

THE KIWI

Vol. I. No. 3.

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COPY by W.M.Y.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF G. B.

EDITOR'S NOTES

A NEW DEPARTURE IN CATALOGUES.

The well known dealer Campbell Patterson of Epsom, Auckland, is shortly publishing a new idea in catalogues. I think it is the first time a 'loose leaf' idea has been tried in Catalogues, and I think it should prove to be efficient and popular.

Although the initial cost will be higher than other N.Z. catalogues, estimated at about \$5/-, it should repay itself in time. The form will be a cover, in first grade leatherette, very sturdy to ensure it will last many years, containing, in six ring loose leaf binder, 200 pages of about equal numbers permanent and temporary leaves. Once bought, the permanent leaves, consisting of notes and illustrations, remain good for all time and the temporary leaves, containing price lists, can be replaced annually at the cost of a few shillings, plus new sections to cover new issues, etc..

Patterson's method of listing stamps, a new idea, makes them easy to identify. I have seen some drafts of the proposed illustrations dealing with re-entries, etc., and they certainly are very good and very accurate, all the information having been checked over by expert collectors here, each collector taking a section in which he specializes. There are over 40 variety illustrations each of the 35 pictorials, George VI alone! and the reproductions are very good indeed. Accompanied with profuse notes for every issue it will be invaluable for those who cannot get our 'handbook'. All N.Z. issues, except fiscals, from 1855 to date are dealt with, fiscals to be added later.

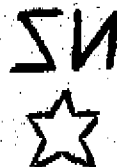
The illustrations will be large, like the P universals in his 1951 catalogue. Catalogues will have separate numbers, so that he can keep in touch with buyers. Not expected to be available before August, Campbell Patterson will take orders now accompanied with £1 deposit; so if you want a 'first edition' you can write Campbell Patterson, Epsom, Auckland, N.Z.

D. EDSALL.

Waikato, New Zealand.



Edited and produced by R.W. Lees,
113, Buckland Way,
Worcester Park,
SUBURY.



The New Zealand "Penny Universal"

The original Die made by Waterlow & Sons was cut in steel. The frame of the design was cut on the Die mechanically, but the central portion was cut by hand. From this Die, Waterlows made a transfer roller on which there were four impressions. One impression had a minute dot, a hair's breadth above the top left-hand corner of the value tablet. The second had a very small dot just below the three central pearls on the left-hand side. The other impressions had no particular distinguishing marks of which I have heard.

The London Plate

The Plate (No Mark) is popularly called the London Plate. It was the first to be made by Waterlows, and the only Plate used for printing stamps in London. All the other Penny Universal Stamps were printed in New Zealand. After the stamps had been printed in London, this Plate together with three other Plates made by Waterlows, were sent out to New Zealand. On arrival it was found that the London Plate had been badly damaged on the way out, and for this reason it was never used for printing stamps in New Zealand.

It would appear that this Plate was laid down from the first impression on the transfer roller, with the minute dot above the left-hand corner of the value tablet. In a large number of stamps this dot is visible, but it is very small indeed, and one's eye needs to become accustomed to looking for it, before it can be seen with certainty. In the New Zealand Handbook Vol. I. it is stated that this dot is present on every stamp in the sheet. This may be so, but I would suggest that on a few stamps either the impression was weak, or the dot was erased when the faint guide lines which had been drawn on the Plate were removed, as in some stamps no dot can be seen.

To quote the Handbook once more '...on every stamp there is a very small dot near the lower of the three central pearls at the left. As these dots, and must have occurred on the transfer roller'. I agree that this dot is most probably produced by the transfer roller, but I doubt its appearance on every stamp. I have seen many stamps without this dot, some which show it faintly, but where there has been a re-entry on the stamp this dot is more easily seen. I believe this may have happened if the second impression on the transfer roller had been used for the re-entry.

Faint guide lines were drawn on this Plate, horizontally and vertically, and although these were supposed to have been removed after the Plate was laid down, traces do remain on some stamps. The horizontal guide lines are usually more apparent than those drawn vertically.

I have found that it is characteristic of the stamps printed from the London Plate, that in the majority of cases the lower of the three pearls on the left-hand side is incomplete at the outer edge, and very weak in the remaining stamps. These stamps have no flaw at 4 o'clock in the right-hand rosette.

There are a certain number of re-entries mostly showing as a doubling of certain letters in the words 'NEW ZEALAND', 'PENNY UNIVERSAL', 'ONE PENNY'. The position of these re-entries is given in this extract from the Handbook; R1/No.21, R3/Nos. 22 & 24, R5/Nos.3,7,12,15 & 24, R7/No.7, R8/No.11. R9/No.3. R10/Nos.1,3 & 12.

The Paper used for the printing of these stamps was for long believed to have been made by Waterlows. This is not the case; the paper was made by two firms, GUARD BRIDGE & CO. and JAMES WHICLEY. The majority of the stamps were printed on a comparatively thin, soft paper of creamish tint and with a faint horizontal mesh. One other lot of paper was thinner and had a distinct vertical mesh. Both these papers were fine and smooth, with no watermark. So far I have not found out to which firm the different papers belong.

The ink used for the stamps was carmine, but due to the paper the resultant colour was a pleasing, soft shade of carmine

- pink, with no trace of the stronger and sometimes aniline brilliance of the later stamps.

Waterlows used a number of single line machines to perforate these stamps, various combinations of perforations gauging from 12 to 16 may be found.

The total printing from the London Plate comprised 2 million stamps, and were first put on sale in New Zealand on 1st. January, 1901.

E.C.E. MOORE.

Last month a bracket was omitted from the check list. This should be placed between Feb. 1901, and Alex. Pirie and Co., Basted Mills, and A. Cowan & Sons; to denote the use of the four papers on all three Plates 1, 2, and 3.

CHALON HEADS

BY F. STACEY HOOKER.

I am dealing in these notes with one stamp - the 6d. brown printed by Richardson in 1858-1861.

There were certainly many different printings, hence a great variety of shades. I quote the three standard catalogues and the result of my own research (I have about 150 copies) in the last column.

<u>Verne Collins</u>	<u>Pim</u>	<u>Gibbons</u>	<u>F.S.H.</u>
Deep Bistre Brown	Bistre Brown	Bistre Brown	Bistre Brown Deep Brown
Pale Bistre Brown		Brown	Brown Pale Brown
Deep Brown Brown	Brown	Pale Brown	Chestnut Dark Chestnut
Pale Brown Chestnut	Chestnut	Chestnut	Grey Brown Red Brown

The three catalogues all agree that the rare shade is chestnut. In my opinion grey brown, red brown and dark chestnut are far more rare as I only have one of each and they all came from the H. Goodfellow collection and are totally distinct from all the other shades. I have ten of the chestnut.

There are several re-entries to be found - No. 10 of row 17 has a double frame on the left, and no. 3 of row 16 has several prominent lines in the two right hand quadrants. Plate flaws are also to be found - such as a dot in the 'D' and a graver slip also in the 'D'. Another plate flaw is near the lower part of the right hand frame and it consists of a long vertical area without any colour - evidently damage to plate.

The next interesting variety to look for is the 'Overlap'. This was caused by the paper being smaller than the plate and two pieces had to be used which, if not properly registered, caused an overlap with the result that a frame line is missing or a second frame appears.

Davies who followed had this trouble, and overlaps can be found on a number of stamps.

I have two copies of this stamp on bleuté paper and another of the 1862 1d. value. I am not prepared at this stage of my researches to say that these are genuine varieties although it is difficult to see why people should spoil a good stamp by blueing the paper.

In the New Zealand Handbook reference is made to proof sheets being made on bleuté paper. Can any member give me any information on this subject?

Finally, these 6d. browns carry a large variety of interesting post-marks. Two rare varieties are 18 in bars (Akaroa) and O18 in bars (Gold Field) I have a pen-cancelled postmark 'Tarawera' done at a small post office which did not have a proper post mark allotted to it.

There are many experimental separations as the catalogues show, and even to-day new varieties are coming to light. These special roulettes, etc., were all privately done and, of course, eventually led to a proper perforation as we know it to-day.

If members would like an article on any subject dealing with the full face issues I shall be pleased to see what can be done to give the information needed.

4 — *Letters to the Editor* —

Sir,

I recently acquired a mint copy of N.Z. Q140 with albino overprint. If viewed from the back the overprint is clearly indented in the stamp and no ink of any kind is visible either on front or back. Any information will be welcomed, as I have not heard of this before.

HUGH BRAMSDON. F.R.P.S.L.

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Dear Sir,

I have glanced at the second issue of the 'Kiwi' with great interest. I notice one mis-statement in Mr. Stacey Hooker's article on the Chalon heads; page 5 - 5th para - it should be South Australia 2d. stamp.

Referring to other places in Mr. Hooker's article to which I do not altogether agree, I would suggest that the blue green 1/- of the 1862 issue is from mail that was salvaged from the wreck of the 'Colombo'. These stamps are a most definite blue with only a suspicion of green.

On page 6, paragraph 2, Mr. Hooker is right in saying that ivory heads on the New Zealand 2d. and 1/- London print have yet to be seen faked; However, the term ivory head (correct title Cathephorosis) does not apply to 1d. blacks but to their successors the 1841 and subsequent 1d. reds.

ROBSON LOVE.

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Sir, Can any member give me information concerning the 1915-35 Goe V 1/- 'S.G. 488) PIM 459. I have two copies perf. 14x 14 and these may follow the same irregularity that Mr. Edsall cleared away in his note in No.1. of 'The Kiwi'. Unfortunately both copies are used, and immersion in water may have caused a fault to develop.

H.H. BAMBURY.

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Dear Sir,

I wonder if the following experience would be of interest for 'The Kiwi'. Some time ago I bought at auction a mint block of 4 of the 1d. Dominion with lithograph watermark, and perforations so badly misplaced that they almost bisected the stamps. The price was about 30/-. I discovered later that such blocks were looked on almost as wastepaper in New Zealand, and worth about 2/6d! It is easy to say that stamps are worth what they will fetch. But where?

Yours sincerely,

L.G. JACOB.

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~~Connections to Australia 1841-44~~

Where TC it should read TE.

Te Puke - The Hill, not The Kill.
Ragiputa - Should read RANGIPUTA.

MANGAMAIRE - the name of a tree.
OTOROHANGA - the act of visiting.
HAWERA - place where the bush or fern was destroyed
by fire.
KERIKERI - to dig.
PARAPARAUMA Beach - a Maori earth oven.
TAURANGA - a landing place.
TUAI - named after a Maori chief never beaten in
battle.
KAIKOHE - eating the Koha berry.

Articles and notes of general interest are urgently needed for the next issue, latest date for inclusion June 17th. Make your bulletin really alive by sending all the news you can.

42, Irvine Road,
Colchester,
Essex.

Dear Members,

The first Exchange Packet containing 16 Books to the value of £160 went into circulation to 56 members on the 1st May. At the present rate of progress it will be some weeks before the last members on the list see the packet which then has to be circulated to members joining the Society after the circuit started.

At the moment only 4 books are on hand and I earnestly appeal to all members who have material to spare to mount up a book or two without delay in order that a second packet can be started on a second circuit. We must endeavour to issue a packet every month, but this depends, of course, on the support forthcoming from both collector and dealer members. Remember that the bulk material that is so much junk to you may be useful for research work by other members.

A packet of covers, pre-stamp, commemorative, air mail, F.P.Os., T.P.Os., etc., will be welcomed as a number of members are interested in the Postal History of New Zealand. The covers can be enclosed in a stout envelope not larger than 8 inches x 5 inches with the front suitably ruled and inscribed to show number and brief description of covers, value priced at and leaving a space for the purchasing member to sign.

All packet material is insured while in the Secretary's hands and also during circulation in the packet.

Will purchasers from packets please make cheques and crossed P.Os. payable to "The New Zealand Society of Great Britain".

It would be appreciated if members writing to the Exchange Packet Secretary necessitating a reply would enclose a stamped addressed envelope in order to reduce the Secretary's postage bill.

My sincere thanks to those supporters who supplied books for the first packet and a cordial invitation to others to join their ranks.

Yours sincerely,
ALBERT A. HARD,
Hon. Packet Secretary.

EDWARD VII 8d. PERF.14 LINE -

That this stamp is one of the rarest of comparatively recent issues can be judged by the fact that, according to reliable information, there were only two sheets so perforated, and of these only one was issued, at the New Plymouth post office: so that a used copy not bearing the New Plymouth office cancellation can be regarded as doubtful: so far, only 5 mint copies, including one block of four, and 4 used copies are known in N.Z. collections plus one used copy that turned up recently in a Hamilton dealer's office and is probably correct.

The shade is deep indigo, differing from the steely indigo and the cancelling date should be 1912 or 1913. Perforating by means of a gauge is not sufficient to establish the genuineness of the stamp. It normally measures slightly less than 14; if the gauge registers 14.2 they can usually be discarded as not being the rare 14 x 14 line perf.

A few things to watch for may be of use. If the perforations at the corners show wide teeth, the perforation is comb not line, the wide space being due to the last pin strike of the short head of the comb, which makes the horizontal perfs., and the long head of the next comb perf. which makes the vertical perfs., Should there be a slight irregularity in the perforation holes on the left side, this should be duplicated on the right side.

6.

A common mistake is made by some collectors in calling the 8d. on Pictorial paper with watermark sideways this rare stamp; the 8d. SG;478 was issued August 1916, the 8d. 14 line has upright mark and issued in August 1909. Of course, there may be other copies in overseas collections not notes as existing. They are worth looking for.

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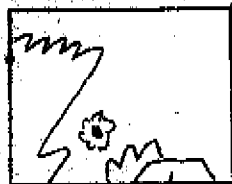
Has any member run across a processive flaw in the id. fantail of the 1936/43 Pictorials in the space that is normally a dark green, just below the tail and above and to the left of the value tablet. I have found 27 stamps showing varying sizes of a white flaw and one stamp (as illustrated), in which it appears as a daisy flower shape with a green centre clearly visible to the naked eye. I would be glad to hear from members who have any knowledge of the flaw. So far I cannot trace any reference to it in the Handbook or catalogues.

R.W. LEES, Editor

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SECRETARY'S NOTES.

A general meeting will be held at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, 21st June, at 151, City Road, E.C.1. to which it is hoped all members able will, come.

NEW MEMBERS - 19th APRIL-23rd MAY

A. Bruce Auckland,	Ythancraig, Currie, Midlothian.
S. J. Hennett,	Trewlawne, Carbis Bay, St. Ives, Cornwall.
H. S. Bruckshaw,	Edgehill, Kingsland, Shrewsbury, Salop.
Col. R. S. Burney,	Clinton, Kingsland, Shrewsbury, Salop.
J. R. Cullon,	25, Gedling Grove, Nottingham.
Miss J. Drinkwater	Flat 9, Victoria Crt. 84, Kings Ave. S.W.4.
P. L. Evans,	92, Hillanes Rd. Erdington, Birmingham, 23.
O. A. Fraser,	85, Fonthill Road, Aberdeen.
A. J. Higginson,	52, Glebe Road, Hinckley, Leics.
Rev. W. G. Iremonger,	Phoenix Lodge, Langford, Bristol.
J. F. Lowry,	5, Alberta Mansions, Teignmouth, Devon.
J. Robb,	122, Heywood Road, Prestwich, Lancs.
G. E. B. Whilcock,	33, Beauchife Rise, Sheffield, S.