



# The Kiwi



The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN.  
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WHOLE 250

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 3RD JUNE, 1995,  
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,  
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

**EITHER**

ERNIE LEPPARD WILL GIVE A DISPLAY OF THE PENNY UNIVERSAL

**OR**

JOHN WATTS WILL GIVE A DISPLAY OF HEALTH STAMPS & OTHER MATERIAL

NOT OPENED BY CENSOR IN N.Z.

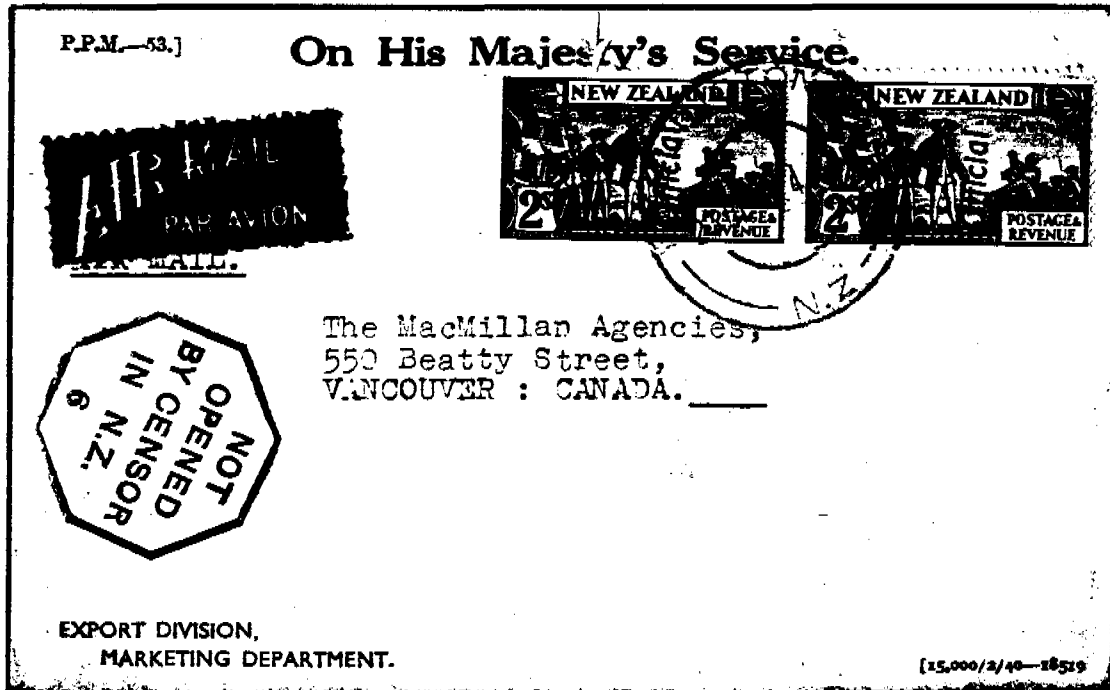


Figure 1  
SEE PAGE 59

## EDITORIAL

Elsewhere in this issue of 'The Kiwi', you will find Obituaries to two long standing members of the Society. We mourn their passing but are grateful for the legacy left behind. Both helped your Editor in his early days in the Society and continued support over many years.

You will also find the results of the Annual Competition. Once again, the name of our Treasurer figures large among those who won awards, but note that there are two classes in which his name does not appear among the winners. He can be beaten - why not try again next year!

ALLAN P. BERRY

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### MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

B.Cartmill, 'Lochinver', Birkenhead Road,  
Willaston, South Wirral, L64 2TR.  
M.R.Harvey, P.O.Box 50, Chiddingfold, Surrey, GU8 4XQ.  
A.J.A.Parsons, 'Karanja', 39, Essa Road,  
Saltash, Cornwall, PL12 4EE.  
J.R.C.Spooner, The Lodge, Carclew, Perranarworthal,  
Truro, Cornwall, TR3 7NZ.  
W.W.Williams, 'Llys-y-Gwynt', Garth Road,  
Clan Conwy, Gwynedd, LL28 5TD.

DECEASED

D.Frye, 52, Long Lane, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 2NH.  
A.B.Johnstone, 'Lochinvar', Minto, Nr. Hawick, Roxburghshire.  
F.B.Scrivener, 34, Hillside Avenue, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 8EZ.

RESIGNED

Ross Valentine, 55, Panapa Drive,  
St. John's Park, Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand.

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### MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1995 - THE ANNUAL COMPETITION

Alan Gardiner, our Chairman, opened the meeting at 2.30 p.m. with 24 members present. Members stood for a minute's silence for the recent deaths of founder members Frank Scrivener and Albert Johnstone, both eminent in the wider field of philately. Alan introduced Eddie and Mary Weeks who departed to judge 17 entries in five classes. Whilst judging took place Allan P. Berry entertained on a Christmas theme.

He started with a specialised study of the stamps from 1960 to 1964, including illustrated covers commemorating Rev. Samuel Marsden's First Christian Service in New Zealand. He remarked that the stamps provoked his first article for 'The Kiwi' - and look what happened next!

There followed prepaid Christmas Cards issued by New Zealand Post Limited and official Christmas Cards productions by the same Company. Odd usage of the more modern issues were shown, including mail posted in October for 1991 but delayed in a container in this country until February; a nicely cancelled to order set mangled by other post office handstamps; other off-beat collectable items that managed to struggle through the post.

Next were 23 examples of the New Zealand Post & Telegraph Department Christmas Greetings Cards with attractive scenes and

colour variations used at various times. The Second Series of the Department of Health and Tourist Resorts Post Cards were shown, some having been overprinted with a Christmas or New Year message. Finally, he showed a cover of King George V addressed to the United Kingdom asking how it came to be cancelled in Sydney!

Eddie Weeks arrived back with the results of the judging, assisted by Liz Berry, organised by our Secretary Keith Collins for the first time - which everyone agreed was done so efficiently that he is lumbered with it permanently! Eddie commented on each entry, remarking on the difficulty in separating the wide aspects of postal history and announced the results as shown below. Alan Gardiner thanked all concerned with organising the afternoon and closed the meeting at 5.00 p.m.

Classic Section	:	Kiwi Shield - Paul Wreglesworth ½d. Queen Victoria Second Sideface.
Runner-up	:	Paua Musical Box - Ernie Leppard ½d. Mount Cook 1898 Definitive.
Modern Section 1	:	Stacey Hooker Cup - Ernie Leppard Penny Universal Booklets.
Runner-up	:	Paua Book Ends - Philip Hoare 1d. Kiwi, 1935 Pictorial Definitive.
Modern Section 2	:	Noel Turner Trophy - Ernie Leppard Arms Type Postal Fiscals.
Runner-up	:	John D. Evans Trophy - Ernie Leppard Royal Visits, 1949 - 1953.
Modern Section 3	:	David Forty Salver - John Smith 4 cent on 2½ cent Magpie Moth.
Runner-up	:	Campbell Paterson Trophy - Allan McKellar 7 cent and 8 cent Postafix Stamps.
Postal History	:	John J. Bishop Trophy - Allan McKellar Non-slogan and Blank slogan postmarks.
Runner-up	:	Barton Bowl - David Churchill Internal Airmails, 1931 - 1933.

Obviously no novice with his highly specialised study of the One Penny Kiwi 1935 Pictorial Definitive, nevertheless the Novice Award was given to Philip Hoare as not previously having won an award in the Society's Annual Competition.

E.W.L.

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#### NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL MEETING REPORT

Eleven members were present at the meeting held at Orrell on 18th February, 1995, and four apologies for absence were received. Harry Fox from Derby, a long standing member of the Society, was welcomed to his first Regional Meeting.

After a brief discussion on administrative matters and on preliminary arrangements for the competition meeting to be held on 9th September, 1995, including the trophy, the meeting proceeded with Internal Airmails. Ron Kirby commenced by showing a selection of covers from the 1954 National Airways Corporation flights linking Wanganui to Auckland, New Plymouth, Palmerston North and Wellington, then eight covers for the extension of the National Airways Corporation main trunk route to Invercargill in 1956. Jack Lindley followed with an unused Great Barrier Pigeongram with

stamp attached, and a selection of illustrations of early aviators and aircraft on bookmarks with a history of airmail pioneers, issued by the post office. Covers were displayed from 1931/32 including Earthquake Emergency flights, the New Zealand Aero Club Pageant at Invercargill and the Flood Emergency flights. Jack also showed a selection of posters advertising various flights including Christmas airmails and a cover signed by Jean Batten. Aubrey Halpern concentrated on Antarctic flight material. Many photographs complemented a selection of covers to and from Ross Dependency, with various cachets applied. Stuart Potter began with a selection of Dominion Airways labels and the history of that Airline. Many early covers followed including a 1931 item commemorating Euan Dickson's first flight of 1921, signed by the pilot. Other exhibits included Christmas and Special Survey flights.

After a break for refreshments Geoff Wragg displayed a wide selection of aerogrammes including many with pictorial designs and one for Post Office Training purposes. An unusual one was that commemorating Major Douglas W. Gumbley, the inventor of the aerogramme which had a summary of his life printed on the flap. Other covers included New Zealand helicopter flights. Harry Fox presented a selection of covers, mainly from 1931, including the inauguration of daily weekday services by Dominion Airline Ltd., Emergency Earthquake flights, the service started by Kaitaia Aero Club, 1931 Christchurch to Wellington and Christchurch to Blenheim flights, both with Smiling Boy Health Stamps, and a selection of special Christmas Survey flights. Many were signed by the pilots including a double signature by M.C.McGregor. An unusual East Coast Airways cover was shown with five signatures, the three pilots and James Berry and R.J.G.Collins. Laurence Kimpton showed two covers - one addressed to South Africa carried on the feeder service flight from Wellington to Auckland and the second sent from Invercargill to London to connect with the 1931 Christmas flight. Tom Latto concluded with a selection of covers to and from Chatham Island, explaining the initial use of the internal lagoon on the main island for seaplane landings from the Second World War period which was followed by the construction of a grass strip in 1956/7 at Te Hapupu and then an all weather aerodrome at Karewa opened in 1981. Covers from some of the many charter flights carrying school children to and from Chatham Island at Christmas time were displayed. An interesting modern air mail label from Pitt Island contrasted with a May, 1946, cover which called into question the date for the first official air mail delivery by an R.N.Z.A.F. Sunderland concluded the display.

Much varied and colourful material had been exhibited and a vote of thanks by our Chairman brought the meeting to a close. The topic for the next meeting on 13th May, 1995, is 'Six Sheets on any Subject'.

J.H./T.D.L.

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+ FRANK BERTRAM SCRIVENER +

Frank Scrivener died peacefully in Canterbury on 22nd February, 1995, aged 84 years. Following a disabling stroke at Christmas, 1993, Frank greatly improved as the months passed, regaining his

speech but his inability to walk unaided and also his loss of dexterity remained with him to the end.

After a working life in his own business as a hardware merchant, Frank retired early to devote himself to enjoying his three great interests - his family and friends, his philately and his passion for travel. He was also a great follower of Kent County Cricket Club.

Frank was a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society and an accredited National Judge. He was a Vice-President of our Society and enjoyed attending meetings where his opinions were sought by many and his friendship greatly appreciated. As well as New Zealand, he formed notable collections of Australia, Malta and Scandinavia. All were studied in depth and written about in the relative journals. He was always willing to cooperate with others and assist in their research.

The funeral took place on Friday, 3rd March, 1995, attended by many of his philatelic friends, relatives and neighbours. Anthony Scrivener, the eminent Q.C. who was Frank's son and of whom he was immensely proud, gave a moving eulogy, as did his Grandson. He will be sadly missed but not forgotten.

NEIL RUSSELL

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+ ALBERT B. JOHNSTONE +

Scotland has lost one of its leading philatelists with the death of Albert B. Johnstone. Albert was a native of Edinburgh and spent much of his life in that city. In his younger days he was a keen footballer and tennis player as well as being a proficient violinist. During the Second World War Albert served in the Royal Air Force in the Middle East before returning to Edinburgh on demobilisation. Up until retirement, he worked as the Scottish representative of a fine cloth producer. Later he moved to Canada for a few years before returning to Scotland where he and his wife Joan settled in the Borders village of Minto, near Hawick. He died there on 1st March, 1995.

Albert assembled good collections of Canada and Trinidad, but was best known for his interest in New Zealand. His detailed research studies of the printings and papers of the stamps of that country led him to publish numerous articles and booklets. These publications, which were issued in three continents and read in five, established him as an authority and gained him international recognition. His later work on the R.T.P.O.'s of New Zealand was particularly fine. At the time of his death he was associated with the production of a new book on these R.T.P.O.'s due to be published in the near future. It is sad that he did not see the issue of the final text.

Albert was President of the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies on two occasions - in 1968 and 1977. He was President of the Scottish Philatelic Society in 1983 and twice President of the Edinburgh Philatelic Society - in 1955 and 1977. In 1979 he was honoured with Fellowship of the Scottish Philatelic Society and, in the same year, was invited to sign the Book of Scottish Philatelists, Scotland's most prestigious award. He was Vice-Chairman of the 75th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, held in Edinburgh in 1993. There he presented a paper on 'New Zealand -

Forensic Philately' which was well received.

Albert's writing were published in many of the stamp journals over the last 30 years. Many will remember his regular column, in verse 'To Err is Human', published in 'Stamp Collecting' under the pseudonym of Jack La Roche. Later he contributed to 'Linns Stamp Weekly' with a series he called 'Errors in Stamp Design'.

His last piece, 'Forward Philately', only appeared in the January, 1995, issue of the Association of British Philatelic News. It posed a number of questions about falling attendances at local society meetings and suggested some possible solutions. Albert wrote "Only by discussion on the future of our hobby can the downward trend be reversed and any suggestions, no matter how extreme, should be investigated". This excellent, far-seeing article was written after he knew that his illness was terminal and must, in many ways, be a challenge to those of us still active in organised philately.

The hobby has lost a friend who was at all times one of the world's gentlemen - in every sense of the word. Albert will be remembered and mourned by many collectors world-wide. He is survived by his wife, Joan, and daughters, Julia and Maureen, to whom our sympathy is extended.

TOM RIELLY

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#### SPECIAL DATESTAMPS



A special pictorial date stamp was used at Wellington on Friday, 24th March, 1995, to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the New Zealand Army.

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#### NEWS RELEASE

##### NEW ZEALAND AT NIGHT IN SCENIC ISSUE

New Zealand Post is asking its customers to "shed a little light on our country" in their mailings overseas.

Its first major stamp issue for 1995, released on 22nd February, 1995, is a Scenic issue entitled Night Lights and features six major tourist centres photographed at night.

The centres are Auckland (45 cents), Wellington (80 cents), Christchurch (\$1-00), Dunedin (\$1-20), Rotorua (\$1-50) and Queenstown (\$1-80).

New Zealand Post's Philatelic Bureau Manager, Mr. Basil Umuroa, says each centre chosen has a unique character from bustling commercial high-rise cities to bubbling mud pools.

"At night the lights transform these areas to give them their own dazzling charm," he says.

While the stamp issue is intended for domestic as well as overseas use, Mr. Watson, General Manager, Stamps, says the photographic treatment given to the stamps makes them a pictorial ambassador for New Zealand.

He hopes individual and business customers will use them to

promote the country as an appealing tourist attraction when they send letters or parcels overseas.

"We should never under-estimate the selling capacity of an attractive stamp. It is an icon of New Zealand," Mr. Watson comments.

The Minister of Tourism, Mr. John Banks, has described a good picture as saying more than a thousand words. He says the distinctiveness of our tourist centres is captured brilliantly in the Night Lights stamp issue.

"I look forward to seeing this outstanding issue circulated around the world," he says.

The six stamps are accompanied by a First Day Cover which features the Auckland Harbour Bridge with its ever-present stream of traffic.

The 1995 Scenic Issue, Night Lights, was designed by Red Cactus Designs of Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin. The stamps and First Day Cover were available from Post Shops, Philatelic Sales Centres and the Philatelic Bureau, Wanganui, from Wednesday, 22nd February, 1995.

#### POST SWINGS INTO ACTION WITH GOLF ISSUE

Four of the most scenic golf courses in the world are featured in an appealing New Zealand Post stamp issue going on sale on 22nd March, 1995.

The issue, entitled Golf, depicts the beautiful golf courses at Waitangi, New Plymouth, Rotorua and Queenstown. The scenes also display the picturesque landscape of each region.

The stamps are Waitangi (45 cents), New Plymouth (80 cents), Rotorua (\$1-20) and Queenstown (\$1-80).

From the Waitangi course, only a few kilometres from where the Treaty was signed, there are magnificent views of the Bay of Islands from 15 of the holes. The 45 cent stamp depicts the par four 15th hole, 310 metres in length.

The symmetrical cone of Mount Taranaki provides a superb backdrop to the New Plymouth course which is also enhanced by hundreds of mature pohutukawa trees. The golfer and child on the 80 cent stamp are seen putting on the green of the sixth hole, 159 metres long, par three.

The Rotorua course is quite unique in the world. It is guarded by steam vents, mud pools and craters of old geysers. The ninth hole shows evidence of the active thermal region and the resulting challenges for golfers.

Queenstown, as one of the world's most attractive tourist resorts, has a golf course at Kelvin Heights which takes full advantage of the surrounding beauty. Out of bounds for the par four, 336 metre fifth hole, is the Remarkables mountain range on the eastern side of the course.

The first day cover, featuring the 18th hole at the Paraparaumu golf course, and the stamps, were designed by Ross Jones of Wellington. The issue was printed by Leigh Mardon of Melbourne.

The stamps and first day cover were available from Post Shops, Philatelic Sales Centres and the Philatelic Bureau from 22nd March, 1995.

## REVIEW

When the Coast is Clear, edited by Richard J. Waugh, contributing authors John King and Paul Beauchamp Legg. Published by Craig Printing Company, 67, Tay Street, P.O.Box 99, Invercargill, New Zealand. 80 A4 pages, perfect bound, illustrated. ISBN 0-473-02851-4. Price NZ\$20-40, plus postage Airmail NZ\$17-50; Surface-Air Lifted NZ\$13-00 or surface mail NZ\$10-50.

This book was reviewed in 'The Kiwi', Volume 4, number, 2, March, 1995, at pages 24 to 25. Subsequently the publishers have written to advise that payment by Visa or Mastercard is an acceptable alternative to a bank draft previously advised. If ordering a copy using this method of payment, please specify the type of card, its number, the name on the card and the expiry date, together with the address.

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## MEMBERS COMMENTS

ALAN GARDINER

As invited on the pull-out section of the January, 1995, issue of 'The Kiwi', many members replied with comments on what they would like from the Society. All are appreciated. Many were complimentary towards the Packet Secretary and the Editor of 'The Kiwi', compliments which are blushing accepted by both individuals, but some require answers which are given below.

### Less in 'The Kiwi' on covers - more on stamps.

The Editor can publish only what he gets. He does have a couple of articles on stamps, but more are needed. Any volunteers? Another comment in the same vein came from a member who seeks a service for beginners who have queries. Such questions could be sent to any of the Officers of the Society who will try to answer or find someone who can. Many of the books in the Library - held by the Librarian/Packet Secretary - have the answers to the more common questions.

### Cost of Postage for the Packet.

Bernard Atkinson writes as follows:-

Many thanks for the comments received regarding the Exchange Packet. We did in the past have insurance to cover the event of loss. It eventually transpired that the insurers were insisting that the packet be registered if it was passed on through the mail, notwithstanding the high premium being charged. It was therefore decided that we would drop the insurance and use the Post Office Registered Plus service. The Post Office covers up to £1,500-00 for a fee of £3-30 plus first class postage and up to £2,200-00 for a fee of £3-60 plus first class postage. The service of Registered only costs £3-00 plus first class postage but only gives cover up to £500-00.

Whilst using the Registered Plus service we have still lost packets, but the value has been recovered in full. We have previously investigated the possibility of circulating a low value packet, but being a specialist society it soon became



apparent that there were several disadvantages.

a) Only a very small quantity of common material could be included before it exceeded the £50-00 where an insurer would insist on the use of Registered Post or insist that it be at Carrier's Risk.

b) Insurance costs would outweigh any income from sales. Moreover, in the past when we stipulated an amount towards insurance costs, this was not always successful.

c) It would still be necessary to obtain some form of receipt to give evidence of posting and the Post Office would be unable to obtain proof of delivery.

May I take this opportunity to remind vendors clearly to price and describe items, when appropriate, when offered for sale in the packet.

The packets have become a dependable source of income over the past several years and this has contributed considerably in maintaining the subscription at its present level.

#### **Postal Auctions, in addition to the Annual Society Auction.**

We have tried postal auctions in the past, with very little financial gain to the Society. However, if any member would be willing to take on the running of a postal auction, please let us know and the matter will be reconsidered by the Committee.

#### **Meetings outside London.**

Your Committee are in the process of investigating the possibility of a Philatelic Weekend at a location outside London - possibly in the North of England. Should this be possible - and successful - further similar weekend meetings will be considered.

#### **Evening Meetings in London.**

A previous attempt at this was a dismal failure because of low turnout. The main reason given was the late timings of trains and other forms of transport.

#### **Midland Group.**

One Member suggested a Midland Group. Whilst we would not want to encourage too many 'breakaway' groups, this will be investigated.

#### **Payment of Subscriptions by Standing Order and/or Direct Debit.**

Both are possible, but the Direct Debit method would require the (volunteer) Treasurer to tell our Bank how much to extract from your Bank and this additional burden would be unacceptable. The Standing Order method is being looked into, but if the rate of subscription alters, YOU would have to tell your Bank.

#### **That a List of Members be published.**

The main reason that this is not done is because most members do not want to have their details published. For this reason we send out catalogues on behalf of dealers either with an issue of 'The Kiwi' or on behalf of the dealers but only through the hands of the Editor or some other trustworthy person. If we were to

publish a list we could only give name, town and county, but never full details.

### Wants / For Sale section in 'The Kiwi'.

A five-line insert for £5-00 is available to all who want it. This has seldom been used by members, but it is there.

### The Association of British Philatelic Societies.

One member resents the fact that all of the Societies to which he belongs are required to pay the levy to the Association of British Philatelic Societies. I believe that in Norway, one is permitted to nominate one's parent Society and only that Society is obliged to pay the full levy, the others paying at a much reduced rate. However, the levy is considerably more than the present levy extracted per capita by the Association of British Philatelic Societies.

### Photocopy Entries in the Annual Competition.

This is being considered for 1996. Be warned - some stamps do not stand up to the strong lights of a photocopier. Also, entries would stand a better chance if photocopied in colour, which would be much more expensive.

### Reduce the Subscription.

One member felt that, in view of the considerable amount of money we have, the subscription should be reduced. The subscription must pay for the running of the Society. If we are to achieve such events as Regional Meetings, and projects like the binding programme for loose material in the Library, this banked money may be required. Personally, I congratulate our Treasurer on his able management of our finances and for keeping our subscription at £10-00 for so long.

### Finally.

To the member who "gets the impression that the New Zealand Society of Great Britain is run by a clique in London who forget that things happen north of the Watford Gap". The clique you refer to comes, for example, from Shaftesbury, Guildford, Croydon, Maidstone, Hemel Hempstead and Salisbury, and go to some trouble to attend meetings. I hope that, when we have more experience in organising "regional meetings", you will be willing to act as our "local agent" for one in Scotland!

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NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS NEWSPAPER STAMPS - 3d. VALUE

DAVID CHURCHILL

Chapter XXII of Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand deals with the stamps issued by the New Zealand Government Railways for carriage of newspapers and freight.

The 3d. value of the newspaper stamps was the only value produced in two distinct colours - brown and yellow. The yellow issue is known in several shades on both wove and laid papers, perforated variously  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 11, 14 and is quite common. The brown issue is scarce, particularly in good condition, and is known only on wove paper perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

Since my interest in these stamps began some years ago it has been unclear to me which colours came into production first. From page 268 of Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand appears that both colours were current in 1890, the first year of issue. Page 266 makes reference in the table of printings for 1892 and 1893 to 'colour altered' but makes no mention to which colour and on page 267 we learn that '... the 3d. yellow was printed by September, 1890; the 3d. brown was apparently withdrawn by 1893...'.

I recently decided to contact J.W.BRODIE, one of the authors of the handbook 'New Zealand Railway and Revenue Stamps', published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand in 1979, which was based on the information published in Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand in 1977. His reply has drawn a firm conclusion from the evidence available. He writes:-

'R.J.Scarlett wrote a brief paper on the newspaper issues in 1969. He listed first, in 1890, the 3d. deep brown perf. 12½ on wove paper - thick, thin, each white and toned - and concluded by writing "later in 1890, or in 1891, the colour of the 3d. stamp was changed". His collection contained a set of imperf. plate proofs, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d. deep brown.

'I have no doubt that 3d. brown was the first colour used. Because printing records from the Stamp Printing Branch of the Government Printer relating to the 1890 issued have not survived - the volume 1880 to 1890 has been missing for many years and the next volume [2] begins with entries for October, 1890 - there is no direct information on first printings of the Railway Newspaper stamps. In any case the printing records do not normally include statements as to colour. However, on Railways Department file 1900/2302 for 30th September, 1890, is a letter sending to an engineer samples of "the Newspaper stamps used on the New Zealand Railways - the ½d. black, 1d. violet, 2d. blue, 3d. yellow, 4d. rose, 6d. green."

'On the same file, at 19th October, 1893, is a note by E.G.PILCHER "50 specimens, 3d. newspaper stamps printed in brown, received from the Railway Accountant 19th October, 1893, and cancelled."

'In Volume 2 of the Records of the Government Printing Office, Stamp Printing Branch, page 285, is a note against the earlier record in this volume of a printing of the 3d. value in August, 1892 - the earliest surviving record of any newspaper stamp printing is for 200 sheets of the 2d. value recorded on 2nd October, 1891, i.e. no records of printings ever between October, 1890, and this date. This note reads "+ colour altered from CR.CITRON to a deep yellow with approval of Commissioner H.H." Thus there must have been earlier printings in lemon-yellow [= CR.CITRON].

'The absence of any dated copies prevents any confirmation by this means.

'Unfortunately the Railways Department file 1900/2302 makes no mention of stamp production, except to make clear that the stamps were printed in 1889 and were required to be used from 1st January, 1890.

'The sequence of colours is thus indicated as 1890 Brown; 1890

[pre-September] lemon-yellow; 1892 [August] deep yellow.'

Has any member dated copies to confirm or contradict these conclusions? If so, please send details. Photocopies would be appreciated, through our Editor.

I should, of course, like to thank JIM BRODIE for this valuable clarification of the known facts and particularly for his permission to publish these details.

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CAVEAT LECTOR - INSTALMENT SEVEN - PART SEVEN

ALAN GARDINER

Herbert Ernest Hyde was born in Otago around 1891. He travelled to England and was commissioned into the Royal Naval Air Service as a Lieutenant in early 1918 and trained as a pilot at the Central Flying School, Upavon. His first posting to 207 Squadron was soon followed by a transfer to 215 Squadron on 15th September, 1918, where he was welcomed by Lieutenant Hugh B. Monaghan, a Canadian and a friend from their Central Flying School days.

Monaghan's gun-layer - naval jargon for an air-gunner - had reported sick with an abscessed tooth, so Monaghan invited Hyde to take his place on a bombing mission to Cologne that very night. Hyde accepted, and off they went, with Second Lieutenant G.W. Mitchel, an English observer. The aircraft, a Handley Page O/400, carried a full load of the new 1,650 lb. bombs and an extra ninety gallons of fuel for an expected seven hours return trip. About two hours out they were approaching Treves at about 5,000 feet when two explosions were heard and the port engine ground to a stop. Realising they had been badly hit by enemy anti-aircraft fire, Monaghan ordered the bombs to be released - three were not released in time - and prepared to crash-land the aircraft as best he could. The aircraft side-slipped into the ground, the port wing taking most of the impact and the fuselage being cushioned by a series of telegraph and telephone wires. All three crew members survived. After setting fire to the aircraft and sheltering from the blast from the three remaining bombs, they retired to some nearby woods. They spent a miserable night there, and were captured the following day. After interrogation, they were incarcerated in Karlsruhe prisoner of war camp.

After the war, Hugh Monaghan wrote a book 'The Big Bombers of World War I - A Canadian's Journal', mainly for the benefit of his grandson. This was revised, with added foot-notes and photographs, by Jack Elder, of JRE Publishing Inc. (USA), and published in 1985. In it Monaghan says:- "Hyde was an interesting chap. An author of some importance he had written three books on world problems, and ... had been invited to lunch with Lloyd George."

The books that Hyde wrote were on themes of International Government as a solution to war, and some of his ideas were further investigated by the League of Nations, although not adopted. Hyde is listed in the 'Biographical Dictionary of Internationalists', published in the United States of America in 1983. He was repatriated on 8th December, 1918, and died in New Zealand in 1959. Hyde had a brother and a cousin who were also pilots in the Royal Flying Corps / Royal Naval Air Service.

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NAPIER POSTAL DISTRICT  
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CANCELLATIONS TO 1914

SAFARI

The development of the telegraph and telephone system in New Zealand has been comprehensively summarised in the booklet 'New Zealand Telegraph & Telephone Offices' by the late Frank Watters, published as Monograph Number 8 by the Postal History Society of New Zealand in June, 1973. This publication contains a list of Telegraph Offices - not associated with Post Offices - ever open.

For many years I have been collecting the postal and social history of the Napier Postal District and over the course of time I have accumulated material with telegraph/telephone or related cancellations not only from the main offices but also from those mentioned in the booklet by Frank Watters.

The notes which follow convey a record of my findings and broadly cover the period up to the beginning of World War 1.

**Some Background.**

Page 40 of the book 'From the Bay to the Bush', by Bruce Marshall and Robin Startup, published in 1984, gives pertinent data on the coming of the telegraph system to the area - in particular 1867-1868 saw an extension of the line to Napier., Telegraph stations were set up at Castle Point in April, 1868; at Waipukurau in July, 1868; in Napier in about June, 1868 and at Waipawa in June 1869.

A line connecting Napier to the former post office building at Spit, Port Ahuriri, was completed by January, 1869.

The line was further extended from Napier to Taupo, functioning by June, 1869, at Tapuaeharuru, with offices at Pohui - now Te Pohue, Te Horoto and Tarawera.

Watters specifically lists the following offices:-

Akitio	6/ 9/1889 - 30/11/1889
Fernhill	25/ 4/1902 - 1/ 7/1902
Farndon	8/11/1877 - 13/ 8/1909
Mangatera	6/12/1895 - 31/12/1902
Moeangiangi	14/ 7/1908 - 25/ 5/1916
Motea	30/ 5/1910 - 4/ 6/1916
Oringi Camp	12/ 2/1912 - 17/ 2/1912
Rangitaiki	5/ 3/1900 - 31/ 3/1908
Raumati	8/11/1909 - 15/11/1909
Spit	1/ 6/1869 - 31/ 5/1896
Tamumu	20/ 1/1902 - 1/10/1902
Upper Mohaka	25/ 6/1900 - 9/ 2/1900
Waimiro	15/ 2/1907 - 9/ 4/1907
Wairoa Pilot Station	1/12/1892 - 15/ 2/1915

**The Cancellations**

Watters writes:-

'From October, 1884, the practice of obtaining a receipt on the delivery of telegrams was abolished and at the same time, the fees on all telegrams had to be prepaid in postage stamps. This simplified accounting work.

'The stamps on telegraph forms - and telephone call cards - were cancelled by a datestamp where one was held or in manuscript. All post offices without datestamps were issued with them in 1887 and it is possible that at the same time those telephone or telegraph offices were also issued with a datestamp. This has remained the practice over the years and though many telephone or telegraph datestamps were distinctly engraved, numerous others were similar to postal datestamps of the time.

'The railway telegraph system was separated from the Post and Telegraph department in 1901.'

With this background in mind, I list below the various cancellations which I have recorded or believe used at the various telephone or telegraph counters.

### 1. On Fiscal Stamps

Numerous fiscal type stamps of denominations up to £10-00 are found apparently impressed with the postmarks associated with everyday postal usage. With the possible rare exception of usage for registrations - indicated by crayon marks - or parcel purposes, I am convinced that such were often used for the payment of telegraph/telephone fees.

Fiscal stamps were also cancelled by postmasters using ordinary postal cancellers, acting as agents for various Government Departments because no special datestamps were supplied. This situation was discussed in Volume 111 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand at page 527.

Figures 1 to 4 below have been selected for illustrative purposes.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

The circular datestamps I have in mind are listed below but there must have been others.

#### Napier

Type	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Mail Indices
'A' class 21mm	25 MY 83	15 JY 86	*
Various 'A' class	28 DE 89	AP 02	*
'F' class	23 SP 86	DE 97	*, 3, 6, 9-12, A

Hastings

Inscribed HASTINGS-S

'A' class 16 FE 91 26 SP 91 \*, 2-4

Inscribed HASTINGS

'A' class 8 OC 12 6 JE 22 \*, I

Waipawa

'A' class 26 SP 84 1 AU 88 \*, B, C, D

2. On Telegraph Forms and Other Mail

Dannevirke

Inscribed TELEGRAPH OFFICE / N.Z

'B' class 25mm 31 JA 12 \*

used on pair of 4d. King Edward VII definitive stamps.

Farndon

'A' class 28 AP 91 28 SP 03 \*, D

found used on regular issue of definitive stamps.

proofed 15 NO 89 - see enlarged illustration at Figure 5 below.

This is the only office listed by Watters from which I have noted a circular datestamp during the review period.



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8

Hastings

Octagonal rubber cancellation

24 DEC 1907

See Figure 6 above - on New Zealand Post Offices Christmas Greetings Card.

'B' class 24mm datestamp

26 AU 07

6 AU 14 \*

See Figure 7 above. On loose postage stamps, Parcel Advice Cards, New Zealand Post Office Christmas Greetings Cards and on a Penny Dominion used as a Postage Due on a postcard from the United Kingdom.

'B' class 25mm  
datestamp

24 DE 10

11 MR 55 A

See Figure 8 above - on New Zealand Post Offices Christmas Greetings Card, Telegraph Forms and a fiscal stamp.



Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11

Napier

'A' class

28 AP 97

21 SP 05 A

See Figure 9 above - on Telegraph Form. This unrecorded 'A' class datestamp, inscribed NAPIER Rly TO presents a problem. Almanacs of the period show the location of the Telegraph Office merely as 'Napier'. Were there two different places where the public could send telegrams - one at the Railway Station and one at the General Post Office? On the other hand, the earliest actual 'NAPIER TELEGRAPH OFFICE' strike I have seen is for 1905 - see below.

Oval rubber

Canceller

25 MY 05

See Figure 10 - above. On Telegraph Form. Inscribed 'WORKSHOPS FOREMAN'S OFFICE NAPIER N.Z.R. 25 MAY 1905'.

'B' class 25mm

datestamp

4 SP 05

13 SP 12 \*

See Figure 11 above - on New Zealand Post Offices Christmas Greetings Card, Telegraph Form and fiscal stamp.



Figure 12



Figure 13

'B' class 26mm

datestamp

8 FE 11

22 DE 22 B, H

See Figure 12 above - on Telegraph Form.

'H' class 25mm

datestamp

Part cancellation on 2/- Milford Sound First Pictorial Definitive, inscribed 'NAPIER TEL EX.'. Used about 1900's. Further information awaited.



'H' class 29mm  
datestamp 13 DE 07 \*

See Figure 13 above - on Telephone Exchange form. Cancellation Date Stamps were also in use for Telephone Exchange business.

#### Ormondville

'A' class 23mm  
datestamp 21 FE 05

Seen used on Telegraph Form. It seems that at offices other than Napier and Hastings, the everyday circular datestamp was used for telegraph purposes and normal mail. An exception occurs in some cases where parcel obliterations etc. were supplied to some offices.

#### Port Ahuriri

'A' Class 23mm  
datestamp 6 SP 85 26 NO 87 C, D

Seen used on Telegraph Forms. Interestingly, no examples have been seen inscribed either 'THE SPIT' - listed by Startup as a Post Office from 1 JA 18 69 to 1 JE 1869 - or 'SPIT' on Telegraph Forms even though the forms of the dates noted were actually addressed to 'Spit'. The cancellations themselves were those in use for regular mail.

#### Waipawa

'A' class  
various types 5 FE 98 29 DE 10 3, 4

Seen used on Telegraph Forms and New Zealand Post Offices Christmas Greetings Cards. The cancellations were the types in use for regular mail.

#### Comments



Figure 14

Frank Watters' publication gives a list of Telegraph/Telephone offices not associated with Post Offices but, except on page 16, no information is furnished about the cancellations used in each office. Some details can be found on pages 467 to 470 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume 111, making reference to careless use, possible 'relief' use, mail handed in late to Telegraph branch and use on filched cards.

An example of 'relief' application or perhaps even the ready availability of the canceller on the counter may be found in the instance of Waipawa. I have seen numerous loose stamps and even stationery cut-outs with the 'B' class cancellations, earliest date being 2 FE 14, latest date 24 AU 22, with mail indices A to F, and also later in the 1940's after a break. I have a commercially used postcard with a Penny Dominion cancelled 17 NO 17 B - see Figure 14 above - convincing evidence of 'relief' or handy usage. I have yet to see Telegraph Forms serviced during the second or third decade from Waipawa.

My observations concerning the Napier Postal District, albeit for a limited span of time, is rather a leap into the unknown for a bye-way of historical philately. Spheres of interest in the events of Post and Telegraph activities in the past are expanding and results are being put together. Telegraph/Telephone cancellations affect collecting of postal history material. The accumulation of fiscal stamps is growing apace and being featured in many catalogues. Surely New Zealand Post Offices Christmas Greetings Cards and Parcel Advice Cards with their cancellations are already accepted as an avenue in our hobby, just as Telegraph and Telephone Office markings should be a branch for attention.

Examples are not always easily come by, thus further cancellations, extensions of dates and usage are inevitable.

#### NAPIER PROMOTION CINDERELLAS

TONY DODD

I can now add a little information to the article published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 44, number 2, pages 39 and 40, March, 1995.

I am aware of four covers bearing the Maylett cinderellas:-

One cover with one of the types illustrated at Figure 1 posted from Palmerston North in May, 1943.

Three covers with types from Figure 2 posted in 1941, 1942 and 1943.

Thus it would seem that examples from Figure 1 may have been available from about 1943 and those from Figure 2 from sometime in 1941. Further examples used on cover may narrow the dates.

#### UNUSUAL USAGE OF KING EDWARD VII NEWSPAPER WRAPPER

P.R.REID

Illustrated at Figure 1 on page 59 is a King Edward VII ½d. Newspaper wrapper with additional 1½d. Boer War pictorial definitive added, addressed to Hobart. Both the stamp and the Newspaper Wrapper are cancelled with the Hobart circular datestamp of 6 FE 08. A strike of an oval 'LOOSE LETTER /...d /\* TO PAY \*' marking is also present.

I find it difficult to explain the 2d. postage paid on this Newspaper Wrapper. However, the most interesting thing about the wrapper is the Loose Letter marking, which has not previously been recorded from Hobart. If any member can confirm that the marking was applied in Hobart, which seems fairly conclusive from the datestamp cancelling the wrapper and the added stamp, I would be

pleased to hear from them, through our Editor. In addition, an explanation of the 2d. postage rate to Hobart would be appreciated.

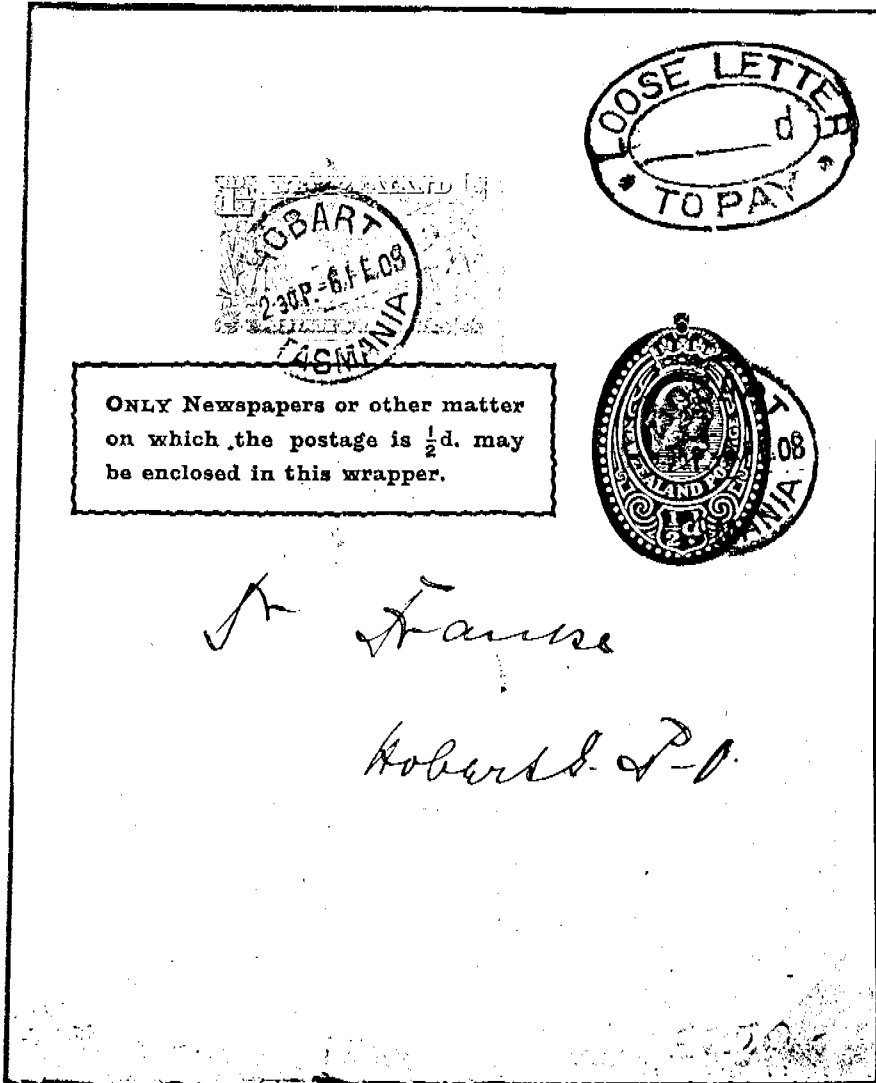


Figure 1

NOT OPENED BY CENSOR IN N.Z.

GEORGE BRANAM

In response to 'Civilian Postal Censorship in World War II - Some Facts and Problems' published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 43, pages 90 and 91 - 97, September, 1994, RON INGRAM of Christchurch has written of two items in his collection bearing the octagonal 'NOT OPENED BY CENSOR IN N.Z.' handstamp. The first, illustrated at Figure 1 on page 41, is an official 'On His Majesty's Service' cover originating from the Export Division, Marketing Department, franked by two 2/- Captain Cook definitives overprinted 'Official' to pay the air mail rate to Canada. It is postmarked at Wellington on 23rd October, 1941, and has a clear strike of the octagonal 'NOT OPENED ... ' handstamp No. 6.

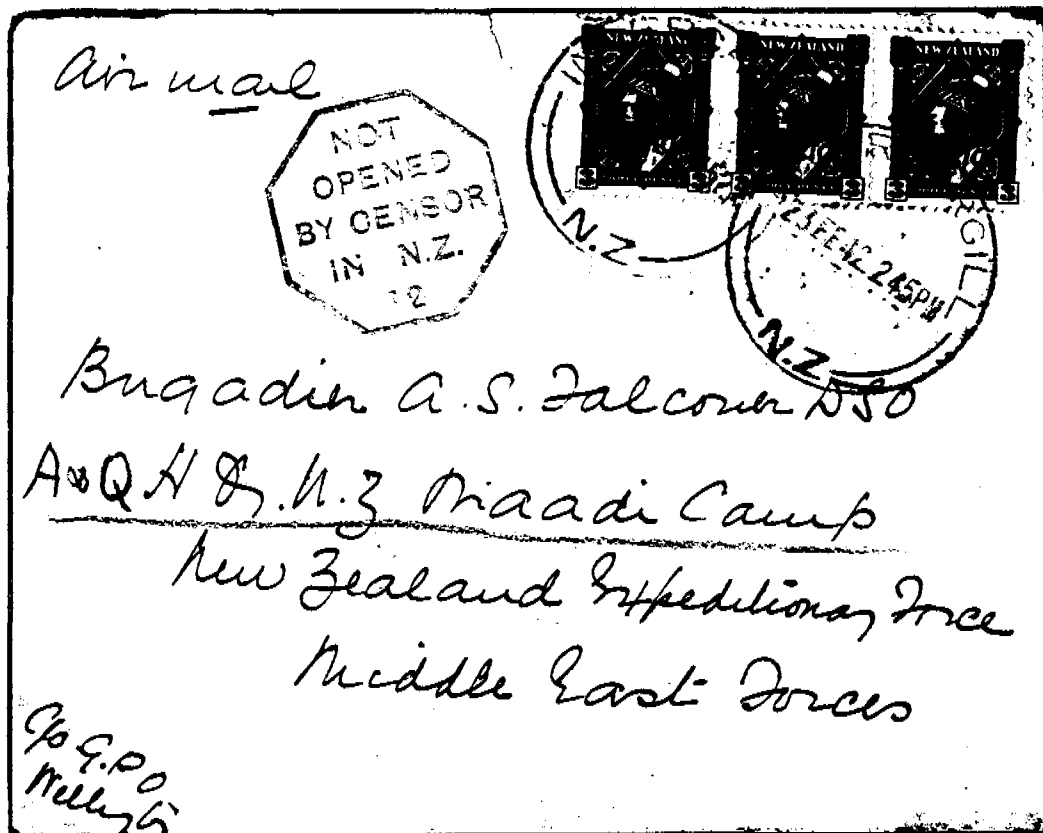


Figure 2

The second cover, illustrated at Figure 2 above, is even more important because it is marked by the unrecorded handstamp No. 12. It is postmarked at Invercargill on 23rd February, 1942, and although it is franked by a strip of three 3d. Maori Girl definitives overprinted 'Official' the cover bears no markings. However, it is addressed to Brigadier A.S. Falconer, who at the time was Commandant of the Maadi Camp to which it is directed. The 9d. postage paid the concessionary rate for air mail to the Middle East Forces. The note written in the lower left hand corner 'C/o G.P.O. / Wellington' may mean that the 'NOT OPENED ... ' handstamp was applied here rather than in Invercargill.

The cover illustrated at Figure 1, like the one illustrated at Figure 3 on page 94 of the original article, suggests one use of the handstamp may have been to facilitate commercial mail to or from Government Agencies involved in the encouragement of trade. The second may suggest substance in the idea of its being used as a courtesy to prominent individuals whose positions placed them in situations of trust. Each example recorded helps define the way the handstamp was used.

As RON INGRAM points out, however, the immediate importance of the second cover is the implication that other handstamps exist with numbers between 12 and the previously recorded high of 7. It would be most helpful if collectors could examine their covers to see if their collections contain any of the missing numbers. A note of details, preferably with a photocopy, sent to the Editor would assure the recording of this important information. Examples of previously recorded numbers would also be helpful.