



the kiwi

The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN
Affiliated to: BRITISH PHILATELIC FEDERATION

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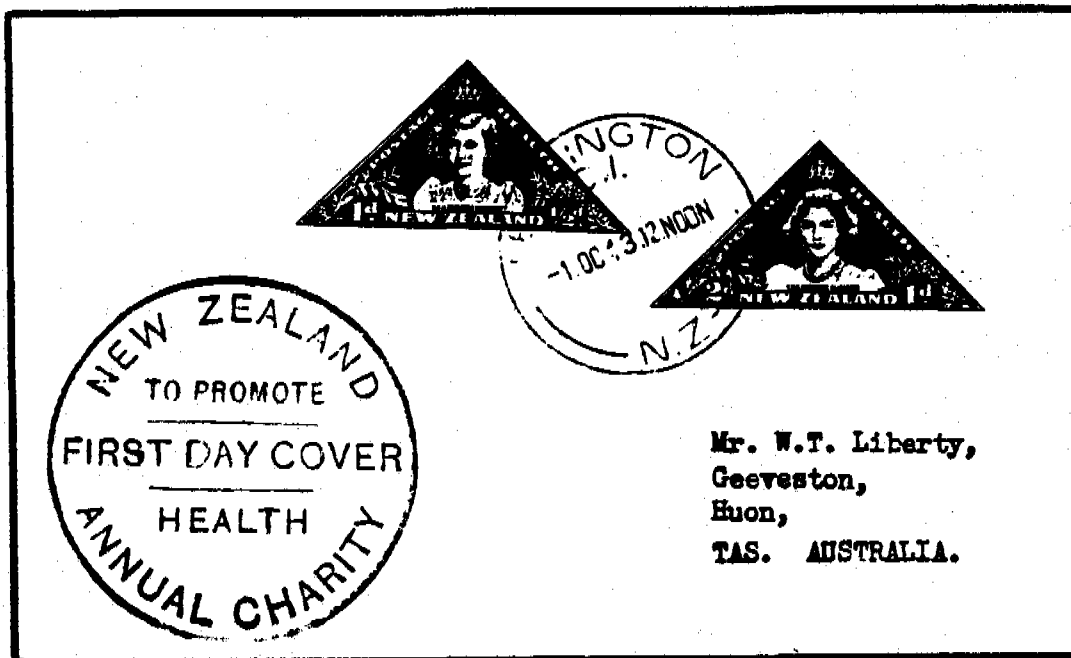
WHOLE 178

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 26TH MARCH, 1983,
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

THE ANNUAL COMPETITION WILL TAKE PLACE, DETAILS OF WHICH MAY
BE FOUND ON PAGES 6 AND 7 OF THE LAST ISSUE OF 'THE KIWI'.

DURING THE JUDGING, A.E.HARRAD WILL GIVE A DISPLAY
OF KING GEORGE V DEFINITIVE STAMPS

HEALTH STAMP FIRST DAY OF ISSUE CACHET



SEE PAGE 36.

EDITORIAL.

I am sure that all Members will join with me in offering our congratulations to Robson Lowe for the high honour he has received from the Federation of New Zealand Philatelic Societies. There is no more to be said, except how richly deserved this award is, bearing in mind Robson Lowe's services over the years in all fields of philately and postal history.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

- G.C.Branam, P.O.Box 8206, New Orleans, Louisiana 70182, U.S.A.
Mrs. M.Claydon, 'Hazelhurst', Tiverton Road,
Bampton, Nr. Tiverton, Devon, EX16 9LJ.
J.S.Fenemore, 75, Littledale Road, Wallasey, L44 8EF.
G.E.Green, 1, Dawlish Avenue, Cheadle Hulme,
Cheadle, Cheshire, SK8 6JF.
M.C.Hanson, 20, Shakespeare Drive, Cheadle, Cheshire, SK8 2DA.
D.J.Holmes, 16, Crawford Close, Lillington,
Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, CV32 7HA.
R.W.Lyman, P.O.Box 348, Irvington on Hudson,
New York 10533, U.S.A.
A.L.Nyss, 43, Glenwood Grove, Kingsbury, London, NW9 8HL.
Mrs. M.W.Phillipson, 122, Villiers Street,
Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, CV32 5YE.
L.J.Powell. Address withheld at Member's request.
M.Tilley, 78, Swinburne Road, Abingdon, Oxon., OK14 2HE.

DECEASED

- J.Wesley, 5a, Ashlyn Close, Bushey, Herts., WD2 2EZ.

RESIGNED

- A.F.Baldock, 42, Mayfield Avenue,
Friern Barnet, London, N12 9JD.
D.Harkness, 41, Pereira Road, Harbourne, Birmingham, B17 9JB.
E.Peterkin, Flat No. 1, Latimer Court,
Brookvale Road, Southampton, SO2 1QX.
Mrs. M.Poole, 11924 S.W. 27th Place, Portland,
Oregon 97219, U.S.A.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- J.D.Bowstead, 'Linstock', 143, Dovehouse Drive,
Wellesbourne, Warwick, CV35 9WW.
(previously of Kings Coughton.)
R.Davis, 79, Dartnell Park Road, West Byfleet, Surrey.
(previously of Leighton Buzzard, Beds.)
J.A.Firebrace, Michaels Lodge, Stoke Charity,
Winchester, Hants., SO21 3PG.
(previously of Chislehurst, Kent.)
Alan Jackson, 28, Tedder Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.
(previously of Hong Kong.)
J.N.Kersel, P.O.Box 7373, Wellington 2, New Zealand.
(previously of Miramar, New Zealand.)

MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1983.

Our Chairman, Stanley Cross-Rudkin, opened the Meeting at

2.30 p.m. There were apologies for absence from Ann Carter, Noel Turner, Peter Marks, Terry Brock, Colin Hamilton and Derek Redshaw.

Dr. Jean Alexander was the speaker for the day, the subject being Vending and Stamp Affixing Machine Stamps. Her display started with a history of the stamp vending machine. Copies of the various patents taken out by Mrs. Kermode were shown, together with photographs of R.J.Dickie, J.H.Brown and W.Andrews, who were responsible together for the first practical stamp vending machine. Dr. Alexander went on to describe the meeting of R.J.Dickie and Mrs. Kermode, and the eventual setting up of the Company to market the machine.

There were photographs of the sheets of New Zealand stamps cancelled with straight lines that were supplied to R.J.Dickie for his experiments. There were also trial sheets of stamps from Victoria and Hungary, and samples from the trial rolls of Austria, France and Bulgaria.

There followed a profusion of sheets showing the various rolls prepared by the British Post Office for use in stamp vending machines, with examples of the various leaders and end papers, and examples used on cover.

Stamp affixing machine coils were also covered, with examples of trial coils, poached eggs, and impressions from the early dies of New Zealand Franking Machines. Dr. Alexander also brought along a stamp vending machine from which one could buy a strip of five two penny stamps suitably underprinted - to the confusion of future stamp collectors? There were also four examples of stamp affixing machines, one of which was the Postafix, well known to collectors of New Zealand stamps.

The vote of thanks was proposed by Allan Berry, and the Meeting closed at 4.50 p.m.

FEDERATION OF NEW ZEALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETIES
AWARD TO ROBSON LOWE

The Award of Honour of the Federation of New Zealand Philatelic Societies was inaugurated 21 years ago. It has been awarded on fourteen occasions for outstanding service to New Zealand philately.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Federation, held on 26th November, 1982, Robson Lowe was nominated for the award. On the citation are quoted "Research work made available to philatelists", "Journalistic work", and "Organisation of propaganda work in connection with Philately, Philatelic Exhibitions, Congress and Societies".

NOTICE TO MEMBERS TAKING THE CIRCULATING PACKET.

There have been instances where swopping has taken place and the Society takes a very serious view of this malpractice.

In one instance, three high value definitive stamps with circular postmarks were replaced with very poor copies, one of which was torn.

Would Members be particularly vigilant and report any instances immediately to the Packet Secretary.

REGIONAL MEETINGS.

At the Annual General Meeting, Members asked the Committee to examine the possibility of holding Regional Meetings. They are now able to announce that plans are well ahead for holding Meetings in Liverpool and Bournemouth.

The Liverpool Meeting will be on a Saturday in June, and the Regional Organiser is

Miss Rita Langman, 7, Alexandra Drive, Liverpool, L17 8TA.

Further details will be given in the May issue of 'The Kiwi'. Terry Brock is arranging speakers and if you would like to display please drop him a line giving the subject and number of sheets you are willing to display.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

On Monday, 28th March, 1983, the New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be providing a small team to give a display to the Brighton and Hove Philatelic Society.

The Society meets at Hove Town Hall in Norton Road, Hove, and the meeting is scheduled to start at 7.45 p.m.

Members living in the area are invited to attend and give their support. It would be useful if those of you who are thinking of coming would advise the Editor of their intention.

SPECIAL DATESTAMPS



Special Pictorial Datestamps were used at Rotorua and Christchurch on Wednesday, 15th December, 1982, to mark the opening of new Philatelic Sales Centres.

To mark the occasion a special exchange of philatelic airmail was made between the two new Philatelic Sales Centres. Covers were datestamped on the face side with the appropriate special datestamp, and backstamped on arrival with the appropriate special datestamp. The mail was exchanged between Christchurch and Rotorua by Mount Cook Airways. Since mail is not normally carried by this Airline, this was a once only exchange of mail by this service.

NEW ZEALAND POSTAL STATIONERY CATALOGUE.

Shades Stamp Publications, of P.O.Box 2357, Christchurch, New Zealand, announce the publication of the New Zealand Postal Stationery Catalogue, in loose leaf form.

The Catalogue is based on the work of our member Robert Samuel, and contains eight sections, covering Postcards, Lettercards, Envelopes, Airmail Envelopes, Registered Envelopes, Newspaper Wrappers, Prisoner of War Aerogrammes, and Miscellaneous Items. It

is hoped to add private envelopes, private aerogrammes, unstamped aerogrammes and the postal stationery of the New Zealand Dependencies in the not too distant future.

Besides containing the previously unpublished envelope section, the original publications have been completely revised, and the prices updated to reflect current price levels.

Advance orders are now being taken, the cost being NZ\$47.00, including surface mail postage. Since the edition is strictly limited, early ordering is advised.

REJECTED 1935 PICTORIAL DEFINITIVE DESIGNS

B.L.SYMONDS

In 'The Kiwi', Volume XXXI, page 36, March, 1982, our Member, TOM HETHERINGTON illustrated certain designs which appear to have been submitted for the competition held to select designs for the 1935 Pictorial Definitive set of stamps. In this article, certain questions were asked.

The items illustrated do exist in different colours. The set in my collection has the ½d. and 9d. values in grey, the 1½d. value in mauve, the 2½d. and 6d. values in red, the 8d. value in brown and the 1/- value in blue.

I do not have a copy of the 2d. value in my set, but there is a copy of the 1d. value in brown, which is virtually the same design as the issued stamp. This, I think, confirms the assumption that these items were copies of the entries submitted by C.H. and R.J.G. Collins for the 1935 Pictorial Definitive set of stamps.

UNRECORDED AIR MAIL CACHETS.

ALLAN P. BERRY

Two different cachets on covers sent by Air Mail from New Zealand to the United Kingdom in the 1930's have been recorded and discussed in 'The Kiwi', Volume XXVII, pages 45 and 51, Volume XXIX, page 110, Volume XXX, pages 26, 55, 59 and 79, and Volume XXXI, pages 21 and 26.

S.R.McKEON of Napier has been conducting some research on our behalf. Unfortunately, no information has been forthcoming from the Chief Post Office, Napier, nor from any of the 'old hands' who used to work for the Post Office in the Napier District in the 1930's. The Postal History Society of New Zealand have not been able to help, and a request to search the files at the Post Office Headquarters in Wellington produced the following reply :-

"At this late stage it is not possible to locate any precise information about the Airmail cachet on your letter and the best we can do is guess.

"I presume you have read Chapter 24, page 444 of Volume 1 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand.

'On each of these trials, mail was carried without an extra fee being levied and though rubber-stamp cachets were occasionally impressed on the envelopes, in many instances the postmarks provide the only tests by which letters carried by air at this time may be identified.'

"While reference was to New Zealand Airmail, it could also have been true of British and foreign overseas airmail. If only four copies are known about, this would certainly emphasise the 'occasionally impressed' aspect.

"However, I have to advise you that there are now no relevant files or records in existence to confirm your theory (or otherwise). We do have Postmark Registers, but these only record datestamps, postmarks, pictorial datestamps and slogans but not cachets.

"I am sorry I am not able to offer a more satisfactory reply.
Yours sincerely,

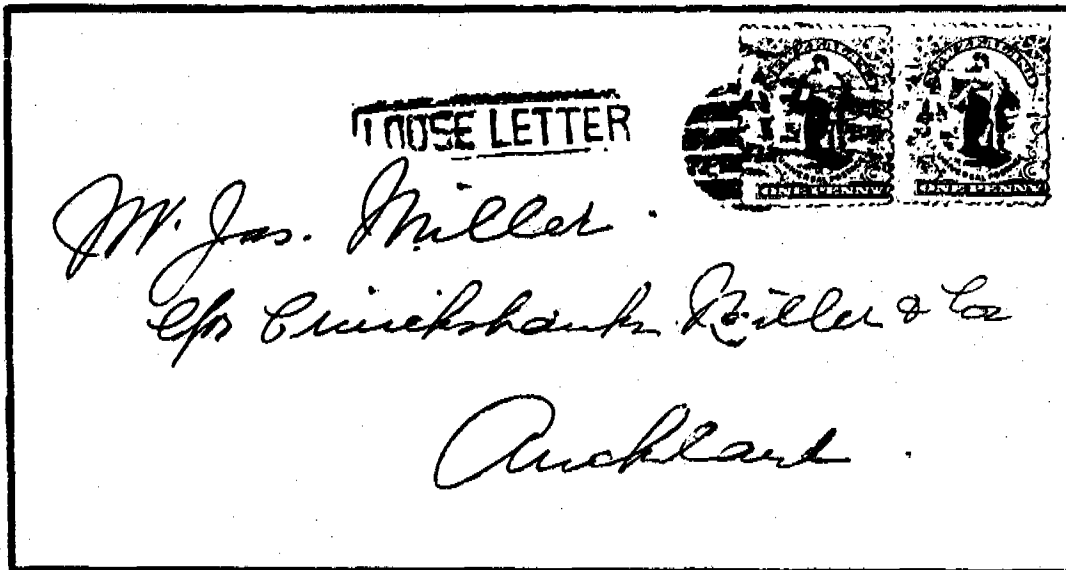
K.J.BELLHOUSE for Director of Postal Services."

There the matter rests for the time being. Clearly, further information is required, and if any member can help, I would be glad to hear from them.

VERY LATE USE OF 'A IN BARS' OBLITERATOR

STANLEY CROSS-RUDKIN

With reference to BRIAN PRATT's article of this title published in 'The Kiwi', Volume XXX, page 91, September, 1981, and K.J.McNAUGHT's development of the theme in 'The Kiwi', Volume XXXI, page 31, March, 1982, the cover illustrated below may be of some interest.



In addition to some three strikes of the 'A in bars' obliterator cancelling the two Penny Universals, the cover shows the boxed 'Loose Letter' marking of Auckland.

Since the size of the cover is fairly small, we may perhaps ignore the possibility that the use of two Penny Universal stamps indicates a double weight letter. It is much more likely that it was posted on board ship approaching an Australian port and that the sender was complying with local postal regulations, requiring a 2d. rate between Australia and New Zealand.

Both stamps are from the 'Local' plates, and there is little sign of plate wear, indicating usage some time in 1902.

MARTYN JACKSON

In this article, I will attempt to cover all recent research and reports on the Lettercards of New Zealand since the publication of Part 2 of the NEW ZEALAND POSTAL STATIONERY CATALOGUE which was issued by the Christchurch (N.Z.) Philatelic Society (Inc.) late in 1976.

ISSUES OF QUEEN VICTORIA

Before dealing with the multiplicity of issues of Lettercards which appeared during the latter years of the reign of Queen Victoria, and which incidentally all bore the same printed stamp, it is worth mentioning the Proofs which were produced for these issues.

The information on these Proofs has been obtained from The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volumes 1, 11 and 1V, published by The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Inc., and supplemented by additional material in my own collection.

A 1½d. Die with the Jubilee portrait of Queen Victoria was engraved by E.A.Cousins of Messrs. Bock & Cousins of Wellington, and as was the custom of Cousins, he made numerous progress pulls during the course of his work. It is recorded in The Postage Stamps of New Zealand that a series of 20 progress die proofs, in black, from the first outline to complete design, were made on unwatermarked white wove paper. I have been fortunate in obtaining part of this series which carry the following annotations:-

- No. 8 (in dull claret, previously unrecorded) - Bust completed. Scroll Work Engraved. Side and lower panels lined in.
- No. 12 (in black) - Panels strengthened. Shading on veil lightened.
- No. 13 (in black) - Shading on cheek reduced.
- No. 16 (in black) - Solid colour removed from side panels and from triangular ornaments at lower left and right.
- No. 20 (in black) - Die completed but not hardened.

Volume 1V of The Postage Stamps of New Zealand states that die proofs were made in colour from the hardened die. Again I have been fortunate in obtaining all of those listed in Volume 1V plus additional shades. The list below records all known shades, and those marked with an asterisk are additional to those quoted in Volume 1V:-

On white wove paper without watermark.

Black	Deep slate-black	Deep dark blue*
Violet	Dull violet	Deep red-brown
Chocolate	Milky blue*	Pale blue

On white card.

Violet

In addition, Volume IV records proofs from electros made at the Government Printing Office from the Cousins die (these I have not seen) as follows:-

1½d. black on unwatermarked white wove paper.

mauve on unwatermarked buff paper.

violet on very pale green card.

It should be noted that this 1½d. die was also used for the 1898 Pictorial Postcard and that the Queen's head is of a larger type than that used for the 2½d. postage stamp of 1890.

As mentioned previously, there was a multiplicity of issues between 1895 and 1903, and this could discourage philatelists from collecting this most interesting period of New Zealand's postal stationery history. To simplify the problem of identification, Robert Samuel offers some very good advice in Part 2 of the NEW ZEALAND POSTAL STATIONERY CATALOGUE which is worth repeating in full:-

"Sorting the 1895-1899 Lettercards is not as difficult as it would at first appear. Firstly divide the cards into those with Type 1 panels (these will be Groups A to C) and those with Type 2 panels (Groups D to H). Cards with Type 2 panels and with the IF USED inscription in block capitals will be from Groups D to F, and those with this inscription in lower case letters will be from Groups G and H. Once the cards have been sorted into these three main sections, attention should be paid to the distance between the inscriptions and the adjacent panels, thus establishing the particular group to which each card belongs."

It is highly recommended that anyone having an interest in these issues should possess a copy of the NEW ZEALAND POSTAL STATIONERY CATALOGUE. In addition to giving full information on all issues of New Zealand Lettercards, much useful background information is given as to why so many shades of material were used. It is impossible to attempt to list all the shades of material even if we had a uniform colour guide to follow. But I should mention that I would prefer to call many items as shades of buff whereas Robert Samuel describes them as 'greenish card'.

- A.1 Part 2 of the NEW ZEALAND POSTAL STATIONERY CATALOGUE could give the impression that all examples of this card contain the printed greetings by Mr. W. Gray, Secretary of the Post & Telegraph Department. This is not so, as the two copies that I have seen, one mint and the other used, are without this printed message. Cards bearing this Christmas Greeting could possibly be classified similar to the first postcard - 'specimen prior to the official first day of issue'. Earliest known dates of use are 'WELLINGTON 22 DE 94' which is believed to contain the greeting (Ref. 11), and 'CHRISTCHURCH 5 JA 95' without the greeting (Ref. 2).
- A.2 Unfortunately, the table on page 4 of Part 2 is incorrect in its description of Group B lettercards. The Type 1 lettercard with distance of 3½ mm between IF USED and the panel, and 7 mm between TO OPEN and the panel is from Group B - compare with the illustration and description on

page 6. Examples of this item are relatively scarce, especially in used condition.

- A.3 Group C lettercards were issued early in 1895 and a wide variety of different coloured cards were used for this issue. The earliest date so far recorded is 'WELLINGTON 7 FE 95'. Ref. 2.
- A.4 The Group D lettercard with Rotary perf. 10, is probably the most common of all the New Zealand Queen Victoria lettercards, but some of the other perforations of this issue are quite scarce. The earliest known dates of usage that I have come across for this issue are:-
- A.4a Rotary perf. 10 - four examples all postmarked 'WELLINGTON 3 JE 95'.
- A.4b Rotary perf. 11 - not seen used at the date of publication of Part 2, but since then, three examples have been reported, the earliest being postmarked 'QUEENSTOWN 21 JE 95'.
- A.4c Line perf. 12½ - whilst I possess a mint copy, so far I have not seen a used example.
- A.4d Lettercard perf. 10 - I am unable to improve on the earliest recorded date of use of 21 FEB 1896.
- An additional variety of A.4d with 'no comma after CARD' has been reported (Ref. 12) in unused condition, together with a similar item that I was fortunate to purchase recently. Ref. 2.
- A.5 This Group E lettercard would appear to be a slightly difficult item to obtain in the United Kingdom. Only known in a greenish white colour with Rotary perf. 10 or Lettercard perf. 10, the latter of which I have still not seen. Whilst it is listed by Samuel as issued in 1896, the earliest date of use of the former I have seen so far is 'AUCKLAND 16 OC 97'.
- A.6 Once again, a relatively common issue, again in a variety of coloured cards, but for this issue, only known with Lettercard perf. 10, of which the earliest date of use that I have seen is 'WELLINGTON 13 MY 97'. There are, however, a few varieties worth mentioning in this issue - a rather spectacular mint misperf.; a used double perf; constant variety on the rear panel in the shape of a 'moon'; and a constant flaw in the left border of the front panel.
- A.7 The Group G card is the first issue with the 'IF USED' inscription in lower case letters. Only known with Lettercard perf. 10, and all examples that I have seen would best be described as shades of buff. The only additional variety reported of this issue is a mint example with 'no comma after CARD' (Ref. 2). The date of issue is given as 1899, and the earliest copy that I have seen is postmarked 'MIDDLEMARCH 27 JE 99'. No doubt members can improve on this date.

A.8 Group H is the last issue of the 1½d. Queen Victoria lettercards, again on what I would describe as buff card, being Lettercard perf. 10. It was issued in 1899, and the earliest date that I have noted is '17 AP 99'. I have a copy of the variety listed in Part 2 as 'no stop after PERMITTED' which shows in addition 'no comma after CARD'. This prompts the question - is there one variety or two?

One of the pleasures of collecting New Zealand Postal Stationery is that because of the frequent changes in postal rates, both upwards and downwards, and because of the policy of the New Zealand Postal Authorities whereby they rerate existing stocks rather than scrapp off, there are many items which take a lot of seeking out.

The 1st January, 1901, Issues fall into this category whereby existing stocks of many of the aforesaid items were revalued to ONE PENNY. Unfortunately, I still have not seen items A.11, A.12a, A.12b or A.16c listed by Robert Samuel. However, some of the other items in this provisional issue are most interesting.

- A.14 Listed as known mint, but not known used. Since the publication of Part 2, a used copy has come to light, postmarked 'PALMERSTON 19 JL 01'. Ref. 2.
- A.15a There are two additional varieties to record. A used example with 'no comma after CARD', and a mint example with 'a short leg to Y of PENNY' in the overprint. Ref. 2.
- A.15b Again two varieties not previously recorded - a mint example of 'no comma after CARD' on the normal buff card; also two examples (which proves a constant variety) of 'a short top bar in E of ONE' in overprint, both examples being on what I would describe as a greenish-yellow card. Surprisingly, I have not seen this shade of card used on the Group G cards (A.7) that were not overprinted. Ref. 2.
- A.16a The only additional variety of note on this issue are mint and used examples of 'no comma after CARD' and 'no stop after PERMITTED', both on the same card. Ref. 2.

ISSUES OF KING EDWARD VII

- B.1 There is an additional variety to record - a mint example of 'no full stop after PERFORATION'. Ref. 2.
- B.2 Both B.1 and B.2 were printed on 'greenish card, white inside'. It would appear that during the printings of B.2, there was a shortage of suitable card. To overcome this problem, the Government Printer used two sheets of fairly thick paper, tinted green throughout. It was probable that when issued, the two sheets of paper were glued at the edges, however with the removal of the perforated border, the two sheets of paper became separated. Hence we have a variety 'printed on double green tinted paper', postmarked 'WERAROA 10 FE 08'. Ref. 13.
- B.3 It would appear that this item does not exist. Ref. 12, 14.
- B.4 There is an additional variety to record, a used example of 'no stop after CARD'. Ref. 12.

ISSUES OF KING GEORGE V

- C.3 There are two variations of Lettercard C.3 (1½d. orange brown, printed from Bock's second die):-
- a. LETTER CARD 51 mm in length. TO OPEN, etc. 95½-96 mm in length. Bright blue card. Known with pencil date '2 Oct 1918' (probable date of purchase from the Post Office.
 - b. LETTER CARD 53 mm in length. TO OPEN, etc. 95 mm in length. Pale blue card. Known with pencil date '28/7/20' Ref. 12.
- C.4 This lettercard (1½d. orange brown, printed from the Perkins Bacon die) has been reported with just the faintest of stops after CARD. It is possible that a true 'no stop' variety exists. Ref. 12.
- C.14 (1d. Map Stamp). There are at least two varieties of 'The Post Office will render you' advertisement. The word 'number' can be found with or without a full stop. Ref. 12.
- C.15 (1d. Map Stamp). This lettercard is stated to have been issued in '1927(?)'. Mr. Hanlon reports an example used on 10 December, 1926, the message on the inside being dated the previous day. Ref. 12.
- C.16 (1d. Field Marshal). I personally find it an impossibility in this issue to differentiate between C.16a, C.16b and C.16c. I would suggest that further research needs to be carried out to find an easier way to classify the three listings presently recorded.
- C.19 (1d. + 1d. Field Marshal). This scarce lettercard is listed as existing in mint condition only. A used card has now been seen. Ref. 12.
- C.24 (1d. on 2d. 1932 Provisional). A footnote on page 37 states '...a lettercard is recorded with the ONE PENNY overprint in black, but cannot be assigned to a specific listing'. Mr. Phillips reports that he has an example of C.24 with the black overprint. Ref. 12.
- C.25a (1d. on 2d. 1932 Provisional). This has now been reported with 'no stop after CARD'. Ref. 12.
- D.2 (1d. Kiwi). Wayne Menuz of San Jose, U.S.A., has reported this lettercard with the advert. 'Birthday Greetings' (illustrated with three telegram headings). Ref. 12.

ISSUES OF KING GEORGE VI

- E.2 (2d. on 1d.). This lettercard has been reported with the advertisement 'Is Your Home Isolated'. Ref. 12.
- E.3 (2d. on 1d.). This lettercard is stated to have been issued in September, 1940. An example has now come to hand postmarked 'DUNEDIN 6 JNE 1940'. Ref. 2.
- E.5 (2d. - adverts. upright). This issue consists of a considerable number of advertisements on the reverse. There

is a footnote on page 44 showing the earliest recorded dates of the various cards. It is now possible to show earlier dates for the following:-

(c) With a reference to the Returned Letter Office - December, 1941. Ref. 12.

(d) 'He's on the Job...' - 8 DE 43.

(k) 'To ensure prompt delivery' - 19 FE 51.

(l) 'FULL ADDRESS MEANS FASTER DELIVERY' - 24 OC 51.

E.6 This lettercard is stated to have been issued in '1953(?)'. An example has now been located which is postmarked 'HASTINGS 19 NOV 1952'. Ref. 2.

E.8 (3d. on 2d., inverted advertisement). This can now be found with and without a comma after 'undelivered' on the reverse. Ref. 12.

ISSUES OF QUEEN ELIZABETH 11

F.7 (4d. Blue). Mr. Phillips reports this lettercard with the 59 mm inscription. Ref. 12.

F.9 (3c. on 4d., inscription upright). This rather difficult issue which had not been seen by Robert Samuel when Part 2 was published was reported to have been issued in October, 1967. Two further reports give the earliest date so far seen as '31 OC 67'. Ref. 2, 12.

F.10 (3c. on 4d., inscription inverted). One would have expected this card to have been issued at the same time as F.9. An example has been seen postmarked 'AUCKLAND 27 OCT 1967'. Ref. 2.

It has been recorded that the combined total of F.9 and F.10 overprints was 195,360.

F.11b (3c. Blue). This lettercard is stated to have been issued in '1968(?)', with the earliest date of use noted as 4 December, 1968. Since then, an earlier example postmarked 'INVERCARGILL 18 JAN 1968' has been seen. Ref. 2.

F.13 (3c. + 1c.). It has been reported that 60,000 of these surcharges were printed.

F.16 (4c. + 4c.). A total of 98,000 of this provisional were surcharged.

In common with many other aspects of philately, it is much easier finding out information on the issues of Queen Victoria than on the issues of Queen Elizabeth 11. Since the publication of Part 2 of the NEW ZEALAND POSTAL STATIONERY CATALOGUE in 1976, several further issues have been made, and it is hoped that members can make some contribution in ensuring that full accurate details are recorded in an accepted magazine such as 'The Kiwi'. My own deductions of recent issues are listed below with approximate dates of issue and suggested catalogue reference numbers:-

F.18 8 cent claret of large silhouette design on blue card.

Roulette gauge 10.

- F.19 1st October, 1977. 8 cent claret + 'Additional 2c/Postage Paid' on blue card with roulette gauge 10. Total of 72,500 were surcharged. Ref. 8.
- F.20 1978. 10 cent red of small silhouette design on blue card. Roulette gauge 10. Ref. 15.
- F.21 August, 1979. 10 cent red + 'Additional 4c/Postage Paid' of small silhouette design on blue card. Roulette gauge 10. Ref. 2.
- F.22 August, 1979. 10 cent red + 'Additional 4c/Postage Paid' of small silhouette design on blue card. Roulette gauge 5. Ref. 15.
- F.23 1980. 14 cent claret of small silhouette design on blue card. Roulette gauge 5.
- F.24 1981(?). 20 cent red of small silhouette design on blue card. Roulette gauge 5.
- F.25 1st April, 1982. 20 cent red + 'Additional 4c/Postage Paid' of small silhouette design on blue card. Roulette gauge 5.

EXHIBITION LETTERCARDS. Ref. 16.

A special lettercard was produced for the Christchurch Exhibition of 1906-1907. It featured a view of the exhibition buildings on the reverse, whilst the front panel contained portraits of Lord Plunket, Sir Joseph Ward and Mr. G.S.Munro. The space for the stamp was designed to accomodate either a normal size stamp or the larger stamps issued for the exhibition.

A similar card was issued for the Imperial International Exhibition held in London from 22nd May to 25th September, 1909. This card features a map of New Zealand, the New Zealand flag, and a kiwi on the reverse; whilst the front panel bears portraits of Lord Plunket, Sir Joseph Ward and the Hon. W.Hall-Jones.

A lettercard of similar designs was issued for the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition of 1925-1926. This features a map of New Zealand on the reverse, and portraits of Sir Charles Fergusson, the Hon. J.G.Coates, Sir James Allen and Mr. C.P.Hainsworth on the front. A lettercard of a completely different design was also produced as a souvenir of the Dunedin Exhibition. This card features a coloured view of the main court of the exhibition - exactly the same view which appeared on the ½d., 1d. and 4d. stamps issued to commemorate this exhibition.

References

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Ref. 2 | Author's Collection. |
| Ref. 8 | Captain Coqk, Volume 6, number 4. |
| Ref. 11 | Captain Coqk, Volume 6, number 5. |
| Ref. 12 | Captain Coqk, Volume 5, number 4. |
| Ref. 13 | Captain Coqk, Volume 7, number 5. |
| Ref. 14 | Postal Stationery, Volume 24, number 4. |
| Ref. 15 | Captain Coqk, Volume 8, number 2. |
| Ref. 16 | Captain Coqk, Volume 6, number 2. |

HAVE YOU RENEWED YOUR SUBSCRIPTION YET? PLEASE DO SO NOW

NICKI MORTIMER

The 1983 commemorative stamp issue was released on 2nd February. It commemorates the Centenaries of the Salvation Army, the University of Auckland, the introduction of Rainbow Trout to New Zealand and marks World Communications Year. A fifth stamp marking the signing of the Closer Economic Relations (CER) agreement with Australia is also included.

The centenary of the Salvation Army in New Zealand is recognised on the 24 cent stamp, which shows a logo designed specially for the occasion by Bro. Ivan Preston of the Wellington Citadel Corps.

Traditional symbols of Salvationism are depicted on the logo in a modern style. On the cross, the Maori Koru design represents a new life arising from the old, suggesting that the promise of the new Army grows out of all that has gone before. In the upper right of the stamp is the international crest of the Salvation Army.

Salvationism was brought to New Zealand by Captain George Pollard and his lieutenant, Edward Wright, who arrived in Dunedin on 1st April, 1883.

By the end of that year it had been established in over twenty-five centres from Auckland to Invercargill, and by the end of the decade, the Salvation Army was working in every town with a population of more than 1,500.

This rapid growth occurred in spite of strong opposition from much of the public. The Otago Daily Times published an editorial on 27th March, 1883, which read; "Bringing the Salvationists to New Zealand will be another of the many mistakes of acclimatisation. It is the thistles, the sparrows, the rabbits all over again. The Army will prove as troublesome as these pests, and as ineradicable".

Nevertheless, the philosophy of "Soup, soap and Salvation", in that order, brought help to the poor, to prisoners and ex-prisoners, prostitutes, the homeless and alcoholics. During the early days many Army members were injured in riots and even imprisoned for their beliefs.

Today, the Salvation Army maintains more than one hundred Corps (church) centres and fifty social service and community programme centres.

Their work helps alcoholics through the bridge programme, and about 1,500 unemployed youths through a work skills development programme which runs in thirty centres.

The Salvation Army also has hostels for homeless people, full-care and day-care centres for children, court and prison visitors, and homes for the frail or elderly.

Of the 10,000 members of the Army, 400 are full-time officers such as ministers and 480 are employees. The others, including band members, are all volunteers.

Centenary celebrations will be held all over the country, with three major events. There will be a divisional celebration in Dunedin from 1st to 4th April to commemorate the first work of the Army in New Zealand, and one in Auckland, where Salvationism began two weeks later, from 15th to 18th April.

An international Centenary Congress with 5,000 delegates from all over the world will be held in Wellington from 22nd to 27th

September.

The University of Auckland's old Arts building and Coat of Arms feature on the 30 cent stamp.

Its centenary will mark one hundred years since the Auckland University College was opened on 21st May, 1883. At that time, the college was affiliated to the University of New Zealand.

Faculties of study available then were Classics and English, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Geology.

Today, courses of study include nuclear physics, mines, anthropology and architecture, to name a few. The University also has the country's second medical school.

The University of Auckland coat of arms bears the motto "Ingenio et Labore", freely translated as "By natural ability and hard work". The three stars express the idea of learning pursued under the sky of the Southern Hemisphere. Beneath three kiwis is a wavy line, emphasising that Auckland is on the sea coast.

Auckland University has more than 12,000 full-time and part-time students, 700 academic staff, and about 1,000 people undertaking clerical, technical and administrative duties.

Centenary celebrations on the weekend of 6th to 9th May will include a number of public lectures given by distinguished speakers, and a graduation ceremony for the conferring of honorary degrees. There will also be a concert of academically orientated music, and a church service.

Professor Keith Sinclair of the History department, himself a graduate of the University of Auckland, is writing a history of the institution which will be published to coincide with the centenary.

World Communications Year is recognised on the 45 cent commemorative stamp. New Zealand is depicted receiving and sending out signals to the rest of the world via satellite and radio signals. The blue lines represent the role that the Post plays in communications.

WCY was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly and programmes are being co-ordinated by the International Telecommunications Union.

The UN resolution states that the purpose of the Year is the "Development of Communications Infrastructures", and will focus on communications development at a national level.

The proclamation of WCY '83 is the culmination of four years of negotiations at inter-government level seeking to promote the harmonious development - economic, social and cultural - of mankind as a whole.

1983 will also see the fourth World Telecommunications Exhibition (Telecom '83) in Geneva from 26th October to 1st November. 1983 will also be the midway point of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

The 40 cent commemorative stamp shows a rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdnerii*), spanning the ocean from California to New Zealand. This is symbolic of the introduction of these fish from Sonoma Creek, a tributary to San Francisco Bay, to Auckland in 1883 - the same year that brown trout were introduced from Europe.

From ova that was raised successfully in ponds in the Auckland domain, the rainbow trout was eventually liberated throughout the country, and today is found in nearly all New Zealand rivers,

lakes and streams. Ova and fry have been carried by horseback to isolated areas, and fingerlings have been dropped into remote lakes from aircraft.

The rainbow variety are the most sought-after trout in the world because of their renowned fighting qualities. It is a native of North America and is found predominantly in the north-west.

In New Zealand, trout-fishing attracts tourists to Lake Taupo and Lake Tarawera, where the average sized fish is 2 to 2.3 Kg, (elsewhere the average is 0.7 Kg). Most rainbow trout live in lakes and run up tributary streams to spawn from July till October.

The fish are steel-green along the back, turning silver on the belly, with black or brown spots along the back. Along the lateral line, it is pink, a colouring which inflames during spawning.

These four commemorative stamps were designed by Peter Durrant of Christchurch, and printed in England by John Waddington of Kirkstall Limited, using the lithographic process.

The fifth stamp has been issued to mark the signing of the CER agreement between the governments of Australia and New Zealand.

CER, which came into force on 1st January, 1983, is intended to promote freer trade between the two countries.

Australia issued a stamp of identical design to commemorate the historic event. The stamp, designed by Garry Emery of Victoria, Australia, will feature a stylised kangaroo and a kiwi.

The New Zealand stamp will carry a denomination of 35 cents, which is the current rate for an aerogramme to Australia. The CER stamp was printed by Cambec Press of Australia.

A New Zealand Post Office Feature Article.

FINDINGS FROM FILES.

POSTAGE STAMP PAPER WITHOUT GUM.

ALLAN P. BERRY

This story starts with a copy of a memorandum from the Prime Minister's Department, dated 6th May, 1936, addressed to the High Commissioner for New Zealand, and signed by F. Jones, for the Prime Minister. It reads:-

"The following extract from a publication has come to the notice of the Post and Telegraph Department:-

'Postage stamps without gum on the backs may shortly be on sale in Belgium. The invention consists of a paper which, when slightly moistened, sticks as well as if it had been provided with a coat of gum. Experiments have been very successful, and it is considered that, if the new paper is employed for the printing of postage stamps, their preservation and manipulation will be greatly facilitated by the elimination of atmospheric influence.'

"I should be glad if you would endeavour to obtain further particulars in the matter."

The next letter on the files is from Samuel Jones & Co. (Export) Ltd., and is dated 15th June, 1936. It is addressed to one P. Green, Esq., Post Office Stores, Somerset House, W.C. It reads:-

"...I have much pleasure in enclosing sample of our SELF-ADHESIVE PAPER which we have been making for many years, and which appears to be the type of adhesive suggested by the Belgian Government for Postage Stamps. Our feeling is that under no possible circumstances could this paper be used satisfactorily for this purpose. We, ourselves, only sell it for bottle labels, window bills, and other purposes where the paper is not required to adhere permanently, and it will certainly be most unsatisfactory for postage stamps as the stamps would peel off the letters in a large number of cases.

"The whole idea of ARTEX which is the name our paper is known by, is that an adhesive compound is put into the coating of the paper. This means that it is a slow stick and a very weak one. If the quantity of adhesive in the coating were increased the paper would be permanently tacky.

"This type of adhesive has been on the market for many years, and from time to time it is brought out as a new invention by different manufacturers, but we have yet to see a paper of this type which meets with the requirements of an ordinary adhesive, much less the very rigorous necessities of a Stamp Paper."

The sample of paper referred to is included in the files. Receipt of this is acknowledged by a letter from Mr. Green dated 22nd June, 1936. On the same date, Mr. Green wrote to the High Commissioner as follows:-

"...I can give you the following information as regards 'self adhesive' paper:-

"In 1928 the attention of this Department was drawn to a similar un gummed adhesive paper. We went into the matter thoroughly in view of the advantages of such a paper if it proved to meet the requirements for postage stamps. We found, however, that the paper was too slow in adhesion to warrant its use; moreover, the coating was liable to promote mould growths and to develop an unpleasant odour. Further it is found that the samples submitted in 1928 have now entirely lost their adhesive qualities.

"As the question has now arisen again I thought it well to ascertain whether Messrs. Samuel Jones had any more recent information and they have replied as follows:-

(here Samuel Jones & Co. (Export) Ltd. letter of 19th June, 1936, quoted above, is written out in full.)

"I cannot, of course, say that the paper referred to above is the same as that referred to in the extract, but it is understood that your people will be communicating with the Belgian Post Office on the matter and I am informed that such letters should be addressed to the Director General of Posts, Brussels."

The High Commissioner replied on 30th June, 1936, saying:-

"The information you have obtained is noted with much interest and will be passed on to the Department in due course. I am now in communication with the Belgian Post Office, and should anything further of interest come to light, I shall have pleasure in advising you."

This is followed by another letter from the High Commissioner dated 17th July, 1936, which reads:-

"...I now have pleasure in sending you herewith copy of the reply received from the Belgian Post Office which you will no doubt like to have on record.

"As you will note, their trials have not proceeded far enough to enable them to come to a conclusion as to the possibilities of employing the paper in question for postage stamps.

"I am passing a copy of the letter on to the Post and Telegraph Department in New Zealand, and if I hear anything further will at once let you know."

The copy of the letter from the Belgian Post Office referred to in this letter is the next document on the file. It is written in French, and dated 8th July, 1936. A translation, kindly provided by G.O.I.Hollings, reads:-

"In reply to your letter...I am pleased to let you know that a Belgian Contractor, who is mainly concerned in the supply of laid papers, has in the course of last year submitted to my department some samples of white paper, surfaced on one side with an adhesive substance, intended to replace the gumming on Postage Stamps.

"Preliminary trials carried out on these samples have not proved sufficiently conclusive to entitle my administration, to envisage at this stage of its development, the use of the paper in question for the purposes of the production of Postage Stamps.

"However, experiments continue, particularly with a view to establishing whether the bond of the adhesive is such as to stand up to extended period usage and these experiments are undertaken with some of the official labels which are used in large quantities by the Postal Authorities.

"I remain at your disposal for any further information you might require and assure you, Sir, of my highest consideration."

Apparently, matters proceeded no further, as this is the last letter on the file that refers to this interesting episode.

I am very grateful to the National Postal Museum for allowing access to these files, and for permission to publish extracts from them.

HEALTH STAMP FIRST DAY OF ISSUE CACHET

TOM LATTO

The cover illustrated on page 19 is a plain envelope with a pair of the 1943 triangular Health Stamps, cancelled at Wellington on the first day of issue, 1st October, 1943. The colour of the cachet struck on the left hand side of the cover is pink to pale red. I have also been shown a first day cover for the Health Stamp issue of 1942, struck with the same cachet. It appears that the sender in each case was the same person, although the covers were addressed to different destinations.

Neither of these covers gives any clue as to the origin of the cachet. If any member can help, I would be very glad to hear from them, through our Editor.