



# The Kiwi



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

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WHOLE 197

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 31ST MAY, 1986,  
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 THE 1960 AND 1967 PICTORIAL DEFINITIVES.

THE LEADER FOR THE AFTERNOON WILL BE ERNIE LEPPARD  
WHO WOULD WELCOME SUPPORTING MATERIAL FROM OTHER MEMBERS.

## A MOURNING ENVELOPE

ON PUBLIC SERVICE ONLY.



The Secretary,

EDUCATION BOARD.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION,  
EDUCATION BOARD, AUCKLAND.

SEE PAGE 52

## EDITORIAL.

Observant readers will have noticed a new look about this issue of our journal. The old Olympia portable typewriter on which all issues have been produced since I became Editor has at last passed on to better things! Having acquired a new machine with some of the modern sophisticated features, I am surprised how much easier it is to prepare the camera-ready art-work from which it is printed. I trust all of you will approve - it might even stimulate some of you to put pen to paper and provide something to fill the pages.

ALLAN P. BERRY

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### MEMBERSHIP

#### NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

D.Chiswell, Langley, Fir Way, Gayton, Wirral, L60 3RJ.

Dr.M.H.Cooke, 1, Skottowe Crescent, Great Ayton,

Middlesborough, Cleveland, TS9 6DS.

B.J.Paull, 1, Mistover Close, Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 2EQ.

E.Peterkin, Tudor House, 6, Park Crescent,

West Park, Wolverhampton, WV1 4PT.

D.M.Slate, 149, Ware Road, Hertford, Herts., SG13 7EZ.

J.Widdup, 90, Ashkanasy Crescent, Evat, Victoria 2617, Australia.

#### RESIGNED

I.MacKenzie-Calder, 90, Overbury Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.

H.Quick, 5, York Road, Wisbech, Cambs.

M.F.Thorogood, 9, West Drive, Ferring, Worthing, Sussex.

#### LAPSED

Miss V.I.Boyd, 12, Grenville Drive, Brunton Park,

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

J.M.Buckner, Grainesville Mall, 2560 N.W. 13th Street,

Grainesville, Florida, U.S.A.

R.W.Dowthwaite, 204, Firs Lane, Leigh, Lancashire.

Mrs. G.F.Merrifield, 2, Barton Square, Ely, Cambs.

D.S.Stewart, 13, Devon Crescent, Redhill, Surrey.

J.Robbins, 123b, Park Gate Road, Coventry.

J.A.Stainton, 5, Avenue Close, Dorridge, Solihull, West Midlands.

R.J.C.Wooders, 1, Onewa Road, Northcote, Auckland, New Zealand.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

I.Salmon, 3, Ipswich Road, Holland-on-Sea,

Clacton, Essex, CO15 5DE.

(previously of Bermondsey, London.)

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#### MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1986 - THE ANNUAL COMPETITION.

The Meeting was opened at 2.30 p.m. by our Chairman, John Smith, with apologies for absence received from Bernard Atkinson and Brian Longworth. Allan Berry then announced that the Federation of New Zealand Philatelic Societies' Award of Honour had been given to Noel Turner and Phil Evans, and the Award of Merit to John D. Evans. John Smith then introduced the two Judges for the Annual Competition, Chris Harman and Stephen Holder, who departed to engage in a very busy afternoon. 24 members signed the book, with 28 heads in attendance - some members actually brought along their wives! The meeting was then handed over to the floor on items of

interest and members queries.

Frank Scrivener presented his two copies of the King Edward VII 'OFFICIAL' stamp with the overprint inverted, and gave a detailed explanation of the research that led to Royal Certificates being given to the four known copies. Roy Henderson backed this display with the other two copies, one that he discovered in a tea chest of loose charity stamps back in 1930, and the Burgess copy. It is unlikely that four copies of this stamp will be shown together again.

Allan Berry showed a copy of the 6d. First Pictorial definitive stamp used on an O.P.S.O. cover to America, with an explanation as to how this came about. He also showed a New Zealand Telegraphic Message cover with a 2½d. Queen Victoria Second Sideface definitive stamp addressed to Germany, and gave some possible explanations for the cover - some serious, some frivolous, but none that were satisfactory.

Stanley Cross-Rudkin showed the two-perf. pair of the ½d. Mount Cook, perf. 14 x 15, but with different comb heads, and then showed how the same variety of perforation occurred on the fourth printing of the 4d. Lake Taupo First Pictorial definitive stamp.

Brian Pratt showed an O.P.S.O. overprint on a Penny Universal stamp, a plated copy of the Waterlow Trial Plate Penny Universal stamp with the rare perf. 11, a copy of the surface printed Penny Universal stamp with 'Specimen' overprint, and the Last Day of Penny Postage cover that was illustrated on page 55 of 'The Kiwi', Volume 33, July, 1984. Finally, he showed a dandy-roll mesh which illustrates how the watermark and mesh are formed on paper as it is made.

Ernie Leppard showed the Waterlow Corner Plate Markings of the 1d. Lake Taupo First Pictorial definitive stamp, and illustrated the three frame plates and the four centre plates markings of nicks or dots, together with confirming positional corner blocks. He asked members to look carefully at their corner blocks, as the theory was by no means proven as yet and needed many more confirming examples.

Allan McKellar showed the New Zealand Frama labels on cover, an example of the 1940 Centenary Postage Stamp issue booklet, and an envious collection of illustrated covers of the Lions Rugby Tour of New Zealand.

The nineteen entries for the Annual Competition were then put on display, with the results as follows:-

Classic Section	:	Kiwi Shield - Stanley Cross-Rudkin, 1d. Q.V. Second Sideface.
Runner-up	:	Paua Musical Box - R.C.R.Henderson, Chalon Head Issues.
Modern Section 1	:	Stacey Hooker Cup - R.T.E.Standing, Penny Universals.
Runner-up	:	Paua Book Ends - Stanley Cross-Rudkin, King Edward VII issues.
Modern Section 2	:	Noel Turner Trophy - J.A.W.Smith, 1970 Magpie Moth stamp.
Runner-up	:	John D. Evans Trophy - E.W.Leppard, Q.E. 11 Middle Values.

Postal History : John J. Bishop Trophy - John D. Evans,  
Early Cancellations of Dunedin.  
Runner-up : Barton Bowl - Mrs. A.Mallin,  
1931 Christmas Flights.

The David Forty Salver for the best entry that failed to win a major award was awarded to Ernie Leppard for his entry of the Penny Universal Waterlow Trial Plates of 1906.

The two Judges gave the most detailed assessment of each entry we have heard for many years with many constructive comments for improvement and remarking on the extremely high quality and their difficulty in finding excellence out of the excellent.

The Judges were ably assisted by Noel Turner and Phil Evans, with the putters-up Ann Carter and Elizabeth Berry looking very overworked. The organisation was superbly done by Alan Baker. The vote of thanks to the Judges for their hard work was given by John Smith, who closed a very full afternoon's meeting at 6.00 p.m.

E.W.L.

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STAMPEX '86.

Congratulations to the following members who gained awards in this year's Stampex '86.

Small Silver-Gilt Medal - A.P.Berry.  
Silver Medal - T.H.Brock; J.G.Evans.  
Bronze-Silver Medal - E.W.Leppard.  
Bronze Medal - J.A.W.Smith.  
Diploma of Merit - J.H.Buchanan.

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FEDERATION OF NEW ZEALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETIES' AWARDS

On behalf of the members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain, your Committee submitted three names to the Awards Committee of the Federation of New Zealand Philatelic Societies. These applications have been approved, and we are pleased to announce that the Award of Honour, given for outstanding service to Philately in New Zealand, has been awarded to

Noel Turner, F.R.P.S.L., and to Phil Evans, F.R.P.S.L.

In addition, the Award of Merit, given to recognise outstanding philatelic research which has been presented or published for the general good of philately, has been awarded to

John D. Evans, F.R.P.S.L.

Our warmest congratulations to these distinguished members of our Society for these well deserved, high honours.

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MICHAEL SETON BURBERRY - A TRIBUTE

K.J.McNAUGHT

I feel that I owe it to Michael to pay a belated tribute for some of his important contributions which have not been adequately acknowledged. Recently I had occasion to search for the source of

information I have been using concerning ship movements on the Wellington to Panama Mail Service of 1866 - 1869. It was Michael who in 1964 provided me with a list of the ships and their movements which he had found in the 1869 Annual Report of the Postmaster-General in Appendices to the Journal of the House of Representatives. I have just re-read the accompanying letter and a subsequent letter written in November, 1964.

It is worth quoting from his letters which eloquently reveal his outlook and show the thoroughness with which he carried out his researches.

"When I take up a new line, I like to start from the beginning and prove or disprove the current thoughts on the subject for myself. In fact my principle of a lot of knowledge about a few subjects only has paid off so far. I am nearly ready to put the list of 1906 Waterlow Bros. & Layton 'Penny Universal' die proofs into their correct categories to show what dies can be expected in each lot.

"On the Pigeongrams I can again nearly prove the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume 1, page 437, wrong on the MAROTIRI/PIGEONGRAM overprint in saying 'Messrs. Wilson & Horton made this special printing in sheets of 12, 4 rows of 3, instead of the original arrangement of 24'. I can prove that they set up the overprint 6 times, not 3, as all six are identifiable. What I cannot prove - I have satisfied myself only - is that the whole six were used to print 10 sheets of 24 and not as reported and generally believed, 20 sheets of 12. Again this is not yet for publication.

"In both these cases, the delay is of course due to the scarcity of material upon which to work. So far it has taken me 8 years to reach my present position, so I suppose waiting a few more years before reaching finality cannot be grumbled at!!"

This cautious approach prevented me from including evidence in Volume VI which I now realise was sufficiently conclusive to regard as proven. I have full confidence that he was correct.

The explanation for his cautious attitude is evident in his letter of 30th November, 1964.

"My approach to studying material has been formed from seeing the mistakes others have made through being too impatient and so publishing wrong theories on too little data too soon. I too could have been guilty of this had I published my theories on the 1906 Waterlow Bros. & Layton die proofs. I had 21 examples in my collection gathered over the years from different sources. They fitted very nicely into a pattern. Then in September I bought another lot at an auction of 6 more die proofs. These completely upset my theories! I have new ones, but I think it will take many years yet to prove the soundness of my new theories, mainly because of the scarcity of the material."

His subsequent publication on this subject is a masterpiece of patient research spread over about twelve years and finalised only after he had succeeded in purchasing enough of the rare die proofs to complete his reconstructions.

Clearly Michael could never be accused of jumping to premature conclusions which later proved unsound. However, it has been my

experience that one can be too cautious. Admittedly there is always some risk in publishing conclusions based on incomplete evidence but a fine balance is needed between over-enthusiasm and excessive caution. It is quite acceptable to advance theories without proof provided the position is made crystal clear. Michael was too cautious in withholding his conclusions on the Marotiri pigeongram overprints with consequent loss of recorded evidence and failure to receive credits for a remarkable piece of research.

In Volume 111 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Ray Collins stated on page 248, in reference to the first contract mail service between Auckland and San Francisco that the contract was performed by Rangitira (sic) and Balclutha. As far back as 1964 Michael pointed out that the actual ships used on this service were Wonga Wonga and City of Melbourne. I overlooked this and on page 394 of Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand wrongly attributed the illustrated manuscript 'Marine P.O./June 70' to 'Rangatira or Balclutha'. Gerald Elliott in his magnum opus on Routes and Rates has recently confirmed that the June, 1870, mail was carried by the Wonga Wonga. Independently I also arrived at the same conclusion from a search of contemporary newspapers. Michael's notification of the error in Volume 111 clearly should have been recorded in Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand.

I rate Michael in the top bracket of philatelists. His knowledge of 'Penny Universals' was unsurpassed and his collection of these was the best and most systematic I have seen. His 1898 Pictorials are also the best I have seen and well worthy of a Gold Medal and Grand Award at any New Zealand National Exhibition. I had urged him to enter these competitively at Tarapex '86.

Michael's sad death has meant a severe loss to New Zealand philately.

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#### THE TARAPEX '86 MINIATURE SHEET

The following Press Release, dated 19th February, 1986, has been received by the Editor concerning this item.

"In the opinion of the Philatelic Status Committee of the Philatelic Traders' Society and the British Philatelic Federation, the TARAPEX '86 Miniature Sheet was improperly issued by the New Zealand Post Office in that this issue was only available from the TARAPEX '86 Committee and not through normal Post Office counters. Regrettably, the acceptance of these Miniature Sheets by the New Zealand Post Office for the carriage of mail forces the Philatelic Status Committee to recognise the Miniature Sheet and individual stamps from the Miniature Sheet as valid postal items."

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#### A RETIREMENT

PETER OLDHAM, a long time member of the Society in New Zealand, and a dealer in stamps well known to many of you, has written to advise that he is retiring from the trade. His letter says:-

"After twenty-five years in the stamp trade the time has come to hang up the tweezers. I always thought that stamp dealing was

a trade which could be pursued well into old age but regrettably I have now reached the stage where my eyesight is barely sufficient to meet the exacting requirements of a specialised dealer.

"It has been a quarter of a century packed with many happy memories. Perhaps the most enjoyable have been the large number of friendships made with collectors in New Zealand and overseas and whenever I travel out of Auckland there is always somebody I can visit to discuss the common interests of our hobby. It would have been quite impossible for me to write a monthly newsletter for so long without the knowledge, helpful advice and information which so many collecting friends have freely offered over the years. In turn, I hope that the information provided through my newsletters has been instrumental in assisting collectors whose philatelic knowledge is not quite so advanced.

"I have seen many changes over the years in the New Zealand stamp trade. There has been a considerable expansion in the number of dealers which perhaps reflects a growing number of collectors who have been attracted to the hobby. When we first formed the New Zealand Stamp Dealers Association in 1969 there were only about twenty members and seldom more than half a dozen at our annual meetings in those early days. By 1980 our membership was almost one hundred and it was not unusual to attract forty or more to our meetings. I was proud to be President of the Association for four years and hope I contributed in some small measure to its wellbeing.

"With retirement in the offing I thought it best to offer the business for sale as a going concern but in the absence of a suitable offer I decided to give collectors the benefit by reducing the price of all items in stock by 50%. Members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain may wish to take advantage of this offer. I can give no guarantee of what will be in stock at any given time but at the moment I have a good cross section of most New Zealand issues, both mint and used. I also have stocks of Australia, Papua New Guinea, Norfolk Island, Pitcairn Island, Aitutaki, Penrhyn, Cook Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Falkland Islands and Dependencies and Great Britain.

"Members who wish to take advantage of this offer should send their wants list to me at P.O.Box 6060, Auckland 1, New Zealand. As my reason for selling is not financial, I would be prepared to accept extended payments by prior arrangement, if this would be of assistance."

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#### SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

5TH ASIA PACIFIC N.Z. GOLDEN JUBILEE ROVER SCOUT MOOT



A special pictorial date stamp was used at Christchurch on Saturday, 22nd March, 1986, to commemorate the 5th Asia Pacific N.Z. Golden Jubilee Rover Scout Moot.

## CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS OF ANGLICAN WOMEN



A special pictorial date stamp was used at Christchurch on Wednesday, 16th April, 1986, to mark the Centennial celebrations of Anglican women, of their group at Avonside, Christchurch.

## BOROUGH OF DEVONPORT CENTENNIAL



A special pictorial date stamp was used at Devonport on Tuesday, 6th May, 1986, to commemorate the Borough of Devonport's Centennial.

## 125TH ANNIVERSARY, GOLD IN GABRIEL'S GULLY



A special pictorial date stamp was used at Lawrence on Friday, 9th May, 1986, to commemorate the 125th Anniversary of finding of gold in Gabriel's Gully.

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## A MOURNING ENVELOPE

C.G.CAPILL

Following the deaths of Queen Victoria on 22nd January, 1901, and King Edward VII on 6th May, 1910, mourning envelopes were used by some New Zealand Government Departments. The mourning envelopes usually had black borders of varying widths, although some for the death of Queen Victoria had a black triangle across the top left corner.

The writer recently acquired the mourning cover illustrated on page 45, which does not bear any printing numbers, and although addressed, was never posted. As he has never seen this type before, he would appreciate any information from members - was it produced for the mourning of Queen Victoria, of King Edward VII, or anyone else? Were similar covers produced by other Government Departments?

The printed inscriptions are identical to those on another cover postmarked AUCKLAND 12 MAY 1906. As mail on Official Business could be sent free of postal charges up to 31st December, 1906, - Official Stamps were introduced on 2nd January, 1907, - it would seem that this envelope was produced after that date, the mourning square being designed for the placement of a stamp.

However, in a Post & Telegraph Department Circular dated 1st February, 1908, issued by the General Post Office for use by Post Office Staff, it is stated that in future, the superscription 'On His Majesty's Service Only' (O.H.M.S.) is to be used in place of the present 'On Public Service Only' (O.P.S.O.). Most Government Departments amended their stationery accordingly but it is not known whether the Education Department did likewise.

Any information can be directed through the Editor.



FINDINGS FROM FILES

THE PAPER FOR THE 2/- AND 3/- KING GEORGE V ADMIRAL STAMPS

ALLAN P. BERRY

This extract from the files presently held at the National Postal Museum has as its first paper a note written by the 'weeder' who went through the files in December, 1941, in the drive for waste paper. This note refers readers to that section of the files which deals with the preparation of the dies and plates for the King George V 2/- and 3/- Admiral stamps. The story was told in 'The Kiwi', Volume 30, pages 48 - 52, May, 1981.

The first entry of the story of the paper to be used for these stamps is a manuscript note, apparently asking certain questions that had to be dealt with before any order was placed. This note reads as follows:-

NEW ZEALAND PAPER

<u>Watermark</u>	What watermark required? Whether to register both ways, or chain registering one way, or over-all? Does suitable Dandy Roll exist? If not, would new roll be used to such an extent as to warrant a double width roll, with the consequent additional capital outlay but reduced cost of paper. Advantage of over-all roll if there are other similar sizes of paper.
<u>Surface</u>	For what purpose is coating required? If for security purposes, what security is aimed at? If merely for printing surface, would not good plate-glazing suffice.
<u>Colour</u>	Is paper to be lemon as specimen.
<u>Quality</u>	Is specimen for quality in all respects.
<u>Reams</u>	? 500 or 480.
<u>Order</u>	Paper similar to specimen of the reduced size for 80 set stamps of the desired dimensions would weigh 6lb per rm. 500. 100 reams is pencilled on specimen, so that the making would be only 5 cwt.

The next entry is also a manuscript sheet, which has at the top another memo from the 'weeder', dated 31.12.1941, which has been crossed out. This reads:-

"There is nothing to show why this supply of paper was order through P.O.S.Dept. Possibly Mr. Markman arranged the matter with Mr. Cook verbally."

Further down the sheet, there is another manuscript note from one office of the Post Office Stores Department to another, which reads:-

"Approx size of stamps perfin to perfin yellow paper herewith."

The next sheet is clearly a manuscript preparation of the specification prepared of the paper required, to which the firms tendering for the contract would work. This is rather untidy in its layout, but reads as follows:-

"100 reams of 500 sheets 10.75 x 10.625 New Zealand Watermarked Paper of the quality of the enclosed specimen and similarly gummed coated and plate glazed. The sheets to be cut from the 240 set sheets usually supplied to the New Zealand Gvt.

Telegrams—“Sundry”  
“Official 626 and  
Secret 2840.”  
All communications to be addressed—  
“The Controller.”  
This reference to be quoted in reply.

**POST OFFICE STORES DEPARTMENT.**

*Stamp Section,*  
~~17-19, BEDFORD STREET,~~  
*Somerset House,*  
LONDON, W.C.-2.

*22nd Nov.* 192*4*

*Gentlemen,*

You are invited to tender for the supply of  
the articles enumerated on the back hereof. Be good enough  
to state how soon you could deliver after receipt of an order.  
The form should be returned *as soon as possible*  
~~under cover of the enclosed~~  
~~envelope and should reach me not later than noon on the~~

I am,

*Gentlemen,*

Your obedient Servant,

**H. SPARKES**  
~~WINDHAM~~

Controller.

*per H.S.*

*Wm. S. Jones & Co.*  
*Bridewell House*  
*EC 4*

**PARTICULARS OF ARTICLES REQUIRED.**

Quantity	Description	Price	No. of Days from Date of Order or red for Delivery.
100 reams of 500 sheets 10 1/2 x 10 1/2	<p>New Zealand Watermarked Paper of the quality of the enclosed specimen and similarly gummed, coated and plateglazed. The sheets to be cut from the 240 set sheets usually supplied to the New Zealand Government.</p> <p>The plotting of the right hand part of each sheet is shewn in the specimen; the left hand part to be similar. Two specimens of each half of the sheet to be submitted before the bulk is cut.</p>	<p>15/6 2</p> <p>per ream less 2 1/2 plus 1/-</p> <p>per ream for cutting 5 small size quantity</p>	60 days

Sheets to be unbound but to be numbered as usual.

The reams to be packed between mill boards.

The carriage to be paid by the Govt.

The Govt. would be manufactured at our works at Cardinal

**Fair Wages Clause.** The Contractor shall, in the execution of this Contract, observe and fulfil the obligations upon Contractors specified in the Resolution passed by the House of Commons on the 10th March, 1909, namely:—

“The Contractor shall . . . pay rates of wages and observe hours of labour not less favourable than those commonly recognised by employers and trade societies (or, in the absence of such recognised wages and hours, those which in practice prevail amongst good employers) in the trade in the district where the work is carried out. Where there are no such wages and hours recognised or prevailing in the district, those recognised or prevailing in the nearest district in which the general industrial circumstances are similar shall be adopted. Further, the conditions of employment generally accepted in the district in the trade concerned shall be taken into account in considering how far the terms of the Fair Wages Clauses are being observed. The Contractor shall be prohibited from transferring or assigning, directly or indirectly, to any person or persons whatever, any portion of his contract without the written permission of the department. Sub-letting, other than that which may be customary in the trade concerned, shall be prohibited. The Contractor shall be responsible for the observance of the Fair Wages Clauses by the Sub-Contractor.”

**Inspection of Wages Books, &c.** The Contractor shall keep proper wages books, and time sheets showing the wages paid, and the time worked by the workpeople in and about the execution of the Contract, and such wages books and time sheets shall be produced whenever required for the inspection of any officer authorised by the Postmaster General.

Signature of Person tendering

Date

*Samuel Jones*  
*24th*

"The plotting of the right hand part of each sheet is shown in the specimen; the left hand part to be similar. Two specimens of each half of the sheet to be submitted before the bulk is cut. One of each to be retained as samples.

"Sheets to be unbound but to be numbered as usual. The reams to be packed between mill boards.

"to New Zealand Gvt. in same way as the ordinary N.Z. stamp paper."

For the interest of readers, the actual tender form sent out to Messrs. S.Jones & Co., of Bridewell Place, E.C.4., is illustrated. The price tendered on this form was clearly checked by the Post Office Stores Department, as the next sheet is a note of some calculations of cost. Again, this is untidy in its layout, but it can be read as follows:-

N.Z. Watermarked Paper

"Size 10.75 x 10.625 is about a quarter of R.C. 20.5 x 21.75; also paper probably of slightly better quality.

"Weight estimated 6lb per ream. For better quality & smaller quantity, put price @ 1/- per lb

	<u>Per ream</u>
6lbs =	6/-
Coating, gumming & plate glazing	6/3
0.25 of 25/- (about price for R.C.)	<hr/>
Total	12/3
Quotation (including packing and carriage charges)	
15/6 less 2.5%	<hr/> 15/1½ approx

"In view of very small order, (only about 5 cwts of paper), the price does not seem to be unreasonable.

"1/- for cutting & numbering also does not appear to be excessive.

"On the next occasion, it may be practicable to invite competition.

"Since we have no specification or particulars, we can only go to Jones & Mr. Jones assures me his quotation is same as the charge to N.Z. for the bulk of the paper.

"Total value of order = about £80."

At the bottom of this sheet, there is a note in another hand, dated 28th November, 1924, which reads:-

"Please accept Jones tender. The size of the paper does not allow much margin. Jones should be asked not to cut sheets less than the size stipulated in the tender."

Attached to this sheet there is a much smaller piece of paper, which appears to be an internal memo between officers of the Department. It is dated 27.11.24, and reads:-

"I think the attached represents your view. There does not seem to be any need to hold up the order in connexion with the manufacture of the plates.

Plates dimensions

"Printing surface including border lines 9.755 x 8.925

"Overall 10.755 x 9.925"

The next letter on the file is a copy of the acceptance letter to Messrs. S. Jones & Co. Ltd., of Bridewell Place, E.C.4., and is dated 3rd December, 1924. This reads:-

"I have to inform you that your tender of the 24th ultimo for the supply of special New Zealand watermarked paper at 15/6 less 2½% plus 1/- per ream is accepted and I shall be glad if you will proceed with the work, the necessary specimen sheets being furnished before the bulk supply is cut.

"A comparison of the proposed size of paper with that of the proposed printing plate shews that the paper gives very little margin and it is essential that the sheets should not be cut less than the size stipulated, 10.75 x 10.625; in fact no objection would be raised to the 10.75 inch dimension being increased to 10.875 inch if this would be convenient to you."

There follows a series of letters in which Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. raise points with the Post Office Stores Department. The first of these is dated 18th December, 1924, and reads:-

"...would you please let us know what number you would require us to start on for this order, or whether you wish us to run the numbers following on those used for the order we are now running for the New Zealand Government."

On this letter is a manuscript note, dated 19/12, which appears to be an internal memo. It asks the question "Do we want them numbered?" and the answer is in a letter to Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. dated 24th December, 1924, which states:-

"...I shall be glad if you will arrange for the numbers to follow on those used for the current order of the ordinary paper.

"The specimen sheets referred to in the form of tender and in my letter of the 2nd instant will no doubt be submitted in due course."

The next question is dated 29th December, 1924:-

"We take it you will require us to pack the paper in tin-lined cases, and deliver f.o.b. steamer, as usual with the N.Z. Stamp Papers."

The answer to this is dated 3rd January, 1925, and says:-

"...I have to confirm that it should be packed and forwarded in the same manner as the ordinary New Zealand stamp papers, but specially advised and labelled to show that it is for 2/- and 3/- stamps."

Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. wrote again on 8th January, 1925:-

"We beg to enclose herewith sheets showing the Cutting on the

order for 100 Reams of New Zealand Stamp Paper; we also enclose one of the original sheets from which these are cut, but before proceeding we should like to draw your attention to these sheets and get you to pass them as the sheet you have sent us to work to was unfortunately not cut to correct register, inasmuch as the watermarked portion reading 'New Zealand' at the perforated end has been cut through instead of falling just clear. This, as you will see, will not allow us to cut the full 10.625 inch for the righthand sheet without cutting through one row of watermarking.

"We are sending you 4 sheets, 2 representing the lefthand and 2 the righthand sides of the existing reams, and also showing the watermarking as it would fall if the righthand was cut at 10.5 inches.

"We would be glad if you would let us have all these sheets back. We will submit you the usual outturns in due course."

The reply, dated 14th January, 1925, reads:-

"...there is, in this instance, no objection to the row of watermarking being cut through, and in these circumstances I shall be glad if the supply can be cut to the full 10.625 inch. The specimen sheets enclosed with your letter are returned herewith, the larger one 'A' is marked to indicate how the sheets may be cut."

The next query is dated 4th February, 1925.

"Would you mind letting me know where you would like the small size NEW ZEALAND STAMP PAPER numbered.

"I enclose a specimen, together with a full sheet of the present stamp we are supplying."

On the back of this letter there are some pencil notes which are difficult to interpret. But they appear to show that the reply to this letter was sent on 6th February, 1925, indicating that the numbers on the sheets should be placed in the top right hand corner taking the sheet to be placed horizontally, with the letters watermark at the top and both sides. A further note states that the inking on the left hand row of stamps is small. The copy of the actual reply sent is missing from the file.

Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. next wrote on 11th February, 1925:-

"...we have now numbered the 1 Ream of the small size NEW ZEALAND Stamp Paper, and we are sending you in this ream for your inspection and approval."

A receipt for this Ream of paper also appears on the files. On 17th February, 1925, the Post Office Stores Department replied:-

"...I return herewith a specimen sheet of one half of the full sheet duly marked 'approved'. A second specimen M 697996 has been retained here.

"It will not be possible, in view of the amount of the sheet to be covered with printed stamps, for sheets to be accepted in which the base of the letters either 'Postage' or in 'New Zealand' at the left and right sides respectively, is more than three quarters of an inch from the margin of the sheet.

"In this connexion I would remind you that it was stipulated in the form of tender that two specimens of each half of the sheets

should be submitted before the bulk was cut and this stipulation was referred to in my letters of 3 and 24 December and 6th instant.

"The specimen sheets of the other half of the larger sheet will no doubt be submitted for approval in due course."

The specimen sheet of paper numbered M 697996 is the next item on the file, and is marked "Approved for cutting (initials) 17.2.25".

There follows another letter from Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd., dated 9th March, 1925, informing the Post Office Stores Department that, under separate cover, two reams of the small size NEW ZEALAND paper, one left and one right, are being sent for inspection. On the front of this letter, the numbers M 698001 - M 699000 are written. On the reverse of this letter is a further manuscript note, setting out the reply. This was sent on 16th March, 1925, and reads:-

"The specimen reams New Zealand paper enclosed with your letter of the 9th instant are approved as regards cutting and are returned herewith."

Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. wrote again on 20th April, 1925:-

"We beg to advise that your esteemed order...is now made, and will be packed ready for shipment about 26th instant. Please let us have your shipping instructions as early as possible.

"Kindly note that, in view of the closing of the Depot for the Royal Albert, King George V & Victoria Docks, we must have three clear days notice prior to closing date of steamer, otherwise we cannot guarantee to get the goods to the docks in time. We shall, of course, always do our utmost to carry out your instructions."

On this letter a manuscript note dated 24th April, 1925, reads:-

"N.Z.G.O. will give delivery instructions on receipt of schedule. Jones will advise size of cases and c today."

A further note mentions a telephone call on 28th April, 1925. The next letter on the file is addressed to the New Zealand High Commission, and is dated 29th April, 1925. It reads:-

"...I have to inform you that the 100 reams of watermarked paper for 2/- and 3/- stamps ordered by this Department as arranged with Mr. Markman is now held by Messrs. Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd ready for shipment to New Zealand. The paper is packed in two cases as under:-

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>	<u>Weight</u>	
			<u>gross</u>	<u>nett</u>
1	48 reams	26" x 25" x 27"	3.3.22	3.1.10
2	52 reams	26" x 25" x 29"	4.1.6	3.2.22

"I shall be glad if you will furnish shipping instructions having regard to Messrs. Jones' instructions as follows:-

(There follows a verbatim repeat of the last paragraph of Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd.'s letter of 20th April, 1925.)

"Messrs. Jones price covers delivery to New Zealand."

The next letter is from Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd., dated 4th May,

1925, asking for a reply to theirs of 20th April, 1925. It is followed by yet another letter from this firm, dated 7th May, 1925, addressed to the Post Office Stores Department, which reads:-

"We have just been in communication with Messrs. Sandall Bros. in regard to a shipment of specially Watermarked Stamp Paper to New Zealand. They point out that you advised them the Paper would be supplied C.I.F. New Zealand. If you will refer to our quotation you will see that it is quoted for delivery in exactly the same way as the ordinary New Zealand Stamp Paper which is always sold on an F.O.B. basis."

On the same day, the shipping instructions were apparently received, as they appear next in order on the files. There is a manuscript note, headed 'Shipping Instructions 7 May 25 Case No 10725'. These read:-

"F.O.B. per S.S. IONIC for Wellington N.Z. 2 Cases, 1 & 2, addressed A.T.Markman, Esq., Secy. P. & T. Dept., Wellington. Steamer closing for Cargo 13 May."

The next two letters on the file are both dated 8th May, 1925, the first being addressed to Messrs. Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. It reads:-

"...I have to inform you that it has now been explained to the High Commissioner that your quotation was on the usual F.O.B. basis. The misapprehension arose through your quotation being marked 'carriage paid by us'.

"The memorandum from the High Commissioner giving shipping instructions is returned herewith."

The next letter is addressed to the High Commissioner. It states:

"...I have to inform you that the statement in my letter of the 29th ultimo that Messrs. Jones' price for the 100 reams of 2/- and 3/- stamp paper covers delivery to New Zealand was made under a misapprehension. The price covers delivery F.O.B. London as in the case of the ordinary New Zealand Stamp paper.

"Messrs. Jones have been advised that you have been informed accordingly."

There follows a letter from Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd., enclosing invoices and specifications for this order. A copy of the invoice is not on the file, but it has clearly been checked, as there is yet another manuscript note, reading:-

100 R @ 15/6 =	77.10.0
less 2½%	1.18.9
	<u>75.11.3</u>
Plus cutting	
@ 1/- per R	5. 0.0
	<u>80.11.3</u>

The Specification of Goods repeats the information given in the letter from the Post Office Stores Department to the High Commissioner, dated 29th April, 1925, quoted above. The only additional information that can be gained from the Specification is that case 1 contained sheets numbered from 697501 to 721500, and case 2 sheets numbered from 721501 to 747500.



In a letter dated 14th May, 1925, five copies of the account were passed on to the High Commissioner, with the information that the charges were in accordance with the firm's accepted quotation, and that they were regarded as fair and reasonable.

Apparently, payment on the account presented was not made, as a further letter dated 9th June, 1925, was sent enclosing a statement from Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. for the work. This prompted a reply from the High Commissioner, dated 11th June, 1925, which reads:-

"In this connection I am to say that the High Commissioner has not yet received any authority to pay this account, but he will be glad to learn whether you have any written instructions from Mr. Markman to order this paper, as it is stated in your letter of the 29th April last that it was ordered by you as arranged with Mr. Markman.

"Any information you can supply will be appreciated."

The Post Office Stores Department replied on 13th June, 1925, saying:-

"...I have to inform you that I hold no written instructions from Mr. Markman to order the 100 reams of Watermarked Paper, as all arrangements were made by personal interview.

"I enclose herewith, however, a copy of a letter dated 30th July, 1924, in which Mr. Markman was asked to arrange for the supply of the paper."

At the bottom of this letter is a manuscript note which reads:-

"The original was lent to me by Mr. Markman. (initials)"

Clearly, no action was taken, as the next letter is addressed to the High Commissioner, dated 23rd July, 1925, enclosing a further copy of the statement from Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. This says:-

"It seems desirable that if there is likely to be further delay in the payment of the account, some communication should be made to Messrs. Jones at this stage from this Department, and I shall be glad, therefore, to learn how the matter now stands."

The reply from the High Commissioner is dated 28th July, 1925.

"...I am directed...to say that arrangements have now been made to pay Messrs. Samuel Jones & Company's account of £80-11-3d, and a cheque for this amount will reach them in the course of a few days."

Apparently, the cheque was made payable to and sent to the Post Office Stores Department, as there is a letter from this Department to Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd., which reads:-

"...I enclose herewith the High Commissioners cheque endorsed to your order for £80:11:3 in settlement of your account for gumming and plate glazing. Will you please acknowledge receipt on the enclosed voucher and duplicate and forward them to the High Commissioner for New Zealand in accordance with his request in the attached memorandum dated 1st August, 1925."

This letter was dated 4th August, 1925. The memorandum mentioned is addressed to the Post Office Stores Department, and reads:-

"The High Commissioner for New Zealand, in accordance with directions from his Government, begs to transmit herewith a cheque for £80:11:3 in payment of your account against the Government as per enclosed Vouchers, which please be so good as to discharge in duplicate and return to the above address as soon as possible.

"Initials cannot be accepted as an acquittance.

"A receipt is only required on the 'ORIGINAL' Voucher.

"NOTE It is requested that the amount of the cheque be collected as early as possible."

A formal despatch note is on the files, indicating that the cheque was forwarded. The final letter in this saga is dated 7th August, 1925, and is from Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. to the Post Office Stores Department, indication that the cheque had been received, and the vouchers returned to the High Commissioner.

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

Editor's Note - Further extracts from the files dealing with Stamp Printing - Machinery and Methods will be published at a later date.

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#### CIVIL CENSORSHIP IN NEW ZEALAND DURING WORLD WAR 11

RODNEY STONE

I am making a study of censored covers in the above category, and to date, I have recored some 250. I have found Censor Numbers ranging from 1 to 262 on covers postmarked from 26th October, 1939, to 21st May, 1945.

Of the 21 covers that I have seen endorsed by Censor Number 5, four have circular handstamps 'Passed by Censor N.Z.' with number in the centre, struck in red ink. These were all postmarked at Christchurch or at post offices in its postal area. In each case the first of the three types of New Zealand Censor re-sealing label was used, printed 'Opened and passed by Censor / in New Zealand'. All the others, except one, have Censor re-sealing labels of the second or third type used in New Zealand.

The second type of label, printed twice 'Opened by Censor in New Zealand', came into use by June, 1941, and the earliest postmark that I have seen on a cover with such a seal is dated 12th May. 1941. From the time that the second type of seal came into use I find that the handstamps of Censor Number 5 are in purple and this Censor is apparently concentrating exclusively on mail to the Red Cross in Geneva concerning Prisoners of War. It appears to me that it is possible that his location was changed from Christchurch to Wellington and that he then dealt with mail for the Red Cross in Geneva from all parts of New Zealand. Other Censors also dealt with Red Cross mail, notably Number 15 and Number 54.

It may well be that these observations are not totally valid. I would be most interested to hear from members who have such censored covers in their collection, so that our knowledge of this aspect of New Zealand postal history can be increased. Details of the office of posting, the date of posting, the sealing label and censor mark applied would be much appreciated, through our Editor.