



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

Hon. Gen Secretary: MISS MARGARET COLE
13 Southey Road, Wimbledon, London, SW19 1NN. Tel.: 01-542-4959
Hon. Treasurer: I. G. FOGG
42 Oxford Road South, Chiswick, London, W4 3DH. Tel.: 01-994 1747
Kiwi Editor: ALLAN P. BERRY
24 Irwin Road, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5PP. Tel.: 0483 67185

the kiwi

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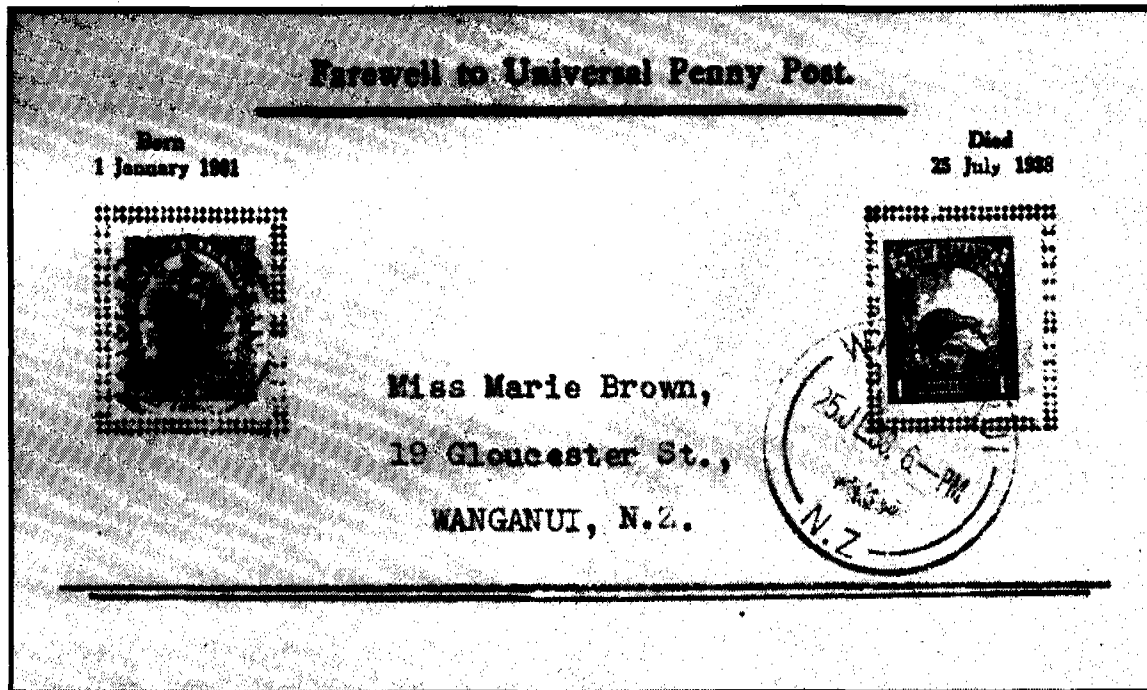
WHOLE 186

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 28TH JULY, 1984,
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

THE SUBJECT WILL BE COIL STAMPS AND ALLIED MATERIAL.

THE LEADER WILL BE OUR CHAIRMAN, J.A.W. SMITH,
WHO APPEALS TO EVERY MEMBER TO ASSIST WITH CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE DISPLAY.

1938 "FAREWELL TO UNIVERSAL PENNY POST".



SEE PAGE 58.

EDITORIAL.

The appeal to you all made in the last Editorial for views on a new category in the Annual Competition for the David Forty Salver has fallen largely on deaf ears. To the two members who took the trouble to write in, I am very grateful.

But your Officers and Committee really do want to hear from you, and your opinion is eagerly sought. A committee meeting is to be held shortly, and there is still time for you to let us have your views. So please do write in.

We also wish to hear from any member who is to give a display to a local Philatelic Society, so that this can be publicised through the pages of 'The Kiwi'. This is the time of year when Societies are preparing next season's programme, so please let your Editor know if you agree to give such a display.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

G.Wragg, Colshaw, Ashbourne Lane,

Chapel-en-le-Frith, Stockport, Cheshire, SK12 6UG.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

J.G.Evans, Little Copse, 8, Holmcroft Gardens,

Findon, Worthing, Sussex, BN14 OUD.

(previously of Menston-in-Wharfedale, Ilkley, Yorkshire.)

MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 2ND JUNE, 1984 - LETTERCARDS.

Our Chairman, John Smith, opened the Meeting at 2.30 p.m., and welcomed Alf Swan, a member attending a meeting for the first time. The gathering was one of the smallest known for some time, since other events proved more attractive. This was a great shame, since those present were regaled with a fascinating display of New Zealand Lettercards, shown by one of the youngest members of the Society, Martyn Jackson.

The first half of the display was devoted to the Queen Victoria Lettercards, and started with a series of progress pulls from the 1½d. Queen Victoria Jubilee Portrait, designed by F.W.Sears and engraved by A.E.Cousins. This was followed by a series of die proofs from the completed and hardened die, before the Lettercards themselves were shown. These can be divided into eight convenient groups, and Martyn demonstrated how these can be distinguished. It appears that it is better to ignore the colour of the card used for the printing in classifying these cards, and to look instead at the details of the printing. Various colours of card were used to cater for the demand for them both from the general public and the collecting fraternity. The display included one card which appears to be a new type.

From 1901, the postage rate was reduced to one penny, and stocks of Lettercards were overprinted with this new rate. The two types of overprint were shown on the various types of Lettercard so treated, as well as the flaws that exist in the overprint.

The second half of the display showed the Lettercards of King Edward VII, King George V, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II. Also included were Lettercards commemorating the 1906 Christchurch

Exhibition, the 1909 Imperial Exhibition held in London, and a 1910 Lettercard overprinted On Public Service Only for use by the Education Department. The King George V Lettercards demonstrated the frequent changes in postal rates that occurred at this time, and the steps taken to accommodate these changes. The Queen Elizabeth II Lettercards showed the increases in postal rates and the change to decimal currency, and the changes in the design of the die and the method of printing.

Our President, Stanley Cross-Rudkin, proposed the vote of thanks, and expressed the hope that we would see further sections of Martyn's New Zealand Postal Stationery collection in the future. The meeting closed at approximately 4.30 p.m.

A.P.B.

SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

AIR NEW ZEALAND INAUGURAL FLIGHTS

The Postal Division of Post Office Headquarters, Wellington, writes that it is with regret that they have to advise that the inaugural 737 International Air New Zealand Services, which were to have originated in Wellington to Pacific areas in April, were cancelled.

All items posted for carriage on these flights were postmarked at Wellington but were not back-datestamped at Nukualofa, Apia, Nandi, Rarotonga or Papeete. Instead they were marked on the front "SERVICE CANCELLED" and dispatched to the addressees.

SERVICE CANCELLED

SERVICE CANCELLED

SERVICE CANCELLED

Through the courtesy of the Post Office Headquarters, Wellington, the cachet applied to these covers is illustrated. Information from the May, 1984, issue of New Zealand Air Mail News indicates that the reason for the cancellation of these flights was industrial action taken by the airline stewards. The same source states that the cachet was struck in blue.

See 'The Kiwi', Volume 33, page 42, May, 1984.

NINTH INTERNATIONAL HEALTH RECORDS CONGRESS



A special pictorial date stamp was used at Auckland on Tuesday, 15th May, 1984, to mark the Ninth International Health Records Congress.

80TH ANNIVERSARY OF LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN



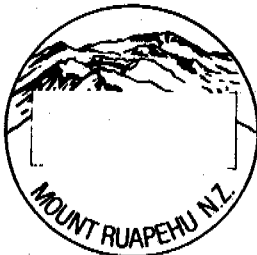
A special pictorial date stamp was used at Lower Hutt to commemorate the 80th Anniversary of the Legion of Frontiersmen. The design consists of a representation of a Frontiersman in full uniform. Mail posted in a special posting box at the Lower Hutt Post Office was cancelled with the special date stamp.

MOUNT COOK



A permanent pictorial date stamp will be used at the Mount Cook Post Office to cancel mail posted from Friday, 1st June, 1984.

MOUNT RUAPEHU



A permanent pictorial date stamp will be used at the Mount Ruapehu Post Office to cancel mail posted from Tuesday, 5th June, 1984.

DISPLAYS TO LOCAL SOCIETIES.

Ernest Leppard will be giving a display to the Dulwich Philatelic Society on Thursday, 11th October. This Society meets at the Dulwich Library Hall, Lordship Lane, London, S.E.21, and the meeting starts at 7.15 p.m.

All members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain are invited to attend. Your Editor would like to hear from any member who agrees to give a display to a local society so that it can be announced through the pages of 'The Kiwi'.

1938 "FAREWELL TO UNIVERSAL PENNY POST".

ALAN JACKSON

The cover illustrated on page 55, marking the end of the 1d. international letter rate from New Zealand, appears to have been privately produced. The 1d. Kiwi stamp is cancelled WANGANUI 25 JL 38. The next day the basic rate was raised to 1½d., and for this a new King George VI 1½d. stamp was issued. It was intended that all letter mail to the United Kingdom and intermediate Commonwealth countries would thereafter go by air mail at the rate of 1½d. per half ounce. In the light of this, the increase in rates was hardly a retrograde step, as the cover would seem to suggest.

As a matter of fact, the information on the cover is somewhat deceptive, as the basic overseas letter rate had already been increased and then reduced on two occasions since 1901. It was increased to 2d. on 1st August, 1920. On 23rd February, 1923, it was reduced to 1½d., and further reduced on 1st October, 1923, to 1d. On 1st March, 1931, it was again doubled to 2d., as a means of raising more revenue for the ruling right-wing Government (revenue had shrunk as a result of the Depression). Soon after, the first Labour Government came to power, and the rate was reduced once more to 1d. on 1st June, 1932. So although the cover implies that

'Universal Penny Post' lasted for 37 years, in fact it was only in force 33½ of these. It should also be noted that when Universal Penny Post was introduced in New Zealand in 1901, it applied only to most countries in the British Empire and very few others.

The sender of the envelope has gone to some trouble to use an appropriate stamp for the left-hand box. It is a Penny Universal London Print, cancelled at Wellington on 24th January, 1901 - just 23 days after issue.

COBB & CO. ONCE AGAIN.

ALAN McKELLAR

In 1860 the gold miners left Australia on hearing of substantial finds of gold in the Clutha River area at Dunstons, now Clyde. As the population grew they spread up the river to Lake Wakatipu and turned the homestead of Queenstown into a busy gold town. The population of Otago Province was 12,000 in 1860; by 1863 it had expanded to 80,000.

Among the miners there was one who was called Charles C. Cole, who arrived in New Zealand from Victoria in 1861. He was the owner of a coaching company in Australia, which he brought with him to New Zealand.

The first mail to operate in the district was a pack-horse system, which was a clumsy method, and a better solution was sought. It was in this field that Charles Cole came out on top with his 'Jack' type coaches. He established the Cobb & Company, C.C.Cole & Company, Proprietors, coaching firm. The name was used out of courtesy, because Cobb had a good name with the miners in Australia. Charles Cole started his service from Dunedin to Gabriel's Gully on the Tuapeka River and cut the mail and passenger service by half that of his competitors.

The 'Jack' type of coaches were built by a Company called Abbots of the U.S.A. and were made famous by Freeman Cobb, an American born in Massachusetts in 1830. Freeman Cobb emigrated to Australia at the time of the Victorian gold rush where he opened a branch of the Adams Express Company. When this service failed Cobb with three other Americans took over the service between Melbourne and Ballarat. Instead of using the English type of coach they preferred to use the Adams coaches as they were lighter. The construction of the Adams coach was of hickory wood as it was light and strong, and the body was slung on six or eight leather straps to give the passengers a more comfortable journey. Freeman Cobb was never to see New Zealand as he returned home after a few years, though his company still remained in service.

Other companies bore the name of Cobb & Company, one of them being the Newman Brothers. Hoyt and Company was established in Otago in 1862, and later merged with Charles Cole's company.

With the discovery of gold in Westland by the mid-sixties, Charles Cole with his brother opened a branch office in Canterbury. The company formed by the two brothers was known as Cole & Company, Telegraph Line of Cobb Coaches. A hundred horses were transferred from Dunedin to Christchurch, now the headquarters of the company. Horses had to be changed regularly on the routes depending on the terrain. They travelled in various combinations of one, two or three; in some combinations they were three abreast in the lead.

These coaches were so regular that it was said that one could set their watches by them.

Reference - A History of the Post Office in New Zealand,
by Howard Robinson.

AN AUCTIONEER'S COMMENTS

POSTAL HISTORY

BILL SIMPSON

ABBEY STAMP AUCTIONS

This material is very hard to find and even more so in complete and good condition. To illustrate this problem, we recently received a small quantity of old envelopes etc. from a farm estate, not in the greatest condition but containing some interesting examples of many hard to find postmarks, meters and the like of the early 1900's. A certain Auckland gent who ought to remain nameless chose to turn up his nose at this material suggesting it was not up to his standards. Of course, we had valued it low simply because of condition but he surely ignores the fact that there is a dearth of such material, good and bad, as far as the average collector of postal history is concerned. By virtue of its very name it is bound to be old, often uncared for, locked away in drawers and cupboards, subject to the depredations of damp, silverfish and sheer age. Some of the scarcest pieces of postal history in the world are simply so tatty that they presumably would not find a place in this individual's collection. He can collect modern F.D.C.'s if he wishes. It is indeed a miracle that even the small amount we received was not destroyed and was only sent to us through the good offices of a friend who knew that we handled philatelic material. When the farmhouse was being cleared out, no less than eight large rubbish sacks were filled with letters and envelopes dating from the turn of the century and it was only by chance that our friend grabbed a handful unselectively and sent them for consideration. A message was sent back immediately to get it all but unfortunately by then the remaining huge quantity had been burnt. A very sad loss but one good reason why postal history is so interesting and why so much material is difficult to find. Hence the price levels - it simply is not common and the condition cannot be of great importance as long as the item says what one wants it to say. Finally, it is interesting to observe that the fifteen small lots so criticised by the pompous gentleman were only estimated at \$96 (a bit over \$5 average and not very much really) but they attracted bids totalling \$286 and actually sold for \$204 (on the one step above next highest bid basis we always operate). Surely this result must say something. The incident highlights the fact that there are some pretentious people about who may feel they have better items than others but this does not degrade the efforts of the ordinary collector who can create a very worthwhile collection and a first class contribution to the sum of postal historical knowledge, governed only by his ability to track down the items and his ability to pay.

THE HEADQUARTERS OBLITERATOR

GERALD ELLOTT

The article by John Evans published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 33, page 14, January, 1984, made very interesting reading. Although some of the facts in respect to the Maori Wars are not one hundred percent correct, at this stage I would prefer to comment only on the known covers - that is, those recorded by reference to Auction Catalogues and other Postal Historians, or in my own collection.

Headquarters Covers.

John rightly describes these covers as rare. I know of only nine covers, although Jack Richards in the Jayrich Bulletin, page 220, stated that there was one dated 4th March, 1864, in the Benjamin Goodfellow collection. Dr. K.J.L.Scott in 'Notes on the Early Cancellations of New Zealand' stated that he knew of two; one an Officer's letter to England, and the other a Soldier's letter with a penny stamp to Nelson, both dated 1864. I have not been able to trace the present owners or to get any information.

HQ1	23 May	1864	Auckland,	24 May,	1864	Muller	Nelson.
HQ2	?23 May	1864	Auckland,	24 May,	1864	Fiennes Colville	
				(excised)			Torquay.
HQ3	4 July	1864	Auckland,	6 July,	1864	Thomas	Melbourne.
HQ4	4 July	1864	Auckland,	6 July,	1864	Grace	London.
HQ5	4 July	1864	Auckland,	6 July,	1864	Nicholls	Bridgend.
HQ6	15 July	1864	Auckland,	17 July,	1864	Jarvie	Glasgow.
HQ7	30 July	1864	Auckland,	1 Aug.	1864	Nicholls	Bridgend.
HQ8	1 Sept.	1864	Auckland,	5 Sept.	1864	Grace	London.

The ninth cover has had the adhesives removed by cutting off, and the only details known are that the Headquarters datestamp was dated 7 June, 1864. I have not been able to obtain a photocopy of HQ4.

The cover marked HQ2 addressed to Fiennes Colville is the key to the location of use inasmuch as Major Fiennes Colville, 43rd Regiment, was in Tauranga from March to August, 1864, at which time he was in charge of the building of the Redoubt at Maketu, which was named Fort Colville. The writing on the cover is identical to a letter written by him dated 13th March, 1866, when he was stationed in New Plymouth.

Incidentally, as it is important to the Postal History aspect, General Duncan Cameron found it necessary to send troops to Tauranga in January, 1864, as it had been reported that the East Coast Maoris were joining the Waikatos.

The Mission Station was occupied on 22nd January, 1864, by the following force:-

43rd Light Infantry Regiment	-	6 Officers and 134 men.
68th Light Infantry Regiment	-	14 Officers and 407 men.
Waikato Militia	-	4 Officers and 101 men.
Royal Engineers	-	1 Officer and 6 men.
Royal Artillery	-	1 Officer and 23 men.
Total	-	26 Officers and 671 men.

Headquarters (Excised) Covers.

I consider all these covers belong to the Maori War Postal History story. I know of only seven covers - no doubt more will surface as they were almost unknown a few years ago.

HQ Ex.1	11 Feb.	1867	Miss Hall	Worcestershire.
HQ Ex.2	3 March	1870	McLean	Auckland.
HQ Ex.3	27 April	1870	McLean	Auckland.
HQ Ex.4	24 Jan.	1871	Blackett	Nelson.
HQ Ex.5	14 Feb.	1871	Irwin	Opotiki.
HQ Ex.6	24 June	1871	?	Whangarei.
HQ Ex.7	26 June	1872	Sissons	Whangarei.

The cover marked HQ Ex.1, dated 11th February, 1867, is endorsed in manuscript on the reverse 'Camp Feb 67' which I consider sufficient reason for including the Headquarters (Excised) covers in the Maori War collection.

John incorrectly states 'that the whole of the word was removed and it was not "partly removed" as stated by R.M.Startup'. I have five covers, including Lot 304 and all show varying degrees of the letters - i.e. partly removed. I have not seen HQ Ex.4 or HQ Ex.6.

If John is interested in a real postal history 'who dun it', Lot 2222 of the G.H.Boucher sale by Robson Lowe Ltd. on 30th October, 1969, should be investigated. The Lot is an 1872 Watermark NZ One Penny brown with a 1938 Royal Philatelic Society Certificate, and the photograph shows a full Headquarters Cancellation! Could this be a retouch?

I hope anyone with this type of material will take the trouble to send in the details, so that the information can be recorded for the good of not only current students but future students.

FINDINGS FROM FILES.

PHILATELY IS AN ABSOLUTE RACKET!

ALLAN P. BERRY

This comment is contained in a letter from the New Zealand High Commission to the Post Office Stores Department, dated 10th September, 1947, which reads in full:-

"Thanks for loaning 'Gibbons Stamp Monthly'. The notes on page 5 regarding the 'George' stamps only confirm the opinion held by M, which I share, that philately is an absolute racket. I cannot imagine anybody being sufficiently misled to pay money for curiosities of the nature mentioned in that article.

"The note about the 'Peter Pan' stamp on page 11 is interesting. I must look up the design to discover whether indeed a fairy has been omitted from the engraving, though, here again, on a small stamp of this description it is almost impossible for the engraver clearly to show all the bits and pieces.

"The result of the stamp competition shown on page 9 is very satisfactory from our standpoint, having five New Zealand stamps included in the twelve selected - not to mention the fact that the first selection was our 9d. 'Peace', which is my own favourite. One further interesting point about this is that

Harrison's two stamps - the 1½d. and 1/- - were in the placings: more particularly because, if you remember, Dulac sent a very scathing letter to you regarding our designs for those two stamps, and so annoyed was he that he decided to forego the opportunity of designing the stamps. This indicates, to my own satisfaction, that the popular conception of stamp designs diverges very markedly from the designs of the ultra-modern artists, of which possibly Dulac is one of the greatest."

There are two hand written notes on the letter. One is to L, dated 11/9, saying "You may be interested". L clearly replies with the second hand written note, saying "Many thanks. It is significant that the (illegible) are not even mentioned".

Having read this letter, the particular issue of 'Gibbons Stamp Monthly' was traced through the courtesy of P.L.EVANS, and the Library of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. It is Volume XXI, number 1, September, 1947.

Page 5 of this issue has a short article entitled 'New Zealand Curiosity', and lists the differences between the 2d. King George VI definitive die, and the dies for the other values, the 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d. and 9d. issued at the same time.

Page 9 lists the results of the contest in which readers were asked to decide by voting which were the twelve best stamp designs issued since the beginning of the war. The results showed that the following New Zealand stamps were placed in the order indicated:-

- (1) New Zealand. 1946. Peace. 9d.
- (6) New Zealand. 1946. Peace. ½d.
- (7) New Zealand. 1946. Peace. 1½d.
- (9) New Zealand. 1945. Health. Peter Pan.
- (12) New Zealand. 1946. Peace. 1s.

Page 11 asks whether the design of the 'Peter Pan' stamp is correct. A correspondent states that he had compared the stamps with the actual statue and that there should be a fairy head showing quite prominently in the angle formed by Peter Pan's left foot and the base.

NEW ZEALAND SKI FIELDS

Four of New Zealand's finest ski fields are the subject of the 1984 Scenic stamp issue released on 6th June. Mount Hutt (35c), Coronet Peak (40c), Turoa (45c) and Whakapapa (70c) are depicted on the stamps designed by Don Little of Auckland.

Following the tradition established by previous Scenic stamp issues, two of the scenes (Mount Hutt and Coronet Peak) are in the South Island and two (Turoa and Whakapapa) in the North Island. All four are commercial fields of international standard.

Mount Hutt, 117 km south-west of Christchurch, is the smallest of the four ski fields featured, but generally good snow and weather conditions combine to make it one of the most reliable. In a good year the skiing season can last from May through to early December.

Accommodation and apres ski activities are centred on the nearby town of Methven which is transformed each winter from a sleepy farming centre to an exciting ski resort. Access to the ski field

on Mount Hutt is via the spectacular Hood Alpine Highway, a private road that rises steeply over 1,200 metres in 14 kilometres.

From the car park and day lodge you can ski down to the start of a triple chairlift or up two double T bars which offer a total of 655 metres vertical skiing over a wide basin. Mount Hutt has been the venue for a number of international ski race competitions over recent years and is a training ground for top American and European ski teams during the northern hemisphere summer.

Coronet Peak is situated near the South Island tourist resort of Queenstown which offers a fine range of hotels and apres ski activities in the winter season. The ski field, about 16 kilometres from the town, has runs that range from nursery slopes for beginners to steep grades for the more experienced.

A double chairlift takes skiers right to the top of the 1646 metre high mountain while access to other runs is by a triple chairlift, pomas and rope tows. Various ski clubs have huts and lodges at the field and there is a large chalet restaurant catering for meals and snacks.

At each of the commercial fields a large number of highly trained ski instructors are on hand during the winter season. Many of these instructors work in Europe or America during the northern hemisphere winter.

The two North Island ski fields featured, Turua and Whakapapa, are situated on different sides of the 2797 metre high Mount Ruapehu. Both fields are within the boundaries of Tongariro National Park.

Turua was only established as a commercial field in 1976 and has the distinction of offering the longest developed vertical rise (720 metres) in the country.

The field is approached from Ohakune, 16 km to the south, along a beautiful mountain road through native bush. Excellent facilities are available both at Ohakune and the field. Access to the slopes is provided by two triple chairs, a T bar and rope tows, which offer challenging runs for intermediate and advanced skiers.

It is even possible, with some climbing, to ski right over the mountain and down to the Whakapapa field on the north-western slopes.

Whakapapa is an exciting and varied ski area with something for all grades of skier. This was one of the first fields to be established, with the first huts built in the early 1920's and the first tow rope installed by the Tourist Department in 1938. Whakapapa now boasts an extensive range of lifts and facilities, catering in the peak season for a daily patronage of up to 8,500.

Fifty club lodges provide on-field accommodation while the Chateau Tongariro at the base of the mountain, caters for the luxury end of the market. The nearest town is National Park, 22 km away.

Skiing is now among the fastest growing sports in New Zealand and an important part of the national tourist industry. Between 1981 and 1985 ski package sales to Australia went up by 107 percent, to the United States by 225 percent and to Japan by 79 percent.

Large commercial fields like those featured on the 1984 Scenic stamp issue will continue to draw the vast majority of visiting

skiers from overseas as well as dominating the local market. A wide variety of smaller ski fields are also available however, and for the more adventurous skier, planes and helicopters open up an almost infinite number of mountain slopes.

With new fields constantly being developed and improved facilities at established ski fields, the future of the New Zealand ski industry appears particularly bright.

The Scenic stamp issue has been printed by Cambec Press Pty Ltd., Australia, using lithography. The stamps are produced in sheets of 100, 10 rows of 10 stamps.

A New Zealand Post Office Feature Article.

POSTAL STATIONERY NOTES.

MARTYN JACKSON

Since I wrote the series of articles on New Zealand Postal Stationery early in 1983 (see 'The Kiwi', Volume 32, pages 9, 25 and 48) the new loose-leaf New Zealand Postal Stationery Catalogue by Robert Samuel has been published, which in addition to bringing the previous publications up to date, also includes many new sections.

Several members of the Society have provided interesting facts, and this, coupled with the information gleaned from the display of Marcel Stanley given to The Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 20th October, 1983, enables another chapter to be added to this aspect of New Zealand Philately.

SPECIMEN OVERPRINTS

Very little has been recorded about SPECIMEN overprints on New Zealand Postal Stationery. In the Marcel Stanley display mentioned above, the following, which were described as "Invalidating cancels which were applied by the New Zealand Post Office" were noted:-

- 1876 Postcard - sans serif 11 x 1 mm.
- 1886 Postcard - two examples, both sans serif $14\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. (one example o/p at foot, the other o/p in centre).
- 1890 AA.6a - sans serif $14\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm at foot.
- 1899 AA9a(i) - Princes Street, Dunedin, o/p ULTRAMAR in centre.
- 1878 Newswrapper. Three SPECIMEN examples:-
 $14\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm; 15 x 2 mm; 11 x 1 mm.
- 1895 Full size Lettercard size $14\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
Lettercard cut-out in size 11 x 1 mm.

POSTCARDS

AA.5a Considering that this card was issued nearly 100 years ago, very few copies were known of until recent years. When Samuel's original publication on postcards was published in 1976, three used copies were recorded. This figure was increased to six used examples when the loose-leaf catalogue was published early in 1983. Since then, we learn of a MINT copy from Gerald Pratt, a used copy postmarked CHRISTCHURCH 22 OC 86 from Dr. J. Stibbe of Brussels, and a further used example in an auction in Holland during September, 1983.

This latter example was postmarked KAIAPOI 17 MR 87, and now makes the recorded total one mint and eight known used examples.

AA.12a This would appear to be an elusive item well worth looking for. Out of the seventeen listed views, I have only come across six, and invariably the condition is poor.

AB.3a/ The Auckland Exhibition Postcards are renowned for their
AB.4a scarcity. However, in the September, 1983, Auction in Holland, one Lot contained three mint copies of the ½d. value and three mint copies of the 1d. value.

AM.1c The facsimile card of the 'Universal Penny Postage' is recorded as only known in mint condition. In the Laurie Frank's Auction List of 21st January, 1984, there is the following information:-

"John Kennedy has a copy from Sir Joseph Ward to his sister with a nice R.P.O. datestamp on it, and another used copy is in Mr. Frank's postcard collection."

AW.1a The 'Austin Walsh' Postcard is another sought after item, which when found is usually unused in a mediocre condition. The previously mentioned September, 1983, Auction contained two used examples, and from the photocopies, the postmarks would appear to be MANAIA 17 - 92 and THAMES 22 MY - .

LETTERCARDS

In 'The Kiwi', Volume 32, page 25, I listed details of the Proof material for the first Queen Victoria Lettercard. The Marcel Stanley display previously referred to had a superb showing of this material and the following were new to me:-

No. 19 Progressive Die Proof in black.

Hand painted ESSAY.

BA.1a From recent correspondence I have had with Robert Samuel, it appears that, contrary to the remarks made on Page B5 of the New Zealand Postal Stationery Catalogue, it is now established that this issue is known both with, and without, the greetings message by 'W.Gray'. Another used copy dated 5 JA 95 is reported by Dr. J.Stibbe.

BA.2a The first imperf. example of an 1895 Lettercard has now come to light. This is a mint example and is reported by Dr. J.Stibbe.

BA.3a The previously earliest known date for this item was 7 FE 95, which Dr. J.Stibbe now predates with an example postmarked CHRISTCHURCH 19 JA 95.

A few months ago, while browsing through the stock of a London Dealer, I came across two mint examples of an unrecorded lettercard. This new 'find' has a TYPE 1 PANEL, is ROTARY PERF. 10, with the measurements TO OPEN 7.5 mm and IF USED 6.0 mm. This has since been examined by Robert Samuel, who makes the following observations:-

"The 1895 lettercard appears to be a new type. The measurements

are quite different from the other three early cards, and I think it should be accorded a separate listing - although, just in the meantime, I think I will record it by way of a footnote. I think the 1895 lettercards were printed from plates containing eight impressions and, one of these days, someone may get round to plating the eight individual stereos. It is quite possible that the first three 'types' that I list, plus your fourth type, are in fact four variations of the one setting of eight stereos. It is now apparent that the first three types which I list were all on sale in January, 1895. My original belief was that the first type was used only for specimen cards prior to January, 1895; that the second type was issued in January, 1895, and that the third type was issued about March or April, 1895. I would like to inspect the Post Office Printing Records for these cards, but I think that it is too much to hope that the Post Office has a full uncut sheet of these lettercards."

ENVELOPES

In the next amendment of the Samuel Catalogue, there will be a couple of changes regarding the sizes of envelopes, and you may wish to make a note of them:-

CC.2d should read 120 x 94 mm with 51 mm flap.
CC.2e should read 120 x 94 mm with 54 mm flap.
CC.2f should read 120 x 94 mm with 60 mm flap.

REGISTERED ENVELOPES

EA.2c Until recently, this item was known only in mint condition. Dr. J. Stibbe reports two copies used to Belgium in 1904 and in 1908.

NEWSWRAPPERS

FA.1a An elusive item in used condition, and still not recorded by Samuel. Recently, I was fortunate to have such an item offered to me by a well known dealer. This example is addressed to London, has an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ d. adhesive, and is postmarked BRIGHTWATER 26 FE 84.

PRISONER OF WAR AEROGRAMMES

GA.9a This was originally known as A.8, and in my previous article I stated that it was doubtful if this item existed. I am most grateful for two of our members who have taken the time to check their collections and to correct the records. Eric Gibbs of Taihape has confirmed the existence of this item in mint form, and George Branam of New Orleans has a copy postmarked 20 APR 1945.

MORE HEALTH COVERS !

JOHN WATTS

The article in 'The Kiwi', Volume 32, page 100, November, 1983, by B.L.SYMONDS made me turn to my collection of Health Covers which has been the subject from time to time of correspondence between TOM LATTO and myself.

The publicity item - Figure 5 - was of particular interest

because any item that is a means of raising funds for the Health Camps has drawn my attention.

Following this theme I thought that a couple of covers that were issued for fund raising activities might be interesting to Health Cover collectors.

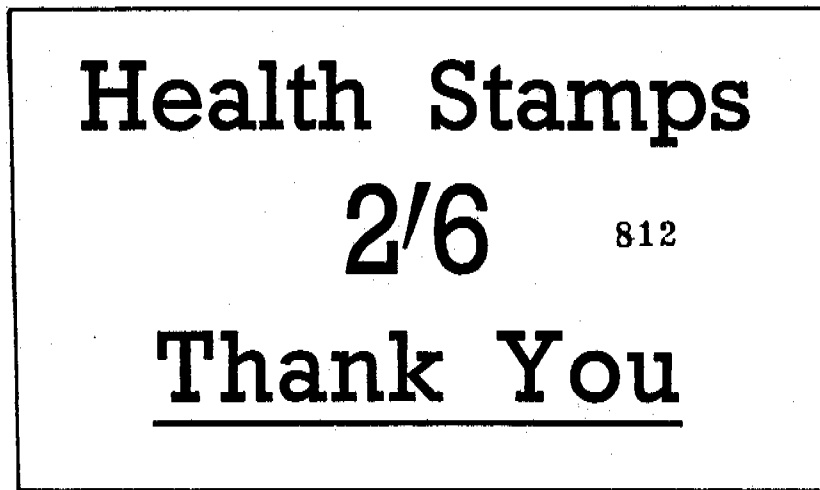


Figure 1

A cover issued to contain six of each value of the 1953 Health Stamps selling at 2/6 - a nice round sum for the house to house sales drive.

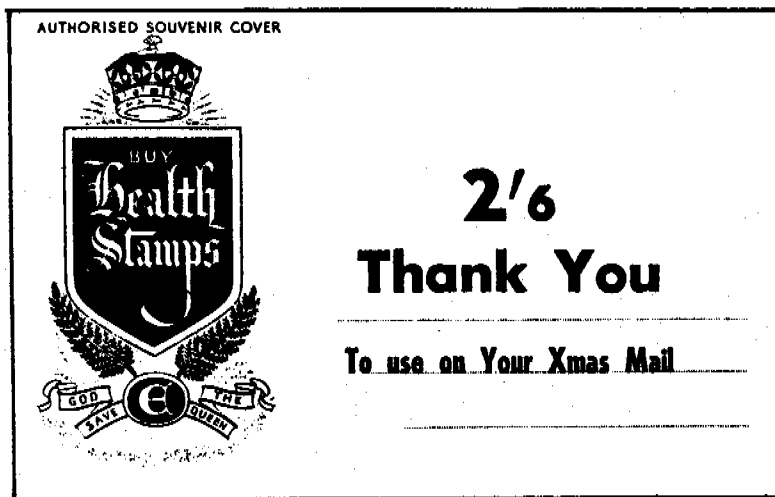


Figure 2

This cover was used in the sales drive in 1956 and reminds us that Health Stamps were originally issued at the time of year when people were thinking of posting Christmas Cards. It was 1960 when the introduction of the first Christmas Stamp brought about this change. The stamps enclosed were 3 x 4d., 3 x 2d. and 4 x 3d., adding up to 2/6. Originally the cover was the 'official' cover issued for the 1953 Health Stamps.

Figure 3 - illustrated on the next page.

1957 was the first year that Health Stamps were issued in the 'Miniature Sheet' format; however, this cover produced by the Health Camp Association and overprinted by the Boy Scout

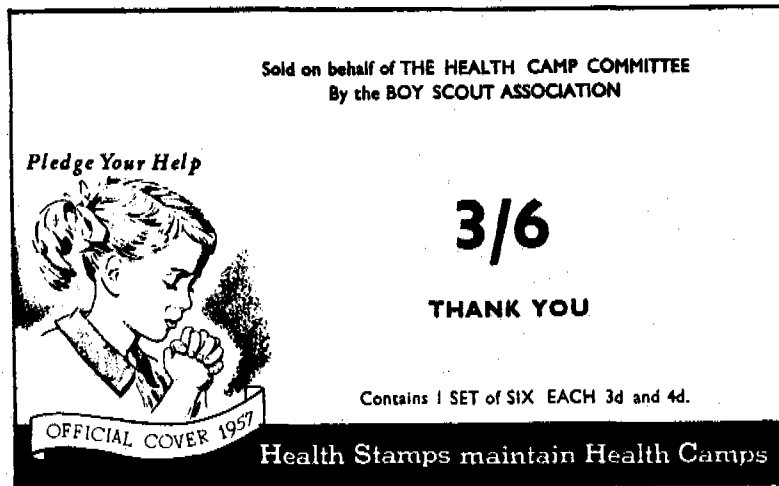


Figure 3

Association to assist in the sales promotion was not large enough to take these sheets. At a price of 3/6, six stamps of each value sold in the envelope.

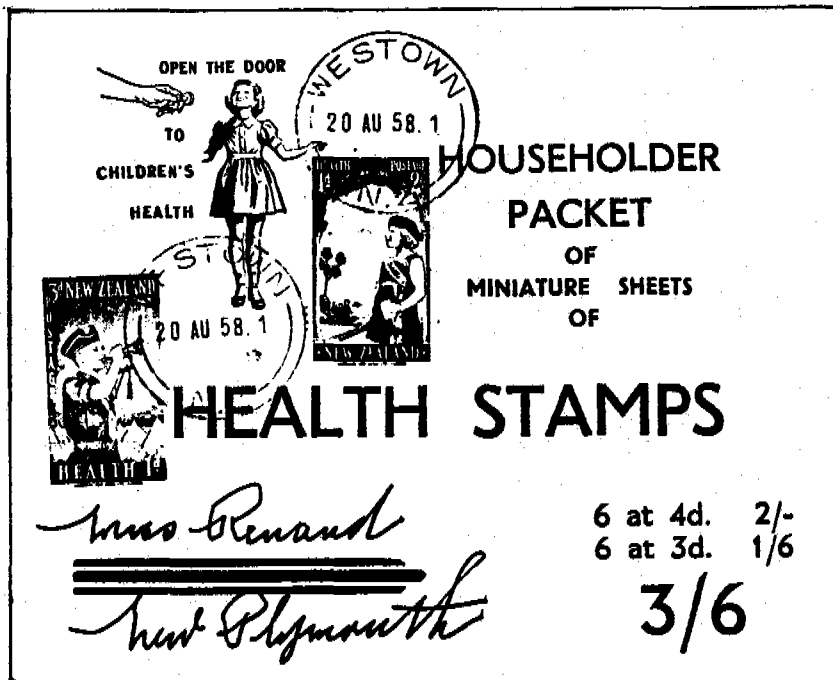


Figure 4

At the time of writing, this is the only cover which I have seen which was specially produced for the sale of Miniature Sheets - not considering the cellophane envelopes. This cover was produced for the 1958 stamps. Another unusual fact about this particular cover is that it was sent through the post - not the purpose for which it was issued.

All the illustrations are $\frac{3}{4}$ of the full size.

There are certain points in the article by B.L.SYMONDS on which I would like to comment.

Concerning the cover that was produced for the opening of the Pakuranga Health Camp in 1949 - Figure 3 in his article - there were statements made that the New Zealand Post Office re-issued the 1945 Health Stamps. This was quite incorrect, the stamps having been withdrawn in February, 1946, and the New Zealand Post Office have never re-issued such stamps after their withdrawal date. The Health Camp Committee had a stock of unsold stamps and used this opportunity to sell them at a premium on the specially prepared covers. No other cover and stamp combination will be found with the first day postmark as the only source was the Health Camp Committee.

The 1945 Health Stamps had proved to be one of the most popular up to this time and stamps were withdrawn from smaller post offices to meet the demands at the larger offices. It would appear that the Health Camp Committee had foreseen a shortage, made a large purchase and then had the stamps left on their hands.

The Glenelg cover of 1954 illustrated by B.L.SYMONDS - Figure 2 in his article - is not unusual in that it carries a picture of the Health Camp house. As TOM LATTO stated in his article, this same picture has appeared on a number of covers over a period from 1946. It would seem to be a good publicity item. In fact, this cover as illustrated was first issued in 1951.

What is more strange about 1954 was the fact that the Glenelg Health Camp Committee issued three different covers. This bears out a theory of mine - that the sale of Health Stamps is increased by the availability of many different covers.

Please keep digging into your collections for items appertaining to Health Covers. There is no specific reference book on the subject and only by this type of correspondence does information come to light.

THE CANOE-YACHT 'TILIKUM'.

ALAN JACKSON has unearthed further information to add to that published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 32, page 87, September, 1983. This comes from issues of the newspaper 'Otago Witness'. From the issue dated 26th October, 1904, page 61, there is an item which reads:-

"Advice has been received that Captain J.C.Voss, of the Indian canoe 'Tilikum', arrived in the Thames on 8th September. Captain Voss, speaking to a 'Daily Mail' reporter, stated that the little vessel had covered 40,000 miles, and had taken 3 years, 3 months and 12 days to do it. The vessel left Vancouver Island, British Columbia, on 21st May, 1901, and the principal ports touched at were as follows: Penrhyn Island, Humphrey Island, Danger Island, Samoa, Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne, Geelong, Adelaide, Invercargill, Dunedin, Timaru, Wellington, Auckland, New Hebrides, Thursday Island, Durkan, East London, Cape Town, St. Helena, Pernambuco, Porto Delgado and Margate.

"The Captain said he wished to call at the Cocos Islands, in the Indian Ocean, because an old lady in Nelson, New Zealand, had entrusted him with a fruit cake, which she had made for her son, who is employed at the cable station at the islands, but the wind failed, and currents drifted him out of his course."

A further report from the issue of 25th January, 1905, concerns

a talk given by Captain Voss after his arrival in England:-

"On 6th December, Captain J.C.Voss delivered a lecture in the West Hampstead Town Hall on his voyage around the world in his Canadian yacht, the 'Tilikum', a 3½ years' cruise completed in September last. Mr. J.H.Turner, Agent-General in London for British Columbia, presided, and said that Captain Voss's wonderful voyage had shown him not only to be a good navigator, but also a worthy descendant of the old Vikings, though he was a Briton now. Captain Voss said his voyage had covered 40,000 miles at sea, and 2,000 on land. His yacht was originally a canoe made from a cedar tree by an Indian over 40 years ago for paddling about British Columbia. He had invented a sea anchor which he used on this voyage, and to which he attributed his safety on the sea in his long voyage. At one time he was alone on board for 23 days, having lost his mate, who was washed overboard, and during these days traversed 1,200 miles."

Some other information has come to light regarding a man called H.E.Buckeridge, who at some stage prior to the boat's arrival in New Zealand, had acted as Voss's mate. Buckeridge probably accompanied Voss at least on the Australia to New Zealand leg of the trip. After leaving the boat in New Zealand, Buckeridge is recorded as being at Waimangu Geyser in late August, 1903, where he was photographed helping Alf Warbrick, the Government Guide there, to test the depth of the geyser lake - just a week later, the geyser exploded, killing four people. Buckeridge apparently decided to circumnavigate the globe in command of a small boat himself. Later in 1903, he set out for London with a mate, Sowden, in the yacht 'Kia Ora' (the name is Maori for 'Good Luck'). The voyage was ill-starred, however. On 30th December, 1903, news was received that Buckeridge had been lost overboard. Sowden survived with difficulty, and was eventually rescued. In February, 1905, the yacht returned to Auckland.

STILL MORE MUSINGS

TOM HETHERINGTON

Going through remainder collections provides alot of fun. Unhappily none have come my way at my price for a long time. Amongst the odds and ends of one which I acquired many years ago, there was an adhesive label, 3 x 1.8 cms, perf. 11, depicting several men in polar kit, one of whom can vaguely be recognised as Sir Edmund Hillary. In a corner is the "B.P. Shield" and the caption "With Hillary to the South Pole". It must date from the International Geophysical Year, 1958, or just after. I showed it once to our Editor, but he had never seen one. It probably came from a sheet but we do not know whether of identical pictures or of a variety of scenes. Were they all scenes related to New Zealand or world wide? The matter was taken up with B.P. Chemicals Ltd., who showed great interest, but were unable to trace its origin after enquiries in Britain, including the B.P. Philatelic Society, and in New Zealand. Have any members seen anything like it, or can give further information?

British place names have followed British emigrants all over the world; New Zealand is full of city, town and district names

familiar to us in Britain, but how often is the reverse process found? There are a few places named New Zealand in Britain. The most famous is the district near Walton-on-Thames where a New Zealand Military Hospital was established in 1917 with a Post Office using the circular datestamp 'NEW ZEALAND / date / No. 4 / Stn. P.O.' for outgoing mail. In this same area today there is a New Zealand Golf Club and a New Zealand Avenue. An illustration of the date-stamp and other details of 1914 - 1919 military cancels appears in 'Stamp Collecting', May 22nd, 1969. Since coming to live in Bakewell two more have been discovered. One is on the western outskirts of Derby and appears to have been a small community clustered round a public house, 'The New Zealand Arms', which dates from the 1880's, although it is now swallowed up by more modern housing, part of the growing city of Derby. So far I have been unable to find out anything about its history, although the suggestion has been made that it was named after a gold rush - there is a California a mile away. The other is four miles north-north-west of Leek in the neighbouring county of Staffordshire. This is a moorland farm house, perhaps 16th or 17th Century, in a scene straight from Wuthering Heights. Early survey maps show the building but the first reference as New Zealand appears in a directory of 1894. The scene, the name and these few details are enough to inspire a plot for a novel set in the two countries - but that is not philately, so I had better stop.

Seeing the last cover illustrated in 'The Kiwi', Volume XXXI, page 92, September, 1982, sent me to a box of miscellaneous covers waiting to accumulate sufficient quantity and then be bundled up and sent in to the next auction of my local society, with no reserve. There is a mint envelope with a multicolour cartoon 'Not so fast, Adolf' in a similar style to that illustrated. It appears that a series of propaganda envelopes appeared during the Second World War. Mine bears the inscription '1942 Jacques Minkus New York' in the smallest typescript I have ever seen - it needed a lens to read it. If they are both from the same source, and that is New York, it is likely that they followed United States troops all over the world. There should be many more such envelopes from New Zealand.

The first Health Stamp was issued in 1929, with a surcharge for charity of 100%. This seems to have been a satisfactory pattern for the Post Office, the letter writing public, and the Health Camps. It is interesting to note how this pattern of postage and charity continued or changed through the years.

From 1929 to 1938, the surcharge was 100%.

From 1939 to 1954, the surcharge was 50% approximately.

From 1955 to 1964, the surcharge was 40% approximately.

From 1965 to 1975, the surcharge fell to 25%.

From 1976 onwards, the surcharge fell to 8%.

The Health Camp contribution in 1929 was under £25,000, and only about £8,000 in each of 1930 and 1931. By 1963, it had risen to almost £400,000, due to increasing sales of stamps. I have no subsequent figures of sales but it is to be hoped that they also have increased since 1963. Health Camps suffer from increased costs of living - just as the rest of us.

Lord Rutherford is reputed to have said that 'there are two types of scientists - physicists and stamp collectors!'