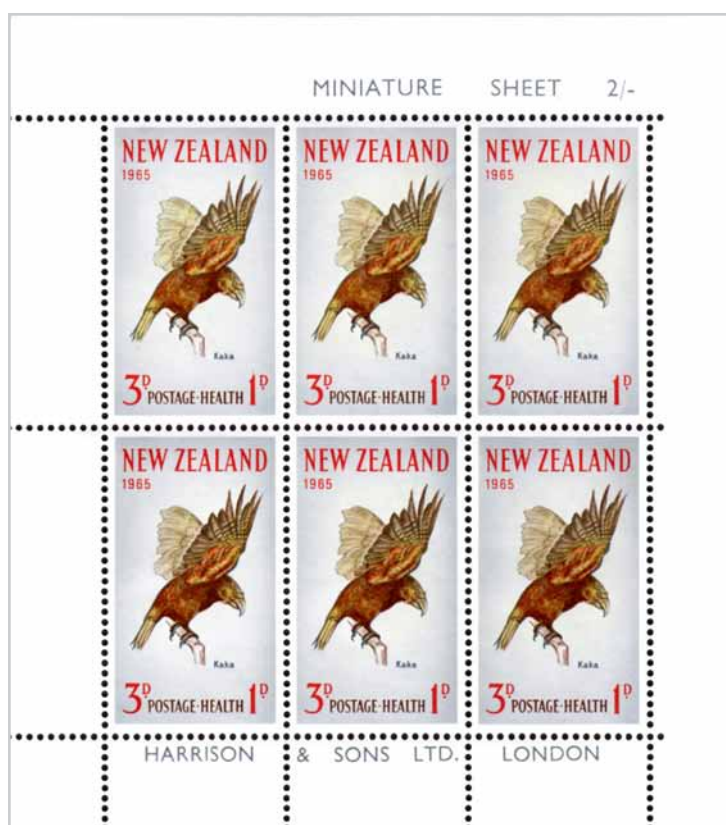




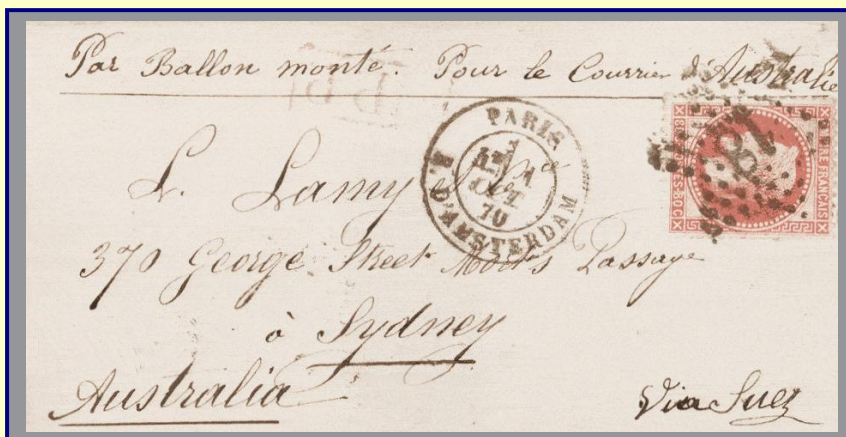
THE KIWI

JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN





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.

Mowbray Collectables buys and sells collections, stamps and postal history. What can you offer? Contact our friendly staff in the first instance.

Mowbray collectables offers New Zealand and world collections, stamps and postal history in monthly postal auction catalogues – free samples available!

Mowbray Collectables

Private Bag 63000, Wellington, New Zealand 6140

☎ + 64 6 364 8270

fax + 64 6 364 8252

mowbray.stamps@xtra.co.nz
www.mowbraycollectables.co.nz

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Honorary President

Keith C. Collins

Honorary Chairman

John Stimson

Mead Cottage

Boulsters Lane, Maidenhead, SL6 8TJ

☎07710-336064

e-mail: john.m.stimson@gmail.com

Hon. General Secretary & Librarian

Michael Wilkinson

121 London Road,

Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 1BH

☎017-32456997

e-mail: mwilkin799@aol.com

Honorary Membership Secretary

Mrs Esmé G. Diamond

9 Ashley Drive, Walton on Thames,

Surrey, KT12 1JL

☎01932-223280

e-mail: esmegdiamond@gmail.com

Honorary Treasurer

Paul Woods

57 Grosvenor Drive, Whitley Bay,

Tyne & Wear, NE26 2JR

☎07446-936840

e-mail: pvdw1958@yahoo.co.uk

Hon. Packet Secretary

Professor John Hepworth

2, Carnoustie Close,

Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire, PR2 7ER

☎01772-861709

e-mail: j.d.hepworth@tinyworld.co.uk

Hon. Editor of *The Kiwi*

Paul Wreglesworth

37 Blakelow Road,

Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK11 7ED

☎01625-420694

e-mail: kiwieditor@gmail.com

Webmaster

Bob Clark

nzsgb1@googlemail.com

Website: www.nzsgb.org.uk

Representative in New Zealand

John Watts

jlwatts463@gmail.com

CONTENTS

Editorial	184
- 'The Kiwi' - Advertisers in this Issue	
- 'The Kiwi' Current Advertising Rates	
- 'NZSGB' - Current Subscription Rates	
Society News	185
- Membership News	
- Annual Society Auction - A Reminder	
- Competitive Awards To Members	
Forthcoming Meetings	
- AGM & Annual Auction (25 November 2017)	186
- Midland, Scottish and North of England Regional Groups	187
- Upcoming UK National Events	187
Notes of Meetings Held	
- Warwick (September 2017)	188
- Scottish Regional Group (June 2017)	190
- North of England Regional Group (September 2017)	192
New Publication Review	193
- <i>Wartime Internment in New Zealand</i> (AF Dove)	
Addendum/Corrigendum - Cadburys in New Zealand	194
Health Stamps - They Think It's All Over	194
New Issue from New Zealand Post - Grow Your Own	195
A Rare Eastbound Airmail Rate (<i>Robert P Odenweller</i>)	196
Recent Auction Realisations	197
Two Special Related Covers from the Chalon Era - and the People, Families and History Behind Them (<i>Klaus Møller</i>)	198
1965 Health Stamps - A Possible Composite Sheet Layout (<i>Terry Hancox</i>)	204
New Zealand's Alternative Mail Services, Part 4: National Mail (<i>Klaus Møller and Tony Ward</i>)	207
New Zealand 'i-SITE' Stamps - Roll Format	212
Index to Volume 66 of <i>The Kiwi</i>	213

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



MOWBRAY COLLECTABLES

**is proud to support the New Zealand Society of Great Britain
as its major sponsor**

EDITORIAL

The last issue of the year and, with 36 pages, we have for the first time been able to produce all six issues for the year at this size. This is probably the maximum without incurring significant extra postal costs.

None of this would be possible of course without contributions from members and it has been very pleasing to receive a range of good articles, from different authors, this year. The range and quality of the content has been recognised with a Large Vermeil award for *The Kiwi* at the recent *New Zealand Philatelic Exhibition* held in Christchurch at the end of October (see page 185). This event, which receives books, journals and electronic media from around the world, is held every two years and in 2015 *The Kiwi* received a Vermeil award so the judges obviously think we are improving. Can we maintain that standard next time, well that's up to you - get writing (please).

Congratulations also to Bob Clark our webmaster as the New Zealand Society of Great Britain's website received a Vermeil award at the same exhibition.



THE KIWI - ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

ADVERTISER	PAGE
Mowbray Collectables	Inside Front Cover
Steven Zirinsky	203
Ashford Stamps Ltd.	203

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

"Please mention the NZSGB when you speak with 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 esmegdiamond@gmail.com or via the web-site.

Membership Renewal Time

Membership reminders will be sent out shortly and prompt payment would be appreciated.

If any of your details (address, e-mail etc) have changed please let the Membership Secretary know.

If you wish to change from paper to e-version of *The Kiwi*, or vice versa, do let us know.

SOCIETY NEWS

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Deceased:

M L Blinkhorn, Worcestershire



ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

The Annual Auction will be held at 14:00 on **Saturday 25 November 2017**

All members should have received an electronic copy of the catalogue or, for those without e-mail accounts, a paper copy which was distributed separately. If you have not received a copy please contact Esmé Diamond (contact details on page 183).

If you are attending the auction remember to bring your catalogue. Copies on the day will be £2.

A number of lots are available to view on the Society's web-site.

POSTAL BIDS - A REMINDER

If you are unable to attend in person Postal Bids are most welcome. These should be sent by post, e-mail or telephone to the Hon. Auctioneer, Brian Stonestreet, to arrive no later than November 24th.

Send bids to:

32 Bedgebury Close
Vinters Park
Maidstone
Kent ME14 5QZ

☎ 01622 675784

e-mail: b.stonestreet@btinternet.com

COMPETITIVE AWARDS TO MEMBERS

We are pleased to announce the following awards:

15th New Zealand Philatelic Literature Exhibition - Philatelic Centre, 67 Mandeville Street, Riccarton, Christchurch, 30 September 2017-1 October 2017.

Subject	Author/Editor	Mark	Award
<i>The Kiwi</i> (2015-2016)	Paul Wreglesworth (editor)	82	Large Vermeil
The New Zealand Society of Great Britain Website	Robert Clark (webmaster)	76	Vermeil
New Zealand 1925 Dunedin Exhibition Plating	Terry Hancox	72	Large Silver
1970 2½c Magpie Moth and 1971 4c on 2½c Provisionals	Terry Hancox	71	Large Silver
New Zealand 1958 Health Brigade Children Plating	Terry Hancox	68	Silver

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

The next meeting of the Society will be held at the Union Jack Club on Saturday **25 November 2017**.

AGM & ANNUAL AUCTION

The meeting will start at 11:00 with the Annual General Meeting of the Society. The Annual Auction will be held in the afternoon. Lots may be viewed from 12:30 and the auction will start promptly at 14:00.

66th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Notice is hereby given that the 66th Annual General Meeting of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be held at the Union Jack Club, Sandell Street, London on Saturday 25 November 2017 commencing at 11:00am.

AGENDA

1. Minutes of the 65th Annual General Meeting - published in the January 2017 issue of *The Kiwi*
2. Chairman's report and review of 2017
3. Financial report from the Hon. Treasurer
4. Report from the Hon. Packet Secretary
5. Report from the Hon. Library Liaison Officer
6. Report from the Hon. Editor of *The Kiwi*
7. To elect Officers to the Committee:
 - a) Honorary President
 - b) Vice President(s)
 - c) Honorary Chairman
 - d) Honorary General Secretary
 - e) Honorary Membership Secretary
 - f) Honorary Treasurer
 - g) Honorary Editor of *The Kiwi*
 - h) Honorary Packet Secretary
 - i) Honorary Auctioneer
 - j) Honorary Library Liaison Officer
 - k) Other Officers of the Society
8. Any other business proper to the Annual General Meeting of which due notice has been given to the Honorary General Secretary.

Nominations are invited from members for all of the Officers of the Society, having obtained the agreement (in writing) of the member so nominated.

Michael Wilkinson, Honorary General Secretary

FORTHCOMING REGIONAL GROUP MEETINGS

NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the North of England Group will be held on Saturday **11 November 2017** at St. Luke's Church, Lodge Road, Orrell starting at 12:30. Members to display new acquisitions or items of interest.

Group Contact: - Jack Lindley ☎ 0161 705 1074 **email:** lindleyjack@aol.com

MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The Midland Group hold their meetings at St Anne's Church Hall (behind the Church) Parkhill, Moseley, Birmingham B13 8DU starting at 14:00. For further information contact Ian Samuel.

Group Contact: - Ian Samuel ☎ 0121 449 0849

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

For information about the Scottish Group and the meeting programme for 2018 contact Adrian Philbey.

Group Contact: - Adrian Philbey ☎ 0141 562 5817 **email:** adrian.philbey@ed.ac.uk

UPCOMING UK NATIONAL EVENTS

2018

- * 14-17 February **ABPS Spring Stampex** - Business Design Centre, London.
Full National Exhibition. Lead contributors Channel Islands Philatelic Society.
In conjunction with the Ephemera Society the organisers are looking to introduce some exhibits of ephemera on an experimental basis.

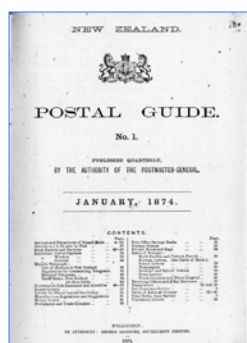
Note:- Closing date for entries 8 December 2017.

- * 12-15 September **ABPS Autumn Stampex** - Business Design Centre, London. Offering a shop window for Specialist Societies.

2020

- * 2-9 May **LONDON 2020** - Business Design Centre, London.
Full International (FIP and FEPA) Exhibition. (www.london2020.co)

THE SOCIETY WEB-SITE AS A RESOURCE FOR MEMBERS



Research Documents

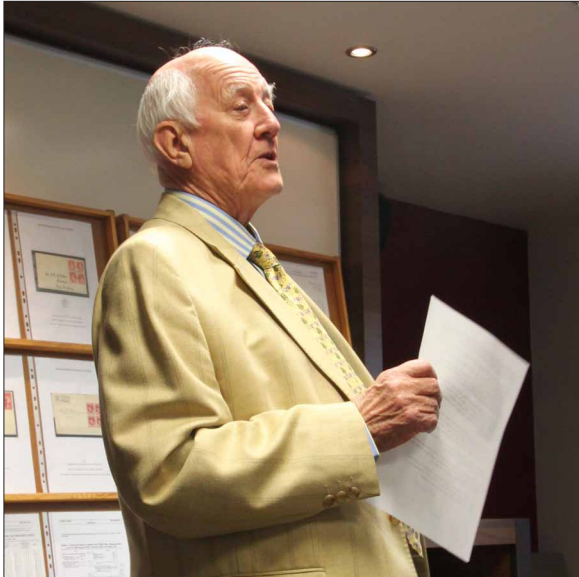
A number of original source documents have been placed on the web-site as an aid to members undertaking research in to the New Zealand Post Office and early postal rates and routes. We hope to add to this in the future.

- * Statutes relating to the early New Zealand Post Office.
- * New Zealand Gazettes relating to early postal rates.
- * New Zealand Postal Guides relating to postal rates.

MEETINGS HELD

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD, IN WARWICK, 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

A group of members, some of whom do not regularly attend our London meetings, gathered in Warwick for displays on many aspects of New Zealand philately. As always, the variety of material shown was remarkable, though health stamps featured prominently, ironically just a few weeks after New Zealand Post, and Stand Children's Services (formerly the Children's Health Camps), announced that after 87 years these stamps had been discontinued (*The Kiwi*, September 2017, page 155).



Peter Favier addresses the meeting.

Peter Favier opened proceedings with a display encompassing not just health stamps themselves but also some of the fascinating and sometimes factious history of the Health Camp movement for which they raised funds. He noted that John Easton, author of *British Postage Stamp Design* (1943), had written that health stamps were “designed as commercial posters”, “a most effective means of propaganda” and could “hardly be regarded as postage stamps”. Even today, they were sometimes disparaged as ‘semi postal’, whereas in Peter’s view they were ‘postal plus’ and, as his display amply demonstrated, inseparably linked to the social history of their time. In the early days New Zealanders often showed their generosity by using multiple stamps on covers, so boosting the income of the Health Camps (and the Post Office) and, possibly prompted by seeing the stamps, also made donations. In 1935-37 these exceeded the proceeds from the stamps.

Amongst many highlights in Peter’s display were posters from the 1930s promoting the Health Camps and stamps. The first Health stamp, issued in 1929, carried the inscription “Help Stamp Out Tuberculosis” but, after objections that this could affect the reputation of the New Zealand dairy industry, the 1930 issue asked purchasers to “Help Promote Health”. A letter dated 8 November 1932 from the Wellington Children’s Health Camp Association announced that the Governor-General and his wife (Lord and Lady Bledisloe) would be visiting the Otaki Health Camp on 16 November, when they would promote the health stamps. As Margaret Tennant’s book *Children’s Health, the Nation’s Wealth* (2004) notes, the Otaki camp was sometimes regarded as having “a silver spoon in its mouth”, no doubt causing jealousies. Other papers showed a varying number of Camps and Associations, with as many as 33 and 44 respectively at one stage.



One of Peter's first day covers for the 1931 'Smiling Boy' health stamps.

A letter dated 3 May 1934 from Norrey King of Arms to the New Zealand High Commissioner in London pointed out many heraldic shortcomings in a design for the ‘Crusader’ stamp that was issued on 25 October that year. A friendly Post Office clerk had no doubt helped to contrive a single ‘First Day Cover’ for all the issues from 1936 to 1940. As an

appropriate postscript to Peter's display, Terry Hancox added a Last Day Cover (see below). This short report cannot do justice to all the aspects of Peter's display, and we were pleased to hear mention of possible articles for *The Kiwi* to continue the story.



Health stamps from 1936-1940 cancelled on their respective first days of issue.

John Biddlecombe's

display focussed on self-adhesive stamps, which were initially issued in rolls with a range of markings, including numbers and red lines, on the backing paper to indicate how many stamps were left on the roll. Stamps for use

on first day covers were printed in special sheets. Like some booklets, the boxes in which the coils were supplied went through various reprints, acquiring growing flocks of kiwis in the process (see below). Self-adhesive versions of both the 'Teddy Bear' error (1996) and the supposedly withdrawn Kapa Haka issue (2006) have appeared on the market. The no value indicator 'Kiwi' stamps, first issued in 2009 and with a new design in 2011, were only available in self-adhesive rolls, sheets and booklets.



A 'final day' cover postmarked on the last day the 2016 health stamps were officially on sale.

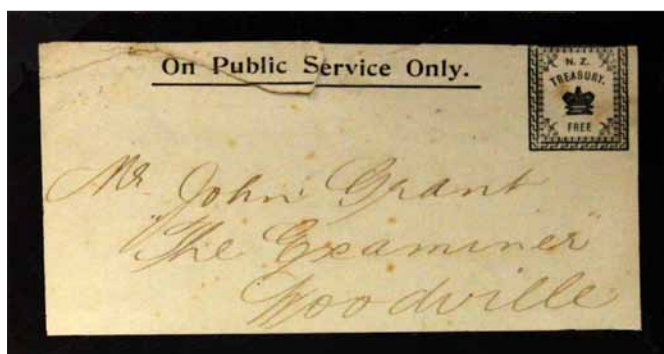
by New Zealand Government Departments after the deaths of Queen Victoria (1901), Edward VII (1910) and George V (1936). Little was known about how these were produced or the instructions for their use. By contrast, John also showed cinderellas, priced in glasses, promoting Westons Winery of Dunedin, "the southernmost winery in the world" (45.9°S). At one time the UK representative was a Mr Allen, editor of *Cinderella Philatelist*, who apparently lived in the "Grand Duchy of Harrow on the Hill"!

Terry Hancox's display covered many aspects of postage stamp design, illustrating the varied

John Potter showed a range of mourning covers, with black borders, used



Six kiwis indicating the reprint on box and (right) backing paper of the coil stamps.



Mourning cover backstamped 16 Feb 1901.

approaches of different designers and some of the techniques used at different stages of the process. For example, progressive photo-proofs of the die for James Berry's design for the 1936 'Lifebuoy' health stamp were taken to check the details during preparation. This care was perhaps a consequence of lessons from the 1933 'Pathway' issue, which suffered from poor engraving and over-inking. Some of the photographs used by Leonard C Mitchell of soldiers at Trentham Military Camp as the basis for his design for the 1936 ANZAC issue

were shown by Terry. Amongst other highlights were R M Conly's preliminary drawings for the 1975 Sailing Ships issue and Lindy Fisher's artwork for the 1990 Orchids issue (see below).



An example of Lindy Fisher's artwork for the 1990 Orchids issue.

Andrew Dove showed a wonderful range of shades of the recess-printed George V definitives. He noted that the original (1915) colours of the 2d and 4d values, violet and yellow, were swapped in 1916 since the 2d value was mainly used for receipts and pen cancellations could not be seen on violet. A distinctive "aniline violet" ink was used for later printings of the 2d violet. The salmon shade of the 9d value issued in 1924 was also very distinctive.

Paul Wreglesworth concluded the meeting with a display of postcards mailed using stamps produced by Alternative Postal Operators (APOs), in particular Universal Mail and DX Mail, following deregulation of the New Zealand Post Office in 1998. Mail from these operators was gathered at centres in New Zealand before being forwarded using one of a number of couriers or handling agents which were not always in New Zealand!

The earliest example seen by Paul was a 2001 postcard with a Universal Mail stamp to the UK, carried by New Zealand Post. However in the years following that mail went variously via Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Brunei, Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates. Postcards handled by these carriers typically often took weeks to arrive at their intended destination - if at all. Some semblance of normality has returned in recent years with DX Mail, who took over Universal Mail in 2010, using New Zealand Post to forward their overseas mail. Paul noted that it was unusual to find postcards to Canada or the USA, and he had yet to see any to Asia, South Africa or South America.

[Thanks to Michael Wilkinson for preparing the meeting notes and Susan Wilkinson for the images]

NOTES OF THE SCOTTISH GROUP MEETING, 17 JUNE 2017

The summer meeting of the Scottish group was kindly hosted by John and Marilyn Studholme at Longniddry. The meeting was attended by 10 members. The weather was fine and warm, providing the perfect setting for a relaxed and well provisioned garden party (opposite).

John Studholme exhibited recent acquisitions of the 1½d, 2½d and 3d values of the 1935-1936 Pictorial issues with inverted watermarks. He had also saved the wrapping from the package which brought his latest edition of the Campbell Paterson specialist catalogue, carrying three NZ\$5.00 values of the Queen Elizabeth 3-D stamps. His main display was of the stamps issued both 50 and 25 years ago, namely in 1967 and 1992. John also showed us a wooden screen from New Zealand covered with Victorian era stamps. He offered for sale a selection

of New Zealand stamps, the proceeds from which were donated to Asthma UK (Scotland).

Dave Stalker brought a recently acquired copy of the first edition of “Illustrated First Day Covers of New Zealand (Decimal Period): From 1967 to 1999”, compiled by Nigel Crean and published in May 2017; this publication was reviewed in the July 2017 issue of *The Kiwi*. The package wrapper bringing this volume included an attractive selection of used New Zealand stamps ... to a total value of NZ\$45.00. Dave also displayed a recently acquired set of four interpanneau strips of 10 stamps of the 1976 Christmas issue with marked yellow doctor blade flaws. As his main display, David showed advertising posters for the 1991, 1992 and 1994 to 1998 New Zealand Christmas stamps, presented as A4 laminated sheets, with actual stamps and a First Day Cover attached. These were used at stamp sales outlets to advertise upcoming and available stamp issues. Articles relating to these posters appeared in the May and July 2017 issues of *The Kiwi*.



The Scottish group enjoying a break from stamps.



David's screen covered with Victorian stamps.

Alexander McCulloch displayed recently acquired 1915 King George V rarities, including the unissued 2d mauve pink (which became the 2d violet and then the 2d yellow), the unissued 3d chestnut (which became the 3d chocolate) and the unissued 9d plum (which became the 9d sage green). He then exhibited the full set of London print issues of the 1898 Pictorials, along with later examples of the perf. 11 and 14 4d indigo and brown, 5d purple-brown, 2/- blue-green and 5/- vermilion stamps, reprints for the 1910 Brussels Exhibition in different colours and the 1900 1½d khaki Boer War issue on thick, soft paper, including the plate proof and the stamp as issued.

James Smith exhibited New Zealand postal stationery with several interesting examples of redirected mail, including an envelope addressed to the silent movie actress Mary Pickford, care of the Mary Pickford studios in Hollywood, California, USA.

Elizabeth Nairn brought a selection of books purchased during a recent trip to New Zealand: *New Zealand's First World War Heritage*, by Imelda Bargas and Tim Shoebridge, *Marcus King - Painting New Zealand for the World*, by Peter Alsop and Warren Feeney, and *Postmarks - The Way We Were - Early New Zealand Postcards, 1879-1922*, by Leo Haks, Colleen Dallimore and Alan Jackson.

Michael Kirwan displayed a number of recent acquisitions, including an official first day cover bearing a 1d Universal cancelled on 1 January 1901 (being the first day of the New Zealand Penny Post), a cover bearing a bisected 1909 1d Dominion (used because the supply of ½d stamps was exhausted following the introduction of a ½d War tax) and examples of 1d Universal stamps issued from a Dickie vending machine, together with a card celebrating the machine as a “New Zealand invention”. He also displayed a block of 1d Dominion stamps printed on 1925 ‘Art’ paper, with lithographed imitation watermark, showing apparently different colour watermarks on the 2 rows; an unlisted item, comments from other members would be welcome. Michael also displayed an airmail cover from Auckland to the USA dated July 1940, with a slogan cancellation advertising New Zealand as a tourist paradise ... during World War II! Michael’s main display was of the 1909 King Edward VII issue, showing, for each of the eight values, the various shades and perforations, including two perf. pairs, together with watermark and printing errors. The display ended with a number of King Edward VII

½d booklet panes of either six stamps or five stamps plus a booklet star, both with and without selvage bars.

Ken Andison exhibited stamps depicting transport, including aeroplanes, boats, trains, cars, trucks ... along with Santa's sleigh. This was followed by a display of military items, including first day covers of the 1936 ½d+½d green and 1d+1d scarlet ANZAC soldier issues.

Bob Clark showed a number of external 1930s airmails that were franked with an extra 1d to pay for the internal New Zealand air mail needed to make an external connection. In only one case, the Pan Am airmail to the USA of January 1938, was this extra fee compulsory. Bob also showed some recently purchased covers from Timaru to USA that had postage due markings, as the 1d fee had not been paid.

Adrian Philbey showed a recently acquired sheet of six 1/- red Marotiri pigeon post stamps, which was fragile but complete except for one missing selvage. He then presented a display of the 1935 and 1939-1942 New Zealand health stamps designed by Samuel Hall, including first day covers and several original photographs used for preparing the designs.

NOTES OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP MEETING, 10 SEPTEMBER 2016



Stuart, in front of his exhibit, and the Captain Cook Trophy

The primary focus of the meeting was our biennial 12 sheet competition for the **Captain Cook Trophy**. There were eight entries, judged by Paul Wreglesworth.

Subjects covered included Ashburton Postal History, Ashburton Postcards, Queen Victoria Newspaper Wrappers, Tasman Empire Airways Ltd., 1940, New Zealand Provisional Issues, 2/- Captain Cook Landing, WW1 Numbered Transport ships and WW1 Stationery APOs.

The standard of entries was very high with first place, and the **Captain Cook Trophy**, awarded to **Stuart Potter** for his entry. 'Tasman Empire Airways Ltd., 1940'.

The **Kiwi Medal** was presented to **Harold Howard** whose entry 'Ashburton Postcards', in the judge's opinion, tackled the subject well with the primary focus on the producers and printers of the cards.

Paul offered feedback, with constructive comments on each of the entries.

Following the competition members then showed recent acquisitions and items of interest:

John Hepworth showed airmail covers, examples of the Perkins Bacon Chalon samples and a block of life insurance stamps with stamps from another sheet 'patched' in.

Stuart Potter displayed a block of 48 of the 4d Mitre Peak stamp followed by a range of covers associated with Tattersalls who operated a lottery out of Australia in the late 19th century.

Harold Howard brought along display posters produced by New Zealand Post (discussed in an article in the July issue of *The Kiwi*, 'StampPoints' posters and an amusing story displayed through New Zealand stamps.

Paul Wreglesworth showed a 5/- 1960 Pictorial stamp with misplaced perfs and two intriguing hand drawn WW2 censored covers from a New Zealander on active service in New Caledonia.

Jack Lindley closed the session with a range of stamps with colour shifts, a large George V1 plate proof block and a set of coil pairs. This was followed by 3d Southland value blocks showing a progressive plate crack, a range of postcards issued for the 1940 Centennial showing railways and, finally, examples of WW1 returned draft troopships.

NEW PUBLICATIONS - REVIEW

WARTIME INTERNMENT IN NEW ZEALAND

Author Dr Andrew F. Dove FRPSL. Published (2017) jointly by The New Zealand Society of Great Britain (Special Publication No. 8) and The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand (Monograph Series No. 23) ISBN 978-0-9514667-7-3 A4, 'Perfect bound', 128p fully illustrated throughout in colour.

Available from the author: 12 Stella Avenue, Tollerton, Notts., NG12 4EX. email: dove697@btinternet.com Price to NZSGB members £16. Add postage and packing as follows: £2.30 (UK), £6.75 (EU) and £10.30 (US/Canada).

This new joint publication provides an overview of internment during the World Wars in New Zealand. Using original research from the author's collection, previously published philatelic information, extracts from New Zealand Archives The New Zealand Gazette and contemporaneous newspaper accounts, it gives an account of those interned, the conditions under which they were held and the postal arrangements made for them.

Although New Zealand was rarely directly threatened during either World War, the security of the nation was a high priority for the Government. In both wars, a mixture of local residents judged to be a danger, German residents of the Pacific Islands and enemy combatant Prisoners of War were interned.

During the First World War, the internment system was organised under direct instructions from the Imperial Authorities in London. In contrast, during the Second World War, procedures and regulations were determined by the New Zealand Government. In both wars, the decision was made to treat those interned as Prisoners of War. This meant that they had to be afforded the privileges specified in The Hague and Geneva Conventions and, in particular, the facility to communicate with family and friends overseas. This required special arrangements to be put in place as normal mail routes were closed by the Wars. Overall, the internees seem to have been well treated compared to PoWs in other parts of the world.

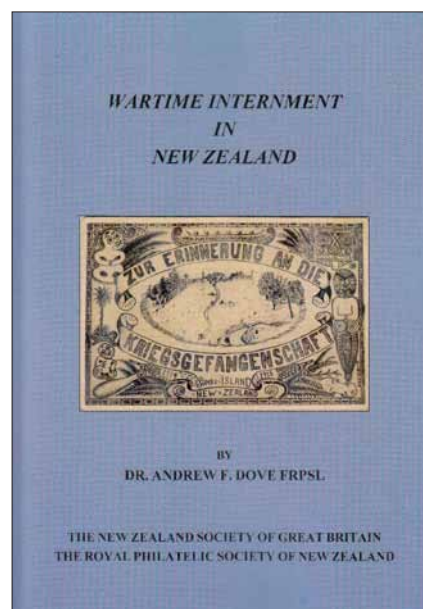
The first part of the book covers the First World War and contains sections on the camps where the internees were held as well as the people caught up in the net. Some special Postal Stationery was produced for the camps and the different printings are described. There is also extensive coverage of the censorship arrangements and postal markings applied to the correspondence.

The Second World War is covered in similar detail although there were fewer internees and they were kept on Mitiu/Somes Island until their move to Pahiatua. Again, the postal marks and censorship arrangements are covered in detail. There is also an account of the treatment of Conscientious Objectors and of families who accompanied the internees from the Pacific Islands.

The appendices include chronological censuses of items sent by internees during their stay in the camps in both wars. They are not claimed to be complete as the information has been gathered by the author from other collectors, philatelic literature, auction catalogues etc. but the changes in postal markings show a consistent time line. Further examples will, no doubt, come to light but it seems likely that these will tighten the recorded dates on which changes occurred rather than requiring a complete review of the picture.

Little has been written on the subject of internees' mail compared with other aspects of New Zealand philately. This is due, in part, no doubt to the scarcity of World War I material: the generally accepted view is that less than 100 items have survived. The WWI census reported includes 80 examples, and the WWII, 77. A numbering system has been adopted to allow further examples to be added in chronological sequence.

Overall, this is a significant contribution to the understanding of a part of New Zealand's history and its local contribution to the war effort in the twentieth century. It will be of interest to collectors of postal history of the period and will, hopefully, serve as a stimulus to further discussion on the subject.



CORRIGENDUM

Oh Crumbs! I'm not sure whether this should be reported as a correction (corrigendum) or an addition (addendum) but John Watts has pointed out to me that in his article, in the September issue of *The Kiwi*, *Cadburys in New Zealand* (pp170-177), he had intended the cover reproduced as Figure 6 (page 173), and incorrectly described as 'An envelope for Cadbury's Chocolate Biscuits', to be Figure 5 with Figure 6 intended to show the cover shown below (right).

Figure 5 and 6 should have been displayed as follows:



Figure 5: An envelope advertising Hudson's biscuits.



Figure 6: An envelope for Cadbury's chocolate biscuits.

HEALTH STAMPS - THEY THINK IT'S ALL OVER ...

New Zealand Post may have indicated that the 2016 Health stamps were the last of these special stamps but Steven McLachlan, of Shades Stamp Shop in Christchurch decided that this milestone in the story of health stamps should be marked in some way and so he commissioned a self adhesive CAL to mark the end of the era.

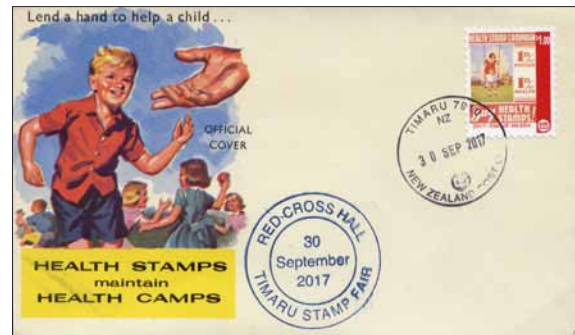
A single printing of 500 \$1 stamps was made (ten sheets of 50). Of these 100 stamps were used to produce covers utilising genuine, unused, health first day covers from earlier years - examples shown below.

The basis of the stamp design was a poster issued by the New Zealand Post Office advertising the 1942 Health stamp issue.

For further information contact Steven at Shades Stamp Shop, PO Box 10, 122 Phillipstown, Christchurch 8145, New Zealand.
his website is: www.newzeal.com/steve



Block of the 2017 Health CALs.



Two of the 100 covers posted at the Timaru Stamp Fair.

NEW ISSUE FROM NEW ZEALAND POST - GROW YOUR OWN

Opening the October 2017 edition of New Zealand Post's *Focus* magazine my attention was drawn to an article on the latest new stamp issue, 'Grow Your Own'. A set of six stamps, featuring herbs and vegetables, was released on 4 October (Figure 1). I was surprised to read that the miniature sheet (Figure 2) contained real seeds which you could tear off the stamp and plant - to 'grow your own'.

The article opens: *"More and more often these days people are becoming concerned with where their food comes from and the processes it has gone through to get their fridges or pantries"*. So I'm not too sure how that fits with tearing a stamp off an envelope and planting it with the intention of eating the product.

If you are not in New Zealand you don't need to worry as New Zealand Post will not sell miniature sheets, with seeds, for export. You can however buy the miniature sheet with a picture of the seeds where the seeds should be. The stamps from normal sheets don't have seeds - or even a picture of seeds.

But what happens if someone sends you a letter using a stamp with seeds? Will they be impounded by customs?



Figure 1: The six sheet printed stamps - with no seeds attached.



Figure 2: Miniature sheet with seeds (in the silver patch) - or a picture of seeds if you are outside New Zealand.

Technical Details: Stamps and miniature sheet designed by Hannah Stancliffe-White, New Zealand Post.

Printed in four colours by Southern Colour Print Ltd, New Zealand by offset lithography

Paper is 'Tullis Russell' red phosphor gummed stamp paper and perforations gauge 14.14x14

A RARE EASTBOUND AIRMAIL RATE

Robert P Odenweller RDP, Hon. FRPSL, FRPSNZ

Deteriorating conditions due to World War II interruptions anticipated on the usual westbound route from New Zealand to Great Britain led to new initiatives. For one of these, Pan Am established an inaugural service from New Zealand to Great Britain and Europe through the United States on 20 July 1940. Mail for the service was sent to four chief post offices (Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland), where a special purple commemorative cachet was applied (green for Christchurch), and sent to Auckland for the flight. (Ref. 1).



Figure 1: A letter to the UK via Lisbon and the US at the short lived 6s 3d rate.
Covers pre-paid using stamps from the 1935 pictorial issue are especially scarce

Each of the six primary stops en route had a different rate for ½ ounce letters and postcards. Only 863 articles were sent the full distance to Great Britain on the inaugural flight. Letters for the two-ocean air crossings to Great Britain were charged 6 shillings and 3 pence (6s 3d), while post cards were 3 shillings and 2 pence (3s 2d). The letter rate was the equivalent of US\$1.50 in 1940, which today would be approximately US\$25, NZ\$35 or almost £19.

Less than two months later, on 14 September 1940 the rate was reduced to 5 shillings and 9 pence (5s 9d). The reduction of 6d in the rate reflected the change in how the mail was handled. Initially it was re-sorted in San Francisco, involving a handling charge of 6d for the work. Due to the suspension of the Cairo-London Empire airmail service, the volume of mail via North America increased, and direct closed mails were made up in New Zealand, removing the U.S. handling requirements. (Ref. 2).

Letters with the 6s3d rate are both well-known to airmail specialists and rarely seen. Most often the postage is made up of postal-fiscals for the high denomination and examples of the New Zealand Centennial stamps of 1940. This complicated matters considerably for a collector of the pictorial

definitives of 1935, since the lower denominations had been replaced by ones with King George VI. All of which made the cover shown opposite (Figure 1) the more remarkable, with the 2s and 3s values of the 1935 issue. The author has been told of the existence of one other example that includes one or more stamps from this pictorial issue, but even if more exist, they are obviously quite rare.



Figure 2: The reverse of the cover showing cachet and censor mark.

The commemorative purple cachet was applied to the reverse (Figure 2), as was a courtesy “Passed by Censor N.Z.” mark with no sealing tape needed. Perhaps the censor felt that Lady Barnard’s letter was above the need for inspection. There are no arrival or transit datestamps on the reverse.

Reference:

1. Startup RM, *Airmails of New Zealand, Vol. Three, International Airmails 1940 – 1970*, The Airmail Society of New Zealand, Inc., Christchurch, p23, 1997.
2. Ibid., p26.

RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

John & Jan Fiitzpatrick, Postal History Sale No 50, Auckland, 29 September 2017

(excluding buyers premiums and taxes where applicable)

Lot	Description	Realised (Est) (NZ\$)
232	1899 solo 8d canoe canc. Roxburgh, red m/s ‘Registered at Roxburgh’. Fine commercial usage.	975 (600)
249	1938 rare solo usage ‘1½d Cooking’ on neat social use env. settling ‘All up’ air rate to UK. Few such proper uses recorded.	350 (150)
271	1931 air to Buenos Aires with impressive franking 3d & 7/- Arms	700 (400)
280	1900 rare usage 1 st series 4d Due canc Dunedin (9 MR 00) with 2d SSF cancelled Lawrence and manuscript ‘4d to pay’.	990 (750)
394	1964 Xmas 2½c on FDC with Bergen nativity scene cachet, unlisted by Crean.	150 (40)

TWO SPECIAL RELATED COVERS FROM THE CHALON ERA – AND THE PEOPLE, FAMILIES AND HISTORY BEHIND THEM

Klaus Møller

This article illustrates and discusses two special and somewhat “related” covers from the Chalon era. They are interesting and unusual not only in a philatelic sense, but also because they concern people of very high standing in early colonial New Zealand.

Philatelic:



Figure 1: 1857 cover from Wellington addressed to E. W. Stafford at Auckland.

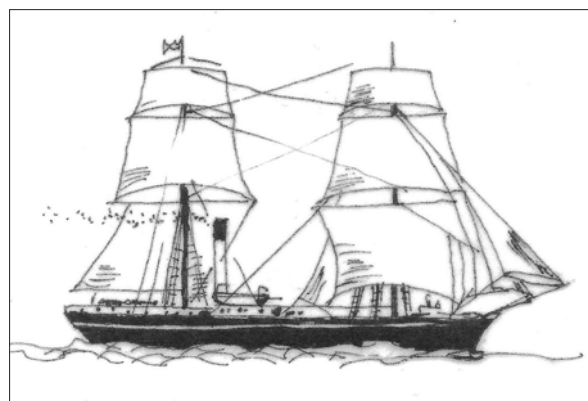
The black-rimmed mourning cover shown above (Figure 1) was sent from Wellington to E. W. Stafford Esq. in Auckland on 5 June 1857; cancelled on the reverse with an unframed c.d.s. (Figure 1a). Annotations, in the lower left corner of the front, suggest the letter was addressed the previous day, 4 June 1857.

As shown by the unframed c.d.s. on the front, the cover didn't arrive in Auckland until 4 July 1857, nearly a month after it was posted in Wellington. This is an unusually long, but not improbable, delivery time in those days, as it presumably went by ship and had to await a suitable departure. The ship that carried it was most likely the *Wonga Wonga* (Figure 2), which left Wellington on 26 June and stopped at Nelson and New Plymouth en route to Onehunga in the Manukau Harbour in Auckland (Ref. 1).

The cover has further annotations on the left side of the front (presumably added, on arrival, by Stafford): “A. Wakefield June 4th 1857/Act”.

The stamp used on the cover is an imperforate 1d red printed on unwatermarked blue paper by John Richardson in Auckland in 1855. This fits time-wise with the date of despatch. The stamp is tied to the cover by a Perkins, Bacon ‘10’ (Wellington) obliterator extending onto the black border to the right of the stamp (this can be seen under magnification).

But the most striking philatelic feature is that the cover was posted using just a single 1d stamp. In 1857 the only pre-paid 1d rate was the military rate,



(drawing courtesy of Gerald Elliott)

which applied to letters not exceeding a ½oz in weight and on “private concerns only”, and was restricted to “non-commissioned officers, captains’ stewards, seamen and soldiers” (Ref. 2). Furthermore, to qualify for this reduced rate (2d was the normal rate at the time), the cover had to be endorsed with the name of the writer together with his rank or position in the vessel, regiment, corps or detachment to which they belonged, and signed by the officer in charge of the unit. These criteria are not met for this cover. So how did it manage to be sent and received without incurring a ‘Short Paid’ fine, plus an additional 1d postage? Was this overlooked due to the standing of the recipient?



Figure 3: 1857 cover from Wellington addressed to EW Stafford at Auckland.

Figure 3a:
backstamps

The cover shown above (Figure 3) was sent from Christchurch, backstamped 2 January 1868 (Figure 3a), to the Hon. Edward W. Stafford in Wellington after having been addressed the day before by H. H. Stafford. It was received in Wellington, cancelled on the reverse (Figure 3a), 4 January 1868. The letter was carried on the *Stormbird* (Figure 4), out of Dunedin and Lyttelton (Ref. 1).

The stamps used to send the cover were 1d and 2d star-watermarked perforated 12.5 Davies prints from 1864-71.

The inter-provincial rate applying at the time was 3d for a letter not exceeding ½oz in weight, and 6d for a letter weighing between ½oz and 1oz (Ref.2). The sender had apparently not weighed the letter (or not had it weighed at the Post Office) before it was sent to ensure that it was under ½oz, so an additional 6d (indicated by the large black hand-written ‘6’) was required to be paid by the recipient. As shown by the accountancy marking at the top left of the front of the cover this 6d surcharge comprised 3d for the insufficient postage plus a further 3d fine.

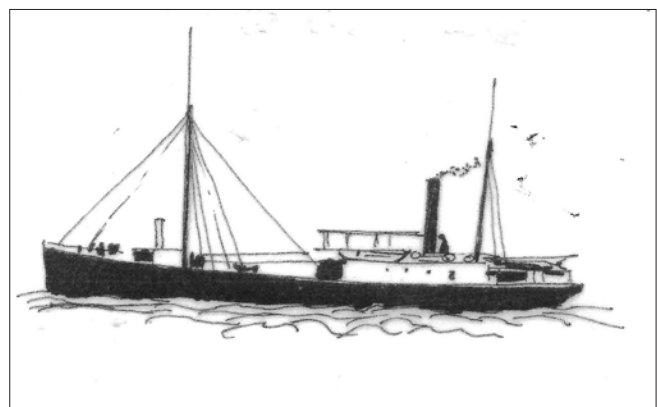


Figure 4: The steamship *Stormbird*.

(drawing courtesy of Gerald Elliott)

The front of the cover is annotated, presumably by the addressee, “referring to Aunt Margaret Tytler’s death”.

An insight into the family trees of the Stafford and Wakefield families follows below.

The Individuals, Families and History Behind the Covers:

The Tytler-Stafford Family (see the upper part of Figure 5 - opposite):

- Edward William Stafford:

Both of the covers shown (Figures 1 and 3) are addressed to Edward W. Stafford.

Edward William Stafford was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on 23 April 1819, the eldest son of Berkeley Buckingham Smith Stafford of Maine, County Louth, Ireland, and his wife Anne Tytler (Refs. 3 and 4).

He grew up in the leisured sporting world of the Anglo-Irish gentry and in the intellectual environment of the Tytlers, a family that spawned two eminent historians. After being educated at Trinity College in Dublin he spent two years in Australia before emigrating to New Zealand early in 1843 to embark on a sheep farming and, later, political career in the Nelson area.

Initially he joined his relatives, James Stuart Fraser Tytler and George M. Fraser Tytler on their sheep station Aldourie (named after the Fraser-Tytler family's castle close to Loch Ness, Inverness), but soon afterwards started his own sheep station Upton Downs.

After a distinguished political career in the Nelson area (including becoming the first Superintendent of the province) he became engrossed in National politics as an Independent. In quick succession he became a member of the House of Representatives for Nelson (later also for Timaru), the sixth Colonial Secretary of New Zealand (the first one to actually reside in New Zealand) from 1853 to 1856, and the third premier of New Zealand, serving three separate terms during the years 1856 to 1872. He remains the youngest and one of the longest-serving premiers in New Zealand history.

He was knighted on his return to England in 1879, and died in London on 14 February 1901 aged 81.

Stafford married Emily Charlotte, the only daughter of William Hayward Wakefield in Wellington on 24 September 1846. They had no children. Emily died in 1857 aged just 29. Emily's death was the reason for the first cover (Figure 1) being sent to Stafford. Two years later he married Mary Bartley at Auckland. They subsequently had three daughters and three sons.

- Hugh Henry Tytler De Toeni Stafford:

Edward's younger brother, Hugh Henry (the 'HH Stafford' who sent the second cover - Figure 3), was born in Ireland on 19 April 1824 and also emigrated to New Zealand. He married Caroline Ann Stafford in 1860, with whom he had five children. He died in Stoke on 28 November 1880, and is buried in Nelson (Refs. 5, 6, and 7).

- Anne Tytler:

Anne was the mother of Edward William Stafford and Hugh Henry Tytler de Toeni Stafford. She was the fourth daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Duff Tytler and his wife Isabella Erskine. She married Berkeley Buckingham Smith Stafford of County Louth, Ireland, on 27 June 1818 and had six children with him. She was born in 1801 and died on 21 October 1832.

- Margaret Tytler:

Margaret (referred to in the annotation on the front of the second cover) was Patrick Duff Tytler and Isabella Erskine's eldest daughter. Born in Scotland on 15 December 1785 she died in Stirling, Scotland, on 1 June 1873 (Ref. 8). She never married and had no children (see the O'Reagan family tree in Ref. 9).

She was born five years before her parents married, which begs the question whether she was a child of just one of them who was adopted by the other when they married. It was certainly not socially acceptable to be born out of wedlock in those days, which could explain her long life as a spinster.

The annotation on the front of the second cover is odd because Margaret did not die until five years after the letter was sent. Perhaps the Stafford brothers were anticipating their aunt's death, and discussing what to do when it happened?

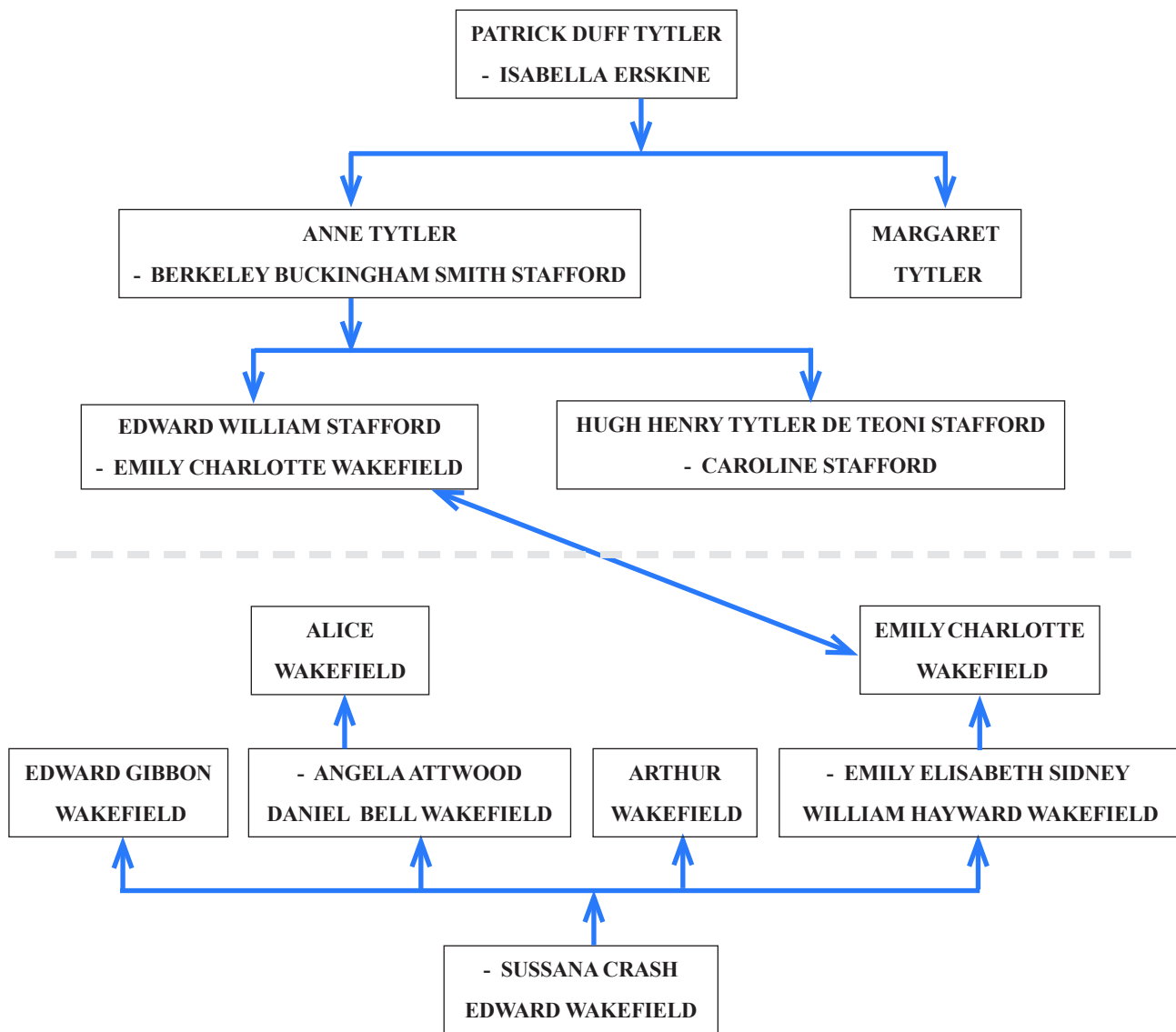


Figure 5: *The Tytler-Stafford (top part) and Wakefield (lower part) families, showing their connection through Emily Charlotte.*

[Note: Only family members immediately relevant to the story/history behind the two covers are shown here].

The Wakefield Family (see the lower part of Figure 5 - above):

- William Hayward Wakefield:

Lieutenant-Colonel William Wakefield was born on 19 September 1803, the fourth son of Edward Wakefield and Susanna Crash (Refs. 10 and 11).

Wakefield was employed in the New Zealand Company (a company promoting the systematic colonization of New Zealand) in the late 1830s by his brother Edward Gibbon Wakefield (see below), who was the founder of the company.

He was later appointed to lead the first shipment in the ship *Tory*, which anchored off Petone Beach on 20 September 1839. He quickly negotiated the purchase of land from local Maori, which was later re-sold to settlers who started arriving in New Zealand Company immigrant ships in early 1840.

He also (incorrectly) believed he had acquired large tracts of land on both sides of Cook Strait, which eventually led to the Wairau Affray, which consequently led to the death of his brother Arthur Wakefield (see below). He supervised the Company's settlements in Nelson, Wanganui and New Plymouth and took steps to acquire land for the settlement of Dunedin.

William Hayward Wakefield is acknowledged as one of the founders of Wellington.

In 1826 he eloped with Emily Elisabeth, daughter of Sir John Sidney, Bt. They had one daughter (Emily Charlotte) before Emily Elisabeth died in 1827. He himself died of apoplexy on 18 September 1848.

As an aside, while a young man Edward Gibbon Wakefield enticed (with William's assistance) a teenage heiress (Ellen Turner) to marry him. The marriage was annulled after protests from her parents and a special act of parliament. As a result, both Edward Gibbon and William Hayward were imprisoned for three years.

The Other Wakefield Brothers

William Hayward Wakefield had three older brothers who also came to New Zealand and made their mark on the young colony:

- Edward Gibbon Wakefield:

Born 20 March 1796 he set up the New Zealand Company while still in the United Kingdom and later served as an influential advisor to the government in New Zealand.

- Daniel Bell Wakefield:

Born 27 February 1798 Daniel became a notable judge, and attorney general for the Province of New Munster. He married Angela Attwood, with whom he had three children, including their youngest daughter Alice. Daniel Bell Wakefield lived in Wellington and died there on 8 January 1858.

- Arthur Wakefield:

Born 19 November 1799 Arthur became a Captain in the Royal Navy. He never married, and (together with 21 other settlers from the Nelson area) was killed by Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata and their followers in the Wairau Valley on 17 June 1843, as a result of a misunderstanding regarding land ownership (Ref. 12). This was the first clash between Maori and British settlers after the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840 and the only one to occur in the South Island.

The Connection Between the Stafford and Wakefield Families (see the diagonal line in Figure 2):

Emily Wakefield:

William Hayward Wakefield's daughter Emily Charlotte married Edward William Stafford in Wellington on 24 September 1846. They had no children, and she died in the middle of 1857 while Stafford was premier of New Zealand.

Alice Wakefield:

Alice Wakefield was born in October 1849 as the youngest daughter of Daniel Bell Wakefield and Angela Attwood (Refs. 5 and 12). Alice was probably the person who sent (with her parent's help as she had not quite turned eight at the time) the cover shown in Figure 1 to Edward William Stafford in Auckland in June 1857, to mourn the death of his wife and her cousin Emily – and the 'A. Wakefield' mentioned in the annotation on the front of the cover.

In Summary:

This article illustrates an example of links between, on the one hand, interesting items of postal history and, on the other hand, the fascinating social history that can lie behind them.

Acknowledgement:

The author wishes to sincerely thank Gerald Elliott for his astute comments on the first draft of this article (which led to several improvements), for information about the ships that carried the letters, and for his permission to illustrate his sketches of these ships.

References and Sources:

1. Elliott G, Personal communication with the author.
2. Odenweller RP *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand 1855-1873, The Chalon Head Issues*, Published jointly by The Royal Philatelic Society London and The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand (2009).
3. 'Edward Stafford (Politician)', accessed from: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Stafford_\(politician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Stafford_(politician)).
4. Bohan E, 'Stafford, Edward William', first published in the *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*, vol. 1, 1990. *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, accessed from: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/biographies/1s22/stafford-edward-william>.
5. Hugh Henry Stafford: 'Death Certificate, (Registration Number 1880/3337)', accessed from: <https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz>.
6. Hugh Henry Stafford: 'photo of gravestone', accessed from: www.billiongraves.com.
7. Hugh Henry Stafford: 'Record of parents, siblings, wife and children'. accessed from: www.myheritage.com.
8. Margaret Tytler: 'Statutory registers, (Deaths 490/149). accessed from: www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk.
9. Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Duff Tytler: 'O'Reagan Family Tree', accessed from: www.ancestry.co.uk.
10. McLintock AH (Ed) 'Wakefield, Lieutenant-Colonel William Hayward', from *An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand*, pub. 1966.
11. William Hayward Wakefield, accessed from: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/people/william-wakefield>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 23 Oct 2014.
12. 'Wairau Affray', accessed from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wairau_Affray.

NEW ZEALAND

Ask for your free
Postal Auction catalogue!

Specialised, simplified, postal history, Chalons,
revenues, errors, all manner of NZ material,
as well as worldwide!

Email ashford@stampsale.com (or mail/phone/fax)



Ashford Stamps Ltd
P.O. Box 9845, Newmarket, Auckland 1149, New Zealand.
Email ashford@stampsale.com
Fax +64 9 520 5947 Telephone +64 9 520 5946
Managing Director: Brian Rumsey, member NZSDA, APS

STEVEN ZIRINSKY

MEMBER PTS, APS, NZSDA, APTA, PPS

NEW ZEALAND

1965 HEALTH STAMP

- A POSSIBLE COMPOSITE SHEET LAYOUT

Terry Hancox



Figure 1:

The 1965 Health Stamps.

The 1965 Health stamps (Figure 1) with their attractive design were well received when issued. Continuing the theme of native birds, this year saw the Kaka and Piwakawaka appearing on the 3d+1d and 4d+1d denominations respectively, in both standard and miniature sheet form.

For some collectors, that is enough, and their interests will move onto the next year and the Bellbird and Weka, also providing pleasing designs.

For the specialist, and those with a passion for Health Stamps, there is little information available detailing the design and production of this issue.

The contract for printing was awarded to Harrison and Sons Ltd., London, to print both large sheets and miniature sheets, by the photogravure process. The large sheets were of 120 units, in six rows of 20 stamps, with miniature sheets of six units, each in two rows of three. The paper used was chalk surfaced showing a horizontal mesh and was made up of 50% esparto and 50% sulphite, with a watermark multiple 'NZ and Star' upright. Both main and miniature sheets were perforated by a single comb head gauging 14 x 14¼ (Ref. 1). The direction of perforating is not apparent until the placement of the miniature sheets is factored in.

It is interesting that the New Zealand Post Office instructed the printers to ensure that the sheets should be printed and perforated as a composite block that included the 120 unit main sheets and the six unit miniature sheets. No details were released of how this request was actually carried out, and if it was, how that was effected. The perforations of main and miniature sheets may throw some light in the situation.

This article examines evidence and proposes a potential layout for that composite master sheet.

The Main Sheets

For the purpose of this article, illustrations of the 3d+1d stamps are used, no evidence suggests that the 4d+1d stamps were treated any differently.



Figure 2: Full sheet of the 3d + 1d stamps, with top and lower selvedges perforated through vertically. The side selvedges have one additional perf hole extending the horizontal rows of perfs.

Sourcing the 120 unit main sheets is not difficult and each value has the same characteristics and layout.

Note the perforations. Top and bottom selvages are perforated through, with both side selvages having an additional perforation hole extending the horizontal rows of perfs into that selvedge.

The side selvages show classic comb perforation characteristics, but there is no evidence on the main sheet to signify the start of the comb perforations, that would leave one selvedge without perforations running through it, usually at top or bottom.

The Miniature Sheets

From an examination of the fly-spec varieties found on the miniature sheet, it is apparent that there were five miniature sheets for each denomination, and of these, there are two distinct types, those that have the right selvedge perforated through, and those that do not.



Figure 3: *The two different types of miniature sheet, with differences in perforation affecting the right selvedge.*

Five different miniature sheets is an odd number to achieve a symmetrical arrangement for miniature sheets to be printed as a block, as done in previous years. Perhaps there is another arrangement here?

Looking at the perforations here, we have the classic start of comb perforations in the top selvedge of both miniature sheet types. Only one example of the five different miniature sheets has the right side with the perf hole extension, all other selvages are perforated through.

What is also pertinent, and will be of benefit later in this discussion, is the width of the side selvages of the miniature sheet is exactly half a stamp width. If two miniature sheets were placed next to each other, the combined selvedge width is equal to one stamp width.

A Potential Layout of a Composite Sheet

Given the instruction by the Post Office for the use of composite block to be used for the values in this year's Health stamps, it is possible to use the comb perf characteristics of both the main sheet and miniature sheet to arrive at a potential composite arrangement. This could be as follows:

The proposed layout would be to have the main sheet at the bottom of the layout, with the five different miniature sheets arranged on top. The miniature sheet with only the extension hole in the right selvedge would align to the right edge of the main sheet, ensuring that the right side of the composite layout would be consistent. The four remaining miniature sheets would align to the left of this. Allowing for the selvages of the miniature sheets, the total width of the miniature sheets is one stamp less than the width of the main sheet, this excess could be trimmed away.

This combination would allow a single comb perforation machine to start at the top of the composite sheet, the miniature sheets in this instance, with no perforations in the top selvage, and work downwards through both miniature sheets and main sheet, to the bottom of the composite layout. The gap between miniature sheet and main sheet would need to be of stamp height to facilitate the step mechanism of the perforating head. The gap between the miniature sheets would be equal to one stamp width, again allowing for the spacing of perforations. The miniature sheet and main sheets would be separated and trimmed prior to issue.

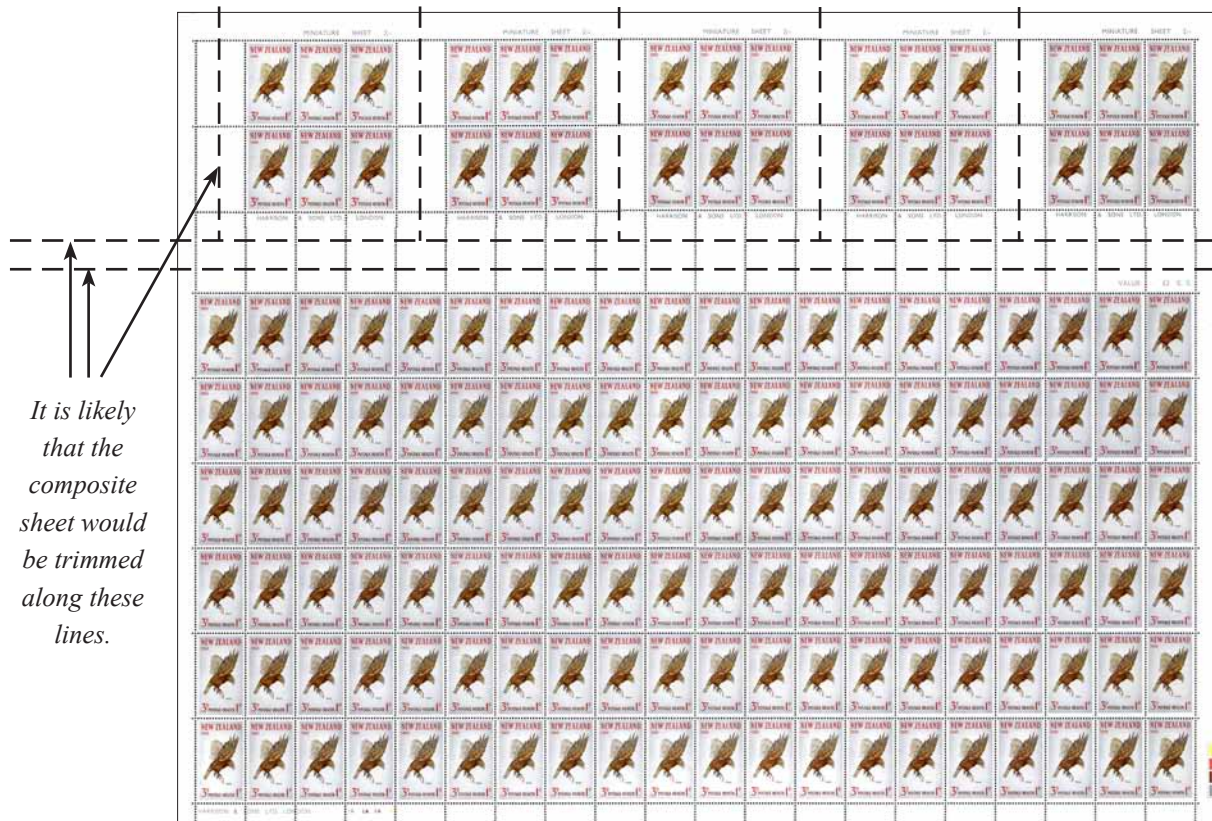


Figure 4: Potential layout for a composite sheet of the 3d+1d stamp.

With this arrangement, there would be minimal waste, restricted to the left end of the row of miniature sheet, and between miniature sheets and the main sheet. This would also show why there is not a 'third type' miniature sheet that has the left selvage with only the extension hole, as the left side of the first miniature sheet is trimmed away.

Conclusion

Perhaps cost is the key reason for the Post Office specifying the use of a composite block for the 1965 Health issue. Having two separate printings of the main and miniature sheets would require the production of two sets of plates, whereas a composite arrangement would require only one. Certainly, there is a potential layout of this composite block that would comply with the physical differences seen in the miniature sheets, the number of different miniature sheets identified, and the odd perforating of both the main and miniature sheets.

Does any other reader have a different approach? Has anyone seen, or can anyone confirm the layout, of sheet(s) held in the Post Office archives, if any exist?

Reference:

1. Naish DEG and McNaught KJ, *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Vol. VI*, pub. Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Inc., Wellington, New Zealand, Chapter XIX 'Health Stamps', page 227-228, 1977.

NEW ZEALAND'S ALTERNATIVE MAIL SERVICES

PART 4: NATIONAL MAIL

Klaus Möller and Tony Ward

Introduction and Background

The first article in this series (Ref. 1) provides a general introduction and a background to the subject and parts 1 to 3 (Refs. 1,2 and 3) describe earlier alternative mail providers. Part 3 (Ref. 3) introduces the de-regulation of the postal system in New Zealand from 1 April 1998; covered by the Postal Services Act 1998.

Editors Note: In the interest of space not all the items illustrated in this article are shown at their original size.

8. National Mail:

Early Days:

This was another early operator in the alternative mail sector. It grew out of a company called Security Post, which had been registered as a postal operator on 20 July 1998 by Graham Preston (Ref. 4).

Graham's initial intention was to concentrate solely on the bulk mail market, but specifically for small-to-medium sized businesses that were not able to negotiate the favourable terms with New Zealand Post that large companies could. The aim was to use pre-paid envelopes only, and examples of envelopes showing possible postal identifiers for Security Post were prepared for evaluation (Figure 1).



Figure 1: *A range of postal identifiers prepared for possible use by Security Post.*

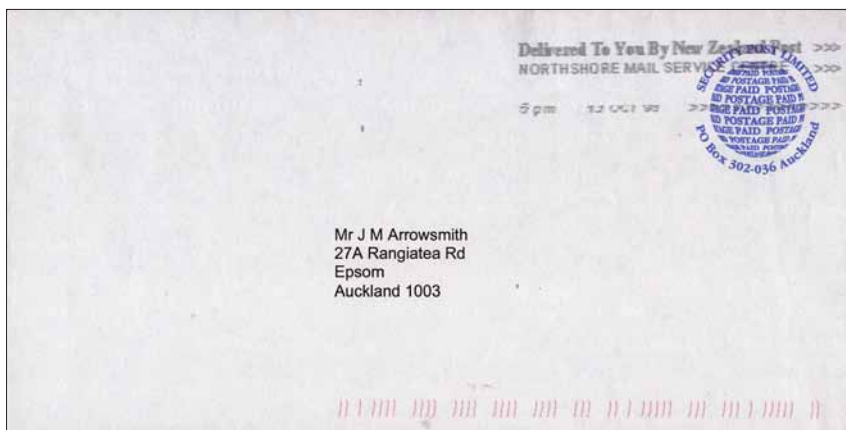


Figure 2: *Prepaid envelope, used 13 Oct 98, employing one of the identifiers.*

These envelopes were made available with or without windows (Figure 2).

Early market research suggested that stamps should be available for customers, and that a complete mail service should be offered (Refs. 4 and 5). A new company reflecting this goal, National Mail (NZ) Ltd, was therefore formed by Graham Preston and his new partner Paul Meier – and registered as a postal operator on 18 November 1998.

The new company was impatient to capitalise on the 1998 Christmas mail season and actually sold its first stamps, in Palmerston North, on 13 November (also the date of the earliest known cover) and went nationwide on 16 November. A first day cover is shown below (Figure 3), handled by New Zealand Post the following day.

From the outset, National Mail had agreements in place with:

- The Warehouse:

This is a discount shopping chain, with outlets (currently 92) in most sizeable towns throughout

New Zealand. A characteristic blue and white National Mail post box (Figure 4) was erected at each store in the chain, and they sold National Mail stamps and pre-paid envelopes carrying the Security Post identifier to customers. Mail was cleared seven days a week (except on public holidays) by Securitas (a large security company), taken to the National Mail facilities in Albany (just north of Auckland), sorted, and then handed over to New Zealand Post for delivery.



Figure 4: A National Mail post box - later used by Universal Mail.

MAIL' in a ring – surrounded in turn by the company name and address in a circle. The rectangular stamp was then delineated by a frame of printed 'stitching', which was intended to simulate perforations on what was, in fact, an imperforate self-adhesive.

However, by a peculiar twist of fortune (for the specialised philatelist, at least!), this one stamp actually comes in 128 different versions, each one with a distinct combination of 'stitching' on its four sides. This arose unintentionally because of limitations in the software used to design the stamp, and the way they were printed.



Figure 3: First day usage of a National Mail stamp on 16 November 1998.

- New Zealand Post:

It was agreed that mail processed by National Mail could be delivered nationwide by New Zealand Post as long as the mail complied with New Zealand Post's bulk mailing requirements and National Mail paid New Zealand Post's standard bulk mail rates less an annual volume concession. A further discount of 0.5% applied if National Mail transported their mail to an appropriate New Zealand Post mailing point.

The Stamps, Pre-Paid Envelopes and Postal Identifiers:

The *Tasman Catalogue* (Ref. 6) states that National Mail issued one stamp only, for use in both coils of 100 and booklets of 10.

The stamp (Figure 5) carried one of the company's postal identifiers, which resembles a globe inscribed with the words 'first class mail', 'priority mail' and 'airmail' in the centre, surrounded by the words 'NATIONAL



Figure 5:
The National Mail stamp - in coil format.

The coil stamps were printed in panes, six columns wide by eight rows high. These panes were printed repeatedly to build up a roll 1500 metres long, after which they were cut and stripped to produce rolls of 100. The stamps in the coil were arranged one stamp wide with a space between the horizontal edges (Figure 5). For the coil stamps the combinations of ‘stitching’ on the sides is different for every stamp, resulting in 48 different varieties.

The booklet stamps were printed in panes of sixteen rows high by five rows wide (in the direction of printing). These panes were printed repeatedly until the roll (1500 m long) was exhausted, after which it was cut and stripped into blocks of ten stamps – two wide (no separation between) by five high (spacing between) (Figure 6), before being folded for insertion within the booklet cover. This procedure resulted in 80 different versions of stamps and six different versions of the printed booklet cover (Figure 7).

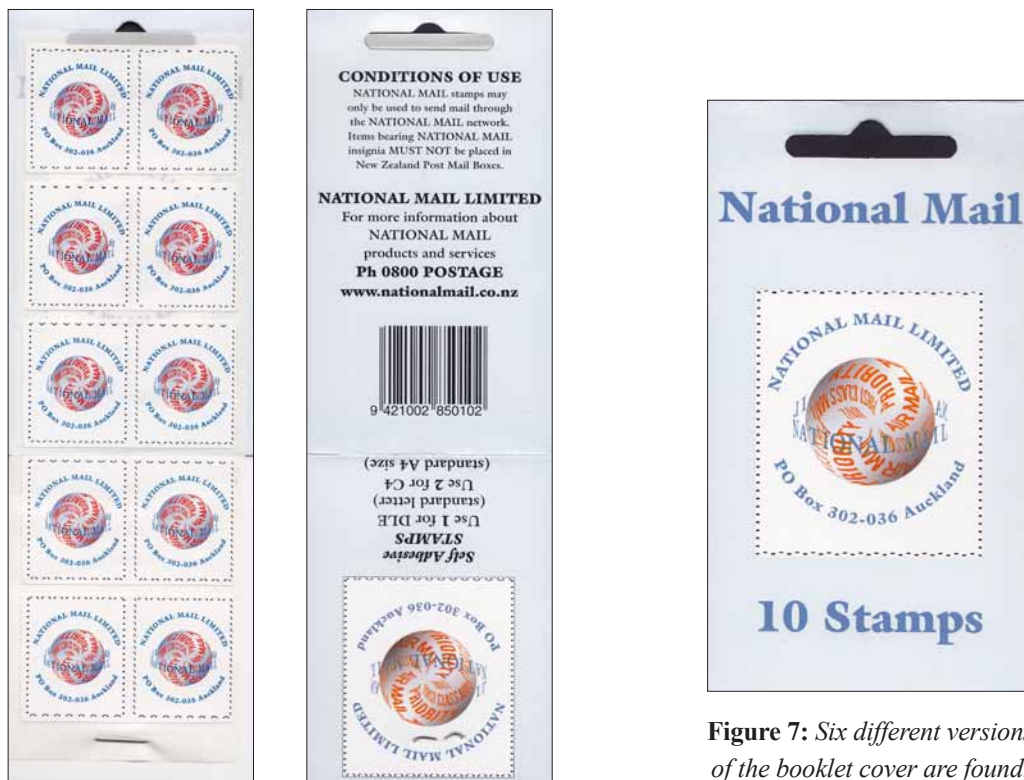


Figure 6: Booklet opened out and showing (left) the pane of ten stamps stapled to the cover:

Figure 7: Six different versions of the booklet cover are found.

The formats of the 148 different versions of the National Mail stamp, and how these arose from the use of different ‘stitching’ on the four sides of the stamp, are given by Mansfield (Ref. 4).

Pre-paid envelopes in DLE and C4 formats were printed using various versions of the Security Post logo / identifier (Ref. 4), and could also carry the user company’s own corporate logo, name and address.



Figure 8: A sequence of 20 ‘booklets’ from the roll (the direction of printing is across the page). This contains one complete pane of 16 booklets (within which all of the stamps differ in their ‘stitching’), plus an additional four ‘booklets’ from an adjacent pane.

This is one of only two known sequences of this length – both are in Tony Ward’s collection.

The stamps and pre-paid envelopes made no mention of the postal rate. It was set at 35c initially (undercutting New Zealand Post by 5c), but with plans to increase it later, after an acceptable level of market penetration had been achieved.

In all, National Mail printed 500,000 stamps. The Warehouse sold 300,000 of these in the first two weeks, and sales continued until supplies were exhausted.

Examples of identifiers used to cancel mail and on pre-paid and pre-printed envelopes are shown below (Figures 9 and 10) (Refs. 4 and 5). An envelope showing use of the franking machine cancellation, usually applied in red ink, is shown in Figure 3 (page 208).

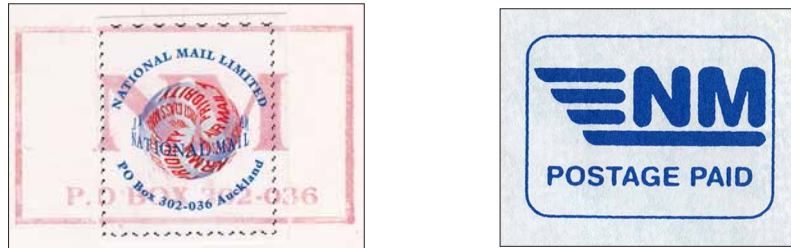


Figure 9: *An undated red rubber stamp canceller used to cancel mail (left), and a postal identifier used by National Mail on pre-paid and pre-printed envelopes (right).*

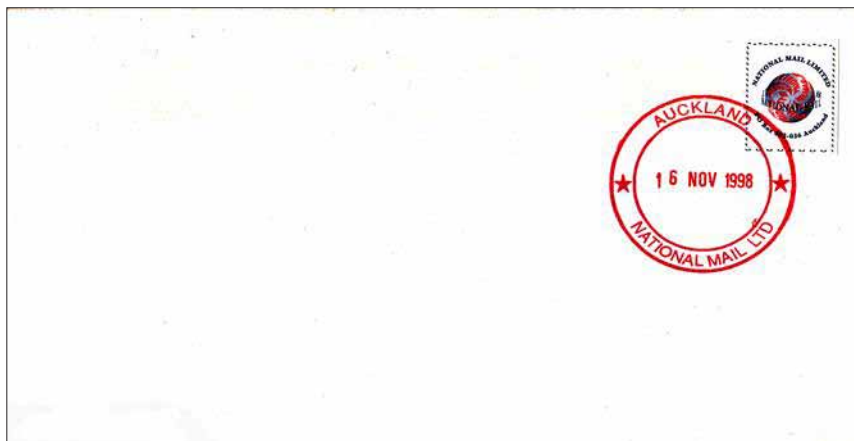


Figure 10: *A very rare large dated red double ring canceller used briefly to cancel mail in November 1998.*

Problems and Difficulties:

From the outset National Mail received complaints from customers about long delivery times - sometimes up to five days, even when the sender and receiver were in the same town. One of the reasons for this was undoubtedly the fact that all mail was sent to Auckland for sorting and subsequent re-distribution, even if it had been posted as far away as the south of the South Island. This handicap would also have increased handling costs significantly.

The delays expressed by disgruntled customers caused The Warehouse to suspend sales of the stamps for a few days starting late in November 1998. Less than two weeks after the resumption of sales on 3 December, the chain dumped National Mail in favour of Kiwi Mail.

Not to be beaten, National Mail revised its strategy. In May 1999 it introduced a service in Auckland only, restricted to its own network (i.e. not assisted by New Zealand Post), and using pre-paid envelopes only (Ref. 5). The company initially installed 150 of its blue and white post boxes around the Auckland metropolitan area. These were cleared daily by National Mail posties, for processing in the Albany mail centre. The pre-

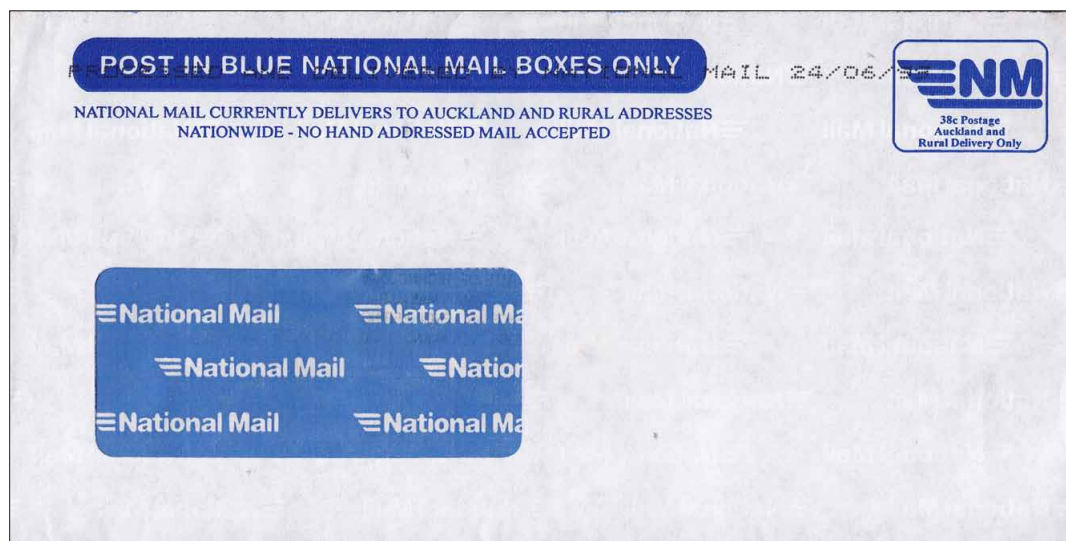


Figure 11: A National Mail prepaid window envelope for use only in the Auckland area.

paid envelopes (Figure 11) were sold for 38c, were only valid for delivery to street addresses in the Auckland area, and the addresses had to be typed onto the envelope so that company's optical scanning machine could read them. The Auckland business expanded gradually, and by March 2000 it had 650 post boxes in the metropolitan area.

In August 2000 the company also ventured into the Wellington area, again using only pre-paid envelopes, and offering competitive rates to businesses sending mail to Wellington and Auckland addresses. Mail posted in Wellington was manually sorted there for delivery (Ref. 5).

The End:

It came as a complete surprise when National Mail (listed on the stock exchange as late as 23 March 2000) announced, on 11 December 2000, that it intended to close its mail distribution business in order to minimise further erosion of shareholder funds after incurring losses of about NZ\$ 22 Million.

Mail processing ceased in both Wellington and Auckland on 22 December 2000.

The two main reasons for the failure of the company are thought to be underestimation of the competition provided by New Zealand Post, and its own failure to develop a competitive strategy and identify a profitable niche in the market.

References:

1. Møller, K and Ward T, 'New Zealand's Alternative Mail Services – Part 1', *The Kiwi* Vol.66, No.2, pp48-52, March 2017.
2. Møller, K and Ward T, 'New Zealand's Alternative Mail Services – Part 2', *The Kiwi* Vol.66, No.3, pp86-91, May 2017.
3. Møller, K and Ward T, 'New Zealand's Alternative Mail Services – Part 3', *The Kiwi* Vol.66, No.4, pp130-138, July 2017.
4. Mansfield, T, *National Mail (NZ) Limited, The First Significant Competitor to New Zealand Post? – The Service, the Stamps and the Products*, ISBN 0-473-05872-3, Auckland, 1999.
5. Hill J, *Alternative Postal Operators in New Zealand, Part 1*, pub. John Hill, Napier, New Zealand, 2004.
6. *The 2004 Tasman Catalogue of New Zealand's Alternate Postal Service Providers*, pub. Stirling & Co. Ltd, Christchurch, New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND ‘i-SITE’ STAMPS - ROLL FORMAT

In 2014 New Zealand Post introduced a series of booklets, aimed primarily at tourists, available from Visitor Information Centres or ‘i-Sites’ (Ref. 1). An increase in postal rates, in 2016, necessitated a reissue of these booklets to reflect the new rates (Ref. 2).

Some of the ‘i-Sites’ had been asking for the stamps to be available in roll form so that stamps could be sold in ones and twos to better meet the needs of their customers. To satisfy this demand, on 1 July 2016, New Zealand Post released a dispenser box containing 100 \$2.20 stamps for the overseas postcard rate. The rolls were not intended to replace the booklets which remain on sale.

Initially these boxes were only sold through the ‘i-Sites’ but they were made available to customers/collectors via the New Zealand Post website from May 2017.

There are ten different images (Figure 1) on each roll with two reproduced on the outside of the dispenser box (Figure 2). These are the same as are found in the ‘Iconic Images’ booklet which was illustrated in the November 2016 issue of *The Kiwi*.



Figure 1: The ten stamps from the dispenser roll.



Figure 2: The front and back faces of the dispenser box.

Technical Details: Designed by New Zealand Post

Stamp Size: 30mm x 35mm

Printed by: Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Paper: ‘Avery Dennison’ B90 Kraft Back WLK6 Adhesive 210gsm paper

Perforations: die cut

References:

1. Tunnicliffe A, ‘New Tourist Stamps Issued as ‘CAL’ Booklets’, *The Kiwi*, Vol.63 No.6, pp154-155, November 2014.
2. Wreglesworth P (Ed), ‘New Zealand ‘i-Site’ Stamp Booklets’, *The Kiwi*, Vol.65 No.6, p195, November 2016.

INDEX FOR VOLUME 65 (2016) (Whole Numbers 375-380) OF *THE KIWI*: THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Atkinson B, Baillie T, Capill C, Clark R, Dunns R, Dove AF, Hancox T, Lindley J, Lyon R,
Kimpton L, McTaggart P, Møller K, Odenweller RP, Parkinson F, Philbey AW, Samuel I,
Stalker D, Ward T, Watson A, Watts J, Wilkinson M, Woods P, Wreglesworth P

ARTICLES/INFORMATION PUBLISHED

TITLE	Page No.
1936 Chamber of Commerce - Plate Number Positions	93
1939 New Zealand Centennial Exhibition Cinderella Labels	103
1946 Peace Issue, New Zealand - Waterlow Plate Numbers Confirmation and New Findings	160
1959 Centenary of the Red Cross - A Suitable Subject for Study	9
1965 Health Stamps - A Possible Composite Sheet Layout	204
1967 Pictorial Definitives - 1 cent Booklet Stamp - Error of Colour	27
9d Airmail Postage Rate to New Zealand Forces in Fiji, November - December 1941	16
Accounts of the Society, 2016	34
Airgraphs, New Zealand - and a Special Definitive Stamp	19
Airmails, Trans-Pacific, from New Zealand to the United States, January 1938	98
Airmail Rate, The 'British Pacific Service' 2s6d, November - December 1946	54
Alternative Mail Services, New Zealand's - Part 1 - Isolated Offshore Islands and Timaru	48
Alternative Mail Services, New Zealand's - Part 2 - Serving Remote Rural Communities	86
Alternative Mail Services, New Zealand's - Part 3 - De-Regulation and the First New Operator	130
Alternative Mail Services, New Zealand's - Part 4 - National Mail	207
Alternative Postal Operators - Standard Post Canterbury Ltd - Take Two, Sheep Skull..Neigh!!	24
Annual General Meeting, Agenda for 66 th	186
Annual General Meeting, Minutes of 65 th	33
ANZAC Anniversary Photo Cards, 1936	84,122
Auction Notification, Annual Society	82,185,186
Auction, Recent Realisations	83,197
Auction, Results of 2016 Annual Society	32
Awards to Members, Competitive	77,113,185
Bisected Stamps with Greenmeadows Datestamp	47
Bisected Stamps with Greenmeadows Datestamp - The Last Word (Perhaps)?	121
Cadburys in New Zealand	170
Cadburys in New Zealand - Addendum/Corrigendum	194
Chalon Provisional Imperforate Singles, New Zealand - How Many Different Ones Exist?	126
Christchurch Stamp and Postcard Exhibition, 2016 - Imperforate Miniature Sheets	69
Edward VII Stamp, Postal Usage of the 1s	63,92
Emergency Flights in June 1940, New Zealand	64
Editorial	4,40,76,112,148,184
First Pictorials, Commercial Use of the	26,47
Graham Cooper Collection of KGVI Stamps	8
Health Stamps - They Think It's All Over	194
Honour For Member - Patrick Maselis	149
Hospital Ship <i>Marama</i> , Centenary of the Visit of, to Timaru in 1917	164

How Australian (and New Zealand) Stamps are Printed	124
Index for Volume 66 of <i>The Kiwi</i>	213
'i-SITE' Stamps, New Zealand - Roll Format	212
Long Type Revenue Stamps, Printing Records for, New Information and Catalogue Corrections	156
Meeting Reports	
Main Society	
- 28 January 2017: Anniversaries	43
- 25 March 2017: Researching & Recording Errors & Varieties/Life Insurance (Terry Hancox)	79
- 27 May 2017: Exhibiting Workshop/Overprints and Surcharges	115
- 29 July 2017: George V (Andrew Dove)	151
- 30 September 2017: Meeting at Warwick	188
Midland Regional Group	
Members Meetings: 22 October 2016, 18 February 2017	7,81
North of England Regional Group	
Members Meetings: 12 November 2016, 25 February 2017, 13 May 2017, 10 September 2017	7,81,118,192
Scottish Regional Group	
Members Meetings: 22 April 2017, 17 June 2017	7,81,118,192
Meetings, Programme of Society, for 2017	5,41
Meetings, Upcoming National	7,41,77,113,187
Membership News	5,41,77,113,149,185
New Zealand Post 'Posters'	139
New Zealand Post Calls Time on Special Health Stamps	155
New Zealand Post - Stamp Issuing Programme for 2017	45
New Zealand Post - Unscheduled Issue (Americas Cup)	154
New Zealand Post - New Issue - Grow Your Own	195
Penny Universal Issues, Sorting the	166
Perkins Bacon Obliterators - A Member's Question Answered	46
Power from the Manapouri	68
Priority Mail Call	18
Publication Review, New	
Illustrated First Day Covers of New Zealand (Decimal Period) - N Crean	120
Wartime Internment in New Zealand - A F Dove	193
Rare Eastbound Airmail Rate, A	196
Request For Help From Members	
1980 Christmas Stamps 'Presentation Pack'	70
Christmas Packs - A Response	106
New Zealand Post Products and Services	28
New Zealand Post Posters	106
Redrawn Surface Print of the Penny Universal	104
PANPEX 77 Booklets	142
PANPEX 77 Booklets - A Follow Up	178
War Time Postcards and The Tin Hat Club	141
Research Material Available, Further - NZ Post Philatelic Bulletins and Focus Magazines	120
Second Sideface Advert Stamps, Perfins on	159
SS Argyle and the Wreck of the SS <i>Wairarapa</i>	62
SS <i>Tasmania</i> and the Wreck of the SS <i>Wairarapa</i>	97
SS <i>Wairarapa</i> , Unlisted Covers From	56
SS <i>Wairarapa</i> , Unlisted Covers From, A Follow Up	96
Two Special Related Covers from the Chalon Era-and the People, Families and History Behind Them	198





Phone: (03) 579 5650. Fax: (03) 579 9894.
PO Box 5086, Springlands, Blenheim 7241.

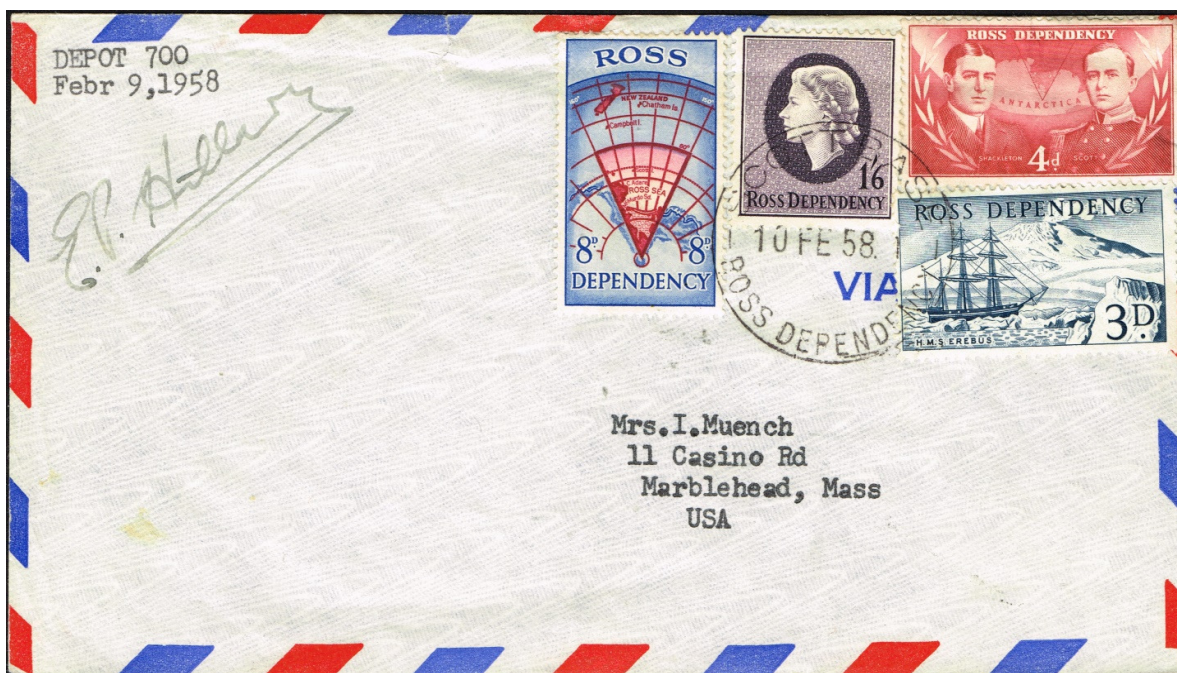
The web site is up and running allowing orders to be placed directly once you have registered. Currently there are over 20,000 stamps, covers, postcards etc on the site and all are illustrated.

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 nearly 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.

RARE ED HILLARY SIGNED COVER.



Signed by Ed Hillary at Depot 700 and flown the next day to Scott Base for posting to the USA.

On the 7th February 1958, the main crossing party with Vivian Fuchs arrived at Depot 700 from the South Pole. John Claydon flew Hillary to Depot 700 (where he signed this cover) from Scott Base on the 9th to guide the party home. This cover was flown back by Claydon and posted to the USA the following day at Scott Base.

CAMPBELL PATERSON'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION



JOIN THE CP APPROVALS SERVICE

The Campbell Paterson Approvals Service allows you to review material in your own home at a time of your choosing and at your own pace. With no pressure or hassle you can sit down and check each item carefully to ensure that it is the perfect fit to your collection. Of course the CP guarantee of quality will give you peace of mind with every purchase you make.

As a valued CP Approvals Service client you'll be offered only material you are interested in, to a budget you set with us and you decide how often to receive the offerings. Choose either monthly - bi monthly - quarterly or even 6 monthly. If you are tempted by an offering that falls outside your budget - don't panic - we've got a time payment plan available to all CP Approvals Service Clients which allows you to pay off a purchase over three months.



TO SIGN UP OR FIND OUT MORE

Call: +64 9 379 3086 or Email: andrew@campbellpaterson.co.nz

