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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
Affiliated to BRITISH PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION and PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

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VOLUME XIX

No. 2.

MARCH 1970

WHOLE No. 101

NEXT MEETING

SATURDAY 21st MARCH 1970

AT SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, MONMOUTH STREET, LONDON.

at 2.30 pm PROMPT

SUBJECT: COMPETITION AND QUIZ

In accordance with the alternating procedure of the Society, this year the KIWI SHIELD and Paua Cigarette Box will go to the Moderns (K.G.V. onwards) with the STACEY HOOKER CUP and Paua Bookends going to the Classics, (including K.E.VII issues). The Eric Barton Bowl, will as last year, go to the best entry in either section, by a Member who has joined the Society since MARCH 1969. To all who come under this heading, let us have your entry, it does not have to consist of rare and valuable material, and maybe our President will have the pleasure of presenting YOU with this fine Trophy. Remember you will never again have the chance to compete in this Section.

SPECIAL NOTE: Warrenne Young, to whom entries have to be sent (unless delivered by hand) has CHANGED HIS ADDRESS. His new address is:-

"PARKWOOD" Bletchinglye Lane, Catts Corner, Rotherfield,
E. Sussex.

Please note this carefully.

COMPETITION CONDITIONS

The maximum number of pages for each entry is TWELVE PAGES. There is no limit to the number of entries any Member may make, no entrance fee, and no frame charge. Entries should be sent to Mr. W. Young, address as above, no later than MARCH 17th. They may be handed in immediately upon arrival at the meeting to either Warrenne Young, Noel Turner or Cyril Gilders. Please ADVISE Mr. Young if you will be bringing to the meeting, so that he may know the strength of entries. Pages should be numbered on the back to indicate their order in the frames. PLEASE USE PROTECTIVE COVERS.

QUIZ

Members having questions to ask should either post them, or hand them in to Noel Turner on arrival at meeting. Obviously If Noel can have advance information so much the better. Questions should be written on a piece of paper.

ALTERATIONS TO 1970 PROGRAMME

Owing to a visit of one of our New Zealand members the following adjustment is made: WEDNESDAY, MAY 27th. The programme arranged for JULY 29th is cancelled, and will be given on MAY 27th instead. JULY 29th is now given to Frank Mohr of Bulls, New Zealand. Mr. Mohr wrote much of the specialized information on K.G.VI and Q.E.II in the R.P.S.N.Z. Handbook. He is visiting the U.K. this summer, and has agreed to show his exhibition sheets of these issues and give a paper to the meeting. A real treat is in store for everyone, particularly the students of Modern Definitives. Please make a real effort to attend this meeting and you will not be sorry.

Frank hopes to meet as many collectors as possible with similar interests while he is over here, and anyone who feels they would like to make a date and have a yarn is asked to contact: F. Mohr, c/o Campbell Paterson Ltd., P.O. Box No.17, Woking, Surrey.

NATIONAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY MEETING APRIL 4th 1970.

It is hoped that members will turn up in force to see the show being put on by their friends for the N.P.S. The display starts at 3 p.m. and the following programme has been arranged.

- J.D. Riddell - Pre-adhesive and other Postal History.
- R.C. Agabeg - Chalon Heads
- J.D. Evans - Cancellations
- J. Bradford - K.G. V.
- P.L. Evans - An introduction to the Second Pictorials
- R. Heath - A specialised look at the 3/- Mt. Egmont.
- Rita Gilders - A New Zealand cocktail! ! ?? !

Meetings are held in the Meston Room, National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, London. S.W.1. The display to be given at the same venue on May 2nd is also highly commended. It consists of the postal history and stamps of Thailand, and will be led by a well-known member of the N.Z. Society!

MEETING OF JANUARY 24th, 1970.

This meeting was very well attended by almost 40 members with their guests, and was given over to the inauguration of the 1960 Pictorial Study Group under the leadership of John Watts.

Mr. Watts put to the meeting that every member should join in this study, that everybody had some material, and in the course of twelve months, it should be possible to produce an authoritative work on the issue. It was hoped that correspondence would add to knowledge, building up eventually a complete picture of each value, and that during the year it would be possible to convene three meetings for discussion and comparison of notes.

The issue was announced in 1958 and designs selected. From the illustrations in Vol. IV of the Handbook, it is apparent that the adopted designs were used for different values from those for which they were designed; a small but interesting point, which can perhaps be explained by the requirements to conform with standard U.P.U. Postal Rate colourings. This was the first of many questions which would arise during the course of the study.

Next, an examination was made of such basic details as are known of the series, and a pertinent matter arising from this was, "Who designed the 2½d and 5d"? A suggestion was made that the P.O. Publicity Department was responsible for both, but no evidence was offered as to where authority for such a suggestion arose.

The matter of "Chalky Papers" provoked some discussion, and also the use of the Chambon Perforating Machine.

The display of stamps included a selection of varieties on all values of the set by John Watts. A part of his collection of Counter Coils, shown by Mr. Hughes, included a plating study of the 2½d and 1/9d bistre in coil pairs. H.L. Bartrop showed a specialised study of the 2½d. in which he showed that by means of various flaws appearing on the stamps, there appeared to have been two cylinders both numbered 1A and two both numbered 1B. He suggested that instead of running in tandem 1A and 1B, two 1A's and two 1B's were run at once in order to speed up production.

John Bradford showed that on the 2d two green plates numbered "1" were used, with distinctive type figures, and on the 3d, two blue plates each numbered "1" were used.

Many other problems were posed and discussed, and it was apparent that there was much enthusiasm and support for the proposed study. Any member who wishes to take an active part in the group's work, or attend the meetings devoted to this issue, or who has any information on any single aspect of the 1960 Pictorials, is invited to write to J. Watts, "Wahroonga", Weston, Hitchin, Herts.

UNCOLLATED NOTES ON THE EARLY COLONIAL SETTLERS.

by

Mrs. Gordon Kave.

Looking back over the years which have intervened since I became the custodian of my husband's collections, I think I have derived the greatest pleasure from delving into the adventures of the early settlers in Australia and New Zealand. My husband was keenly interested in this facet of his researches, and together we spent many happy hours tracing out family histories from the correspondence and covers in his possession. The McDiamids, the Perstons, the Fultons, the Rippingtons were real to us, their names a part of our daily conversation.

They were our friends and any fresh item of information which came our way regarding them, was carefully written down and woven into the authentic background stories which we were gradually piecing together around them.

Soon after my arrival in Ferndown my researches (henceforth, alas, to be carried on alone) received an impetus from an unexpected source. London friends of my husband introduced me to their cousin, a lady of my own generation living a few miles away, with whom I have developed a deep and sympathetic friendship. During our first conversations, we discovered a mutual interest in New Zealand, and to my utter astonishment she told me that her relatives in the West Country are the direct descendants of Bishop Harper, the first Bishop of Christchurch, N.Z. This information led to frantic research on my part. I collected together all the information I could lay hands on regarding the Canterbury Pilgrims and, through the good offices of my new-found friend, I was privileged to read several books written over a century ago by members of the Harper family themselves, relating their early experiences in the land of their adoption. These books were printed for private circulation only and are now of course, irreplaceable family treasures. However, even this inspired source of information has failed to shed light on the intriguing ecclesiastical cancellation, apparently emanating from the Canterbury Diocese, which was found in my husband's collection on a 6d bistre-brown Davies print of 1862. This cancellation appears to have been previously unknown, either here or in New Zealand.

Having now promised to contribute a series of articles to the Kiwi News Letter, I thought that from time to time I might give a few details about the lives of the early colonial settlers.

The material will be based on sources which I myself hold. Some will be only thumb-nail sketches, none will be complete, and if in due course other members of the Society feel able to add references from their own collections, I shall know that my pleasure has been shared.

A Yorkshire friend gives me the following details regarding a picture which she has seen at the house of Mr. Cecil Slack, also of Yorkshire. It depicts the christening of his great-grandmother, who was the first white baby to be born in New Zealand, 1834 at I believe Waingaro. This baby was the daughter of the Revd. William Wallis, whose wife was the daughter of a Methodist Minister from Hull. All details are said to be recorded in archives kept in Raglan Town Hall.

The Revd. Kenneth Slack, M.B.E. is the present Methodist Minister of the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, in the City of London.

I shall be very pleased if any member can supply further information.

WITH ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO J.J. BISHOP LTD.

The following article appeared in "The Pacific Stamp Journal", published by Mr. John J. Bishop, Auckland, dated December 1969. A copy was sent by Mr. Bishop to Mrs. Gordon Kaye and we reprint it in full, knowing that it will interest a great many of our members who may not already have seen it.

EARLY LETTERS TO WANGANUI. In the March 1958 Number (Vol.5. No.11) of this journal, we wrote giving details of our inspection of almost one hundred letters written and posted from Wellington to Wanganui. The correspondence was all of a commercial nature, written between 1855 and 1862 from various firms and individuals to Messrs. Powell & Co.

Although during the intervening years we have been able to purchase a few odd covers, the bulk of them has remained intact until our purchase of the philatelic estate of the previous owner. With the covers once again in our possession, and with more time to examine them closely, we have made a detailed study and extracted some interesting information from them.

All the covers are addressed to Wanganui, but during the whole of the period the date-stamp used to record the arrival of the letter showed the name as Petre. The name Wanganui was changed to Petre on 31 May 1842, but owing to the strong opposition of the residents, it was changed back again to Wanganui on 26 January 1854. Despite this the Petre date-stamp continued in use until at least 19 March 1862, and the first use of the date-stamp inscribed Wanganui of which we have knowledge is dated 28 March. It would appear therefore that the new date-stamp was brought into use sometime between the 19th and 28th March 1862.

Of the letters in this present group, all were sent unpaid and with few exceptions all bear strikes of the handstruck 2 in black used at Wellington to denote that payment was to be collected upon delivery. In a very few instances the 2 appears in manuscript. Although the great majority of the letters undoubtedly travelled by the overland route, less than half are endorsed with this direction.

The earliest letter showing the manuscript notation "Per Overland Mail" is dated 18 June 1855, and the latest is dated 17 March 1862. The Overland route was first opened between Wellington and Wanganui in 1841; in later years this route became of great importance, as it provided the final link in the Overland route from Auckland to Wellington via New Plymouth. Between 1855 and 1862 the time taken by letters to travel between Wellington and Wanganui by the Overland route was 2 days.

The mail carriers on this Overland route by riding and running, keeping mainly to the beaches which offered the easiest routes and fording or perhaps making use of ferries across the rivers, made good time. About 1860 and 1861 Mr. Henry Eagar carried mails for West Coast destinations by horseback to Foxton, and from there to New Plymouth, Maori foot-runners were the mail carriers.

One of the letters which did not travel by the Overland route is endorsed "P. Wonga Wonga". This letter posted in Wellington on 27 March 1862 was received in Wanganui the following day, a journey of only 24 hours and one which we doubt the ability of the Post Office to equal today, 107 years later. The Wonga Wonga was one of the regular steamships which traded along the coast of the North Island between Wellington and Auckland. She was built in Glasgow in 1854, and had three masts, two funnels, clipper bow and a round stern.

One interesting point which came to our notice on this present occasion but which had escaped our attention previously was that a very large number of the letters were written on paper showing various paper-makers watermarks. With few exceptions the letters were written on blue paper, very similar in texture and colour to that used for the first local prints of the 1d, 2d, and 1/- Full Face Queens in November 1855. Most of the watermarks comprise the makers' name and the year and most are in double lined capitals. A few are found in script letters while at least one showed a fancy design. A detailed list of these watermarks will be published at a later date.

NOTE FROM MRS. GORDON KAYE. In 1951 my husband was in correspondence with philatelic friends in New Zealand, regarding both of the matters with which Mr. Bishop's article is concerned.

He deduced, from covers in his collection (not addressed to Messrs. Powell & Co.), that the change of name from PETRE to WANGANUI took place between 28 February 1862 and 28 March 1862.

His covers are dated:-

- (1) From Wellington 24 Feby. 1862 received PETRE 26 February 1862.
- (2) From Wellington 27 March 1862 received WANGANUI 28 March 1862.

Mr. Richards of Christchurch later narrowed down the period still further to the latter half of March, by his discovery of a cover with the PETRE date-stamp of 19 March, 1862.

The Overland Route. Here are the details of my husband's cover which bears the annotation "To be forwarded overland by the first mail", and addressed from N.S.W. to Auckland. Dated Sydney 9 October 1852, received Wellington 9 November 1852 and Auckland 8 December 1852. It is stamped with a 3d Sydney view, which paid the ship letter postage from Sydney to Wellington, and bears a handstruck 2, denoting 2d inland postage charged to the addressee.

GERALD PRATT ON POSTAL STATIONERY - DECIMAL ISSUE.

Postal Stationery in decimal values was immediately available on the introduction of decimal currency on 10th July 1967. There were no changes in design, just the insertion of decimals in place of the old pence values. Already in 2½ years there are several minor changes to record.

Envelope 3c. As time passed, there were minor variations in the lettering and basis of the return instructions on the back of the envelope.

Letter Card 3c. From the beginning there were two types. The words LETTER CARD were of varying thickness, and could be either 59mm or 63mm, with a smaller or larger Coat of Arms respectively. The long lines on the back 92 or 98mm long. The first two types were printed in blue, but this was changed to light blue, using the second type, in January 1969. The long lines on the back 100mm long.

Postcard 2½c. The hyphen in POST-CARD continued to appear in the alternate high or low setting which had first appeared as far back as 1958 suggesting continual use of old blocks for printing this part of the card.

Wrapper 2½c This appeared initially on white paper then in January 1969 in light yellow paper. The panel for sending name and address is 17½mm wide compared with 20mm on the last pence issue.

Pence issues had been withdrawn immediately on 10th July 1967, but the inevitable overprints to use up old stocks appeared up to a year later.

Wrapper 2½c. on 3c. in September 1967.

Letter Card. Four old types of the 4d letter card were found for overprinting 3c and appeared in October 1967. Letter card 59mm. long with instructions on reverse either inverted or upright as seen when card is open. Letter card 61½ or 63mm long.

Post Cards. 2½c on 3c with high or low hyphen in POST-CARD in June 1968. No overprint of the ordinary envelope or of the registered envelope have appeared so far.

Commercial Stamped to order Envelopes. In 1961 a 2½d embossed die was used to emboss commercial and Education Department envelopes in green. The die value was represented by the number 2½, there was no indication of the denomination. With an increase in the commercial rates in 1964 the 2½ embossed die became obsolete and was withdrawn.

Following the conversion from sterling to decimal stationery in 1967 the commercial rate became 2½c. There was no need to make an embossed die for the commercial rate because the old 2½d die, engraved without denomination, could be used to emboss envelopes.

Commercial stamped to order decimal envelopes are now issued embossed with the value represented by the number 2½ but printed in red, and not the original green.

The latest issue in December 1969 was an Airmail envelope on thin paper with a blue stamp on, the rate for internal Air Mails, 4c. This was the first stamped envelope for Airmail use and will provoke further pressure for stamped Air Letter cards such as are provided by the British Post Office. On previous occasions this request has been met by drawing attention to the difficulty of the number of different rates for Air Letter cards from New Zealand. These additional issues will be listed in the proposed new edition of the book on New Zealand Postal Stationery. The opportunity is also being taken to incorporate many changes which recent study has shown to be necessary,

Gerald Pratt.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

42, Hutchison Crossway,
Edinburgh. 14.

Tapling Collection.

My thanks to J.D. Riddell for pointing out the error in my notes, a slip of the pen which one can obviously ill afford in philatelic writing.

Unfortunately the comments of J.D.R. fail to add anything constructive to the relevant point, and I would earnestly ask someone from the ranks of our Chalon experts to "rush round to the British Museum" and try to reconcile the date of the postmark with the printing of the stamps, the matter upon which I was hoping primarily for an opinion.

A.B. Johnstone.

"Pemaran", 110, Elm Drive,
Hove, Sussex. BN3 7JL.

Dear Sir,

I refer to our President's note in the November "KIWI" on the Captain Cook Bicentenary issue.

I must defend the designer of the 28c stamp against Harry Bartrop's charge that the names for the two islands are "nonsense". The spelling shown on the stamps is exactly the same as that used by Cook in his hand-drawn chart dated 1770. This chart is in the British Museum, and is, incidentally, illustrated on page 51 of Rex and Thea Reinitz's book "the Voyages of Captain Cook", which I described on page 90 of the November "KIWI". For those who do not already possess the book (and I can thoroughly recommend it), the chart is headed "A CHART OF NEWZELAND OR THE ISLANDS OF AEHEINOMOUWE and TOVYPOENAMMU lying in the SOUTH SEA - by Lieut. J. COOK, COMMANDER of the ENDEAVOUR BARK 1770". The names are spelt in the same way along the length of the islands, and it is apparently from this chart that the stamp design was taken. The most well-known map - and the one to which our President has, I suspect, referred - is the printed map published in 1772. A photograph of this latter item can be obtained from the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich - photo No. 4139.

Two extracts from Cook's Journal may be of interest:

"... the northernmost of these islands is called by the natives RAHEINOMAUWE and the southernmost TOVY or TAVAI POENAMMOO; yet, as I have observed before, we are not sure whether the name TOVY POENAMMOO comprehends the whole southern island or only part of it". (It must be remembered that at that time the Maori race did not have a written language, and the spellings used by Cook and his companions could only approximate to the sounds received by an English ear. Although they had Tupia with them as an interpreter - as the Tahitian and Maori tongues were similar - he was unable to assist with the spelling. Thus the first part of the name of the South Island is spelt variously as TOVY, TAVAI and T'VAI).

Cook commented in a later part of his Journal "the language of the northern parts of New Zealand differs chiefly in the pronunciation, as the same English word is pronounced "gate" in Middlesex, and "geate" in Yorkshire: and as the northern and southern words were not written down by the same person, one might possibly use more letters to produce the same sound than the other. I must also observe that it is the genius of the language, especially in the southern parts, to put some article before a noun, as we do "the" or "a": the articles used here are "he" or "ko": it is also common here to add the word "oeia" after another word, as an iteration, especially if it is an answer to a question; as we say "yes, indeed" "to be sure", "really", "certainly": this sometimes led our gentlemen into the formation of words of enormous length, judging by the ear only, without being able to refer each sound into its signification. An example will make this perfectly understood. In the Bay of Islands there is a remarkable one, called by the natives MATU ARO. One of our gentlemen having asked a native the name of it, he answered, with the particle, KEMATUARO; the gentleman hearing the sound imperfectly, repeated his question, and the Indian repeating his answer added "oeia" which made the word KEMATAUROOEIA; and it thus happened that in the log book I found CUMETTIWARROWEIA; and the same transformation, by the same means, might happen to an English word. Suppose a native of New Zealand at Hackney Church, to enquire "What village is this?" the answer would be, "It is Hackney". Suppose the question to be repeated with an air of doubt and uncertainty, the answer might be "It is Hackney indeed", and the New Zealander, if he had the use of letters, would probably record, for the information of his countrymen, that during his residence among us he had visited a village called "ITYSHAKNEEINDEDE".

Yours faithfully,

Peter Garnett.

From E.K. Hossell

" Further to my comments on the authenticity of the title under the issued painting of the 1968 Christmas issue, I have at last received the proof from the Superintendent of Galleries, Florence, that it was in fact an error. I enclose two post cards (seen by Editor) which I should be grateful if you would return, showing the true 'Adoration of the Shepherds' and that the issued painting was 'The Adoration'. This matter is now finalised.

NEW MEMBERS. We are pleased to welcome the following to Membership of the Society.

- R.D. Anderson - "Glenholm", Ballyloughan,
Ballymena, Co.Antrim. N.I.
- P.H. Bladon - 316, Rochdale Road,
Bacup, Lancs.
- Mrs. R.M.C. Billingham - 68, Station Road, Llanishan,
Cardiff, Wales.
- The Rt.Rev. Dr. J.T. Carson - 43, Ballyholme Road, Bangor,
Co. Down. N.I.
- M.B. Faithfull - 42, Lackford Road, Chipstead,
Surrey. CR3 3TA.
- J.N. Farthing - c/o Stanley Gibbons, Ltd,
391, Strand, London. W.C.2.
- F.G. Fifoot - 2, Byron Road,
Worthing, Sussex.
- I.G. Fogg - 42, Oxford Road South,
Chiswick, London. W.4.
- R.J.E. Jenkins - 34, Northlands Road,
Romsey, Hants.
- M.H. Tolfree - "Shawlea", Old Odiham Road,
Alton, Hants.
- R. Young - 8, Habgood Road, Loughton,
Essex.
- . Young - 15, Speldwick Road,
Stow Longa, Hants.

A.F. Barron

- 3, Salcombe Way, Ruislip,
Middx.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

W. Barnett

- 3, Hillcrest Close, Nailsea,
Bristol. BS 19 2 HP.

E.L. Clark

- Flat 3, 603, Manukau Road,
Epsom 3, Auckland, N.Z.

A.J. Henderson

- 47, Sedlescombe Road,
London. S.W.6.

A.B. Johnson

- 77, Craigcrook Avenue,
Edinburgh. EH4 3PS.

L.A. Wells

- 43, Esmead, Chippenham,
Wilts.

W.H. Young.

- "Parkwood" Bletchingley Lane,
Catts Corner, Rotherfield,
E. Sussex.

RESIGNATIONS.

G.O. Foot

- 1, Valley Close, Hertford,
Herts.

D.P. Dalby

- "Fir Trees" South Road,
Alnwick, Northumberland.

C.D Orman

- "Stampers" 11, Ploughed
Paddock, Nailsea, Bristol.

R.A. Reddecliffe

- 5, Garth Road, Didcot, Berks.

CORRECTION.

W.G. Wignall should read:

- "Talen" NOT Taleda, and MOOR
Lane, not Moon Lane.

DECEASED

W.E. Lea.

- 1, The Adelphi, Strand,
London. W.C.2.

H.F. Wade

- 2, Alipore Heights,
Parkstone, Dorset.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

I have a very urgent request from the Packet Secretary begging for more BOOKS for inclusion in the Packet. Please remember that your efforts in keeping the Packet alive also brings you in some extra cash. Books can be obtained from me FREE OF CHARGE and post free. One reminder, the minimum total for each book is £3 and the maximum is £70.

It is important if you receive the Packet to advise the Packet Secretary of the dates you will be away on holiday or business. This can hold up the Packet if you are away from home.

DISPLAYS BY MEMBERS.

Will members giving displays to other Societies please let me know so that the details can be published for the benefit of other members living in the area.

ARTICLES are always required for inclusion in the "KIWI". If you have a serious slant towards one stamp or one period, let me know, it could be of interest to other members.

Any suggestions for the betterment of the "KIWI" of things you would like to see included, just drop me a line.

APOLOGY.

In the July edition 1969, an article appeared on Watermark detection without Wetting. It is regretted that acknowledgement was omitted. We now wish to make amends and acknowledge to H.W. Fisher and the G.B. Society for this article, and apologise for the omission.

Cyril Gilders, our hard working Secretary went into hospital in December for an operation.

I am glad to report that he was home for Christmas, and is now making good recovery. Sorry Cyril I forgot this before.

THE ORIGIN OF THE HEALTH STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND.

I am so often asked "how did the Health Stamps start" that I decided to write something on this subject for the benefit of those who do not possess a copy of Volume One of the Handbook. After several attempts I realized that I could not do better than quote the whole of what appears in that volume with acknowledgements and thanks for the permission to do so. Noel Turner.

The issue of Health Stamps in New Zealand had its origin in a suggestion made in 1926 by Mr. E. Nielsen of Norsewood, Hawke's Bay, on behalf of his mother, that the system obtaining in Denmark and adopted in other countries, of issuing Christmas seals, should be followed in New Zealand, the proceeds of the sales to be devoted to the upkeep of Sanatoria or some deserving health object of the kind.

The suggestion, which was submitted to the Post-Master General, through Sir George Hunter, M.P. was favourably received by the Post and Telegraph Department, but it was decided that the issue of a stamp proper having a postage as well as a charity value would be preferable to the issue of a seal. Such stamps were in use in a number of other countries and they had been approved for international use at the Postal Convention of Stockholm in 1924.

It was not until October 2nd 1929 however, that the issue of the first Health Stamp was approved by Government, the Stamps to be in one denomination, having a postage value of 1d and a charity value of 1d.

It was suggested by the Health Department and approved by Government that the proceeds of the charity value of the stamp be devoted to Children's Health Camps.

The first Health Camp conducted in New Zealand was held in 1919 at Turakina near Wanganui, under Dr. Elizabeth Gunn, School Medical Officer, on the property of and with the very generous assistance of Dr. B.P. Lethbridge. Dr. Gunn not only directed the first camp, but continued to hold similar camps annually until 1930.

The success of the Health Camp Movement, as it is known in New Zealand today, is however, due in a great measure to the efforts of the late Dr. Ada Paterson who was Director of the School of Hygiene Division of the Department of Health from 1924 until her death in 1937. Dr. Paterson travelled throughout the Dominion firstly encouraging the formation of local Health Camp Associations and later advocating the inauguration of the National Federation of Health Camps, which was formed in 1936. The purpose for which the latter body was

formed was to ensure that the work of the Associations would be co-ordinated and yet maintain their voluntary character.

That the movement enjoys the confidence of the public is seen in the ready response to the King George V Memorial Appeal for the establishment of permanent Health Camps.

It was Dr. Paterson also who realised the possibilities of a Health Camp Stamp issue, and enlisted the interest and co-ordinated the work and good offices of those who have now made the stamps such a successful source of revenue for the camps. Delicate and under-nourished children are readily restored to health under the simple routine of camps which provide a maximum of sunlight and fresh air, good food and a cheerful round of work, rest and play.

To meet the requirements of the Audit Department, it was necessary to include in the Finance Act 1929 a special clause validating the sale of postage stamps for an amount greater than its postage value.

OBITUARY. W.E. LEA. (Bill to most people) Philatelist extraordinary and gentleman.

W.E. Lea was, as far as I know, the Society's only signatory of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, which he signed in 1967. In every field of philately he was distinguished. His knowledge of all issues and especially the Classics was phenomenal, and the pleasant, easy way in which he would fall into conversation sometimes concealed the fact that five minutes chat with him produced more inside information on the finer points of philately than five years study of works of reference. It was my loss that I did not know him well enough to permit myself the familiarity which other enjoyed of calling him "Bill". It is to the loss of philately and all philatelists that Bill Lea is no longer with us. To his Wife and family we extend our deepest sympathy.

H.F. WADE. 2, Alipore Heights, Parkstone, Dorset.

Another of our Members who has now "joined the majority" is "Chip" Wade of Parkstone, Dorset. Probably Chip would never have claimed to be a distinguished philatelist, but he had found the true meaning of the hobby. It gave him pleasure and relaxation in a time when so many people attach a monetary value to everything connected with stamps. Although he endured constant pain as a result of wounds from the First World War, he was always full of life, spirit and charm, and I have had many happy exchanges of correspondence with him - another of those who have made it such a pleasure to be connected with this hobby of ours. We extend to his family our deepest sympathy.

P.E.C.

E.N. BARTON
Honorary KIWI Editor.