



THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

ISSN 0964 7821

VOLUME 59, NUMBER 3, MAY 2010

WHOLE NUMBER 341

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD AT THE HILTON HOTEL
ADJACENT TO THE BUSINESS DESIGN CENTRE, 25, UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON AS
PART OF THE **FESTIVAL OF STAMPS, 2010.**

THE MEETING WILL BE HELD BETWEEN 11.00 AND 13.00.

DR. ROBIN GWYNN
WILL GIVE A TALK ENTITLED

'1882 AND ALL THAT'

EVERYBODY INTERESTED IN NEW ZEALAND PHILATELY FROM THE UK AND
OVERSEAS WILL BE VERY WELCOME AT THE MEETING.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, SEE PAGE 50 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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SOCIETY NEWS:

MEMBERSHIP NEWS:

NEW MEMBERS:

We welcome:

P. Marshall, West Sussex.

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday, May 15th, 2010. This is a part of the 2010 Festival of Stamps. The formal meeting will be between 11.00 and 13.00 but the room is available from 10.00 and we would hope that those attending would foregather early to welcome overseas guests as well as those members of the society who do not usually attend meetings.

We are delighted that Dr. Robin Gwynn has agreed to give a talk and display on the subject of the changes that occurred in 1882. This promises to be a fascinating session.

Our current understanding is that the opening times for the dealers will be as advertised so there will be time to visit them after the meeting but that the exhibits will close in the early afternoon to allow them to be dismantled in good time. We have also been notified that Mowbray Collectables will be on Stand 072 at the Festival and delighted to meet their clients.

NEXT MEETING OF THE NORTHERN REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Northern Group will be on May 22nd, 2010 at St. Lukes Church, Orrell, starting at 12.00. This will be a members meeting and all those attending are invited to bring along material of their own choice to show – as much as they like. Please also bring along items to sell.

NEXT MEETING OF THE MIDLAND GROUP

The next meeting will be during half term in October, possibly 23rd or 30th, when it is hoped that Derek Diamond will show his 'Introduction to Chalons' followed by members mini displays.

Further information will be a future issue of *The Kiwi*.

NOTES OF THE SOCIETY HELD IN LONDON ON MARCH 27TH, 2010

The meeting opened at 11.00 with a session for members to show recent acquisitions and items of interest.

Keith Collins started by showing an unused First Day cover from the 1935 Second Pictorial issue. He said that he had been looking for an example for about 30 years and had recently obtained one through the good offices of John Watts in New Zealand. Used FDCs are fairly common but unused very scarce. He also showed a range of the LC Mitchell essays for the issue and commented on the lack of relationship between the essays and the issued stamps. He noted on the range of essays existing and asked whether anybody knew the process by which the final designs were developed and approved. Derek Diamond said that he was uncertain of the answer but there was a similar question about the First Pictorial issue.

Lew Giles showed a recently received envelope with a marking that read 'Insufficient for FastPost'. The general view was that it had probably been posted in the wrong post box although as it would have travelled by airmail, the marking seemed redundant. He also showed a cover carried from Oamaru leg of the 1931 survey Airmail flights with the cachet struck in purple. According to the recently published revision of Stapleton's Catalogue, the cachet should have been in green. The question was whether this was a variety or whether the catalogue is incorrect. The answer will be revealed after further investigation.

Derek Diamond showed two covers from John Potter: the first was addressed to a Pole who was apparently part of the NZ Forces in the Middle East during the First World War and the second was dated 1924 and had a cachet on the reverse suggesting that it had come from a Remount division. It was felt that this may have been a remnant of the First World War military set up which was concerned with the horses used by the NZ troops.

Derek continued with covers of his own which were used on official business and had confidential markings: the first was in an envelope marked 'On Land and Income Tax Business Only' and had confidential in manuscript on the reverse and the second was dated 1906 and had a printed label with an official print run designation marked 'CONFIDENTIAL'.

The morning session concluded with **Michael Wilkinson** showing some postmarks which appeared to show stamps which were used before their official issue date and **Peter Favier** showing a recent article from the NZ press describing the current financial difficulties of the health Camp movement.

The afternoon session started at 14.00. In the absence of our scheduled speaker from Belgium, the Society was treated to a completely fascinating display by Andrew Dove of the postal history of New Zealand's role in the Boer War 1899 – 1902. Bernard Atkinson used the last two frames of the session to show some ephemera and envelopes on the same theme.

Everyone present will have been greatly impressed by Andrew's ability to both describe and display in a coherent and therefore thoroughly understandable manner a truly complex military campaign (e.g. sieges, guerrillas, concentration camps) the likes of which the New Zealand postal authorities had never experienced. Nor, as Andrew stressed, had any New Zealand authority since it was the Dominion's first involvement in an overseas conflict. Andrew began by reminding us of the difficulties that faced a collector of this chaotic event especially anyone telling the story from a

New Zealand perspective as N.Z. troops did not participate as a defined unit but were attached to many different British units whose postal arrangements they naturally used. The official records of who served where are known to be faulty and the postal history material is to be found not only in N.Z. collections but also in South African and Forces Postal History collections. Andrew confided that for many years he had been wholly uncertain about how to display what he called 'this mish-mash'.

The highly successful answer was five major sections beginning with the official material that explained the origins, execution and strategy of New Zealand's involvement and then proceeded to deal with the 6 main types of cancellations used on mail to N.Z., the postage rates involved, the 10 separate contingents that were despatched to southern Africa and a final section focussed on the people involved, not forgetting the difficult issue of how to involve many willing Māoris.

It was a riveting performance and in conclusion Andrew noted that the quality of postal services for New Zealanders involved in World War I owed much to lessons learned during the Boer War. In thanking Andrew and Bernard the Chairman hoped that the immense research effort that lay behind the display would eventually be seen in print.

D.D.

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, i.e. £18 for UK and £21 for overseas))

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 NORTHERN GROUP HELD ON FEBRUARY 13TH, 2010

There were ten members present and apologies from 2 more. After discussion of the York weekend which is being organised by the group, we moved onto the business of the afternoon which was for members to show items of interest. The displays were as follows:

Jack Lindley showed the First World War with items from the Main Body and Second Reinforcements Troop ships, a selection of covers returned to New Zealand being the death of the addressee and a Christmas card and Menu from the N.Z. Returned Soldiers Association ANZAC reunion dinner in 1918.

Gordon Mellor showed a range of Directional Markings including 'UNCLAIMED', 'NOT KNOWN' and a selection of Permit mail.

Mike Hanson displayed Government mail with franks such as General Assembly, Government house, various Government Departments and mail from the High Commissioner in London.

Dave Tetley had items from the Lord Rutherford Centennial Exhibition which was held in London and two Christmas cards from the 1957 Antarctic Expedition signed by Edmund Hillary. **John Hepworth** followed on with two share certificates from the 1957 Antarctic Expedition.

John Atkinson showed us the range of miniature sheets which have been issued to celebrate the Chinese New Year between 1997 and 2008. Lastly, **Tony James**, presented his collection of the Kiwi non-value stamps in all its forms – self adhesive, coils, booklets and the limited edition of silver overprints. He completed his display with the complete set of missing colours of the 4c Butterfly definitive: he explained that this had taken him some years to complete.

Another excellent meeting which closed at 14.45.

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*

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NOTES OF THE MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP MEETING HELD ON FEBRUARY 20TH, 2010.

The meeting was on the subject of Pacific Islands with a New Zealand connection.

Wesley Cummings started the meeting with his collection of New Zealand stamps overprinted and used in Aitutaki, including examples of the 1898 Pictorials, KEVII and KGV stamps with lower values of the two perforation vertical pairs in fine used condition. He then showed similar selections of Penrhyn Island and Niue stamps. The latter included many examples of the New Zealand Arms and postal/fiscal stamps genuinely used and the Niue issue stamps up to 1950. One of the last items was a postal label from Niue to Woolworths in Wellington franked parcel post

paid and signed by the postmaster; apparently high value stamps were running low so the postmaster took this unusual step – allegedly for two days only.

Richard Gillam followed with postal history covers from the Cook Islands, including the first ‘7 stars’ issue and Queen Makea Takua and White Tern stamps. A later item was a postcard to Belgium showing the native queen’s palace (an extra large wooden hut). Included were covers with N.Z. stamps overprinted Rarotonga, some with N.Z. receiving paquebot marks as well as postmarks from most of the outlying islands having post offices. Unusual items included two early postcards inbound to N.Z. from Mauke from a young girl writing home to her father, apparently written from her boarding school. Another item was a cover salvaged from the wreck of the R.M.S. Tahiti which sank in 1930 without loss of life. Also shown were early covers from Penrhyn Island and Aitutaki.

John Potter thanked Wesley and Richard for a most entertaining and educational afternoon.

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION NOTIFICATION

The annual club auction will be held on November 27th, 2010 and managed by a team of club members under the direction of the auctioneer – Brian Stonestreet. 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 23rd, 2010. 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. Please include your e-mail address with your description of lots: where possible, the auction catalogue collator will communicate electronically.
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: Brian Stonestreet, 32, Bedgebury Close, Vinters Park, Maidstone, Kent ME14 5QZ to arrive not later than November 18th. 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 contacted by email or telephone. Provided that payment is sent by return, lots will be despatched as promptly as possible.
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 27th, 2009.
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.
13. Any postal bidder with a serious complaint on receipt of his/her purchases must return them to the Auctioneer within one week of their arrival.

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 17th, 2010 to appear in the catalogue, otherwise at any time up to 12.00 noon on Kiwi Day.

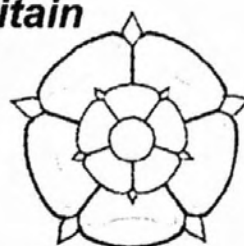
Remember to bring your catalogue to the auction. Copies available in the room will cost £1.00.



New Zealand Society of Great Britain

York

24th – 26th September 2010



The organisation of the York Weekend is making good progress. For further information on the programme and details of how to book information, check out the Society's website or contact Stuart Potter (☎ 01625 432808). Tickets for the raffle, which will be held during the course of the weekend, willow be available from the Society meeting being held in conjunction with the Festival of Stamps 2010 on May 15th, 2010.

INFORMATION RECEIVED:

MEDIA RELEASES

ANCIENT REPTILES COME TO LIFE ON STAMPS AND COINS

3 March 2010

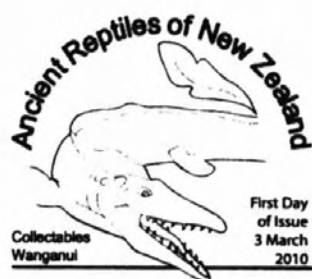
Five ancient reptiles which roamed New Zealand 'Zealandia' 70 million years ago are portrayed in a combined stamp and coin release by New Zealand Post.

Each five-piece coin set and stamps set features the Allosaurus, Anhanguera, Titanosaurus, Moanasaurus and Mauisaurus.

'We've captured a realistic glimpse of ancient life in New Zealand 70 million years ago,' said Ivor Masters, General Manager, Stamps and Collectables. 'It's as if an explorer had travelled back in time and observed these reptiles directly.'

'The accompanying material provides insights and information of the ancient reptiles presented like a field researcher's notebook. For example the coins are displayed in an adventurer-style leather journal that helps bring these reptiles to life.'

The issue was designed by Eklektus Inc, a cultural sector and visitor experience collective headed by author Dr Eric Dorfman.



Dr Dorfman, who developed the concept for the issue, said 'It was exciting to design this stamp and coin issue as it provided an opportunity to bring a sense of engagement typically found in walk – through exhibitions, to a tangible product.

The Allosaurus, at 12 metres long the largest meat eater on land in the region, is on the 50 cent stamp.

The most common flying reptile in Zealandia, the Anhanguera, features on the \$1.50 stamp. This giant prehistoric reptile had a wingspan of five metres.

On the \$1.80 stamp is the Titanosaurus, the last descendant of the giant sauropods, weighing in at 13 tonnes.

The \$2.30 stamp features the Moanasaurus with its 12 metre long 'snake-like' body.

The Mauisaurus, a 20 metre marine reptile (plesiosaur) and the largest of its kind in the world, appears on the \$2.80 stamp.

The stamps in this issue are 28 percent larger than usual, give emphasis to the size of these gigantic creatures.

The Ancient Reptiles of New Zealand legal tender coin sets are individually numbered and limited to 1,500 worldwide. Crafted from 99.9% pure silver bullion they come with a complete set of maps, an information booklet about the reptiles, a passenger ticket to New Zealand, and an interactive map that traces the path of these reptiles through Gondwanaland to Aotearoa New Zealand.

The Ancient Reptiles of New Zealand stamp issue includes a first day cover, miniature sheet, a Limited Edition publication and a presentation pack that includes stickers, an A2 map/poster and in-depth information conveyed in the style of a field researcher's notebook.

The stamps, miniature sheet and first day cover were designed by Eklektus Inc., Wellington, New Zealand and were printed in offset lithography by Southern Colour Print Ltd of Dunedin. The products will be available from the usual outlets from 3 March 2010.



STAMPS FOCUS ON ANZAC REMEMBRANCE

7 April 2010



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE 7 APRIL 2010
COLLECTABLES • WANGANUI • NZ

'Remembrance', a central part of ANZAC Day in New Zealand, is the focus of the 2010 New Zealand Post ANZAC stamp issue.

In this third issue of New Zealand Post's current annual ANZAC series, six stamps reflect how people remember the ANZAC spirit, heroes and stories at home and abroad.

'It is a reminder to us all to honour the courage, tenacity and loyalty of those who fought for freedom all around the world,' said Ivor Masters, General Manager Stamps. 'We are proud to issue these special stamps and recognise that for New Zealanders, 25 April will always be a day of remembrance.'

As ANZAC Day commemorations are not confined to just New Zealand and Australia, the 2010 ANZAC 'Remembrance' stamp issue also draws on relevant commemorations in other parts of the world.

One of the two 50 cent stamps features the silhouette of a soldier wearing a 'lemon squeezer' hat, adopted in World War I and worn by New Zealand troops until 1962. Army representatives wear these hats at ANZAC Day events to signify, remember and honour those who passed away, as well as those who returned, after serving their country.

The other 50 cent stamp shows a group of Gallipoli veterans marching on ANZAC Day in 1958. For the other medal-wearing veterans, the act of marching is especially significant as it rekindles the memories of marches and *esprit de corps* of their service years.

The \$1.00 stamp depicts an image from the posthumous Victoria Cross award ceremony in 1943 for Second Lieutenant Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa Ngārimu, the first Māori to be awarded the Victoria Cross. The posthumous Victoria Cross award symbolises remembrance for recipients' families, comrades and the countries for which they fought.

ANZAC Day commemorations provide an opportunity for armed services and civilians to come together and remember the courage and commitment of their compatriots, families and friends. Often a dawn service is followed by a citizens' service, speeches and the laying of wreaths. The \$1.80 stamp is of a wreath being laid by New Zealand nurses at Cairo Cemetery, on 25 April 1940.

The \$2.30 stamp shows the ANZAC War memorial at Port Said in Egypt. This was unveiled in 1932 and is symbolic of the recognition and remembrance of New Zealand's military efforts overseas.

The Sangro War Cemetery in Chieti, Italy, contains more than 2,600 graves of soldiers from the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth, who died during World War II. Among them are 355 New Zealanders, whose lives are remembered by other New Zealanders who visit the cemetery to reflect, lay poppies and attend memorial services. The \$2.80 stamp shows Veteran Rei Rautahi visiting Sangro War Cemetery in 2007.

The ANZAC series: Remembrance range of products includes six gummed stamps, a first day cover and a miniature sheet booklet (written by Dr Stephen Clarke, CEO of the RNZRSA) telling the story of each stamp image.

The stamps and first day cover were designed by Cue Design, Wellington and printed in offset lithography by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin.

The products will be available from the usual outlets from 7 April 2010.

----- THE 2009 PERSONALISED POSTAGE PRODUCTS

ANDREW DOVE

I recently purchased the year package of the 2009 CALs which is now available from New Zealand Post. When it arrived, I was surprised to see that the package contained a letter from Ivor Masters stating that the pack did not contain all the CALs produced during the year. The explanation was:

'Labels issued during 2009

During 2009, we inadvertently printed and supplied to a customer two Personalised Postage labels (with the same image) that did not comply with our terms and conditions. As a result, we have not included them as part of the enclosed Personalised Postage product mix.

For your information, the customer's application prominently featured a flag and dates with a political theme. We should have refused to produce the labels on the grounds that a flag (excluding the New Zealand flag when used by New Zealand Post for official stamps) has political connotations and is deemed a 'political message'. New Zealand Post does not accept political images for Personalised Postage labels. Images supplied with a political application are certainly not unique, however in this instance, due to staff error, these labels were produced.

As soon as I became aware of the mistake I endeavoured to retrieve the labels from the customer. However, they advised that the labels had already been sold and were in use.

As a result of this incident, I have reminded my staff of the importance of ensuring applications for Personalised Postage labels and Personalised Stamps comply with the terms and conditions. I have also implemented a more rigorous approval process involving a new checklist. You can read more about our personalised products, including the terms and conditions, at www.nzpost.co.nz/stamps.

Personalised Postage labels are primarily intended for businesses wanting to promote their brands on postage labels. While they are valid for postage in the New Zealand Post network, they are not 'official' New Zealand stamps – they are not issued on behalf of, or bear the words, New Zealand, although they have the New Zealand Post logo on them.'

From a perusal of CALs CORNER Part 15 in Campbell Newsletter (1), it would appear that the offending issue was:

2009 Tibet Flag A set of two CALs 50c and \$1.00 have been released 21 September 2009, featuring the flag of Tibet 1959-2009 by the Friends of Tibet New Zealand Society.

Certainly, this issue was not included in the pack.

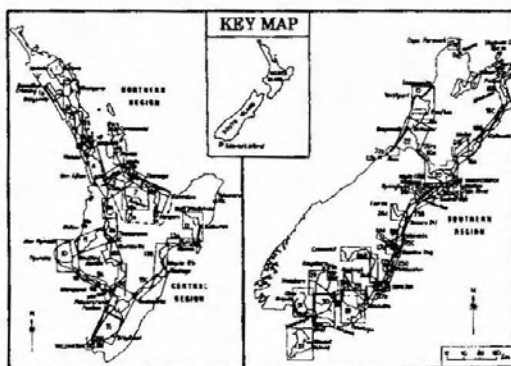
No doubt, for collectors of CALs, this will become another desirable and scarce item which will be difficult to acquire.

Reference:

1. Dolphin A. 'CALs Corner Part 15'. Campbell Paterson Newsletter (November 2009). Vol. 61 No. 4. P. 10

The New Zealand Railway & Tramway Atlas

4th Edition Reprint
(2009)



NEW ZEALAND RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY ATLAS (4th Edition) 2009.

Available from G.T. Carter Transport Books, 16, Cambridge Street, Gonville, Wanganui 4501, New Zealand. ☎ 00 64 6 344 4764 from outside NZ. Price NZ\$27.50 + P&P at present. Also available from the website: www.gtcarterbooks.co.nz.

I am indebted to Robin Startup who was assisting me in tracking down 'Flag Stations' which, of course are not listed in standard post office listings.

This 48 page A4 booklet is a reprint of a book originally produced for transport enthusiast but also of great interest to those interested in New Zealand railway postal history.

The book contains maps of all NZR lines together with urban and bush tramways and industrial lines together with dates of opening and closing, tunnels, bridges, stations, length of line and height above sea level.

PACW

RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

Tom Pierron's specialised collection of British Commonwealth missing colours was auctioned at Spink on December 8th 2009. John Watts has written an article about one of the lots which was published in the last issue of *The Kiwi* (1) but I thought comment on the sale in general was merited.

The auction included 720 lots and realised a total of £470,327. New Zealand was well represented with 55 lots. A testament to something! Chronologically, the first stamp included was the 1959 Health with pink (legs) omitted (realised £50).

The 1960 definitives had 41 lots which included a plate block of 20 of the 3d with 10 stamps with the yellow omitted (realised £800), a vertical strip of 5 of the 4d with the buff colour omitted from the middle 3 stamps (realised £1,100), the 1/3 with the carmine stripe omitted from the side of the salmon (realised £350) and the 2/6 with the yellow of the butter omitted (Realisations mint £580 and used £520).

Amongst the commemoratives and healths, there were some of the particularly spectacular errors including the 1962 Centenary of the Telegraph 3d with the bluish green background omitted (realised £1,700) and a top left vertical corner strip of 10 of the 8d value with the black centre completely omitted from one stamp and partially from 4 others (realised £1,400). There was also the 1963 Railway Centenary 1/9 with the red omitted (realised £1,500). The healths included the 1962 3d+1d with orange background omitted (£1,800), the 1966 4d+1d with deep brown omitted (missing value) (realised £1,000) and the 1968 3c+1c with the red omitted (one of the Olympic rings) (realised £2,300).

The 1973-76 definitives included more spectacular items including a top left corner block of 15 of the 2c similar to the block of the 4c illustrated in John Watts article with the purple and yellow omitted (realised £5,800), a plate block of the 6c seahorses with the yellow-green omitted (realised £1,300) and a block of 4 of the 8c with the blue-green omitted (background) (unsold – estimate £800-£1,000).

The rest of the NZ section covered the Silver Jubilee miniature sheets and other definitives and commemoratives. Included in this section were the 1989 Native Birds 40c sheetlet with varying degrees of the yellow omitted (realised £160) and, right up to date, a 2008 Weather Extremes 50c with magenta, yellow and bronze omitted (realised £700).

A fascinating collection: as an occasional admirer of these varieties, I found it impressive to see them together. The catalogue was a particularly useful record as it also contained details of the number of examples known.

Reference:

1. Watts J. 'Revisiting the New Zealand 1970 Definitive Issue'. *The Kiwi* (2010). Vol. 59. No. 2. Pp. 37-40

AD

----- **DISPLAY BY A MEMBER**

This year, Philatelic Congress will be held at the Holiday Inn in Kenilworth between July 23rd and 25th. The theme is 'King George V'.

Dr. Andrew Dove has been invited to give a display and Powerpoint presentation of 'New Zealand King George V' on the morning of Sunday July 25th.

----- **RESPONSE TO A PREVIOUS ARTICLE:**

SOME ANSWERS TO 'AN UNUSUAL CANCELLATION'

ROBIN STARTUP

To answer some of Paul North's questions about the envelope and cancellation 'C.N.' which were posed in a previous issue of *The Kiwi* (1).

CN was used as a cancellation by Campbelltown North which was a farming settlement in Manawatu to the north west of Palmerston North. The town was re-named Rongotea on April 5th, 1896 to avoid confusion with another Campbelltown near Bluff.

The general term 'Hot Springs' at this time would have referred to Rotorua.

Reference:

1. North P. 'An Unusual Cancellation'. *The Kiwi* (2009). Vol. 58. No. 5. P. 115.

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION:

(The following article first appeared in *The Stamp Lover*, the Journal of the National Philatelic Society. The Society may be contacted via the website: www.ukphilately.org.uk/nps).

PRIVATE POSTAL OPERATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND

PETER MELLOR

After becoming a State-Owned enterprise on 1 April 1987 New Zealand Post (NZ Post) retained the post office's statutory monopoly on the delivery of letters but this was subsequently reduced in scope and abolished altogether on 1 April 1998, enabling any individual or company to apply to carry on the business of a Postal Operator. However, NZ Post remains the national post office providing countrywide deliveries even though in some fields it now acts as a contractor to a private operator as described in this article, which seeks to give an overview as to what this means in terms of to-day's postal operations and some of the resultant stamp issues.

Private Postal Operators:

The website of the Ministry of Economic Development gives details of 27 current postal operators, including NZ Post, and 32 former operators who have registered since 1998. Operators vary in terms of size and the nature of their work, ranging from small local delivery firms to larger specialised firms. Each is required to have its own postal identifier but the issuing of stamps appears confined to the operators mentioned in this article.

Although private postal operators in New Zealand now have the right to erect public letterboxes for remote acceptance of mail, the practicalities of providing countrywide deliveries has led many operators to enter into Access Agreements with NZ Post whereby mail bearing a private operator's stamp or inserted into one of the operator's pre-paid envelopes is accepted in NZ Post mail boxes with NZ Post then handling the delivery in New Zealand and, where the Agreement is so worded, transmission to other countries.

From the public's point of view, the following arrangements may therefore apply:

- *NZ Post* – Mail dealt with in the traditional way i.e. bearing a New Zealand postage stamp issued by NZ Post, posted in an NZ Post mail box, sorted and then delivered by NZ Post
- *Private Collection and/or Delivery Services* – Posted with an operator with its own collecting points using that operator's stamps or pre-paid envelopes with subsequent delivery by the operator or NZ Post
- *NZ Post but using a private operator's stamps or stationery*. The mail is still posted in a NZ Post letterbox for sorting and delivery by NZ Post.
- *A Local Post Operator* – There are a number of purely local delivery Operators such as 'Milk and More' in Nelson, who may charge rates lower than national postage rates.

Private Collection and/or Delivery Operators

At present only two of the larger operators offer collection services for delivery in New Zealand – **Fastway and DX Mail**. They sell their own stamps and envelopes to the public and have their own posting boxes, although they differ in their business operations and the form of their Access Agreements with NZ Post. **Fastway** operates some 200 postal outlets and agencies throughout New Zealand which sell Fastway stamps and pre-paid envelopes which its customers may post in any Fastway or NZ Post letter box. It uses its own couriers to clear its own boxes. Mail collected in this

way is then handed over to NZ Post for delivery. Its rates are however identical to NZ Post. Following the International rate rises of July 9 2009, it has, therefore, added a \$1.80 stamp to its range of 50c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 stamps, which in different designs, variously appeared in booklets and sheets.



Figure 1: Fastway stamps showing the company's Postal Identifier

DX Mail is the trading name of New Zealand Document Exchange, a specialist business to business mail delivery company with its own courier network, collection points and street receivers (post boxes). However, DX Mail also has its own 'posties' and offers street deliveries in ten centres and only hands over mail to NZ Post for delivery where it cannot deliver through its own network. DX Mail also issues its own stamps in sheets, booklets and coils.

In addition, there is **Universal Mail Ltd** the producer of a large range of stamps for international use with a network of established mailboxes around New Zealand, including tourist locations. However this company does not have an Access Agreement with NZ Post and its postal distribution is confined to transmitting mail overseas utilising the services of DHL Global Mail (a subsidiary of Deutsche Post). Possibly because of this and the fact that it is an associate of listed operator New Zealand Mail Ltd it is not listed as a Private Postal Operator in its own right.

Suppliers of Private Postage Stamps

A number of registered operators are concerned only with the production and sale of stamps and stationery to retailers or the public.



Figure 3: NZM label

produces personalised stamps and stamps to promote charities; the price of the latter comprises the postage cost plus a donation to the charity. Businesses can also promote themselves using personalised pre-paid envelopes produced by the Company.

New Zealand Mail Limited (NZ Mail) states that it was the first company in the world to print whatever you want onto a postage stamp and have this recognised by the postal administrator i.e. New Zealand Post. There are two main types of stamp, first – *Advertising* – these have an image of a business which has asked NZ Mail to supply stamps bearing their brand advertising to retailers. Figure 3 shows one of ten different advertising stamps from the 2009 fandek colours booklets issued by NZ Mail for Resene in 2008 – and *Generic* – these stamps feature either scenes or animals and do not have a company advertising image. NZ Mail also



Figure 2
A generic NZM stamp



Figure 4



Pete's Post stamps may be used on mail posted in NZ Post boxes

Pete's Post commenced operations in the New Plymouth and Taranaki area of the North Island in 1999. It successfully offered a full postal service in the area with its own stamps, collections and deliveries and expanded to nine similar operating centres using a franchise model. However this was not thought to offer scope for expansion in the larger cities and in 2006 Pete's Post sold its mail delivery business to DX Mail as complimentary to that company's operations.

Pete's Post is therefore now only a supplier of private stamps that are used on mail that is handled by NZ Post. The latest entrant in the sale of private stamps and postal stationery is **Croxley Mail** whose Access Agreement with NZ Post came into effect on 12 June 2009 and its stamps and stationery were issued on the same day.

Another registered operator is Letterbox Channel Ltd. (formerly KiwiMail Group Ltd.) which is actually a subsidiary of NZ Post. KiwiMail formerly issued stamps and had street boxes for receiving mail which have since been removed although it seems that KiwiMail stamps may still be used on mail posted in NZ Post boxes.

Since they cover the transmission of mail by NZ Post at national postal rates stamps issued by Pete's Post, New Zealand Mail and Croxley Mail are denominated accordingly and have to comply with the security and printing standards set by NZ Post.

Which leaves the question of how are these privately produced stamps and stationery sold to the public and to collectors and what determines whether one uses a normal New Zealand postage stamp or a stamp produced by Croxley, NZ Mail or Pete's Post when posting a letter? Basically private stamps are sold at stationery outlets, general stores etc. with whom the supplier has a contract. Price, history, on-going support etc. Presumably determine the choice of supplier. Stores are unlikely to sell stamps from more than one private operator although some sell national (NZ Post) postage stamps. It would seem that collectors would need to shop around although private operators such as Pete's Post have their own philatelic section.

Although producers of private stamps point out the commercial benefits of having your business name on stamps, enquiries of major paint manufacturer, Resene, whose name and products have appeared on a wide range of private stamps starting with their *Auckland Cow Parade* stamps in 2004, confirm that this does not necessarily mean that such a company would revert to using adhesive stamps. In fact, Resene follows normal commercial practice of using franked or permit paid mail and its stamps are not available from Resene itself or from outlets selling its products. Instead they are sold through the same type of stores, stationers etc. as unbranded private stamps, and that these sellers obtain their supplies from NZ Mail rather than Resene.

NZ Post itself issues personalised stamps but also produces **Customer Advertising Labels (CALs)** used by businesses and other organisations to promote themselves with an appropriate image. First issued in 2000 by another part of New Zealand Post and called Personal Advertising Labels, CALs bear a NZ Post letter logo, a distinctive red band and a value, currently 50c. They can be used to pay postage on letters collected and delivered by NZ Post. CALs are available only from the sponsoring business or organisation and from NZ Post or a dealer.

Local Postal Operators

The smaller operators generally only offer their services in a small geographical area and only collect their mail through street receivers (boxes) or perhaps by offering a pick up service to their



Figure 5
Croxley Mail Stamp Booklet

business customers. They sort and deliver their own mail and do not have an Access Agreement with NZ Post and do not appear to issue their own stamps.

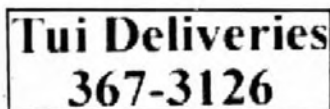


Figure 6
TUI Deliveries
Rubber Cachet

Typical, perhaps, is **Tui Deliveries** which until recently operated in Levin, a town of approximately 6,000 houses in North Island. Trudi Gray of Tui Deliveries says that she used to collect mail from her own clients between 4pm and 5pm, sort it overnight and deliver it the next morning by motor scooter. At various stages subcontractors were employed to deliver some of the mail by scooter or bicycle. Clients would presort mail, so that Tui Deliveries only got that for delivery within their specified limits. Tui Deliveries charged 10 cents less than the NZ Post rate and a rubber stamp giving the Tui Deliveries name and telephone number was applied to each letter. Trudy would also deliver brochures to all houses in particular streets and was able to target smaller areas than would NZ Post.

In the case of mail delivered to houses where the addressee had moved away, the occupants would either telephone Tui Deliveries and have the mail collected or return it via the postal system to the Post Office Box maintained by Tui Deliveries at the local post office.

The Status of the Private Stamps

Provided Access Agreements exist they may be used for the transmission of mail using the services of NZ Post but they are not regarded as true postage stamps and are not listed in the catalogues of New Zealand specialists Campbell Paterson Ltd or Stanley Gibbons. Strict regulations apply to the use of the country's name on private stamps. 'New Zealand' should not appear unless the words are part of the name of the postal operator in which event the full name of the operator must appear and 'New Zealand' or an abbreviation thereof must be in the same font size and typeface as the rest of the name.

It is interesting that NZ Post says of its Customer Advertising Labels – 'CALs are not viewed as stamps by New Zealand Post. They don't carry the unique New Zealand Post fern identifier or the words 'New Zealand' and aren't available from our PostShop network. That is, they are not easily available for all New Zealanders and therefore do not meet UPU regulations for a postage stamp'. Maybe this might be said of the private operators' stamps.

With grateful thanks to NZ Post, Campbell Paterson Ltd, Croxley Mail, Fastway, Pete's Post, Resene, Timpex and Tui Deliveries for their assistance in the preparation of this article.



Figure 7
Customer Advertising Label
One of three CALs issued by Timpex, the New Zealand National stamp exhibition. This is believed to be the only model T rail car still running and carrying passengers, albeit tourists.

MORE ON THE NATURE OF PERFORATIONS: WHAT IS AN IRREGULAR COMPOUND PERFORATION?

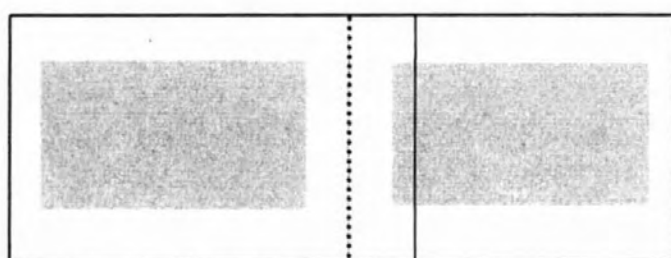
DEREK DIAMOND

In 2007, in a previous issue of *The Kiwi* (1), I published an article entitled 'The Nature of Perforations'. This attempted to set out a simple explanatory model designed to make clear how the perforation varieties found in the 1898 First Pictorial and adjacent issues had arisen. Of particular importance was the clarity of the distinction which emerged between compound perforations, double perforations and mixed perforations. However, I did not discuss the fact that several of these logically distinct perforation varieties that emerged from my classificatory scheme would have an identical appearance when seen as a single stamp. This is an important matter when the respective varieties have greatly differing rarity and consequently very different catalogue values. The temptation of all vendors to describe the item for sale as the most expensive variety is

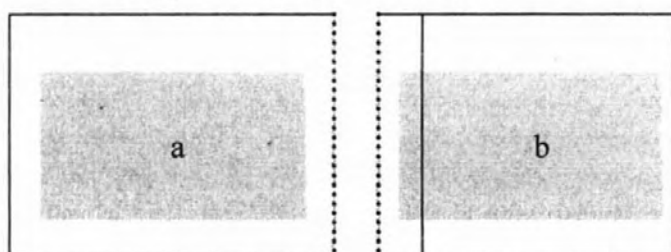
understandable but highly regrettable and particularly so when there exists a terminology that readily indicates that the perforation variety in question has more than one possible cause.

The most recent example of this problem, and one that I have noted on several occasions since my 2007 article appeared concerns what I believe, and most philatelists agree, are best called 'irregular compound' stamps: compound because two different gauges exist and irregular because only one of the four sides is a different gauge from the other three. In a normal compound (i.e. regular compound) stamp, say 11 x 14, two sides (opposite each other) are perf. 11 and the other two sides are perf. 14.

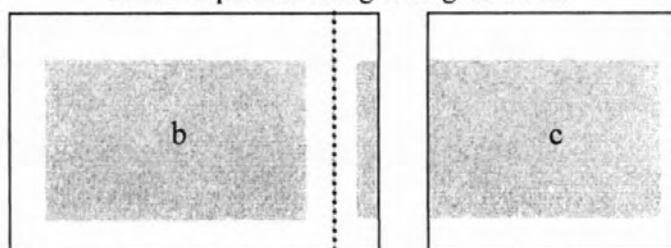
As the 'tree' diagram that accompanied my article of 2007 clearly showed irregular compound stamps (Nos. 10 and 11) were the result of correcting a missing strike of one gauge with a later strike of a different gauge. This would create either 2 rows or 2 columns of adjacent stamps in the sheet that would all be correctly described as irregular compound examples. The difficulty arises that single stamps showing the irregular compound characteristic can arise from a totally different cause – the correction of misaligned perfs. (Nos. 27 and 28 on the 2007 diagram) and if the example has two almost parallel rows of perforations – each of a different gauge on a single side – there can be no argument about its origin.



1. Typical mixed perforation pair



2. Pair separated along re-aligned strike



3. Pair separated along original misaligned strike

.....: Perforation 11; —: Perforation 14

Figure 1: Ways of separating a mixed perforation pair

However, as the simple diagram in Figure 1 shows, such a result is not inevitable depending on how carefully a mixed perf. pair is separated. There are, in fact, three possible outcomes when a mixed perf. pair in mint condition and without patching strips covering the misaligned perfs. is separated into single stamps. These are: (a) an irregular compound (say – 14 x 11 x 14 x 14), (b) a

mixed perf. example and (c) a normal stamp with all four sides the same gauge but where on one side the perforations cut into the design. Not all such poorly centred stamps arise from this cause; they more commonly arise from an uncorrected misaligned row of perforations shown as numbers 29 and 30 on the 2007 diagram.

There are two important conclusions. First, mixed perfs. can most easily be identified either as a multiple or as a single with 2 parallel rows of perforations on a single side, each of different gauge ((b) in the Figure 1). Although example (a) was caused by correcting misaligned perforations this cannot be proved in the case of a single stamp with only 4 perforation strikes visible. These are best described as irregular compound stamps. The effort involved in correcting misaligned perforations was such that this was normally only done if the misalignment was substantial and damaged the design of the stamp (as in the diagram) and was always done if misalignment made the value tablet or words 'New Zealand' unreadable if the stamps were separated along the original misaligned perforations.

There is a helpful footnote that should be added. Although I am not aware of a convention for describing stamps with irregular compound perforations, Campbell Paterson Ltd. inform me that they always give the top edge of the stamp first and then proceed clockwise. Thus the example (a) in the diagram would be described as 14 x 11 x 14 x 14. Life would be easier if we all used the same convention.

Reference:

1. Diamond D. 'The Nature of Perforations' *The Kiwi* (2007). Vol. 56 No. 6. Pp. 127-129.

ORIGINS OF THE HEALTH STAMPS

PETER FAVIER

After the January meeting of the Society, your Honorary Editor persuaded me to write an article on the Health Stamps. The subject has been intermittently aired in *The Kiwi* over the years in articles by, amongst others, Tom Latto, John Watts, Bernard Symonds and Alan Baker. It is still true, however, that the subject has not had a publication dedicated to it nor has a Study Group been devoted to it.

In this first article, much of the information will be from the Post and Telegraph Department records of the mid 1920s but I want to start by travelling back to the early 1900s.

Charity, or Health stamps, started to be issued annually in Denmark in 1904. The idea originated from Postmaster Einar Holboell who suggested a Christmas Seal with a small surcharge to be used for charitable purposes (Figure 1, 2).



Figure 1
Einar Holboell:
The subject of the 1927 Christmas Seal



Figure 2
The first Christmas Seal issued in 1904

Several other countries picked up the idea. The best known was probably Switzerland which started to issue the 'Pro Juvenile' Children's Fund stamp in 1913. This took the approach of using postage stamps with an additional surcharge.

In 1924, such stamps were approved for international use by the 8th Postal Convention of the Universal Postal Union in Stockholm.

The story in New Zealand starts in 1926 when Kirstine Nielsen, with the support of the Norsewood Women's Institute, approached Lady Fergusson, the wife of the Governor-General, with the idea of using the Danish Seal concept in New Zealand. Mrs. Nielsen subsequently asked her son (whose fluency in English was greater than her own) to write outlining the proposal for the Government. This is where the New Zealand history of the stamp starts in the Post and Telegraph records - -

May 10th, 1926: Mr. E. Nielsen of Norsewood, through Sir George Hunter M.P., suggested that the system of raising funds for charitable purposes should be inaugurated in New Zealand. Mr. Nielsen mentioned that the scheme in use in Denmark and other countries.

The wheels then ground slowly for more than a year until:

June 30th, 1927: A Memorandum was produced for the Postmaster-General setting out the position and recommending that -

'by way of a trial, the Minister approve of the principle of issuing combined postage and charity stamps and of retaining by the Post Office of 5 per cent of the postal value of each stamp.' There was no comment about the use of the surcharge.

Two years went by and I am not sure what machinations went on, but Allan McKellar, in an article in The Kiwi (1), suggests that Dr. Ada Paterson, Director of Hygiene, was pressing for the stamps at this time. This is supported by a letter to the Dominion newspaper, dated August 28th 1935, from Winifred Macdonald who claimed to have thought of the idea in 1927 and pushed it up to Dr. Paterson. Well, eventually -

September 23rd 1929: The matter of issuing Charity stamps was again placed before the Postmaster-General with the recommendation 'that stamps each having a charity value of 1d. be issued and that the amount recovered from the sale of such stamps, less than 5 per cent., be devoted to the treatment of tuberculosis.

October 2nd 1929: the proposal was approved by the Cabinet.

They did not hang about!

October 5th 1929: The Government Printer was asked to proceed with the preparation of a design embodying the following particulars:

- Photo of a Nurse
- Help stamp out Tuberculosis
- Postage 1d, Charity 1d
- International Cross (specimen supplied)

November 5th 1929: Treasury advised that the necessary legislation had been included in Section 34 of the Finance Act, 1929.

Alan Tunnicliffe in The Kiwi (2) covers the Legal Aspects of Health and Anzac stamps. It is worth quoting the Section in full, both as a record and to illustrate how they boxed themselves in regarding the value of the stamp. These restrictions required amendment in 1931.

34. (1) In exercise of the powers conferred by section thirteen of the Post and Telegraph Act, 1928, the Postmaster-General may cause to be created special postage-stamps of the denomination of twopence, which shall be available only for the payment of postage on postal packets, and

Authority for creation of special postage-stamps and for application of portion of revenue

for that purpose shall be deemed to have a value of one penny only

derived there from
for public-health
purposes

(2) The use of such special postage-stamps in lieu of ordinary postage-stamps shall be optional for the user.

(3) The additional revenue derived by the Post Office from the sale of such special stamps, after deducting therefrom the cost of and incidental to the creation of such stamps, and such commission, not exceeding five per centum of such additional revenue, as may be prescribed, shall, without further authority than this section, be paid out of the Post Office Account into the Consolidated Fund, to the credit of a Deposit Account, and shall from time to time as required be applied as a credit in aid of the vote of the Department of Health, for such purposes in relation to the prevention or cure of disease or the promotion of public health, as may be approved by the Minister of Health.

Continuing the P & T records –

November 27th 1929: Extract from a memorandum to the Commissioner of Stamp Duties:

‘-----I enclose a proof sheet of the special stamp which has been obtained from the Government Printer.

It is, of course, impossible to estimate precisely how many stamps will be sold; but it is considered that it would be dangerous to make an initial supply less than two millions. The demand may prove to be very heavy from the outset; and printing operations, should, therefore, not cease until two million stamps have been printed. I should be glad if you would have an order placed at once for two million of the special stamps -----.’

The design of the stamp was drawn first of all at the Government Printing Office in accordance with instructions and material supplied by the Post and Telegraph Department. The central figure of the design was subsequently redrawn in the Advertising Branch of the Railways Department at the cost of £12. 5s (Mr. L. C. Mitchell was the artist). From the final drawing a surface print plate, 80m., (sic) was prepared in the Stamp-Printing Branch of the Government Printing Office by means of the line etching process. John Watts in an article published in Gibbons Stamp Monthly in 2003 (3), commented that the central vignette was drawn by Stanley Davis of the Advertising branch whilst Mitchell was responsible for the frame: I do not know whether they split the £12.5s.

The nurse featured on the stamp was the recently qualified Nell Burt who was staying with her uncle, Mr. P. N. Cryer, who held a senior position in the Post Office at Wellington.

December 5th 1929: A further two million stamps were ordered.

December 11th 1929: Stamps placed on sale.

In all, at least 4 million stamps were printed: this seems an extraordinary number for this time when the total population of New Zealand was only 1.47 million.

References:

1. McKellar A ‘Health Stamps, Camps and Covers’. *The Kiwi* (1983). Vol. 32 No. 5. Pp. 80-82.
2. Tunnicliffe A ‘The Legal Aspects of Health and ANZAC Stamps’ *The Kiwi* (1995). Vol. 44 No. 4. Pp. 68-71.
3. Watts J. ‘The 1929 and 1930 New Zealand Health Stamps’. *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* April 2003. Pp. 29-31

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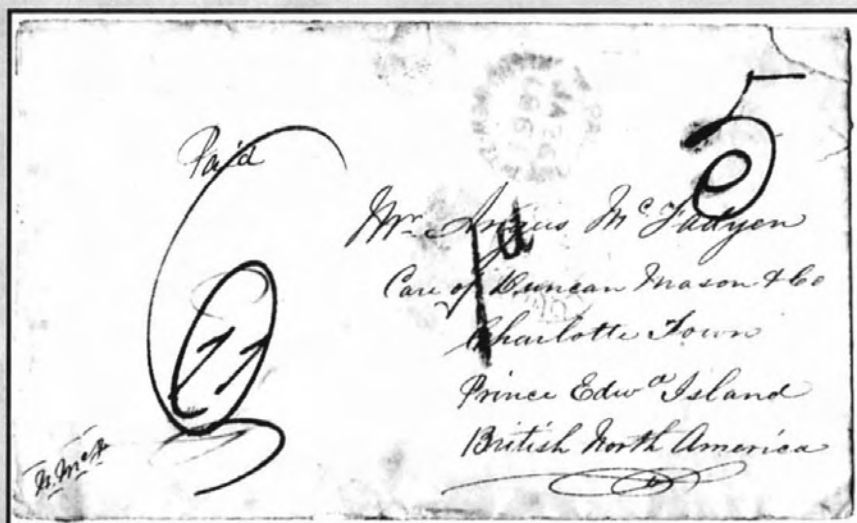
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