



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

the kiwi

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WHOLE 193

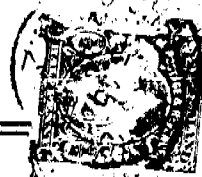
THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1985,
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

THE SUBJECT WILL BE NEW ZEALAND POSTCARDS.

THE DISPLAY WILL BE GIVEN BY MARGARET COLE
ALAN BAKER AND BERNARD ATKINSON.

NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1906-1907, WRAPPER

NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1906-1907.



*The N.Z. Wilson, Hand & Refining Co.
New Zealand
W.O.O.*

SEE PAGE 92.

THE BRITISH PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1985.

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN WILL MEET IN FLORAL 'B'
ROOM OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S HALLS, GREYCOAT STREET,
LONDON, SW1, ON FRIDAY, 18TH OCTOBER, 1985, FROM 2.00 P.M.
TO 5.00 P.M.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE, AND THERE WILL BE
STATIC DISPLAYS OF NEW ZEALAND PHILATELIC MATERIAL

EDITORIAL.

This year, the British Philatelic Exhibition will be held at the Royal Horticultural Society's Halls from 15th to 20th October. As can be seen from the above, the Society will be holding an extra meeting during this event. We hope that many members who are not normally able to attend the meetings in London will come and meet the Officers of the Society who will be there.

There are at least nine entries of New Zealand material this year, and we wish the exhibitors every success in their efforts.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

Mrs. Janet Bygate, Southover, Dikelands Lane,
Upper Poppleton, York, YO2 6JB.
John Cameron & Associates, Ltd., P.O.Box 32,
Wellington 6000, New Zealand.
K.W.Fear, Broad Oak Cottage, Seale, Farnham, Surrey, GU10 1HY.
Lt.Col. B.M.L.Forsyth, The Chantry, Church Walk,
Great Billing, Northampton.
H.M.Mooring, 9, Iveson Garth, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS16 6LL.
Mrs. Jean Robinson, 49, The Quadrant,
Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 8BS.
T.M.Ward, 53, Russell Avenue, Wahroonga,
New South Wales 2076, Australia.

RESIGNED

J.A.L.Franks, 7, New Oxford Street, London, WC1A 1BA.
A.J.Peach, 83, Sunrise Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 4JN.
T.A.H.Plevy, 16, Dumbleberry Avenue, Sedgley,
Dudley, West Midlands, DY3 3NN.
P.G.Smith, 12, Hunters Way, Uckfield, Sussex, TN22 2BD.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Anthony Dibley, 19, Pelorus Street, Hamilton, New Zealand.
(previously of Rarotonga, Cook Islands.)
Mrs. A.B.Hunt, 22, Melville Road, Barnes, London, SW13 2RJ.
(previously of Hailsham, East Sussex.)
N.J.Brockhurst Leacock, 85, Tilehurst Road, London, SW18 3EX.
(previously of Tunbridge Wells.)
Mrs. & Mr. F.G.Payne, Dene Place, Ripley Lane,
West Horsley, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT24 6JW.
(previously of Guildford.)

R.Sims, 49, Warren Park, Hove Edge, Brighouse, West Yorkshire.
(previously of Bradshaw, Halifax, Yorkshire.)
W.D.Tonkinson, 'Cypresses', 25, Deneside,
East Dean, Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN20 OHY.

MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 27TH JULY. 1985

WORLD WAR 11 POSTAL HISTORY, BY E.W.LEPPARD,

A MISCELLANY, BY JOHN BUCHANAN

The meeting was opened at 2.30 p.m. by our Chairman, John Smith, with an attendance of nineteen members present. He announced that due to the death of the Engraver who was scheduled to address us, the meeting would be in two parts, provided by two members at very short notice.

The first part was a display of the Postal History of the Second World War, given by Ernie Leppard. This commenced with the transit mark of the 1st Echelon to the Middle East, N.Z.E.F. Field Post Office, distinguished from similar marks used in the Pacific Area by the censor mark. A similar mark of the 2nd Echelon was shown on an English Salvation Army cover from the United Kingdom. These were followed by covers with B.P.O./K.W. markings, and several examples of N.Z./F.P.O.1 and N.Z./F.P.O. 2 on Egyptian stamps, which were Base Post Office markings. There were several examples of the Egypt Postage Prepaid markings with various numbers used by New Zealand forces, and including mixed frankings with the postage stamps of India, South Africa, the United Kingdom and New Zealand used on the same cover. Covers showing the F.P.O. K.W. and the K.W. 2 and K.W. 3 markings used in the Western Desert, all of which were subsequently lost in Greece. A highlight was a cover from Glasgow to Crète for the 2nd Division, with a 'reported missing' cachet, and the signature of Lt. Coupland.

The full range of 2nd Division series of K.W. and K.W. 1 to 5 markings used during the Libyan campaign were shown, including two from the El Alamein period, together with various reissued datestamps up to and including the Italian campaign. The higher numbered Base and Hospital markings K.W. numbered 7, 9, 10, 14 and 15 were also shown. This was followed by examples of the Airgraph message and Prisoner of War mail from Italy and Germany. A section followed from the Far East, with various letters designating the Islands used by the 3rd Division.

Korean War and Vietnam War covers followed, and the display ended with covers from various military camps, including Trentham, Addington, Waiouru, Ngaruawahia, Narrow Neck, Linton and a relief marking from Dannevirke Military Camp. A copy of Robin Startup's book 'The Mails Went Through' was shown, with the comment that the author would be gratified to know that a copy resides in the Library of the British Museum.

For the second half of the afternoon, John Buchanan displayed his collection of over one hundred sheets, showing a wide variety of stamps, both mint and used, from 1898 to date. First and Second Pictorials, definitives of King Edward VII, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II were supported by a wide range of commemorative stamps, ranging from the Victory, Peace, 1950 Canterbury Centennial in blocks, Coronation, Royal Visit and many of the more

modern issues which we tend to ignore. Life Insurance stamps, Express Delivery and Air Mail stamps, as well as the definitives of 1960, 1967 and 1970 were shown, as well as covers for the First Day of Issue of the Chatham Islands stamps, the ANZAC stamps, and the 1958 Antarctic Crossing, with supporting newspaper cuttings. The 1968 Christmas Stamp, 'Adoration of the Shepherds' by von Honthorst was shown, together with two postcards showing two different paintings by the same artist of the same subject, and a note concerning the controversy about the title of the painting used for the stamp design.

The meeting was closed at 4.45 p.m., our Chairman giving a hearty vote of thanks to both members for a fine afternoon.

E.W.P.L.

SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

ANNUAL MANAWATU PHILATELIC CONVENTION



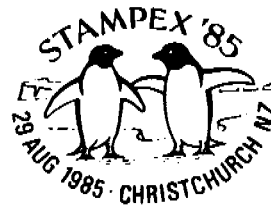
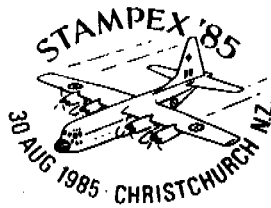
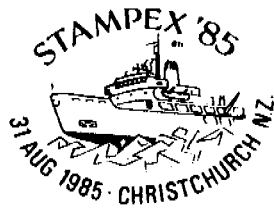
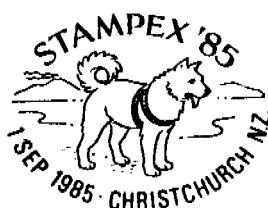
A special pictorial datestamp was used at the Chief Post Office, Palmerston North, on Saturday, 29th June, 1985, to commemorate the Annual Manawatu Philatelic Convention.

WAITOMO CAVES



A permanent pictorial datestamp will be used at Waitomo Caves to cancel mail, from Tuesday, 30th July, 1985. The design features a group of tourists passing through a glow worm grotto.

STAMPEX 85 - JUNIOR STAMP EXHIBITION



Four special pictorial datestamps were used at the temporary post office established at the Horticultural Hall, Cambridge Terrace, Christchurch, from Thursday, 29th August, to Sunday, 1st September, 1985, for the Stampex 85 stamp exhibition.

There are four designs (one for each day of the exhibition) designed by Maurice Conly. The designs are based on an Antarctic theme and depict penguins, an aeroplane, an icebreaker and a Husky.

PHILATELIC SALES CENTRE, WELLINGTON
NEW PERMANENT PICTORIAL DATESTAMP



The pictorial datestamp featuring the Beehive design which has been in use at the Philatelic Sales Centre, Wellington, since 1st March, 1983, will be withdrawn at the close of business on Friday, 6th September, 1985. On Monday, 9th September, 1985, a new permanent pictorial datestamp featuring a Wellington cable car will be introduced.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS POST OFFICE
PERMANENT PICTORIAL DATESTAMP



A permanent pictorial datestamp will be introduced at the Parliament Buildings Post Office on Monday, 9th September, 1985. The datestamp features the Beehive.

CENTENARY OF OTOROHANGA



A special pictorial datestamp was used on Tuesday, 10th September, 1985, to commemorate the centenary of Otorohanga.

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

This will be held on Kiwi Day, Saturday, 30th November, 1985. Members who wish to place items in the auction should note the following instructions.

A list of your lots, typewritten or in block letters please, should be sent to

Ian G. Fogg, 42, Oxford Road South, London, W4 3DH

to reach me before 30th September, 1985, so that the catalogue can be published in time for distribution with the November issue of 'The Kiwi'.

Please state your estimate of the market value and reserve for each lot. This is a must. If you have no reserve, please say so. Also, please describe each lot briefly, e.g. UM = unmounted mint; MM = mounted mint; MHH = mint heavy hinge; FU = fine used; U = used. If used, state what the postmark is like, quality of perforations, etc. Lots may be sent with your list, but in any case must be in my hands prior to the auction. Maximum number of lots from one member is forty. All lots to be mounted and carded ready for display. A space about one inch square should be left at the bottom right hand corner for the insertion of the lot number. Lots handed in on the day of the auction should have the lot

numbers clearly shown. Estimates for individual lots should be for not less than £4-00. Commission is 10% of sales, and all postage, poundage, insurance, etc. is payable by the vendor. Lots which comprise of periodicals, books, boxes of stamps or other bulky items cannot be accepted unless the vendor undertakes to deliver and collect from the auction room, or, if sold, deliver to the purchaser direct.

APPEAL

Each year it has been the practice of many generous members to offer items, both philatelic and general, to be auctioned on behalf of society funds. This is much appreciated. Do please see what you have surplus to your requirements. No matter what it is we will be delighted to receive it, preferably by 30th September, so that it can be included in the catalogue, otherwise any time up to 2.00 p.m. on Kiwi Day.

THE MAIL COACH

Following the appeal for copies in the last issue of 'The Kiwi', page 64, the list of issues still required to complete the run held by the Society Library has been greatly reduced. Thanks to the generosity of GEORGE C. BRANAM, TOM LATTO, T.I.SAMUEL, F.R.WIGGINS and A.J.WOOLFE, only three issues are still required. These are

Volume 3, Number 12, August, 1967 and Index.
Volume 6, Number 9, May, 1970.
Number 10, June, 1970.

If any member is able to lend these copies, so that photocopies can be prepared, please will they let the Editor know.

DISPLAYS TO LOCAL SOCIETIES.

A.E.Harrad will be giving a display to the Billericay and District Philatelic Society on Thursday, 3rd October, 1985. This Society meets at The Reading Room, High Street, Billericay, and the meeting starts at 7.30 p.m.

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

POSTAGE RATES.

G.E.C.PRATT

Postage rates were raised in New Zealand on 1st July, 1985. The principal new rates are

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Standard Letter.....25c. | Registration Fee.....\$1-30c. |
| Surface Letter to U.K...40c. | Airmail Letter to U.K....75c. |
| Christmas Cards.....18c. | Internal Airmail.....35c. |
| Air Letter Card to U.K..50c. | |

NEW ZEALAND LAKES ON STAMPS.

LAKE TAUPO, LAKE WAIKAREMOANA AND LAKE ROTOMAHANA.

JOHN D. EVANS

The last article on New Zealand Lakes published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 34, page 13, January, 1985, dealt with the last of the lakes in the South Island and we move as it were to the North Island via perhaps the Air Ferry from Blenheim to Wellington which would remind us of Captain Cook's ship H.M.Bark 'Endeavour' being carreened at Ship's Cove in Queen Charlotte's Sound in January, 1770, shown on the 2d. value of the 1959 Marlborough Province Centennial set of stamps, S.G. 772, and of the barque 'Tory' which arrived at Queen Charlotte's Sound on 17th September, 1839, with 35 immigrants. They were the advance party for the first organised settlement of New Zealand which landed at Port Nicholson, Wellington, three days later. The 'Tory' is shown on the 18 cent stamp of the Historic Sailing Ships set, S.G. 1073.

From Wellington shortly after the New Zealand Company's settlement there in 1839, settlements followed at Wanganui and New Plymouth and by 1843 an overland mail service to Auckland, the then capital, was performed entirely on foot by Maori runners in spite of the absence of roads or even tracks. By 1850 travel was difficult and dangerous being either on horseback or on foot but it is recorded that three Europeans made a typical journey through the interior of the North Island to the Thames River and then overland to Tauranga, then to Rotorua and Taupo and back to Auckland direct. What they saw at Lake Taupo can be envisaged from the following description of the Lake:-

"Taupo which has an area of some 240 square miles is the largest inland sheet of water in New Zealand. It is situated in the centre of the North Island and is over 1,200 feet above sea level. At the northern end is the township of Taupo, while to the south is seen the majestic mass of Ruapehu rising to glaciers and snow. On a clear day the view from the township - with Ngaruahoe, Tongariro and Ruapehu taking the morning sun or tinted in the glow of the glorious sunsets - is superb, and in winter time it is one of the finest in New Zealand. There is much thermal activity in the neighbourhood of the lake, while the lake itself has a world-wide reputation as a fisherman's paradise."

Lake Taupo did not feature actively during the Maori Wars. Te Kooti, the Maori guerilla leader - of whom more later - was for a time engaging in troublesome skirmishes after the defeat at Tauranga in April, 1864, but was compelled eventually to break out in the area of the Lake.

By the 1870's Lake Taupo had become a Tourist Resort and under Vogel's Public Works Policy a road connection from the Thames Goldfields to Tauranga thence by way of Rotorua to Lake Taupo and on to Napier was operating.

On 1st July, 1875, a post office was opened at Taupo, then in the Napier Postal District, and by then the First Sideface Queen Victoria definitive stamps were being used - possibly including the elusive 2d. perf. nearly 12 variety of 1875, S.G. 158.

So, Lake Taupo, a scene "characteristic of New Zealand", waited for its appearance on stamps until approved for inclusion in the Pictorials - London Prints of 1898. The 1d. value was designed by T.Gaut of Wellington as a view of the Lake with Mount Ruapehu in the background. To print the 1d. value, two separate plates were necessary, one for the blue centre and the other for the brown frame. The engraving work and printing were done by Waterlow and Sons of London who were using a number of perforating machines producing combined perfs of 12 up to 16. Volume 1 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand published in 1938 gives details of 35 different combinations of perfs. and states that there are collectors who obtain pleasure in the acquisition and classification of them, but they are reasonably grouped as '12 to 16'. I have no doubt of the accuracy of this statement but confess I have never heard of such a collector over the last 35 to 40 years. The stamps were printed on a thinnish white wove paper without watermark. There appear to have been three plates from a study of the re-entries but this specialist subject is far too detailed for the present article.

The 1d. value was placed on sale on 5th April, 1898. The colour of the stamp is a more or less uniform blue but the frame is classified as yellow-brown (S.G. 249), chestnut (S.G. 248) and deep brown (S.G. 250). An enlargement of the stamp is inset and this shows one of the prominent re-entries from Plate 11, Row 1, stamp 1, which is reproduced in Campbell Paterson's Catalogue. The cabbage tree in the left foreground is a striking object of New Zealand bush scenery and was the name given by early settlers who used the young and tender heads in place of cabbage. The white or cream coloured flowers give out a strong, sweet scent. The fibres of its long narrow leaves are very strong and were used by early pioneers in place of twine.



The 1d. London Print as it was called was a costly double printing in sheets of 80 stamps. This value was the most frequently used as distinct from the 4d. value - the White Terrace - which was the least used. The 1d. and 4d. stamps were transposed so that the 1d. value would show a view of the White Terrace in one colour and the 4d. value a view of Lake Taupo in the same two colours of blue for the central portion and brown for the frame. As a result the 'new' 4d. value showing Lake Taupo was re-drawn and differed apart from the change of value in the following respects from the London Print:-

1. The white space immediately above the letters NEW ZEALAND cuts into the double frame line at the top of the stamp.
2. The scroll work in the two upper corners is different in shape.
3. The background of the outer frame enclosing the central view midway up the stamp on both sides is solid, while in the 1d. it was shaded.
4. The leaves of the cabbage tree differ.
5. The scroll work above either end of the FOUR PENCE panel is divided into three instead of four divisions.

6. The POSTAGE & REVENUE panel joins with the FOUR PENCE panel. In the 1d. value they are separated.
7. The square value panels form part of the lower corners. In the 1d. value they are within the corners.
8. There is one frame line instead of two below the FOUR PENCE panel.

The centre portion of the stamp was printed in colours of indigo, bright blue and deep blue. The frame colours usually associated with them were brown or yellow brown with the indigo, and chestnut with the bright blue. The darker of the frame colours were bistre brown and these were used with the deep blue and a shade called greenish blue.

The first printings of the 4d. value were issued at Wellington late in August, 1899, on cream wove paper with no watermark, perf. 11, S.G. 307, 308 and 309, in sheets of 80 stamps. By this time the 1d. White Terrace had not been issued and the 1d. London Print was still being used, and to prevent the continued mistakes the 4d. stamp was withdrawn from 6th September, 1899, to 7th March, 1900. The sudden withdrawal caused some speculation, it being reported by a newspaper '...they are now selling at 2s6d each, it being understood that the issue when it does appear will be watermarked.' Present Campbell Paterson Catalogue value is \$10-00.

Poorly centred copies of the 1d. and of the 4d. value bicoloured stamps show the cabbage tree in varying degrees both too high and to the left sometimes cutting into the frame. The two machines did not give altogether satisfactory results and whilst extreme misplacements are not regarded as a variety, they are worth highlighting in a collection.

Unsuitability of the no watermark paper led to the Cowan single-lined NZ and star watermarked paper being adopted and in the case of the 4d. value the sheet was cut to fit the plate of 80 impressions and this printing was issued on 27th November, 1902, perf. 11, in deep blue and brown or yellow brown with little variation. The stamps normally had a white surface but when the surface of the centre plate was not wiped clean a blue toning of the paper resulted on the printed side.

The stamp with perf. 14 became available in 1903 and a very wide variation of shade is accentuated by the blue toning. It is the exception in this perforation to find stamps with a normal white surface. The poorly centred copies are also to be found. The colour of the frame varies from almost chocolate to a pale yellow brown and I have found that this bi-colour is worth collecting for the range of shades and poorly centred copies alone. There are however scarce perforation varieties and stamps with inverted watermark, missing perforations, double perforations and compound and mixed varieties are all very scarce.

Apart from appearing on the bi-coloured stamps, Lake Taupo also appeared in about 1903 on a post card of the Tourist and Health Resorts Department. Mount Ruapehu is in the background, with a Maori Pa, canoe and figures with a cabbage tree in the foreground. The variety of the view I think justifies the inclusion of such a post card in a collection of this stamp. There may be, and probably are, others.

The 1903 perforation was replaced in June, 1908, by the issue on Cowan paper with comb perforation 14 x 13-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in blue and brown - S.G. 437. Considerable stocks were on hand on 8th November, 1909, when the 4d. King Edward VII stamp in red-orange was issued, and this stamp was withdrawn from January to May, 1910, to enable the remaining stocks of the 4d. Lake Taupo bi-colour to be sold.

As mentioned earlier, the 4d. value was the least used, but with Penny Universal postage from 1st January, 1901, the 4d. was a convenient stamp to use with registered mail, as the registration fee was 3d. I have a registered cover from Masterton to San Francisco dated 28th November, 1906, on which the 4d. Lake Taupo was used.

The Lake did not appear again on New Zealand stamps but it had a consistent appearance from 1898 to 1908, just over 10 years. Perhaps this is why it was not included in the 1972 Scenic Stamp issue featuring New Zealand Lakes.

Lake Waikaremoana is perhaps the most beautiful lake in the North Island, situated near Wairoa, Hawke's Bay. Its star shape and surroundings of forested mountains make it a breathtaking spectacle. This lake is depicted on the 6 cent value of the Scenic Stamp issue of 1972 - S.G. 993. The Lake had brief associations with Te Kooti, the Maori leader whose guerillas were finally defeated in a brief skirmish near the Lake in February, 1872, after which Te Kooti evaded pursuit and escaped to the King Country. He lived quietly and without causing further trouble and in 1883 he was, amid some acrimony, pardoned. He died 10 years later. For those interested the detail appears in 'The Strangest War', by Edgar Holt, published in 1962 by Putnam & Co. Ltd., a modern book on the Maori Wars. The Plate Number 1111 appears under Row 10, stamp 3 of the sheet of the 6 cent value, and indeed in the same position on the three other values - 8 cent, 18 cent and 23 cent.

Lastly, and unconnected with the Maori Wars is Lake Rotomahana. This is a celebrated Lake in the Rotorua district and is some three square miles in area and occupies an extremely deep crater. Originally the Lake was much smaller and on its slopes were two of the most beautiful spectacles in the thermal region, the White Terraces and the Pink Terraces. These Terraces are respectively depicted on the 4d. and the 9d. values of the First Pictorials of 1898 and were the subject of articles in 'The Kiwi', Volume 33, pages 30 and 37, the latter containing a brief description of the destruction of the Terraces by the eruption of Mount Tarawera on 10th June, 1886. The disappearance of these beautiful Terraces enlarged Lake Rotomahana, and the 23 cent stamp, S.G. 996, issued as part of the Scenic Stamp issue of 6th December, 1972, shows the enlarged Lake as seen by the tourist at the present time.

There is no significant description of Lake Waikaremoana or Lake Rotomahana in Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. As appears from this article and from previous articles on New Zealand Lakes on Stamps, more and detailed philatelic interest is available from the early stamps, particularly from the shades and other varieties of the First Pictorial issue of 1898 showing Lakes, yet there are some very fine designs of stamps thereafter which can encompass a thematic trend to emulate some of the outstanding scenery of New Zealand.

It was with this thought in mind that the writer considered it worth while collating together all the information, early postal history and stamps relating to the Lakes of New Zealand into a British Philatelic Exhibition entry in 1984. This achieved a modest bronze medal, with which the writer was quite satisfied, bearing in mind that some of the conventional requirements for Exhibits for this Exhibition had not been observed. Indeed, the Judges' comments were:-

"Content appears more suitable for a thematic display but even here does not meet the required criteria."

Kindly Judges! One hopes the reader has enjoyed the series.

FINDINGS FROM FILES.

NEW ZEALAND NATIVITY CHRISTMAS 1960.

ALLAN P. BERRY

This story starts with a letter from the Post Office Control Officer, High Wycombe, to the Post Office Supplies Department, dated 4th January, 1961. It reads:-

"Will you please obtain disposal instructions from the New Zealand Government for Drawing, Negatives, Positives, Plates and Cylinders as per attached list.

"This order can then be completed as I have supervised the destruction by burning of all waste Stamps."

In response to this request, the Post Office Supplies Department wrote to the New Zealand High Commission on 13th January, 1961, saying:-

"A request has been received from our Control Officer at High Wycombe for disposal instructions in respect of the undermentioned.

New Zealand Nativity Christmas 1960

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Original Drawing No.1 | Value 2d. | Set | 1 |
| Negative No.1 | Value 2d. | Set | 1 |
| Negative No.1A | No Value | Set | 1 |
| Negative No.1B | No Value | Set | 1 |
| Positive No.1 | Value 2d. | Set | 1 |
| Positive No.1A | No Value | Set | 1 |
| Positive No.1B | No Value | Set | 1 |
| Positive No.2 | Value 2d. | Set | 140 |
| Positive No.2A | No Value | Set | 141 |
| Plate No. 3168 | Value 2d. | Set | 1 |
| Cylinder No.1 | Value 2d. | Set | 60 |
| Cylinder No.1A | No Value | Set | 60 |

"May the necessary instructions please be given."

The New Zealand High Commission's reply is dated 22nd February, 1961, and reads:-

"The New Zealand Post Office has given approval for the

destruction of all items listed in your letter of 13 January with the exception of the original drawing which please return to this Office.

"The New Zealand Post Office still wish to obtain a complete set of all the negatives etc. of a stamp produced by the photogravure process. It seems from your list that printing of the Christmas stamp was done by cylinder and it is realised it would be uneconomical to have a printing cylinder shipped to New Zealand. However, if this is not so, we should like to send the full set of plates etc. to New Zealand."

There is a pencil memo on this letter, dated 7th March, 1961, which reads:-

"Phoned 7/3. - He will write to N.Z.P.O. to ascertain whether they would like the negs, pos and multi pos of this issue."

The next letter on the files is from the New Zealand High Commission to the Post Office Supplies Department, and is dated 17th May, 1961. This reads:-

"With further reference to your letter of 13 January 1961 and to our subsequent telephone conversations, the New Zealand Post Office would appreciate it if the following items could be sent to New Zealand via this Office:-

Three negatives covering the two colour process plus the separate negative for the value.

Three positives covering again the two colours plus the value.

Two multipositives in sheet form from which the cylinders are made.

"If any special packing is needed, perhaps this could be undertaken by Harrisons and we would refund any cost involved.

"All other material, with the exception of the original drawing, is to be destroyed.

"As regards the cylinder, the New Zealand Post Office are under the impression that in some cases the printing is done by means of a light plate affixed to a cylinder and it is this item they are anxious to obtain but, apparently, this method is not followed in this instance.

"With many thanks for your co-operation."

Against the penultimate paragraph of this letter, someone has placed a large question mark. The whole letter is lined through in pencil, with the note 'see memo attached'. This memo reads:-

"N.Z. House phoned 26/5/61. He will make request direct to Harrisons to pack items for shipment to N.Z. and await instructions re shipping from N.Z. House."

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

KAIKORA - A NEW DISCOVERY.

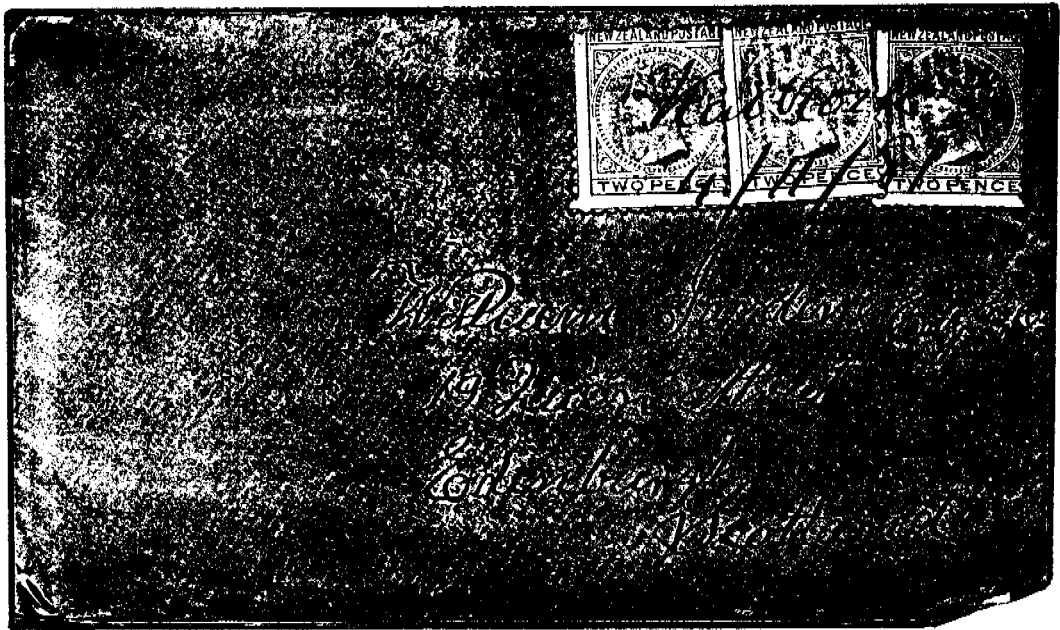
J.G.EVANS

Dr. A.R.Marshall in his excellent book on manuscript cancellations of New Zealand records one for Kaikora with the illustration which he has kindly given me permission to reproduce. This illustration is in the section devoted to Relief Marks but Dr. Marshall records that the office at Kaikora was opened on 4th November, 1865, well before the use of A-class cancellations. I am now able to illustrate a cover with the appropriate pre-datestamp manuscript mark and the cover is dated 4.11.81, which

is the earliest so far recorded. This cover contains a fascinating letter written by an immigrant Scot, John Steven, who discloses in the letter that he was the postmaster at Kaikora for eleven years. Through the good offices of TONY DODD of Hastings, New Zealand, it was ascertained from ROBIN STARTUP that his records show that John Steven was postmaster at Kaikora on 4.11.1863, without salary, and on 1.8.1869 with a grant of £6 per annum. In 1874, a Duncan Mandell was postmaster, so that it would appear that Steven was postmaster from 1863 to 1874.

x + +
Kaikora.

September 20th 95
x + + x



Steven's letter is as follows, but it must be stated that it is difficult to read and the spelling is his own:-

Kaikora 28th October 1881

Hawkes Bay New Zealand

My dear old friend you can have no idea the pleasure it gave me to receive your card from my Brother Thomas on the 20th of this

month. It awakened up many of our old apoperations before I left home little did Mr Smith know that he was only one Instrument in the hand of Providence in releiving me from the situation. I had served my employer faithfully for 16 years. I never have regrated the step I took in leaving Dear Old Scotland. I happened to see Smith in the Church at Melbourne sitting at right angles a short distance from me he caught his eye upon me I gave him a smile he turned his face away which became as red as a turkey cock it was on the Communion Sabeth and we both got on the same table and on leaving I went out at one door thinking to meet him but he had gone by the other as I could see him nowhere, my earnest prayer to God for him was that he might relieve him from a guilty conscience as from my heart I freely forgive him. I did not like Melbourne I could not stand the hot winds after 5 months there out of that twice I was 5 weeks idol. I then got employment from Mr McLaren belonging to Perth at 18/- a day for some time and then a Contract for the joiner work for a house he built when finished I left for New Zealand my son and his wife through up a good situation for £4-10 a week all found to come with me to New Zealand where I have every reason to thank a kind Providence for all his dealings with me. I have no doubt you can call to remembrance many of the sore trials with which I was afflicted by the foolishness of my Wife. I am happy to inform you that she became a great sorse of happyness to me in this country and went hand in hand with me to better our circumstances in every respect up to the time of her Death. She would not even take credit for a loaf of bread but paid everything as we went, we went to Napier to get some goods she required Tea by the half chest and sugar by the cwt from the stores by which we got our goods much cheaper by paying ready cash on coming home she got a siver cold in the railway carriage which brought on her Death after being confined for 3 weeks, we have every reason to believe that she died happy and without a strougal sometime before her death she was heard saying Glory Glory I am happy.

I forgot to mention that for sometime after I left Melbourne McLaren sent for me and was very anxious that I should go back to him but I could not think of it.

I like the system of our Railways here much better than those at home there is no such thing as killing men between the buffers as the Carrages are without them the buffings are all sustained by the centre dranehooks which are very strong. I think at the breast of the carrage or trucks about $3/2$ square and hook themselves one to another the Porter goes inbetween them and hooks on a strong coupling chain on each side of the Drawbar without the least danger of being caught in any way. Some of the 2nd Class Carriages are very long and set upon 6 wheels with a sort of sweevling frame on which it rests they hold as many as 40 Passengers, others of shorter make with a division and door in the centre then one half being fitted up with curtain for the 1st class. Seats are all placed along the sides of the carrage so that the Guard can go to check the tickets. It (?) the same before the train arrives at the different stations thus having a passage from end to end throughout the train from the Engine to the Guards van.

I hope you will be able to make out this scroll and spelling being out of practice of both, if your Brither Thomas is still alive give my kind care for him and Mrs Bell. I sent a Paper to you and I have written containing my Wife's Death. I hope they were received. Hawkes Bay is a splendid climate I like it very much I have not done anything of work except to my own family which are all around me for the last 10 or 12 years. I kept the Post Office here for 11 years and through it up after the Raily was opened up as my wife found it confined her too much to the house please give me a letter.

Your old friend

John Steven

This is a splendid Country for any Person having a little Capital if the Farmers who are so hard pressed at Home knew the advantages to be got in this land of New Zealand, the thought of a long voyage would not trouble them much - any persons of a steady disposition may meet with some little difficulties after first landing but to a steady going person he is sure to succeed but the worst place in the world if given to drink - I never was a day idol after coming to this place unless for my own pleasuer. When I landed at Napier their was only 3 Houses now it is a large City a good many of the houses I put up and I was fortunat to get the contract for the Government Buildings at a much less sum than some of the Contractors one of them for 2800£ others a little less mine was 1935£ and nearly 200£ for extrays I cleared upwards of 300£ on the Contract. My daughters are all married and have large familys. I have four grate GrandChildren the whole of my family are around me not more than a little distant except John who was a very slender young man when in the Labetory in Brinl Street. He is about 41 miles distant on the land we first purchased he has about 200 acres free hold with a good number of sheep and Cattle he is very stout and doing well Alexander who learnt to be a Black Smith at Meadow Bank he was too long in London and could not shoe Horses to do so much as he might have done here he has two very fine sons young men and very much respecteh, one Daughter she is young they had no family until after 8 years they came out here when he was presented with the twins I must stop as the time is up for the mail closing.

I remain your affectionate friend

John Steven

So much for the letter. In conclusion it should be recorded that Kaikora was a post office in the Napier Postal District. It changed its name, first to Kaikora North on 1st March, 1910, and on 1st April of the same year to Otane. The cover in which the letter was sent is illustrated. It is franked with three copies of the 2d. Queen Victoria First Sideface definitive stamp, watermark NZ over star, comb perf. 12 x 11½. The cover is backstamped at Napier on 4th November, 1881, and at Glasgow and Edinburgh on 17th December, 1881.

R.TROMANS

The part of the wrapper illustrated on page 77 is franked with a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mount Cook definitive, perf. 14, cancelled CHRISTCHURCH N.Z / * / 3.45 / 22 AU 05. Its colour is pale pink, and it measures overall $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is addressed to a firm in New York in the United States of America.

From the printing on the wrapper and the date of cancellation, one may deduce that this was used to mail out an item concerning the Christchurch Exhibition.

In 'Captain Coqk', Volume 13, page 81, August, 1985, there is illustrated a parcel label whose printing is almost exactly the same as this wrapper. This does not bear any stamps, but is franked with the facsimile handstamp signature of E.J.Righton, the Secretary of the Exhibition. This label is datestamped at Christchurch on 21st March, 1906, and is addressed to Auckland.

In the Editor's collection, there is a fancy cover for the same Exhibition, addressed to England. This also does not bear any stamps, and has the same facsimile handstamp signature as the label described above. It is datestamped at Christchurch on 25th April, 1906. A cover similar in all respects was offered as Lot 1374 in the Christie's Robson Lowe sale of the late Harry Bartrop collection on 24th October, 1984. The date of use of this cover is not legible from the illustration on page 39 of the catalogue.

The Editor also has a plain cover with the printed legend NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, also addressed to England, without stamps, but with the facsimile handstamp signature of G.S.Munro, one of the two Executive Commissioners of the Exhibition. This is cancelled at Christchurch on 20th October, 1906.

Clearly, when the Organising Committee of the Exhibition was set up, it did not have franking privileges. These must have been granted some time between 22nd August, 1905, the date on which the wrapper was cancelled, and 21st March, 1906, the date on which the parcel label was datestamped.

I would be grateful for any information concerning the wrapper, the parcel label and the two covers discussed, and, if possible, the date on which franking privileges were granted.

All franking privileges were withdrawn on 1st January, 1907, on the introduction of stamps overprinted 'OFFICIAL' for use by the Government Departments. It would be interesting to know if such stamps were used by the Organising Committee, or if a supply of the special commemorative stamps were reserved for their use.

WHO WAS BOLT ?

TOM HETHERINGTON

I was musing about George Bolt in 'The Kiwi', Volume 33, page 102, November, 1984. Not being a New Zealander, I had a good excuse for not knowing of him, but he wrote an important chapter in New Zealand Postal History.

George B. Bolt was born at Dunedin at about the turn of the century and as a schoolboy experimented with hot air balloons and model aeroplanes, and even had success with a full scale glider

before the 1914 War. The first air flight in New Zealand took place in 1911 when Vivian Walsh flew a Howard-Wright biplane at Papakura. With his brother Leo the Walshes built a flying boat which successfully flew from Waitemata Harbour on 1st January, 1915. George Bolt came into the story a year later when he was apprenticed to the Walsh Brothers as an aeronautical mechanic. He went on to become a brilliant engineer and Chief Pilot to the company. Eventually he became Chief Engineer to T.E.A.L., which is now Air New Zealand.

On 16th December, 1919, he flew a Boeing seaplane, the first Boeing design, with Leo Walsh as passenger, from Auckland to Dargaville and carried the country's first air mail. 50 pounds of mail, including 825 letters, were carried outwards, and 54 pounds, including 1,220 letters, on the return. No additional charge was made and there were neither labels or cachets, so that recognition of these covers is difficult. At the same time a new distance record for a day's flying in New Zealand of 192 miles was created, at an average speed of 64 m.p.h. See 'The Kiwi', Volume XIX, page 46, May, 1970.

This historic event was commemorated by the Air Mail Society of New Zealand and the Royal Aeronautical Society in 1959 when the flight was re-enacted exactly 40 years later. Special envelopes were prepared and a label depicting a lake scene with the original flying boat, as illustrated in 'The Kiwi', Volume 34, page 59, July, 1985. The actual seaplane is depicted on the 3 cent value of the Early Air Transport issue of 1974, S.G. 1050.

There is a mention of George Bolt in Volume 111 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, page 303, and a further mention of him in 'The Kiwi', Volume 33, page 16, January, 1984. Several members have written to me on the subject, but I am particularly appreciative of the contributions from ALAN STILL of Auckland and L.C.Harris of Lewes, Sussex. The whole of this article is based on information supplied by fellow members. ALAN STILL also mentions a book entitled 'George Bolt, Pioneer Aviator', by E.F.Harvie, published by A.H. & A.W.Reed in 1974.

HASTINGS HEALTH STAMP CAMPAIGN 1938-39 - WAIKOKO HOMESTEAD

TONY DODD

With reference to the query published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 34, pages 41 and 46, May, 1985, I quote hereunder the contents of an article in 'The Hawke's Bay Herald Tribune' for Tuesday, 18th October, 1938.

HEALTH STAMP CAMPAIGN.

SPECIAL HASTINGS ENVELOPES

"An innovation introduced in the Health Stamp Campaign in Hastings this year is the special envelope being provided by the Posts and Telegraph Department which will be on sale at the Spring Show this week. 'A particularly attractive cover has been arranged to help the sale of Health Stamps in this district this year' said the acting-Postmaster, Mr. W.Sullivan, this morning. 'We feel confident that the people will appreciate this innovation and give it, and the Health Stamp appeal generally,

full support'.

"The envelope, or 'cover' as it is called by Departmental Officers, is being specially printed and made for Hastings. Depicted on it will be views of Waikoko Homestead, now the property of the Hawke's Bay Agricultural and Pastoral Society and one of the most historic places in this district. Also on the envelope will be a view of the clock tower."

Unfortunately, no further reference was made in that newspaper of the project but I believe the article is fairly sufficient. The Spring Show was held at Tomoana Showgrounds on Wednesday and Thursday, 19th and 20th May, 1938.

The story of the historic Waikoko Homestead is told in 'History of the Hawke's Bay Agricultural & Pastoral Society (Inc.)' by Lt. Col. R.M. Bell, published by that Society in 1984.

In 1870, Robert Wellwood had acquired 200 acres as payment from J.N. Williams for ploughing 600 acres. Robert Wellwood built his home here and called it 'Maxwell Lea'. Nelson Brothers acquired 'Maxwell Lea' in 1884 and it became the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson, who renamed it 'Waikoko', meaning 'placid waters'. The front portion, with its long open veranda, was added on by William Nelson in 1884, and the beautiful wisteria was planted along this veranda. The Waikoko property of the house and garden together with $41\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land became available and was purchased by the Society in 1933.

At 2.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 2nd August, 1976, Waikoko was destroyed by fire and with it went irreplaceable photographs of past presidents, old paintings and photographs of early champion beef cattle and horses, together with early show records. Sadly, the famous wisteria that grew along the front veranda never recovered.

Editor's Note - It would appear that the cover in question was an official or semi-official product of the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department. It may be that this was one of the first covers produced for a 'philatelic' purpose by the Department. The description given in the newspaper article is not totally accurate as a view of the clock tower does not appear.

Tony Dodd is one of the most eminent students of the postal history of Hawke's Bay, and is most anxious to acquire an example of this cover. If any member can help, please contact the Editor.

THE CANOE-YACHT 'TILIKUM'.

Previous articles on this subject have been published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 32, page 87, September, 1983, and Volume 33, page 70, July, 1984.

A book on Captain Voss, entitled 'The Venturesome Voyages of Captain Voss' has been tracked down at last. The first edition was published in Yokohama in 1913, and the second edition in London in 1926. It was then published by Rupert Hart-Davis in the series entitled 'The Mariners Library', by arrangement with John Lane The Bodley Head Ltd. in 1949, with a second impression in 1950.

Your Editor was able to obtain a copy of the book through the Library Exchange Service run by most local Libraries, and any member interested may like to track down a copy by the same means.