



AUCKLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY Inc.

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Meetings are held at the Mt. Albert Senior Citizens' Hall, Wairere Avenue on the first and third Tuesdays of each month except January. Doors open at 7.30pm



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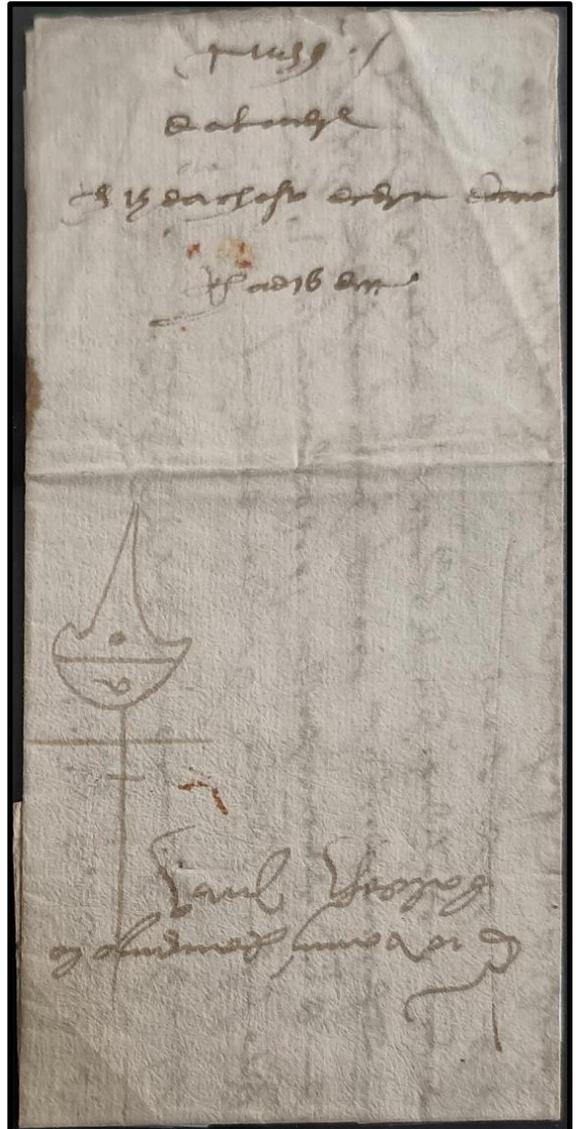
Keith Griffith Memorial Lecture Ray Wiseby

Early London Postal History

Venetian Merchant's letter dated 1459 posted London to Venice.

Drawn on the front is a "Merchant's Mark" indicating the identity of the sender and the eligibility to use the "Merchants' Post."

(See page 6)



INTERNET BANKING

All payments to Auckland Philatelic Society (APS) need to be either in cash at a Red Dot sale or club night, or by internet banking. APS runs one main account (for subscriptions) and two subsidiary accounts (for circuit book payments and Red Dot Sale payments). Please don't mix these up.

APS Main Account: ANZ Bank 01-0102-0063264-00

For subscription payments. When paid please email Andrew Chessum (Andrew.chessum@gmail.com) with your details.

The Exchange Circuit Account: ASB Bank 12-3077-0246547-00

For circuit book payments. **Important** When paying for your Circuit Book purchases please put your name in "Particulars" (i.e. "J Smith") and the circuit books numbers you are paying for as the "Reference" (i.e. "Books 10, 12"). To successfully credit your payment, we need these details. Please email Victor Sutcliffe (victor.sutcliffe66@hotmail.com)

The Red Dot Sales Account: ASB Bank 12-3034-0184198-00

For Red dot auction payments. Please put your name in "The Particulars" and "Red Dot Sale" in the reference. When paid please email Nic Hendy (nichen@hotmail.com).

Index

	Page
Internet Banking Account details	2
Dates for your diary	2
Ambury Shield results	3
APS and the Friendly Islands – Miles Dillon	4
Meeting Reports:	
Ray Wiseby – Early London Postal History	6
Tim Beach – Exhibiting Guidelines	8
Tane McManus – Greece	9
Martin Treadwell – New Hebrides	10
Armstrong Cup – Grant Longley	11
Ivan McCabe – Evolution of Warships	13
Recent NZ Post Issues	15

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

Tuesday 15th November – Bruce Webber, Hearts in four Parts.

Tuesday 6th December – Combined Christmas Party with Suburban Stamp Club and APS's 100th year anniversary celebration

Tuesday 7th February 2023 – Ambury Shield entry presentations.

Saturday 10th February 2023 is our next **Red Dot sale**. This sale will be held at our club rooms at Mt Albert Senior Citizen's Hall, Wairere Avenue.

APS Ambury Team bring home the Shield

The Ambury Shield competition was launched in the 1940s as an Interclub competition by the Waikato Philatelic Society. Held at the end of October, this year's competition was jointly hosted by the North Shore Philatelic Society and the Waikato Society. In July, the Auckland Philatelic Society decided to endeavour to compete in the 2022 competition after a short absence due to covid and a number of other considerations in past years.

Having made the decision, the membership of APS quickly energised their focus and by the final closing date for entries, fourteen members had prepared 16 entries for submission.

And their outstanding efforts did not go unrewarded.

For the first time since 1990, to the elation of the 12 or more members who made the journey to Hamilton view the Ambury Exhibition, Auckland Philatelic Society was awarded the Ambury Shield for 2022.

With one first equal, six seconds and three thirds in the various categories entered, the APS team were individually duly rewarded for their efforts and demonstrated that collectively, they were a formidable unit.

Auckland Philatelic Society congratulates each and every one of the team involved – it is with much pride we acknowledge your efforts.



APS President John Powell receiving the Ambury Shield from Waikato President Bruce Tapp



Back Row: Thomas Wang, Laurie Soffe, Bruce Webber, Neil Coutts, Roger Marshall, Jo Burgess
Front Row: Mike Steel, Grant Longley, Brian Marshall, Chris Keery, Nic Hendy, Bruce Burgess
Sitting: Tane McManus

APS and the Friendly Islands

Miles Dillon

Tane McManus' February 2018 talk on the early stamps of Tonga continued a long-standing interest of APS members in Tongan stamps. Many have collected Pacific Islands stamps in general but some have been Tongan specialists. One was Mrs Emily Kenderdine whose collection formed the second club display on 1 May 1924. Mrs K (dare we call her Emily?) commanded enormous respect in the philatelic world of the day. She and her husband John had been very involved in the earlier Auckland Philatelic Societies. John was President in 1913 and Emily served in that role in 1927-8. She was considered to be an authority on Tongan stamps, having no peer. She took home seven prizes from the 1924 Christchurch Philatelic Exhibition, one a bronze medal for her Tongan stamps. She had a well-preserved



example of every Tongan stamp bar one, mentioned in Stanley Gibbons but never actually seen. She owned three or four of the rare inverted 7 ½d of which only one sheet had been printed. Her collection included perforate and imperforate examples and surcharges which had been surcharged again. By 1935 Emily's Tonga collection had been acquired by Mr FH Claxton of Thames, an APS member whose collection was considered to be the finest in the country. At the time of her death in 1943, Emily Kenderdine was the only New Zealand woman to have been accorded the honour of FRPS.

MT (Matt) Johnson, Society Historian, was a dealer operating from premises in Queen's Arcade. He too was a keen collector of Tonga on which he talked to the club in November 1952. His display was one of the best ever seen by APS and included some very rare items. Society members were heavily involved in the 1955 New Zealand International Stamp Exhibition in Auckland. Matt Johnson had two displays of Tonga. His two-frame collection was virtually complete, featuring two pre-stamp covers. The rare 5-star overprint and many other errors were on display. Typewritten surcharges received special mention and he too owned an example of the inverted centre 7 ½d. His second display told the story of the Tin Can Mail with many unique covers.

In February 1987 Pat Skinner, New Zealand Secretary of the Tonga/Tin Can Mail Study Circle, addressed the Society. I have never forgotten hearing Pat's talk on the same subject to the Wellesley Philatelic Society – an amazing story.

However it was the December 1950 meeting of APS that generated the greatest excitement about Tonga when Her Majesty Queen Salote Tupou was in attendance. The Kingdom was the basis of the evening's quiz compered by Mr H Christopher. Guessing answers was the usual ploy of members on quiz nights but guesses were less numerous this evening due to the Royal presence. President Val McFarlane gave a talk and display with a good range

of errors and varieties. Eric Brodie showed the rare 7 ½d inverted head. Discussion ensued about the turtle watermark on the pictorial issue, the turtle having been a gift to the King by Captain Cook. Queen Salote assured the gathering that the turtle was still alive and well. Mr EG Cowell, honorary solicitor, proposed a vote of thanks and encouraged attendees to consider collecting Tongan stamps. Esther Levin, a noted Tonga collector, presented Her Majesty with a bouquet of flowers featuring colours of the Royal House of Tonga. The Queen signed two covers, one for the Society's collection, the other for the President. The visit was followed up with a letter of appreciation from Her Majesty.



The dignity of the Royal Evening of December 1950 was in marked contrast to the gathering in February 2018. After giving his usual delivery packed with facts, dates and anecdotes, Tane was forthright in his personal assessment of the later Tongan issues beginning with the “butchering” of beautiful issues with horrendous overprints. Collectors were incredulous when foil stamps appeared in 1963, some of which were later overprinted. Tane’s display concluded at 1969 but he could not resist offering his amusing assessment of the self-adhesives – bananas, coconuts, watermelons and pineapples. The room dissolved in hysterics and the evening was reported as the funniest in a long time. What would Her Majesty have thought? !!!

Meeting reports:

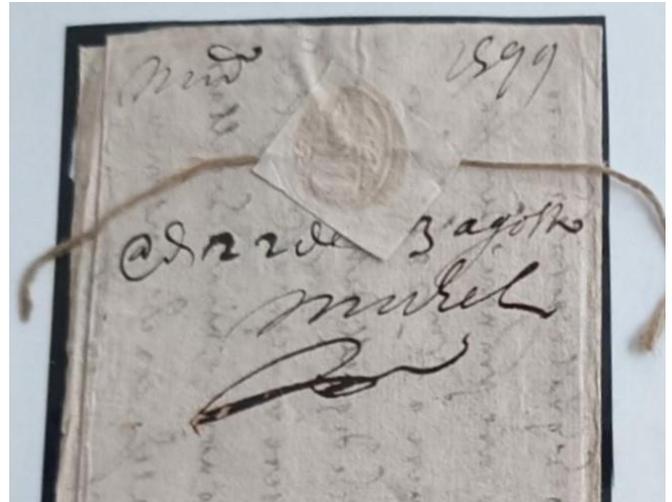
2nd August, Keith Griffith Memorial Lecture: Ray Wiseby

Early London Postal History 1459 to 1840

London has been the administrative and financial capital of England, Great Britain and the British Empire for centuries. Therefore a large percentage of letters passed to or from London. Most letters passing between any two places in the provinces also passed through London. This made London an important place in the postal history of Great Britain.

1459 to 1661 Merchant Posts: Letters written in English before 1500 are very rare. More common (but also rare) are letters written in Italian by Venetian Merchants, who had organised an extensive private postal network across Europe. This network was called the Merchant Strangers' Post. The letter (front cover) is dated 22nd July 1459, sent from London by Antonio da Batano to Giovanni Anguiolo Baldasi in Venice, the Venetian Republic. Drawn on the front is a "Merchant's Mark" indicating the Identity of the sender and the eligibility to use the "Merchants' Post."

The Merchant Strangers Post was suppressed by Queen Elizabeth in the 1580s. The carriage of letters overseas was continued by British merchants – the Merchant Venturers' Post. The contents of a letter displayed which had been sealed with string around it for security reasons notes that Spanish authorities had prevented a recently arrived trade ship from India being unloaded. This was no doubt due to the Anglo Spanish War 1585 – 1604. The Merchant Venturers Post was officially stopped in 1627 but unofficially continued until the end of the Civil war in the late 1640s.



Venetian merchants operating in the City of London during the Civil War period posted their letters at a port to avoid possible inland tampering. Displayed was a letter posted at Dover to Antwerp in 1642.

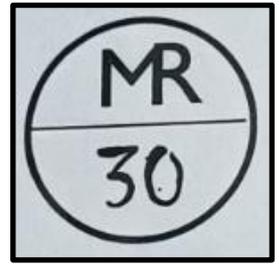
The civil war caused complete disruption to any form of postage from 1642 to 1651. Normal services did not resume properly until 1652. Overseas post and inland was usually only for merchants or the upper classes. The inland post was unavailable to the general public until about 1648.

1661 – The Bishop Mark: Up until this time mail was in the hands of "Master of the King's Post", letters were carried privately and did not have any postal marks applied. Things changed when King Charles II decreed that the General Post Office be established in 1660. Henry Bishop was given the first Postmaster General of England position. He was Postmaster General for seven years. In 1661 he introduced the world's first known postmark, the Bishop Mark. A circle bisected to show the month and day. This was used for

126 years; it is very similar to the Circular Date Stamp still in use today, with the addition of the year.

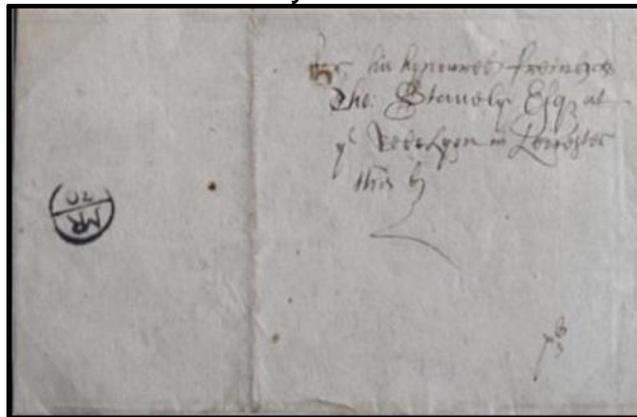
Henry Bishop issued a decree in 1661:

“A stamp is invented that is putt upon every letter shewing the moneth above the day that every letter comes to the office, so that no Letter Carryer may dare detain a letter from post to post; which before was usual.”



The Bishop Mark

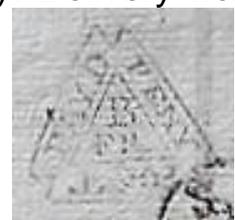
The Bishop Mark was designed to show the date on which a letter was received by the London Post, and to ensure that the dispatch of letters would not be delayed.



London to Leicester. Bishop mark **MR/30** (Letter dated 30th March 1665). Manuscript "pd3" bottom right denotes paid. Bishop marks are scarce prior to 1666 due to the bubonic plague in 1665 and the great fire of London 1666. This mail has survived because it was sent to Leicester.

No matter where posted or its final destination, all mail had to travel through London on one of six post roads and be stamp marked in London. Hence the plague of 1665 and the fire of 1666 caused major disruption. This transiting through London continued until 1794.

1680 – The Penny Post: In 1680 William Dockwra and Robert Murray, London merchants, set up a penny post system for London and its suburbs. Mail up to one pound in weight could be sent for one penny. Delivery was within London 10 times per day and the suburbs 6 times per day. Dockwra designed his own stamp to indicate postage paid which continues until 1708. Perhaps, due to its success the crown claimed Dockwra's operation was violating the monopoly they held on the rights to provide a mail service: he was made to stop operating in 1682. The Post Office then replaced the service with a similar system known as the London Penny Post, this lasted until 1794. Dockwra became the post office controller from 1697 to 1700.



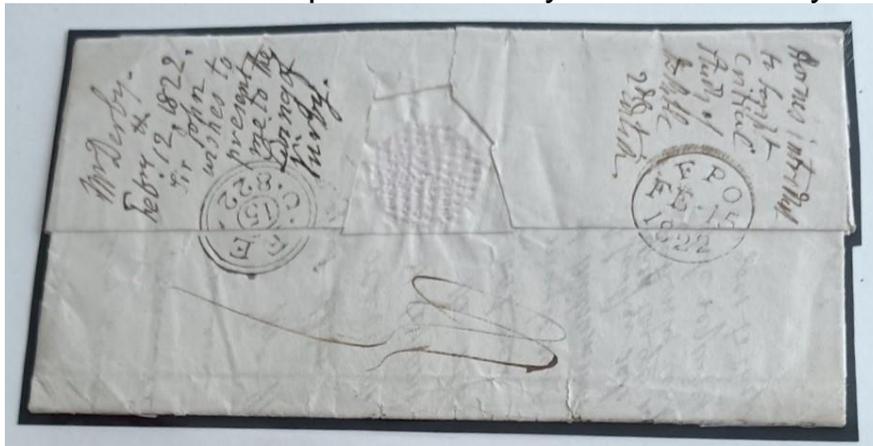
The Dockwra stamp

The 1794 reforms: In 1788 Edward Johnson, a former letter carrier, was given the task of completing a survey of the Penny Post. Nine recommendations were adapted in 1794:-

1. Reduction of Chief offices from 5 to 2.
2. Standardised Times of collection and deliveries.
3. Reduction of the distance walked by the letter carriers.

4. Letters for the country to go directly to the letter carrier (rather than being picked up from London)
5. Deliveries to be: six per day in Town, three per day in Country, two by the Penny Post, One by Mail coaches, Two from Country to town.
6. Establishment of 7 Rides with a distance of 18 to 20 miles to Woodford, Edmonton, Finchley, Brentford, Mitcham and Woolwich plus Mortlake which was longer.
7. The second penny paid, at that time, to country Letter Carriers, for all Penny Post letters delivered beyond the general delivery, would go instead to the Revenue.
8. Penny Post letters from country to town be charged two pence the same as letters town to country.
9. The public given the option to pre pay postage or not.

1794 to 1840: Ray showed us many postal marking of this period one in particular was important being the only recorded example. It was the Foreign Post Office, circular date stamp 15th February 1822 used only on this day.



Ostend, Netherlands to Norwich, Norfolk, via London
 On the right: Foreign Post Office F P O / FE-15 / 1822
 On the left: London Double Circle with a rim, year in three figures used for evening duty with a code letter "C" denoting the sorting table. FE – 822 – C / 15 used from 1800 to 1822.

16th August, Tim Beach – Exhibiting Guidelines.

Tim gave us an excellent talk on how to exhibit our stamp collections. He gave us a handout, part of which is printed below.

The guidelines were developed for collectors wanting to put together a stamp exhibit for a club or regional competition of 4 to 16 pages.

Every entry should tell a story. Good stories have a beginning, the main story and an ending. With the first or title page being the most important page of the exhibit. All entries should have a title page, and subheading on each page after the title page.

The title page for all classes should include the following elements:

- An exhibit title relevant to your topic
- An introductory paragraph to introduce the story of the exhibit and the scope of the exhibit
- A basic exhibit plan listing the section topic and the number of pages in the section
- References – be specific

- How important/rare material is identified

All material within an exhibit should be philatelic, except in the Open Class. The philatelic material should be the dominant feature of the exhibit. All write up should support the material shown and be brief. Write-up should ONLY refer to and support what is shown on the pages. Nothing else. The Philatelic material must tell the story, NOT the words.

A key aspect to any exhibit is it must be appealing. Viewers are more likely to want to look at your exhibit if it looks good. So ensuring you present it well is essential, ensure pages are balanced, use of coloured backing card or some method to set off your material will help this.

There was also general comments regarding Traditional, Postal History, Thematic and open classes.

- The entry should deal with a limited subject and cover the subject as completely as possible.
 - The entry should be balanced over the pages with no one page seeming to be empty or overcrowded.
 - All basic philatelic information should be given. (For Traditional and Postal history)
- or:
- The information given should relate ONLY to the chosen theme or subject. (Philatelic information is not required for Thematic or open entries.)

For further exhibiting information go to the exhibiting section of the NZPF Website. www.nzpf.org.nz

6th September, Tane McManus – Greece.

Tane spoke on his collection of Greek stamps including a wide range of Greek coins. He even included vases and playing cards. His knowledge of Greek history and the stamps that represented that history was outstanding. He started by speaking on Greek history from its geography to the role of the Royal Family and post 1967 governance of the country.



The stamps ranged from the 1860s to 1880s Hermes heads which were designed in France along the lines of the earliest French stamps. He mentioned how complicated and frustrating these issues can be to identify positively. Then he also mentioned that before the 1920s Greek stamps were spasmodic and generally primitive next to other European countries.

Perforations for instance only appeared around 1895. The first Olympic stamps of 1896 are attractive and scarce, but very basic. Greek stamps also suffered from a lot of overprinting, particularly with currency changes, revolutions and occupations. The First World War and its aftermath had a devastating effect on Greece and the 1920s saw the collapse of the monarchy yet beautiful stamps celebrating their Independence centenary emerged in

1930. In 1935 the Monarchy was restored and the government was led by an ardent royalist and fascist called Metaxas who modelled Greece after fascist Italy which was fine until the later invaded in late 1940. The Greeks repelled them, but Germany finished off the job and many New Zealanders along with other allied troops were taken captive after the defeat of Greece in 1941.



1942 rampant inflation
5,000,000 Drachma stamp

Occupation lasted until 1944 and the inflation got so bad it was 50 million drachma to 1 new one when reformed. After the liberation Greece was threatened by



1944 overprint of 1937 pre
inflation stamp. Overprint
reads "New Drachma"

Communists and recovery was slow until Marshall Plan money arrived in 1951 and a beautiful set of stamps came out showing this.

The 1950s and most of the 1960s were peaceful with many colourful stamp issues emerging, however instability came back with a revolution in 1967 which saw the King expelled and stamps showed more Nationalistic and Machoistic themes, Greek culture became strong and these stamps persisted into the 1980s.

Although Tane's collection goes to the present, his talk stopped at about 1965. Greece also had a very interesting back of book selection with surcharges, overprints and charity stamps. Very beautiful are a 1912 set celebrating their conquering of Thracia.

4th October, Martin Treadwell: New Hebrides – Stamps and Postal History. Martin spoke to us of his early life in the New Hebrides (translation "Our Land Forever") and its early postal history. He had examples of early missionary correspondence, mail from the sandalwood industry, and some independently issued local stamps and cinderellas.



With both French and British colonisation, the Condominium of the New Hebrides was established in 1906, and the first post offices in 1908. The first stamps issued by the PO were overprinted New Caledonian or Fijian stamps followed, in 1911, by a locally designed, joint British and French issue. There were many challenges with the early postal services, especially around supporting two currencies with differing rates of inflation. This resulted in the introduction in 1938 of the "gold franc" - a common currency for postal rates which lasted nearly 40 years. Independence and the formation of the Republic of



Vanuatu in 1980 saw the last issue of New Hebrides stamps.

Among the gems in Martin's display was a very rare copy of the "roast missionary" cinderella and a joined pair of the Fiji penny red with omitted overprint on the upper stamp.

18th October, Armstrong Cup competition

There were 6 one frame entries to the Armstrong Cup this year. Ray Wisbey talked on Masks on stamps and had many proofs and colour separations for quite a variety of masks on stamps. Grant Longley spoke on New Zealand Forces mail in Norfolk Island. Bruce Webber showed stamps and Cinderellas of the 1924 Paris, 1928 Amsterdam and 1932 Los Angeles Olympic Games. Brian Carroll spoke about the many hundreds of different "Dear Doctor" postcards sent out by Abbott Pharmaceuticals advertising an anaesthetic medication. Miles Dillon saints on stamps. Mike Steel showed us a frame of 16 various philatelic terminologies.

The winner of the Armstrong Cup was:

Grant Longley
NORFOLK ISLAND
New Zealand Forces Mail
Cancellations and Markings 1942 – 1948



The strategic position of Norfolk Island during the Second World War was such that it was deemed advisable to construct an airfield and radar station on the island. It

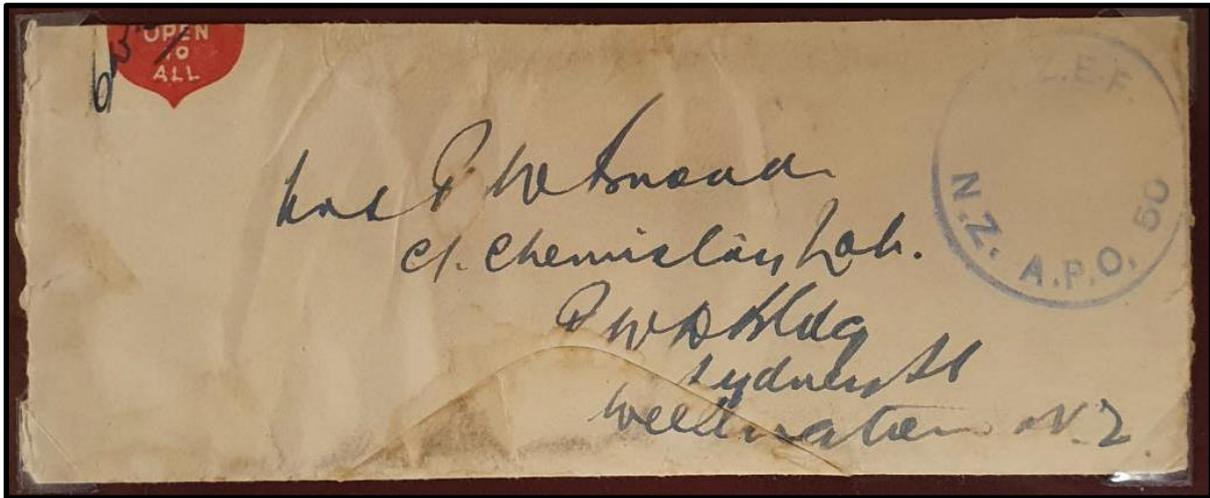
was also necessary to retain a small garrison for the defence of the island. August 1942 saw the start of the construction of an airfield and military units from Australia and New Zealand were stationed there.

On 29 September 1942 the New Zealand War Cabinet approved a small garrison force for Norfolk Island. N Force, consisting of 1488 all ranks under Lt. Col. J.W. Barry, commander of 36 Battalion, was assembled and dispatched. This consisted of Barry's own Battalion with detachments of engineers and ordnance. A strong supporting group of heavy artillery commanded by Major G.L. Falk, 215th Composite Anti-Aircraft Battery commanded by L.M. Ewan and a field troop of 25 pounders Captain C.S. Dickson.

The advance party landed on the 26 September 1942 with the main body arriving in two flights on the 9th and 14th October 1942 on the troopship WAHINE escorted by HMNZS MONOWAI and the US Destroyer CLARK.

It should be noted that during WW2 servicemen's mail inscribed "On Active Service" did not require postage stamps.

The first Forces Post Office: NZAPO 50 was opened during October 1942. The canceller was a circular rubber stamp inscribed N.Z.A.P.O. 50. This



Norfolk Island to Wellington New Zealand
N.Z.E.F. / N.Z.A.P.O 50 used from October 1942 to November 1942

canceller had a very short life being replaced in November 1942 by a steel circular date stamp inscribed N.Z.E.F. POST OFFICE N. Used in conjunction with NZEF Post Office N was a circular rubber stamp inscribed N.Z.E.F. FIELD POST OFFICE and is seen blue, green, Violet and black ink.

31 March 1943 saw the replacement of N.Z.E.F. POST OFFICE N with N.Z.E.F.N.Z.A.P.O. 400

10 February 1944 - 4 July 1948 when the administration of the forces on Norfolk island was handed over to the RNZAF steel engraved circular date stamps inscribe R.N.Z.A.F. N.Z.A.P.O. E were introduced. At least 2 dies of this cancellation exist with suffix 1 or 2 after the date and it is possible a canceller with the number 3 would be lurking in someone's junk box or collection.

Censorship markings come in various forms: Signed by an officer or NCO, a boxed cachet also signed by an officer or NCO. Triangular rubber stamp inscribed SERVICE CENSOR No. 85, 111, 112 and signed by and officer or NCO.

After the end of WW2 servicemen's mail carried on service aircraft did not require a stamp where those that travelled on private carriers (NAC) required a stamp.

Service members also availed themselves to Australian stamps for last day of issue cancellations 6 June 1947 and FDC of the Norfolk Island Ball Bay issue 10 June 1947. Last day of RNZAF on Norfolk Island - 4 July 1948 covers are also out there

1st November, Ivan McCabe: The Evolution of Warships. Ivan gave us a very interesting talk on the 5000 years of history involving the evolution of warships. Evolution being a process of gradual change of an item over a period of time. A Warship is a vessel built or armed for combat on the sea.

Burial tombs and funerary ships of Ancient Egypt provide an insight of the vessels of that period and the Punt Ships stamps being the most philatelically recognised of these. Shipbuilding over the next several centuries progressed through the Mediterranean Sea from oared galleys, then galleys with square sails to the introduction of the triangular lateen sail which was influenced by Middle Eastern seafaring. The Chinese discovery of gunpowder in 850 saw the first use of explosives in naval warfare with the Battle of Cashi on the Yangtze River in 1161. It took until the Battle of Arnemuiden in 1338 for gunpowder to be navally used in Europe.



Punt Ship 1500BC

The 11th century saw the transition from galley to the Age of Sail; with the 1571 Battle of Lepanto being the last oared galley battle. As naval artillery evolved, the art of broadside bombardment became the norm with King Henry VIII's Mary Rose becoming one of the first to adopt the new method of engagement.



Henry VII, Mary Rose

Two inventions in the 17th century were to revolutionise naval tactics, one with immediate effect and one not being recognized for another 300 years. The telescope, invented by Hans Lippershey in 1608, and the submersible, demonstrated on and in the River Thames by

Cornelius Drebbel in 1620. The Admiralty dismissed the idea as "They could not see the use of underwater warfare in the future".

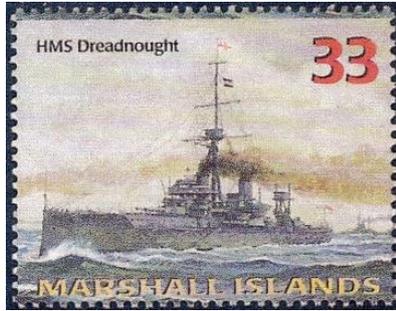
The English age of naval supremacy stretched from Henry VIII's Mary Rose through to Lord Fisher's Dreadnought of 1906 and the later HMS Warspite of 1913. What was to become the world's most powerful navy was established in 1778 with USS Constitution (Old Ironsides). It is now the oldest surviving warship from The Age of Sail still in commission.



USS Constitution

Steamships, from 1783, introduced The Age of Change. The Battle of Trafalgar of 1805 is probably the most philatelically recognised engagement. One of Trafalgar's prime warships being towed to the breaker's yard by a steam tug.

The introduction of iron as the primary ship construction material, the adoption of watertight bulkheads and the adaption of screw rather than paddle propulsion (1839), were other important changes. The 1850's saw the birth of the battle ship and the first steps in proving that submarines are in fact feasible. Torpedoes were invented by Giovanni Lupis in 1865 and the revolving gun turret by Captain Cowper Coles in 1870 when HMS Captain was launched. Revolving turrets meant that, rather than moving the position of the ship to fire broadside, the ship would remain on course and the turret aimed directly at the target. This had many tactical advantages but was hampered by the need to fire through and around the masts and rigging. Navies were reluctant to forgo sail due to lack of coal fueling stations and at sea endurance.



HMS Dreadnought

Ship to ship and ship to shore communications became possible when Guglielmo Marconi successfully implemented the electronic transmission system on Christmas Eve 1899. SS Pennsylvania was the first warship on which an aircraft landed when Eugene Ely touched down on a makeshift landing platform on 18 January 1911. In 1905 the HMS Dreadnought, the first all big gun warship, was launched. The Dreadnought immediately became the standard with all its predecessors becoming obsolete. Oil first supplements coal to fire the boilers and then replaces it. Radar developed to see over the horizon. Aircraft carriers and submarines play a major role in WW2 and the aircraft carrier become the "Capital Ship" of most Navies rather than the Battleship. The HMS Vanguard was the last battleship ever built and if anyone has a spare 1949 NZ 3d Ivan would be much appreciated of it.

The Nuclear Navy was launched with the USS Nautilus in 1954. Nuclear power provides unlimited sea-time endurance, except for food and other supplies. Before nuclear ships was the nuclear bomb which connects the attack, the ships, the men, the bomb, the island where USS Indianapolis delivered the bomb and the Peace Arch, in Hiroshima. Ivan was also connected to this event. Just a few months after witnessing four nuclear bomb tests during Operation Grapple in 1958 Ivan had the opportunity to visit Hiroshima during Pukaki's Far East deployment. *"Standing under the Peace Arch and viewing the exhibits of the devastation I remembered seeing the flash of the nuclear blast and then the heat on my back and I understood what that city endured."*



Recent NZ Post Issue



The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers 20th Anniversary. Issued 7th September 2022. Six gummed stamps and six individual miniature sheets. Although the Lord of the Rings trilogy was filmed in New Zealand from October 1999 to December 2000, massive post production by Weta Workshop meant that the films were released a year apart. The Two Towers was released December 2002. The six stamps depict various scenes from the movie which had significant amounts of New Zealand's great scenery as a backdrop.



Christmas 2022 issued 5th October 2022. Five gummed stamps, three self-adhesives (\$1.7, \$3.00 & \$3.80) and a miniature sheet. This year's Christmas stamps incorporate native flowers and symbols. The Christmas star is aligned with the red kākābeak flowers, a candle with the toetoe and raupo, the fantail with poroporo berries and ornamental purple flowers, a bell with mānuka blossoms and a dove with golden kōwhai flowers.

New Zealand Black Ferns issued 6th October 2022. Six gummed stamps in



a miniature sheet. The Black Ferns have one of the best winning percentages in international rugby. They have won nearly 90% of their test matches and five Rugby World Cups. Issued to co-inside with the delayed 2021 Women's Rugby World Cup held in New Zealand, 2022.



Women in Science issued 2nd November 2022. Four gummed stamps, and a miniature sheet. These stamps celebrate women born between 1873 and 1941, who in science though often ignored and undervalued contributed enormously to their scientific fields of ethnography, botany, palaeontology and cosmology.



Ross Dependency 2022 Science on Ice issued 2nd November 2022. Four gummed stamps, and a miniature sheet. These stamps illustrate New Zealand's leading scientists in Antarctic sea ice research, which is a key element in the global climate system. They, with their teams, are conducting research in McMurdo Sound, investigating better ways to predict, how the changing climate may impact the fragile sea ice balance in Antarctica.

(Information and images taken from <https://collectables.nzpost.co.nz/>)

Advertising

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Are you missing something from your collection and want to ask around and see if someone might have it for sale?

Email the editor brucewebberqa@netscape.net for rates – whole page to some lines in a box.

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