



the kiwi

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 XXIII

JANUARY 1974

WHOLE 123

COMMONWEALTH

GAMES

1974



THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON
SATURDAY JANUARY 26TH 1974 AT THE
SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, MONMOUTH STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2. AT 2.30 P.M. PROMPT.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES 1974

The designs on the left are the issue for
Xth British Commonwealth Games and the IVth
British Commonwealth Paraplegic Games being
held in New Zealand in Jan/Feb 1974.

There are five special Postmarks. All mail
posted in the special boxes provided will
receive the circular datestamp applicable.
First day of issue January 9th 1974 date-
stamp will be used at the main Post Office
in Christchurch, the Games Village Post
Office and at the Main Stadium Post Office
only. There is also a special cancellation
for the opening day of the Games, namely
January 24th. Two Paraplegic Games post-
marks will be provided by the Chief Post-
master at Dunedin. Further information can
be obtained from the Philatelic Bureau,
Private Bag, Wellington. Orders should be
sent by Air Mail.

Kiwi Day - Saturday 24th November, 1973.

This our last meeting of the year, which included the Annual General Meeting and Auction, commenced at 11 a.m. Auction Lots from the outset were ready available for examination. Philatelic literature was well represented (as were the Chalone) and attracted keen interest. This must be a healthy sign. For without the scholarship, which literature portrays and influences, our hobby as we know it could not exist.

Displays by members as is the custom were available for viewing throughout the day. The exhibits were; a) 1935 the 1d Kiwi by A.H.Rose. This was a contracted version of the entry which this year won him a silver medal at B.P.E. I was intrigued by his "letraset" presentation. The letters were smaller and neater than any I have seen. b) 1935 4d Mitre Peak. A short study by P.L.Evans. c) Early Postal History of the Bay of Islands area by Dr.J.D.Riddell.

The Annual General Meeting as reported below commenced at 11.30 a.m.

The 22nd Annual General Meeting of the New Zealand Society of Gt. Britain at the Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth Street, London, W.C.2.

Saturday 24th November, 1973.

The Chairman P.L.Evans declared the meeting open at 11.35 a.m. 54 members were present, of whom 4 were new members. They were J.Buchanan, C.E.Golding, P.Smith and N.J.stokes and welcomed and introduced as new members by the Chairman. Apologies for absence had been received from Mrs.Gordon Kaye, D.S.Hague, P.Marks and R.H.Mercer.

1/ Minutes of the 21st A.G.M. These were read approved and passed, and duly signed by the Chairman.

2/ Financial Report of the Treasurer. Noel Turner indicated to the meeting that our current Bank Balance, if special items were excluded would be only £4. This represented a fall in 2 years of some £450. This was the reason why an increase in annual subscription was necessary. The special items added £272 to our current balance. They were attributable to voluntary contributions of £93, a donation of £30 for the John J.Bishop Trophy and Advertisement revenue of £150 from "Kiwi". The Treasurer then went on to make a statement concerning his original proposal (published in the November "Kiwi") and his wish to add an amendment. In the interests of clarity his original proposal, statement ascertaining to it and amendment are here reproduced in full.

a) Proposal Notice is hereby given that at the Annual General Meeting on Saturday 24th November, 1973, The Treasurer will propose that with effect from 1st January, 1974 :-

(1) The full subscription rate for membership of the Society shall be £2 per annum. (2) The dual rate for man and wife membership shall be abolished. (3) The subscription rate for overseas members shall be increased to £1. (4) Overseas members requiring "Kiwi" by air shall pay the overseas subscription of £1 plus the additional cost of Air Postage (state 1st or 2nd Class). (5) The entrance fee to the Society remains at 50p
Note 1 The terms and conditions of our insurance Policy together with complications in the matter of V.A.T. make it impossible for us to send the packet to either Northern Ireland or Eire. Members residing in any part of Ireland will therefore be regarded as overseas members and pay the £1 rate quoted above.

Note 2 With regard to man and wife membership, if either party pays the

full Subscription the other is regarded as a person qualified to enjoy the benefits of membership. Man and wife can still be recorded as joint members but only one "Kiwi" will be sent to any household.

Note 3 With regard to the Entrance fee it is calculated that the minimum Postal and other costs of recording a member with all Officers and taking up references is approximately 50p.

b) Treasurers Statement With regard to my proposition that both Northern Ireland and Eire be treated as overseas I must report that we have many letters of appeal from members in Northern Ireland addressed to the Packet Secretary, Society Secretary and myself as President and Treasurer.

In view of these representations I wish to amend my note in the proposition so that N. Ireland members can be treated as full members with the full subscription of £2 on the following conditions :-

(1) That the new Packet Secretary shall obtain from the Insurance Company a letter of clearance indicating that the Packet is fully covered when sent to N. Ireland.

(2) We must publicise to our N. Ireland members the possibility of complications with V.A.T. and that each of the members in that area should write to the new Packet Secretary accepting responsibility if V.A.T. is ever charged on the Packet either going into N.Ireland or upon its return to any member in England.

The motion as amended was approved and passed.

3) The Report of the Packet Secretary E.N.Barton expressed disappointment at the low quality of material and lack of support which was supplied during the year. This in conjunction with the general deterioration of the Postal Services accounted for the decline in Society revenue from this source. He wished the new Packet Secretary success. The report was approved and passed.

4) Election of Officers Officers were elected as follows :-

Hon. President	Noel Turner.
Hon. Vice Presidents	J.D.Evans, E.N.Barton, C.A.Gilders M.Burberry.
Hon. Chairman P.L.Evans	Hon. Vice Chairman J.L.Watts.
Hon. Secretary C.A.Gilders	Asst. Secretary Mrs. Rita Gilders.
Hon. Treasurer	Noel Turner.
Hon. "Kiwi" Editor E.N.Barton	Hon. Asst. Editor Mrs. H. Gordon Kaye.
Hon. Exchange Packet Secretary	I.G.Fogg.
Hon. Auction & Competition Officer	W.H.Young. Asst. Mrs.Young.
Hon. Librarian A.R.Daborn	Hon. Auctioneer Noel Turner.
Hon. Auditor D.S.Hague	Hon. Membership Registrar B.T.Atkinson.
Hon. Meetings Reporter I.G.Fogg	Hon. Publicity Officer C.A.Gilders.
Hon. Members of the Committee	Mrs. T.J.Willis, A.P.Berry, F.G.East T.Hetherington, K.B.Mann, R.H.Mercer.

(5) Programme for 1974 The following programme was approved :-

January 26th Review of Full Face Queens by J.D.Evans and others.

The precise date for the following Meetings will be announced as soon as possible.

<u>March 30th</u>	Annual Competition and display of Christmas Stamps.
<u>May</u>	Queen Victoria Sideface issues (Mrs.R.Gilders and 1935 The One Penny "Kiwi" by A.H.Rose).
<u>July</u>	Evening meeting subject to be announced.
<u>September</u>	Commemorative Issues.
<u>November</u>	A.G.M.Auction.

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(6) The Report of the President Our President described this year as the busiest ever known by the Society. He gave a brief resume of the year's meetings. Special mention was made of our 21st Anniversary celebration, which was the most enjoyable meeting he had attended. Appreciation of the hard work done by your Officers throughout the year was expressed and congratulations went to all Society Members who had won awards, of whatever category, during the year.

(7) 1973 Competition Presentation of the prizes was by the President's lady Mrs. Noel Turner.

Classics Section Stacey Hooker Cup and Medallion M.S.Burberry. Runner up E.Ward.

Modern Section One P.L.Evans (Noel Turner Trophy and Medallion). Runner up A.H.Rose (John Evans Trophy).

Modern Section Two E.K.Hosell ("Kiwi" Shield and Medallion). Runner up F.Hughes (Paua Cigarette Box).

Postal History Section Dr.J.R.Riddell (John J. Bishop Trophy).

Best Entry by New Member P.Marks.(Eric Barton Bowl).

(8) Congress 1974 to be held in Paris Mrs. R.Gilders, Mrs.E.T.Mitchell, D.S.Hague and Noel Turner were approved as Delegates.

Thanks were expressed from the floor to our President and the Committee for their efforts to further the Society and its aims.

There being no other business the meeting was declared closed at 12.40pm

The day continued with general social interchange, viewing of Auction lots and lunch or refreshment in or outside the Hotel. This year, as in every other year, there were new faces (also, sadly, some missing) and we hope you enjoyed yourselves. For members who live far afield and intend to try and get to at least one of our meetings why not put next year's A.G.M.in your diary ?

The Auction commenced at 2.30 p.m. well managed by (Yes, yet again) Turner and Young. Most lots sold and quite a number of unusual items went under the hammer. The Society gave its thanks to all those members who donated material for the benefit of Society funds. The largest single gift was a small collection of Chalon heads from Marcel Stanley for our 21st birthday. They realised £42. a princely present indeed. (Ian Fogg now has a Marcel Stanley in his collection). A break was taken for tea at 4.30 p.m. The Raffle, for which tickets had been sold throughout the day was drawn, and the day ended at 5.30 p.m.

Recently our Secretary received a letter from a member who, owing to the fact that he dwells far from London, is unable to be at any of our meetings, or to meet his fellow members. Yet he stated in his letter that he considered he belonged to what must be "one of the best Societies of its kind in the world, and that he was proud to be a member".

Such an expression does seem to make all ones efforts worthwhile.

ALTERATIONS TO THE RULES

The motion passed at the A.G.M. calls for the following alterations to the Society Rules. Rule 7(a) - Alter 10/- to read 50p. Rule 7(b) - Alter £1 to read £2. and delete entirely the phrase in parentheses, that is, between "£2." and "or such other sum ...".

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AUCTION REALISATION PRICES

The Society is indeed grateful to both the donors and the vendors of the following items:- A to W which realised £61-20 for the Society funds.

LOT A.£5 B.£5-25 C.£1 D. £1-75 E.£2 F.£5-50 G.£7 H.£6 I.£4 J.£2-75 K.£3 L.£10-50 L.(a)£2-25 M.£3 P.40p Q.30p R.40p S.30p T.25p U.20p V.25p W.10p

LOT				
1. 60p	46. £2	102. £6.50	149. £2.75	194. £1.20
2. W/D	47. 75p	103. £1.50	150. £4.75	195. £1
3. 60p	48. £1.90	104. W/D	151. £2.50	196. 60p
4. £1	49. £1	105. £1.30	152. £2.10	197/9 W/D
5. 40p	50. £1.10	106. £3	153. £3.10	200. £1
6. 40p	51. £1.25	107/9 W/D	154. £1.30	201. W/D
7. 65p	52. 50p	110. £1.60	155. £2.75	202. £1.60
8. 85p	53. £2	111. W/D	156. £16	203/6 W/D
9. £1.05	54. 30p	112. £1.15	157. W/D	207. £4
10. £3.50	55. £1.50	113. £2.30	158. £2.50	208. £3
11. £1.25	56. 45p	114. £3	159. £2	209. £15
12. 60p	57. 60p	115. W/D	160. £13	210/11 W/D
13. 60p	58. £4.25	116. 75p	161. £1.75	212. £1.50
14. 80p	59. £3	117. £2.10	162. 80p	213. £2
15. £2.20	60. £1.75	118. W/D	163. 75p	214. 50p
16. £1.30	61. £2.10	119. £4	164. £1.75	215. 50p
17. 85p	62. W/D	120. £10	165. £1.60	216. £1
18. 35p	63. £1.25	121. £1.30	166. £1.20	217. £2.10
19. 10p	64. £1.25	122. £1.40	167. 75p	218/19 W/D
20. 30p	65. £2	123. £1	168. 75p	
21. 60p	66/77 W/D	124. £1	169. £3	
22. 40p	78. £7.25	125. £1	170. £1	
23. £41	79. £14	126. 75p	171. 50p	
24. £1.70	80. W/D	127. 75p	172. W/D	
25. £4	81. £5	128. 40p	173. £1.10	
26. £1.75	82. £4.50	129. 70p	174. W/D	
27. £1.40	83. £7.25	130 £2.60	175. £1	
28. £1.40	84. £2.50	131. 50p	176. £1.20	
29. £1.50	85. £3.10	132. 50p	177. W/D	
30. 45p	86. 85p	133. 60p	178. £2.25	
31. 90p	87. £1.50	134. 70p	179. £1.50	
32. 40p	88. £2	135. £2.30	180. £12.25	
33. 30p	89. £4	136. £2	181. 50p	
34. W/D	90. £4	137. £1.70	182. 50p	
35. 60p	91. £10.25	138. 35p	183. £1.80	
36. 50p	92. £2	139. 50p	184. £1.80	
37. 20p	93. £1	140. £1	185. £1.50	
38. £1.30	94. £2	141. 60p	186. £1.75	
39. £2.50	95. £2.60	142. £1	187. £1	
40. 65p	96. £3.80	143. 90p	188. £1	
41. £1.05	97. £3.25	144. W/D	189. £1.50	
42. £1.25	98. £9	145. 60p	190. 60p	
43. £4.50	99. W/D	146. 50p	191. £1.25	
44. £1.75	100. £9	147. 80p	192. 90p	
45. £7.50	101. W/D	148. 50p	193. £1.10	

This is a grand total of £421.05 which means an additional £42.10 to the Society funds.

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MOUNTAIN SCENES

Mitre Peak: Proud Sentinel of Milford Sound.

Travellers who take "the finest walk in the world" along the Milford Track to Milford Sound in New Zealand's fiord land, will wander for three days through the green glory of forest and water and suddenly emerge to see the shining glistening slopes of Mitre Peak plunging sheer into the deep sea.

Mitre Peak is featured on the 6cent stamp of the New Zealand Post Office's series of Mountain Scene stamps released on December 5th 1973.

The series includes two other South Island scenic attractions, the Burnett Range (23 cents) and Mt. Sefton (18 cents) and the North Island volcano, Mt. Ngauruhoe (8 cents).

Don Hatcher of Auckland was the graphic designer of the series, printed by photogravure in five colours by a Dutch firm, Joh Enschede en Zonen. The 6 cent vertical stamp measures 31.5 mm. by 34.8 mm and the image 27.5 mm by 30.8 mm.

The 5,560 feet Mitre Peak resembles a Bishop's mitre or head dress when viewed from the south and it is believed that Captain John Lort Stokes, who visited Milford Sound on the H.M.S. Acheron in 1851 gave the peak its name. The manuscript of Stokes diary now in the Hocken Library at the University of Otago in mentioning Mitre Peak, says "A pointed mountain of naked rock 5,000 feet high enclosed us on one hand.

Milford Sound is one of thirteen fiords that notch the coast of South-west New Zealand and probe deeply into the maze of mountains, lakes and valleys, once the beds of huge glaciers. Glaciers chiselled deep into the rock through countless centuries cutting straight downwards and leaving perpendicular walls. Great canyons were formed, like Milford Sound, which was carved out to a total depth of more than 6,000 feet while tributary glaciers formed "hanging valleys".

The sounds are not deepest at their sea outlets, due to vast quantities of moraine matter deposited when the glaciers broke up on contact with the ocean. Deep valleys filled with water to form coastal fiords and fresh water lakes and valley routes stretched up to the centre of the fiordland wedge. The dark grey valley walls are sometimes too steep to hold soil and have no plant life. But above, the mountains slope less sharply to summits and delicate mountain bluebells, native fuchsia, the mountain ribbon-wood with its lovely white blossoms, veronica, clearias, senecios, ourisias, asphodels with bright gold pyramids of stars and silver-white mountain daisies of many kinds flower in thousands.



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- 2d Chalon Hausberg reprint in black on thick card. A superb complete sheet uncreased and very fine. £25-00
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- 1d Chalon S.G.111, a very attractive copy lightly cancelled with a very fine strike of the Province of Auckland Relief Datestamp Code 4, dated August 2 1869. This is a post Maori War item though bearing the same cancellation as was used in the war. £15-00
- 1d Universal- Marginal Colour Trial in deep blue overprinted Waterlow & Sons Ltd. specimen in red seriffed letters, with hole punch as usual. Marginal and most attractive. £10-00
-
- Waterlow Colour Trials of the 1898 pictorials. A brilliant set of 22 marginals all in different colours from the issued stamps, overprinted Waterlow & Sons Ltd. in blue seriffed letters or Waterlow & Sons Ltd. SPECIMEN in black sans serif letters. The set comprises ½d Bistre Brown (2), 1d green and black, 2d dull blue (2) 2½d grey green, 3d purple (2) 3d blue 4d green, 5d blue green (2), 5d mauve, 6d carmine (2) 8d sepia (2) 9d purple on buff, 1/- grey, 2/- orange, 5/- black (2). A brilliant display item and a perfect start to any collection of these issues. £110-00
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-

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Wants lists are always acceptable, the item I havent got today I may have tomorrow.

All items submitted to your full satisfaction.

Maori legend attributes most of the work in forming Fiordland to the God Tu-to-Rakiwhanoa. The South Island came into being when the canoe of the Polynesian God Maui sank and turned to stone and Tu was given the task of making it habitable. After mighty labours in other parts he reached Fiordland and saw a high unbroken wall of rock forming the coastline. Tu took his axe and hewed away at the wall, throwing up the broken rock on either hand to form mountains, moving inland as he went. Tu began in the south and the broken coastline indicates his inexperience ; islands were left lying about in the Sound and the shoreline was ragged. But Milford Sound was the severest test of his skill and strength. While he was resting on the Devil's Armchair (Te Nohoaka-o-Tu "the seat of Tu") the Earth Mother, Papa-tu-a-nuku, told him the steep mountain slopes offered no landing places and some flat land was needed. So Tu formed Te Waki-o-Papatuanuku (the place of Papatuanuku) which is where the Milford Hotel now stands. His next visitor was the Goddess of the Underworld and of Death, Te Hinenui-te-po. She brought sandflies, mosquitos and fleas which she liberated at Sandfly Point and commanded to thrive and spread. Tu was called away before he could provide a route from Milford Sound to the interior and a minor God Te Kohaka-o-to-Ruru finished off the job. His first attempt at making a pass was the Homer Saddle where he foolishly hacked away at the base of the cliff instead of beginning at the top, leaving an even steeper barrier than when he started. Ruru then tried Mackinnon Pass, known as Oamanui (Long idleness) where he was doing well till the omission of an important phrase in the accompanying invocation halted progress completely. He sat down to rest on Mt. Elliot (Te Manini-o-Ruru "the weariness of Ruru") and the depression he formed became the Jervoice Glacier.

The Maori gave Milford the most lovely and resonant of all names; Piopiotaki or "a single thrush". There are two stories explaining the name : one sad and beautiful legend tells that this was the thrush, once the companion of Maui, which fled here sorrowing after Maui sought immortality for mankind between the thighs of Hinenui-te-po. Its song woke the Goddess and destroyed Maui and mankind's hope of immortality. Thus also the name of Milford greenstone-tangiwai (grieving waters). The other, less imaginative explanation is that when Maui sailed his canoe Mahunui from Hawaiki about 400 A.D. he approached the South Island from the west and landed north of the fiords. Piopio is translated as a species of bird and tahi as special creature - one that came with Maui in the Mahunui. Legend also tells that six centuries ago the canoe Taires commanded by Tama-ki-te-Rangi came to New Zealand. Tama's three wives fled to the West Coast and in his desperate chase Tama brushed his shoulder against the sides of the Sound and the flax-like kiekie commonly seen along the coast at Milford, sprang up from the torn shreds of the garment. At Piopiotaki Tama found one of his wives but he was too late for she had been turned to greenstone. As his tears flowed they entered the greenstone and gave it flecks like water drops and its name tangiwai, "the water of weeping".

The first European visitor to Fiordland was Captain James Cook who arrived in 1770. He wrote that "no country upon earth can appear with a more rugged and barren aspect than this doth". He returned in 1773 during his second circumnavigation of the world, anchored in Dusky Sound and stayed for six weeks.

Cook was unaware that Milford Sound existed but he carefully charted Dusky and for many years it was the favourite anchorage in the country. Sealers came in 1792, attracted by the area's safe anchorage and abundant seal rookeries. Gangs were set ashore to butcher the animals in tens of thousands but few details of this era were recorded because the sealers were anxious to preserve the utmost secrecy about the best sealing grounds.

The first contacts between white men and Maoris of Fiordland were friendly but from about 1810 there were several ugly incidents. At Milford a party of southern Maoris were gathering the precious greenstone when a sealing gang arrived. The chief Hupokeka stood on a rock to welcome them and was shot without warning. More Maoris were killed on the spot and the rest towed to sea in their canoe which was set on fire. The blackened end of a canoe containing human remains was found in 1870. Milford's most remarkable personality, Donald Sutherland "the hermit of Milford Sound" arrived in the 1870's and for forty years he was Milford Sound. Initially he was the solitary inhabitant and until his death was the monarch of all he surveyed. He explored extensively, discovered the magnificent triple-drop Sutherland Falls, cut the first track up the Arthur Valley and operated an accommodation house and launch for many years. He was joined by three partners in a scheme to develop greenstone and asbestos deposits and when two more huts were built on a little shelf of land beside Freshwater Basin he called it in all seriousness "The city of Milford". On November 10th 1880 Sutherland and John Mackay discovered the Sutherland Falls which have also been pictured on a New Zealand stamp. It is said when the two of them set off to explore the Arthur Valley it was agreed a toss of the coin would decide whose name was to be given to the first large fall they found. McKay's falls beside Lake Ada indicate Mackay was the winner and Sutherland was probably more than content to have the 1904 foot falls named for him later the same day.

The painter Samuel H. Moreton visited the city and accompanied Sutherland in the first attempted ascent of Mitre Peak. They did not reach the summit but were not far short of it.

It was not until 1910 that J.R. Dennistoun, a Peel Forest farmer, became the first man to make the climb.

From the first time Sutherland settled at Milford a route from Te Anau to Milford was anxiously sought. Sutherland and Mackay tried to find it but made no attempt to climb the "vertical precipices" at the head of the Arthur Valley. A young surveyor turned explorer Quintin Mackinnon, and his companion Ernest Mitchell were commissioned to blaze a trail up the valley and to push their way over to Milford if they possibly could. On October 16th 1888 the actual crossing of Mackinnon Pass was accomplished and Mitchell and Mackinnon became the first men ever to travel from Te Anau to Invercargill via Milford Sound. The discovery was immediately followed by official development of the trail into a reasonable track and tourists began to travel the "Grand picturesque route" with Mackinnon as their guide.

In 1891 Sutherland married the widow Elizabeth McKenzie of Dunedin. They bought some land and a pleasant veranda fronted accommodation house was built with accommodation for 30 persons. Sutherland's as the hotel came to be called, grew and prospered.

Travellers along the Milford track enjoyed the Sutherland's hospitality until 1917 when Donald became ill and the accommodation house had to be closed. He died in 1919 and the Sutherland era came to an end but his name will be always linked with Milford Sound, the place he loved so well. Mrs. Sutherland tried to provide summer accommodation for tourists but could not manage the work and in 1922 the Government bought the hotel. She died in Milford in 1924 and shares a grave behind the present hotel. Milford's tracks appeal lies in the splendid scenery of glacier canyons, high mountain peaks and ranges, lakes, river valleys and waterfalls. Thousands of travellers walk the track each year and all of them catch sight of the proud sentinel of Milford Sound - the magnificent Mitre Peak.

This article is a New Zealand Post Office feature article and I hope one of many more to come. The story is exclusive to the Kiwi in England and may not be reproduced without the permission of the Editor and also of the New Zealand Post Office.

Correspondence from E.K.Hossell.

Dear Mr. Barton,

Here are a few "can you help me" enquiries which I would be grateful if you would publish when space is available. Although I must own that the response to previous attempts has been nil or negligible it does seem that the "Kiwi" is the place to bring such matters to the notice of those interested in New Zealand.

1. Q.E.Definitives. 2½d on 3d, large figures -- I have on hand plates 19 and 20 which show 32 examples of the wide spacing, 28 on vertical rows 14-24 and nos. 4,5,6,7, on vert. row 12 and I have seen four other sheets in the same state. Has anyone a sheet on hand without the examples on vert. row 12 : This would indicate that the slugs were not replaced all at the same time.

2. Recently an imperf. pair used of the 9d Q's H'd Definitive came into my possession. Has anyone got an example of this either mint or used?

3. Q's H'd Definitive 1/9 with centre double print, one albino. I know of used copies, including margins showing indentation proving the double print. Can anyone inform me if they have a mint example?

4. I found a cover on which is a 1949 Health 2d + 1d c.d.s. Kelburn/29 MY/52/NZ addressed to England. The back flap is stamped KELBURN SCHOOL/ CHILDREN'S/ POST OFFICE and written in manuscript is "From the first school P.O. in the British Empire. Postmaster is 11 years old but knows his job." In different writing it gives the name and address of the sender - M.E.Leece of Auckland, N.Z. Is this factual and is there a story to go with it?

I would like to congratulate you on the new "Kiwi", a great improvement which seems to me to improve as it goes on.

Yours sincerely,

E.K. Hossell.

Replies to the above queries would be appreciated and should be sent to E.K.Hossell, 1, Manordene. 75, Bristol Road Lower, Weston super Mare, Somerset, and not to the Editor.

ANNUAL COMPETITION

SATURDAY 30th March, 1974.

Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth Street, London, W.C.2.

This is always a grand Meeting, but is open to improvement by a greater number of entries than the previous year. We know that many members are "hiding their light under a bushel!" This is the type of material which we gladly welcome for entry in the competition, so please make an effort this year to show us something really different and make it a bumper entry.

There are now EIGHT trophies to be competed for, plus a silver medallion for the winner of each of the four sections. We like to see new names on the list of winners and it is time that you were one of these. Your effort gives the Society great pleasure and if you are a prize-winner, satisfaction to yourself.

There is one alteration as from previous years, the BARTON BOWL will, in future, be awarded to the non trophy winner whose entry shows the greatest merit.

Details of sections, allocation of marks and trophies:-

CLASSIC SECTION

AWARDS

Condition.....30pts.
Completeness.....20pts.
Presentation.....25pts.
Philatelic Knowledge.....25pts.
100pts.

KIWI Shield & Medallion.

Runner-up.
Paua Cigarette Box.

MODERN SECTION 1

Condition.....20pts.
Completeness & Rarity.....30pts.
Presentation.....25pts.
Philatelic Knowledge.....25pts.
100pts.

Stacey Hooker Cup & Medallion.

Runner-up.
Paua Book Ends.

MODERN SECTION II

As Section 1.

Noel Turner Trophy & Medallion.
Runner-up.
John Evans Trophy.

POSTAL HISTORY SECTION. THE JOHN J. BISHOP TROPHY.

Philatelic Knowledge and personal research displayed.....20pts.
Importance of Exhibit20pts.
Condition of items displayed.....20pts.
Presence of rarities displayed.....20pts.
Presentation, including writing-up and arrangement.....20pts.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

Each entry shall consist of twelve normal sheets, each sheet must be contained within a protective cover and numbered in order of sequence.

It is desirable that a short note, of no more than 80 words, should be placed at the back of the first sheet, between the sheet and plastic cover, giving for the aid of the Judges, the theme of the entry and calling attention to any special items of interest and rarity.

All entries please, to the Competition Secretary, W.H.Young, at "Parkwood", Blatchinglye Lane, Catts Corner, Rotherfield, East Sussex, to arrive not later than 26th March. Entries from any Member attending the meeting will be accepted on the day if produced to Mr.Young, Mr.Turner or Mr.Gilders immediately upon arrival.

The foregoing is a summary of all details and awards, instructions on how to proceed with entries, etc., Now all you have to do is see that the Officers concerned, together with the Judges, are worked to death. Loads of entries should do the trick.

Cyril A.Gilders, HON. SEC.

MEMBERSHIP

We welcome the following new members to the Society :-

John Buchanan,
26, Cowper Rd.,
Hemel Hempstead,
Herts. HP1 1PE.
Tel. Hemel Hempstead
56826.

T.H.Brock,
Four Winds,
Windmill Hill,
Stoulton,
Worcester.WR7 4RW.
Tel. 0905 84 436.

C.E.Golding,
Kingswood,
55, Priests Lane,
Shenfield,
Essex, CM15 8BX.
Tel. 0277 211521.

R.W.Gillam,
62,Doncaster Rd.,
East Leigh,
Hants. SO5 5QR.
Tel.042/126/7680.

R.Henson,
26, Latimer Grange,
Headington,
Oxford.
Tel.0865 65392.

Mrs.Uiane Noon,
11,The Cottage Paddock,
De Wint Avenue,
Lincoln. LN6 7EB.
Tel. Lincoln 25434.

RESIGNATION B.Upton, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

P.A.Dean,
60, Heoz-y-Coed,
Rhiwbina,
Cardiff.

B.R.Peace,
Glendale,
Newlay Wood Ave.,
Throstle Nest,
Horsforth,
Leeds, LS18 4LN.

D.Redshaw,
84, East Heath Ave.,
Wokingham.
Berks. RG 11 2PJ.

W.F.Wood,
1, Limeshore Cott,
Wappingthorn,
Steyping,
Sussex. BN4 3AA.
Tel. Steyping 812240.

CORRECTION OF ADDRESS AND INITIALS.

L.J.Watson, (not J.L.)
255, Cateswell Road, (not 225)
Hall Green,
Birmingham. B11 3DU.

KIWI CANCELLATIONS FROM THE B.P.E. a Report by Tom Hetherington.

The job of selling the B.P.E. envelopes and arranging for the special 21st Birthday cancellation for mail posted at the Exhibition on Saturday 3rd November proved most interesting.

A note appearing in a Stamp magazine resulted in orders being received from non-members for 44 serviced covers. Members put in orders for 17, and a further 40 covers were prepared to meet the Treasurer's promise to members who donated to funds.

With a number of addressed envelopes sent in by members, a total of about 160 were put into the Post Box at the Exhibition on the Saturday and in all about 2,000 covers received the cancellation.

A few additional covers were prepared and are available on a first come first served basis at 10p each plus S.A.E. (minimum 7"x4") from Tom Hetherington, 23, Collingbourne Road, London, S.E.24 9NB.

JANUARY AND MARCH "KIWI" It is important that I inform the members of a slight disruption in the issue and layout of these two "Kiwis". The copy you have in your hand now, namely January 1974 is larger than usual and larger than funds permit, but the March issue will regretfully be reduced in size to compensate. This is due to the fact that my wife and I are taking a very much needed holiday and we fly to South Africa on Feb.4th and do not return until March 4th. However, the majority of the typing for the March issue will be done prior to my departure and it will only be necessary to add anything urgent to same on my return so that you should have the March "Kiwi" by the middle of the month.

STANLEY GIBBONS 1974 CATALOGUE (BRITISH COMMONWEALTH)

Members may have noticed that under the preface to this edition credit is given to our member Mrs. Grace Gordon Kaye, F.R.P.S. Lon. on the research into the Richardson printing in November 1955 of the 1d Orange with Large Star watermark on white paper. This finds a place as S.G. 3b and differs in colour from SG 7. My apologies to Mrs. Kaye for not including this information previously.

Congratulations are offered to Dr. and Mrs. Riddell for winning a large gold medal at Indipex at Delhi for Postal History Collection of early covers from foreign Post Offices in China.

QUIZ As Editor of the "Kiwi" I am absolutely amazed at the complete lack of interest shown over the 12 questions which were set to tax your brains. I would like to point out that these various items have all got to be thought about, the questions thought out and the answers checked which all takes time. Yet only one member sent in a reply and he has duly received 6 very fine covers of G.B. The answers are as follows :- (1) 1957 4d Lamb Export S.G.758 (2) 1960 6d Clematis S.G.788 or 851. The recent issue of Roses would have been accepted. (3) Marotiri Pigeongram. (4) 1913 Auckland Ex; set. (5) 1892/1906 Official Stamps overprinted. OPSO S.G.01/024 (6) Express Delivery Type E.1. (7) S.G. P1/7 Reefton Provs. (8) 2/- S.G. 796 and 857. (9) N.Z. Life Insurance stamps. (10) 1971 Xmas. (11) During the 1913 Maritime Strike. (12) 16-12-19 Auckland - Dargaville.



THE PENNY DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND

A fascinating stamp.

By Frank B. Scrivener. F.R.P.S.L.



Introduction.

This monograph concerns the younger and less glamorous sister of the famous penny universal, but nevertheless, of great interest and of considerable potential from the philatelic point of view. To illustrate this let us consider the following facts;

- (1) The stamp was on issue for 17 years from November 1909 until late in 1926. During much of this time it was the basic letter or postcard rate. Therefore many millions were issued.
- (2) Two plates only of 240 units each were made (apart from those made specially for booklets - about which more later) and such was their method of manufacture that many interesting varieties exist in addition to those caused by accidental damage to the plates during such a long period of usage.
- (3) Many printings were made and a number of different papers were used. In all, eight of these printings can be separated comparatively easily. Now we go into more detail:

REASON FOR ISSUE

When it was decided to issue stamps bearing the head of King Edward VII it was considered desirable to retain the Penny Universal design for the 1d value with the inscription DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND to conform with the altered status of the country.

PERIOD OF USAGE From 8th November 1909 until late 1926.

MAIN POSTAL RATES AFFECTING THIS VALUE

From date of issue until 22/9/1915. Letter rate 1d per oz. 23/9/1915 War tax $\frac{1}{2}$ d on all postal matter including parcels but excluding newspapers and letters to those countries to which U.P.U. rates applied.

1920 letters 2d per first oz. Newspaper 1d

1/2/1923 letters $1\frac{1}{2}$ d postcards 1d 1/10/23 letters 1d for first oz.

Note. The 1d map stamp was issued to commemorate this return to penny postage and was used concurrently with the Penny Dominion until stocks were exhausted in late 1925.

DIES AND PLATES

The Master Seal Die was cut in relief by Messrs. PERKINS, BACON, who supplied two steel plates each of 240 impressions in 10 rows of 24 for surface printing.

The plates were made by the Perkins Bacon roller die method, similar to that used for the production of the Great Britain 1d black except that as these plates were for surface printing, the master die was cut in relief, the roller dies in recess (there were at least two impressions on the roller - a different impression being used for each plate). These plates are known as Nos. 12 and 13. During the rolling-in of both plates flaws developed on the roller die. In the case of the first plate made, No.12, no fewer than five flaws developed during the course of laying down the impressions on the plate. The effect of this would, of course, be cumulative so that the impressions laid down after the second flaw had occurred would, also, show the first flaw as well and so on until the last impressions made when the fifth flaw had occurred would, also, have all the

other four roller flaws as well. Plate 13 had one roller flaw develop during manufacture. The dies and plates were received in New Zealand on 25/7/1909, printings were made by the Government printer and the first stamps were issued on 8th November of the same year.

Roller flaws Plate 12. The laying down of the plate commenced with the bottom right hand unit (this appears on the printed sheet as the bottom left hand unit or Row 10 No.1) The plate was laid down in vertical columns starting each column from the bottom so that the unit we know as Row 1 No.1 on the printed sheet would actually have been the tenth impression rolled-in. For ease of reference I shall from now on refer to the positions on the printed sheet. After the 47th impression the first roller-die flaw occurred. Row 3 No.5 is the first to show this in order of entering. After another 23 units were completed the second roller flaw developed. When 166 units in all were laid down it is reported that the next - the third roller flaw appeared - but it is the writer's opinion that this began to develop much earlier during the process, probably somewhere in the 10th vertical row - in any case this third flaw is somewhat inconsistent in its appearance depending on the amount of make-ready use. At unit No.179, that is row 1 No.18 the fourth roller flaw appeared and finally at row 2 No.22 the fifth flaw is seen. These flaws are described in detail below. A curious anomaly is that a number of units with either state IV or state V roller flaws occur on parts of the plate which had originally been entered before these flaws occurred. This can be explained by the probability that after the entering was finished a good examination of the plate showed that a number of units were unsatisfactory and it was decided to re-enter these by a fresh application of the roller die. Whether the original impressions were removed from the plate before the new rolling-in took place or if the roller was re-applied to the original impressions on the plate is not clear but there are slight traces in some of the units of slight duplication (being surface printing plates this more usually shows as "extra"white in the printed design) and the writer has one plate proof showing quite marked "duplication" but has never come across a printed stamp with the same characteristics. However, the writer thinks that the units were probably re-entered without removing the original impressions. Hence these are mostly nearly coincidental re-entries but can be distinguished because when they were done the roller die had by then developed the flaws. This re-entering occurred on row 9 Nos.1 & 16 and on row 10 Nos.8,11,12,13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 - 12 units in all. Row 9 No.1 and row 10 Nos. 8 and 19 show flaw state V and the remainder flaw state IV. This difference has been explained as due to the fact that the flaw state IV re-entries were carried out before the plate was completed - i.e. before the roller developed a fifth flaw which appears on the last 22 units entered on the plate. The writer feels that this is not at all likely and thinks that this would not have been attempted until the plate was complete and a full examination was made. The difference between states IV and V are very slight and depend on one small colour dot (as described in detail below). On the roller this would represent a minute depression on the design and a slightly deeper rolling-in could well account for this small difference on the plate.

Description of the roller flaws. Plate 12.

In each case these flaws result in extra colour on the printed stamp and thus must have been caused by pitting or similar damage on the roller die.

Roller die flaw 1 This consists of a coloured upward protusion from the right end of the base of the horizontal bar of the first "A" of ZEALAND.

Roller die flaw II This consists of extra colour at the junction of the centre bar with the upright of the "E" of NEW, almost severing this bar from the remainder of the letter.

Roller die flaw III. A short and sometimes faint line colour joining the pearl below the "D" of ZEALAND to the oval frame above it.

Roller die flaw IV. This shows as a blob of colour slightly to the left of the lower half of the upright of the "E" of POSTAGE. This varies somewhat, sometimes being joined to the "E" and even on heavily inked copies of some printings merging with the upright and showing merely as a bulge on the leg of the "E".

Roller die flaw V. As mentioned above this consists solely of a minute dot of colour: in the top right margin of the left hand value shield. In heavily inked copies this frequently merges with the colour border above and is only seen as a very slight bulge.

Roller flaw. Plate 13.

In the course of laying down this plate one flaw developed on the roller die, this first appears at row 10 No. 4 and thus indicating that the first three vertical rows were rolled-in before the damage occurred. This damage was of a similar type to those occurring on Plate 12 and shows as extra colour joining the curved line just over the "N" of ONE to the colour band S.E. of it. An interesting feature of this plate is that at Row 1 No. 10 is found a unit with the characteristics of Plate 12 Flaw state V. This would indicate that this impression was faulty and was re-entered with the die on the roller that had been used for manufacturing Plate 12. This was probably done by mistake.

PLATE FLAWS AND DAMAGE.

Owing to the method of laying down the plate, the gutters between the impressions would be at printing level. These could only be removed by gouging out by hand whilst the plate was still soft. This was done very carelessly and much damage was done to the outer parts of the design of the units on both plates. The top and bottom frames and the value shields suffering badly in fact it is possible to "Plate" almost every stamp as apart from those showing marked damage most have some slight irregularities. In addition to the damage caused by clearing the gutters and surrounds, several other units show accidental damage which must have occurred during the manufacture of the plate or very shortly afterwards- they are found on all the printings from the first onwards. These are well known and are : Plate 12 Row 3 No.1 the "Feather" flaw. Row 5 No.24 the "Globe" flaw. Plate 13 Row 9 No.19 the "Bow of ship" flaw. Row 10 No.19 the "Q" flaw. A further flaw on Plate 12 Row 9 No.23 appeared in 1926. This consists of a large diagonal white flaw on the last "N" of PENNY and is of such an extent that it must have been caused by something heavy being dropped on the plate - remembering the plate was then in its hardened state.

The clearing of the gutters was not always done in a satisfactory manner as many units from time to time show colour marks between the stamps. These are, of course, affected as are many of the flaws by the amount of make-ready and pressure used during printing, There is little evidence of re-touching of plate floors.

Plate 13 was discarded during the currency of this issue and no printings were made other than on the De La Rue papers; plate 12 being

used for all printings after this period as well as in conjunction with plate 13 for the earlier printings.

Booklet Plates.

It is reported that there were three plates in all in a special format to suit the make up of the booklets. The two first being electro-type plates and a later one is reported as having been made by Perkins, Bacon in 1919 which was of steel. The writer has insufficient material to progress far in the study of what are, doubtless, interesting plates but the following points come to mind as a result of material seen. The plates contain 144 units. The units on one Electroplate show Plate 13 in a state. The units on the Perkins, Bacon Plate of 1919 show an undamaged die having been used if there were only two impressions on the roller-die both would have been damaged by this time - where did the die come from for making this booklet plate?

One of the Electro plates has "Jubilee" lines across the top margins at least for some printings (these bars on the Electro plates were not incorporated until the blocks of units were made up to plate size). The block seen is from the top right hand corner of the sheet and has "Jubilee" lines all round the six stamps.

Late in 1925 advertisements were printed on the side selvedge of the blocks and about fourteen different inscriptions can be found. These comprise a study in themselves.

PAPERS.

It is on the basis of the different papers used that the 1d Dominion can be divided into eight different general groups of printings, each of these may be sub-divided into a number of further issues of lesser importance.

1. Commencing with the first issue of this stamp on 8th November 1909 and until 1924 all printings were made on De La Rue chalk surfaced paper (thus all stamps bearing a postmark before 1924 are from these printings). The watermark of N.Z. over Star is distinctive the N and Z being separated more than on any other paper. Also the star is well clear of the N.Z. Although the watermark varies slightly in the four types of this paper used, this being due to different dandy rollers being used, the difference is slight.

The watermark is known inverted (scarce) and inverted and reversed (rare). The perforation is 14 x 15 as in all printings of the Penny Dominion, comb machines of this gauge were used. Different machines were apparently used but these are exceedingly difficult to distinguish. Double perforations are known (very scarce) owing to one sheet missing the perforation in the lower portion pairs are known both completely imperforate and imperforate on three sides (both rare). Booklet panes from both Electros (with and without "Jubilee" lines) and from the later steel plate can be found on this paper.

As would be expected from printings over a long period there are a number of shades of carmine (the colour finally chosen). Carmine pink printings are scarce (those seen by the writer appear to have come from booklet Electro printings). Printings in Ruby (I am using Campbell Paterson colour nomenclature as I think these are the best descriptions) also are scarce. At this stage I feel a few comments on the so called (Blurred heavy printings) are apposite. These are two types which could be classed under this heading. Those booklet

printings made from electros which frequently were lacking in detail particularly the rosettes and the figure of Zealandia. The second type that show blurring - this time mainly at the top part of the stamp come from the top row of sheets of many printings. This is probably caused by the plates not having "Jubilee" lines round them. This meant that the plate had no protection from the continual running of the inking roller (frequently over inking in addition) over the plate. The top of the stamps being affected would indicate that that was the first part of the plate to receive the inking roller.

2. In June 1924 printings were issued on a new paper manufactured by Samuel Jones & Co., several printings were made on two grades of paper differing in thickness both having NZ over Star watermark. In this case the letters NZ are larger and closer together and to the Star than on the De La Rue paper. The latter printings issued in 1925 were on the thinner paper. The paper was chalk-surface and the gum colourless. All these printings are poor, speckled and have an unfinished appearance. In the thicker paper printing there is a tendency to show some scaling of the printing which has quite a bizarre effect at times. This issue can be found with inverted watermark (scarce). Booklet printings were made on both papers the scarcest variety is the "unsurfaced paper" one. This was the result of one sheet being imperfect and only partly chalk-surface. The shade is pale carmine and very few are known.
3. During a shortage of "Jones" paper in 1925 recourse was made to some unsurfaced De La Rue paper that had been in stock, this was thin and had brownish gum. It is very much scarcer used than mint.
4. In April 1925 printings were also issued on De La Rue paper with watermark sideways. This paper was used in an attempt to make the printed sheet stronger horizontally than vertically for use in sideways issue coil machines. In view of the disposition of the watermarks, they can be found sideways inverted, stamps can also be found without watermark and with double-lined letters from the marginal inscription. In all cases they are scarcer used than mint, none are very scarce.
5. When all the watermarked paper was used up it was decided to use a plain imitation art paper without watermark in an endeavour to improve the impressions. To make forgery more difficult the back of each sheet was printed with 240 reproductions of the NZ and Star. These were hand drawn so differ slightly. The printing of this "Imitation watermark" was done by lithography using tinted varnish. The colour varied considerably, black, blackish green, blue green, yellow green and colourless. Most of the paper had vertical mesh but a small printing was made with paper with horizontal mesh and it was from this printing the colourless printed watermark came. Many stamps are offered with the so called "Colourless watermark" but the mesh must be horizontal to be the correct stamp. It is a scarce item. Stamps with the "watermark" on the front are known but are very scarce. This issue was made in July 1925.
6. In August 1925 printings on chalk-surfaced paper supplied by A. Cowan and Sons began to appear. A new dandy roller was used with NZ and Star fairly large and close together similar to the Jones paper but the Star is smaller and not so well formed. There are

several varieties in this paper but generally they are thicker and the watermark is much less easy to observe. Also the plates having been chromium faced (this was actually done before De La Rue sideways watermark printing) the impression is much clearer and with better definition than the Jones printings. It is known with inverted watermark and also with offset on reverse. Neither are very scarce. In any case the writer does not set much store by such fortuitous varieties as offsets. This issue is also known imperforate and very scarce. Booklet printings were made from the Perkins, Bacon steel plate and it is from these plates that we find the advertisements printed in the margins of the panes appearing for the first time. Some of these in complete booklet panes are very scarce and much sought after.

7. Some of the Cowan paper was surfaced on the wrong side, the watermark thus appearing reversed - that is reading positive when viewed from the back of the stamp. Printings from this were issued in 1926. It is known with inverted watermark - mint rare and used very scarce. Offsets are to be found. Booklets printings were made but are only known with Kodak adverts. This booklet pane is probably the commonest of all.
8. The final printings of this fascinating stamp were issued in June 1926 and were on paper manufactured by Wiggins Teape. This was a "harder" type of paper of medium thickness for the most part but some was thicker and softer and a small quantity was of a thick highly surfaced white paper (scarce). The watermark was once again NZ over Star. This time the letters and Star are slightly taller and narrower than the Jones and Cowan papers, however the easiest way to differentiate these from the previous papers is that the mesh is vertical. Also the colour generally a more purplish carmine. The printings are not crisp and clear and particularly the printings from the top of the plate were very blurred. It is known with watermark inverted (fairly scarce). No printings were made on this paper from the booklet plate. Stamps in this design were superseded by the 1d field-marshal type which was issued on 15th November 1926 after a long and philatelically most interesting life.

OFFICIAL OVERPRINTS

The following printings were overprinted with the word OFFICIAL in black reading upwards. There is much scope for further study in these - there are many constant letter breaks and other deformities.

De La Rue paper. Normal Watermark. Jones Paper. Art "Litho wmk" paper. Cowan both normal and reversed watermark papers.

COILS

Coils for stamp vending machines were made up from horizontal strips of 24 stamps each joined up by a small piece of selvedge. Sometimes these strips were guillotined along the horizontal perforations. Sometimes the guillotining was not accurate and copies may be found with imperforate top or bottom edges. These strips could, of course, be easily faked so not many have been collected. Occasionally one comes across a stamp that has marks of the teeth of the delivery plates of a machine.

NOTES.

Plate 12 blocks are much commoner than those from Plate 13. This

would appear to indicate that this was the first plate put to press and issued. It was usual in that period for stamp dealers to stock up on a stamp when it was first issued and rather ignore further printings until there was a major difference. It will be remembered that Plate 13 was not used for any printings after those on De La Rue paper. Why was Plate 13 discarded? Large quantities of this stamp were still being printed and yet Plate 12 alone even with its damage was used. Plate 13 showed less serious flaws than did Plate 12 unless it did receive some extra damage of which we are not aware.

Very little attempt seems to have been made to correct any of the more serious damages on the plates themselves. In some printings they appear to have lessened but the writer thinks this is entirely due to more careful "made-ready" or more pressure being used during the printing. One thing we cannot see from the printed stamp is the depth of the damage on a plate. Anyone who has seen an actual plate used for stamp printing will be aware that the depth of the design is very slight. A little extra pressure would tend to bring up the printing level where the damage was very shallow on a surface printing plate. On a recess printing plate the opposite effect would be apparent. Hence on some of the Penny Universal printings showing much evidence of plate scratches which were not apparent on some printings where less pressure and make-ready was used.

The sheets of these issues were numbered in the top right corner. Nearly all top right marginal blocks with selvedge of all printings including booklet sheets have these numbers. These vary from printing to printing. The writer has seen the following:

De La Rue paper printing Number prefaced by the letter "E".

Art Litho "Wmk" paper. Plain numbers no prefacing letter.

Cowan papers. Numbers prefaced by the letter "N"

Jones papers. Reported to be prefaced with letter "M".

Arrows were added at the top of the sheet on Plate 12 in 1926

and it was at this time that the severest damage on Row 9 No.23 occurred. There still remains some areas for further research and the writer would be pleased to hear from anyone who can add further information on any aspect of this stamp.

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ONE PENNY DOMINION HANDBOOK by George G. Fisher. Copies are now available either from the "Kiwi" Editor or the Hon. Sec. Price £1.75 Post free. This handbook is the first to be published by the R.P.S.N.Z. in what is expected to be a series of monographs dealing with a particular issue or stamp which because of its specialist nature could not be included in one of the volumes of the handbook. George Fisher in this monograph covers the two Penny Dominion plates very thoroughly and due to the magnificent photographic enlargements one should find the plating of these stamps relatively easy to find and inexpensive in used condition by any collector who wishes to take up a new and challenging study.

	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.		I	I	I	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V
2.		I	I	I	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	III	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V
3.		I	I	I	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V
4.			I	I	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V
5.			I	I	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V
6.			I	I	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V
7.			I	I	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V
8.			I	I	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V
9. V			I	I	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	IV	II	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V
10.			I	I	V	II	II	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	IV	IV	IV	V	V

Figure 1. Penny Dominion Plate 12 - Disposition of Roller Die Flaws as they appear on the printed sheet.

NOTE Columns 2, 3 and 4 across at the top have had to be omitted as no flaws have apparently been recorded. This is an Editorial note and has been caused by lack of space to give in full.