



THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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WHOLE NUMBER 299

**THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD ON MAY 31st, 2003 STARTING
AT 1400 AT THE UNION JACK CLUB, SANDELL STREET, LONDON.**

THE SUBJECT IS

"KING EDWARD VII AND THE 1st DOMINION"

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

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ENCLOSURE

Within this copy of *The Kiwi*, there should be a sheet to allow you to purchase copies of NZ Society of GB Special Publications 2 and 3. If it is missing, please contact the Honorary Editor.

SOCIETY NEWS:

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS:

We welcome:

G.D. Ashworth, West Yorkshire
K. Collins, East Sussex
R.W. Davie, London
J. Teal, Surrey
D. Tetley, Reading
I. Till, York
J.H. Vinecombe, Hampshire

NEXT LONDON MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the society will cover the stamps of King Edward VII and 1d Dominion. It will be led by Michael Wilkinson. This is an area with much of interest that we have not covered recently. Any members contributions will be most welcome.

NEXT MEETING OF THE NORTHERN REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Northern Regional Group will be held at Orrell on 7 June 2003 starting at 13.30.

The theme of the meeting is the 60s': material from both the 1860s' and the 1960s' will be most welcome.

NEXT MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Scottish group will be held in Clarkstone, Glasgow on June 28th, 2003. Derek Diamond will show some First Pictorials. Members contributions will also be welcomed.

For details, contact David Edwards, 3, Marchhall Road, Edinburgh EH16 58R: ☎ 0131 6678802.

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN LONDON ON MARCH 29, 2003

Derek Diamond opened the meeting at 14.00 with twenty members, including one new member, present. He welcomed Brian Sole who was to judge the 12 sheet competition. Brian and Keith Collins were despatched to undertake their duties.

Whilst they were away, a number of small displays were given.

Dave Piggott started by showing a World War II cover sent from Palmerston North and returned as the addressee was believed killed. After research, Dave had established that it was addressed to the pilot of a Stirling bomber undertaking special operations. Whilst landing Special Agents in France, the plane had crashed into a mountain killing 13 out of the 15 crew members. The story finished with pictures of the pilots grave and memorial on the hillside.

Paul Wreglesworth asked an interesting question about the involvement of Chambon in the production of the 1960 issue. It is widely known that the Chambon perforators were used giving the distinctive perforations but it appears that there was a further involvement as he showed by proofs and colour separations of the lower values. Accompanying them were receipts from De la Rue suggesting that some of the plates and proofs were returned to Chambon because there was concern about the quality of the quality of the work. Whether Chambon had worked on the plate or the printing was unclear. Paul also showed a working Die Proof of the 3d value with 'Chambon' written in the top left corner. If any reader has any more information about the involvement of Chambon in the production of this issue, please forward it to Paul or the Hon. Editor.

Phillip Hoare showed a used example of the Second Pictorial 2/- Perforated 14-13x13½ with multiple watermark. This is not in the catalogue and he wondered whether anybody else had an example.

Ernie Leppard started with a page of colour changelings: explanations for them varied from the stamp being in a safe during a fire to exposure to sunlight. He continued with some rare covers from the smaller Pacific Islands including an envelope addressed to the Earl of Ranfurly postmarked Mangaia.

Andrew Dove showed some covers from POWs and internees in New Zealand from WWI (Motuihe Island and Somes Island) and WWII (Pahitua and Featherston). He explained that Featherston Camp (POW Camp No. 1) held about 1,000 Japanese POWs and 250 guards. It appears that none of the Japanese sent or received any mail during their captivity and, although the camp was the only one to have its own datestamp, strikes are rare and mostly on apparently philatelic covers, presumably sent by guards.

Paul North showed a FFQ pair with a difficult postmark: no definite conclusion was reached about its identity.

Bernard Symonds displayed KGV booklets. He explained that the stamps contained in the booklets are well described but that the contents, advertisements and interleaving are little recognised and described because of the scarcity of complete examples. He showed a number of examples including later booklets in which the colour of the interleaving was changed according to the city in which the booklet was issued. One of the leaves showed the current postal rates: when they changed, the printed information was sometimes corrected by the Post Office employee in manuscript.

Frank Monaghan showed Framas including some with a face value of \$0.00 which were leaders used to ensure that the machine was working correctly when a new reel of paper was inserted.

Derek Diamond concluded the mini displays by showing a cover carrying 5 x 2d FFQs'. A vertical strip of 3 of the stamps showed a major step in the perforation to accommodate the offset

of the printed stamps. He also showed a receipt for a 1 year licence to sell ship insurance carrying 4 x £50 revenue stamps.

Brian Sole returned and announced the results of the competition:

2003 COMPETITION RESULTS

CLASSICS SECTION:

Winner : Paul Wreglesworth: 2nd. Sideface 2½d

Runner up: Derek Diamond: 1st Pictorials Fiscally used

MODERNS 1 SECTION:

Winner: Ernie Leppard: 1d Universal Booklet Stamps

Runner up: Phillip Hoare: 1½d and 3d Second Pictorial stamps

MODERNS 2 SECTION:

Winner: Paul Wreglesworth: 1970 10c Royal Visit stamp

Runner up: Ernie Leppard: 1970 2½c Magpie Moth stamp

POSTAL HISTORY:

Winner: Ernie Leppard: Machine Franks

Runner up: Paul North: Chatham Islands

OPEN CLASS:

Winner: Paul North: Post Offices of Westland

Runner up: Bernard Symonds: Coils and Leaders

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE NORTHERN GROUP HELD ON 15 FEBRUARY, 2003

Twelve members were present and apologies received from one more. We welcomed John Atkinson on his first visit. This was a members meeting and much of interest was brought.

Harold Howard showed errors on Health issues including the well known Teddy Bear.

Paul Wreglesworth showed a range of Damaged Mail including examples damaged during sorting and from a fire in the post box.

Stuart Potter showed Air Flights including the Canterbury Air Race of 1953 and the Trans Tasman Flights of the 1930s'.

John Hepworth showed a thematic display entitled "Around the Mountain"; the mountain concerned was Mount Egmont and included illustrations on stamps and postmarks from settlements around the base of the mountain.

Brian Cartmill showed external airmails and Post Office Training School telegrams.

Brian Stonehouse showed early postal history with Chalons on cover and postmarks on individual stamps. He also displayed covers and postcards from Milford Sound and Lord of the Rings minisheets.

Mike Hanson showed the 1967 Pictorials including colour separations of the 2½c and die proofs of the 8c and 20c.

Aubrey Halpern showed new issues from the Ross Dependency and Vice Regal visits.

Geoff Wragg showed Postal Stationery including a 1d Universal card and matching envelope, Leaf mail, a QV lettercard overprinted ON2 PENNY instead of ONE PENNY and Arms forgeries.

Jack Lindley closed the afternoon with a range of items from the NZ Dependencies including Aitutaki, Niue and Penhryn Island.

After a most enjoyable afternoon, the meeting closed at 16.30.

NEW PUBLICATIONS NOW AVAILABLE

As members will be aware, the New Zealand Society of Great Britain celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last year. Its journal, *The Kiwi*, completed its fiftieth volume in November, 2001. Over the years, much valuable information and original research has been published in the magazine.

Researchers will be aware that it is difficult to access specific information from the first fifty volumes for two chief reasons: first, although an annual index has been published since Volume 24, it remains extremely difficult to locate particular articles or information on a particular subject as there is no cumulative index. Secondly, if one knows where and when the required information was published, it is difficult to obtain a copy as few complete runs still exist (even assuming that one can circumvent the confusion caused by enumeration inconsistencies).

To overcome both difficulties, the Society has now made available two new publications: Special Publications 2 and 3.

SP 2 is a printed index. More than 3,000 entries are divided into 7 categories including the Stamp Issues of New Zealand, Postal History, New Zealand Non-Philatelic items etc. Also aimed at giving easy access to information, to supplement the written copy, a CD is included in the booklet with versions of the Index tables in a Word 97 table format and the same information in a PDF file readable on Adobe Acrobat. Using these tables, searches may be made for individual words, for example, all references to "Waterlow" could be extracted.

Although this ensures that one knows what information one wishes to use, it does not solve the problem of access. SP 3 is a CD with the content of Volumes 1 to 50 scanned onto it as JPEG graphical files. This is available page by page through the imaging programme which is available in Windows. When found, the relevant page may be printed. The pages are scanned in black and white so some illustrations are unclear: these are available separately on the CD as greyscale images.

Together SP2 and 3 make the wealth of information published in *The Kiwi* available to all for a comparatively modest outlay.

Details of cost and availability are contained on the insert in this issue of *The Kiwi*.

FROM THE COMMITTEE

A Committee meeting was held on March 29th. The programme for 2004 was discussed and provisionally proposed as follows:

January 31	Dependencies
March 27	16 Sheet Competition
May 29	Members meeting: New Zealand Wonders: thematic including postcards etc.
July 31	Early Machine Cancells and Meter Mails
September 25	Meeting outside London - venue and programme to be confirmed
November 27	AGM and Auction

The committee also discussed publications: SP2 and 3 are now available and it is time to look for future topics. If any member has ideas for a book, let us know.

CORRECTION

In the article on the Hospital ships in the March 2003 issue of *The Kiwi*, there is an error in the table relating to MH1: There is only 1 copy of the strike in each shade of Blue-Grey and Grey known, not 8 as indicated.

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

The Annual Society Auction will be held on Kiwi Day, Saturday, 29th November, 2003. Members who wish to place items in the Auction should note the following instructions:

1. A list of your Lots, typewritten or in block letters please, should be prepared, giving a brief description of each Lot - e.g. U.M. : Unmounted: M: Mint: F.U.: Fine Used, etc.
2. State your realistic estimate of the market value and reserve for each Lot. This is a must. If you have no reserve, please say so. Estimates for Lots should be more than £4.00.
3. All Lots should be contained in clear envelopes or plastic holders. A white label about one inch square should be placed in the bottom right hand corner for the insertion of the lot number.
4. Lots may be sent to the Auctioneer with your list, but in any case, they must be in my hands prior to the Auction. The Auctioneer will acknowledge receipt of lists and Lots. Lots handed in on the day of the Auction must have their Lot numbers clearly shown.
5. The Auctioneer is:

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

Lists must reach the Auctioneer by Saturday, 20th September, 2003, so that the Catalogue can be printed in time for distribution with the November issue of *The Kiwi*. Lists may be faxed to the Auctioneer on: 0207 5407947.

6. Commission will be charged at 10% of the sale price. All postage, poundage, insurance, etc. is payable by the vendor. A lotting fee of 15p per lot will be charged. Bulky lots comprising books, periodicals, boxes of stamps etc. cannot be accepted unless the vendor undertakes to deliver and collect from the auction room, or, if sold, to deliver to the purchaser direct.

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

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

APPEAL

Each year it has been the practice of many generous members to offer items, both philatelic and general, to be auctioned on behalf of Society's funds. This is much appreciated. Do please see what you have surplus to your requirements. No matter what it is, we will be delighted to receive it, preferably by 20th September, 2003, 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.

AWARD TO MEMBERS

Congratulations to Robin Startup, joint author, and Allan Berry, editor, of *Mails by Rail in New Zealand* which was awarded a Large Silver Gilt medal with a special prize at JAPAN 02 in Tokyo.

DIARY DATE: JOINT MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH AND NORTHERN REGIONAL GROUPS

A joint meeting of the Scottish and northern Regional groups will be held in Carlisle at the Cumbria Hotel on November 15th, 2003. Starting with lunch at 12.30, the meeting will take place between 13.30 and 17.00. The subject will be members displays.

COMING EVENTS:

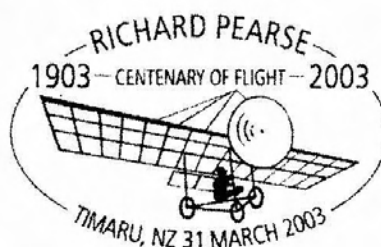
MIDPEX

Midpex will be held on June 28, 2003 between 10.00 and 16.00 at the Midlands Sports Centre for the Disabled, Tile Hill, Coventry (just next to the railway station). It is anticipated that 60 societies and 40 dealers will be present. In previous years, this has been a most successful event. The New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be present. If you are in the region, come along and enjoy the day out.

INFORMATION RECEIVED:

SPECIAL DATESTAMP

A special pictorial datestamp to mark the Centenary of Richard Pearse's First Flight in 1903 will be issued on 31 March 2003



MEDIA RELEASES

STAMPS CELEBRATE 50 YEARS OF THE BALLET

7 February, 2003

New Zealand Post's latest stamp issue features a colourful array of tutus and tights in a tribute to the Royal New Zealand Ballet's 50th anniversary.

The five stamps contain images from some of New Zealand Ballet's most popular performances, typifying the beauty, grace and energy of our national ballet company, said Stamps General Manager, Ivor Masters of New Zealand Post.

"Since its creation in 1953, the Royal New Zealand Ballet has been delighting audiences around the country with its stunning, world-class productions of classical and contemporary dance.

"We're proud to be commemorating 50 years of one of the country's most highly regarded artistic treasures," Mr Masters said.

The five productions featured on the stamps include 1971's *Carmina Burana* on the 40 cent stamp which stars New Zealand's most well known dancer Sir John Trimmer. *Papillon* - the story of fairies, princes, goblins and magic spells, which entranced spectators young and old when it toured in 1989 is on the 90 cent stamp.

Beautiful Cinderella and her dashing Prince feature on the \$1.30 stamp, from the Royal New Zealand Ballet's production of *Cinderella* in 2000. In contrast, is the Ballet's 2001 production of *Ihi FrENZy* - a boisterous combination of Maori culture, contemporary dance and music by Kiwi band Split Enz on the \$1.50 stamp.

Last year's performance of *Swan Lake* - possibly the most popular classical ballet production ever - is on the \$2.00 stamp, the final stamp in the series.

New Zealand Post is also helping to deliver ballet to heartland New Zealand as sponsor of the Royal New Zealand Ballet's 2003 tour, which celebrates their anniversary. Aptly named 'New Zealand Post Tutus on Tour', the Ballet will be performing in 50 centres around the country.

The stamps were designed by Denise Durkin of Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print in Dunedin. They will be available from the usual outlets from 5 February 2003.

NEW ZEALAND POST STAMPS SALUTE MILITARY UNIFORMS

7 March 2003

New Zealand Post's latest stamp issue commemorates more than 140 years of New Zealand's armed services by featuring a range of military uniforms from the 1860s through to recent years.

Entitled *Military Uniforms*, the stamp issue consists of one sheet of 20 x 40c stamps. Each stamp illustrates a different uniform worn by New Zealand's defence forces in combat and peacekeeping operations in countries from South Africa to Europe, Asia and the South Pacific. Distinctive uniform details as well as service medals are a feature of the stamps.

On the reverse of each stamp is a brief description of the uniform and the medal depicted. The issue is complemented with two first day covers displaying 10 stamps.

"New Zealand's armed forces have played a vital role in defending and protecting the shores of both New Zealand and overseas for over 140 years. New Zealand Post is honoured to be recognising that essential contribution through this stamp issue," said Ivor Masters, General Manager Stamps, New Zealand Post.

"The issue also illustrates the way New Zealand's military uniforms have evolved over the years to reflect the constantly changing military landscape."

The earliest uniforms featured include a Forest Rangers Officer from the 1860s and a Napier Naval Artillery Volunteer from the 1890s. More recent uniforms include a UN Peacekeeper East Timor from 2000 and a Peace Monitor Bougainville from 2001.

Included in the Military Uniform stamp issue is a special commemorative envelope marking the 100th anniversary of the Corps of Royal New Zealand Engineers. The envelope celebrates New Zealand's military engineers and their crucial role in building and developing essential infrastructure in New Zealand and providing support from building railroads to de-mining in military operations overseas.

The stamps were designed by Ross Jones from Watermark in Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print in Dunedin. They will be available from the usual outlets from 2 April 2003.

REVIEW OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

A Postal History of Ross Dependency (New Zealand Antarctica)

Author: Mark Jurisch. Published: Classic Publications, P.O.Box No.13-396, Christchurch, New Zealand. ISBN 0-473-09338-3. Price NZ\$44.95 P&P NZ\$5 in NZ, NZ\$10 Aust/Pac., NZ\$18 USA/Asia, NZ\$20 UK/Europe, NZ\$22 Elsewhere. Pp. 188 fully illustrated in BW.

This is a comprehensive and readable account of New Zealand's involvement in the Antarctic and the postal history arising therefrom.

The first 7 pages are an account of the settlements involved including Scott Base, Hallett Station and the US Mcmurdo Station. Each is illustrated and the pictures selected give a very idea of the desolate nature of the environment in which these scientific bases were located.

Thereafter, each season is covered separately starting with the first in 1955-56 and Operation Deep Freeze 1 and finishing with the Tourist Flights and Oceanographic cruises in 1977. Each season is covered in detail and each expedition fully described. Whenever possible, the names of the personnel are included and distinctive envelopes are illustrated. Many of the covers shown are signed by all members of the expedition concerned.

Technically, this volume is well produced: the illustrations are clear and very well reproduced.

I have read few publications as comprehensive as this. Although, I am not a specialist in the field, I have a few items and find it hard to believe that there is much to be added to the history of the period covered. Recommended to all those with an interest in the area.

A Postal History of Campbell Island (NZ)

Author: Mark Jurisch. Published: Classic Publications, P.O.Box No.13-396, Christchurch, New Zealand. Price NZ\$20 P&P NZ\$1 in NZ, NZ\$3 Aust/Pac., NZ\$4 USA/Asia, NZ\$4 UK/Europe, NZ\$5 Elsewhere. Pp. 58 fully illustrated in BW.

This is a companion book to Mark Jurisch's 'Postal History of the Ross Dependency' from the same publisher. It updates the information in the first edition published in 1996.

Campbell Island is situated about 650kms. South of New Zealand and was discovered in 1810. Since then, it has been settled intermittently and hosted scientific expeditions. Between 1952 and 1995 it was used as a zoological and meteorological research station. It is now a Nature Reserve.

The book starts with information about the early settlers and mail from Coast Watchers who were placed on the island between 1941 and 1945. The first Post Office opened in 1952 and closed in 1995. Only four cancellors were used although some of the NZ Met. Service staff used distinctive cachets. Each of these is covered in detail and illustrated.

There is an interesting section on 'Philatelic Specials' including postmark errors and a Provisional issued by the Postmaster in 1981 when stamps ran out. Not surprisingly, this did not meet with NZPO approval!

There are 5 Appendices which list cancellation dates with the ship concerned, the names of members of Expeditions to the Island, cachets and ships visiting.

This is a well researched book which will answer any question that you could possibly have about Campbell Island and is well worth a place on the bookshelf.

RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

	Realised
DAVID HOLMES POSTAL HISTORY AUCTION: 20 OCTOBER 2002	
1901 Printed envelope "THE NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA" with 1d. CoGH definitive to Nelson	NZ\$935
1932 Oamaru - Christchurch Emergency Flight signed, some folding, staining (1 of 40 flown)	NZ\$770
1938 Cover with green/white label 'VISIT THE PALMERSTON n. SPRING SHOW 3rd., 4th. And 5th Nov 1938 MANAWATU - THE SHOW PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND' (previously unrecorded)	NZ\$1,150

1943 1/6 KGVI POW Aerogramme Samuel Type GA 1A NZ\$620

JOHN MOWBRAY INTERNATIONAL: 2 NOVEMBER 2002

1893 1d Adverts 3rd Setting Complete reconstruction of 240 NZ\$900
 1899 2½d Wakatipu vertical pair imperforate horizontally CP E8bx NZ\$950
 1901 1/0½d Booklet containing 2 panes of 6 x 1d Universal thick Pirie paper perforated 1 in carmine-lake. Value in small lettering NZ\$4,400
 1906 Proposed Government Railway Issue. Complete set of six values, single Die Proofs stuck to card, red ink stroke across corner of each NZ\$1,200
 1930 Health, Nurse, First Day Cover NZ\$360
 1973 4c Moth 'set' of 5 missing colours (dark green, light green, purple-brown, blue and yellow) NZ\$1,500

CLASSIC AUCTIONS: 29 NOVEMBER 2002

1931 Health 2 x Blocks 4, mint NZ\$850
 1933 Illustrated First Day Cover (1 of 50 produced) NZ\$1,650

A. S. CRAIG: 4 DECEMBER 2002

1866 Cover franked 2d blue & 4d Rose pair - 10d rate via Marseille NZ\$6,000
 1897 New Zealand Cyclists Touring Club; private card used 1 MY 1897; superb red colour NZ\$640
 QV Revenue Die I Imperforate small watermark 7/8d, 3 margins, touched at base NZ\$916
 1893 SSF 1d Rose pair Adson 3rd setting in lilac, misplaced ads, approx. 50% on each stamp NZ\$165
 1941 2d Whare Final issue, coarse paper, mint block 4 with double perforations CPL4fy NZ\$577
 1935 2/- Captain Cook UHM Block of 4 COQK flaw perf. 13-14 x 14½ single watermark inverted NZ\$650

ARTICLES ON NEW ZEALAND PHILATELY IN GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY

Members may have seen the series of articles written by members and published in Gibbons Stamp Monthly to celebrate the fiftieth Anniversary of the Society. The series has now finished and a complete list is given below. Should anybody require back issues of the magazine, they should contact Gibbons Stamp Monthly at 7, Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire BH24 3SH.

TITLE	AUTHOR	REFERENCE
What's Special About New Zealand	Odenweller RP	Vol.33 No. 5 (Oct. 2002) Pp. 65-67
A History of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain	Dove AF	Vol.33 No. 5 (Oct. 2002) P. 68
New Zealand Advertisement Stamps: Commercial Failure, Philatelists' Delight	Gwynn RD	Vol.33 No. 6 (Nov. 2002) Pp 39-42
From Victory to Controversy	Jury LW	Vol. 33 No. 7 (Dec. 2002) Pp. 41-44
King George V Definitive Stamps of New Zealand	Dove AF	Vol. 33 No. 8 (Jan. 2003) Pp. 87-90

New Zealand Marine Post Office Handstamps with Ships' Names	Woolfe AJ	Vol. 33 No. 9 (Feb. 2003) Pp. 45-47
The New Zealand International Exhibition of Arts and Industries, Christchurch	Scregg D	Vol. 33 No. 10 (Mar. 2003) Pp. 41-45
The 1929 and 1930 New Zealand Health Stamps	Watts JL	Vol. 33 No. 11 (Apr. 2003) Pp. 29-31

THOUGHTS FOR CONSIDERATION AND RESPONSE:

POSTAL DEREGULATION

DEREK DIAMOND

I am writing to provoke readers into a discussion that has considerable significance for the future of our hobby. Many readers will, no doubt, have read in the March 2003 issue of Campbell Paterson Newsletter, a short article by Warwick Paterson commenting on aspects of Postal Deregulation and stamp collecting. In the course of this article he writes "...the only thing you really need to know about them (these irregular issues) is that they are not, and never will, be listed in the CP Catalogue".

However, many philatelists - myself included, have a very different view. Philately reflects the attitudes and activities of the society which gives rise to communication between individuals, much of it by post. Currently, many regard state-owned postal services as proper stamps and posts owned by individuals or companies as Cinderellas. However, let me quote from a recent contribution by the distinguished philatelist, Clive Smith FRPSL (best known for his studies of the philately of Malta). "The status of so-called 'private' posts has recently been given a major boost. In March 2001, the (UK) Government quietly stripped the Post Office of its 410 year old letter carrying monopoly and turned it into a limited company". He continues "... It is now pretty clear that the only valid criterion for any post is to ask, whether it did or did not provide a genuine, commercial mail collection and delivery service - if it did, its status should be recognised as a post which should be fully accepted as of catalogue status".

The private posts operating in New Zealand under the new deregulation rules set out in the Act of 1998 are public not private posts in the sense that they are available to the public at large. It seems to me therefore more than a little misleading to describe them as irregulars and somewhat unfortunate to deny them catalogue status for ever. Clive Smith reminded me that until 1900, Stanley Gibbons produced a catalogue for private posts (locals) alongside its public posts catalogue.

Of course, what is collected will, in the final analysis, be decided by collectors and, although unequivocal statements by leading catalogue providers have a significant impact, there are other powerful pressures that are affecting the provision of postal services available to the public. The fact that they are wholly outside that association of national monopolies, the Universal Postal Union, is, of itself, no reason not to collect them - especially if they are the wave of the future.

A DEALER REFLECTS ON COLLECTORS

STEVE ZIRINSKY

As a dealer of New Zealand stamps, postal history and back of the book material, I have had the opportunity of attending shows in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain and New Zealand.

I thought, at the risk of sounding imprudent, to comment on some of the varied collecting habits of each country - a dangerous undertaking in these politically correct times.

In the U.S., the collectors are generally driven by trying to collect most of the stamps - getting all the perforation varieties etc. There are some notable cover collectors and they are busy chasing rates. These tend to focus on one or two time periods. There is not much interest in the back of the book, probably because there is no readily available catalogue that lists it, but also because just finding the basic material is difficult enough.

In Canada, the interest are more on usages - different destinations are much sought after.

In Great Britain, people take on an issue both as stamps and as postal history and they try to find different ways to flesh out their area of interest.

In New Zealand, it is like the Wild West. They want weird. Back of the book, unusual destinations and labels are very interesting. For the Kiwis, the stamps are straightforward and they tend to delve further and further into the back of the book - imprint number on NZPO stationery, different railway charge cancels. I met several collectors who were chasing all 256(?) station names, as well as variations in the overprint. One issue, of course, is that New Zealand is isolated by its geography and the collectors are always looking for new or interesting destinations (i.e. not local but overseas). Another interesting fact to be tossed into the soup is that a high percentage of dealers also collect. The Pacific islands, especially those that used New Zealand stamps, are viewed as collectable areas, but so are other countries such as Fiji.

Anyway, these are some of the generalities that I have noticed. Of course, as one gets more into New Zealand one increasingly realises that it is a commonwealth unto its own.

PAPER IS PERMANENT

ANDREW CRONIN

(The following article appeared as an Editorial in *The Post-Rider*, the Journal of the Canadian Society of Russian Philately and is reproduced with the permission of the Editor, Andrew Cronin, FRPSL FRPSC.)

The ever increasing pace of technology was supposed to lead to the "paperless" office, but the very opposite has turned out to be the case. In short, information has to be downloaded to hard copies as a backup, since electronic archival equipment deteriorates over time, technological retrieval methods become obsolete and the end result is that data is irretrievably lost. In addition, studies are often deleted on web sites, so it is important to be in the right place at the right time to set up the required files.

The moral of the story is that acid-free paper is **permanent** and, as an example, your editor has Revenue Stamped Paper of New Spain (Mexico) made from rags and dating back to the 1660s; the paper looks as fresh as the day that it was made. No problem there about losing data! The beauty of printed papers is that you can make notes in the margins, underline pertinent data, jump ahead to another page with a flick of the wrist, cart them around anywhere, earmark a page etc.

Turning specifically to presenting information in our fields of collecting, the idea has been floated in some quarters of putting our journals completely on line and letting members download only what interests them personally. A disadvantage is that snippets of information are not really saleable when disposing of one's collection. Moreover, not everyone is on the Internet. Even if one has Internet access, downloading a complete journal is a cost, additional to that of membership, plus the consumption of ink and printed pages would have to be stapled or otherwise put into some kind of form for consultation. In other words, extra work and extra expense, which could be avoided by staying with the printed journal.

It should be noted that a complete run of our journal consists of more than 4000 pages, covering a huge range of subjects and providing a backup of information, which could expand one's horizons, no matter how restricted the collecting interests may be. As the French say: "Savoir, c'est pouvoir".

(Ed. Note: the article raises a number of very interesting issues in our rapidly changing world. As a Society, no doubt we should and will embrace new technologies when appropriate although our hobby is firmly based in traditional methods of providing service. If any readers have views, please let me know. Ed.)

RESPONSES TO PREVIOUS ARTICLES:

DESIGN PROCESS OF THE ONE PENNY UNIVERSAL OF 1 JANUARY 1901

ERNIE LEPPARD

I think that I can add some information to that contained in the article on the Ship in the 1d Universal stamp written by Neil Jones and published in the March issue of *The Kiwi* (1). The design process is described in the RPSNZ handbook written by G.R.Lee (2) and, this information, combined with some in Vol. I of the Handbook (3), is the only record that we have of the complicated design and production process of the Penny Universal. The account answers many questions although several queries are left unanswered.

On 24 August 1900, the Secretary of the Post Office wrote to the Postmaster General discussing the proposed stamp to commemorate the introduction of the Universal penny postage in New Zealand. He enclosed, for consideration, four essays which had been submitted unsuccessfully in the design competition for the First Pictorials (Figure 1). He also ventured his preference for seeking to obtain a design in London. These four photographic designs are now in my collection.



(Enlarged by 200%)



(Enlarged by 10%)

Figure 1

Suggestions for the design of the 1d Universal stamp

The Postmaster General despatched a cable to the Agent General in London on 30 August 1900 suggesting that the stamp "might be designed by the President of the Royal Academy". It was specified that the design incorporate 'a female figure, symbolical of New Zealand, facilitating communication throughout the world. Lettering to be "New Zealand Universal Postage, One Penny".' These specifications were met in one of the rejected designs submitted (Figure 1). Initially, the President, Sir Edward Poynter, accepted but then he fell ill and was forced to decline the commission. The responsibility fell on Waterlow and Sons Ltd. who completed the plate and the printing of two million stamps and their delivery to New Zealand by January 1 1901. A remarkably rapid piece of work.

There is some confusion as to the actual designer of the stamp. It is thought that Mr. G.D. Drummond of Waterlow's was chiefly responsible using a central figure taken from a drawing made in November 1883 by an artist named Guido Bach. The name Herbert Bourne, also of Waterlow's, is also associated with the design but the nature and extent of his contribution is unclear. What is not in doubt is that the die was engraved by J.A.C. Harrison who was also responsible for the engine turning of the border design. Harrison later emigrated to Australia and

several proofs from other plates of the Penny Universal emerged after his death. The master die, held by Waterlows, was numbered 3102 and was included in the Midas Sale (4) (Figure 2). I have a copy from the Waterlow workshop manual which is also numbered 3102 and dated 10.3.1901 (Figure 3).



Figure 2
Original Waterlow Die Proof



Figure 3
Master Die Proof from
Waterlow workshop manual dated 10.3.1901

The original rejected First Pictorial design featured a mail boat which was also a steamer with sail raised. Could Neil Jones's 'Duchess' carry a sail at its mast or was the original design an earlier mail boat with both steam and a mast? Both designs show an unusual device of a Caduceus which may suggest that the final design owes something to the rejected First Pictorial design. During this period, the Governor General of New Zealand was the Earl of Ranfurly and a yacht plied its trade around the Dependencies called the 'Countess'. Could the 'Duchess' be named after the Governor's wife as well?

REFERENCES:

1. Jones N "The Penny Universal Design". *The Kiwi* (2003). Vol. 52. No. 2. Pp. 37-8.
2. Lee GR "*The Penny Universal of New Zealand*". Pub. The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Incorporated, Wellington, N.Z. (1953). Chapter II.
3. Ed. Collins RJG & Fathers HTM "*The Postage Stamps of New Zealand*". Pub. The Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Inc., (1938). Chapter IX
4. "*Postage Stamps of New Zealand 1873-1935. The "Midas" Collection*". Pub. Sothebys (1989)

THE HOSPITAL SHIPS

ROBIN STARTUP

I was very interested to read the account of the Hospital Ship postmarks in *The Kiwi* (1). In conjunction with John Murr's book and Tony Aris's articles, the new and collated information gives us a much clearer understanding of the service and its markings.

An annual report on the ships commissions was produced and I remember reading a copy many years ago. It contained a list of staff but, unfortunately, all that I can recall now is that on one person was designated as postmaster. Last year, I worked my way through the *New Zealand Gazettes* (equivalent to the *London Gazette*) for 1912 to 1921. It was obvious that there was an almost periodic appointment of commissioned officers to the Hospital ships which would probably bear out the suggestion that the medical staff were appointed around the medical school academic calendar.

It is clear that the hospital ship had two distinct staffs. The ships captain and crew were responsible for maintaining and sailing the ship from Port A to Port B at the direction of the OC Troops who was the Representative of the New Zealand Government. The OC Troops was the

medical officer who was superintendent of the hospital and responsible for the medical, nursing and support staff on board.

The medical staff would have been responsible for diagnosis and treatment of all patients and would have had dispenser and laboratory support. The matron was responsible for the nursing and care of the patients through her nursing and orderly staff. The hospital's office - or orderly room in military terms- would have included the discipline of all military (including all in the NZ Medical Corps) staff on board, through the Quartermaster for procurement and issue of all stores, clothing and medical supplies, through the Paymaster for the payment of wages and salaries and for all items and services purchased, whilst the Adjutant would have been responsible for all administrative matters including the maintenance of patient records.

I can readily envisage an NCO-clerk in the administrative side of the orderly room, with a variety of duties including the handling of incoming and outgoing mail for all on board. He would have had to arrange the censorship of all outgoing as appropriate and for the franking of such mail. As a multi-duty person, he would, no doubt, have had a range of rubber stamps. This would certainly explain how several 'hospital' purpose markings appear on outgoing mail.

Reference:

1. Woolfe J & Dove A "New Zealand World War I Hospital Ships". *The Kiwi* (2003). Vol. 52. No. 2. Pp 38-46

EXCELLENT VALUE FOR MONEY

MIKE SHAND

I was interested to read in the account of the celebratory weekend's displays that Andrew Dove showed a 1931 airmail cover to Switzerland with a postage rate of 2/2½d. Although this may seem a lot of money, as an Aero type, I am always more impressed by the great value received by the sender of the letter.

If from the South Island, it first went by road and inter-island ferry to Wellington, then by the S.S. Ulimaroa to Sydney. From there to Brisbane by Australian National Airlines and on to Darwin by Qantas. Along came Kingsford Smith in the 'Southern Cross' to fly your letter to Singapore and Akyab where Imperial Airways picked it up and moved it on to Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi and Alexandria in a DH-66 Hercules. Then came a short S.8 Calcutta Flying Boat for a flight to Athens (covers to Athens are quite rare), and Salonika. From there, it was back on the rails to connect with the Imperial Airways service from Belgrade, Vienna, Cologne etc. to London (May 14th). Lastly, probably a London to Basle flight by Imperial Airlines.

Given the number of transfers etc., it seems almost surprising that it arrived at all! No wonder that rates are more popular than routes - much simpler.

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS:

NEW ZEALAND HERITAGE STAMPS

DAVID STALKER

SET 6 - THE MAORI

Issued August 24th 1990

The sixth issue of the New Zealand Heritage Series was issued on the opening day of the New Zealand 1990 World Stamp Exhibition. The set portrays various aspects of authentic Maori design.

In the visual arts, the richly carved and highly painted meeting house, the carved war canoe and the elaborate Moko or tattoo on face or body were the main forms of art, craft and decoration. The Maori artisan was also an artist. He combined utility within decoration as probably no other race combined them.

40c MYTHOLOGY



Mythology explains the otherwise inexplicable and justifies the natural and social order. Much of Maori and Polynesian mythology show close similarity and prove that it is possible for information to be preserved orally for many centuries. The myths are obviously mythical, dealing as they do with Gods and Heroes - the Maori Myths issue of June 1994 details some of these Myths. This stamp depicts the embrace of Rangi (the sky father) and Papa (the earth mother)

50c MAORI FEATHER CLOAK

The artistic side of the Maori was amply exhibited in the **robes and cloaks** worn as personal dress. The feather cloaks, using pigeon, tui and kaka feathers, were particularly brilliant in their variety of colour and pattern. Like the Piupiu or grass skirt, they are worn today only on ceremonial occasions or during Maori cultural concerts. On such occasions the highly valued greenstone pennants and earrings are also worn. In the 1996 Maori Crafts issue the Taniko technique of Cloak weaving is described.



60c SONG



Waiata or moteatea were chant poems that formed the canon of Maori culture. They ranged from the potent incantations and charms of sorcerers to complex and instructive geographical accounts and virulent recitations of contempt and derision. Of the recorded and annotated works collected, the majorities with known authorship were composed by women. The Waiata include laments, love songs, lullabies, poi chants and songs of challenge and contempt. Waiata were chanted rather than actively performed or postured to, the impact coming from the

voice and the lyrical or inflammatory nature of the words. Performance, tone, rhythm, gesture and volume would vary according to the text

80c MAORI TATTOO

Of all the displays of high fashion, the most singularly impressive for its performance and design was the **Moko** tattoo. Two techniques were used to apply moko. The commoner method involved puncturing the skin with bone chisels with serrated edges which held pigment. The less common method unique to the Maori used a sharp chisel to slice intricate patterns in the skin into which a serrated instrument applied pigment. Pigment was made from soot with lightfish or dog oil, or spring water usually of an indigo blue-black or greenish black. Both men and women were tattooed on the body predominantly between the waist and the knees. Full face moko was more intricate and usually only applied to men. Moko on women was limited to the upper lip and chin and between the eyebrows on the forehead. Moko



provided camouflage in times of war and gave the warrior confidence and gave him an intimidating, even awesome appearance.

\$1.00 WAR CANOE PROW



Whether built by local or imported craftsmen or obtained by trade, the war canoe represented a considerable investment, a group resource, and the **prows** were the most elaborate parts. Two basic forms of war canoe prow are known. The commoner *pita* - open-work spiral - has two spirals on its central panel carved from one piece of timber. At the front with its arms trailing, an aggressive stylised figure faces in the direction of advance, parting the seas with its advance - this figure is suggested to be Tumatauenga the God of War. The spirals are

interpreted as representing the entry of light and knowledge into the World when Rangi and Papa were separated. The much rarer form - the *tuere* - is similar but the front figure is reduced and the central panel of open-work is the most prominent component. On this central panel, the figures are highly stylised, sinuous, elongated and treated as manaia (profile representations of the body).

\$1.50 MAORI WAR DANCE

Haka were active performance items composed intentionally to demonstrate the fitness, agility and ferocity of warriors, and to intimidate or confuse the enemy. They had a high ritual element and invoked Tumatauenga, the God of War, whilst informing the adversary of what awaited them. A mixture of almost military precision movement and outbursts of tongue jabbing, eye bulging spontaneity, the haka disarmed more than a few enemy troops on the battlefields of World War II as well as gentlemen travellers in former times. Haka were performed by both men and women, often with weapons flashing and quivering in stark visual accompaniment. Today a Haka is performed by the All Blacks rugby football team before each match.



Traditional Maori society was characterised by a highly complex social organisation which had more than a small degree of sophistication. Although much of that society has disappeared enough remains to ensure that the Maori people maintain a cultural identity. For all intents and purposes, Maoritanga - the Maori way of doing things - remains intact. It is the continuing source for Maori pride and for their identity as a people.

Government sponsorship, mainly through the Maori Arts and Crafts Centre at Rotorua, and the renaissance of interest in Maori Art, have enabled exponents of carving to continue in this tradition.

----- AUCKLAND TO BOSTON IN 1849

MARGARET FRANKCOM

THE COVER

The cover is addressed to Messrs. Stone, Stillbees and Pickman, Salem, Massachusetts, U.S.A. On the reverse there is a note 'J.J. Montefiore 24 January With fifteen newspapers'.

The markings are:

Handstruck: Crowned Circle 'PAID AT AUCKLAND' in red, 'SHIP' in black, applied in Boston, single framed circular 'BOSTON MASS MAY 30' in red and '7' also in red.

Manuscript: '4' in red.

The Rates: The '4' shows that fourpence was paid in Auckland. This was the rate for a letter weighing less than half an ounce to an overseas destination. It was in use from 19 December 1848 to 31 March 1851. The '7' was seven cents paid by the recipient, made up of two cents Ship Letter fee and five cents delivery charge. The 'SHIP' marking showed that the letter had been delivered to the Port Post Office by the master of the ship upon arrival in Boston, receiving his two cents fee for the service. The five cents rate was set by the U.S. Government in 1845 for the delivery of mail to inland destinations of less than 300 miles (1).

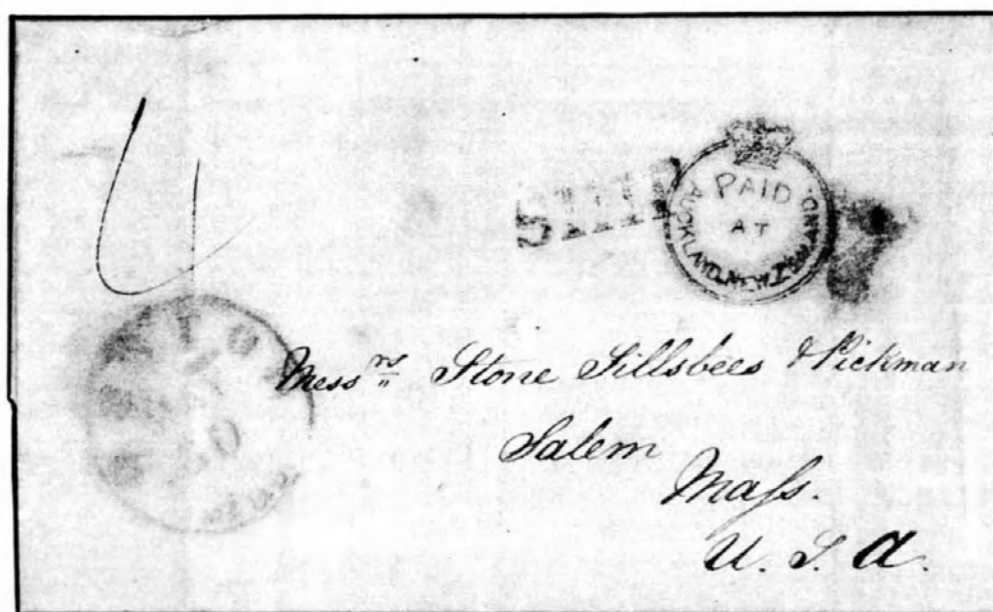


Figure 1: The cover

THE SHIP

The letter was carried by the U.S. ship 'Robert Pulsford'. It was a vessel of 436 tones, registered in Boston and owned by J.R. Robinson with Captain Caldwell as Master. There is a notice in the 'Shipping Intelligence' column of the 'New Zealander' on 13 January 1849 giving notice of her arrival on 8 January, from Boston via Sydney, with sundries and two passengers. She did not sail again until 1 February and while in Auckland became the subject of a hearing in the Resident Magistrate's Court. The contents of the letter give only the particulars directly relating to the writer, probably because the full story was covered in the newspapers he sent with the letter.

THE LETTER

The writer was John Israel Montefiore, also known as John Julius, who was born in England. He was trading in New Zealand as early as 1831. During the 1830s he was established in the Bay of Islands as a ships chandler and was regarded as one of the few respectable Europeans there. Moving to Auckland in 1841, he established a prosperous land agency and General Merchant's store at 3 Queen Street. He was the largest shareholder in the shortlived 'New Zealand Herald and Gazette' (1841/2), a newspaper which frequently took a strong anti-government stance. Being a man with a concern for public affairs his name appeared regularly on documents relating to issues of the day. In 1846, he was one of eighteen business men who established the Auckland Savings Bank (2).

The letter, dated 24 January, is a duplicate and is written on behalf of his friend, William Humphries who was owed 'one hundred dollars and eighty cents for his services on the Bark Auckland, being the balance of wages due to him'.

I quote only the parts of the letter that are relevant to the 'Robert Pulsford'.

"The Robert Pulsford is now nearly finished loading with Oil and Gum for the States, the former she obtained in Sydney, the latter here — she brought here but a very indifferent assortment of goods as you will perceive by the advertisements in the newspapers — twelve of which I shall forward by the "Pulsford" to you as well as a copy of this letter as for obvious reasons I shall forward this via London.

Through some mismanagement in passing entries or really with the intention of smuggling the "Pulsford" has 20 Barrels Rum, 15 Barrels Gin, 10 Barrels Brandy, 20 Qr. Casks Port, 62 Casks Sweet Malaya & 20 Octaves Sherry Wine seized and they are now in my Bonded Cellar preparatory to being sold by the Customs."

THE COURT CASE

The story of the seizure appeared in the 'Southern Cross' newspaper on 13 January 1849.

"On Tuesday morning, ninety-one casks of wine and spirits landed on the wharf of Mr. J.S. Polack, from the United States ship "Robert Pulsford", (for which Mr. Polack is agent) were seized by Mr. Guilding, landing waiter.

From what we are able to elicit, at an investigation which took place, yesterday morning, in the Resident Magistrate's Court, before Colonel Wynyard, Messrs. Beckham, Berry and Gisborne, Justices of the peace, it appears that the wines and spirits were sent ashore by the mistake of the mate, and that Mr. Polack called the attention of Mr. Guilding to the fact, intimating that he should land the goods. To this Mr. Guilding made no reply, either negatively or affirmatively — but enquired if the entries had been passed, and the bond for the warehousing entered into. This had not been done, but Mr. Polack, with Messrs Nathan and Wright, proceeded to the Customs House and did so forthwith. In the interim the goods were seized.

Mr. Whitaker defended the case with his wonted ability: entering into a searching investigation of its merits, and then taking objection to an informality in the information. After a somewhat lengthened consideration, the Bench overruled the objection, intimating that they were satisfied no act of smuggling was contemplated, but that they were clearly of the opinion that an infringement of the Custom's Ordinance had been committed. They therefore declared the goods seized, to be forfeited to the Crown. The decision appeared to take a crowded court by surprise. Mr. Whitaker, on the part of his clients, gave notice of appeal to the Commissioners of Customs England."

Allowing for two voyages and the law's delay, it would have been many months before the result of the appeal was known.

The 'Robert Pulsford' left Auckland for Boston on 1 February, with a cargo of "oil, tortoise-shell, kauri gum, flax etc." (Southern Cross, 3 February). She arrived back in Boston on 29 May.

References:

1. Graham RB "United States Postal Sampler" Linn's Stamp News (1992)
2. Anon. "*The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography Volume One*" Pub. Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington New Zealand

Further Reading:

Ed. McNaught KJ "*The Postage Stamps of New Zealand Volume VII*". Pub. The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 1269, Wellington, New Zealand (1988).

Grateful thanks are due to **Kathleen Hickey** of the Boston Public Library who provided me with the arrival date of the 'Robert Pulsford' from the 'Shipping News' of 5 June 1849, and information on U.S. Postal Rates.

Thanks also to **David Verran** and his team at the Auckland City Library who found the Robert Pulsford and it's story for me.

FINDINGS FROM FILES

PAPER FOR WESTERN SAMOA STAMPS AND 1951 HEALTH STAMPS

ALLAN P. BERRY

This particular story from the files starts with a letter from the New Zealand High Commission to the Post Office Stores Department, dated 27th November, 1950. The letter is marked 'URGENT', and reads:

"We are requiring about one ton of paper for stamps for Western Samoa, which stamps are required in New Zealand by the middle of 1951. An order for the paper was placed with Messrs. Samuel Jones as soon as we heard from New Zealand, but they say that in view of the chaotic state of the paper market Wiggins Teape cannot promise delivery before May 1951, and bearing in mind the work to be carried out by Samuel Jones delivery to our printers would not take place before July at the earliest. That would mean that if the stamps were in New Zealand by the end of 1951 we should be fortunate.

Bearing in mind the foregoing, therefore, I wondered if you were in a position to let me know from whom we would be likely to get an earlier supply of paper. One possibility that occurs to me is the Guard Bridge Mill who made the paper for the 1950 Health stamps.

Perhaps you would let me have your views."

On the bottom of the letter there is a hand written postscript, which reads:

"P.S. We shall require a further ton (approx) of paper for 1951 Health Stamps, date of issue 1.10.51 N.Z. I do not know the size as the tender has not been accepted yet."

The back of this letter has been used to write certain memos and communications between Officers of the Post Office Store Department. The first of these is dated 29/11/50, and reads:

"... (of the New Zealand High Commission) spoken 29/11/50.

R.C.O. would be acceptable for these issues.

1 ton for the Western Samoa stamps is wanted as soon as possible.

The order will be placed on Portals by Sam'l Jones who will supply full particulars. ... will make arrangements for the dandy roll.

The second ton for the 1951 Health Stamps will be ordered later."

The next memo is in the same hand, and is clearly addressed to another Officer in the Post Office Stores Department. It also is dated 29/11/50, and reads:

"Please ask Portals whether they are prepared to accept this order which can be offset against our programme if necessary.

If agreed, let me have a letter to ... informing him of the arrangements and asking him to see about the dandy roll. He should also let us have a copy of the order unpriced for the information of our control staff."

The third memo on the sheet of paper is similarly dated 29/11/50, and reads:

"phoned... He says 'reel' from Sam'l Jones to gum and cut. Other details:

Size of sheet 17½" x 13.375"

W/M L. to R. along 17½" direction.

Greater stretch (i.e. across web) in 17½" direction.

Minimum 160 reams."

There follows a letter from the Controller of the Post Office Stores Department to Messrs. Portals (John Allen & Sons) Ltd., dated 30th November, 1950. This reads:

"The New Zealand Government Offices are in urgent need of a ton of watermarked paper to the Post Office specification for Royal Cipher Ordinary for stamps to be on sale in New Zealand by the middle of 1951. Messrs. Samuel Jones, on behalf of the New Zealand Government, have been advised by Messrs. Wiggins

Teape that delivery could not be promised before May, 1951. This would mean that the stamps for which the paper is required would not be in New Zealand until the end of the year.

We are anxious to help the New Zealand Government, if possible, and would be grateful if you could arrange for Ivybridge Mill, when they are next making Royal Cypher Ordinary for this Department, to turn out a ton of the paper with the New Zealand watermark. The ton could be set off against our requirements, if necessary.

Perhaps you would be good enough to say whether this can be arranged and, if so, when delivery to Messrs. Samuel Jones could be promised. It is understood that the paper is required in reel form. The order for the paper would be placed by Messrs. Samuel Jones who would furnish full details of the requirement."

Portals (John Allen & Sons) Ltd. replied on 1st December, 1950, saying:

"We have your letter of 30th November regarding the ton of Stamp Paper urgently required by the New Zealand Government.

Your assistance in the matter is appreciated and as Ivybridge are making 20 tons of Royal Cypher Ordinary next week we have been able to arrange for them to utilize one ton of this for the New Zealand order, which they will be able to send to Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. about 2/3 weeks later."

Also on 1st December, 1950, the Controller of the Post Office Stores Department wrote to the New Zealand High Commission:

"As mentioned to you yesterday I have asked Messrs. Wiggins Teape whether they can arrange for the paper mentioned in your letter of the 27th November to be made as a matter of urgency.

I have informed them that you would be prepared to accept the 1 ton to the standard Post Office specification for Royal Cypher Ordinary paper for unified stamps (i.e. cotton rag not less than 50%: chemical wood not more than 40%: mineral matter 10 to 15%). I have intimated that we would be prepared to offset this quantity against our production programme and if they agree early production should be possible.

"On hearing from Messrs. Wiggins Teape, I will advise you so that you can make the necessary arrangements for placing the order and supplying the dandy roll."

There follows a letter from the Controller of the Post Office Stores Department to Messrs. Portals (John Allen & Sons) Ltd., dated 4th December, 1950, which reads:

"Thank you for your letter of the 1st December advising me of arrangements made for the supply of one ton of Royal Cypher Ordinary in reels for the New Zealand Government. It is understood that the size of sheets to be made from the reels is 17½" x 13.375". The watermark will be required left to right along 17½" direction and greater stretch (i.e. across web) in 17½" direction.

A further one ton of similar paper of the same size is now required by the New Zealand Government and I should be glad if you could make arrangements, as mentioned by telephone today, to supply both lots from the 20 tons of Royal Cypher Ordinary which will be made at Ivybridge this week.

Your co-operation in this matter is very much appreciated."

On the same date, the Controller of the Post Office Stores Department also wrote to the New Zealand High Commission. This letter reads:

"Further to my letter of the 1st December, arrangements have now been made with Messrs. Wiggins Teape for one ton of Royal Cypher Ordinary paper to be supplied for your 1951 Health Stamps.

The contractors have been informed that both lots of paper will be required in reels and that the size of sheets to be cut by Messrs. Samuel Jones will be 17½" x 13.375"; the watermark to be left to right along 17½" direction and greater stretch (i.e. across web) in 17½" direction.

Delivery of the two tons will be made in about 3 to 4 weeks.

You will no doubt see about the formal order and the supply of the dandy roll."

A scrap of paper bearing three short memos between Officers of the Post Office Stores Department is next in date order. The first note is dated 5/12, and reads:

"The paper is O.K. Harrison are not doing the Health Stamps. I should like details of cost of control in due course please."

The next note shows that the information was sought on 6/12. The reply is given on 13/12, and reads:

"Vide ...'s paper herewith. Cost of control = 15/-."

The paper referred to, which is the last on this particular section of the files, is another hand written memo between two Officers of the Post Office Stores Department. The first note is from an Officer at Ivybridge is dated 9/12/50, and reads:

"Ref New Zealand Paper - During manufacture slitting & despatch it may be said 4 hrs of Post Office time was involved.

The whole job was spread over 4 days, Dec 5th - 8th.

It was made on No. 2 machine and did not interfere with making P.O. paper."

On the same piece of paper, the Officer to whom this note was sent asks on 11/12/50:

"What weight was made and sent?"

The reply, dated 12/12/50 reads:

"2 ton 16 cwt New Zealand paper made & 2 ton 13 cwt despatched."

I thank the National Postal Museum for access to these files and permission to publish extracts.

NEW POSTAGE INCLUDED INTERNATIONAL AIR ENVELOPES

ALAN TUNNICLIFFE

In February, 2003, NZ Post released for sale to the public at Post Shops two new postage included DLE size envelopes for posting to overseas destinations.



Figure 1
Pre-printed stamps on International Air Envelopes

Sender
NAME
ADDRESS
TOWN/CITY
This envelope may only contain: correspondence, documents and printed matter up to 200g with a maximum thickness of 10mm. Postage on this envelope may be used only once.
Code: SC128 9 415599 102911 >

Figure 2
Reverse of envelope

As can be seen from the illustrations, the new envelopes each have an attractive floral design in the upper right hand corner. The envelope denominated \$1.50 features the NZ Poroporo and the design is coloured purple and green. It is for use to the Australia and South Pacific zone and sells for \$1.70. The \$2.00 envelope sells for \$2.20 and features the Kowhai and is coloured yellow and green. It is for use worldwide.

Two short vertical black bars appear to the right of the 'stamp'. On the back of each envelope the centre panel for the sender's name and address and the accompanying text below is printed in a light grey colour. The NZ Post logo on the back flap and the barcode at bottom right on the back are both printed in black. The printed 'Par Avion' label at the top left on the front is in a different blue shade from the current stickers in use.

The text reads as follows: 'This envelope may only contain correspondence, documents and printed matter up to 200g with a maximum thickness of 10mm. Postage on this envelope may be used only once.'

The barcode on the \$1.50 postage included envelope is 9 415599 102904 and the accounting code is SC127. The equivalent codes on the \$2.00 envelope are 9 41599 102911 and SC128.

Both envelopes are of the selfadhesive sealing type and were manufactured by Candida.

NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY LABELS ISSUED

ALAN TUNNICLIFFE

It appears that, at long last, stocks of the current design of the International Economy labels have run low, for the new style designs of both sizes appeared in some Post Shops this month. Use of these labels is nowhere near as extensive as International Air labels, hence their continuing availability for some considerable period since the Air labels were issued in the new design.

As can be seen from the illustrations, the words New Zealand Post do not appear, only the 'button' logo. The old and new styles of both letter and parcel sizes are illustrated.

International Economy rates for overseas parcels are 15% cheaper than International Air postage rates. Economy rates for letters do not apply to the Australia/South Pacific zone but are only available for the Rest of the World. Economy mail is not given as great a priority as International Air mail and will typically take 2-3 weeks longer to reach its destination.



Figure 1: New Labels



Figure 2: Previous Labels

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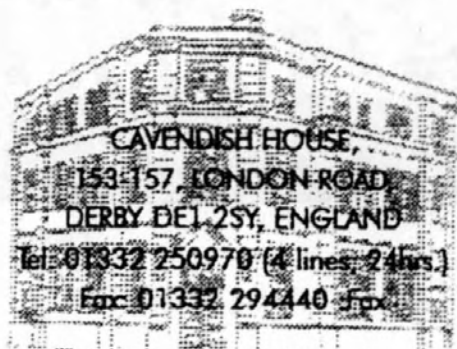
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