



THE KIWI

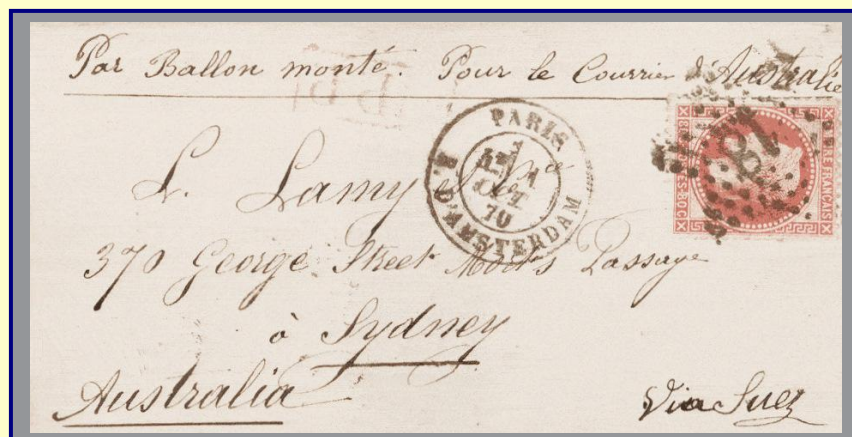
JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN



*New Zealand and Australia - shared interests
(see 'Meetings Held' - page 105)*



Superb material for the discerning



The above cover was an example of the world's first airmail and is the only known Paris ballon post cover addressed to Australasia. In 2009 Mowbrays Australia sold this 1870 Siege of Paris ballon monté cover for NZ \$238,625 – then a record Australasian price for a philatelic item.



The above 13 August 1855 cover from Auckland to Birmingham, England, bears a pair of New Zealand's very first 1d full-face queen stamps. Only three covers bearing 1d SG1 FFQs are known – this being the earliest recorded date. It was acquired in 2009 by John Mowbray for a client for NZ \$138,000.

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*The Society is affiliated to: The Association of British Philatelic Societies
the New Zealand Philatelic Federation
and the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies.*



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EDITORIAL

Sometimes words come easily and at other times they are difficult to find - or the right ones at least. This is one of those times. On the following pages you will see notification of the death of our Treasurer and Membership Secretary Derek Diamond. The loss of a member is always a sad occasion particularly when, as in this case, it is unexpected.

Derek seemed blessed with boundless energy and drive and the New Zealand Society of Great Britain is all the better for it. I am sure I am not alone in having been ‘persuaded’, on occasions, to put on a display, take on a Society role or even buy a book and felt I was been given an opportunity not to be missed, a privilege even?!

I have heard more than one person comment “Derek was the Society” and he has certainly been our talisman for many years now. He took on numerous roles himself and even after delegating tasks to others seemed to find ways to keep his finger on the pulse - always with the Society’s best interests in mind. He will leave a huge gap but one that the rest of us must strive to fill if we are to deliver the vision that Derek had for a strong and vibrant New Zealand Society of Great Britain.

Vale Derek!



THE KIWI - ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

ADVERTISER	PAGE
Mowbray Collectables	Inside Front Cover
Ashford Stamps Ltd.	118
Steven Zirinsky	118

ADVERTISER	PAGE
Classic Stamps Ltd.	Inside Back Cover
Auckland City Stamps	Back Cover

“Please Support Our Advertisers”

THE KIWI - CURRENT ADVERTISING RATES

	Full (single insertion)	Full (3 or more consecutive)	Half (single insertion)	Half (3 or more consecutive)	Quarter (single insertion)	Quarter (3 or more consecutive)
Full Colour	£90	£75	£75	£60	£50	£40

NZSGB - CURRENT SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Membership rates are £20 (within the UK) and £25 (overseas) - with printed copy of *The Kiwi*.

Members who prefer to receive an electronic version of the journal (*e-Kiwi*), downloadable from the Society’s web-site, as an alternative to the paper copy pay £20 regardless of country of residence.

Payment can be made by various means including PayPal (‘gift’ option). Details from the membership secretary nzsghmembership@gmail.com or via the web-site.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

SP3	<i>The Kiwi</i> , Volume 1-50. Full Text on CD.	£10 incl. P&P
SP5	Index to <i>The Kiwi</i> , Volume 1-60. Published on CD only.	£ 5 incl. P&P
SP6	Gems of Australasian Philately	£10 incl. P&P
SP7	The 1898 Pictorial Issue of New Zealand - Its Design, Printing & Use. (Derek Diamond)	£45 plus P&P extra

all enquiries to The Editor

SOCIETY NEWS

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Deceased:

Professor D Diamond

(see page 103)



ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

A reminder to all members that the Annual auction will be held at the November meeting of the Society. Please look out any unwanted items and forward details so that they can be included in the catalogue. Without philatelic material to sell, there will be no auction. Full details were published in the May issue of *The Kiwi*. Descriptions of lots should be sent to: dove697@btinternet.com

COMPETITIVE AWARDS TO MEMBERS

Congratulations to members who were successful at:

LONDON 2015 EUROPHILEX, International Philatelic Exhibition, London 13-16 May 2015

Member	Subject of Entry	Class	Frames	Mark	Medal/Award
Derek Diamond	The 1898 Pictorial Issue of New Zealand	Literature	-	88	Large Vermeil
Alexander McCulloch	New Zealand Definitives 1954-1960	Traditional	5	77	Large Silver
Stephen Schumann	New Zealand Stamped to Order from Queen Victoria through the reign of King George VI	Postal Stationery	1	90	Gold
Paul Wreglesworth	New Zealand - The Second Sideface Issue (1882-1900)	Traditional	8	96	Large Gold + SP (material)
Paul Wreglesworth	<i>The Kiwi</i> Vol. 63 (2014)	Literature	-	75	Large Silver



The London 2015 EUROPHILEX medals comprising the iconic Wyon portrait of Queen Victoria as seen on the Penny Black and, on the obverse, the logo of London 2015 Europhilex

COMPETITIVE AWARDS TO MEMBERS

Congratulations to members who were successful at:

Annual Congress of the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies (ASPS),

Perth, 17-18 April 2015

Member	Subject of Entry	Class	Medal	Award
John Brown	New Zealand Express Delivery Stamps	General Class - Post 1900	Bronze Silver	
Alexander McCulloch	New Zealand Definitives 1967-1970	General Class - Post 1900	Small Silver Gilt	
David Stalker	New Zealand Christmas Stamps - Colour Flaws	General Class - Post 1900	Bronze Silver	
David Stalker	New Zealand Christmas - Tb Seals	Cinderella	Bronze Silver	Winner of Jean Osborne Trophy.

Congratulations to members who were successful with non New Zealand material

John Brown	The Town of Peebles	Scottish Postal History	Gold	Winner of Bruce Auckland Centennial Quaich
George Henshilwood	The William Tell Issues of Switzerland (1907 -42)	General Class - Post 1900	Gold	Best Presentation Award and Winner of Bridge of Allan Trophy
George Henshilwood	Having Fun With Numbers	Thematic	Large Silver Gilt	Winner of Scottish Thematic Rosebowl.

F J EAST SILVER JUBILEE TROPHY



The F J East Silver Jubilee Trophy has traditionally been presented for the best article, or series of articles, written by a member of the Society and published, during the course of the year, in *The Kiwi*.

It is some years since the trophy was last presented and the committee were keen to recognise some of the excellent material that has been submitted for publication in the Society's journal.

On the recommendation of the current editor, Paul Wreglesworth, the Trophy has been presented this year to John Watts in recognition of his contributions to the journal and, in particular for the excellent article written

on the subject of Mrs Purdon covers, which was published in *The Kiwi* in September 2013. The trophy was presented by the Editor to John (right) during the meeting held at Europhilex on May 16th.

UPCOMING NATIONAL EVENTS

- 17-18 July York Racecourse Fair (including National Postal History Competition)
- 16-19 September Autumn Stampex 2015 Business Design Centre, London

In Memoriam: Professor Derek R. Diamond (18 May 1933 - 6 May 2015)

The record shows that Derek Diamond served as Chairman of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain between 2002 and 2012. At the same time, he was Treasurer and Membership Secretary, taking over from Ernie Leppard, between 2008 and his death in May this year. He was also responsible for the mechanics of the annual auction and acted as midwife for the Society Special Publications.

As so often, the bare record conveys nothing about the person. He was a man of enormous energy and drive who participated to the full in anything to which he committed himself.



Derek gets his tweezers on the 4d Lake Taupo inverted centre

He became acquainted with New Zealand early in life when he was evacuated there during the Second World War to escape the Blitz. His interest in the country continued with his stamp collecting as, philatelically, his chief preoccupation was with the 1898 First Pictorial issue of New Zealand. His interest covered all aspects of the issue from essays entered into the design competition to the postal usage of the stamps. The outcome of his interest was the book 'The 1898 Pictorial Issue of New Zealand' which was published to much acclaim in 2014. The book well illustrates both his academic approach to collecting and his belief that everything is a part of a story and that the fun is to be had by elucidating and telling the story to a receptive audience. He also had a sideline collection of the 2d Chalons which we were pleased to see in the 16 sheet competition in Glasgow last year.

In his professional life, Derek was Professor of Geography at the London School of Economics and specialised in Town Planning. Following his retirement, he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the LSE and greatly relished the annual dinners for the Honorary Fellows at which he met the great and the good of the academic world. He was an Honorary Vice-President of the Town and Country Planning Association. He was also very involved with the Royal Geographical Society and held many influential offices over the years.

One of Derek's many talents was in persuading people to get involved. This skill was probably learned from his father, Jack Diamond, who acted as Chief Secretary to the Treasury in Harold Wilson's Government in the late 1960's. For the Society, the high point was probably at Autumn Stampex in 2012 when the New Zealand Society joined the Pacific Islands Study Circle and the British Association of Australian Philatelists to celebrate various anniversaries. Derek chaired the joint Committee that organised the event but, within the Society, he cajoled and persuaded thirteen members to enter competitive exhibits. Of these, eight were entering for the first time. The resulting awards exceeded any expectations with 2 Large Gold, 4 Gold and 3 Large Vermeil medals being awarded to the entries. More importantly, those involved enjoyed the experience and it reflected great credit on the enthusiasm and commitment of members.

So, we, and all his friends around the world, will miss Derek with his never-ending quest for knowledge and unquenchable interest with everything going around him but will realise that we were fortunate to know him and many of us will reflect on the added interest that he brought to our collecting activities.

- Andrew Dove

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday July 25th 2015

at the **Union Jack Club**, Sandell Street, London, SE1 8UJ

14:00 - 1935 Pictorials (Keith Collins)

Keith will lead the session and members are encouraged to bring along items of interest.

There will be a committee meeting in the morning starting at 11:00 am

NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the North of England Group will be held on Saturday **September 12th 2015** at St. Luke's Church, Lodge Road, Orrell starting at 12:30.

Group Contact: - Jack Lindley ☎ 0161 705 1074

e-mail: lindleyjack@aol.com

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Scottish Group will be the joint meeting with the North of England Group to be held on Saturday **October 10th 2015** at the Hallmark Hotel, Carlisle, CA1 1QY, starting at 12:30.

Group Contact: - David Stalker ☎ 0141 812 6653

e-mail: davidmstalker@yahoo.co.uk

MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Midland Group will be held on Saturday **October 31st 2015** at the usual venue, St Anne's Church Hall (behind the Church) Parkhill, Moseley, Birmingham B13 8EU starting at 14:00. Members to bring along any mini display they have available.

Group Contact: - Ian Samuel ☎ 0121 449 0849

SOUTH WEST REGIONAL GROUP

A meeting will be held on Saturday **October 3rd 2015** at the Bristol Hotel, Prince Street, Bristol, BS1 4QF starting at 10:30. All members of the Society are invited to display - contact Nigel to confirm attendance.

Group Contact: - Nigel Cox ☎ : 01643 708055 e-mail : 4seasonsbridge@onetel.com

Midpex 2015

4TH JULY 2015 10:00 – 5:00

WARWICKSHIRE EXHIBITION CENTRE

FOSSE WAY, NR. LEAMINGTON SPA,

WARWICKSHIRE CV31 1XN

The Society will have a Stand at this event - please come along and say hello.

MEETINGS HELD

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN LONDON, EUROPHILEX, MAY 16th 2015

This was a joint meeting with the British Society of Australian Philately held during Europhilex at the Business Design Centre in London. We were delighted to welcome over 40 members of both Societies, including members from New Zealand, Australia and the United States, plus guests. At the start of the meeting all present stood in silence in tribute to Derek Diamond, who died on 6th May.

The first display was by Patrick Reid, BSAP Secretary, on the subject of underpaid mail from Australia to New Zealand. Under UPU rules, underpaid international mail was stamped 'T' and the sum due from the recipient written alongside or underneath. This sum was given in "gold centimes", to be converted into the currency of the receiving country. Patrick was keen to explore the rationale for the sums actually or apparently collected in New Zealand, as shown by the use of postage due stamps, since this could often be more or less than the assessed sum. (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Letter from Australia taxed at 4d but with 6d collected in New Zealand

Paul Woods (NZSGB) was seeking information about the designer and engraver of the New Zealand Stamp Duty stamps introduced in 1867. He thought BSAP members might be able to help since it was known that the die was cut, and electrotypes made from it, in Sydney prior to printing in New Zealand. The Stamp Duty stamps of New South Wales could have been an influence but whether this was so depended on when these were designed and issued, for which the literature gave dates from 1865 to 1868. David Elsmore and Graham Robertson were amongst those who had published research in this area.



Lorraine Maguire with part of her display which looked at ships linking Australia and New Zealand

The display by Lorraine Maguire (NZSGB) focused on the ships that linked Australia and New Zealand with each other and with Britain before the advent of air services. These were operated by such famous companies as the New Zealand Shipping Company (absorbed by the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company in 1973) (Figure 2), the Union Steamship Company and the Shaw, Savill Line. Many of their ships are equally famous and have well documented histories – e.g. TSS Monowai, MV Wanganella, MV Aorangi. A key role of the ships was to carry



Figure 2: Advert for P&O's sailings to Australia

mail as well as passengers and cargo, and many also played large parts in the World Wars, not always surviving them. Post-war they took assisted migrants from Britain on a voyage typically taking five weeks. Lorraine's display included postcards of many of the ships, details of their exploits, ephemera such as menus and baggage tags, and examples of mail carried on some voyages.



Figure 3:
Charles Kingsford-Smith

Others featured in the displays included Francis Chichester and Jean Batten. Chichester made the first solo flight from New Zealand to Australia in 1931, refuelling (and repairing) his Gypsy Moth aircraft at Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands en route. In 1966/67 he sailed solo round the world in Gypsy Moth IV in 226 days. Batten was born in Rotorua and, after attempts ending in crashes in Karachi and Rome, in May 1934 flew solo from England to Australia in her Gipsy Moth in 14 days and 22 hours, beating the record of Amy Johnson by over four days. In 1937 she claimed the record for a solo flight from Australia to England. In 1940 Tasman Empire Airways Limited (TEAL) started a regular service between Auckland and Sydney, with connections by Pan Am to America and by Qantas/BOAC to Britain.

Trans-Pacific airmails shown included covers flown on flights surveying new routes from the USA to New Zealand and the South Pacific. In 1937 a Sikorsky aircraft piloted by Edwin Musick surveyed a route to Auckland via Kingman Reef and Pago Pago, carrying one unofficial cover on the outward flight and 12 on the return.



Laurence Kimpton displayed material illustrating various aspects of the development of early airmail services

John Crowe, Laurence Kimpton and Alan Whittaker (BSAP) then gave complementary displays on the development of airmail services between New Zealand and Australia and beyond. Highlights included one of about 15 letters carried unofficially on the Southern Cross which, piloted by Charles Kingsford-Smith (Figure 3), made the first trans-Tasman flight on 10th/11th September 1928 from Richmond Aerodrome near Sydney to Wigram Aerodrome, Christchurch, a distance of 1,400 miles. On arrival the co-pilot, Charles Ulm, handed the mail to the Chief Postmaster at Christchurch, where 1d New Zealand stamps were affixed and cancelled before delivery (Figure 4). In 1929 Kingsford-Smith and Ulm set up Australian National Airways with five Avro Ten aircraft, but the company folded in 1931. Ulm bought one of the aircraft, renamed it Faith in Australia, and in 1934 carried the first official airmail from New Zealand to Australia and Papua New Guinea. Ulm and his crew disappeared on a flight to Hawaii in 1934.



Figure 4: *one of 15 covers unofficially carried on the first trans-Tasman flight and signed by Ulm and Kingsford-Smith*

In 1938 Musick made the first airmail flight from New Zealand to Hawaii in the same aircraft, now renamed Samoan Clipper, but he and his crew were killed when the plane exploded on the return flight.

Two important presentations were made during the meeting. Firstly Dr Philip Levine, President of the Australian Philatelic Federation, presented the **Australian Philatelic Research Award** to Ben Palmer FRPSL for his extensive research on Australian colonial issues and postal history. Paul Wreglesworth, Editor of *The Kiwi*, then presented John Watts (NZSGB representative in New Zealand) with the **F J East Silver Jubilee Trophy** for the best article in *The Kiwi* in 2013-14. John's award was for

several articles, but Paul made particular reference to the article published in September 2013 on the subject of covers hand painted by Mrs Purdon (see page 102).

John Watts then gave what he called an Australian/New Zealand potpourri. He started with the “Mystery of the Chalon Dwarf”. Two examples are known, one in the Tapling Collection at the British Library and the other (Figure 5) was, at one time, in the collection of Joseph Hackmey. Both, rather curiously, have undated New South Wales cancellations, though that cancel was used for only a short time. There has been much conjecture as to whether they were printed by Richardson in 1855 or Davies in 1862.



Figure 5: *One of the famous ‘Dwarf’ Chalons*

John then spoke about the Australia to New Zealand Telegraph Service and the 1,191 mile submarine cable laid between Botany Bay near Sydney and Wakapuaka near Nelson in 1876 (Figure 6) in the remarkable time of just ten days. This completed a direct telegraphic link to the UK, though initially the charge was 15s per word!



Figure 6: *Landing the cable at Botany Bay. When the other end was brought ashore at Wakapuaka “a number of excursionists who were present loudly cheered”*

The 1928 Australian Cricket tour to New Zealand also involved an exchange of telegrams, when the NZ Prime Minister, Gordon Coates, arranged for the visitors to travel on the Limited Express from Auckland to Wellington despite the New Zealand Cricket Council refusing to pay an extra £15/11/3.

After further discussion of trans-Tasman airmails, John concluded with a survey of joint Australia/New Zealand issues, of which there had been five to date, the first being in 1958 to mark the 30th anniversary of the first trans-Tasman flight (see front cover) and the most recent on 7 April 2015 to commemorate 100 years since the ANZAC Gallipoli campaign.



The New Zealand Society of Great Britain and the British Society of Australian Philately were both well represented at the joint meeting held in conjunction with Europhilex, London in May.

NOTES OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP MEETING, MAY 9th 2015



John highlights one of his Christmas Telegram forms

Members welcomed John Watts, the Society representative in New Zealand, to the meeting. This was his third visit to the group having previously displayed in 1997 and in 2007.

The subject for this meeting was “There is More to Christmas than Stamps” and John opened his display with a series of Appreciation Cards sent by the New Zealand Post Office to members of the public who had allowed overflow mail to be left in their premises. These were given out between 1960 and 1983.

Christmas aerogrammes were displayed followed by examples of the Telegraph cards, issued from 1907 to 1911 in blue purple and black; the subject of an article, written by John, and published in *The Kiwi* in May 2013.

The next portion of John’s display dealt with illustrated envelopes, telegrams (Figure 1) and posters from the 1930’s and then covered, amongst other things, airgraphs, telephone cards (issued in 1995) and cards from the forces in WWI and WWII. These included an interesting card produced by prisoners of war (Figure 2).

John also displayed a number of cards which would be used by Telegraph message boys at Christmas time and handed to the customer on delivery of the telegram (Figure 3) in the hope of a little something in return.



Figure 1: A Christmas Telegram, with envelope, from 1933



Figure 2: A 1941 PoW Christmas card

(images reduced)



Figure 3: A Christmas card from Telegraph Message Boys



Figure 4: A seasonal card from New Zealand troops serving in South Africa during the Boer campaigns.

In the time remaining Jack Lindley showed some further material on the theme of Christmas including a delightful card sent from soldiers serving in South Africa during the Boer campaigns (Figure 4).

Group members are reminded that our next meeting, on Saturday 12th September is our annual competition with two categories - Traditional/Postal History or Social/Thematic to be judged by Harold Howard. Those attending should also bring items of interest for display after the competition.

NEW ZEALAND POST - 2014 PERSONALISED POSTAGE PACK

Alan Tunncliffe

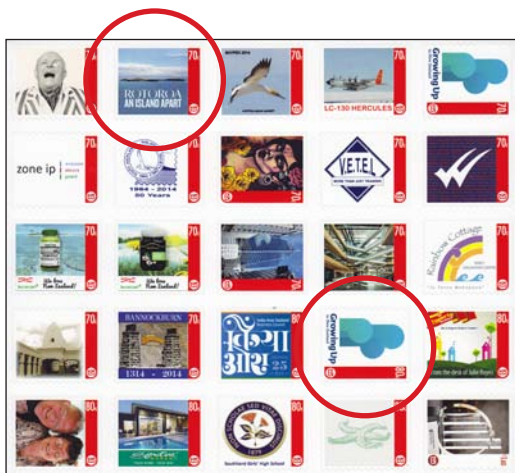
I read with interest the two pieces in the May issue of *The Kiwi* relating to items in the 2014 Personalised Postage Pack (Ref. 1).

The Sister City 'CAL' booklets as shown on page 87 are interesting. Firstly, although New Zealand Post insist these are Personalised Postage



Figure 1: Three images, are common to both booklets. A fourth (far right) differs slightly.

Labels, both booklet covers carry the text "Stamp Pack". Secondly, although each booklet contains 10 labels, there are in fact only 16 designs - rather than 20. Three designs show exactly the same scene, differing only in the left panels which are red for the Chinese booklet and green for the Japanese. These are shown here (Figure 1), from left to right. A fourth image (far right above) differs slightly in each booklet.



Figures 2 (top) and 3 (bottom):
The two sheets of self-adhesive 'CAL' labels
(images reduced to 40%)

With the self-adhesive 'CAL's, which were presented as two blocks in the 2014 Pack (Figures 2 and 3), New Zealand Post has slipped up. Two of the labels should not have been included, based on previous policy.

There is a 70c label titled 'Rotorua An Island Apart' (Figure 4) and circled in the first row of Figure 2. This had originally been issued in September 2012 and reprinted in January 2014. As a reprint it would not normally be included in the 'CAL' year pack.

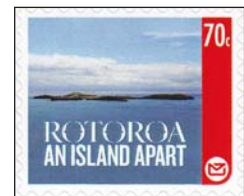


Figure 4: Rotorua Island reprint



Figure 5: 70c and 80c labels
'Growing Up in New Zealand'

In July 2014 a 80c label 'Growing Up in New Zealand' was issued. This replaced a 70c value with the same design previously issued in February 2014 (Figure 5). Later, in October 2014, this 80c label was reprinted and

so we have two identical labels in the 2014 'CAL' pack, one in each sheet. The 70c label and the two identical 80c labels are circled in Figures 2 and 3. The reprinted labels also appear on two of the five 'Year of Issue' covers.

Reference

1. 'Sister City 'CAL' Booklets', *The Kiwi*, vol.64, no.3, pp87, May 2015

NEW ZEALAND POST PUBLICITY PHOTOS

-2010 SCENIC DEFINITIVES

Terry Hancox

I read with interest the two articles on the subject of New Zealand Post Publicity Photos that were featured recently in *The Kiwi*; the 'Request for Help from Members' by David Stalker and the response by Alan Tunnicliffe (Refs. 1 and 2). This is likely to be the source of a matt finish photograph I acquired recently showing the 2010 Scenic Definitives illustrated below (Figure 1).



Figure 1: *New Zealand Post's Publicity Photo for the 2010 Scenic Definitive Issue*

Whilst the photograph is somewhat dark and blurred, what is interesting is the difference between the images shown on the photograph for the \$1.20 stamp and that of the issued stamp. The main design appears relatively similar, however there are marked differences in the position of the value and date (2010) and font used (Figure 2).

The main variations to note are:

- The '\$1.20' blue value of the issued stamp is larger, bolder, and extends further across the stamp, to the end of the 'w' of 'New', whereas with the photograph the value is smaller, only extending to the end of the 'e' of 'New'.
- The date '2010' on the issued stamp is in the middle of the area, between the foot of the '1' of the value and the 'N' of 'New'. On the photograph, the '2010' is placed right of centre, towards the 'N' of 'New'.
- The wording 'Mitre Peak, Milford Sound' is bolder and placed higher in the issued design, noticeable when viewed against the rocks in the foreground of the design.

The thinness of the characters that make up the value is maintained across each stamp image on the photograph, the issued stamp designs having characters which are much bolder. Indeed, the \$1.20 stamp appears to have the '\$1.20' value out of proportion to the remaining design.



Figure 2: Comparison of the fonts in the publicity photo (top) and issued stamp (bottom)

Conclusion

It is likely that the publicity photograph used in conjunction with this series of stamps illustrated examples that were in the design stage, not too far from the final issued state, but still showing characteristics that would change. New Zealand Post must have been under some time pressure to issue the photograph as publicity material to philatelic commentators prior to the design being finalised. It would be useful to see if other publicity photographs use images at a stage in the design process which differ from those on the issued stamp.

References

1. Stalker, D. 'Request for Help from Members', *The Kiwi*, vol.64, no.1, pp31, January 2015.
2. Tunnicliffe, A., 1. 'Request for Help from Members. NZ Post Publicity Photos - A Response', *The Kiwi*, vol.64, no.2, pp58, March 2015.

Have you got a computer and access to the web?

Did you know?

The Kiwi, Volumes 1-50 (1952 - 2001)
and the *Index to The Kiwi* (1952 - 2011)
can now be viewed or downloaded from our web site.

NOTE THE NEW WEB ADDRESS

www.nzsgb.org.uk

CENSORSHIP OF MAIL TO CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Andrew Dove

Introduction

Two recent auctions conducted by Mowbray Collectables (Refs. 1 and 2) contained interesting and unusual sections amongst their Postal History lots. They included groups of a total of 31 letters, sent to a ‘defaulter’ in the Second World War, which had been censored. The censored cachets applied do not appear to have been recorded before.

Background

Conscientious Objectors were acknowledged in New Zealand in both World Wars. As might be expected, they were treated more harshly in the First War than the Second. During the Great War, most conscientious objectors, except Quakers, Christadelphians and Seventh-day Adventists, were imprisoned for up to two years with hard labour. Fourteen recalcitrant men were forcibly sent overseas and faced military discipline (Ref. 3). The most famous of this group was Archibald Baxter, the father of the poet James K. Baxter, who was eventually transferred to the front line in France.

In the Second World War conscription started in June 1940 and a similar provision was made for the specific religious sects. Others with a conscientious objection were made to appear before a tribunal which was empowered to either accept or reject their objection or to grant them conditional acceptance, in which case the appellant became liable to undertake non-combatant duties. In all, about 3,000 appeals were made and 600 were successful. Most of the remaining 2,400 obeyed the law and served but about 800 refused and were detained.

The process appears to have been that objectors were given a lawful military order, for example, to wear a uniform. If they refused, they were taken before a magistrate and sentenced to one or two months in prison. On their release, they again, presumably, refused an order and appeared once more before a magistrate who then sentenced them to indefinite detention. Those convicted were known as ‘defaulters’ and were initially detained in military camps whilst more permanent accommodation was prepared.

The first of the camps was Strathmore, near Whenuaroa between Taupo and Rotorua. Later camps were at Hautu, next to the prison at Turangi, at Whitanui and Paiaka in the Horowhenua and at Balmoral in North Canterbury (Ref. 4).



Figure 1: *The location of the North Island Defaulters Camps*

The defaulters spent their time in menial tasks such as clearing pumice land for returning servicemen, digging drains and building tracks. Some of the trusted detainees were allocated to smaller unfenced working camps. If the Camp Supervisor considered their behaviour to be unsatisfactory, he could report this to a magistrate who would commit the inmate to prison.

There was little sympathy for the defaulters although there was some concern in the press during the early part of the war about the legality of the sentence of indefinite confinement. The more common approach elsewhere in the Empire was a determinate sentence that could, presumably, be replaced by a further term if the offence was repeated. At the end of war, uniquely amongst Allied countries, the New Zealand Government deprived all those detained of their civil rights for ten years and barred them from working in the public service. Even this imposition was mild compared to the general view of the Returned Services Associations, many of which passed resolutions demanding that the defaulters be deprived of their civil rights for the rest of their lives.

The strength of feeling against the Conscientious Objectors may be gauged by a report in the New Zealand Herald of January 8, 1942. The article records that the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. J. L. Stout expressed the view that, because of their location, the Defaulters Camps should be used as safe havens for women and children whilst the Defaulters should be moved to areas where they 'might get some bombs'.



Figure 2: *Whenuaroa (Strathmore) Detention Camp.*

(Hansen, Dan, d 2006 :Photographs relating to the imprisonment of Harold and Owen Hansen as conscientious objectors. Ref: PAColl-9142-18. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22706507>)

The Correspondence

All of the letters are addressed to Mr. W. F. Brett. I can find no record of him in the newspaper reports of defaulters at the time and his record is not amongst those held in the National Archives. Many of the letters come from the Nelson region so it seems likely that he came from that area.

From the addresses and dates on the correspondence, it appears that Mr. Brett started his detention in June 1942 at Strathmore Camp, moved to Paiaka at the end of June 1942 and stayed there until August 1943. In September 1943, he was transferred to Hautu Camp before he returned to Paiaka in 1944.

A number of the letters addressed to Paiaka Camp and one to Whitanui Camp are sent 'via Shannon', a town with a population of about 1,000 people which is located close to the two camps. Some are addressed to Mr Brett 'c/- The National Service Dept., P.O. Box 40, Shannon'. It seems likely that this acted as a distribution centre for the nearby camps. It is possible that it was a centre for a wider range of camps although the other letters to Strathmore and Hautu do not seem to have passed through Shannon. It is also possible that censorship was undertaken at Shannon rather than the camps. Further examples of correspondence may elucidate this point.

It is apparent from the correspondence included in the auction sale that the letters to the defaulters were censored. I am not aware of any identified letters from those detained to their families but one would assume that they, too, went through a censorship process.

From the variety of marks shown by this small sample, it would appear that the system set up was probably outwith the normal censorship arrangements and it may well have been instituted and undertaken by staff at the camps.

Some of the envelopes still contain the original letters and some of them show that, as with the official censorship of overseas mail, objectionable and sensitive material was excised using scissors leaving large gaps in the letter.

It is interesting that it was thought necessary to undertake the censorship. Presumably the conscientious objectors were viewed as a threat to national security although the basis for this belief is unclear. One would have thought that the assumption that somebody having a sincere belief that war was wrong, and a willingness to suffer for their belief, would disclose state secrets to the enemy was illogical. The difficulty in any potential communication with the enemy was also, of course, compounded by the defaulters imprisonment in out of the way rural camps.

Types of Censor Cachet

The information given under each example of a censor mark refers to the correspondence contained in the two sales. Some of the illustrated covers are reduced in size.

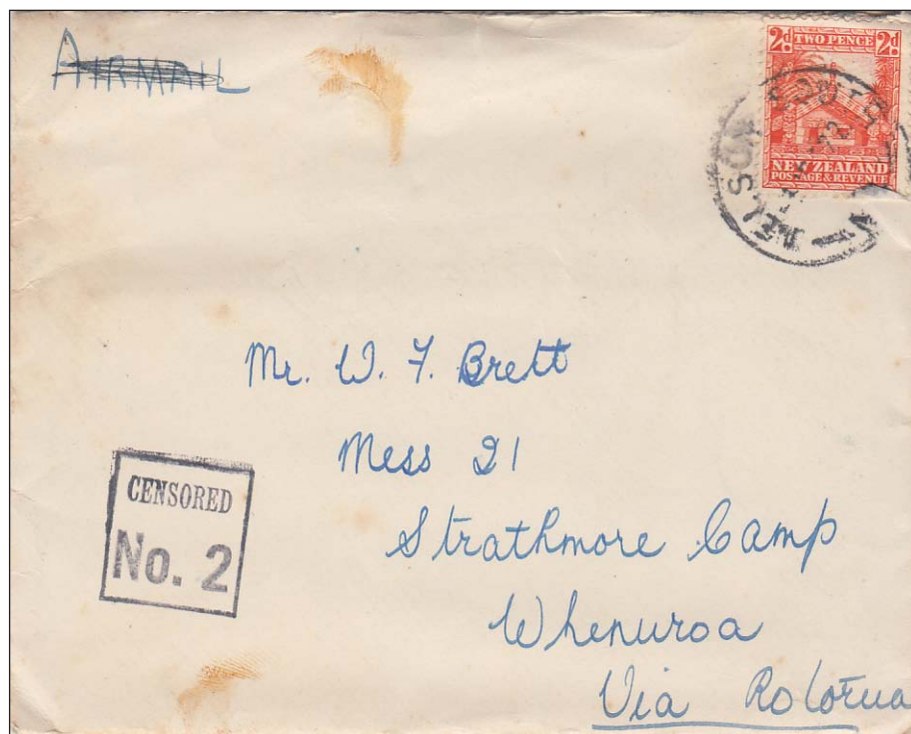


Figure 3: Type 1 Censor mark - rubber stamp measuring 18mm x 19mm

Type 1 Mark Details

Number of Examples	Camp	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Colour	Censor Numbers Seen
5	Strathmore	4.6.1942	22.6.1942	Black	2,3,4



Figure 4: Type 2 Censor mark - rubber stamp measuring 19mm x 17mm

Type 2 Mark Details

Number of Examples	Camp	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Colour	Censor Numbers Seen
10	Paiaka	5.7.1942	28.1.1943	Purple	2,3,4,5,6



Figure 5: Type 3 Censor mark - rubber stamp measuring 26mm x 20mm

Type 3 Mark Details

Number of Examples	Camp	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Colour	Censor Numbers Seen
2	Paiaka	18.2.1943	25.2.1943	Purple	5



Figure 6: Type 4 censor mark - rubber stamp measuring 22mm x 20mm

Type 4 Mark Details

Number of Examples	Camp	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Colour	Censor Numbers Seen
4	Paiaka	19.3.1943	14.6.1943	Purple	4,6

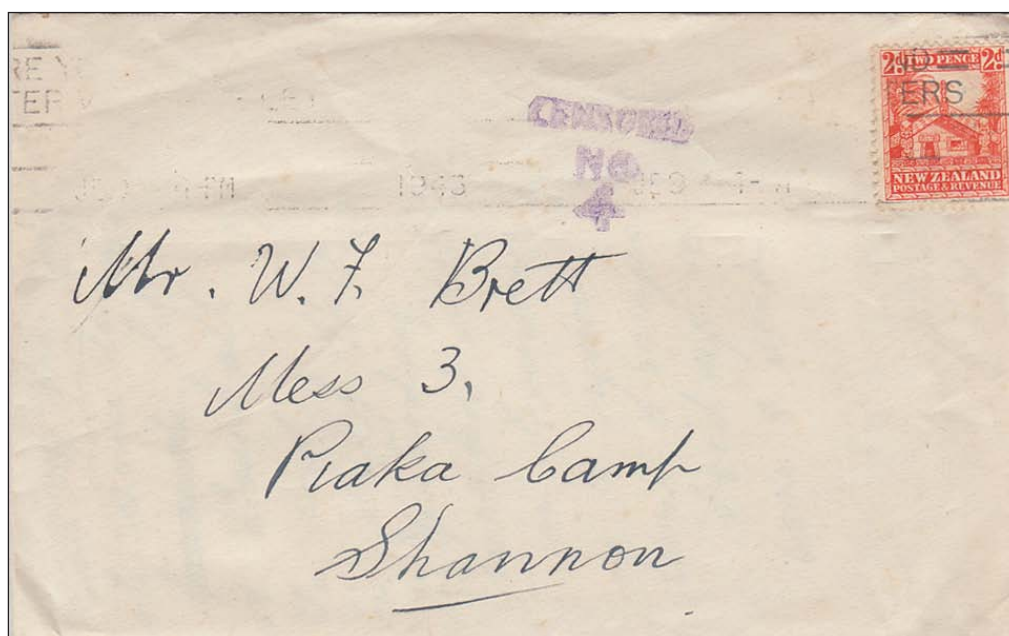


Figure 7: Type 5 Censor mark - rubber stamp measuring 24mm x 19mm

Type 5 Mark Details

Number of Examples	Camp	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Colour	Censor Numbers Seen
2	Paiaka	9.6.1943	17.7.1943	Purple	4

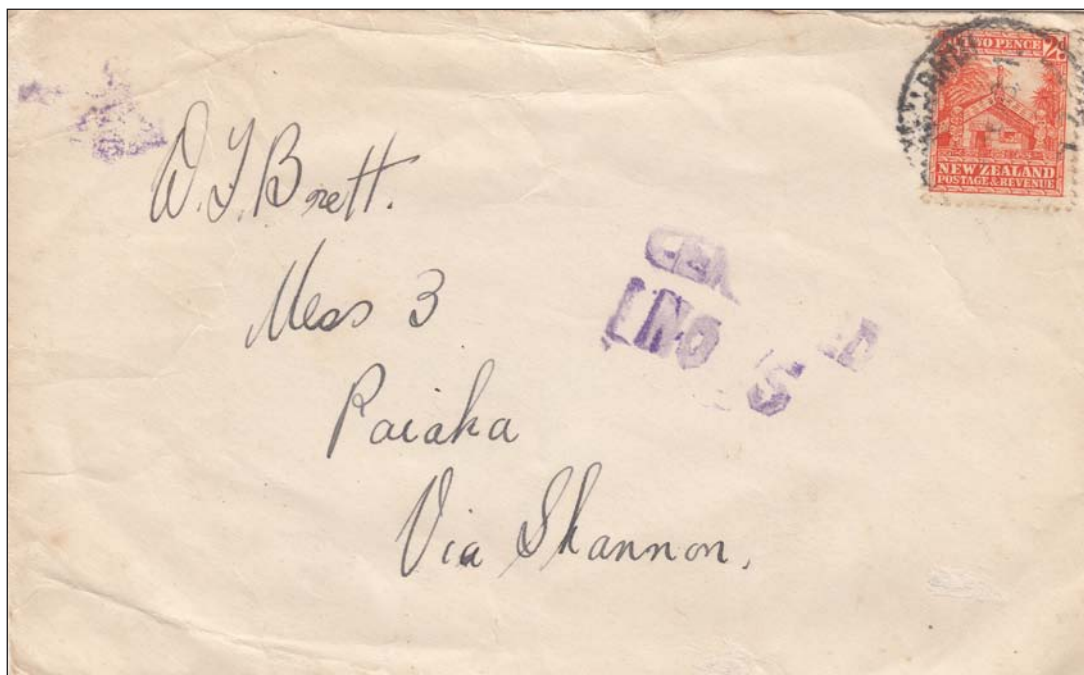


Figure 8: Type 6 Censor mark - rubber stamp measuring c. 34mm x 17mm

Type 6 Mark Details

Number of Examples	Camp	Earliest Date	Colour	Censor Numbers Seen
1	Paiaaka	10.6.1943 (from the contained envelope)	Purple	5

In addition, seven of the 31 envelopes carry no censor marks. These are dated between August 9 1943 and April 1946. No envelope posted during this period has a censor mark although one, dated September 16 1943, carries censor mark Type 4 on the letter. These seven letters are addressed to Strathmore, Paiaaka and Hautu.

Conclusion

This is a small sample of letters to one detainee in a limited number of camps. It is difficult to make any generalisations about the extent and mechanism of censorship as it was applied to the Conscientious Objectors/ Defaulters without further examples to different camps at different times being available.

The variety of marks noted, none of which accord with the nationally used censorship marks, would suggest that the system, whatever it may have been, was organised locally. It may be, therefore, that some of the camps did not impose censorship on correspondence. Only further examples of mail will be able to resolve this question.

An intriguing question remains of whether this censorship was official or imposed locally by the Camp Supervisor. Paragraph 1 of Regulation 5 of the Censorship and Publicity Emergency Regulations 1939 (Ref. 5) states:-

'the Governor-General may from time to time appoint a Controller of Censorship who, under the control and subject to the direction of the Board, shall be charged with the administration of this part of the regulations'.

Further paragraphs allow the Director of Censorship to appoint Postal Censors and describe his discretion to:-

'cause any postal packet to be opened, detained or delayed.'

This instruction was to be actioned by the Postal Censor.

It is clear that censorship was tightly controlled both to ensure security of the nation but also to give a legal basis to interference with the mail. If the censorship of defaulters mail was officially sanctioned, one wonders why it was not routed through the normal censorship offices, in one of the main cities, as was the mail from internees on Somes Island.

If anybody has further information on the subject, or more examples of ingoing or outgoing mail to this group, I would very much like to hear of it through the Hon. Editor of *The Kiwi*.

References

1. Anon., 'Postal Stamp Auction No. 455 – Tuesday 5 August 2014'. Pub. Mowbray Collectibles (2014). Lots 355, 379-385 and 387-391.
2. Anon., 'Postal Stamp Auction No. 461 – Tuesday 10 February 2015'. Pub. Mowbray Collectibles (2015). Lots 398 -403, 400-415 and 417-419.
3. Derby M., "Conscription, Conscientious Objection and Pacifism". *Te Ara – The Encyclopaedia of New Zealand* (Updated 22 April 2013). Website address: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/conscription-conscientious-objection-and-pacifism>
4. Ed. McGibbon I 'The Oxford Companion to New Zealand Military History'. Pub. Oxford University Press (2000). ISBN 0 19 558 376 0.
5. The Censorship and Publicity Emergency Regulations 1939. Serial Number 1939/121.



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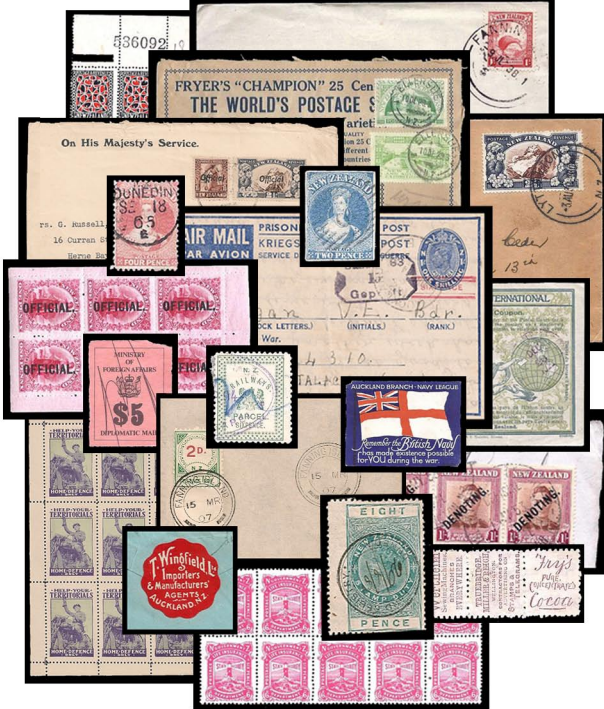
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ADVERTS ON THE UNDERSIDE

- AN AID IN IDENTIFYING FLAWS ON SECOND SIDEFACE STAMPS

Paul Wreglesworth

In an article, in the *New Zealand Stamp Collector* (Ref. 1), Robin Gwynn asked whether some of the constant flaws found on the higher value second sideface stamps might prove useful in the exact plating of advertisements on the underside from 1893. Robin's conclusion was that it very much depends on having a constant plated flaw.

Volume IV of the *Postage Stamps of New Zealand* (Ref. 2) records many constant flaws; the result of the excellent research undertaken in the middle of the 20th century by students of the issue including Lex Robb, Ken McNaught and Bill Purves. However, whilst they had access to many thousands of copies of the 1d and 2d stamps, the numbers available to study from the middle and higher values were far fewer and consequently some constant flaws are recorded as "not plated".

I recently acquired a 4d Second Sideface stamp (Figure 1) with a constant but unplated flaw and it occurred to me that the application of some reverse logic might help to accurately position the stamp within the sheet.

The description in Vol IV for this flaw is: "**Not plated** - Break in top frame above E of NEW (1886 - 1900)". So the flaw should be found on stamps with adverts, issued from 1893.



Figure 1: Break in frame over E of NEW (enlargement left)



Figure 2: Pair showing same flaw on left hand stamp - the reverse of the stamp shows a 'Truebridge' advert

I consulted John Stimson who has been researching the advertisement stamps for some years and now has a number of complete, or near complete, reconstructions across the values and advert colours. John quickly found the flaw in his collection with a 'Truebridge' advert on the reverse which, with the same advert appearing 13 times in the sheet, could have been a mixed blessing. Fortunately John also had a pair (Figure 2) which confirms the advert position as 107 or, in respect of the stamp's position, Top Left-hand Pane Row 9, Stamp 2.

The added bonus with my stamp is that it is clearly dated (18)82. In itself a nice find as examples of the mid-value sidefaces postally used during the year of issue are scarce. However this does allow the original entry in Volume IV to be updated to record not only the sheet position but also the period over which the flaw is found, and should now more accurately read: "**Top Left-hand Pane: Row 9, No. 2:** Break in top frame above E of NEW (all printings). Truebridge advert on stamps with advert.

For those interested solely in the adverts then the accurate plating of one of the thirteen 'Truebridge' adverts just got a little easier.

References

1. Gwynn, R., 'Stamp Varieties - An Aid in Sorting Higher Value Advertisement Stamps?', *New Zealand Stamp Collector*, vol.93, no.4, pp89-90, December 2013
2. *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand*, Vol IV, p31, Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand (1964).

POSTAGE DUE DOCKETS & OTHER RURAL MAIL DELIVERY (R.M.D.) ITEMS

Alan Tunncliffe

Further to the article in the last issue of *The Kiwi* (Ref. 1) on the subject of Postage Due dockets, I show here two later versions of the 'R.M.D. 9' docket that was illustrated on page 76. These date from 1974 (Figure 1) and 1976 (Figure 2) and are unused. They are a different colour from the red one illustrated previously and also include the receipt portion, not detached, at the right end. These dockets were specifically for the use of Rural Delivery contractors who deliver mail to roadside mail boxes in rural areas of New Zealand. In urban areas where the mail was delivered by posties (letter carriers) the amount of postage due was collected direct from the householder.

POSTAGE DUE		No.
The postage on the attached postal article has been insufficiently prepaid. The amount payable is and postage stamps to this value have been affixed to the back of the article by the Post Office.		
Please send me <u>by first mail</u> , attached (not gummed) hereto, uncanceled postage stamps or cash to the value of for the postage due.		
..... Postmaster.		
Date:		
R.M.D. 9		

Date:	No.
Amount:	
Sent to	
Received above amount:	
.....	
Postmaster.	
Date:	
51313A—14,000/9/74 W	

Figure 1: A R.M.D. Postage Due Docket from 1974.

POSTAGE DUE		No.
The postage on the attached postal article has been insufficiently prepaid. The amount payable is and postage stamps to this value have been affixed to the back of the article by the Post Office.		
Please send me <u>by first mail</u> , attached (not gummed) hereto, uncanceled postage stamps or cash to the value of for the postage due.		
..... Postmaster.		
Date:		
R.M.D. 9		

Date:	No.
Amount:	
Sent to	
Received above amount:	
.....	
Postmaster.	
Date:	
79352/11/76 — X46	

Figure 2: A R.M.D. Postage Due Docket from 1976.

Note that in contrast to the period of use of the 1948 docket (shown previously) in the late 1970s, as an alternative to mint stamps, cash could be used to pay the postage due. Outgoing mail from rural residents was placed in the roadside mail box and collected by the rural delivery contractor. To signify that there was mail in the box to be picked up a small red flag, attached to the box, was raised. Also note that the words "by first mail" are emphasised by underlining.

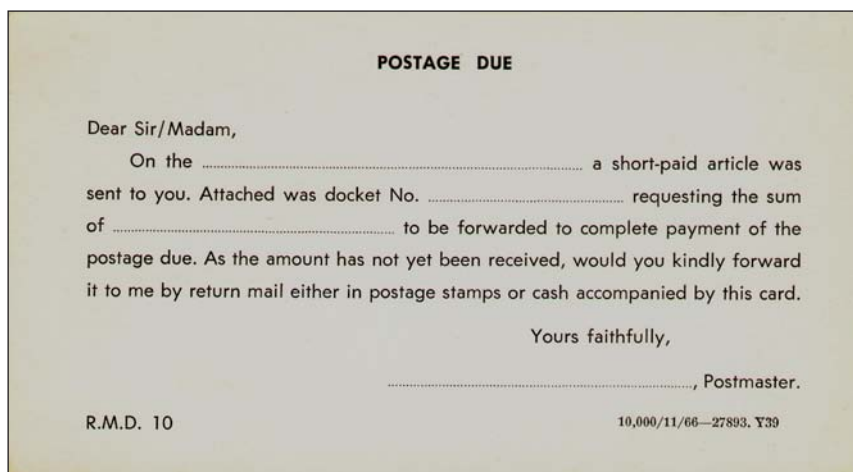


Figure 3: *The non-address side of an Official Paid postcard, 'R.M.D. 10' from 1966*
(image reduced to 78%)

Shown above (Figure 3) is the non-address side of an Official Paid postcard, 'R.M.D. 10' dating from 1966 which the Postmaster would send out, as a reminder of unpaid postage, to customers who had ignored the request to send payment by first mail. The card refers to the 'R.M.D. 9' docket previously sent to the resident and includes the number and date of that docket. Note that the postcard itself is to be returned to the Postmaster along with the overdue payment.

Another 'R.M.D. 10' card dating from 1974, which is also in my collection of postal ephemera, bears identical wording to the 1966 card shown here but the postcard is a different size.

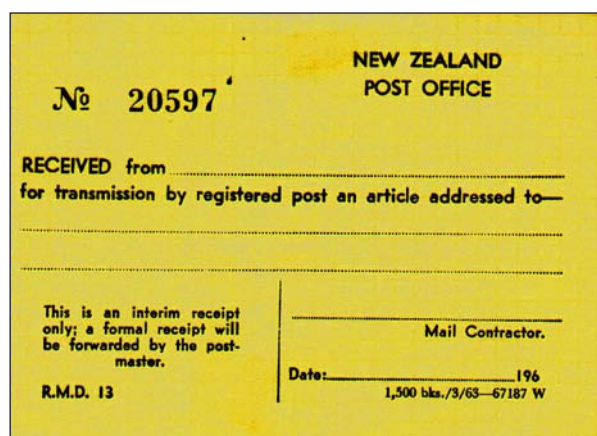


Figure 4: *A 1963 'R.M.D. 13' interim receipt card*
(image reduced to 78%)

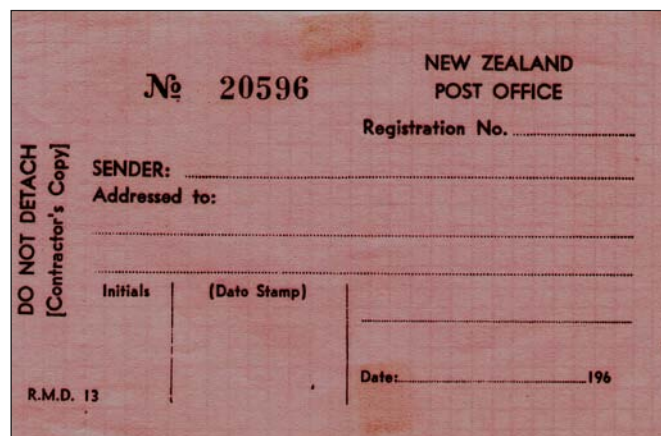


Figure 5: *The Contractor's copy of the 'R.M.D. 13' card*
(image reduced to 78%)

The final two items shown above, whilst not associated with the collection of unpaid postage, are interesting pieces intended for the use of rural delivery contractors.

The first (Figure 4) is a pale yellow 'R.M.D. 13' interim receipt dating from 1963 for use by a rural delivery contractor when he picks up from a rural mail box a registered article being posted by a customer. It is numbered and allows for the contractor to fill in the sender's and addressee's names.

The second (Figure 5) is the pink Contractor's Copy of an 'R.M.D. 13' interim receipt which, when he returns to the post office, has the 'Registration No.' added along with the office date stamp.

References

1. Wreglesworth P., 'Unpaid Postage and Postage Due Dockets', *The Kiwi*, vol.64, no.3, pp74-76, May 2015

TOURISM STAMPS FROM 'CAL' BOOKLETS

-NEW ZEALAND 'i-SITE' STAMP BOOKLET

Terry Hancox

New Zealand Post did not include the recently issued i-Site booklets, created for Tourism New Zealand, within the 2014 annual Customised Advertising Label (CAL) pack. The cost of doing so would be prohibitive to most collectors.

This is different to the stance taken with the 2010 CAL pack, where the Te Papa 60c Label booklet was included (available individually through NZ Post website) and, later, with the Heart Foundation Label booklets. But this only amounted to a few 'semi-official' booklets, whereas the i-Site booklets would be 10 sets of perhaps four different values. These are available separately from New Zealand Post Collectables Centre, Whanganui although if collectors want all the booklets, as Tony Ward said in his article on the subject in the last issue of *The Kiwi* (Ref. 1) the full set "costs the princely sum of NZ\$540.00!".



Figure 1: *Limpet Shell from 80c booklet*
(similar design as in the 70c booklet)



Figure 2: *Limpet Shell from \$1.90 booklet*
(similar design as in the \$2.00 booklet)

- the white 'spot' is highlighted

So perhaps some collectors may be missing a variety seen in the booklets produced for the 'New Zealand Iconic Images Regional Label Booklet'? As with all the recently available 'Regional' booklets, these were issued with denominations of 70c, 80c, \$1.90 and \$2.00. The 80c and \$2.00 being reissued 'price increase' versions of the original 70c and \$1.90 original issues, with the now obligatory bar code on the booklet cover.

The 'New Zealand Iconic Images Regional Label Booklets' contains a stamp illustrating a 'Limpet Shell' that has labels with different images for the shell in the low and higher value booklets. These are illustrated above (Figures 1 and 2).

In the lower value (70c and 80c) booklets the shell is larger, with the right end truncated by the value panel. Perhaps the shell would have been complete if the value panel were omitted. In the higher value (\$1.90 and \$2.00) booklets, the shell does appear complete (reduced somewhat in size), closer to the left border of the stamp and with a much deeper foreground.

Perhaps, during the production of the \$1.90 booklet, the designer reviewed the image and repositioned the shell to achieve a more aesthetic image. Certainly, no change was made to the 70c booklet, and consequently two variants were issued. This was perpetuated when the postage rate was increased with the 80c and \$2.00 booklets continuing to show the two different formats.

There is a white 'spot' on the \$1.90 (and \$2.00) labels, that appears towards the bottom right of the design (circled in Figure 2). This is constant, in itself is innocuous, but leads to a further observation.

Taking the white spot as a reference point, drawing horizontal and vertical lines from that point, leads to a possibility that the spot is not just a simple feature of the design or even a printing flaw but perhaps it was used as a guide to frame and crop the image (Figure 3).



Figure 3: *Extrapolation taken from the white 'spot'*
- horizontal and vertical lines drawn through the 'spot'

Certainly, looking at the top left quadrant, there is a strong resemblance to the form of the 70c and 80c image. It bisects the shell in the appropriate place on the right, and through the white 'waves' below the shell. Leaving the 'i' logo and wording in situ and re-sizing the picture by drawing it towards the bottom right corner would enlarge the final image and maintain the relative proportions whilst moving it away from the left margin.

A coincidence perhaps? Certainly there are two variants of the Limpet Shell design. The 'white spot' adds to the intrigue and debate of which is the 'correct' image.

Perhaps those collectors that have the resources available to acquire copies of all Regional booklets issued could look out for similar design variations.

Reference

1. Ward, T., "Tourist Stamps from 'CAL' Booklets", *The Kiwi*, vol.64, no.3, pp 88-89.

RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

(excluding buyers premiums and taxes where applicable)

Grosvenor Philatelic Auctions, London, 4th June 2015

Lot	Description	Realised (Est) (GBP)
2088	A selection of New Zealand railway stamps on stockleaves, incl. issues from 1890, 1925-59 issues with values to 5s., Palmerston North Paid labels of the 1930s, etc. (89)	240 (100-150)
2089	1894 Parcel and Freight stamps 3d., 6d. and 1s fine used. Elsmore cat. A\$2,250	620 (500-600)



Lot 2089 - from Grosvenor's sale of the Rev. Roger de Lacy-Spencer Collection of Railway Stamps

TWO LETTERS IN A HURRY

Robert P Odenweller

Someone in Palmerston North wanted a letter delivered in a hurry on 26 February 1937 (Figure 1). It was accepted as registered airmail, with express delivery, at 3 p.m. and sent on its way to Christchurch. The cover has etiquettes for both Air Mail and Express service, and bears the crossed blue lines for registry as well as two more for express handling.

The rate for airmail was 2d, (1d for regular postage and 1d supplement for air), and registration was 3d, the two rates being paid by the combined 1d and 4d stamps. Express delivery was 6d for delivery within the first mile of the post office, paid by the special express delivery stamp, which here is the perf 14 x 15 issue.

The letter was delivered the following day, at 1 p.m., only 20 hours later, at the Magistrate's Court. There is no return address, but the address to which it was delivered tells the story.



Figure 1: 1937 Registered Air Mail Express cover

(image reduced)

The other cover (Figure 2) was from an earlier era, mailed in Wellington on 25 September 1916. Although it was local, the address could fool an American observer, since the address included "Washington" and "Brooklyn," with the final address a non-specific "City." The postal stationery 1d and added stamps paid the war tax postage, and the express delivery stamp paid 6d for delivery up to a mile from the post office. The original datestamp shows a time of 12:20 p.m., but an added 3d postage due stamp was cancelled at 1 p.m.



Figure 2: 1916 Express cover underpaid for the delivery distance

(image reduced)

The reason for the postage due was that the distance to the address was more than one but less than two miles. Additional miles after the first cost 3d each, but only up to a maximum of three miles distance from the post office.

The 6d express delivery stamp was from the original stock printed in 1903, which remained available for 23 years. The stamp and the service were not popular, the special stamps were offered mainly at larger post offices, and the service was relatively expensive. Even the

post office made it clear that the special stamps were not needed for express delivery, and that the express delivery stamps could be used for normal postage.

REQUEST FOR HELP FROM MEMBERS

Allan McKellar writes:

I have recently purchase the two permit covers shown here (Figures 1 and 2) and would like to find out a bit more about them. I have provided a summary of what I know from postal rates for the period.

The Inland letter rate from 20 July 1920 was 2d for the first ounce and 1d for each additional 2 ounces. The rate was reduced, from 1 February 1923, to 1½d for the first 2 ounces and 1d for each additional ounce. From 1 October 1923 the letter rate was further reduced to 1d for the first ounce and a ½d each additional ounce.

The envelope below (Figure 1) from the Tobacco Trade Council, Wellington, with the 2d (in red) postage rate was overprinted with the 1½d, the new postage rate, until the old stock was exhausted.

I will be very thankful for any information to am.mckellar@uwclub.net or via the Hon. Editor of *The Kiwi*.

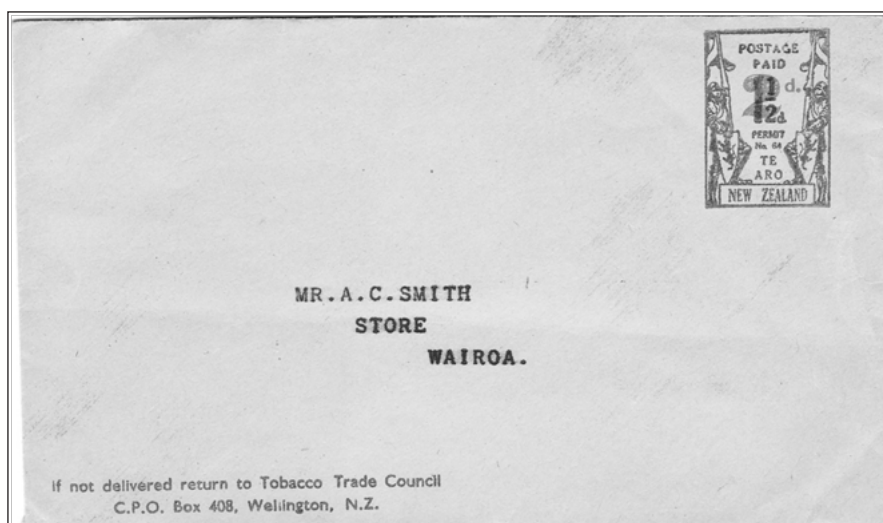


Figure 1: - Envelope from the Tobacco Trade Council, Wellington.
Postage Paid 2d overprinted 1½d permit 64 Te Aro

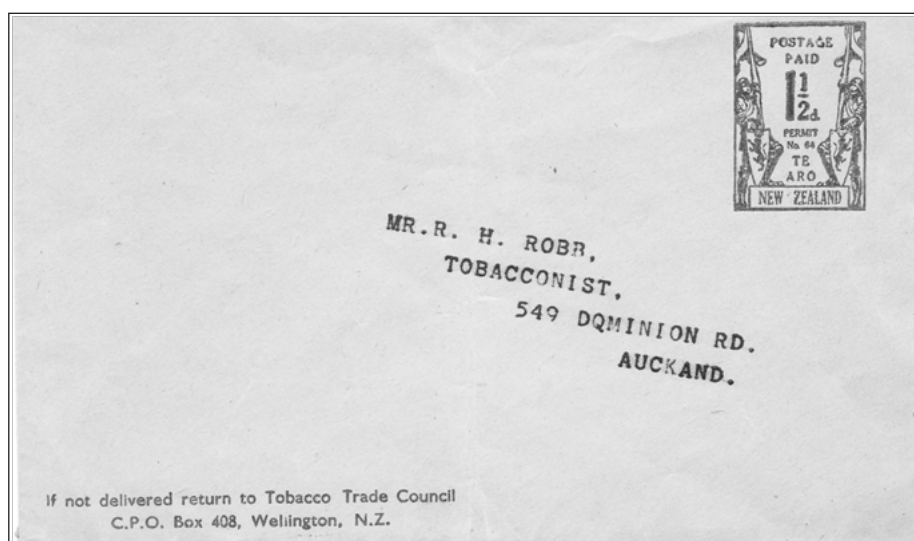


Figure 2: - Envelope from the Tobacco Trade Council, Wellington.
Postage Paid 1½d permit 64 Te Aro

Note:- The two covers shown are reproduced in black and white - Editor

Elizabeth Nairn writes:

I am a member of the Scottish Group and am interested in the Cinderella labels issued in New Zealand for patriotic purposes or as publicity for the major exhibitions held in the country over the years.



If any other members have similar collecting interests and might have any spare examples that they might have available to purchase I would be interested to hear from them.

I can be contacted via The Hon. Editor or by e-mail at a.enairn@btinternet



1960 PICTORIAL ISSUE - PRESENTATION PACK

Response to Article



Figure 1:
Front cover of the pack

I am grateful to Alan Tunnicliffe for teaching me how to spot wood amongst the trees!

In my article in the March issue of *The Kiwi* (Ref. 1) I showed a presentation pack containing the 1960 Pictorial Issue (Figure 1) and, assuming this was privately prepared, asked if anyone new who produced the pack and who were 'Hoyles' who are mentioned on one of the flaps.



Figure 2: Reference to 'Landward Holdings' inside the pack

Alan points out that some of the information I was seeking is printed on one of the inside panels (Figure 2), where it states "Printed for Landward Holdings, Ltd. Box 2592, Auckland, New Zealand."

Alan adds that 'Hoyles' may have been one of their brand names and that his research indicates that Landward Holdings only existed between 1965 and 1979. The official company records are located in the Auckland office of Archives NZ.

Reference:

1. Wreglesworth, P., '1960 Pictorial Issue - Presentation Pack', *The Kiwi*, vol.64, no.2, pp54-55 (2015)



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The web site is up and running allowing orders to be placed directly once you have registered. Currently there are over 12,000 stamps, covers, postcards etc on the site and all are illustrated.

Email us if you have any problems registering or navigating around the site. There is a search facility allowing you to search for your Interests. e.g. Entering the word 'Railway' brings up around 200 different items.

Website categories include:

- NZ definitive issues from Full Face Queens to the current issues.
- NZ Commemoratives from the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition onwards.
- NZ Health and Christmas issues.
- Booklets.
- Air mail stamps and covers.
- Life Insurance.
- Postage Due and Express stamps and covers.
- Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- Cinderellas.
- Various miscellaneous issues and covers. Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- New Zealand Postal History.
- New Zealand Postal Stationery.
- Antarctic stamps, Postcards and Postal History.
- Various British Commonwealth and Foreign Country's stamps and covers.

Below is a sample of what you can find on the site:



1906 Christchurch Exhibition aluminum postcard (rare).



1906 Christchurch Exhibition set with Exhibition cancels.



1868 Full Face Queen postage due cover.



Registered postal stationery cover to USA.



WHEN TO REALIZE THEIR FULL POTENTIAL?

In our opinion, the hurdle looms larger simply because of the nature of collecting. To most serious practitioners the act and the art of collecting often has as one of its most attractive qualities, a suspension of “time awareness”, and together with all the other qualities present, this is one of its most beguiling.

There are, however, certain well-established principles involved in the disposal of any collection and to ignore them is to risk financial loss. These are the facts which must inevitably be faced by everyone who owns valuable property which represents an input of capital, judgement, and expertise.

For a **free appraisal** or further advice, call us on 09 522 0311 or visit www.campbellpaterson.co.nz for more information on this subject.

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