



THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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WHOLE NUMBER 330

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD ON JULY 26TH 2008 AT THE UNION JACK CLUB, SANDELL STREET, LONDON STARTING AT 14.00.

THE MEETING WILL BE ON THE SUBJECT OF 'KING GEORGE VITH' AND WILL BE LED BY JOHN SMITH.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE SEE PAGE 66 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

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ENCLOSURES:

With this copy of *The Kiwi* are enclosed:

- ❖ Information for the Philatelic Weekend
- ❖ Entry form for the Biennial 16 sheet competition

If either is missing, please contact the Hon. Secretary.

THE ANNUAL AUCTION

Following last years success, the Society Annual Auction will be held on Kiwi Day in November. Notification of the rules for the auction are published on page 73 of this *Kiwi*.

The auction will only be successful if there are enough contributions. So look out items that are surplus to your requirements and send a description to the Hon. Editor for inclusion in the sale by **JULY 14TH**.

As notified in previous issues of *The Kiwi*, the auction catalogue will be e-mailed to members. If you have want a hard copy, please contact Derek Diamond.

SOCIETY NEWS:

MEMBERSHIP NEWS:

NEW MEMBERS:

We welcome:

R. L. Barnhart, Colorado, USA
E. Ellis, East Sussex
P. Garrett, Warwickshire
K. E. Holmes, Devon
W. Nute, Wirral

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be on the subject of King George VI. Those attending will be treated to display by John Smith.

Any members attending with rare or very interesting material is invited to bring it and contribute to the afternoon.

Please note that the meeting will be preceded by a Committee Meeting.

NEXT MEETING OF THE WESTERN REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Western Regional Group will be held at 13.30 on September 20th, 2008.

It will be at our new venue: St. James Church, St. James Street, Taunton.

If any members are entering the 16 sheet competition at Torquay or have completed their entries for the Western Regional display will they please bring them along to show us.

Any queries, please ring Paul North: ☎01392 877054

NEXT MEETING OF THE NORTHERN REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Northern Regional Group will be held on September 13th, 2008 starting at 13.30 at St. Luke's Church, Orrell.

This is our Annual Competition: 12 pages on any theme of New Zealand: as many entries as you want. Members are also asked to bring along items of interest to display. Members are also asked to bring along any items that they wish to sell so that we can have a mini stamp fair at the meeting.

If you haven't been for a long time, here is your chance to see some excellent material and, perhaps, pick up that item or items that you have always wanted.

ADVANCED NOTICE: On November 8th, 2008, Professor Derek Diamond will be giving a display to the Northern Group entitled 'An Afternoon of New Zealand Tradition and Innovation in Philately'.

MEETINGS OF THE SCOTTISH GROUP IN 2009

During 2009, the Scottish Regional Group will meet:

Saturday April 18th, 2009: Scottish Philatelic Congress at Perth

Saturday May 30th, 2009: Summer Meeting to be hosted by David Stalker

Saturday October 24th, 2009: Biennial joint meeting with the Northern Regional Group in Carlisle.

THE RESIDENTIAL WEEKEND: TORQUAY SEPTEMBER 26TH – 28TH, 2008

As detailed on the enclosed sheet, the Residential weekend will be held at The Livermead Cliff Hotel, Torquay TQ2 6RQ, between September 26th and 28th, 2008. All bookings should be made directly with the hotel: ☎ 01803 299666, e-mail: enquiries@livermeadcliff.co.uk. Those making bookings should mention the New Zealand Society of Great Britain and the code word 'diamond'.

The philatelic content of the meeting will include three themed sessions for which members contributions are solicited. The themes will be: 'Coasts and Islands of New Zealand', 'Special Days in New Zealand Philately' and 'Back of the Catalogue – C.P. Categories U, X & Y – Express, Life Insurance and Postage Dues'. All offers to participate in these sessions should be made to Lewis Giles, ☎ 016634 846696, e-mail: lewisgiles@tiscali.co.uk.

For further information about the weekend, please contact Derek Diamond, ☎ 01932 223280, email: drdiamond@mac.com.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Society publications are now available:

SP 1: *Aspects of Collecting New Zealand Stamps*.

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 THE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY HELD IN LONDON ON MAY 31ST 2008

The first part of the Meeting was devoted to interesting items. **Maurice Allan** started with a cover which had originated in Shantytown and had an RPO postmark as well as Wellington and Auckland datestamps. Surprisingly, it also had a Loose Letter mark. He was unable to account for the latter and had asked Robin Startup whether there was a logical explanation. Robin's reply was there appeared to be no legitimate reason and it seemed likely that the sender was a Post Office employee who had obtained the marks on request as he travelled.

Paul Wreglesworth showed an Argentinean cigarette card with a reproduction of the 3d SSF. Then, two examples of the ½d SSF with examples of the 'HAIF' flaw which were not in the sheet positions previously described. Further information about this find will be published in due course. He also showed examples of the AR mark including an early example from 1896 and a copy of the original letter from the UPU to other Postal Administrations which detailed the charges that the New Zealand Post Office would charge when the country joined the UPU in 1891.

Robin Gwynn produced photographs of banners on show in the Hawke's Bay Museum which measured about 10 x 3 feet with pictures which were composed of postage stamps. These were the work of one woman and were made in about 1915 – 1920. He also showed a beautifully illustrated

letter from Bishop George Selwyn, the first Bishop of New Zealand, to his father. The letter was written in 1848 when he was on board HMS Dido in harbour in Tonga after he had been despatched on a tour of the South Sea Islands to review their progress towards Christianity.

Derek Diamond opened the formal part of the meeting in the afternoon by welcoming Robin Gwynn from New Zealand and Dean Curtis, a relatively new member. He read a note from Ernie Leppard's son thanking the Society for its contribution to Ernie's chosen charity. He also congratulated Robin Startup on his election to the RDP.

The subject of the afternoon was a Workshop on Chalons. The meeting was lead by Derek Diamond and substantial contributions were made by Neil Jones and Robin Gwynn. Specific contributions have not been identified in this report.

The first part was based on the design. The portrait was painted by Alfred Chalon in 1837 to a commission by Queen Victoria's mother, the Duchess of Kent. It was used as the state portrait and three copies made. Subsequently, a sketch was made by Corbould and engravings began to be used on documents such as banknotes and stamps. The first stamps to show the image were those of Nova Scotia in 1852 to be followed by New Zealand in 1854. Comparisons with the original picture confirm that the image is identical except that it is quarter length. The full story is complex and has been told by John Dickson in a RPSL publication (1).

The next part was the original Perkins Bacon tender and invoice. These are part of the Perkins Bacon archive which is held by the RPSL. Photocopies of both from the record book were shown. The invoice revealed that the cost of the original supply of stamps was £522. Another item was the original printing press supplied for the stamps to be printed locally. This caused the first problem because the local printer, Richardson, was unwilling to use the supplied instrument and insisted on using his own press with locally acquired paper. One consequence was that the single sheets of paper were too small for the press and two sheets were sometimes used with one laid on top of the other. The resulting 'gap' in a stamp printing is described as an over or underlap depending on whether the stamp was on top or underneath the join. The over/under laps are usually seen at the top or bottom but in later printings may be seen at the side of the stamp. Expert committees find it problematic to issue certificates for overlaps because the effect on the stamp is a weak top margin of the stamp. It may be very difficult to be sure that the margin has not been fraudulently thinned.

The papers still present difficulties because the much of the supply was sourced in New Zealand and the quality and thickness was variable. Catalogues are specific about the thickness but the use of a micrometer shows that the thickness can vary significantly within a sheet. The extreme, of course, is the pelure paper. The origin of this paper is unclear although it has been suggested that it was the interleaving between the original sheets delivered from London. It was noted that the pelure paper stamps appeared in 1863/4 when the Gold Rush was in full swing creating a huge demand for stamps. Interestingly, it is at the same period of history that the first proper perforating machines were being experimented with in Dunedin.

The next section covered the means for separating the stamps. The problem was that mail was not despatched regularly but when a ship sailed to the appropriate destination. This meant that there was an uneven demand for the stamps with a rush just before the boat departed. Luckily, a solution was at hand at the banks who were already using roulettes and serrates to separate documents and cheques easily. It seems possible that this was suggested to local postmasters who experimented with a number of different mechanisms of separation. These can be difficult to identify and expertise. Also, it seems likely that they were not very successful. Robin Gwynn observed that we would all realise that serrates may not be easy to use as shown by toilet paper which rarely tears along the line! A number of greatly enlarged photographs of Chalons with roulettes and serrates was shown which had been taken at the request of Bob Tizard, a well known New Zealand politician, who has a particular interest in the subject.

The penultimate section covered the damage to Plate 2 of the 2d. The problem was that when Plate 1 became worn, a new plate was supplied: this was the only value for which 2 plates were used. Unfortunately, the new plate became extensively damaged soon after its arrival and the cause of this damage is unclear. A number of suggestions have been made over the years including damage to the facing. Bob Odenweller view is that something was spilled on the plate or that it was cleaned after use with a corrosive substance and the fluid was not properly removed. The consequence was that the surface became soft and excessively worn. Some of the impressions in the damaged area show re-cutting and a number of stages in the re-cutting process can be demonstrated.

There was also discussion about the shades of the Chalons. There was a feeling that Campbell Paterson may over-differentiate the shades in the catalogue. Part of the problem is in gathering enough copies of each value but the catalogue descriptions were derived from Marcel Stanley's collection and it seems likely that the printing dates may be estimated by the varying shades.

The last subject discussed was the reprints. The original dies are thought to be in Te Papa now but, over the years, a number of reprints have been made. There was a debate about the reprints used for the Herts Philatelic Dinner menus in the early part of the Twentieth Century. The mechanism by which the die was available is not clear.

As well as numerous examples of the stamps and surrounding information shown, there was a colour photocopy of the Yeroc Collection which was particularly strong on the shades and a number of auction catalogues.

Overall, this was a fascinating and thought provoking afternoon with much information imparted at a level which was comprehensible even to one as ignorant of the subject as this reporter.

AD

Reference:

1. Dickson J, *'The Design and Engraving of Perkins Bacon Stamps based on the Chalon Portrait'*. Pub. The Royal Philatelic Society of London (2000). ISSN 0024-6131

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE NORTHERN GROUP HELD ON MAY 17TH, 2008.

Eight members were present and apologies had been received from another two. It was a members meeting and those present showed as follows:

Harold Howard showed modern errors including colour shifts and missing colours and the 1970 Health issue. He also displayed a cover that he had recently added to his Ashburton garage collection which was sent between Drummond and Hurley. **Stuart Potter** was next with a selection of OHMS covers, envelopes with the Te Aro Permit stamp and a Dog Permit meter stamp. These were followed by Marine Post Offices including the S.S. Tahiti and S.S. Maunganui. A selection of airmail covers including an Ulm postcard printed with the same picture on both sides. And a ticket to fly in the Southern Cross dated 26 March 1933. He finished with hand illustrated and patriotic covers and a selection of airmail etiquettes from 1932.

Don Scregg brought along Queen Victoria and Arms Type Fiscals fiscally and postally used, the Decimal Arms mint and with varieties and a despatch note franked with 5 x \$10 Arms stamps. Finally, a Ross Dependency cover, dated 10 July 1967, with the sterling stamps rather than decimal. **Tony James** followed with a study of the 1970 4c Butterfly stamp including shifts of the veins, faulty trimming, an imperforate pair, colour omissions and an offset.

Next, **Paul Wreglesworth** showed some A.R. covers and then a display on Frederick W. Sears who was involved in the Second Sidefaces. This included details of his personal history which demonstrated him to be a man of many talent: printer, inventor, photographer and designer. Examples of his work included a Ward Christmas card of 1901/2, the scenic views on the back of the lettercards, the ½d black SSF and the Cousin Dies.

Lastly, **Jack Lindley** displayed items relating to the Hawkes Bay Earthquake including the miniature sheet issued in 2006, panes from the prestige booklet, postcards and photographs illustrating the devastation caused. He finished with items celebrating the 100th Anniversary of the Royal including the stamps, miniature sheet and various covers.

The members present congratulated themselves on another excellent meeting with a wide range of material shown and the meeting closed at 16.00

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH GROUP HELD ON MAY 31ST, 2008

On Saturday, 31st May, 2008, Valerie and Michael Kirwan kindly hosted the Summer meeting of the Scottish Group at their home in Edinburgh. There was a gathering of 12 (including 10 members) assembled by 12.30 for a very tasty luncheon, complimented by various New Zealand wines.

After this, the philatelic activities commenced with each member asked to show one recent acquisition. Items shown included: 'Best of 2007' M/S, 1953 Royal Visit, 1982 Map Stamp varieties, 1938 KLM First Flight Netherlands to New Zealand and Saigon to Wellington covers, 1936 Health and Cinderella Health Stamps, 1984 Christmas stamps from the Fournier archives, Salvaged NZ to England mail from the 1954 Aircrash in Singapore, Express Delivery and Balloon Post, block of 9 of the 1933 Health Stamp with Cloud error, 1982 Minerals and Gemstones plate blocks and 1929 and 1930 Health stamps FDCs – clearly a lot of buying activity amongst our members!

The main displays of the meeting – being members choice of 10-20 sheets – once again showed an amazing range of subjects with **Michael Kirwan** on Errors of the 1979/80 Provisional Definitives (Roses and QEII), **Peter Brown** on Round Kiwi and Greetings stamps, **Aileen Davis** on 'Birds Introduced to New Zealand', **David Edwards** with a wide range of 'Mysteries' (unusual postmarks etc.), **James Smith** with Official Airmail Flights 1934 – 1948, **John Brown** with two themes – The Kiwi and Mountains, **Bob Clark** 1853 – 1896 mail from NZ to UK and UK to NZ, **John Studholme** an A Work in Progress on Chalons, **Alexander McCulloch** with 1940 – 44 Christmas Cards produced in German POW Camps and, finally, **David Stalker** with Customized Advertising Labels 2004 – 8.

With further tea/coffee served, appropriately, with ANZAC biscuits, the meeting concluded a 17.00 with a reminder that our next meeting will be on Saturday 4th October, 2008, hosted by Alexander McCulloch at Gatehouse of Fleet.

ACCOUNT OF DISPLAY AND PAPER BY ROBERT ODENWELLER ENTITLED *NEW ZEALAND: 1852 TO 1872* GIVEN AT THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON ON MAY 22ND, 2008

I write this from the point of view of someone with a 30 year long interest in New Zealand philately and therefore a rather general and conventional understanding of the first issue of New Zealand stamps – the Chalons or Full Face Queens, as they are known. What for me most clearly characterised this meeting, and I believe for all those present was the feeling of excitement that Bob Odenweller generated with his display and particularly the talk. His Powerpoint presentation focussed on new views and fresh interpretations that made it difficult at times to remember that he was talking about an issue of 1855 – 72.

He began by reminding us that in 1969 he gave a display to the RPSL on the same topic and had spent the years between then and now on research into several aspects of the issue that had worried him in 1969.

The first research topic addressed the question of where the first stamps – all 3 values (i.e. SG 1, 2 and 3) – were actually used which involved correcting the first allocation to the 6 provincial post offices in respect of the returns of unused stamps and the effects of a serious fire in the post office in Auckland where the supplies were stored. These astonishing calculations were accompanied by some fascinating detail. The on-going supply of stamps to post offices was at one time withheld until a Board of Enquiry had examined the situation after the sudden death of the Auckland Postmaster and as a consequence of pairs of one penny stamps substituted for the two-pence. The one shilling he claimed was mainly used for book post, as the registered post at this time did provide any indemnity for loss.

The speaker threw light on various aspects of the separation of the early imperforate stamps and the circumstances surrounding the introduction of the 12.5 comb perforating machine in 1864. The identification of experimental use of the first comb perforations was achieved by showing shade differences between early and later printings. The conversion of the comb perforation to a line perforation by removing the short rows of pins is a most unusual event and in his display was an extraordinary pair in which the right hand stamp was correctly perforated whilst its marginal left hand partner was imperforate on three sides, demonstrating that the removal of pins did not occur in one single event.

Perhaps the research topic closest to Bob Odenweller's heart is the problem of explaining the deterioration of Plate 2 of the two-penny stamp introduced in 1865 to replace the very (but evenly) worn Plate 1. The argument is in two parts. First the comprehensive demolition of the conventional explanation that the uneven 'damage' was a result of problems in hardening the plate, and, second, the presentation of a new hypothesis which fits both the distribution of the damage and the nature of the remedial work that was attempted. The listener (and I suspect many others) was totally convinced.

The accompanying display would have repaid several hours of study. Sheet one showed both the uncleared die proof of the penny and an original sheet from the Perkins Bacon records that contained examples of the engine turning use in this issue. The stamps were introduced by superb used examples of SG 1, 2 and 3 each cancelled with the no. 2 obliterator of Russell – a small fishing port in 1855. Since only 6 copies of the one shilling were sold in Russell, Bob felt justified in saying that his copy was the only one to have survived. Very striking was the presence throughout the display of a mint copy not only of every main printing but of the main shade variations within the printing, many of which are extremely rare. It was Bob's contention that a mint copy along with two used for each of the listed shades (as in Campbell Paterson specialist catalogue) allowed him to readily identify the stamps sent to him for expertisation. The section devoted to plate 2 damage was truly fascinating for not only did Bob display examples of the retouched stamps but he also showed states of wear in the pre-retouched condition.

There is not space here to expand on other themes that were discussed and/or displayed such as the use of X-Ray fluorescence to separate Perkins Bacon and Richardson issues and the circumstances surrounding the change from blue to white paper in the Richardson prints, or indeed the use of alternative printings in the Davies printings.

I found both the display and talk extremely informative and stimulating.

DD

AN APPEAL

After the recent successful literature auction, one item has gone missing. The book is Volume 1 of *White Wings* by Sir Henry Brett.

If anybody has been sent this volume in error, can they please notify Derek Diamond.

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION NOTIFICATION

The annual club auction will be held on November 29th, 2008 and managed by a team of club members under the direction of the auctioneer – Alan Baker. The rules are clearly stated below and will be strictly applied to assist in the smooth running of the event.

1. Vendors must send a written description of each lot for sale to the Editor of *The Kiwi* to arrive not later than July 14th, 2008. Each lot description must state the vendor's reserve price. No market estimate is required. Do **NOT** send items for sale to the Editor – only a description of each lot. The minimum reserve is £3. The Editor will acknowledge receipt of lot descriptions within 5 days. He will subsequently supply a copy of the auction list entry for proof-reading and this will include notification of the lot numbers.
2. Vendors should attach the correct Lot number to each lot. Lots should be contained in clear envelopes. Labels should be at least 1 cm. square and located in the SE corner of the lot. Vendors unable to attend the auction must send their material to: Alan Baker, 2, Leighton Way, Avenue Road, Epsom, Surrey KT18 7QZ to arrive not later than November 19th. Vendors attending the auction must deliver their lots to the auctioneer not later than 11.30 on the day of the auction.
3. Viewing will commence at 12.30. The auction will commence promptly at 14.00.
4. Successful purchasers attending the auction will be given their lots during the auction on condition that they settle their account before leaving.
5. Vendors may not remove unsold lots without the authority of the auctioneer.
6. Successful purchasers not present will be sent an invoice. Provided that payment is sent by return, lots will be despatched promptly.
7. Unsold lots and sales less all expenses will be returned to vendors once all sales income is received.
8. Only the first 400 descriptions will be accepted for sale in the auction of November 29th, 2008.
9. The Society will insure all items from the time of their receipt by the auctioneer until the time of purchase or return to vendor.
10. No postage costs are paid by the Society. A lotting fee of £0.50p per lot is payable by the vendor. The Society fee remains at 10% of the hammer price and will be paid by the vendor.
11. Failure to abide by rules 4, 5 or 6 will render the person ineligible to participate in subsequent auctions.
12. 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.

APPEAL

Each year it has been the practice of generous members to offer items, philatelic and general, to be auctioned for Society funds. This is much appreciated. Please see what you have that is surplus to your requirements. No matter what it is, we will be delighted to receive it, preferably by July 15th, 2008 to appear in the catalogue, otherwise at any time up to 12.00 noon on Kiwi Day.

Remember to bring your catalogue to the auction. Copies available in the room will cost £1.00.

16 SHEET COMPETITION RULES

The biennial 16 sheet competition will be held during the Philatelic Weekend to be held in Torquay on September 26th – 28th.

The entry form is enclosed in this issue of *The Kiwi*.

REGULATIONS FOR 16 SHEET COMPETITION TO BE HELD BIENNIALLY

Introduction:

The competition will consist of 16 Sheets including a descriptive sheet, which may contain Exhibits. Each should be mounted on display sheets, numbered consecutively on the reverse and contained in transparent protectors not more than 296mm deep by 245mm wide. Larger sheets will be accepted but they must be in multiples of the standard size. Judged and marked to the National Level.

Judges Note: The use of photographic essays and proofs are acceptable for inclusion in competition entries.

Awards:

The best overall entry in the Competition will be awarded the H. Gordon Kaye Commemorative Salver.

Certificates will be awarded to entry's obtaining 50 points or more. Any receiving less will receive a Certificate of Participation. A trophy will be awarded to the entry receiving the highest number of points.

Marking Scheme:

Philatelic Knowledge & Personal Study	35pts.
Treatment, Originality & Importance	30pts.
Relative Condition & Rarity	25pts.
Presentation, Write-up & Arrangement	10pts.
Total	100pts.

The competition is split in to the following classes and sections:

Classic Class: Issues of Queen Victoria and First Pictorials:

All aspect of philately; based on the collecting of all postal items, including items related to the production of postage stamps from these issues.

Modern Class: Issue from KE VII to Present Day:

All aspect of philately; based on the collecting of all postal items, including items related to the production of postage stamps from these issues.

Postal History:

This class includes items on routes and rates, and studies of markings and marcophily. It is not normally advisable to include unused adhesives or postal stationery.

Aerophilatelic Class:

Based on the study of postal material prepared for, and or conveyed by airmail, whether official or unofficial. It can also include exhibits of airmail stamps and their usage.

Revenue Class:

The revenue exhibit comprises embossed, imprinted or adhesive tax, fee or credit stamps issued by or under the aegis of a Government Authority.

Experimental Class:

This is for material not recognised for international transmission of mail but accepted as being issued locally or generally for the transmission of messages or packages (e.g. Local, Railway or Telegraph).

Postal Stationery Class:

Exhibits can include proofs, essays and formula items where appropriate.

Thematic Class:

This class is for entries based on a New Zealand theme or a subject, which is developed to a logical plan by the use of the widest range of appropriate stamps and other philatelic material. Revenue stamps may be included where no other philatelic material will convey the intended message; such material should be used sparingly. Please note that a copy of the PLAN SHEET should accompany the entry.

Special Studies Class:

This is a new National Class, which has been introduced for those who wish to enter exhibits which would not readily conform to the requirements for evaluation in the other National Classes. The normal constraints relating to exhibits entered in the Traditional, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Aerophilatelic, Thematic and Revenue Classes will be relaxed. A proportion (say up to 10%) of relevant supporting non-postal material may also be included.

Social Philately Class:

This is very similar to the Special Studies Class but relies upon the exhibit being based on a theme and up to 50% of non-philatelic material is allowed to be included.

If you:

Need a new challenge

Have decided for any reason that you are not getting the satisfaction from your New Zealand stamp collection that you used to and would like to try a new subject/issue

- *Would like a valuation on your collection carried out by experienced staff from the worlds leading New Zealand dealers*
- *Simply need some good advice about what to do next with your collection*

Then contact us for a confidential chat and – if appropriate – a free valuation and offer.

Remember that our advice is free, draws on a wealth of experience and is given with the confident knowledge of the New Zealand market over the past 60 years as it stands at present.

For a friendly discussion, simply phone Derek Redshaw, 76 Hermitage Road, St Johns, Woking, Surrey ☎01483 833 147 or Warwick Paterson in Auckland, ☎ (toll free) 0500 893 975.

It's as easy as that and what's more, it will cost you nothing.

Campbell Paterson Ltd.

P.O. Box 5555

Auckland 1141

New Zealand

We're as far away as your own phone

INFORMATION RECEIVED:

ROBIN M. STARTUP ROLL OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS

It is with great pleasure that we can report that Robin Startup has recently been invited to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

This invitation is the highest accolade in philately and Robin joins a very eminent and select group of New Zealand Philatelists. In all, only seven have been honoured previously: Arthur Bate, Ray Collins, Sir Heaton Rhodes, Campbell Watts, Marcel Stanley, Ken McNaught and, most recently, Gerald Elliott.

The award recognises the extent of Robin's contribution to philatelic literature as well as the collections that he has made. All those who have consulted him on problematic items will be aware of the depth of his knowledge as well as his willingness to share information as widely as possible.

We offer our warmest congratulations to Robin and look forward to many more publications in the future.

HONOUR FOR MEMBERS: ELECTION AS FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

We offer our congratulations to two members of the Society, George Branam and J. Edgar Williams, both from America, who have recently been elected Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand.

George collects a wide range of New Zealand with a special interest in Chalons and Military History. He contributes frequent articles to *The Informer*, the Journal of the Society Australasian Specialists/Oceania, and views himself as a Kiwi advocate in the United States.

Ed has a superb specialised collection of the Dependencies which was built up partly the late 70's when he was stationed as Consul General in Auckland. He is also an Associate Editor of *The Informer*.

INFORMATION RECEIVED

MEDIA RELEASES

ANZAC TRADITION HONOURED IN NZ POST STAMPS

2 APRIL 2008

The many New Zealanders who lost their lives fighting on foreign fields are being remembered and honoured in New Zealand Post's latest Stamp issue. The ANZAC Series – *Stories of Nationhood*.

While the acronym ANZAC – Australia and New Zealand Army Corps – is now synonymous in New Zealand and Australia with service people who have served as peacekeepers in international hotspots and supported allied forces in international conflicts, it originated from those soldiers who were brought together on Turkey's Gallipoli Peninsula in 1915.

There, on the beaches and hills where almost 3,000 New Zealanders and over 8,000 Australians made the ultimate sacrifice, the ANZAC tradition was forged. It remains to this day an intensely shared emotional experience. The pride those soldiers took in the name and comradeship that developed has endured, where today the ANZAC tradition forms an important part of what it is to be a New Zealander.

The New Zealand Post ANZAC Series will focus on key aspects of the ANZAC tradition. The series will run for at least the next three years, with the first focusing on stories of nationhood. In

future the ANZAC Series will cover additional aspects of the ANZAC tradition and areas of contribution by our armed forces.

Each stamp tells a unique story. The 50c Gallipoli stamp features a photograph of the Auckland Infantry Battalion landing at what would become known as ANZAC Cove.

Another 50c stamp shows a moving image of John Frank Manila Luamanu and his daughter, during an ANZAC Day ceremony in 2007 in Palmerston North. This captures both the historic as well as the significance of the ANZAC tradition in New Zealand today.

The \$1.00 Western Front stamp shows the huge price paid by the soldiers who fought in battles of World War I such as the Somme in 1916, Passchendaele 1917 and the final liberation of Le Quesnoy in 1918.

The \$1.50 Chalk Kiwi stamp shows the kiwi cut into the chalk hills by a group of New Zealand soldiers waiting to be repatriated home from Sling Camp on England's Salisbury Plains. This highlights the pride the soldiers took in being New Zealanders.

Formed in 1939, at the insistence of the great Maori leader, Sir Apirana Ngata and fellow Maori Members of Parliament, the 28th Maori Battalion established a formidable reputation during the Second War. The \$2.00 Haka, Egypt 1941 stamp pays tribute to this contribution.

And finally, to reflect the enduring tradition of the ANZAC, the Vietnam War is remembered in the \$2.50 stamp.

'As one who has closely observed the resurgence of ANZAC Day over recent years it is incredibly fulfilling to contribute to this unique way of telling our ANZAC story,' says RSA Historian Dr Stephen Clarke.

'Knowing how much a letter from home was valued by troops from the time of ANZAC to today, as well as the remarkable record of war service of postal employees, it is fitting that NZ Post is commemorating and celebrating our ANZAC heritage with this series.'

The stamps, first day cover and miniature sheet booklet are designed by Cube Design, Wellington and printed in offset lithography by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin. They will be available from the usual outlets from 2 April 2008.

KINGITANGA COMMEMORATIVE STAMP ISSUE

7 May 2008

A special edition stamp issue marking the 150th anniversary of the Kingitanga Movement was unveiled at Turangawaewae marae on the 1st of May by King Tuheitia, as part of the 150 year anniversary celebrations and was officially released the following day.

The Kingitanga emerged from a movement by a number of Maori tribes in the 1850s to establish a symbolic hereditary kingship similar in status to the British monarch. The unveiling ceremony marked the occasion when Potatau Te Wherowhero agreed to become the first Maori King. His coronation was held in Ngaruawahia in June that year.

James Te Puni, who has led this New Zealand Post stamp project, said *'We are grateful to the Kingitanga Movement for both accepting our offer to develop a stamp issue to mark its 150th anniversary and also for their support and assistance in the development of the Stamps themselves. It is the first time we have developed a stamp issue for such an occasion and feel privileged to have the opportunity to pay a unique tribute in the celebration of this historic milestone.'*

The issue comprises three stamps designed by the talented Maori designer Len Hetet and incorporating images from three major artworks by acclaimed contemporary artist and sculptor

Fred Graham. The artworks in turn are from the renowned Nga Pou O Potatau collection that was acquired by the Waikato Raupatu Lands in perpetuity for Tainui.

The works depict three well-known whakatauki, or proverbs, that are strongly identified with Potatau Te Wherowhero, and are still relevant to the Kingitangi Movement today:

- 50 cent stamp: Miro Whero, Miro Ma, Miro Pango. In his acceptance speech, Potatau Te Wherowhero stressed the spirit of unity symbolised by the kingship and likened his position to the 'eye of the needle through which the red white, and black threads must pass'.
- \$1.50 stamp: He Piko He Taniwha, depicts the proverb 'Taupiri is the mountain, Potatau Te Wherowhero is the man, Waikato of a hundred taniwha at every bend a chief can be found.
- \$2.50 stamp: Kia Mau. Potatau Te Wherowhero said 'After I am gone, hold fast to faith, hold fast to love, hold fast to the law. Nothing else matters now nothing.

Mr Te Puni said New Zealand Post worked closely with many people in developing this stamp issue. He particularly acknowledged the assistance and guidance of Kingitanga Movement representatives, and the support of Fred Graham, the Waikato Land Claims Office and the Waikato Museum for use of images from Mr Graham's 'breathtaking' collection.

The stamps, first day cover and miniature sheet were designed by Len Hetet of Ocean 64 Ltd, Wellington and printed in offset lithography by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin. The products are available from the usual outlets from 2 May 2008.

NARNIAN ROYALTY FEATURE ON STAMPS

7 May 2008

New Zealand scenes from the movie *Prince Caspian* – the fourth book in CS Lewis' Chronicles of Narnia – are showcased in the latest stamps issued by New Zealand Post. The stamps feature Prince Caspian and the four Pevensie children – Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy.

Ivor Masters, Stamps General Manager, says locations in the Coromandel Peninsula and the South Island's rugged West Coast provided settings for parts of the movie. 'New Zealand is continuing to cement its place as a superb filmmaking location', he says. 'The breathtaking, largely unspoilt landscape in these areas offered ample opportunities for the drama, intrigue and adventure of *Prince Caspian* to unfold.'

It's therefore no surprise that Kiwi director Andrew Adamson, who directed *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, returned to New Zealand to direct the next in the Narnia series.

Other movies filmed in New Zealand and featured on New Zealand Post stamps have been *Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*; *King Kong* and *Lord of the Rings*.

'Featuring movies on stamps has proved popular in the past. New Zealanders seem proud supporters of these issues, whether for their connection with the original novels, the celebrities, film makers, or the New Zealand scenery,' says Mr Masters.

The 50c stamp image of the Pevensie children playing in the surf was taken near Hahei on the Coromandel Peninsula, while the image of Queen Susan on the \$1.00 stamp was captured at the West Coast's Haast River Valley. Other stamps in the series depict High King Peter on the \$1.50 stamp and Prince Caspian on the \$2.00 stamp.

The stamps, first day cover, miniature sheets were designed by CommArts, Wellington and printed in offset lithography by Sprintpak. All products will be available from the usual outlets from 7 May 2008.

CANPEX INCORPORATED NEWSLETTER NUMBER 2

The second newsletter from Canpex, the organisers of NZ national stamp exhibitions in the South Island, has recently been issued.

It contains more details about Timpex 2009, the national exhibition which will be held in Timaru from 17 – 19 October 2009 as part of the sesquicentenary celebrations of South Canterbury.

The newsletter contains information about philatelic souvenir items that has been produced. To date, this includes sheets of the current NZ Post \$1.50 bronze coloured Kiwi with a commemorative overprint in the margins, two different booklets and first day covers of the overprinted sheets.

It is hoped that the full prospectus for the exhibition will be available at the end of this year.

Further information may be obtained from Canpex Inc., PO Box 18914, Christchurch, New Zealand. The commemorative items may be ordered from the same address.

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ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS:

A CAUTIONARY TALE

Recently, a member of the Society was successful in some auction bids with a well known stamp dealer in New Zealand. He had requested on the bid form that the products of any successful bids should be sent to him via NZ Post. In the event, the package was despatched by DHL Express. Although delighted with the covers that he had purchased when they arrived, he was surprised to receive an invoice from DHL for a total of £50.95. This included a VAT charge of £49.70 and administration fee of £1.25.

As no VAT charge had ever been raised on similar items in the past, he wrote and questioned the sum with DHL. In a helpful response, their Customer Accounting Department requested confirmation of the contents and offered to seek a reduction in the amount required from HMRC on receipt of this information. Unfortunately, this helpful letter was followed within the week by a letter threatening referral to a debt collection company if the sum was not paid. At this point, the member paid up to prevent the addition of court costs to the sum already owed.

The member also wrote to the NZ stamp dealer to reflect his concern and received a helpful reply which confirmed that the dealer would not normally use DHL because of the hassles of a similar nature that customers had experienced in the past. Unfortunately, the only signed service that is still available from NZ is DHL.

There was a partially successful outcome as the dealer offered to split the charge with the member as gesture of good will.

I suppose that the message is to avoid DHL if you possibly can but it may not be possible and in the modern world of sub-contracting services, you may not even know to whom you are entrusting your valuables.

IT'S NOT WHAT YOU KNOW, IT'S WHO YOU KNOW

JOHN WATTS

When, in 1985, the New Zealand Government considered it necessary to review the operation of the Post Office and Telegraph Office, tremors went through the ranks of the operation. In 1986, the report was completed and the cabinet decided that the organisation should be divided into three entities: Post, Banking and Telecommunications.

On December 11th, 1986, the Act was passed that created State Owned Enterprises (S.O.E.). Among the 9 SOEs that were created were New Zealand Post Ltd., Post Office Bank Ltd. and Telecom Corporation of New Zealand Ltd.



Figure1: Vesting day Cancellation

This meant that there would now be a company that was responsible for the New Zealand postal services without the added revenue or sharing of staff that had been customary in the past. With these changes, there was also a huge real estate empire throughout the country that had to be financed and, with the break up, it was going to be basically up to postal service revenue to be the basis of the required finance.

The official day 1 of New Zealand Post was 1 April 1987. It was known as 'Vesting Day' and private letters could be posted on that day for delivery anywhere in the country for 1c. This caused some confusion and a number of people thought that it was an April's Fool prank. Nevertheless, it is estimated that 50,000 pieces of mail were handled at this rate.

Figure 1 shows a 1c stamp cancelled with a special Vesting Day date stamp which had, in fact, been prepared for a Vesting Day issue of a pair of 40c stamps that were issued to mark this event.

Now the real task had to be tackled by New Zealand Post: how to run an economic operation. A major shock wave appeared as newspaper headlines on October 16th, 1987 announced the proposed closure of 432 post offices. Of that total number to close, 227 were permanent post offices and 205 were agency post offices. Many rural areas were in shock as they realised that the building that was the centre of their community would no longer be a working entity.

As can be imagined, there was great anger aroused, there was talk of revolt and the telephone of many Members of Parliament was almost running red hot.

This articles follows what happened to two post offices in the Whangarei District and how their fate was resolved when they were listed to be closed.

Waipu: This community is situated 37 km southwest of Whangarei and was settled in 1853 by a group driven out of the Scottish Highlands after the Battle of Culloden which was led by Rev. Norman McLeod. They first tried Nova Scotia, then Australia and finally settled on a block provided by Sir George Grey.

The post office was opened June 14th, 1858 and then, 130 years later, 550 people turned up for a public meeting to protest at the NZ Posts' proposed plan to close the post office.

The Waipu Post Office Action Committee was voted in to lead the protest. A letter writing campaign was started with missives going to the Governor General, the Prime Minister and the Chairman of New Zealand Post as well as to newspaper editors and Members of Parliament.

Court action was threatened and a petition was made to Parliament – *'Praying that the House direct New Zealand Post Limited to review the decision to close the Waipu Post Office and immediately provide full information on their reasons for the sudden closure of an established post office on which they had spent thousands of dollars to refurbish'*.

Meanwhile, the town was doing everything it could to widen the campaign with one of the features of the publicity that every item of mail that left Wiapu had a special hand stamps with the words **'Waipu Post Office Will Not Close'** applied to it by members of the public.

However, all the actions could not prevent the closure and on May 12th, 1989, to the lament of a lone piper, the post office doors closed for the last time.



Figure 2: Waipu Post Office closes to the lament of a piper

The following day, a local store 'The Thistle' undertook to provide postal services as an agency with the transition eased somewhat by the fact that the owner was a former postmistress.

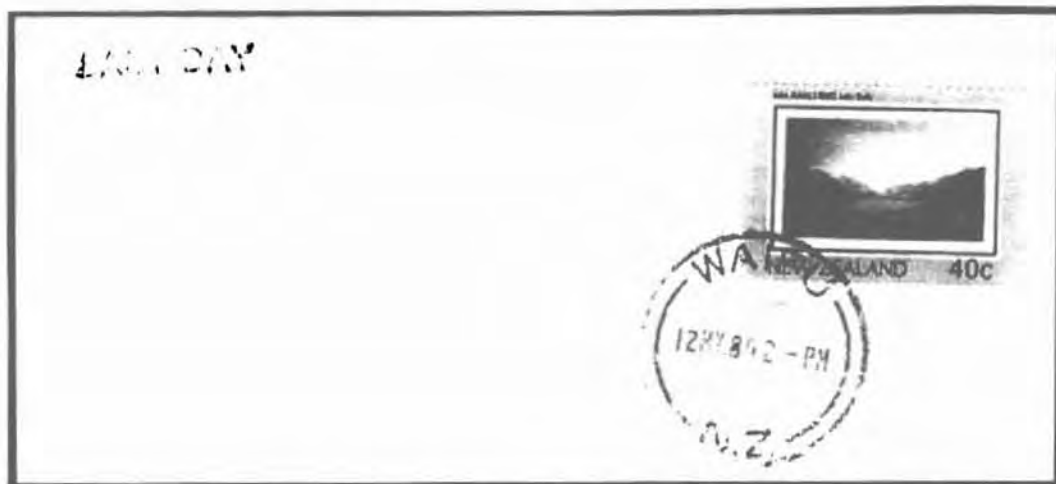


Figure 3: Cover serviced by the Waipu Post Office on its last day of operation: 12 May 1989

Panguru: A farming community located 11kms to the west of Rawene in the Hokianga. The post office had been established as Whakarapa on January 2nd, 1907 and the name was changed to Panguru on January 1st, 1923.

When this office was listed as one of those scheduled for closure and handed over to the then Trade and Industries to be disposed of, a strong objection was raised by a revered leader of the Māori people, Dame Whina Cooper (1895 - 1994) who was resident in the community.



Figure 4: Dame Whina Cooper

Dame Whina was a commanding presence in Northland, leading farmers organisations and had at one time been the President of the Hokianga Rugby Union. She had achieved national prominence by becoming the founding president of the Māori Woman's Welfare League.

It was in 1975 that she stood across the New Zealand national conscience when she led the Māori land march from Northland to Parliament. Her vigour, charisma and remarkable sense of humour lost nothing as she advanced into old age.

The post office serving the community had been burned down on July 19th, 1973 and Dame Whina, who was a supporter of the National Party, approached the Prime Minister, Robert Muldoon, and asked if they could have a replacement office. When the identified building had

been transported from another site, Muldoon told her 'there's your post office'. She took this to mean that it had been given to her and, as such, she wanted the building to continue to operate.



When the announcement of closure was publicised, she telephoned the Postmaster General, Richard Prebble, who, in turn, ordered the Chief Executive of New Zealand Post, Harvey Parker, to arrange for a senior member of his staff to visit this influential Māori leader.

The outcome of this meeting was that Dame Whina made her point regarding her understanding of the ownership of Panguru Post Office and she listened to the rationale of NZ Post regarding the economic situation. It was then resolved that the community would have a building that would sell stamps and that it would be the building that, as of this time, had been the post office.

The building was gifted to Panguru by NZ Post and the Department of Trade and Industry were instructed to remove the building which was valued at \$2,000 from their list of buildings to be sold. NZ Post breathed a sigh of relief and considered that the problem had been resolved satisfactorily.

Three months later, Dame Whina telephoned NZ Post and asked for confirmation that the Panguru Post Office had been gifted to the community. The Regional General Manager, Tom Burt, confirmed that this was the situation. She followed on by asking why there was a sign on the building publicising the fact that it was to be auctioned. Burt was speechless and said that he would give the matter his immediate attention.

Investigating the situation, he found that there had been an administrative blunder and NZ Post had to attend the auction and buy the building to fulfil their promise. It cost them \$4,000 but the result was that Panguru had their building to operate as an agency.

Perhaps this shows that if you know the right people, what at first sight appears to be an immovable object can be made to move!!

Information in this article is taken from: *The Mailcoach, NZ Encyclopaedia, New Zealand Herald and Reining in the Dinosaur*.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CHRISTCHURCH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

ANDREW DOVE



Figure 1: The packet of stamps and confirmatory cancellation (reduced)

In defiance of the usual practice of ruining stamps with a blurred cancellation, I recently received a package from Christchurch Philatelic Society with the postage stamps nicely cancelled and contained in a plastic bag and a cancellation officially confirming the amount paid by the Stamp Sales Centre in Cathedral Square, Christchurch. Congratulations to the Society and N.Z. Post.

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