



the kiwi

The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
Affiliated to: BRITISH PHILATELIC FEDERATION

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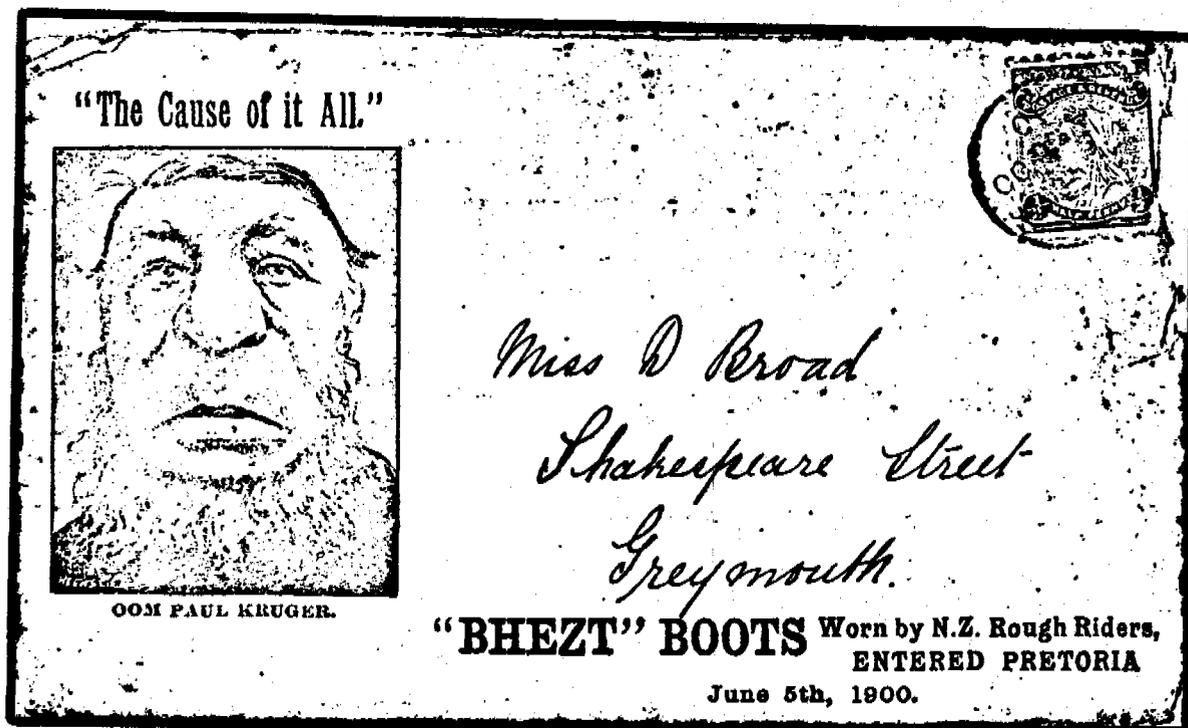
WHOLE 184

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 31ST MARCH, 1984,
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

THE ANNUAL COMPETITION WILL TAKE PLACE, DETAILS OF WHICH MAY
BE FOUND ON PAGES 8 AND 9 OF THE LAST ISSUE OF 'THE KIWI'.

DURING THE JUDGING, JOHN BUCHANAN WILL GIVE A DISPLAY ON
THE STORY OF NEW ZEALAND AND THE SCENIC STAMPS

A NEW ZEALAND BOER WAR PATRIOTIC COVER



SEE PAGE 22.

EDITORIAL.

There is still much scope in our hobby for collectors to make significant new findings. Since the last issue of 'The Kiwi' was published, three have been drawn to my attention. These will be the subject of brief reports in our journal. The lesson to be learnt is that every item must be looked at closely, and checked against recorded facts. You never know, you may also make such a find. If you do, we would all like to hear from you.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

J.A.Richards, 'The Verneys', London Road,
Great Missenden, Bucks., HP16 ODE.

A.J.Todd, 44, Hampstead Way, London, N.W.11.

RESIGNED

D.Bradbury, 108, Limes Avenue, Aylesbury, Bucks.

E.T.Ginger, 22, Chelwood Drive, Taunton, Somerset.

L.W.Neel, The Orpington Nurseries Co. Ltd.,

Rocky Lane, Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey.

Mrs. E.Platt, 47, Wilkie Avenue, Burnley, Lancs., BB11 3QE.

J.A.Ritch, 962, Laurier Avenue, Kelowna,

British Columbia, Canada.

G.A. van Albada, Klimopzoom 119, 2353 RH Leiderdorp, Nederland.

T.K.West, 33, Leicester Road, Countesthorpe, Leicestershire.

Mrs. O.Wild, 19, Blanche Street, Rochdale, Lancs.

Mrs. I.J.Willis, 20, Culverden Park Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

DECEASED

P.R.Amor, 190, Gladstone Avenue, Wood Green, London, N.22.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

C.P.Annings, 18, Hollingsworth Road, Croydon, Surrey, CRO 5RP.
(previously of 7, Midholm Road, Shirley.)

D.H.E.Garrett, c/o National Westminster Bank p.l.c.,

6, Moorland Road, Oldfield Park, Bath, BA2 3PL.

(previously of Salisbury.)

J.H.Harrison, 43, Churchfield Court,

Churchfield Road, Walton, Peterborough, Cambs.

(previously of 16, Keys Park, Eye Road, Peterborough.)

MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1984 - THE DEPENDENCIES

Our Chairman, John Smith, opened the meeting by welcoming a member from New Zealand, resident in this country for the next few months. This is Robin Gwynn, who was Chairman of the successful Palmplex '82 Exhibition. Also welcomed was a new member, A.J.Todd from North London.

Our President, Stanley Cross-Rudkin, started his display of the New Zealand Dependencies with a display of the stamps of the Cook Islands. The 1892 issues were shown with toned and white papers; the complete 1893 set included a block of twelve of the 2½d. value and there were many varieties and re-entries in all values. The 1902 issues included a block of thirty of the 6d. value, and a variety of no watermark, sideways watermark, Cowan and Pirie papers, shades and so on. There followed the overprints on the

King George V definitives of New Zealand, with two-perf. pairs. Among the 1920 set there were plate proofs, and these were followed by the fiscals of 1921, the two pence overprints, plate proofs of 1932, the Silver Jubilee issue and the Arms stamps.

The display of Niue started with a copy of S.G.1, and the 1902 set included stamps from this issue used on two covers - one to Germany and the other to Samoa. The 1903 issue included the 1/- value in black. The issues of King Edward VII and King George V contained a mass of re-entries and varieties, and included a block of sixteen of the 1917 1d. value. Among the 1920 issues there was a full sheet of the 2d. overprint. Among the 1932 issues there were Die Proofs of the 4d. and 6d. values, and inverted and reversed watermark on the 4d. value and inverted watermarks on the 1d. and 2½d. values. This section was concluded by the Silver Jubilee issue, the overprints on the Arms values and the 1967 set to the two dollar value.

The next Dependency shown was Aitutaki, with the 1903 overprints and the issues of King Edward VII and King George V with the two-perf. pairs. The 1920 set included a block of four of the plate proof of the shilling value imperf., and full sheets of the ½d. and 1d. values.

There followed the issues of Victoria Land and King Edward VII Land, the latter including the overprint on both the Waterlow and the Royle plates of the Penny Universal. Ross Dependency issues concluded this section.

From Penrhyn were shown a block of twenty-four of the ½d. value of the 1902 issue, and the King Edward VII and King George V issues were represented by a mass of varieties and shades. The 1920 issue also included some plate proofs.

Samoa's issue of 1877 showed the first, second and third states. Again, the following issues included many re-entries and shades, as we had come to expect. The display concluded with a complete run of the issues of Tokelau.

Peter Collins, whom we were glad to welcome as an old friend of the Society and a member of long standing, gave the vote of thanks and the Meeting was closed at 5.00 p.m.

A.E.H.

DISPLAYS TO LOCAL SOCIETIES.

Ian Fogg and Allan Berry will be giving a display to the Epsom and Ewell Philatelic Society on Monday, 19th March. This Society meets in the Cafe, Baths Hall, East Street, Epsom, and the meeting starts at 8.00 p.m.

John Smith will be giving a display to the Cheltenham Philatelic Society on Wednesday, 25th April. This Society meets at The Old Bakery, Chester Walk, Cheltenham, and the meeting starts at 7.30 p.m.

John Evans will be giving a display to the G.L.C. Philatelic Society on Wednesday, 9th May. This Society meets in a room on the Principal Floor at the County Hall, and the meeting starts at 5.45 p.m.

Terry Brock will be giving a display of New Zealand Air Mails to the British Air Mail Society on Wednesday, 16th May. This Society meets at the George Inn, George Passage, The Strand, London, and

the meeting starts at 6.30 p.m.

Allan Berry will be giving a display to the Lewes Philatelic Society on Tuesday, 5th June. This Society meets at the United Reformed Church Hall in Lewes, and the meeting starts at 7.30 p.m.

Allan McKellar and Allan Berry will be giving a display to the Philatelic Section of the Addlestone Community Association on Friday, 8th June. This Society meets at the Community Centre, Station Road, Addlestone, and the meeting starts at 8.00 p.m.

All members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain are invited to attend these displays. Your Editor would like to hear from any member who agrees to give a display to a local society so that it can be announced through the pages of 'The Kiwi'.

REGIONAL MEETINGS.

J.A.W.SMITH, CHAIRMAN.

Following the Annual General Meeting the Committee considered the question of Regional Meetings. Whilst we would be happy to support such ventures, the organisation of the Meeting would have to be dealt with locally. It is thought that this would best be arranged where a few of our members have the support of their local Philatelic Society.

On the subject of Meetings in general, the Committee are exploring the possibility of arranging New Zealand Meetings at the British Philatelic Exhibition and at Stampex. Many members attend these Exhibitions and some form of get-together may make such visits even more enjoyable.

Please let the Editor have your thoughts on either matter.

SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

10TH NEW ZEALAND SCOUT JAMBOREE



A special pictorial date stamp was used on Monday, 2nd January, 1984, to cancel mail posted at the temporary post office established at the 10th New Zealand Scout Jamboree, Feilding. The date stamp design features the Jamboree emblem.

THIRD ASIA/PACIFIC ORIENTEERING CARNIVAL



A special pictorial date stamp was used on Saturday, 7th January, 1984, to cancel mail posted in a special posting box at the old Naseby Post Office, the headquarters of the Third Asia/Pacific Orienteering Carnival.

A NEW ZEALAND BOER WAR PATRIOTIC COVER

Following the report of such a cover illustrated in 'The Kiwi', Volume 32, page 47, May, 1983, our member GERALD ELLOTT has written with details of three covers of exactly the same format.

One of these is mint, the second is a cover showing local use from Feilding, dated 4 JE 00, and the third from Sentry Hill, New Zealand, to Knockholt, England, dated 20 MR 00.

Our member, ROBIN STARTUP, has sent details of the cover shown on page 19. This was used from Greymouth in July, 1900. Robin comments that until he saw the item illustrated in 'The Kiwi', this was the only Boer War Patriotic Cover of New Zealand that he had seen. It would appear that this cover is not only Patriotic, but Advertising as well!

AN UNRECORDED MANUSCRIPT CANCELLATION.

R.W.ASHBY



The manuscript cancellation illustrated appears on a two penny Queen Victoria Second Sideface definitive, perf. 12 x 11½, with 6 mm watermark and horizontal mesh. This stamp was first issued in 1882. The stamp is further cancelled with the obliterator 'A over 67' in seven horizontal bars. This obliterator is illustrated as Figure 10 on page 49 of Volume 111 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. From the same reference, it is stated that this obliterator was used at Tauranga.

Therefore, the post office at which this manuscript was applied must have the initials 'T.P.', and it must be situated close to Tauranga, to which office its mail would have been sent for further sorting and cancellation.

The only post office which appears to fulfil these requirements is Te Puke. This office is situated seventeen kilometres east of Tauranga, and was opened on 1st March, 1881.

This manuscript marking is not listed in 'New Zealand Postal Manuscripts', by A.R.Marshall. However, the post office is listed with the indication that a manuscript marking could have been used before the issue of its First Framed, Type 2, datestamp, which was proofed on 18th December, 1882.

The stamp has been seen by A.R.Marshall, who agrees with the conclusions drawn from the evidence. There are still many possible manuscript markings to be found. If any reader comes across these, our Editor would be pleased to see them, with a view to further investigation and recording.

A CHAPTER IN NEW ZEALAND AIRMAIL HISTORY

VAL SWAILES

I was interested to read the article by JOHN WATTS in 'The Kiwi', Volume 33, pages 17 - 18, and to note that an error made at the time the accident was reported has continued to appear.

While the Hawke's Bay Philatelic Society were preparing the Commemorative Earthquake Cover for 1981, we came across the 'Knight'/'Kight' confusion. It all arises from the mistake in the 'Daily Telegraph' news sheet of that day in February, 1931. The Hawke's Bay Philatelic Society had plans to re-enact the mail deliveries of that day - the Aard car from Taupo and the air mail from Gisborne - but in the event, it proved impossible.

However, we were able to check certain facts concerning the mail on that day. An enquiry for information from the Historical

Publications Branch of the Department of Internal Affairs brought the following reply:-

"Ivan Louis Kight was born at Wellington on 16th December, 1895 and served with the British Royal Flying Corps during the First World War. Following the War he served as a territorial pilot in the New Zealand Air Force. He was a barrister and solicitor at Dannevirke. He was killed on earthquake relief operations on 8th February, 1931. After dropping telegrams at Wairoa he attempted to turn at too low an altitude and his engine stalled. Both his passengers (W.Findlay and W.Strand) were also killed. The aircraft involved was the de Soutter monoplane M.K. 7K-ACA."

May I also make a personal plea that the events of 3rd February, 1931, be referred to as the Hawke's Bay Earthquake, rather than the Napier Earthquake. It may be partly our own fault that the latter name is used, since Napier always shows photographs of the damage it suffered. But Hastings was also badly damaged and burnt, while the rest of Hawke's Bay also suffered considerable damage.

THE 1/6 TIKI 'GREEN DOTS' VARIETY: C.P. OV14a.

R.W.ASHBY

This variety was described by F.B.SCRIVENER in his article in 'The Kiwi', Volume XXIX, page 120. It was pointed out that the illustration in the Campbell Paterson Catalogue did not agree with his findings from the two examples then in his collection.

The illustration in Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, page 64, appears to conform with the two examples described above. Both sources plate the stamp as Row 6, stamp 1.

From a recent auction, I acquired a part imprint block of four stamps with narrow selvedge, which must therefore be Rows 15 and 16, stamps 1 and 2. In this block, Row 15, stamp 1 shows the green dots variety as described by F.B.Scivener, and as illustrated in Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand.

The block has been shown to COLIN HAMILTON of Campbell Paterson Ltd. at Woking. He has made various enquiries, which are being reported in the March issue of Campbell Paterson's New Zealand Bulletin.

So far, Colin Hamilton has been able to locate one other imprint block showing the variety at Row 15, stamp 1, and a second example which is definitely not Row 15, stamp 1, as it is the top stamp of a vertical strip of 3 with left selvedge attached. He has also been able to locate four imprint blocks in which Row 15, stamp 1 does not show the variety, and one positional block which includes Row 6, stamp 1 that also does not show the variety.

So far, the variety as illustrated in Campbell Paterson's Catalogue has not been seen, nor has a piece been located which can prove that the variety also occurs on Row 6, stamp 1.

We would all be very grateful if collectors would check to see if they have any further information. We would particularly like to learn if the variety can definitely be plated to Row 6, stamp 1 as well as Row 15, stamp 1, and if the variety as illustrated in Campbell Paterson's Catalogue also exists.

NEW ZEALAND INVOLVEMENT IN ANTARCTICA STAMP ISSUE.

New Zealand involvement in Antarctica was the subject of a special topic stamp issue released on 1st February, 1984. The four stamps depict areas in which some of the most important studies are currently being made - Geology (24c.), Biology (40c.), Glaciology (58c.), and Meteorology (70c.).

Maurice Conly of Waikanae, the official artist for the Antarctic Division of the D.S.I.R. designed the four stamps and also a miniature sheet containing the four stamps. The miniature sheet shows an R.N.Z.A.F. Hercules transport aircraft on the Williams Field which is the "airport" for everyone arriving on the ice.

Also featured are the Scott Base huskies, the original form of transportation in the Antarctic and now quite a tourist attraction, according to Mr. Conly who has visited the area several times.

New Zealand geologists have for many years conducted study programmes of the Beacon Supergroup rock formations of Shapeless Mountain, seen on the 24c. stamp, and Mount Fleming at the head of the Wright Valley in the Dry Valley region of Antarctica. More recently a detailed mapping survey of coal measures found on Shapeless Mountain has been conducted by scientists from the New Zealand Geological Survey and the Antarctic Coal Measures Study Group of New South Wales. This interestingly revealed that coal measures are not extensive and the quality is poor.

For many years New Zealand scientists have also contributed to extensive research of seal colonies like that shown on the 40c. stamp. These colonies abound in the Ross Dependency and in the coastal areas of Ross Island. The Zoology Department of Canterbury University has been foremost among New Zealand research units in the tagging and study of Weddell seal populations. Data obtained has since been expanded upon by U.S. Antarctic Program Studies. Although once threatened by over-exploitation Antarctic seal colonies have shown a marked increase in numbers recently, and care is taken to ensure minimum human impact on the colonies.

"Winkie" drilling equipment seen on the 58c. stamp has been used by scientists from the Antarctic Division, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (D.S.I.R.) and the United States Geological Survey for a drilling programme in the Lower Taylor Valley where they are working to decipher the late Cenozoic glacial history. Core samples obtained from drill holes ranging in depth between 80 and 120 metres have after analysis added considerably to the geological knowledge and history of the region.

Both New Zealand's Scott Base and Vanda Station in the Dry Valleys region of Antarctica conduct important meteorological studies of the type seen on the 70c. stamp. These include daily climatic observations along with continuous wind, temperature and pressure recordings and monitoring of solar radiation. These observations provide data which is regularly transmitted to the New Zealand Meteorological Service.

Because of its geographical position, New Zealand has been used as a staging point for many Antarctic expeditions, and this has forged close links with the southern-most continent. Postal history has gone hand-in-hand, with such notable postmasters as Scott and Shackleton - early pioneers of Antarctic exploration -

see Philatelic Bulletin, October, 1931.

Today most of New Zealand's Antarctic involvement is in the Ross Dependency, named after James Clark Ross, who led a British expedition from 1839 to 1843 which penetrated the Ross Sea and discovered the Ross Ice Shelf, McMurdo Sound and Ross Island. The two main peaks of Ross Island are named after his ships "Erebus" and "Terror".

Britain claimed the Ross Sea area in 1887, and in 1923 placed the region under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of New Zealand.

Scott Base, on Ross Island, was established in 1957 to support New Zealand's participation in the International Geophysical Year scientific research programme, and as a base for the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition.

Since then, this base has been continuously occupied by support staff and scientists. Other bases are at Vanda Station, near Lake Vanda in the Dry Valleys region, and Cape Bird, 100 kilometres north of Scott Base. Both are used for only part of the year.

Antarctica is the world's largest desert, despite its huge reservoir of frozen water - about 98 percent of its surface is covered by a thick ice sheet, up to four kilometres deep in places. This represents over 90 percent of the world's ice. The few ice-free areas, generally called the "oases" hold clues to the climatic history of the area, for they contain the products of glacial erosion and retreat. The largest of these "dry valleys" is in Victoria Land near the coast of the Ross Sea.

Vanda Station was established there in 1968, specifically for the purpose of studying the climatic variations of the Dry Valley region. New Zealand geologists have also contributed to the study of past climate, where much of the research has been undertaken through New Zealand's major involvement in the first deep drilling programme in Antarctica recently conducted in McMurdo Sound and the Dry Valley area.

Other significant discoveries and conclusions from geological investigations in the Ross Dependency include:

- the discovery of a fossil bone fragment from a Triassic amphibian, the first record of tetrapod life in Antarctica and similar to discoveries made in South America and South Africa.
- numerous discoveries of fossilised plants, petrified trees and coal, all indicative of warmer climates in ages past.
- correlations in age and composition of many Antarctic rocks to those found in other southern latitude continents.

From this range of evidence it is now generally agreed that Antarctica was indeed the southern anchor point of the super continent of Gondwanaland, which also included South America, India, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. As well as providing information about the continental drift, this also has importance in assessing the potential of Antarctic mineral deposits.

New Zealand biologists have gained considerable knowledge about the primitive forms of life that survive in the narrow life support zones of the Antarctic. Birds, seals and fish have been found to have unique body mechanisms for withstanding the abnormal environment of the Antarctic. Studies by New Zealand biologists have provided data of considerable value to the wider field of human biology and medicine.

In recent years, biologists have concentrated more on environmental problems and a study of the Southern Ocean ecosystem, especially population dynamics of various species, including Krill, which is potentially the largest resource for feeding the world's expanding millions.

New Zealand has assumed responsibility for the care of historic sites associated with early expeditions in the Ross Sea region. The New Zealand Antarctic Society (which celebrates its 50th Jubilee this year) and the Antarctic Division of the D.S.I.R. have restored huts of Sir Ernest Shackleton's 1907-09 expedition at Cape Royds and Captain Robert Falcon Scott's 1910-13 expedition at Cape Evans.

Other historic sites are located at Cape Crozier, Inexpressible Island and Cape Adare.

Today, up to 300 New Zealanders are involved in Antarctica during the summer season, conducting scientific studies at Scott Base and in more remote areas of the Dependency, and providing vital support facilities. During winter up to 12 staff members stay at Scott Base to sustain important continuous scientific observations.

Science will continue as the main activity in the Antarctic for many years to come. Increasing attention however will be given to some commercial activities, and tourism will continue to expand slowly and cautiously with paramount consideration for safety.

A New Zealand Post Office Feature Article.

FINDINGS FROM FILES.

REPULPING OF WASTE STAMPS.

ALLAN P. BERRY

The dates of the letters that comprise this extract from the files held at the National Postal Museum, London, suggest that much has been discarded by 'pruning'. The start is a letter from the New Zealand High Commission to the Post Office Stores Department, Stamps Section, High Wycombe, Bucks., dated 9th April, 1941. This reads:-

"One point I have in mind to discuss with you is the question of repulping waste stamps. What is your view in this connection?"

The Post Office Stores Department, Stamps Section, replied on 10th April, 1941, saying:-

"Our waste stamps are now sent for repulping under a contract placed, after competition, with Robert Hough, Limehouse Paperboard Mills Ltd., Hough's Wharf, Narrow Street, Limehouse, E.14., and I suggest you invite this firm to tender for the purchase of your waste in lots of tons to be accumulated at intervals of months. Two or three tons are required to make an economical pulping.

"Your invitation should indicate the weight of stamps in sheets, and the weight in books and/or rolls separately as these categories are pulped separately, the former commanding a higher price than the latter. You might also stipulate that:

1. the waste should be collected by the purchaser and conveyed to the mill accompanied by your officers.
2. the waste should be pulped on the day of collection, under the supervision of your officers in a room from which all persons not essential to the process are excluded.

"There remains the question of containers for the waste while in transit. We use our own special bags, and Hough is responsible for their safe custody and return at short intervals. Probably your best plan would be to arrange for the waste to be made up into sealed parcels by the printers (after your officers have checked it) for conveyance to the pulping mill.

"I shall be glad to advise whether Hough's price is reasonable."

The next letter on file is from the New Zealand High Commission to the Post Office Stores Department, Stamps Section, and is dated 19th September, 1941. This reads:-

"I have had a note from Bradbury's in regard to waste from recent orders. They have about 2 tons cancelled, which could be disposed of to the merchants, but there is probably a larger quantity of waste stamps which have not been overprinted, and Bradbury's are too busy at present to cancel these other sheets. I was wondering whether you consider this essential in view of the fact that the sheets will be checked on Bradbury's premises, will be parcelled in the presence of one of our officers, which officer will accompany the waste to the pulping mill and will see that it is destroyed. Would you please say whether in these circumstances we could dispense with the usual overprinting. Incidentally, De La Rue's waste stamps are not overprinted."

There is a hand written memo on this letter which reads:-

"Discussed...24/9/41. I suggested that...should agree to the destruction of the 2 tons of printed waste at BW & Co. without cancellation as an exceptional measure. Destruction of uncancelled waste as a normal practice being liable to lead to attempts at theft."

On 14th April, 1942, the New Zealand High Commission wrote to the Post Office Stores Department, Stamps Section, as follows:-

"I have now received a communication from De La Rue's in regard to the stripping machine which, as I told you, we viewed in Fleet Street. I am quite satisfied that this machine does in fact destroy stamps effectively, but there is still the question of supervision while destruction is going on. All the same, I do not think it is particularly necessary if the pulping of our stamp paper is carried out satisfactorily, as was the case when Bradbury's waste was disposed of at John Dickinson's Works.

"The only thing about which I am not quite clear in regard to De La Rue's is as to the ownership of this waste. I know that in the first place paper is all our property, but since De La Rue's claim a 5% wastage allowance, the question then to decide (when they keep within their wastage allowance) is as to the ownership of any moneys accruing from the disposal of the waste.

"Furthermore, while De La Rue's are quite happy as to the disposal of the waste to Portals, I have no knowledge of their security arrangements, and while they may be as excellent as De La Rue's claim them to be, that does not seem to me to be sufficient safeguard to enable me to advise the Director-General in New Zealand that his waste is as carefully guarded as he would wish. Perhaps when you are next in town we could discuss this question."

The reply is dated 22nd April, 1942, and reads:-

"...in my view, the paper supplied to stamp printing contractors remains the property of the New Zealand Government and that the High Commissioner is entitled to all monies received for waste printing or paper sold to pulping firms. If such waste became the property of the printers, as a matter of custom, the estimated value would, presumably, be deducted from prices tendered for printing stamps and the High Commissioner would thus derive the benefit of the pulping irrespective of the question of ownership.

"I do not think that the British Post Office would, in any circumstances, dispense with the supervision of the destruction of waste stamps and watermarked paper, or recommend any other authority to do so. Even with this safeguard a case of a small theft of stamps from a pulping vat has recently come to light.

"As the supervision of destruction by the shredding machine installed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., would occupy a much longer time than the supervision of destruction by pulping, it does not appear that the firm's offer is of any advantage. It seems, therefore, that your best course is to arrange for this firm's waste to be disposed of for pulping at J. Dickinson's works."

There is no further information on this subject in this file.

I am very grateful to the National Postal Museum for allowing access to these files, and for permission to publish extracts from them.

NEW ZEALAND MILITARY POST OFFICE HISTORY

ALAN BREEN

In 'The Kiwi', Volume XXVII, page 35, Robin Startup and I published an appeal for information relating to New Zealand Forces Postal History, with a view to publishing a concise but comprehensive Forces Postal History of New Zealand Forces and British/American Forces in New Zealand.

This assignment has almost reached completion, the last part being the Territorial Military Camp Post Offices from 1912 to 1940. We have uncovered more than one hundred post offices, more than half of which have not previously been recorded. Specimens of their post marks are very scarce, many offices being represented by one example only, and many offices by none at all. During the recent past, three previously unknown examples have come to light. These are Rangiora in 1912, Gore in 1912 and Narrow Neck in 1915.

Because they are so scarce, we would like to appeal to collectors who may have covers or pieces with examples of these Territorial Military Camp Post Office postmarks to let us have

details of the strikes, giving the type of datestamp used, with the names and dates. The datestamps may be engraved, such as those we believe were used at Tapawera, Sutton and Matarae, or they may be relief datestamps. There is still confusion, for instance, as to whether Waianakarua used an engraved datestamp or a relief datestamp.

Any information that can be supplied would be greatly appreciated. It may be sent directly to me at 45, Glandovey Road, Fendalton, Christchurch 5, New Zealand, or, if you wish to remain anonymous, through the Editor of 'The Kiwi'.

THE TERRACES AND TARAWERA - PART 1

JOHN D. EVANS

In this and a subsequent article the two New Zealand Terraces form the main theme. The Terraces appeared initially on two values, the 4d. and 9d. of the Pictorial London Prints of 1898 and were adopted to "include a representation of characteristic or notable New Zealand scenery or genre". The latter word, according to my Routledge Dictionary of 1914, means a style of painting, sculpture, etc. representing everyday life and manners and so could not have influenced the designers of the 4d. or of the 9d. values.

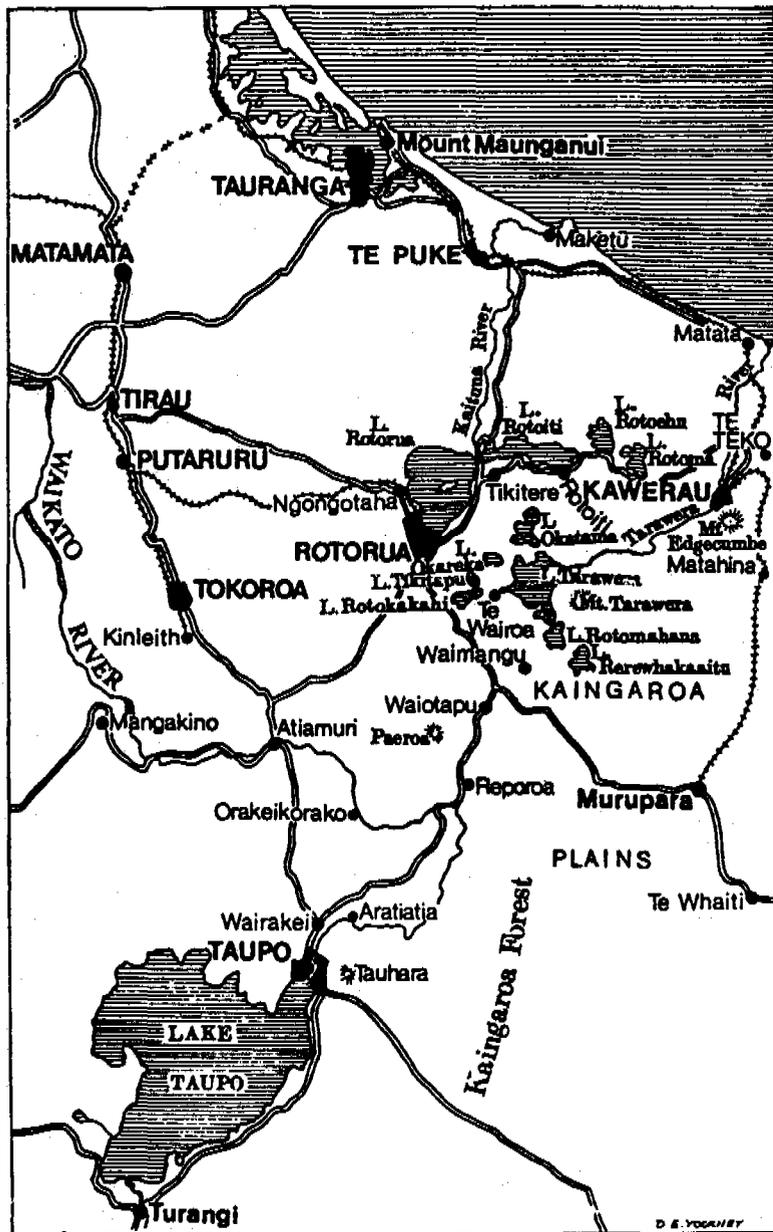
Mr. W.Gray, Secretary of the G.P.O., Wellington, issued a circular on 20th March, 1895, with specification for the Pictorials and a Board of Experts eventually approved the designs which were submitted to De La Rue for a six months supply of 400,000 for the 4d. and 80,000 for the 9d. and these stamps were issued in New Zealand and in London on 5th April, 1898.

The 4d. value included as its main feature a view of the White Terraces, Rotomahana, in an oval dotted border - S.G.258. This representation of characteristic or notable New Zealand scenery did not then exist. Possibly the explanation is that the specification did not require the "representation of characteristic or notable New Zealand scenery" to be existing at the time of issue of the stamp. As later appears the White Terraces are also depicted on the 1d. stamp of 1900 - S.G.297. The White Terraces are shown on the 4d. stamp enlarged and inset which was designed by E.Howard of Melbourne and had no watermark and perfs. which varied from 12 to 16. The plant shown in the tataramoa, a native bramble.



The White Terraces, which were situated at the north-east corner of Lake Rotomahana near Rotorua in the Country's thermal district, were discovered in about 1849 and the Maoris were the possessors of the area which became to them a valuable tourist attraction. Even in those far-off days cruising had been started as early as 1844 by the P. & O. as far as Egypt, shore parties being taken round to see the sights and Thackeray recalls the cook of the 'Lady Mary Wood' cruising to Vigo, Lisbon, Cadiz and Gibraltar "sweating

among the saucepans in the galley, who used (with touching affection) to send us locks of his hair in the soup". Travellers to Australia often went on to 'do' New Zealand and a visit to the Terraces was often included. From Wellington to Napier roads were poor, so the journey was made to Napier by sea and from there a horse drawn coach made its way over steep roads to reach Taupo, taking in the lake scenery, geysers and Huka falls and then to Ohinemutu as the base for Rotorua sightseeing. Mount Tarawera was part of this scene being close to the lake of that name, itself close to Lake Rotomahana.



Tarawera and the Volcanic Plateau

The map shows Tarawera and the volcanic plateau and the Rotorua Geysers, pools of boiling and and crystal clear springs of hot mineral water and other features which make Rotorua a world famous tourist attraction at the present day.

About 100 feet above Lake Rotomahana on the slope of a hill the visitor saw the great White Terraces close to the Lake which had low shelves and shallow basins. Water in these cascades rippling to the Lake, bathing on the way the slim graceful stalactites hanging from the platforms. It had obviously taken centuries to build up the White Terraces formation. Overflowing the seething and swirling pools of a platform about 100 yards square, the hot waters descended to the Lake over a series of spreading ledges and hollowed terraces. Alexander Wilson gives a fine description of the White Terraces:-

"The Terrace covers a hill-slope, ascending from the lake level to a height of about 150 feet, and contracting in breadth as it ascends, until the cauldron is reached from which the fluid water rises, where the final

platform is perhaps 50 feet broad, so that the general outline is that of a huge half-open fan.

"From the foot of the Terrace a short walk over a glistening surface of rippling silica, hard as a pavement of marble, brings one to the lower basins, where the water having had time to cool in its trickling descent, has lost the fierce heat of the cauldron and become merely tepid.

"The water that fills these cold water reservoirs is no less wonderful and exquisite in its beauty than the basins that hold it. It is blue, but such a blue as is seen nowhere else in nature - more delicate than the shades of the sky - a milky, pellucid blue, with gem-like iridescence like the shifting light of the opal.

"The basins rise one above another in unbroken succession, the surface level of one basin forming the base of the wall of the next. Hundreds of these lovely reservoirs, of the most bewildering variety, go to form the Terrace, no one the exact pattern of its neighbour. As you ascend the steps become purer in tint, and more richly chased and fretted. Their infinite variety of size and form, and their exquisite beauty produce at first an impression close to bewilderment. But, when the first bewitching flush of surprise had passed, there is a placidity and repose in this petrified torrent - a hushed stillness and mighty enduring strength which fills one's mind with a sense of the Eternal."

The basic colour of the 4d. stamp was a rose. At one end of the scale the stamps in this group are known as bright rose, and at the other extreme stamps are found in a deep colouring which in addition give a sensation of a small percentage of blue and these are described as lake-rose. There are between these extremes shades of deep rose, rose and dull rose. The scarce shade is a bright aniline rose, mint copies of which show the aniline effect through the gum. There are a number of re-entries in the 4d. stamp most of which occur in or about the white dots in the oval frame, with corresponding splashes of colour in the uncoloured portion of the frame. These are referred to in Campbell Paterson's Catalogue and are detailed in Volume 1 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. I do not consider it necessary to itemise these re-entries in the present article as there may be only a few members interested in this degree of specialisation. The main point in my view is where to find them for those who need the detail.

The 4d. stamp was not in issue for very long and the reason for this was the decision to transpose the 4d. and 1d. Lake Taupo values of the London Prints to make the plates of a specified size with the result that the design of the 4d. was contracted to make up the design of the new 1d. value, also depicting the White Terraces. The chief points of difference were as follows:-

1. The flower and leaves of the Tataramoa differ in shape and shading. In the leaves the shading is in a different direction.
2. Both sides of the oval band enclosing the central view, from the top down to either the 'Postage' or 'Revenue' contain 22 dots: in the 4d. there were 25.
3. There are fewer horizontal lines of shading above the Terraces of the central view.
4. The shape of the vegetation at the head of the Terraces is

different. In the 4d. the outline of the vegetation was more clearly defined.

5. The formation and shading of the Terraces are different.
6. The 'Postage' and 'Revenue' panels are more curved and the scrolls at the ends of them differ in shape.
7. The ornaments at the top and bottom of the central view are different in shape and the lower one is smaller than that in the 4d. value.

A comparison of the 4d. stamp side by side with the 1d. stamp will reveal these differences without much difficulty. The plates of the 1d. value were engraved by Waterlows, and the printing was on Pirie paper watermarked double-lined NZ and star, perf. 11. The stamps were issued on 7th March, 1900, and in spite of their short life owing to the issue of the Penny Universal on 1st January, 1901, have considerable variety both in shade and re-entry. The most prevalent colours were rose-red and crimson. The rose-red is the lighter of the two colours and ranges from deep to a very pale washed out shade. The crimson is much deeper and more brilliant and there is a scarce shade of aniline crimson. The crimson ink is fugitive and copies that have been over-long in water show a pronounced colouration on the back, and are obviously undesirable material. There is also a lake group which is duller than the crimson, of which a deep crimson-lake with an undertoning of purple is the most scarce. There were four plates and the re-entries are mostly minor in the lettering 'New Zealand' at the top of the stamp, there being 11 re-entries in Plate 1, 8 in Plate 2, 5 in Plate 3 and none in Plate 4. Details appear in Volume 1 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand for those interested. The Library of our Society has a copy of this now valuable book.

Of the White Terraces Alfred Domett, the New Zealand poet, wrote

"Each step becomes a Terrace broad
Each Terrace a wide basin brimmed
With water brilliant, yet in hue
The tenderest delicate harebell blue
Deepening to violet."

The White Terraces and the Pink Terraces to be mentioned in the next article were totally destroyed by the eruption of Mount Tarawera in June, 1886, and this was regarded as an irreparable loss to the world; and yet or perhaps because of this, the 4d. value was first issued in 1898 depicting the White Terraces some 12 years after the disaster.

THREE FIRST WORLD WAR 'FREE' COVERS USED FOR PATRIOTIC PURPOSES.

ALAN JACKSON

Volume IV of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand refers on pages 494-495 to patriotic societies raising funds for the war effort being granted the privilege of sending mail unstamped during the First World War. There appears to have been confusion for some time in both the Post Office and the organizations involved as to whether the identification marks placed on mail by the societies were to be regarded as franks or not. It seems they were not. A Post Office regulation quoted on page 495 above states 'In every

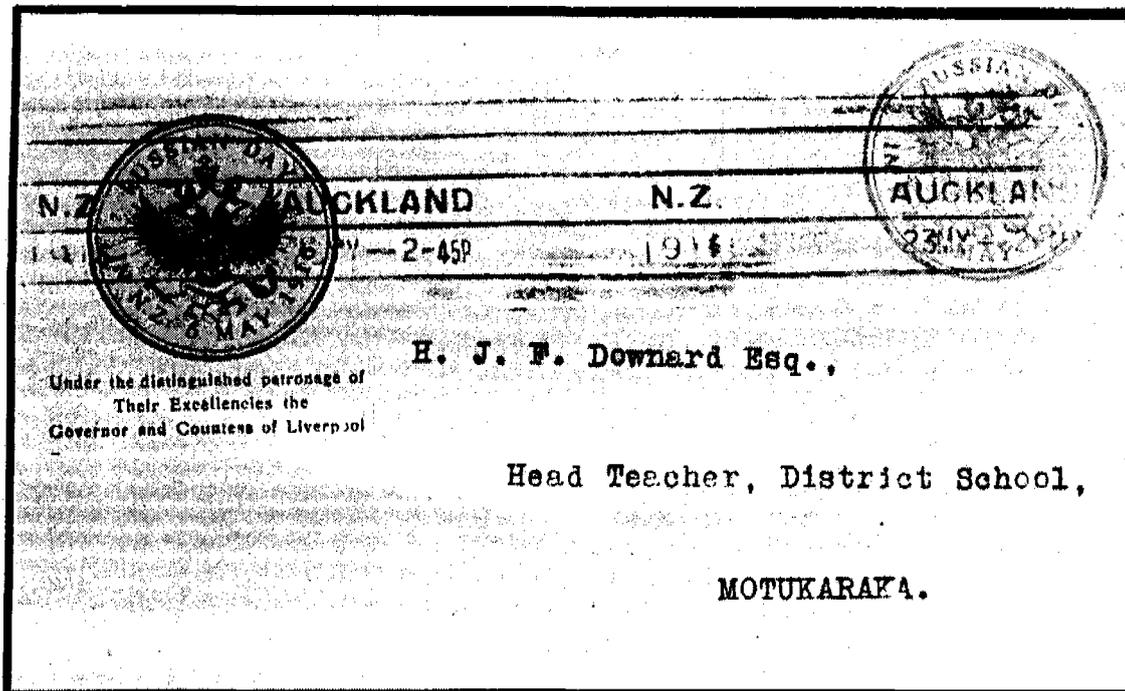


Figure 1

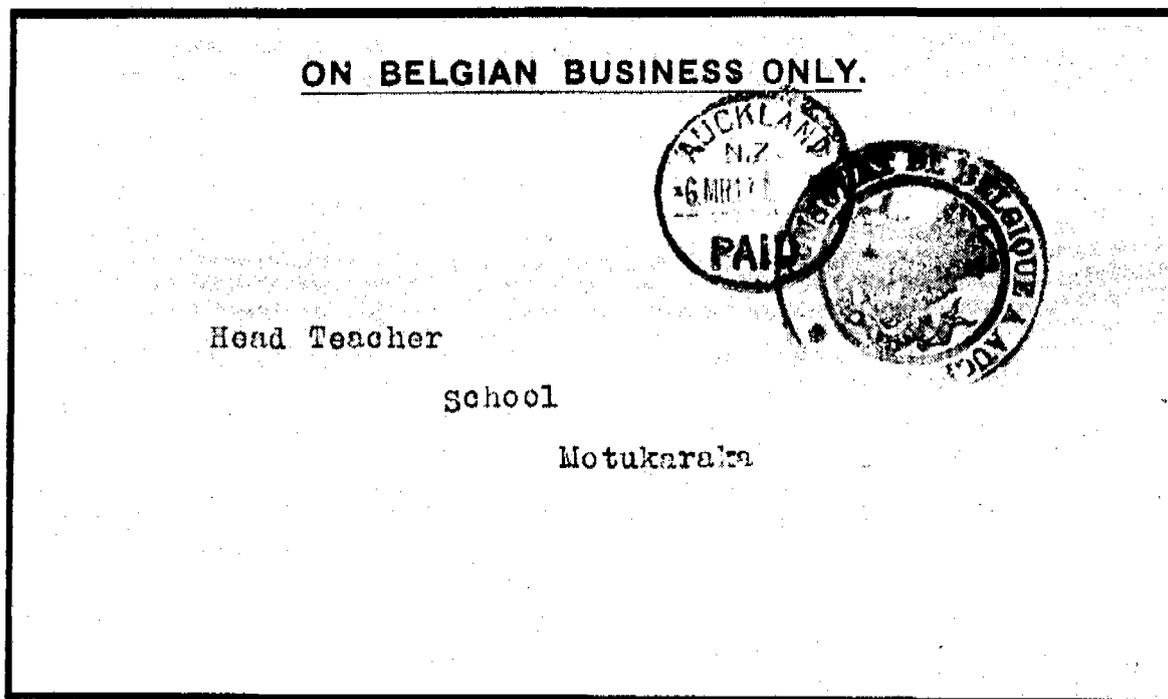


Figure 2

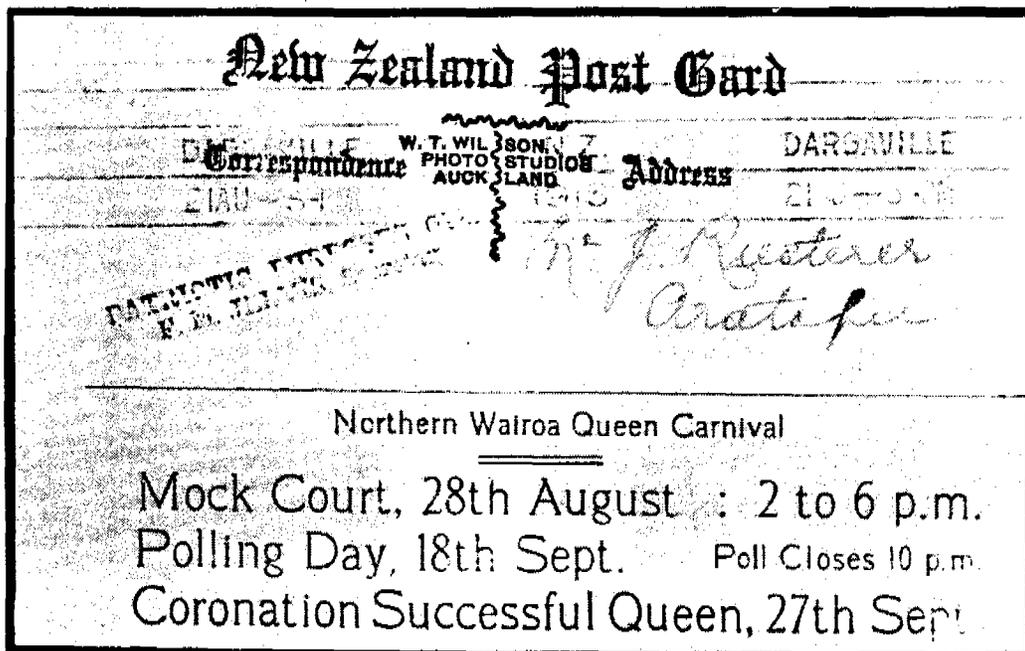


Figure 3

instance of patriotic societies and other bodies being granted the privilege of sending mail matter unstamped, postal officers accepting the correspondence were expected to report the amount of postage to Head Office so that payment could be collected from the Internal Affairs Department'.

The three covers illustrated show examples of the use of this free postage facility. The first cover, Figure 1, bears at left a printed cachet in yellow and black 'RUSSIAN DAY IN N.Z. 5 MAY 1916' and a violet rubber-stamp in the same design appears at top right. This rubber-stamp is illustrated on page 494 of Volume IV of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, where it is stated that it was used on covers enclosing an appeal for funds for the relief of Russian prisoners of war in Germany. The application for free postage on these circulars was forwarded to the Postmaster General on 17th January, 1916.

The second cover, Figure 2, bears a circular violet cachet inscribed 'CONSULAT DE BELGIQUE A AUCKLAND' and 'ON BELGIAN BUSINESS ONLY' is printed at the top. The envelope is cancelled by the 'AUCKLAND PAID' c.d.s. dated 6 MR 17.

The third item illustrated, Figure 3, is the back of a picture postcard posted free from Dargaville on 21st August, 1915. A rubber-stamp in violet at left reads 'PATRIOTIC PURPOSES ONLY / F.M.JERVIS, Secretary'. The card has been overprinted at the bottom to publicise the Northern Wairoa Queen Carnival, an event designed to raise funds for the war effort.

HEALTH STAMP FIRST DAY CARD.

TOM LATTO

The Health First Day card illustrated is, so far as I am aware, the only such card produced specifically for the first day of

FIRST DAY CARD

Bringing Health Stamps from Her
Majesty's Loyal Dominion of New Zealand.



Joan Beaumont,
Empire Hotel,
Masterton.

In mothercraft, New Zealand women
have given a lead to the world!

TELLING YOU OF THE HARBOUR AT TIMARU

In the early days, the sea off Timaru engulfed several gallant ships and many brave sailors. With sorrow in their hearts, but with two great assets—the pioneering spirit—and abundant faith in their district—our forefathers set about building a harbour. Their solid work, together with the prudent management and foresight of the bold spirited men who followed them has produced the finest artificial harbour in the Southern Hemisphere, handling everything from coastal vessels to ocean going liners.

But not only that—the protecting mole has given us the priceless asset of sandy Caroline Bay and has trapped the northward moving shingle which has built up new land in the city of untold value, and year after year new acres are being added.

Our farmers looking over rolling downs with their teeming flocks and herds—our merchants in their warehouses and busy factories are assured that Timaru Harbour serves to ship our primary produce to the Mother Country and receives merchandise from overseas on the last stage of its journey to that wide area between the Waitaki and the Rakaia rivers. Because of this Timaru Harbour is one more link in the chain, based on loyalty, kinship, and mutual trade which binds our Grand and Glorious Commonwealth together.

Greetings from..... *Timaru*

Card by South Canterbury Chamber of Commerce Public Relations.

issue of Health Stamps.

As will be apparent, it was produced by the South Canterbury Chamber of Commerce Public Relations. The card illustrated was used from Timaru on the first day of issue of the 1955 issue of Health Stamps. The information on the reverse of the card tells the story of the Harbour at Timaru, with no reference to Health Stamps or the Health Camp movement.

I would be pleased to hear from any member who has copies of this card used in years other than 1955, or of any other cards produced for the First Day of Issue of Health Stamps.