



THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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**THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE THE PHILATELIC WEEKEND
WHICH WILL BE HELD IN COVENTRY**

BETWEEN

SEPTEMBER 29TH AND OCTOBER 1ST 2006

FULL DETAILS ARE ON PAGE 99 OF THIS ISSUE OF *THE KIWI*

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

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A CORRECTION TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE SOCIETY AUCTION

In paragraph 11 of the Annual Society Auction Notification published in the last issue of *The Kiwi*, it states that there will be a buyers premium of 10%. This is incorrect: there will be **NO** buyers premium charged but a vendors commission of 10% will be charged in addition to the 50p lotting fee.

SOCIETY NEWS:

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS:

We welcome:

K. Caplan, London
J. Hackmey, London
J. Hook, Wigan

DECEASED:

E. Williams, Wiltshire

THE SOCIETY RAFFLE

As trailed in the last issue of *The Kiwi*, a raffle will be held in conjunction with the Philatelic Weekend. Our thanks to all those who have donated prizes.

So far, there are at least 16 prizes: the list now includes:

A one year subscription to Harmers Auction Catalogues, £100 credit to Mowbray Collectibles Auctions, 1 year subscription to CP Newsletter, a set of Baillie Sale Catalogue from Sotheby's (cost £250), 1 year subscription to Stanley Gibbons Monthly, £100 credit with David Holmes Philatelist, Presentation Packs from New Zealand Post and from Royal Mail the 2005 YearBook of Special Stamps, a bottle of Malt Whiskey, stamps and covers from Classic Stamps, bottles of wine etc.

There are a number of other prizes which will be added to closer to the time.

Tickets to the raffle may be bought for £1 each or 6 for £5 through the post from:

John Potter, 10, Compton Court, Long Compton, Shipston-on Stour, Warwickshire CV36 5JW.

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be the Philatelic weekend to be held on the weekend of September 29th to October 1st, 2006. Directions are shown below.

The programme is now taking shape although changes may be made due to circumstances beyond the organisers control:

Friday 29th: Assemble at 19.25 for a buffet followed by a display of local Postal History by Coventry Philatelic Society

Saturday 30th:

a.m. Exhibitions including displays by Don Scregg on the Christchurch Exhibition and Len Jury on the Auckland Exhibition

p.m. New Zealand Stamps including a display of QE II Definitives by Stan Kundin

19.30: Celebration Dinner

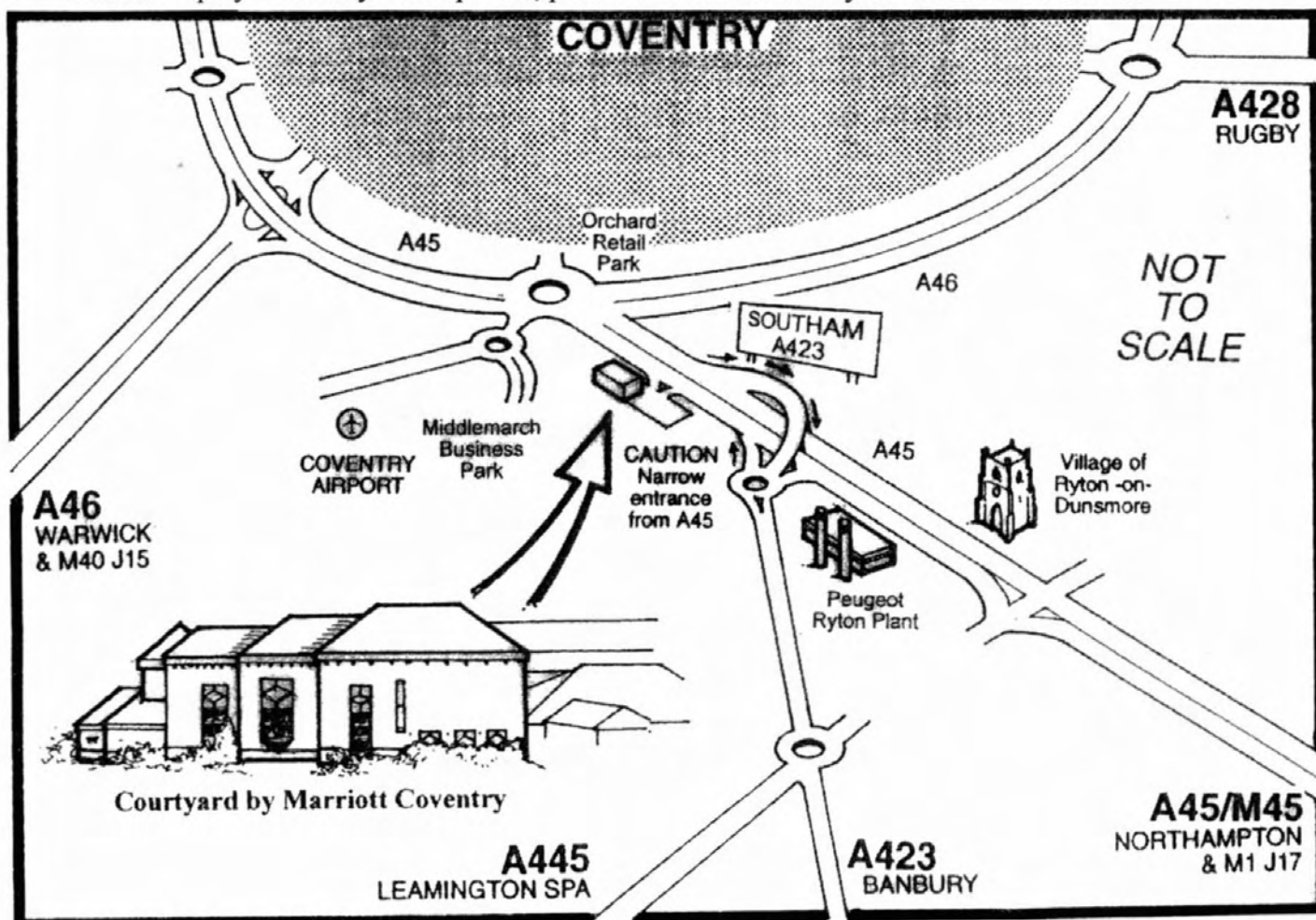
Sunday 1st:

a.m. First Session: Postal History including Taranaki by Len Jury

Second Session: Thematics

Although the closing date for booking will have passed by the time that you read this, there is still plenty of space for day visitors and rooms may still be available if you contact the hotel directly.

As with previous weekends, there should be lots of unusual and rarely seen material. If you want to display or for any other queries, please contact Bernard Symonds ☎01926 813985



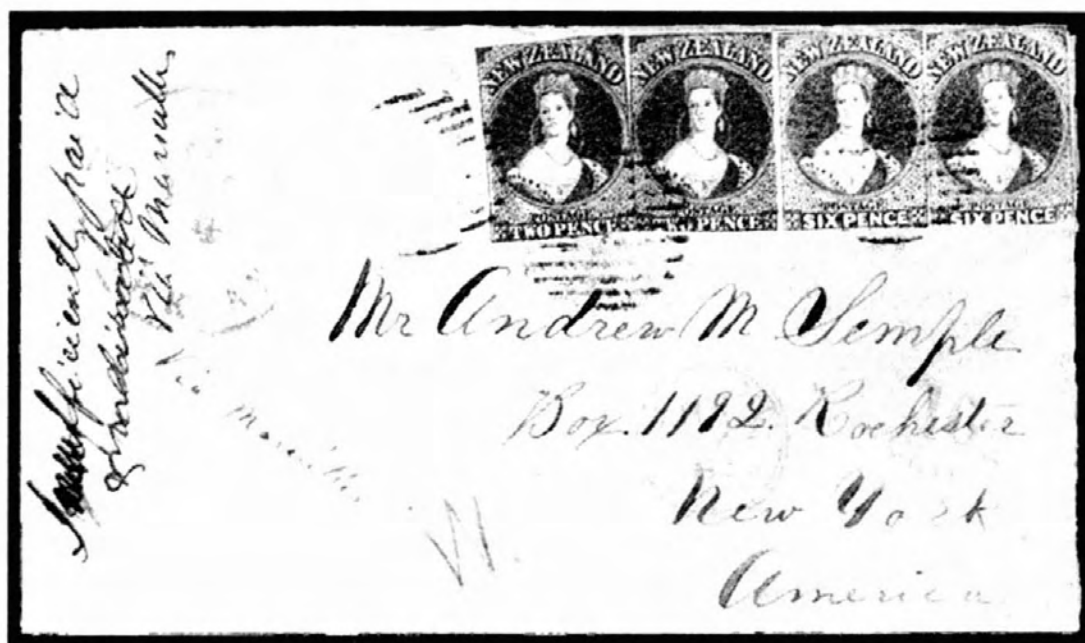


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NEXT MEETING OF THE WESTERN REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Western Regional Group will be held at St. John's Church Hall, St. Johns Avenue, Taunton on September 16th, 2006 at 13.30. This is the same venue as the last meeting: full directions are given in *The Kiwi* of November 2005.

This will be a members meeting. Will all those attending please bring 10-15 sheets to show and talk about.

For further information, please contact Paul North ☎01392 877054.

NEXT MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH GROUP

The next meeting of the group will be held on Saturday October 14th, 2006 at Alexander McCulloch's house in Gatehouse of Fleet starting at 12.30. Location details will be sent out to all group members in early September.

For further information, please contact the Co-ordinator: Bill Black ☎01506 652492

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Society publications are now available:

SP 1: *Aspects of Collecting New Zealand Stamps*. (Out of Stock)

SP 2: *Index to The Kiwi Volumes 1 to 50*. Printed and CD Version.

SP 3: *The Kiwi Volumes 1 - 50*. Full text on CD

Price: SP 1: £10 inc. P. & P.

SP 2 & SP 3, £30 in UK and £35 overseas airmail inc. P. & P. (Society members will receive a 40% discount)

Payment accepted in NZ\$, US\$ or £St. All orders to:

New Zealand Society of Great Britain
9, Ashley Drive,
Walton-on Thames,
Surrey KT12 1JL

NOTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY HELD AT THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON ON JUNE 10TH 2006

The meeting was held to enjoy a display of the Gold Medal winning collection of New Zealand Chalons formed by Joseph Hackmey.

Derek Diamond opened the meeting by welcoming all those present. Amongst the audience were visitors from New Zealand, John Mowbray, Sir Ron Brierley and a former President of the Christchurch Philatelic Society, Sue McIntosh. There were also a number of members of the Royal, including ex President, Gavin Fryer, who had come to enjoy the meeting.

Joseph started by commenting that he had shown this issue to the Royal in 1995. He had produced a paper at the time which he had revised in the light of the discussion but no longer had a copy of the revised version and would be grateful if anybody could provide one for his records. The collection on show had expanded from the 128 sheets shown at Stampshow 2000 to 150 sheets currently displayed. Even so, it was a difficult decision as to what should be omitted.

This was a comprehensive display of the issue which was brought to life by Joseph's commentary. Starting with some of the Perkins Bacon proofs taken from engravings made for bank notes which were later used for stamps it continued with cleared and uncleared Die Proofs. Next, the stamps: SG1 was represented by 3 unused copies and a pair which is the only known multiple. Amongst the used 1d's, was a strip of 4 which is the only multiple greater than a pair known.

Thereafter, the display was so all-encompassing that to report it fully would take the whole of this issue. As well as mint and used copies of the stamps, there was comprehensive coverage of postal use with many beautiful covers included. I lost count of the number of occasions on which the phrase 'this is largest known multiple' was used. A few points of particular interest appealed to this reporter.

Two mint copies of SG6, the Richardson 1855 1/- on blue paper were included. Although it does not carry the highest catalogue value, this has proved the most elusive of the first two issues. It had taken 14 years to add it to the collection and Joseph was of the view that only 4 mint copies exist which have not been cleaned or re-gummed.

A number of copies of the overlap were displayed: these occurred because the printing plate was larger than the sheets of paper. The stamps were printed on two sheets of paper and some stamps were printed on the overlap causing part of the stamp to be missing. If there was a major defect, the stamp was discarded but if it was minor, the stamp was issued. They may be recognised by a copy having too large a margin when plating shows it not to be a marginal copy. They are not known mint.

The famous Dwarf one penny was also featured: two copies are known, the one shown and the other in the Tapling collection in the British Library. It appears that both known copies were used on one cover and were cancelled N.S.W in an oval. It seems to have been caused by two stamps overlapping causing the small size.

The serrates and irregular perforations were fully covered and a number of problems in their identification discussed. The Nelson serrates which are listed as 16 or 18 were probably completely different stamps and the question was asked whether they exist mint. Joseph has never seen them.

One of the recurring themes of the discussion was the extent to which the printers appear to have used whatever material was to hand resulting in varieties and variations to which we probably pay too much attention. An example was the 3d Richardson on blue pelure paper. Two copies are known which were originally in a pair. The copy shown came from the collection of King Carol of Roumania and the other had recently been added to the collection. The scarcity of the variation probably came because a sheet of the paper was available included in the bundle used for printing rather than waste it. Similarly, many of the odd perforations seem to have arisen because particular perforating machines were available and pressed into use.

Two covers caught the eye: first, an envelope with 9 x 1d stamps which came from a period when the rate was 10d meaning that one stamp had been removed. This cover had resulted in the collection failing to win the Grand Prix at a stamp exhibition when a typographic error in the writing up description had caused a deduction of marks. The second was a cover from Fiji to the United States which had transited New Zealand. The original postage had been paid with 3d and 6d Fiji Times stamps and a 6d Chalon had been added during the transit. This is the only cover known with a combination use of these two issues.

After the speaker had taken the meeting through the collection, there was a lively discussion during which, amongst other matters, Joseph advised that it was safe to wash the stamps in Hydrogen Peroxide and that this restored their original colour. There was also discussion about the shades listed and collected. Gavin Fryer raised the point that colours do not solely rely on the

printing but also on the paper used, gum applied and method and location of storage. This means that listing of shades, especially in stamps printed 150 years ago, is of limited value.

Lewis Giles gave a vote of thanks during which he commented not only on the range and rarity of the material displayed but also thanked Joseph for showing the collection. Too often, rare stamps are purchased by investors and then disappear into bank vaults until they next reappear at auction. It is a rare treat to see the premier collection of one of the Classic stamp issues of the world and to hear it described by a knowledgeable and enthusiastic philatelist. The meeting closed at 15.30.

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY HELD ON JULY 29TH 2006

The subject of the meeting was the First Pictorial issue. The display was given by our Chairman, Derek Diamond. He opened the meeting by encouraging those present to submit more lots for the Society Auction which will be held in November. Although a number had already been sent, there is still plenty of room.

He then went on to the subject of his talk for the afternoon. For some time, he had been writing and compiling a publication about this fascinating issue. He had engaged a number of co-authors including 14 New Zealanders and 2 from the United Kingdom and the book was making good progress.

The initial impetus to devote a treatise to this single issue was the realisation that only about half the varieties and variations in Derek's collection were actually listed in CP or SG catalogues. Those that were included were listed by value in a way that does not adequately tell the story of the issue or the philatelic and other events occurring during the life of the set from 1895 to 1907.

The display covered 12 frames. It was anticipated that the book would reflect these areas of interest. There were three omissions from the items on show: first, was the 4d with an inverted centre. Collectors may be aware that there is only one copy known of this variety and it is now in the possession of New Zealand Post. Secondly were complete sheets which exist for a few values but were difficult to transport safely. Thirdly, there are examples recorded of se-tenant two perforation pairs with different combs of the same gauge. These are complex to identify.

The first frame covered **The Design Competition**. After the Second Sidefaces, there was a push to produce new designs. Part of this was a feeling that the sidefaces were not very attractive but, more importantly, Australia had started the process of becoming a Dominion. New Zealand believed that it should take the same route but needed to increase the population to strengthen its case. The solution was to provide attractive stamp designs which would travel around the world and attract immigrants.

The Postmaster – General, Joseph Ward, wanted a public competition to engage all parts of the country. The result was the drawing up of a specification which defined the size of the set and the size of individual designs. The first prize was £150 and this led to more than 1,000 entries. Although these were retained by the Post Office many have come onto the market and give an attractive snapshot of graphic art of the time. One revolutionary part of the new design was that it would not include the Monarch's head. All complied although one set shown in the display carried 'VR' in each design in case there was a change of mind. The outcome of the competition was shown by a fading photographic essay which was accompanied by a letter from the Post Office saying that it had won the first prize and enclosing a cheque for £13 12s 9d. The design was not actually used showing that the prizes were widely distributed.

The outcome of the competition did not comply with the initial rules as two of the successful designers were Australian (not New Zealanders as envisaged) and each design was a slightly different size meaning that perforating was difficult.

The second frame covered **The 1898 London Printing**. Waterlow and Sons were commissioned to make dies and plates and despatch the printed stamps to New Zealand. Many of

the plates are preserved in the Post Office archives at Te Papa and had been inspected and photographed by Derek on a recent visit. Of particular interest were the plates for the 2½d both in its original form showing 'Wakitipu' and the revised 'Wakatipu'. The display included die and plate proofs for each value and a complete sheet of the 1d on which the secret markings used by the printers to identify the 4 frame and 4 centre plates used.

The third frame covered **The Waterlow Sample Sheets**. It is thought that Waterlow used the designs without permission and made the printing of the 9 stamp sheetlets to publicise the skill of their craftsmen. The design was identical although the colours were different. It seems likely that the original dies were used in some way as some flaws are seen on both the original stamps and those from the sheetlets.

The fourth frame showed **The First Local Printing**. In 1899 a new set of plates were made by Waterlow and despatched for use by the Government Printer in Wellington. A new die proof was made for the 1d and 4d as their designs were swapped as the bi-coloured first 1d was proving too expensive to produce. The ½d also had to be changed from the slate-purple to the UPU required green. The South African War was under way so a 1½d value was added to celebrate the soldiers overseas.

The fifth frame was concerned with **The Second Local Printing**. The same plates were used as for the first local printing but the paper changed from a thick Pirie paper supplied by Waterlow to a more satisfactory thinner Cowan paper. A range of perforations are seen. There appears to be no particular pattern to this and it may have been that the most available perforating machine was used when a new supply was needed.

The perforating process proved problematic and a number of compound and mixed perforations may be found. It is suggested that these arose because the sheets slipped in the machine causing the perforations to veer from their correct position. The mistake was corrected by gluing paper to the reverse and the repaired sheet was then reperforated using a machine with a different gauge. These are well recognised but are extremely rare in used condition. Derek showed the only example known used on cover and commented that he believed that less than 10 used copies of mixed perforations are known.

The sixth instalment concerned the **Third Local Printing**. For this, new plates were made for the ½d, 3d, 6d and 1/-. The size of the 3d and 6d and 1/- was reduced to fit the new perforating comb and a recent purchase from the Baillie collection shown was the first die proof with the new size drawn on it as a guide to the engraver. The plates were made in London and proofs taken on paper watermarked Perkins Bacon. On their arrival in New Zealand, further proofs were taken, presumably to check for damage in shipping, on paper watermarked NZ and Star. The plates of the ½d Mount Cook were numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. This numbering sequence runs through to the KGV 4d plate 44.

The second part started with information gathered from the archives at Te Papa on a recent visit. Photographs of some of the original dies and plates held were on view. Some other discoveries were mentioned which will be the subject of future articles in *The Kiwi*.

The next six frames described the different ways in which the stamps were used.

The seventh part covered **Internal Mail** in all its variations. First day covers are extremely rare: probably less a dozen exists. For collectors nowadays, it is much easier to collect the mint stamps as, at the time, collectors saved them but not used copies. Almost all values are scarce as used multiples.

The original set comprised 13 values. The challenge set to Derek was to collect a cover with each stamp as a single franking paying the correct postage rate. For some, this is comparatively easy: the ½d was the printed matter rate, the 1d was the 'local drop' – posted and delivered in the same town, the 2d was the standard internal rate etc. Some values, however, do not obviously relate to rates and are very difficult to find in this format. This was also the early period of

registration when many small towns had their own handmade and handstruck marking. These were a particular interest of John Woolfe and the examples shown had been in his collection.

The eighth frame was **Official Mail**. This issue showed the introduction of Official stamps with the early sets overprinted O.P.S.O. These are scarce and usually need to be on official cover from Wellington to be unarguably genuine. One of the copies in the display was of especial interest as it was mint but had the parallel bars used to overstrike presentation copies. This would appear to be the most satisfactory way to find a genuine mint copy.

In 1907, the stamps were overprinted Official for the first time. One strange consequence of this was the production of the Reefton Provisionals, the story of which has been told elsewhere although the debate still continues as to whether these were genuinely issued stamps. The stamps overprinted official are rare on cover but a nearly complete set was included. The exception was the 2/- Milford Sound. The 5s was as a block of 4 on a Parcel sticker for Government Publications postmarked on the day of issue of the stamp and addressed to Mr. Kinsey, a well known philatelist.

The issue was specifically designed to be used for **Fiscal Purposes** and this was the subject of the next section. This usage is an interesting reflection of social history and the items on show included a franking on a document from a Maori Land Court and a licence to have a booth at a Fair franked with three 5/- Mount Cook stamps.

The tenth section was about the stamps use on **Overseas Mail**. One of the first shown was a cover from New Zealand to Apia in Samoa on the second day of issue. Derek made the point that letters from New Zealand to the Dependencies were much rarer than letters travelling the other way. This was also a period of change and covered, amongst other events, the Contract Mail period when covers were postmarked on board ship, the Boer War and the introduction of meter marks. The latter were not valid for use overseas and, if postage was pre-paid in this way, the Post Office affixed stamps over the mark. A range of Postal Stationery was also produced and one strange item was the envelope carrying the imprint of a ½d stamp, this was because it did not relate to any postage rate at the time.

The final part were stamps **Used in the Pacific Islands**. The overprinted stamps started to be used in 1902 but are rarely seen from that period. An interesting parcel label was displayed which had started its journey to Germany in Niue and travelled via Samoa where a 3 mark stamp had been applied.

The quality of material and discourse was excellent giving rise to a lot of discussion and debate. All present appreciated the time taken in preparing and will, no doubt, be eagerly awaiting the appearance of the book. The meeting closed at 16.30.

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH GROUP HELD ON JUNE 17TH 2006

The meeting was hosted by John and Marlyn Studholme at their home in Longniddry where we enjoyed a lovely barbecue. The meeting was attended by nine members and two wives. Apologies were received from two more members.

John Studholme showed New Zealand stamps and material relating to the Kiwi.

Bill Black showed NZ Frama labels, Cinderella material and alternative Post providers stamps.

David Stalker showed his collection of Christmas seals.

Aileen Davis showed NZ Health stamps with faults and First Day Covers.

Bob Bell showed NZ King Edward VII and King George V stamps.

Bob Clark showed NZ Air Mail covers.

Ken Andison showed NZ overprints.

Michael Kirwan showed NZ definitives 1960 – 75 including errors and colour shifts.

FROM THE COMMITTEE:

A committee meeting was held on Saturday July 29th, 2006. Amongst a number of items discussed:

- It was reported that it is hoped that the Society will have an advertisement in the catalogue for the forthcoming sale of John Woolfe's collection at Spink.
- The 2007 programme was confirmed as previously published except for two modifications: first, it was suggested that one meeting might be held at the British Philatelic Centre in Charterhouse Street next year: this possibility will be explored and the result reported. Secondly, it was confirmed that the annual out of London meeting will be held on **October 13th, 2007** at Ardingly Showground which is in West Sussex near Haywards Heath. The occasion is the Stamp Fair run by the Association of Sussex Philatelic Societies and the meeting will be between 13.30 and 16.30. Further details will be published closer to the time.
- The proposal for the future of the Library published elsewhere in this issue was unanimously accepted by the Committee. Consequently, it will be necessary to appoint a Librarian. Derek Diamond has volunteered to fill this position to oversee the transfer of the Library but would anticipate relinquishing it at the Annual General Meeting in 2007. A job description will be compiled. Meanwhile, if any member has an interest in the post, can they please contact the Honorary Secretary.
- More material is still desperately needed for the Packet.

YOUR LAST CHANCE!!!

In 1990, the Society published '*New Zealand A Philatelic Miscellany*' in celebration of the sesquicentennial Anniversary of the Treaty of Waitangi. After a foreword by the New Zealand High Commissioner, there were 33 articles on subjects ranging from Treaty itself to the Visit of the United States Great White Fleet to Auckland in 1908, the Jayrich Bulletin and New Zealand Philately at the British Library. The authors provide a snapshot of the most eminent philatelists of the time and included Ken McNaught, Laurie Franks, John Firebrace and Robin Startup.

Supplies of the volume are now running short and any member who does not own a copy is advised to purchase one soon. The price is £5 if collected at a Society meeting or £10 including postage either home or overseas.

Further details are available from Derek Diamond; 9, Ashley Drive, Walton on Thames, Surrey KT12 1JL, ☎ 01932 223280, e-mail Derek@diamondwot.fsnet.co.uk.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOCIETY LIBRARY

With the untimely death of John Woolfe, the question of the future of the Society Library arose. There was considerable discussion at the Committee Meeting held on July 29th, 2006. It is clear that, for a number of reasons, the usefulness of the library has reduced over the years and although it is still used, improved access arrangements would greatly enhance its usefulness.

At the Committee, Some principles were readily accepted:

- The Society, like any other specialist Society, needs a reference library.
- The library must be catalogued and the catalogue be easily accessible.
- The library should be kept under proper conditions to ensure the preservation of the contents.
- Any member of the Society must be able to access the library at all reasonable times. This may either be in person or by post.

Although one option might appear to be that another member be identified to assume the role and responsibilities of librarian, this would not resolve the problems of accessibility and the production of an accessible catalogue.

The suggestion has, therefore, been made – and accepted by the Committee – that the library is placed on permanent loan to the National Philatelic Society with the agreement that all members of the New Zealand Society have access to the library in its new home. It would, therefore, become part of one of the best philatelic libraries in this country. It would also strengthen the library which is not strong in New Zealand literature.

The contents will be catalogued and added to the NPS on line catalogue and items may be borrowed on the same terms as any other item. This is likely to significantly improve accessibility for members of the Society.

If any members would like to see the full discussion document presented to the Committee or a copy of the detailed agreement with the National Philatelic Society, they should contact Derek Diamond.

INFORMATION RECEIVED:

INFORMATION RECEIVED

MEDIA RELEASE

NEW STAMPS CELEBRATE RENEWABLE ENERGY

5 July 2006

New Zealand Post's latest stamp issue takes as its subject something that has received growing public attention recently – the use of renewable energy sources to ensure New Zealand has a reliable and lasting energy supply into the future.

The five stamps in the series each feature a photo of a New Zealand operation currently producing energy from a renewable source. The operations pictured are spread throughout the country, from Central Otago north to Cape Reinga.

Stamps General Manager Ivor Masters says New Zealand's geographic characteristics allow a number of renewable energy sources to be utilised to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.

'The images on the stamps are both interesting and informative, and we hope they will raise awareness of the challenges our country faces when it comes to energy consumption and supply,' Mr Masters said.

Palmerston North's Tararua Wind Farm – the largest wind farm in the Southern Hemisphere – features on the 45-cent stamp. The farm produces enough electricity annually for more than 30,000 homes, and each year offsets about 10,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions.

This is followed by a 90-cent stamp depicting Roxburgh hydro-electric dam in Central Otago. The lake formed by the dam covers an area of nearly six square kilometres, and provides an attractive fishing, boating and swimming venue.

A biogas production site in the Waikato is shown on the \$1.35 stamp. Produced from the breakdown of organic matter in landfills and from farm animal waste, this methane-based gas can be burnt to generate energy.

The final two stamps in the series feature the Wairakei geothermal power station (\$1.50) and Cape Reinga's solar-powered lighthouse (\$2.00). The Wairakei plant was commissioned in 1958, and was the first geothermal operation to produce power commercially. Today 19 per cent of our country's primary energy supply is derived from geothermal sources. Solar power is also growing in importance to New Zealand, and can provide up to 75% of a household's water heating during summer.

The stamps and first day cover were designed by Watermark, New Zealand and printed by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin in offset lithography. The stamps and related products will be available from the usual outlets from 5 July 2006.

MAORI PERFORMING ARTS STAMPS WITHDRAWN



Figure 1. The Publicity Photograph of the Proposed Maori Performing Arts Stamp Issue

In the last issue of *The Kiwi*, New Zealand Posts's publicity information about the proposed stamp issue celebrating the Maori artform Kapa Haka was published (1). The set was due for issue on 7 June 2006. Unbeknownst to most people in the United Kingdom, there was already controversy raging about the proposed design. Don Ion, a stamp dealer from Rotorua issued a public letter which contained the statement:

'This is a disgusting set of stamps which ridicules every Maori person. This issue should be immediately destroyed. The 'cartoon' type characters depicted are culturally insensitive and there would appear to have been little consultation with members of the Maori or European races on the production of 'jam labels' which will make us the laughing stock of the world'.

The debate became national and *The Dominion Post* of 17 May 2006 carried an editorial:

'NZ Post's stamp of insensitivity

Whatever can New Zealand Post be thinking of?

Its claim that its forthcoming series of stamps depicting Maori performing arts are a 'fresh and contemporary interpretation of kapa haka' proves exactly how little the state owned enterprise knows about its own country's sensitivities.

To Maori – and Pakeha – kapa haka is not an activity to be mocked, nor depicted lightly. It is a serious component of this country's culture and should be honoured accordingly.

New Zealand Post's general manager for stamps Ivor Masters says the organisation consulted with Te Papa and Te Puni Kokiri representatives during the development process.

But just how far into the process was that? It is difficult to see how bodies so attuned to the nuances of Maori culture would approve kapa haka being given the 'once over lightly' touch. It's one that's seen these stamps become cartoon works not serious stamps.

Experienced Rotorua philatelist Don Ion is calling for the stamps withdrawal. It is his view they ridicule all Maori. Anyone with a hint of cultural awareness will agree.

Local kapa haka tutor Anaru Grant, who fronts the brochure promoting the stamps, had no idea he would be promoting comic strip characters.

By producing them New Zealand Post has sunk to the same depths as the controversial South Park cartoon lampooning Catholicism and the late Pope John Paul II.

Jill Nicholas'

Following further consultation and discussion, on 2 June 2006, New Zealand Post decided to withdraw the stamps before their release. In a letter, New Zealand Post said:

'I am writing to advise you that after careful consideration New Zealand Post has decided not to release the Maori Performing Arts stamp issue. This decision follows consultation with a range of Maori arts and culture communities over the past week.

'Some concerns about the design style of the stamp were raised within New Zealand Post when we first promoted the stamp issue. Consequently, we sought additional advice and we have concluded that the stamps would cause offence to some people.

'At New Zealand Post our intention is that New Zealand postage stamps carry images that celebrate aspects of New Zealand life and culture and can be proudly sent around the world. We will create a stamp issue that celebrates kapa haka in the future and will provide you with information about this issue closer to the time.

'As the stamps have not been released the stock is accounted for and will be destroyed according to New Zealand Post's processes.'

The publicity material including the Media Release with photographs and official First Day Covers without stamps were sent out prior to the withdrawal. The position with the stamps is unclear as some had already been distributed when New Zealand Post made the decision. It is known that at least one of the boxes of 100 stamps was set to a lucky collector. It has been reported that more than 500 stamps in all were sent out. No doubt examples will soon appear on the market for hundreds of dollars.

This is a most unfortunate incident which has cost about \$190,000 in printing costs and caused significant damage to the organisations reputation. On the positive side, New Zealand Post should be congratulated on having the courage to acknowledge that they got it wrong and take appropriate action.

Reference:

1. Anon. 'Media Releases: Stamps Celebrate Unique New Zealand Artform'. *The Kiwi* (2006). Vol. 55. No. 4. Pp. 76-77.

NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW PUBLICATIONS

Notification has been received of two publications that may be interest to readers:

Christchurch Philatelic Society is assisting Dr. Jim Robb to publish a book about the Second Sideface Advertisement Stamps. The book will contain about 140 pages and builds on the research work undertaken by the late Ken McNaught and the late Lex Robb. The aim is for a launch date of November 2006 to coincide with Kiwipex.

Secondly, Richard Wooders of The Complete Stamp Company has published a reprint of the classic publication 'The 1998 New Zealand Post Offices Cancellation and Postmark Guide'. This is a classic text which lists all postmarks and assigns them a scarcity rating. It is a must for all postmark and cancellation collectors. Copies are available from New Zealand Philatelic Brokers Ltd., PO Box 80-226, Green Bay, Auckland, New Zealand. The cost is \$100 + P&P.

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NEW POSTCODES TO LAUNCH IN NEW ZEALAND

Robin Startup

The postcode system that we currently use in New Zealand was originally introduced for major postings of bulk mail about thirty years ago. At around that time, in 1973, I was working for the Department of Social Welfare when the Department started paying cash pensions and benefits by posting punch-card orders through the mail. That, I may add, brought other complications - such as thieves following posties down the street – but the New Zealand Post Office created an alpha-numeric code allowing the Department to pre-post sort each mailing to defined areas. The four digit numeric code we use today was introduced in 1977 and was ideal when bulk mail users, such as trading banks sending out monthly statements, computerised their mail lists.

About ten years ago, New Zealand Post introduced their first address readers-bar code printing machines that print the orange coloured bar code below the address panel. The Optical Character Reader (OCR) coders were used in conjunction with a reader sorter machine meaning that coded envelopes could, from a series of computer programmes, be sorted to a specific box or tray, down to a private box lobby or street delivery sort level.

At that time, New Zealand Post was pleased with the progress that had been made and with the ability of the coding machines to read clear placename addresses and code them. At that time, there was no thought of any need to educate the public to automatically use postcodes. However, a

New postcodes to launch soon

New Zealand Post will soon be publicly launching their new postcodes and address standards – and that means each rural delivery round will have its own unique postcode.

Postcodes have been refined for better accuracy and simpler sorting as part of the Future Post programme. All current postcodes will be replaced with a new code that, when combined with a street number and name, will create a unique postal delivery address within New Zealand Post's network.

Rural address and PO Box/Private Bag information is now part of our National Postal Address Database (NPAD), along with information on every urban delivery point in the country.

It's essential that New Zealand Post has up-to-date, good quality data in NPAD as this drives the efficiency of internal processes and our customers' ability to have quality addresses on their mail. You can help by ensuring you validate the customer data that is periodically sent to you by Rural Post.

Information packs on the new address standards and postcodes have already gone to mailhouses, printers and the data industry, and to major business customers. In June, New Zealand Post will be mailing every household, rural address and New Zealand Post PO Box telling New Zealanders their new postcode.

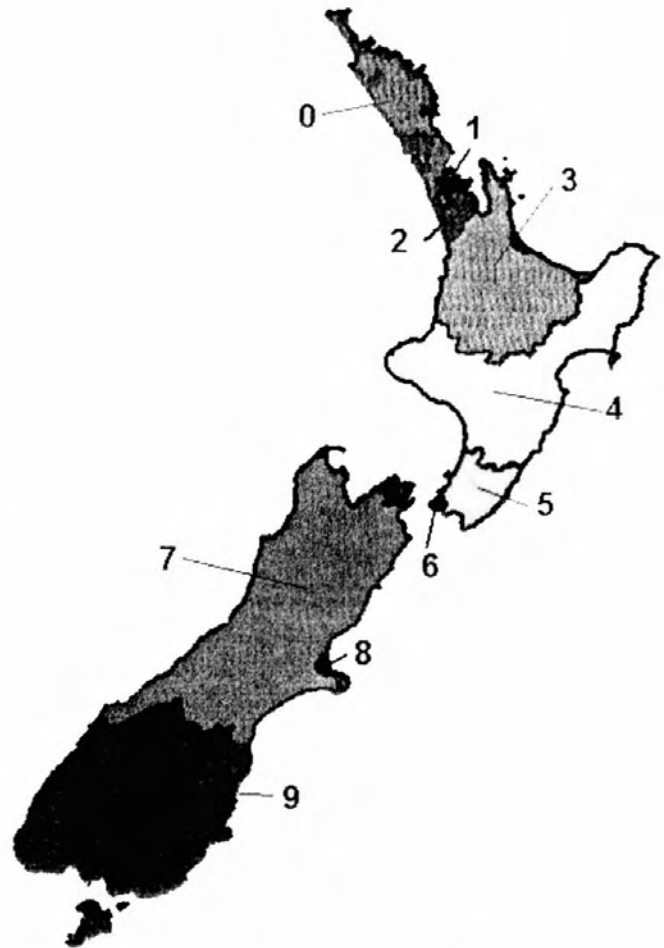
More information on what the changes mean for Rural Post will be distributed shortly.

How the new postcodes work

There are around 1850 new postcodes, carefully structured to fit in with our geography and current and future population distribution.

Each is a unique four-digit code that identifies the region and specific box lobby, rural delivery round or sort zone of the address. Rural Post was involved in setting the postcode boundaries and formulating the new address standards.

The first digit refers to the 'line area' that the address is in. The country's been divided into 10 'line areas', each related to one of the ten new machine lines, each processing mail for a specific region. For example, the new mail centre for Auckland will have three machine lines, numbered 0, 1 and 2, and the postcodes of all addresses in Auckland and Northland will begin with one of these.



Here's how the first digits relate to each line area:

0, 1 and 2	Auckland
3	Waikato
4	Manawatu
5 and 6	Wellington
7 and 8	Christchurch
9	Dunedin

Installation of these machine lines is planned to be completed by mid June 2007.

The second and third digits identify a geographic area within a line area and the type of delivery – box lobby, rural or urban delivery.

The fourth digit identifies a unique box lobby, rural round or urban area.

close look at the system today shows that the Integrated Mail Processors (those with horrible smudgy cancels that were introduced in March) are not completely handling as high a proportion of letter mail when compared with overseas mail systems.

New Zealand Post has started installing new state of the art multi-million dollar cancellers-coders-sorters in its metro mail centres and, in conjunction with this new technology, has also examined and thoroughly revised the postcode system. Following on from that, an education programme is being launched to encourage the public now to automatically add postcodes when addressing mail. A brochure on this was distributed to all households in New Zealand from 1 June 2006.

NEW ZEALAND 1901 - 2000

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NEW ZEALAND POST OUTLET CHANGES 2005 -2006

ROBIN STARTUP

Districts:

Before the New Zealand Post Office was corporatised and split up in 1987, the 1,100 post offices then open throughout New Zealand were administered through 22 postal districts, each under the charge of a Chief Postmaster. On the change to New Zealand Post Ltd, district administration was altered to several regions further separated into districts with the districts in

turn divided into a total of 74 Areas. The former multi-function activities of individual post offices, with the removal of Postbank services and telecom services, were soon further divided into retail and mail processing. By 1989, mail processing was being centralised on new Mail Service Centres with local mailrooms being closed and delivery branches being administered from Mail Centres. In the Postal History Society of New Zealand we had become accustomed to using the postal district indicators or *geographic* location to show where the post office under discussion may be found. All the rather frequent changes from 1987 – and there were nearly 20 of them – has seen us continue to use former postal districts for our own convenience.

Since then, New Zealand Post administration has continued to evolve and this paper summarises the present position as well as changes in each area to March 2006.

Post Shops:

Post shops, whether corporate, Books & more, or franchised – there are just over 300 of them – and post centres are administered from Auckland by New Zealand Post's Retail Group. Most post shops also have a Kiwibank branch as an integral part, and most (not all) will have a private box lobby attached. From March 1 2006 sixteen Retail Sales & Service Regions were introduced to provide closer support and administration for the post shops. These new districts are Northland, North Shore, Central Auckland, East Auckland, West Auckland, South Auckland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Hawkes Bay, Taranaki/Manawatu, North Wellington, South Wellington, Upper South Island, Christchurch, Central South Island and Lower South Island.

Normally, mail posted at post shops is cleared to a Mail Centre for cancelling, but stamps on packages and philatelic items may be cancelled on request.

During 2005 – 2006, Bluff post centre was replaced by a franchised post shop, Lambton Quay Books & more post shop was converted to a franchised post shop under the name Cable Car Lane, The Wood post shop in Nelson was reduced to a post centre, Tower Junction post centre in Christchurch was replaced by a franchised post shop, and Triton Place corporate post shop in North Shore is ready to open.

Post Centres:

There are about 290 Post centres in both rural centres and suburban areas of the cities and larger towns. Nearly all have mail posted locally to Mail Centres for processing. However, a number, mainly in remote areas in the South Island, are still classified as cancelling centres and datestamp postage. Those urban centres with a substantial private box lobby and rural centres with most mail delivered across the counter will also often have a rubber datestamp to date undelivered mail. This means that post centres without box lobbies in urban areas primarily sell postage and accept packages and will not have a postal datestamp.

Post centres are administered separately from Post Shops and until recently were supported within South Island and North Island districts. This has changed to Northern and Southern Districts with the Southern District including North Island Post centres as far north as Longburn and Woodville (near Palmerston North).

During the year 2005-2006, new Post Centres opened at Tututaka (WR) and Waiau Pa (AK) while Te Rapa Stationery (HN) changed its name to Garnett Road. The Post Centres that closed were Mourea (RO), Omaio (RO), Piriaka (HN), Pukehou (NA) and Whau Valley (WR).

Mail Centres

The six metro Service Centres with their peripheral or satellite MSCs form a Postal Services Group of New Zealand Post. They are not administered on a district basis but each metro MSC – Auckland, Waikato, Manawatu, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin – has responsibility for its outlying MSCs and Delivery Branches.

The current and proposed changes within Mail Centres with the introduction of NEC made Bar Coding Machines (which includes the cancellation aspect) and Bar Coder Sorter machines, were

discussed in *The Kiwi* (1). Most readers will already have sighted the new standard IMP, inkjet and postmarking machine cancellations introduced from March and will have their own opinion of the effectiveness of the new system.

It is proposed to outline the changes in cancelling equipment and the type of marking used by both and small Mail centres in a monograph.

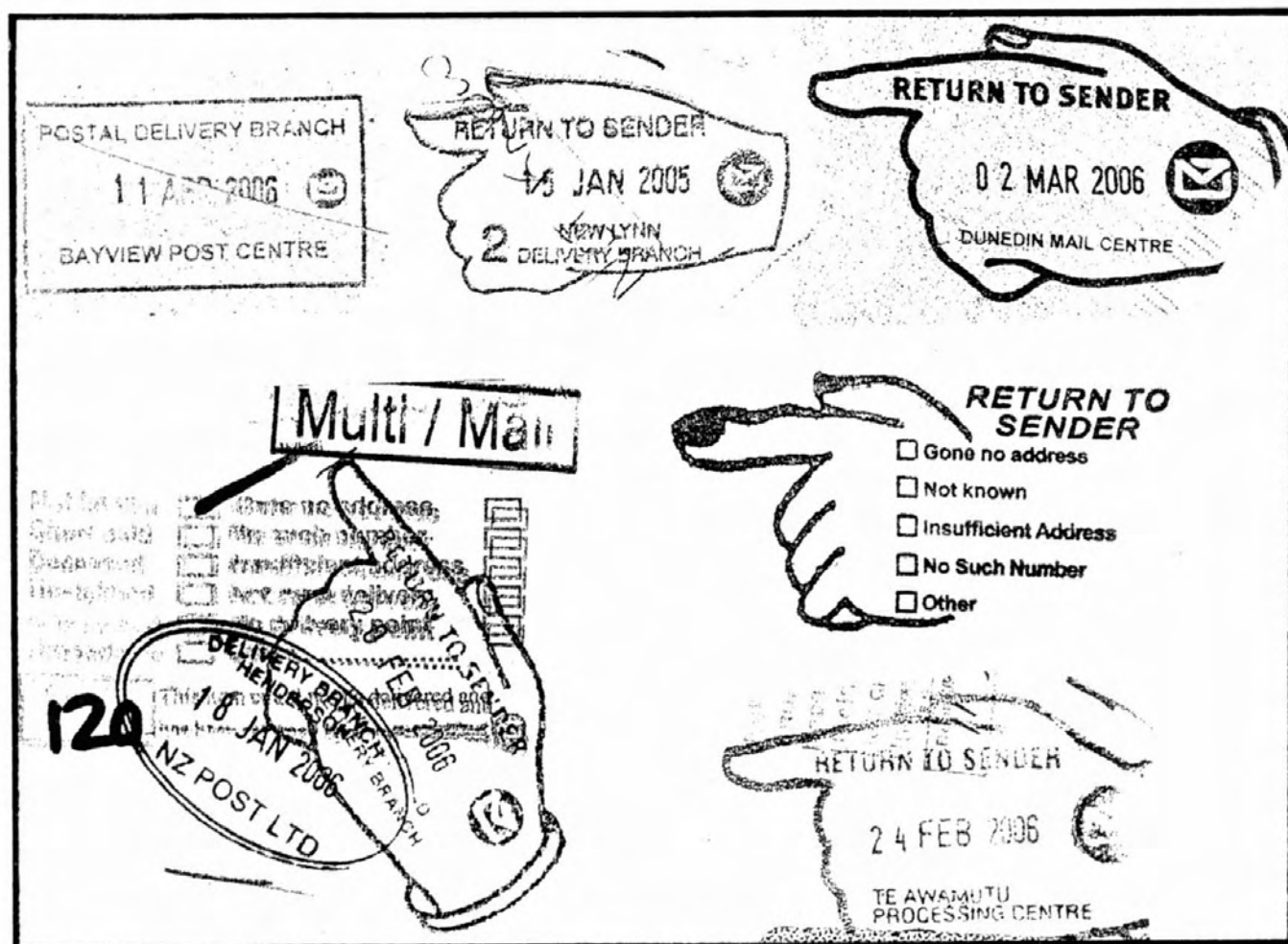


Figure 1. Some of the Cancellers

Delivery Branches

There are over 200 Postal Delivery Branches throughout New Zealand which deliver latter mail through postie delivery rounds, whether on foot, ob bicycle or by motor bike. The rural deliveries are all based on the most suitable delivery branch. For example, the Albany Rural Deliveries, serving that area of the country immediately north of North Shore, and once based on the North Shore MSC Delivery Branch are now based on Rosedale Delivery Branch.

The closure or down-grading of local post offices throughout New Zealand around 1988 & 1990, with the accompanying closure of former mailrooms, had a significant impact on the local delivery posties. In small towns with perhaps a solitary postie the delivery became contracted out or else the local rural delivery was expanded to cover the more built up areas and businesses. In medium size towns, a Delivery Branch was formed. For example, in Eketahuna, both the local postie and rural delivery contractors took over a disused shop as their base for final sorting.

On the other hand, in the metropolitan areas, it has often been a struggle to provide a letter delivery with suburban areas spreading at a fast pace. In addition to employing additional posties as the demand for mail delivery evolved and system has been examined. In Auckland, Wellington

and Christchurch, new delivery branch bases have been developed and existing bases amalgamated. The new base can often be quite a distance from the actual delivery round and the outer area posties are now regularly taken to their round by motor transport. In the Hutt Valley, the branches at Eastbourne, Lower Hutt, Naenae, Petone and Wainuiomata have been merged as the Te Puni Delivery Branch. There are now only two delivery branches on the North Shore in Auckland, while in 2005 in Auckland, the Howick Branch amalgamated with the Pakuranga branch to form the new Eastside Delivery Branch.

There has been greater attention to dating undeliverable mail from the Delivery Branches and for this, each branch has its own distinctive datestamps. We are also looking to publish full details of what is being used where in due course.

Thanks to Keith Richards for the illustrations and the New Zealand Post for further information.

Reference:

1. Startup RM. 'A Comment on the Changes to the Postmarking of Mail by New Zealand Post'. *The Kiwi* (2006). Vol. 55. No 4. Pp80-83

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND QUERIES:

A VISIT TO THE ARCHIVES – PART 1

DEREK DIAMOND

I imagine that many, if not most, readers of *The Kiwi* have like myself (until very recently) never visited a philatelic archive and spent time examining the holdings. As a university teacher of geography, I am familiar with old maps and recording data in the field but I had no experience of 'going to the archives' so you can imagine that I was both excited and not a little worried when I received a welcoming reply to my request to visit the philatelic archives in Wellington in connection with the book on the First Pictorial issue that is now in preparation. The four days that I spent in the philatelic archive were truly memorable and quite unlike visiting a museum or national library. Of course, there are rules and procedures but these were made wholly acceptable by the friendly and enthusiastic help of the two curators.

The philatelic archive for New Zealand is now the responsibility of the Museum of New Zealand, known as Te Papa Tongarewa (or Te Papa as it is usually known) and is housed in an overflow building some distance from the museum itself. It contains material covering the entire history of N.Z. stamps from 1855 but this account of my visit in late 2005 deals only with material covering the First pictorial issue. Having completed the formalities, I was asked what did I want to see. As I had been completely unable to prioritize my requests after examining more than 20 pages of simplified catalogue entries, I replied all of it, starting at the beginning. Quite unabashed, the curators arrange for large albums and envelopes to arrive on the table in the visitor room where I had been invited to sit. It quickly became obvious that within my time limit I could examine a small section in detail or do a rushed overview of as much as possible. I opted for this latter course of action for two reasons. First, I was clearly insufficiently prepared and so unable to select what might in fact be most important for the book and second, because of the nature of this archive itself. Here some background is necessary.

Te Papa was gifted the archive by the New Zealand Post Office (now New Zealand Post) as part of its transformation from a government department into a modernised type of nationalised industry with real competitors for its business. The Museum received the material, made a list in conjunction with Eric Adank at New Zealand Post and housed the material in accordance with the listing – hence the Catalogue entries. Before the handover, the P.O. had begun to systematically organise its holdings but could not acquire missing items. Mr. Adank's efforts in the 1970's, with the help of occasional philatelic visitors, tried to relate the holdings to the then current Campbell Paterson catalogue. The material in the archive is incomplete probably because in 1898 it was not

a high priority to keep a thorough record and also because losses since then including the gifting of presentational copies. Much of the material was in the P.O. archive only because it was philatelic material withdrawn from post offices when the items were replaced by new issues – the obsolete stock as it was called. There are not complete sheets of proofs and issued stamps for every C.P. number but of some there are dozens of identical sheets or part sheets. It later emerged that many of the original metal dies and printing plates also existed as part of the archive. Given this wealth of material I decided that the attempt to obtain an overview as just possible and that a subsequent visit with better preparation leading to specific questions to resolve would be required.

Nevertheless, I was able to make several discoveries in my hasty viewing of the whole of the 1898 holdings and these will provide the content for two further short articles. Let me finish this introductory note by trying to give you some idea of the sense of excitement generated by examining this remarkable archive, itself only a very small section of the whole. Two colleagues in New Zealand, Colin Larsen and Bruce Graves, had obtained permission in advance of my visit to scan several of the complete sheets of issued stamps that had been printed in London by Waterlow and Sons. This modern technology had enabled Colin to sit at home with his lap top and carefully examine an enlarged copy of every stamp in the sheet in order to check for re-entries. The full results of his research will be included, with Te Papa's agreement, in the forthcoming book. Although I had heard of 'knocking up' it was amazing to examine the back of a metal printing plate and see the size and depth of the indentations made by a plate maker over 100 years ago to correct a mistake. A mistake that I suspect that very few of the public would ever have noticed such was the standard that they set. And finally, I came across a complete sheet of 6d red kiwi (E14d) printed on the so called experimental paper known as the 'Lisbon Superfine' because that is the watermark and it only appears once in each sheet. It is a safe bet that nowhere else in the world can anyone see such a thing.

THE GENESIS OF THE 1940 CENTENNIAL OF NEW ZEALAND ISSUE (Part 1)

ALLAN P. BERRY

The Centennial issue of 1940 is discussed in Volume II of *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand* (1). Reference is made to a letter dated 27th October 1937 being sent to 19 selected artists. A copy of that letter addressed to James Berry surfaced in a recently acquired lot of philatelic papers. It reads as follows:

Dominion of New Zealand

In any further correspondence
on this subject please quote the
number hereunder

All replies to be addressed to
The Director General

P. & T. 1937/8678.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. J. Berry
C/o Advertising Branch,
"The Dominion",
Wellington, C.1.

Post and Telegraph Department

Wellington, C.1.

27th October 1937

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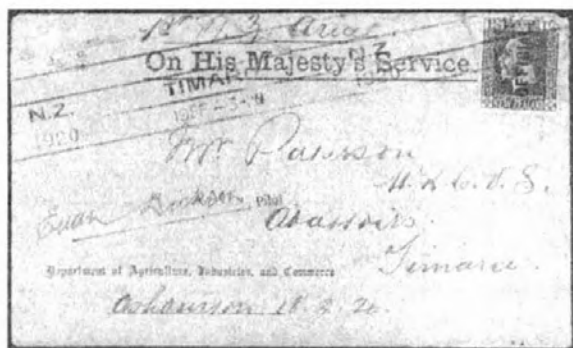


Professional Philatelists

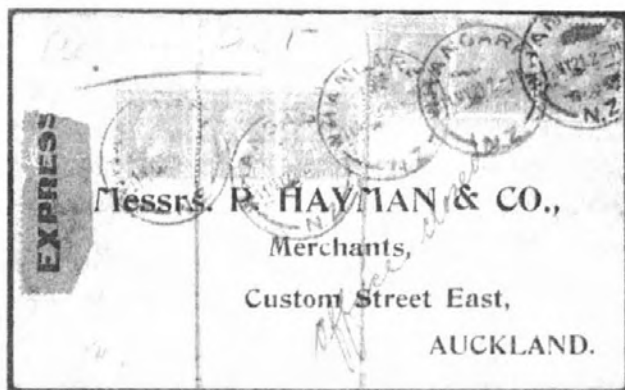
PHILATELY

"New Zealand Air Mails 1919 to 1935": Jim Stapleton's Award-Winning Exhibit

to be sold at Public Auction on 18th November 2006



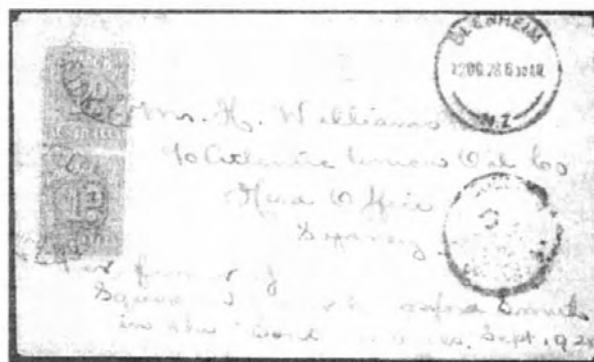
1920 (Feb 20) Ashburton to Timaru. The only cover carried on this flight



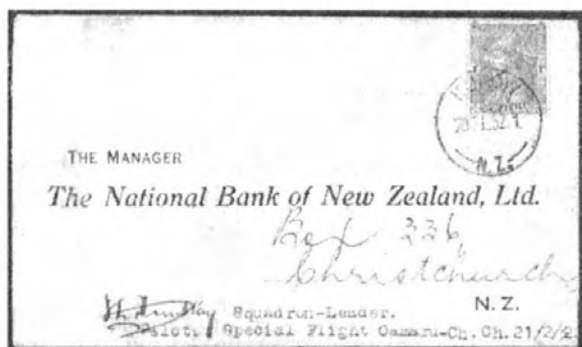
1921 (May 11) Whangarei to Auckland commercial Aerial Post 'EXPRESS' cover



1928 (Sep 11) First Trans-Tasman Flight signed by Kingsford Smith and Ulm



1928 (Oct 13) return Kingsford Smith flight unstamped, taxed and Postage Due paid



1932 (Feb 21) Oamaru to Christchurch Emergency Flood Relief Flight



1933 (Mar 26) Kingsford Smith Flight combination franking and pilot-signed

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R E S U L T S W I T H I N T E G R I T Y

Dear Sir,

Consideration is at present being given to the question of obtaining suitable designs for an issue of special postage-stamps in connection with the New Zealand Centennial celebrations in 1940; and you are invited to submit drawings in accordance with the specifications and conditions below. It is proposed to embody in the series stamps representative of all phases of social and industrial development, and designs dealing with the subjects referred to hereunder are required.

Encl. The attached photographs, which have been obtained from reliable sources, may be of assistance in the preparation of designs. They have been numbered to facilitate associating them with the respective headings.

1. ARRIVAL OF THE MAIN BODY OF MAORI IMMIGRANTS IN NEW ZEALAND, about 1350.

2. A MAORI COUNCIL (representing Maori institutions and the Maori contributions to Polynesian culture).

Illustration shows a chief haranguing his fellow-chiefs before the meeting house.

3. TASMAN'S DISCOVERY OF NEW ZEALAND, 1642.

(3a) Chart from Tasman's Journal, being map of New Zealand in which the North and South Islands are joined together.

(3b) Portrait of Tasman.

(3c) and (3d) Illustrations of Tasman's ship.

4. COOK'S RE-DISCOVERY OF NEW ZEALAND, 1769.

(4a) Reproduction of Cook's portrait by W. Hodges.

(4b) Engraving of Cook's portrait.

(4c) The "Endeavour" approaching Otaheite. The photograph is supplied merely to assist in an accurate reproduction of Cook's ship, the "Endeavour". Attention is drawn to the fact that the landing of Captain Cook at Poverty Bay has already been reproduced on the 2s. stamp of the present Pictorial set, and Cook's portrait appears on the 1d. stamps of Aitutaki, Niue, Penrhyn Island and Rarotonga, and on the current 1d. Niue and the current 1d. Cook islands stamps. Designs submitted should embody ideas different from those already used.

5. LANDING OF NEW ZEALAND COMPANY'S MAIN BODY OF IMMIGRANTS ON PETONE BEACH 22nd January, 1840.

Photograph of a drawing by Charles Heaphy of "Port Nicholson from hills above Petone". The photograph will serve to provide detail for a representation of the landing. A description of the landing maybe found on page 24 of "Early Wellington", by Louis E. Ward.

6. AFFIXING FIRST SIGNATURES TO TREATY WAITANGI, 6th February, 1840.

7. HOISTING OF BRITISH FLAG AT AKAROA, 11th August, 1840.

The photographs supplied are of paintings only of Akaroa but will serve to give a general idea of the locality. Captain Owen Stanley, H.M.S. "Britomart", accompanied by two magistrates, landed at Akaroa, where the British flag was hoisted and court meetings were held. (Parliamentary papers (G.B.) 311, page 81, 1841.)

8. PERIOD OF GOLD MINING about 1860.

The photographs supplied will serve as a guide to the dress of the early miners. It is suggested that the old method of panning for gold be embodied in the design.

9. FIRST SHIPMENT OF FROZEN MUTTON LEAVING NEW ZEALAND. 15th February, 1882.

(9a) Photograph of the "Dunedin", first boat equipped with refrigerating machinery.

(9b) Photograph of the "Auckland", sister ship of the "Dunedin", under full sail.

10. HAPUAWHENUA VIADUCT, NORTH ISLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY (INSET – BULLOCK WAGON TO REPRESENT PROGRESS OF TRANSPORT).

11. GIANT KAURI TREE – SYMBOLISING THE WHOLE PERIOD OF NEW ZEALAND HISTORY COVERED BY THE CENTENNIAL ISSUE OF STAMPS.

It is not intended that the photographs should be reproduced in toto in the design; and, while the historical and geographical detail as contained in the photographs should not be departed from, other designs embodying detail obtained from other sources which you consider would be suitable under the respective headings will be given full consideration. In such cases, however, it will be necessary for notes concerning the authenticity of the subject matter to be forwarded with the designs, for although symbolical treatment of some of the subjects will be permitted, it is desired that as far as possible all literal representations be historically accurate. Further photographs in respect of other approved subjects will be forwarded to you at a later date.

The following specifications are set out for your information: -

(1) The denominations which the set will comprise have not yet been decided upon, but the highest denomination will not exceed one shilling. In drawings submitted, any value may be inserted for the purpose of completing the design.

(2) The dimensions of the stamps may be 17.5 x 21mm, 21 mm x 25mm, or 21mm x 37mm, excluding the perforation gutter. (These are the three sizes obtaining with the with the current Pictorial issue of stamps.)

(3) The finished designs should be produced in black and white, in line, and should be six times the size of the actual stamp.

(4) The words "New Zealand", "Postage and Revenue" and "Centennial of New Zealand, 1940", together with wording suitably descriptive of the design, must be included.

(5) A minimum of border should be used to enclose the subject depicted. In designs other than those directly concerned with native subjects, the border design need not be restricted to Maori decoration.

A sum of £25 will be paid for each design adopted for a stamp of the proposed series, and £2 will be paid for each approved design which is considered to merit an award for workmanship and general excellence of lay-out. All designs for which any payment is made will become the property of the Postmaster-General.

Designs should reach this Office not later than the 30th April, 1938, and you are invited to consult this Office concerning any point as to the treatment of subject matter.

As no public announcement has yet been made regarding the proposed issue of Centennial stamps, I should be glad if you would treat this communication as confidential.

Yours faithfully,

G. McNamara

Director-General

Also in the same papers were descriptions of the various designs which will be included in the second part of this article.

Reference:

1. Ed. Collins RJG & Watts CW. *'The Postage Stamps of New Zealand Volume II'*. Pub. The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Inc., Wellington (1950). P. 88

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