to Alwyn for his display.

The meeting closed at 16.20.

J.W.L.

NOTES FROM THE MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH GROUP HELD ON JUNE 13TH, 1998

The meeting commenced at 12.30 with a barbecue at John Studholme's house at Longniddry, East Lothian. Nine members were present and enjoyed the food provided.

John Studholme opened the proceedings with a display of the 1982 Minerals and Gemstones set accompanied by specimens of gems and minerals that he had collected on various trips to New Zealand.

Next, Dave Edwards showed a part of the late Albert Johnstone's award winning collection of middle value King George VI Definitives. He concentrated on the 1/- value and showed a wide range of printings, perfs, coils etc.

Ken Andison displayed a wide range of used stamps of the 1942 - 47 era.

David McGill showed a variety of material garnered during a recent trip to New Zealand. Included were display material from one of the excellent Post Shops, pictorial aerogrammes and old postcards of Wellington and Lake Wakatipu.

Alexander McCulloch brought along sheets from his collection of the 1960's Decimal Definitives. Included were Doctor Blade flaws, major perforation and colour shifts and inverted watermarks.

David Stalker exhibited the result of his endeavours to illustrate the location of the scenes shown on the Scenic Issues between 1972 and 1986. His combination of maps and stamps was impressive.

The meeting closed at 1700. Alexander McCulloch was thanked for his initiative in setting up the Scottish Group 12 months ago and for acting as co-ordinator thereafter. As part of a previous agreement, John Studholme will act as co-ordinator for the next year.

A FOUNDER MEMBER

We offer our heartfelt congratulations to one of our Founder Members, Mrs. H. Gordon-Kaye, who has recently celebrated her 100th Birthday and is still attending meetings of Philatelic Societies.

AWARDS TO A MEMBER

Congratulations to J. Edgar Williams who was recently awarded a National Gold Medal at NAPEX in Washington DC for his display of the Postal History of the Scott and Shackleton Antarctic Expeditions. He was also awarded an American Philatelic Society Medal of Excellence for a lifetime of achievement.

DISPLAY BY A MEMBER

Mr. L. Giles will be giving a display of "New Zealand Airmails" to the Ashford (Kent) Philatelic Society on Wednesday, October 21st., 1998. The Meeting will be held at The Meeting House, Albert Road, Ashford and will start at 19.30. For further information, please contact Dennis Rosser (Tel. 01233 628041).

A CHANGE IN COLLECTING INTERESTS

I have changed my collecting interests and have some good material available from New Zealand and its Polynesian and Antarctic Dependencies. Included are some rare King George Vth items - perforation varieties and Plate Blocks - plus First and Second Pictorials, Postal Fiscals etc. I do not have a prepared list. Please tell me what you need. For further details, contact: Ed Williams, P. O. Box 1179, Carrboro NC 27510, U.S.A.

A TRIP TO NEW ZEALAND

Any members thinking of visiting New Zealand as a tourist, might be interested to hear of a proposed tour being organised by The National Trust for Scotland Trading Company Ltd. The tour

is escorted and will take place between February 5th. and February 23rd., 1999. It will visit all major centres in New Zealand between The Bay of Islands and Dunedin and the itinerary looks extremely interesting. Our member, Tom Hetherington, has travelled with this Company before and reports favourably.

For further details, contact: Miss Anne Campbell, Telephone No. 0131 243 9333/4.

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

This will be held on Kiwi Day, Saturday, 28th November, 1998. Members who wish to place items in the Auction should note the following instructions:-

1. A list of your Lots, typewritten or in block letters please, should be prepared, giving a brief description of each Lot - e.g. U.M. = Unmounted Mint; F.U. = Fine Used, etc.
2. State your realistic estimate of the market value and reserve for each Lot. This is a must. If you have no reserve, please say so. Estimates for Lots should not be below £4-00.
3. All Lots must be mounted on card ready for display. A space about one inch square should be left at the bottom right hand corner for the insertion of the lot number.
4. Lots may be sent to the Auctioneer with your list, but in any case must be in my hands prior to the Auction. The Auctioneer will acknowledge receipt of lists and Lots. Lots handed in on the day of the Auction must have their Lot numbers clearly shown.
5. The Auctioneer is:-

L.Giles, 66, Bower Mount Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME16 8AT

Lists must reach the Auctioneer by Saturday, 26th September, 1998, so that the Catalogue can be printed in time for distribution with the November issue of 'The Kiwi'. Lists may also be faxed to the Auctioneer on: 01622 209039.

6. Commission is 10% of sales, and all postage, poundage, insurance, etc. is payable by the vendor. There is a lotting fee of 20p per Lot. Lots which comprise books, periodicals, boxes of stamps and other bulky items cannot be accepted unless the vendor undertakes to deliver and collect from the auction room, or, if sold, to deliver to the purchaser direct.

An analysis of previous Auctions suggests that modern Lots, such as First Day Covers, unless unusual, have a poor rate of sale and would be better disposed of through the Society's Exchange Packet.

APPEAL

Each year it has been the practice of many generous members to offer items, both philatelic and general, to be auctioned on behalf of Society's funds. This is much appreciated. Do please see what you have surplus to your requirements. No matter what it is, we will be delighted to receive it, preferably by 25th September, 1993, so that it can appear in the catalogue, otherwise at any time up to 2.00 p.m. on Kiwi Day.

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

COMING EVENTS:

THE STAMP SHOW 2000

I have just received Bulletin number 1 for this event which is to be held at Earls Court, London between 22 - 28 May, 2000. Included are the entry form, the Regulations covering International Exhibitions and the Special Regulations covering this particular Exhibition. There is also an interesting article on previous International Stamp Exhibitions held in Great Britain.

Copies of the brochure may be obtained from Tony Brander, 10 Garden Close, East Grinstead, West Sussex RH19 4JS, United Kingdom.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED:

NEWS RELEASE

WATER SAFETY SPLASHES ON TO 1998 CHILDREN'S HEALTH STAMP ISSUE

18 June 1998

New Zealand Post's 1998 Children's Health stamps go on sale 24 June, with the theme of child safety in the water.

The Health stamps raise money by carrying an additional five cents charge that is donated to Children's Health Camps. The 40-cent (plus 5 cent donation) features a child using a life jacket correctly, and the 80 cent stamp (plus 5 cent donation) features a child learning to swim.

"New Zealanders, particularly young children, love the water," says Wendy Riley, Marketing Manager - Stamps, for New Zealand Post. "These stamps celebrate the fun our children have in the water while saying it's also important to ensure they are safe."

New Zealand's seven Children's Health Camps offer residential and non-residential care services, helping children with a variety of physical, emotional and behavioural needs. Health Camps also support families by providing a range of parent / caregiver programmes.

Last year more than \$140,000 was raised for Children's Health Camps, which every year help about 3000 children between the ages of 5 and 12 years.

"The annual income from the sale of Health stamps provides substantial help for the camps," says Sian Baillie, national spokesperson for Children's Health Camps. "We are grateful for New Zealand Post's continuing support."

The funds raised from this year's campaign will be announced in September.

This year's stamps, miniature sheet and first day covers were designed by Sea Sky Design of Paraparaumu. Sheet stamps were printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, by lithography. The self adhesive coil stamps were printed by Australia Post Sprintpak, by offset lithography. They can be purchased from the usual outlets from 24 June 1998.

ARTIST'S WORK FEATURES ON NEW STAMP ISSUE

22 June 1998

The work of New Zealand artist Peter McIntyre features in a new stamp issue that goes on sale on Wednesday, 24 June. The issue is the second in New Zealand Post's "New Zealand Art" series, which last year featured Colin McCahon.

The issue features four stamps of McIntyre works - Wounded at Cassino, 1944 (40 cents), The Cliffs of Rangitikei, c1958 (\$1), Maori Children, King Country 1963 (\$1.50) and The Anglican Church, Kakahi 1972 (\$1.80).

"Peter McIntyre was one of New Zealand's best known artists in the middle decades of this century," says Wendy Riley, Marketing Manager - Stamps, New Zealand Post.

"These stamps celebrate a long and illustrious career that included some stunning insights into New Zealand's landscapes and people."

McIntyre was born in Dunedin in 1910. His father, also a painter, persuaded him to study at the Slade School of Art in London. His subsequent work included set design and painting at Sadler's Wells Theatre and magazine illustration.

At the outbreak of World War II McIntyre joined the New Zealand division based in Cairo, where he was "spotted" by General Freyberg and promoted to the position of Official War Artist.

His philosophical approach - of depicting the ordinary New Zealander and the experience of New Zealand - sustained McIntyre throughout his creative life. In 1970 he was awarded the OBE and in 1985 received the Governor General's Prize for his contribution to art. He died in 1995.

The stamps and first day cover were designed by Hamish Thompson of Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, by lithography. They will be available from the usual outlets from 24 June 1998.

NO PRINCESS DIANA STAMP FOR NEW ZEALAND

22 June 1998

New Zealand Post has advised it will not be issuing the proposed Princess Diana anniversary stamp.

"Earlier this year we advised people we would release a Princess Diana stamp issue prior to the first anniversary of the Princess' death," says Ms Wendy Riley, Marketing Manager, New Zealand Post Stamps Business Unit.

"The decision to release a commemorative stamp was made at a time of great public grief. Since then, there has been a wide range of commemorative items produced. The over-commercialisation of Princess Diana's death has influenced our final decision.

"We realise this may disappoint some people. However, we have not ruled out the possibility of finding some way of celebrating the Princess's life at a later time," Ms Riley said.

SPLENDOUR OF SCENIC SKIES FEATURE ON STAMPS

27 July 1998

The beauty of some of New Zealand's skylines is the subject of New Zealand Post's scenic stamp issue, due to go on sale Wednesday 29 July.

This issue is the latest in a line of commemorative scenic issues that succeed in the challenge of bringing some of New Zealand's most spectacular imagery to life on a stamp.

A series of six inspirational photographs, capturing some of this country's most dramatic skies, are depicted in this issue, including Cambridge, 40 cents; Lake Wanaka, 80 cents; Mt Maunganui, \$1.00; Kaikoura, \$1.20; Whakatane, \$1.50; and Lindis Pass \$1.80.

Wendy Riley, Marketing Manager of New Zealand Post's Stamps Business Unit, said the talent and skill of the photographers was outstanding, as they all capture those often rare, but perfect moments in time.

"New Zealand's skies can be quite stunning, and are something that we can easily miss while focussing upon our landscape" said Ms Riley.

A closer look at the stamps reveals some wonderful snapshots of nature, such as the rare reflection on the serene surface of Lake Wanaka, the calm sea above the moody skies of Kaikoura, and the hovering cloud formations, just before sunset, above Lindis Pass.

The six stamps and first day cover were designed by Cato Design of Wellington, and printed by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin, by lithography. They can be bought from Post Shops, Stamp Sales Centres and the Stamp Centre in Wanganui from 29 July 1998.

REVIEWS

"Index to The New Zealand Stamp Collector 1919 - 1994" by Adam Miller. Published by: The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Inc. P. O. Box 1269, Wellington, New Zealand. NZ\$45.00, plus NZ\$5.00 P. & P. Credit cards accepted. Pages: XII + 172. ISBN 0-473-04805-1

This is a much needed and long awaited volume. Adam Miller has done a fine job of indexing the repository of much of the early philatelic and postal history research carried out in New Zealand. In his Introduction, he is at pains to point out that although he is not an Indexer by profession, he takes full responsibility for the appearance etc. of the present volume.

The book starts with a seven page section outlining the way in which the Index should be used. There follows an important section defining the philosophy that has been adopted in its

preparation. Clearly, with a Journal run of 74 years, not every snippet can be listed. The compiler makes it clear how decisions have been made about the inclusion of material. Subsequently, a comprehensive list is included of subject matters included and those excluded. This is followed by a notation of each copy of the Journal. Next come the three main sections of the publication: the postage stamps of New Zealand (in chronological order); New Zealand related topics; other Countries and General topics. The final section is the Author Index.

The publishers have, wisely, decided to present this book in the same format as the major run of the journal so that it can sit on the end of the shelf at the end of the run. The typescript is clear, albeit a bit small, and the paper quality and binding is of reasonable quality. Of far greater importance is that the Index is easy to use, once the preliminary pages have been read and understood - which is also easy. It is an excellent work which will open many doors to those researchers working on New Zealand philately and postal history. The volume cannot be too highly recommended even for those who do not have easy access to the journals themselves. That can always be remedied - as the compiler also points out.

"Universal Meters in New Zealand" by Chris Foote. Published as Handbook Number 38 by The Postal History Society of New Zealand, Inc., P.O.Box 2121, Stoke, Nelson, New Zealand. Price NZ\$ 20.00. plus Postage and Packing: NZ\$4.00 to Australia, NZ\$5.00 to America and Asia, NZ\$6.00 to the U.K. and Europe and NZ\$7.00 to the rest of the world. Pages: 46. ISBN 0-908588-49-6.

The Universal franking machine has been in use in New Zealand since 1936. The author gives a brief description of the machine and its dies with illustrations and lists, in numerical order, the impressions noted with their user(s). It fills a long needed want for those who collect this most interesting aspect of New Zealand's postal history.

The book is in A4 format and plastic comb bound. The illustrations could have been of far better quality considering the modern technology available, even bearing in mind that most impressions are on Manilla envelopes. The book would have benefited from pagination, if only to give it a sense of completeness and to allow for later reference. The major criticism, however, is one of omission. The list of impressions is in numerical order and, looking at the way that it has been set out, it has, presumably, been prepared from a computer database or spreadsheet. How much more useful the book would have been to the researcher had the information also been published in alphabetical order of user name. This may have required decisions to be made as the part of name to be used but the difficulty is not insuperable.

It would also have been helpful if consideration had been given to sorting and presenting the list by the location of use.

In spite of these shortcomings, those meters which interest your reviewer were found easily and he believes that this will be a useful addition to the library.

RESPONSES TO PREVIOUS ARTICLES:

FOUR PENNY LAKE TAUPO WITH INVERTED CENTRE

ALLAN P. BERRY

I read, with interest, the News Release concerning New Zealand Post Limited's purchase of this famous New Zealand stamp (1). The Company are to be congratulated, not only for bringing it home, but for making it available for display later this year at the National Stamp exhibition, Tarapex '98, to be held in New Plymouth from 6th to 9th August. The last time this stamp was on display in New Zealand was at Palmpex '82 in Palmerston North, where the Organising Committee had great difficulty not only in tracking down the whereabouts of the stamp, but also great difficulty in persuading the then owner to allow it to be placed on display.

Perhaps, the most thorough investigation into the stamp and its history was made by that most famous of philatelic writers, L. Norman Williams. His findings were published in the *Encyclopedia of Rare and Famous Stamps* (2). The author took the story up to the point where the stamp was offered for sale in the David Feldman "Rarities of the World" auction, held in Zurich on November 6th, 1992, when it was not sold.

Subsequently, the stamp has been offered in two further auctions. My own researches indicate that these have been Stanley Gibbons New Zealand Public Auctions, held in Wellington on December 11th, 1993, when it was offered at Lot 237, and Dix Noonan Webb's Auction of British and All World Postage Stamps and Postal History held in London on May 14th, 1997 when it was offered at Lot 770. It failed to reach the vendor's reserve at both these sales.

Perhaps fate decreed all along that the rightful place for the stamp was in New Zealand.

Reference:

1. "New Zealand's Rarest Stamp Comes Home". New Zealand Post Press Release. *The Kiwi* (1998). Volume 47. No. 4. P. 71.
2. Williams LN. "Encyclopaedia of Rare and Famous Stamps". Pub. David Feldman, Geneva. Pp. 237 - 246

NEW ZEALAND POLICY ON NEW ISSUES - FURTHER THOUGHTS

DAVID H. E. GARRETT

I read with interest John Hunt's letter in the July issue of the magazine (1). Like him, I have been a standing order customer for more than 20 years. I try to keep up to date with New Issues.

Over the years, many letters/articles have appeared in *The Kiwi* which have been critical of the proliferation of New Issues and the policy of New Zealand Post. I, like many others, no doubt, believe that collectors are being "milked" for all that they are worth.

There is, however, a more serious side to this discussion that needs careful consideration. Let me first, however, draw your attention to some figures which illustrate my point more clearly:

During the period between August, 1997 and June, 1998, the following New Issues were advertised by New Zealand Post:

- Number of New Sets: 12
- Number of new single stamps: 1 (Circular Kiwi)
- Number of booklets: 4
- Number of Miniature Sheets (incl. exhibitions): 6
- Number of Se-tenant sheets: 1
- Number of Sheetlets: 1
- Number of self-adhesive stamps: 2
- Number of Miniature Sheet booklets: 1

TOTAL COSTS OF THESE ITEMS: N.Z.\$115.15

My point? What becomes of the young children of today who should become the philatelists of tomorrow. With the figures quoted above, I would be very surprised if any children could afford to keep up to date with New Issues!

Reference:

1. Hunt JB, "New Zealand Policy on new issues". *The Kiwi* (1998). Vol. 47. No. 4. P. 78

COLOUR CHANGELINGS

ROGER P. A. PLUMB

The article by T. H. Froud in *The Kiwi* (1) has prompted me to write to describe three possible earlier colour changelings which I have in my collection.

First; 1942 Health Issue (Swing): an example of the 1d + 1½d which is not in the normal blue-green but in a green shade very similar to the 1953 2d + 1d Scout Health stamp. My example is used on a First Day Cover with a copy of the 2d + 1d in the normal colour.

Secondly; an example of the 2d + 1d 1942 Health stamp issue in a definite ochre shade rather than the normal light-brown.

Thirdly; a specimen of the 7d Koromiko from the 1960 Pictorial Issue with the background in pale green instead of the normal pink. All other colours on the stamp are normal.

I submitted all three stamps the Campbell Paterson Ltd. in New Zealand and their reply was as follows:

"The use of moth balls was normal practice not that long ago and an active agent in these was Thymiol. This caused all sorts of changes to the colour of the stamps, and the items you submitted could easily have been thus subjected."

As with T. H. Frouds item, the 7d has only one colour affected on a multi-coloured stamp.

Any further information forthcoming would be appreciated.

Reference:

1. Froud T.H. "A Colour Changeling". *The Kiwi* (1998). Vol. 47. No. 1. Pp. 16 - 17.

RESPONSE TO "AIRMAIL BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND NEW ZEALAND"

MICHAEL J. SHAND

Readers may recall my query about South Africa to New Zealand air mail cards of 1936/7 which was published in a previous issue of *The Kiwi* (1). I have had some response and thought it might be interesting to report the results.

One of those who replied was Kalman V. Illyefalvi who is the author of a definitive article on such South African cards. This was published in the July/August, 1997, edition of the "Collectors Club Philatelist". Amongst the many details contained in this article was the information that the South African Post Office recorded 365 items to New Zealand (718 to Australia, 10,209 to the United Kingdom etc.).

This was, obviously, very useful information although my original query was directed to discovering the number of cards still in existence. I aired the same question in the N.Z. Air Mail News. As a result, one other card was reported which leaves a grand total of three items of mail extant. There are, therefore, only 362 cards unaccounted for - keep your eyes open!

This discrepancy between the number of postal items produced and the number still existing seems to be a re-current theme. Apart from this latest example, the scarcity of the pioneer airmail covers from New Zealand belies the published numbers of flown covers. Do they still exist or were they destroyed by the recipients?

Reference:

1. Shand M. "Airmail between South Africa and New Zealand". *The Kiwi* (1997). Vol. 46. No.5. P. 99.

A FOLLOW-UP TO "THE HALL LINE 1870 - 71"

J. V. WOOLLAM

I was interested to read this article in a recent issue of *The Kiwi* (1). Earlier this year, a New Zealand cover appeared in a French Auction. Only the top right hand corner was illustrated. It was franked with two 3d. stamps and endorsed "By San Francisco" and apparently addressed to The Lord Mayor, Mansion House, London. It was postmarked Nelson "Nelson" on July 10th, 1871.

The above mentioned article records that two sailings were made by the Hall Line after April, 1871, but that both of them omitted the Auckland call. This is aggravating because the sailing of

the "City of Adelaide" from Sydney on July 1st, 1871 could have arrived in Auckland at the right time to collect this letter.

If it did not, then we are left with the "Webb Line". Its "Nebraska", left Sydney on June 9th, 1871 and that is too early. Was the next sailing the "Nevada" and do the dates fit?

The cover was reserved at 1,000 Fr.F. I was outbid and it went for 1,312 Fr.F. At least two other people understood the significance of the cover.

Has it gone to a Society member?

Reference:

1. McConnell LD. "The Hall Line 1870 - 1871". *The Kiwi* (1997). Vol. 46. Pp. 119 - 121

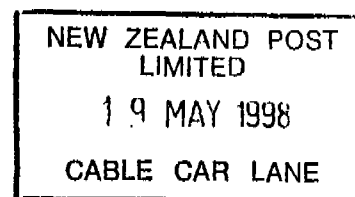
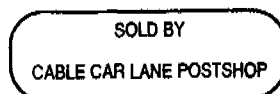
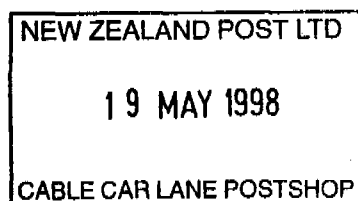
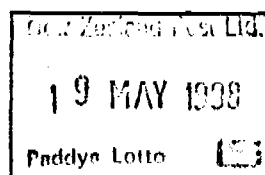
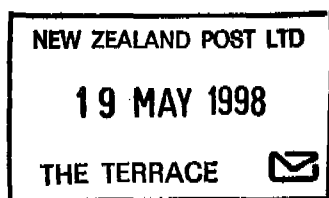
ORIGINAL ARTICLES AND READERS QUERIES:

POSTAL DATESTAMP IMPRESSIONS FROM POSTSHOPS

ROBIN M. STARTUP

Since 1988, the majority of mail posted in New Zealand has been processed through a Mail Centre and it is uncommon to see postal datestamp impressions from postshops - except on counter transaction documents. From around, most postshop tellers have been using self - inking datestamps (sid/s) and collectors have been able to get examples of these from packages or philatelic mail handed across the counter.

The examples illustrated below are the standard rectangular examples from three Wellington Postshops, collected by Mr. W. D. Crystall. The point of particular interest is the strike from Paddys Lotto. This is from a franchised post shop, upgraded from an agency or post centre, late in 1997. Located in Courtenay Place, Wellington. Hitherto, new post offices or postshops in New Zealand based on their location or geographical names. We have had post offices in major shopping centres such as George Courts, Auckland or James Smiths, Wellington, but this is the first time that we have had a postshop named after a smallish city shop operation.



CHRISTMAS FAYRE

SAFARI

Last Christmas (1997), New Zealand Post Shops in the Hastings area had two special items available:

1. Prior to Christmas Week, a specially adorned Posting Box was located in the foyers of post offices in Hastings and Napier with invitations to the younger generation to write to Santa Claus to tell him what they wanted for Christmas.

In relation to Santa's reply, at least two different multi-coloured cards were posted from the "North Pole" in response. One of the cards is shown in Figure 1. A pre-printed ornate single circle "Post Paid" impression is on the address side (Figure 2).

Presumably, a similar service was available in other offices.

2. Also, for sale was a pack of ten pre - printed Postcards, priced at NZ\$9.90. They were designed for the younger set as "Quick Cards". Each pack contained two copies of five different "Post Paid" cards. The front and reverse of one card are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4. Each card had a different picture and messages.

I wonder whether other countries have similar ideas or whether these are unique to New Zealand.



Figure 1

Figure 2

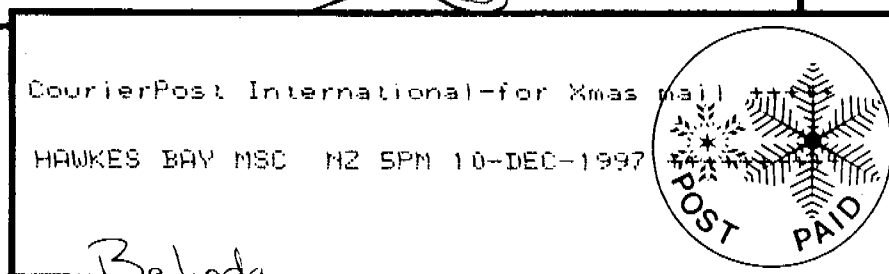




Figure 3

Quick Cards

Postage Paid Christmas Cards with Attitude

Ever since I was young, I've dreamt of owning my very own whiteware.

I can't wait to curl up in bed with a hot water bottle and the manual.

You can't beat a blender. Believe me I've tried.

If I was any less excited, I'd take up singing karaoke Christmas carols.

Can I have a matching clothes wringer for my birthday?

POST PAID 

|||

No postage stamp required if posted in New Zealand

Message: _____

To: _____

New Zealand Post 

Figure 4

SERVICE PERFORMANCE OF LETTER MAIL

ALLAN P. BERRY

The label illustrated (Figure 1) was received on a cover posted in Cardiff, Wales at 18.15 on April 17th, 1998. The correct postage of 43p had been paid by means of adhesive postage stamps. The rural delivery contractor delivered it to the correct address on April 22nd, 1998. The label reads:

"New Zealand Post / This letter has been / tracked to check our mail / service standards have been / achieved. Any queries / call 0800 501 501"



Figure 1

I phoned and was advised to contact to Garry Daly, Service Performance Supervisor. I wrote to him to raise a number of questions. I pointed out that there was no indication on the cover as to how it had reached Thames or, even New Zealand. How, therefore, was the tracking achieved and, if there was a problem, how would it be localised?. I was interested to know the quantity of mail being tracked and whether it was local as well as overseas. If domestic mail was also being tracked, did it include both fast-post and ordinary mail? I, also, wondered why it was thought necessary to publicise this audit by attaching a label. Had this label not been present, I would have been unaware of the tracking exercise.

I received a reply from Christa Sneddon, Performance Monitoring Leader, New Zealand Post letter Group, Auckland, to whom I am most grateful for taking the time to respond. Her letter reads:

"New Zealand Post uses a barcode system to measure the service performance of letter mail. The system is called TOPS (Testing Our Performance System).

Bar Code labels are applied to the top left corner of randomly selected envelopes at mail centres, including the International Mail Centre.

The label has two portions. The top layer is a violet colour which has a private barcode. This portion is removed from the envelope when it arrives at the destination - private box lobby or delivery branch. It is then attached to a delivery record form and sent to a national service performance office for scanning and analysis. the bright violet colour was chosen to aid with the detection of the labels in the branches.

The bottom layer, which is what you have shown on your copy, is a clear label that is left on the envelope, it has a message to our customers. This is to inform our customers that we are monitoring the delivery performance of our products.

The data gathered from TOPS provides valuable information to New Zealand Post on the delivery performance of our letter products.

In the case of your envelope, the label would have been attached when the letter arrived in New Zealand at the International Mail Centre and would have delivered in its normal fashion."

I sent a photocopy of this cover to Robin Startup. He had not seen this label although it was subsequently reported in the Journal of the Christchurch Philatelic Society, Captain Coqk (1998) Vol. 26 (4) P. 37. He writes:

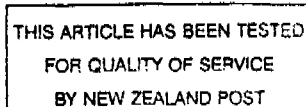


Figure 2

"I suspect that this is part of the ongoing scheme that New Zealand Post has to ensure they are providing a quality service ----- New Zealand Post is anxious to have mail correctly delivered as promptly as possible - particularly now that it is open to competition - and I gather all mail centres have been issued with a small self - inking stamp (Figure 2). I understand that mail is randomly sampled from time to time and checked for time between date of posting and date of delivery. -----where there are unreasonable gaps then answers are demanded"

NEW ZEALAND MAILS VIA VANCOUVER: 1897 - 1911

L. D. McCONNELL

The Vancouver - Sydney mail route began in 1893 without the participation of New Zealand. Protracted negotiations had taken place with the aim of including New Zealand in the route but they had been unsuccessful. At the Imperial Conference in Ottawa in 1895, the matter was thoroughly reviewed and objections were raised to the inclusion of New Zealand except by way of a branch service from Fiji.

The "Unsigned Contract" Period.

In 1897, the Queensland Government had not paid her contribution to the cost of the service. The New Zealand Government seized the opportunity and offered to contribute £7,500 over an eighteen month period in return for Wellington being included as a scheduled call. The offer was accepted and the contract was drawn to run between December 1st, 1897 and March 31st, 1899. Although both Canada and Queensland objected, the contract was allowed to stand and Brisbane was excluded from the route.

The service began ahead of the contract which was never signed. The first New Zealand mails were taken by the Aorangi. The ship left Sydney on August 7th, 1897 and called at Wellington on August 12th. The mails reached London on September 23rd. Mails for Europe were also carried on this route via Vancouver.

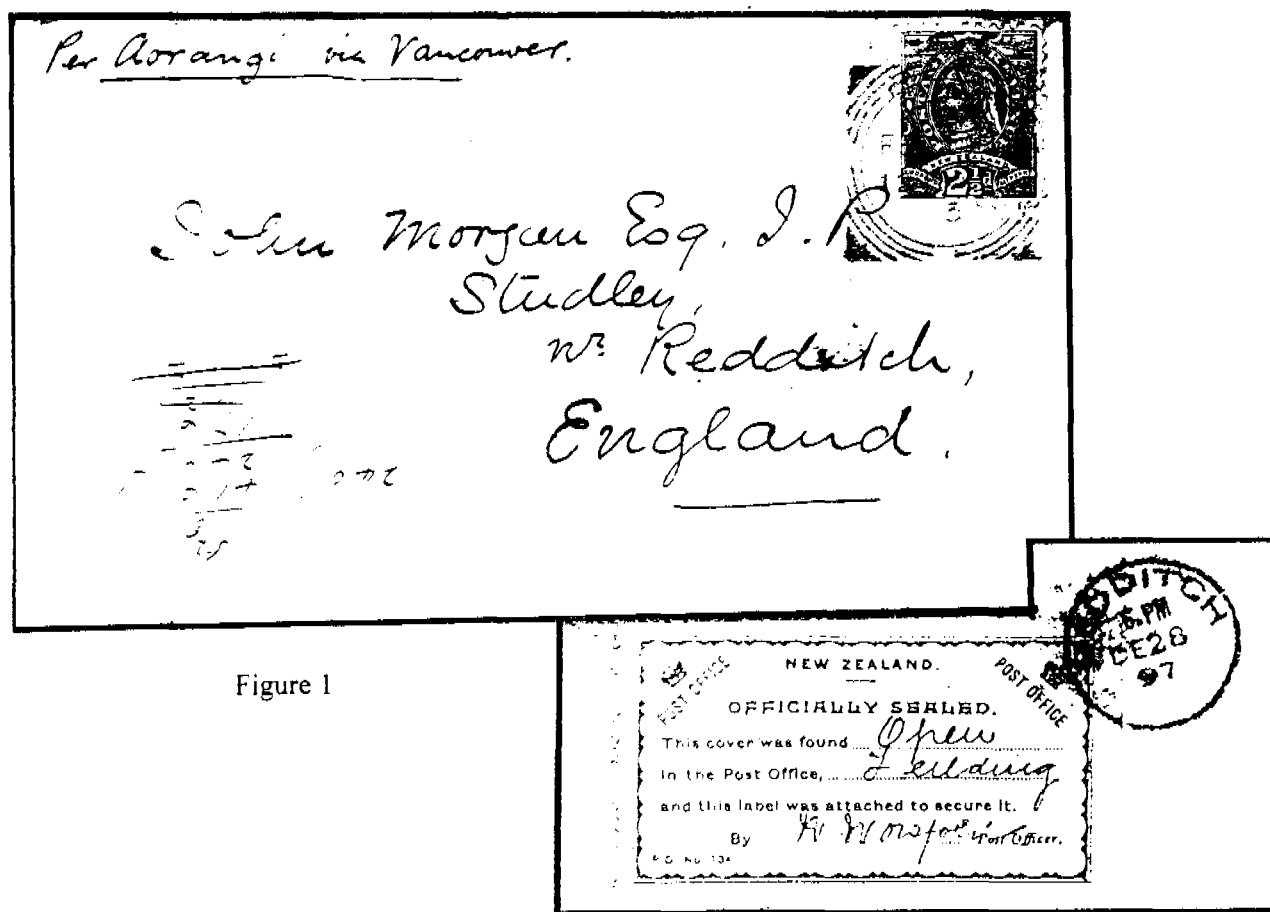


Figure 1

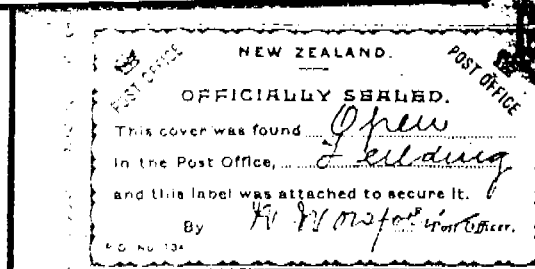


Figure 2

Figure 1 shows a cover carried from Fielding, New Zealand (November 12th, 1897) to Redditch, United Kingdom (arr. December 28th, 1897). This item was carried on the Aorangi on its third despatch from Wellington. Following recent correspondence in this Journal, it is interesting to note that the cover carries a "Found Open and Officially Sealed" sticker (Figure 2).

Canada and Queensland maintained their objections and when the contract ended on March 31st, 1899, it was not renewed (it had never been correctly signed, in any case!). Wellington was removed from the route and Brisbane reinstated.

The service was terminated in 1899: the last calls were: Southbound; the Warrimoo on March 24th with mails from England and, Northbound, by the Aorangi on March 30th. The mails from this trip arrived in London on May 3rd, 1899. This also ended the New Zealand Marine Post Office service on the Aorangi, Warrimoo and the Miowera.

On March 28th, 1899, the Post Office Circular (London) had the following notice:

"NEW ZEALAND MAILS

Attention is specially drawn to the following notice, from which it will be seen that the Mail Route to New Zealand via Vancouver has been discontinued."

There follow details of the despatch of mails to Australia, New Zealand and Fiji up to the end of December 1899. Included in this list is the information that the mail to Fiji continued to be routed via Vancouver.

The "No Direct Service" Period.

A rather puzzling period then began when there was no direct contact between New Zealand and Vancouver and which continued until August 1911. This seems to have escaped the attention of Postal Historians and merits discussion.

During this period, three different arrangements were made for carriage of mails by sea from New Zealand to San Francisco (1).

The New Zealand Government went to considerable trouble to reinstate the service at various times during 1903/4 and, again, in 1905/7. Hamilton, in his classic paper, (2) records at least a dozen references to New Zealand Parliamentary Debates proceedings on the subject.

There is no doubt that postal communication from New Zealand to Europe continued via Vancouver during this "no service" period but not in the reverse direction. Readers may be sufficiently interested to report their observations.

However, things ain't so simple as they seem to be!

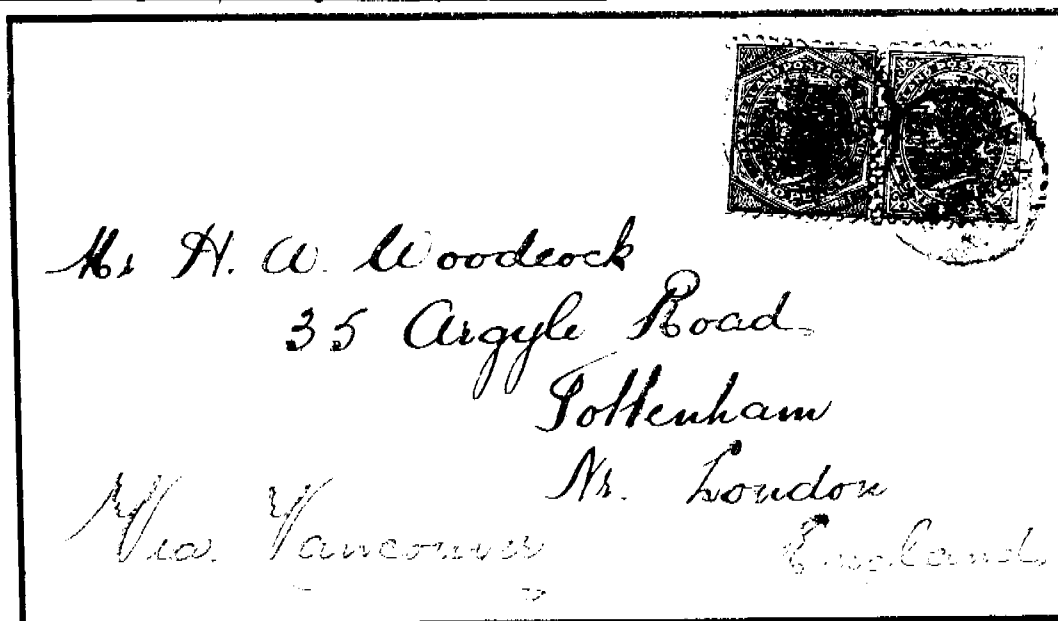


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a cover that was carried after suspension of the route in 1899. It was posted from Strathmore, New Zealand on November 22, 1899 (Thursday) addressed to the United Kingdom endorsed "Via Vancouver". It was backstamped at Stratford, New Zealand (24 Km. Distant) on the same day. And on arrival at Tottenham, United Kingdom, on December 30th, 1899 (A Millenium finale item?). The probable intention was to go from Wellington to Sydney for the Aorangi sailing on December 6th. The Aorangi mails reached London on January 10th, 1900 so the letter clearly did not go as intended. The Mariposa, however, had sailed from Sydney on November 22nd and called at Wellington on its way to San Francisco. The Mariposa mails reached London on December 29th, 1899 and so, it appears that, despite the Vancouver annotation, this cover went via San Francisco. The New Zealand Postal Authorities seemingly had used their discretion.

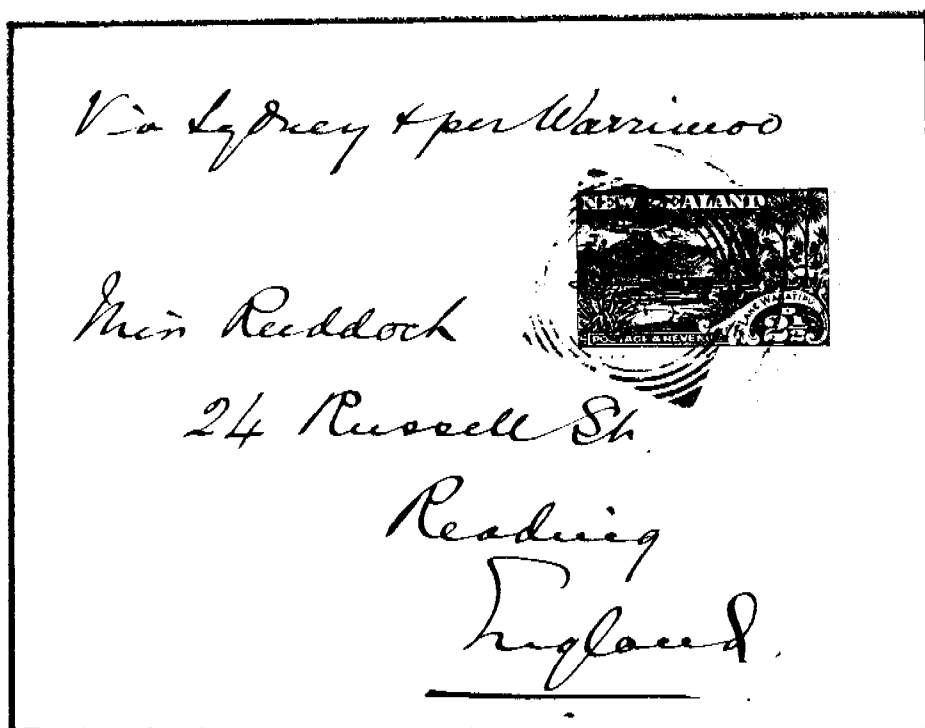


Figure 4

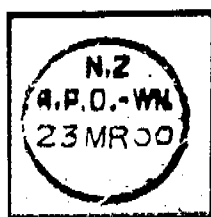


Figure 5

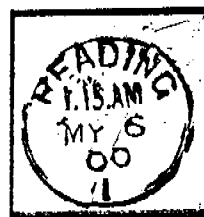


Figure 6

A further cover (Figure 4) shows a more positive and specific endorsement. It is from Palmerston and postmarked on March 23rd, 1900 (Friday). The envelope is endorsed "Via Sydney & per Warrimoo" and travelled on the NZRPO - Wn, 23 MR 00 (Figure 5). The backstamp shows that it arrived at Reading, United Kingdom, at 1.30 a.m. on May 6th, 1900 (Figure 6). It certainly crossed to Sydney but must have travelled on the Miowera which substituted for the Warrimoo for the voyage to Vancouver leaving Sydney on March 28th.

Over the period until August, 1911 when New Zealand regained a direct link with Vancouver, a regular pattern of evidence shows that an indirect link was maintained. In the writer's collection (and I have made no great effort to amass them) are ten cards or covers all clearly endorsed "via Vancouver".

It may be worthwhile to record them to provide a database to which further information might be added.

All items endorsed "Via Vancouver":

Year	Origin	Date	Day	Notes
1904	Auckland	March 23rd, 1904	Wed	
1905	Auckland	March 20th, 1905	Mon	
1906	Napier	May 19th, 1906	Fri	From S/S Hanpini
1906	Auckland	October 3rd, 1906	Wed	B/S London, November 6th
1906	Christchurch	October 5th, 1906	Fri	See Figure 4
1907	Lyttleton	July 6th. 1907	Sat	
1907	Lyttleton	July 6th. 1907	Sat	Same sender as previous cover
1908	Auckland	February 18th, 1908	Sat	
1909	Auckland	January 19th 1909	Tues	Arr. Manchester 6.15 a.m. Feb. 28th
1908	Lichfield	July 4th. 1908	Sat	

Also, amongst a number of other items variously endorsed to go via Frisco, via Brindisi, via Suez, via Naples or without endorsement there are two:

Year	Origin	Date	Day	Notes
1906	Napier	June 21st, 1906	Thurs	"Via Australia"
1909	Wellington	March 15th, 1909	Fri	"Via Fiji". Posted at 3 a.m.

These last two items are, perhaps, trying to tell me something. Does anybody in the New Zealand Society of Great Britain have copies of or access to New Zealand Post Office documents or newspaper announcements of the period showing how the public were notified of despatches indirectly via Vancouver? Dates, routes and ships would be most helpful in the understanding of this strange period.

The Connection restored:

The Canadian contribution to the mail subsidies (subventions) was reviewed in 1911 and a new contract drawn up. This included a contribution of £20,000 per annum from New Zealand. The route was to include a call at Auckland in either direction and a voyage duration from Vancouver to Sydney (and vice versa) not exceeding nineteen days. The operating company was the Canadian-Australasian Line Ltd. although it was still called the Union Line in GPO notices. The new service began when the Marama called northbound at Auckland on August 5th, 1911 and arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, on August 22nd, 1911.

Figure 7 shows the London General Post Office notice of August 15th, 1911 announcing the resumption of the service.

References:

1. The Postage Stamps of New Zealand. Vol. III. Pub. R.oyal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Inc., Wellington. Pp. 254 - 255
2. Hamilton JH. "The All Red Route". British Columbia Historical Quarterly (1956) Vol.20 No 1/2 Pp. 1 - 126

No. 8.



New Mail Service to New Zealand via Vancouver.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for a new Mail Service between Vancouver and Auckland, which will be performed by Steamers of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Limited, sailing from Vancouver at intervals of four weeks, commencing on Wednesday, the 6th of September. The time of transit between London and Auckland via Vancouver will be about 33 days. The first Mail for conveyance by the new service will be despatched from London on the evening of the 23rd of August, and the next on the afternoon of the 23rd of September. Inward Mails by the new service will be due on the 4th of September and the 2nd of October.

The Mail for New Zealand to be despatched on the 22nd of September via Suez will be restricted to correspondence specially superscribed for transmission by that route; all other correspondence will be withheld for despatch via Vancouver on the 23rd of September.

By Command of the Postmaster General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
15th August, 1911.

[502]

Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office by W. P. Hartman & Co. Ltd., Printers, 100, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, London, E.C. 4.

25th 4, 11 8

Figure 7