



# the kiwi

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

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WHOLE 196

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1986,  
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,  
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

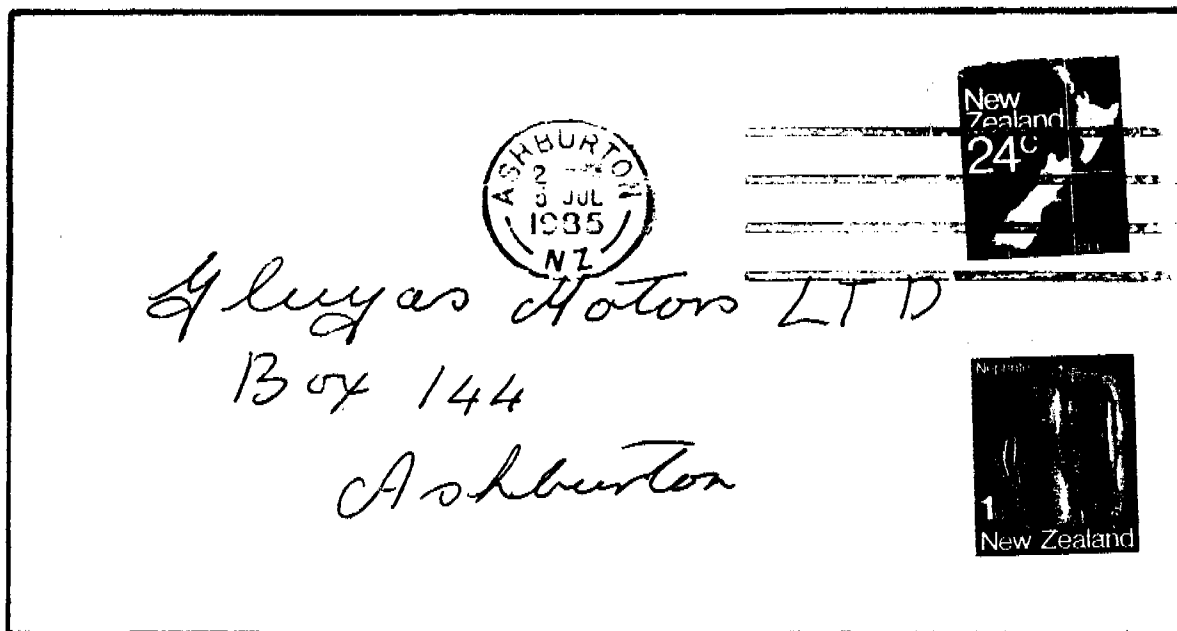
THE ANNUAL COMPETITION WILL TAKE PLACE, DETAILS OF WHICH MAY  
BE FOUND ON PAGES 12 AND 13 OF THE LAST ISSUE OF 'THE KIWI'.

### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

MEMBERS SUBMITTING ENTRIES BY POST ARE ASKED TO SEND THEM TO  
ALAN BAKER, 61, SUGDEN ROAD, LONG DITTON, SURREY, KT7 OAD,  
TO ARRIVE NOT LATER THAN TUESDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1986.

WHILE THE JUDGING IS TAKING PLACE, MEMBERS ARE ASKED TO SHOW  
ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST OR WHICH RAISE INTERESTING QUESTIONS

### THE NEW FOUR-LINE SLOGAN ON POSTMARKING MACHINES



SEE PAGE 36.

## EDITORIAL.

From the announcement on the front page of this issue of 'The Kiwi', Members will note that the second Meeting for 1986 is to be held on the first Saturday in April, rather than the last Saturday in March. The reason for this is that the Easter Holiday this year falls over the last weekend in March.

As is customary, this Meeting is the occasion of the Annual Competition. The Officers and Committee of the Society are hoping for a bumper entry of high standard. You do not have to attend the Meeting in order to submit an entry. This can always be done by post, but if you are using this method, please note that these entries should be sent to Alan Baker, and not to Margaret Cole, as announced in the last issue. The address is shown on the front page.

While the judging is taking place, we hope to see a number of interesting items brought along by members. The idea is that the opportunity should be taken to show new acquisitions - not new issues - that may be of interest, or may present problems to the owners. Let us see these gems, and it may be that we will all learn from them.

ALLAN P. BERRY

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### MEMBERSHIP

#### RESIGNED

F.W.Hawley, 13, Deancourt, Leicester, LE2 6GJ.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

S.D.Crawford, 37, Beauchamp Place, London, SW3 1NU.  
(previously of Tite Street, London.)

C.Angus Parker, Argyll Etkin Ltd., 48, Conduit Street,  
New Bond Street, London, W1R 9FB.  
(previously of 55, New Bond Street, London.)

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MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1986,

POSTAL STATIONERY - ENVELOPES AND REGISTERED ENVELOPES

GIVEN BY W. AND M.D.JACKSON.

The Meeting commenced at 2.30 p.m. with twenty-seven members attending. John Smith, our Chairman, gave apologies for absence from Bernard Atkinson, and Anne Carter introduced her daughter Helen, attending a meeting as our guest.

Walter Jackson gave the first half of the display, showing the full range of postal stationery envelopes from their introduction in New Zealand to those of King George VI. The first envelopes carried imprinted stamps of the design of the 1898 Pictorials, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mount Cook, the 1d. White Terraces and the 2d. Pembroke Peak. The used example of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value on the foolscap size was stated to be the only one so far known, as was the 2d. Pembroke Peak overprinted 'Ultramar'.

This issue was followed by a set of the same three values bearing the portrait of Queen Victoria, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. die being engraved by A.Teutenberg and the 1d. and 2d. values by W.R.Bock. After the introduction of Penny Postage, there was little use for the 2d. value, so remainders were overprinted 'one penny'.

The issues of King Edward VII were shown, followed by some of the private postal stationery envelopes, most of which are very elusive.

The King George V envelopes are a difficult subject, that was covered in detail. Examples of the three basic dies were shown, each of which was retouched, Die 1 on five occasions, Die 2 on six occasions and Die 3 on three occasions, giving seventeen different die states. In addition to these English Dies, two further dies were engraved by Bock, but only one of these was used.

This part of the display ended with the envelopes of King George VI. The 2d. die produced many complexities, most of which can be traced to the problems created by war time and post-war shortages. Many examples of these were shown.

The second half of the display was devoted to Registered Envelopes, and was given by Martyn Jackson. It started with the first issues on which no stamps were imprinted, a space being provided for stamps to be affixed. The next issue had an imprinted 3d. value for the registration fee only, and a stamp had to be added for the postage charged. Various sizes of the King Edward VII and King George V envelopes followed, and the point was made that some of the larger size envelopes were difficult to find, since they do not lend themselves easily to mounting and display. The envelopes with the 4d. Mitre Peak stamp imprinted followed, and the display concluded with a showing of the King George VI Registered Envelopes, of which there are many different types due to small variations of the printing on the front and back.

Roy Henderson proposed the vote of thanks, mentioning the great expertise shown by the two Jacksons in taking us through a very difficult subject with great expertise and lucid explanations. He pointed out that many of the items on display had not been recorded before, showing that students could still make very interesting finds. The Meeting closed at 4.30 p.m.

E.W.P.L.

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#### REVIEW

The Great Exhibition - Christchurch - 1.11.1906 to 15.4.1907, by Alexander de Kort. Available from the Author at P.O.Box 18748, New Brighton, Christchurch, New Zealand. Price NZ\$12-50, plus NZ\$2-00 surface postage, or NZ\$6-00 air mail postage.

If anyone is going to undertake any form of research, one of the first requirements is to try and find out what has already been published on the subject concerned. Alexander de Kort has tapped the resources of New Zealand Libraries and Museums, Stamp Dealers and fellow collectors. But so far as I am aware, no appeal for information was made through the pages of philatelic journals. This is a pity, as I am sure that more than one member of this Society would have been willing and able to help.

The various chapters of the book cover the history of the Exhibition from its inception to its closure, with some personal anecdotes. The commemorative stamps are dealt with, although the list of proofs is only given in the form of a simplified list. Since the book appears to be aimed at a wider audience than philatelists, some basic information concerning papers and watermarks is included, but an error of identification has crept

in - a Penny Universal stamp has been identified as a Penny Dominion. The postal history is covered in interesting detail as are the cachets usually applied to postcards. Here the author covers ground that is new to this reviewer. It seems a shame that the New Zealand Government Life Insurance Department Court is not mentioned, where enlarged facsimile reproductions of the stamps used by the Department were on display.

The paperalia of the Exhibition is briefly mentioned, and here is a vast field for research if anyone cares to undertake it. Perhaps the covers used by the Exhibition Organisers and others associated would prove fruitful. Only brief mention is made of the franking privileges granted to the Officers of the Exhibition, about which more has been published since the book went to press.

The Exhibition Labels are covered in considerable detail, with plating studies given. Here there may be found some differences from those that have appeared in 'The Kiwi'. An even more interesting field are the post cards relating to the Exhibition, the check-list of which will be of great use to many members. It may well be that when this book gets into collectors' hands, yet more will be added.

There is a chapter on the medals and souvenirs associated with the Exhibition, and the book ends with details of the Panpex '77 souvenir sheet, and the 1981 75th Anniversary Mini Exhibition.

The book is A4 format of 96 pages, staple stitched with card covers. There is evidence in the printing of some carelessness with the camera-ready artwork presented for plate making, and the illustrations could be much clearer.

Yet in spite of these criticisms, this is a fine book, which will be of great interest and use to collectors of this material. It will give many the opportunity to add to the fund of knowledge, which the author offers in his preface to correlate and publish.

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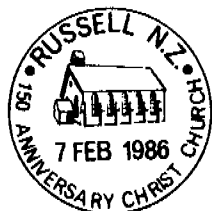
#### SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

##### 125TH ANNIVERSARY CHRISTCHURCH FIRE BRIGADE



A special pictorial date stamp was used at Christchurch on Thursday, 14th November, 1985, to commemorate the 125th Anniversary of the Christchurch Fire Brigade.

##### 150TH ANNIVERSARY CHRIST CHURCH, RUSSELL



A special pictorial date stamp was used at Russell on Friday, 7th February, 1986, to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of Christ Church, Russell.



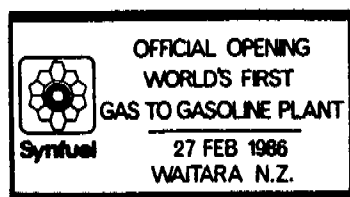
A special pictorial date stamp was used at Riverton on Saturday, 15th February, 1986, to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of Riverton.

# LAUNCHING OF THE SPIRIT OF NEW ZEALAND



A special pictorial date stamp was used at Auckland on Monday, 24th February, 1986, to mark the launching of the Spirit of New Zealand.

# OFFICIAL OPENING WORLD'S FIRST GAS TO GASOLINE PLANT



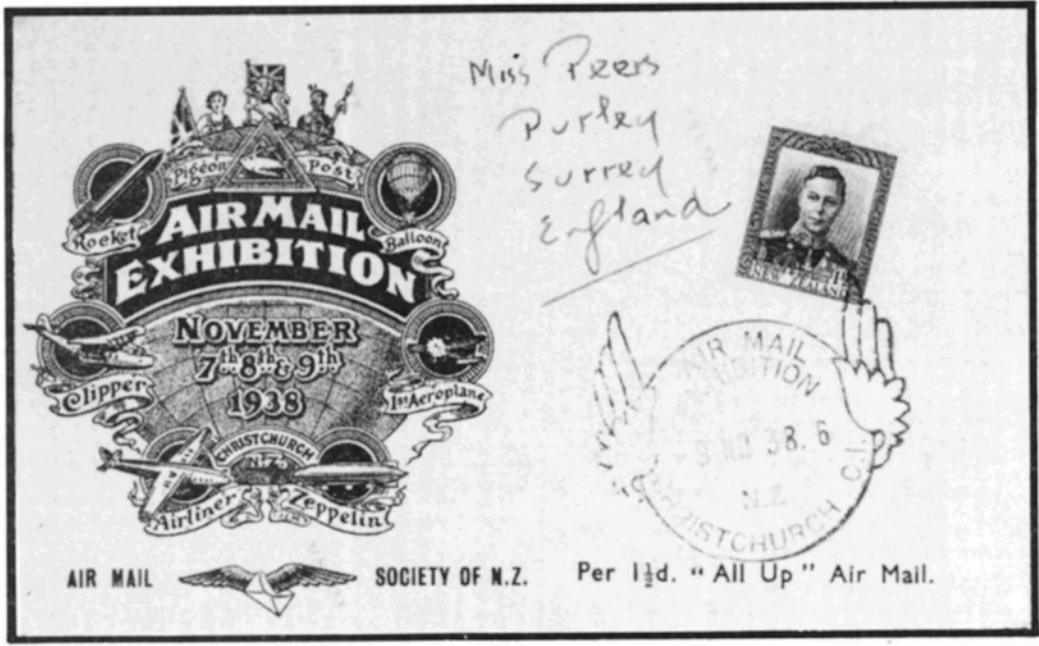
A special pictorial date stamp was used at Waitara on Thursday, 27th February, 1986, to mark the opening of the World's First Gas to Gasoline Plant.

## 1938 AIR MAIL EXHIBITION POSTCARD.

ALAN JACKSON

This card was specially printed for the 1938 Air Mail Exhibition at Christchurch. The photo is of particular interest as it is of a display at the Exhibition. Prominent is a mail bag inscribed "G.P.O. GREAT BRITAIN TO NEW ZEALAND FIRST SERVICE EMPIRE AIRMAIL SCHEME JULY 1938". This bag was used to carry some of the mail on the first flight under the Empire airmail scheme, introduced on 26th July, 1938, by which all first-class letter mail between the United Kingdom and the 'colonies' was to be despatched by air at the rate of 1½d. per half ounce. This bag still survives in the New Zealand Post Office Museum. Visible at the foot of the bag is one of the special ivory-handled datestamps used to cancel the first-flight mail from the United Kingdom to New Zealand and presented to the New Zealand Post Office as a memento of the occasion. Also visible is an artist's drawing of an unissued New Zealand airmail stamp, and a pennant showing a twin-engined biplane and bearing the words "LONDON-ADELAIDE 1920", commemorating the flight by Ross and Keith Smith.

The reverse side of the card bears the red and blue logo of the Exhibition, identical to that used on the Exhibition Covers. The card is franked with a King George VI 1½d. stamp cancelled by the special 'winged' Exhibition datestamp 9 NO 38 - the last day of the three-day Exhibition - and is addressed to England. This postcard appears to be much scarcer than the special covers produced for the Exhibition.



FINDINGS FROM FILES.

STAMP PRINTING - MACHINERY AND METHODS

PART 3 - OFFSET LITHOGRAPHY.

P.L.EVANS

The Wellington enquiry about stamp printing machinery did not specifically mention lithography; there was a notable lack of enthusiasm in official circles and only two makers put forward such machines. The High Commissioner's air letter of 16th August, 1935, said, in reference to Waite & Saville Ltd.:-

"This latter firm put forward an Offset Litho machine, which it is assumed will not be of interest to you. Their specimens are considered to be poor - lifeless and flat - and I do not think they would meet with your approval, neither would they be approved by Somerset House. Possibly the machine might be suitable for commercial work."

Alex Cowan & Sons Ltd., acting as agents for the press manufacturers, said:-

"OFFSET & PHOTOGRAVURE PROCESS

"For these processes we offer you machinery manufactured by Messrs. Waite & Saville Ltd. and in this connection we would draw your attention to their letter to you of the 12th July. In their suggestion (b) they mention that this process Offset Lithography from Zinc Plates & Rubber Blankets is in use by the Federated Malay States Government. Our own opinion regarding offset however is that for stamp printing a sufficient depth of colour and sharpness of image cannot be obtained and this we think is most essential."

The letter referred to, dated 12th July, 1935, said:-

"(b) We would suggest a Rotary sheet fed Offset, either by hand or with an Automatic Feeder would be suitable for this, although we hardly understand the mention of dry printing. Recently we supplied a Double Crown equipment (sheet size 30" x 20") to the Printing Department of the Federated Malay States for stamp printing. With this machine it is possible to get a much higher output than is required, because the machine is capable of running at much higher speeds. However, to take a very conservative estimate with a machine of the size mentioned, it would be possible to print approximately 450 stamps per sheet - again taking the British standard size of stamp as the key. Assuming an average output of 1500 printed sheets per hour (which is very conservative), this gives 675,000 single stamps per hour. Taking 2000 as being the approximate number of hours per year, this gives 1350 million stamps per year. With a machine of smaller size, one could estimate an output of 1000 million from one machine. This type of machine requires a skilled lithographer to operate, ...and is very technical, although as we mention previously, it is not long ago we sent one out to F.M.S. for similar work."

For the offset presses Waite & Saville Ltd. quoted the following

prices for machines to print up to medium sheet size - 23" x 18"

"One Medium Offset Press for Hand

Feeding.....£ 760.0.0.

"One Medium Offset Press with

Automatic Feeder.....£1090.0.0.

All prices f.o.b."

Hunter-Penrose Ltd., famous for their photo-engraving equipment, in a letter to the High Commissioner on 30th July, 1935, said:-

"As an alternative to the Processes mentioned as being of interest we wonder if the Post and Telegraph Department has considered production by the Offset Lithographic Process.

"It is our opinion that this Process holds out many advantages for the production of postage stamps in one or more colours particularly where a comparatively small annual output is required.

"A secondary advantage in favour of this Process is that if, as may be possible, the New Zealand Government subsequently decides to print Bank Notes, Tax Coupons and other Security Work in the Government Printing Office, the Photo Litho Offset Process particularly lends itself to combination with Plate Intaglio work and gives a most artistic result, and given a suitable design, a security which will baffle the most experienced forger.

"The practicability, economy and advantages of the Photo Litho Offset Process for stamp production has been clearly proved during the past few years by the installation of equipment which we made in the Indian Government Security Printing Works. In spite of a climate which is usually considered unsuited to Lithographic work no major troubles have been experienced and a regular output of high quality is obtained.

"If this Process is to receive consideration the idea of a single unit Web Fed Machine would have to be abandoned and a separate sheet fed Offset Printing Machine, perforating and numbering machines, etc., etc., be installed.

"In this connection we could mention that the gentleman responsible for the organisation of, and output from, the plate making department of the Indian Government, and who is one of our most practical authorities on the production of Stamp and Security work by all the modern Processes, has recently resigned from the service of the Indian Government. He is Mr.H.W.Barr and he is now on his way to join the Bank Note Printing Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Melbourne, and we know that if the Post and Telegraph Department, or the Government Printer of New Zealand, would care to get in touch with him on any points in connection with this stamp printing project he will be found a veritable mine of information and willing to be of assistance in any way possible."

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

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HAVE YOU RENEWED YOUR SUBSCRIPTION YET? PLEASE DO SO NOW

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## 1986 VINTAGE TRANSPORT STAMP ISSUE

Four machines from the vintage age of motorcycling in New Zealand are featured on the special topic stamp issue released on 5th March, 1986.

The 1986 Vintage Transport stamp issue features a 1920 1000 cc Indian Power Plus (35c); a 1927 500 cc Norton (45c); a 1930 500 cc BSA (60c); and a 1915 550 cc Triumph (75c).

Michael Wyatt of Queenstown designed the stamps and also a First Day Cover, which features a helmet and goggles from the vintage era.

Vintage motorcycles are defined in New Zealand as those manufactured before the end of 1931. An amazing number of these machines have been preserved, or restored to original condition thanks to the many vintage enthusiasts all over the country.

The first riders of these machines also had to be enthusiasts. When the first motorcycles arrived in New Zealand, around the turn of the century, the horse still ruled the roads and the roads were extremely rough outside towns.

Motorcycles however proved to be the ideal vehicle for those adventurous people who were determined to exploit the speed and freedom of motor transport but were unable to afford relatively expensive motor cars. The first machines were probably imported privately in the 1890's and soon entrepreneurs began to see them as a good business proposition.

Reliability trials and beach races were organised to promote motorcycling and the desire for better, faster machines lead some New Zealanders to design and build their own models. None were mass produced however, and the four machines chosen for the new stamp issue represent some of the better known makes that have stood the test of time.

The 1000 cc Indian Power Plus (35c) was one of a large range of motorcycles produced by the Hendee Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, between 1901 and 1953.

All three of the other featured machines represent major British manufacturers, who between them, were a dominant force in the New Zealand motorcycle scene for over half a century. Norton (45c) was a famous company founded by Mr. J.L.Norton at Birmingham in 1901. The Birmingham Small Arms Company (BSA, 60c), have been producing motorcycles since about 1910. Another great British name in motorcycles, Triumph (75c) is represented by the early "Type H" roadster of 1915.

Today in New Zealand, as in much of the world, Japanese motorcycles tend to dominate the market place and the famous names recalled by the Vintage Transport stamp issue are redolent of another age.

All four stamps are of horizontal format. They are printed in sheets of 100 (10 rows of 10), by Waddingtons Security Print Ltd. of England, using Lithography.

## INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE STAMP ISSUE.

Two exciting and unusual stamps were released on 5th March, 1986, to commemorate the United Nations International Year of Peace, 1986.

Both designs promote the message of peace. One stamp depicts a tree ("the tree of life") and the other a dove, the bird synonymous with peace. Each stamp also features the International Year of Peace logo and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament symbol.

A nationwide competition was held last year to obtain suitable artwork for this important stamp issue and it generated widespread interest from North Cape to Bluff. Margaret Clarkson, an art student at Elam School of Fine Art in Auckland, was the winner.

"I am quite emotionally involved in the issue and it came across in some violent stamp designs. But the night before the deadline I thought, why not have a positive approach - something that would appeal instantly to everyone, including children," said Margaret who belongs to a campus peace group.

The panel of judges was enthusiastic about the results: "There is a childlike feel about the design, but it's up to date - very international in style. This is a deliberate painting style and nothing to do with naivety," said Luit Bieringa, Director of the National Art Gallery.

Gerald Elliott of the Federation of New Zealand Philatelic Societies said he thought they would create an interest with collectors: "They will stand out among other stamps and the selection should prove an impetus to other designers."

"The designs in question are seen as promoting the message of peace by incorporating a diverse group of peace symbols that will be recognised by the broadest possible spectrum of the community," said Postmaster General Jonathan Hunt who was also a member of the judging panel.

The stamps were printed in England by Waddingtons Security Print Ltd., in se-tenant pairs, each of 25 cent face value.

#### New Zealand Post Office Feature Articles

##### THE NEW FOUR-LINE SLOGAN ON POSTMARKING MACHINES

ROBIN STARTUP

The unexpected introduction, quite widely, of a four-line slogan on postmarking machines throughout New Zealand recently has led to a fair amount of comment and conjecture. An example is illustrated on page 27, used at Ashburton on 5th July, 1985, which is probably the first day of use at this post office.

The following letter from the Postmaster-General gives the background to the introduction of this marking:-

"For a good many years, the Post Office has used a variety of slogans promoting various Post Office Savings Bank services. Recently, the Department received representations from a leading financial institution expressing concern about the Post Office postmarking its own banking slogans on mail posted by its competitors in the banking field.

"The Director General of the Post Office adopted the view, and I believe quite rightly so, that the Post Office should not act in a manner which could be regarded in some circles as unethical. In line with this approach, the decision was taken to withdraw from use, as a matter of urgency, those slogans which

could fall into this category.

"As only a minimum supply of alternative slogans was available, coupled with the fact that the withdrawal of all of the banking slogans would have put many postmarking machines out of action, of necessity, an interim method of cancelling stamps on letters handled through some postmarking machines had to be put in place quickly.

"It was possible to arrange the manufacture of cancellation slugs carrying only the parallel lines much more quickly than would have been the case with a significant number of slogans engraved with alternative messages of one kind or another. 180 temporary slugs were manufactured urgently and placed in service. These are, in turn, to be replaced in the longer term as a further supply of new slogans is manufactured and progressively introduced. While this will take some time to achieve, the temporary cancellers will eventually be phased out other than for use solely in cases of emergency.

"The matter of a recent policy change has also been raised, whereby the Post Office has withdrawn a number of promotional slogans.

"The decision to withdraw those slogans publicising other than Post Office services was taken in 1982, and the change in policy reflects the fact that slogans are essentially an advertising medium of limited capacity. As such, the Post Office had some difficulty in assessing the merits of the various requests for the use of the slogans, particularly as there was no equitable basis on which the Post Office could judge which outside interests should be accommodated within the limited capacity available. This situation, together with increasing internal demands for the use of the slogans, led to the conclusion that it was preferable that rather than using them for other types of advertising, they be used for promoting Post Office services and assisting customers to use these services to the best advantage."

At the time of writing (September, 1985), 110 Post Offices have been recorded as using this four-line slogan. A side effect of their introduction is that this is the first time that a thorough check has been made by the New Zealand Post Office of what slogans were held in the districts and it appears that some oldish ones that should long have been withdrawn came to light. All that remains to be seen is the nature of the new slogans which will be brought into use to replace these four-line markings.

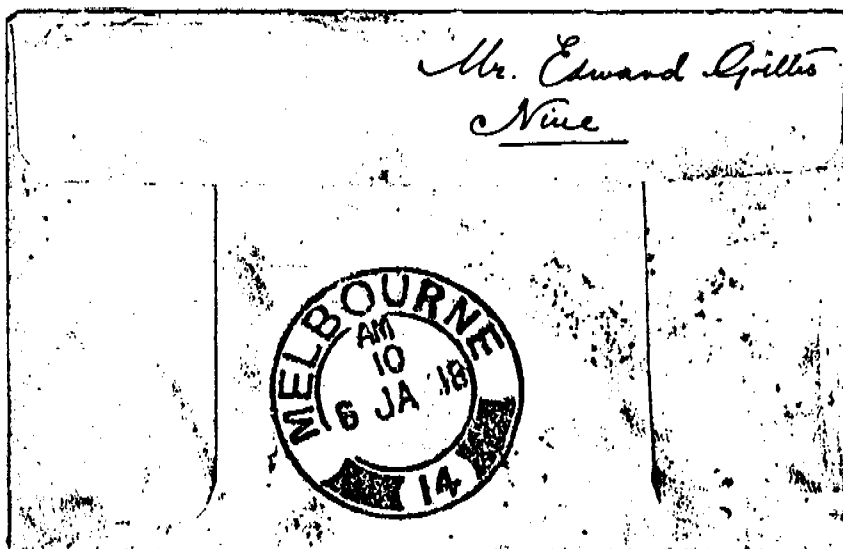
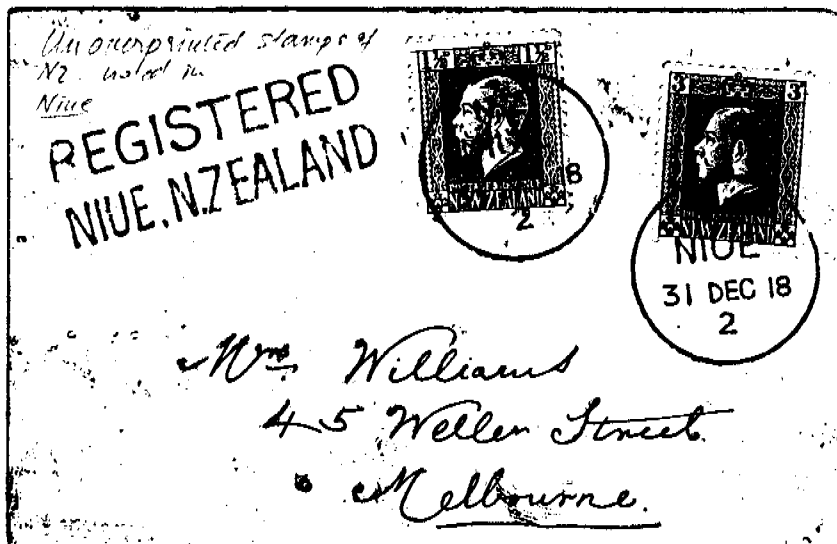
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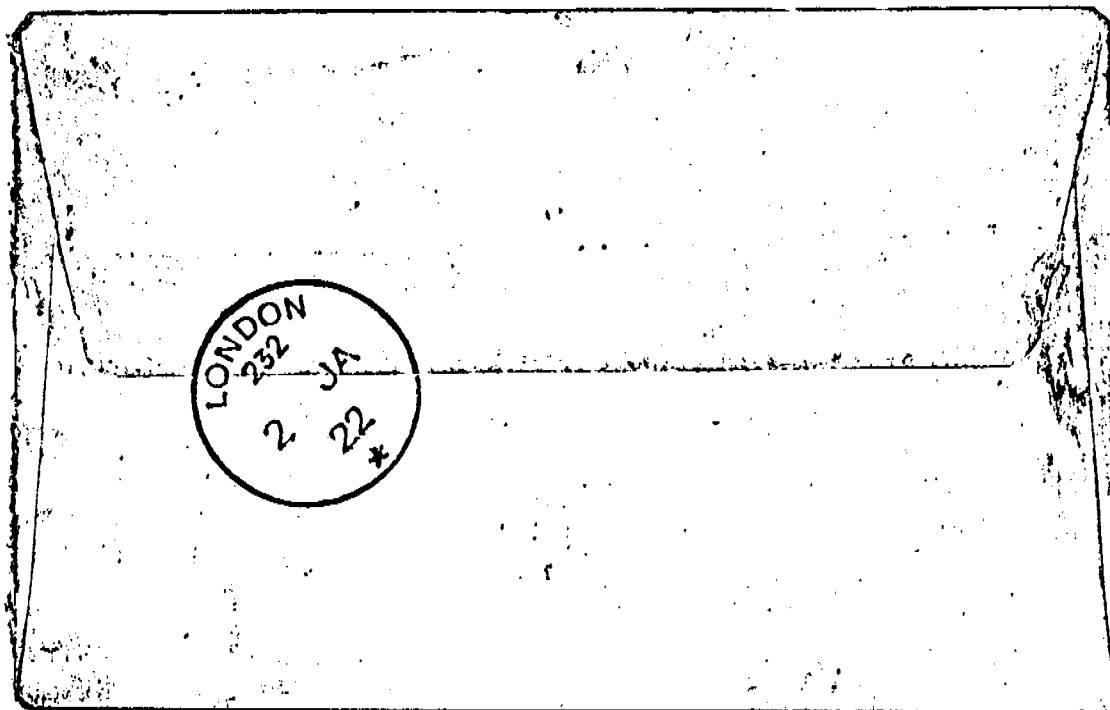
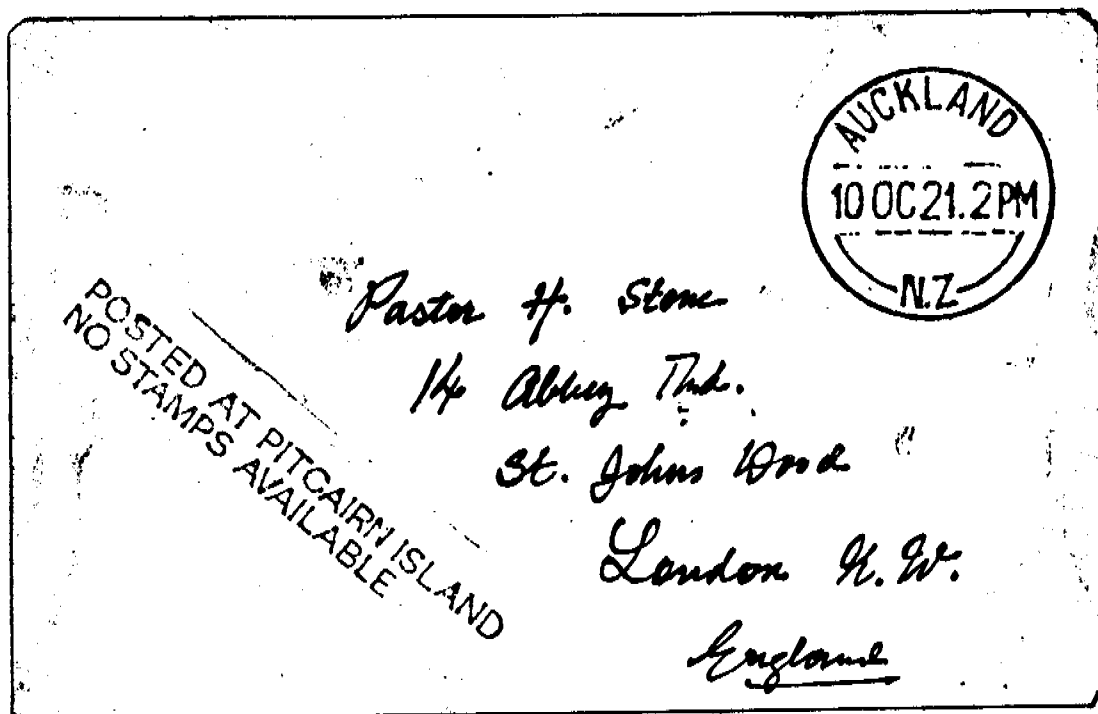
#### NIUE AND PITCAIRN ISLAND FAKED COVERS.

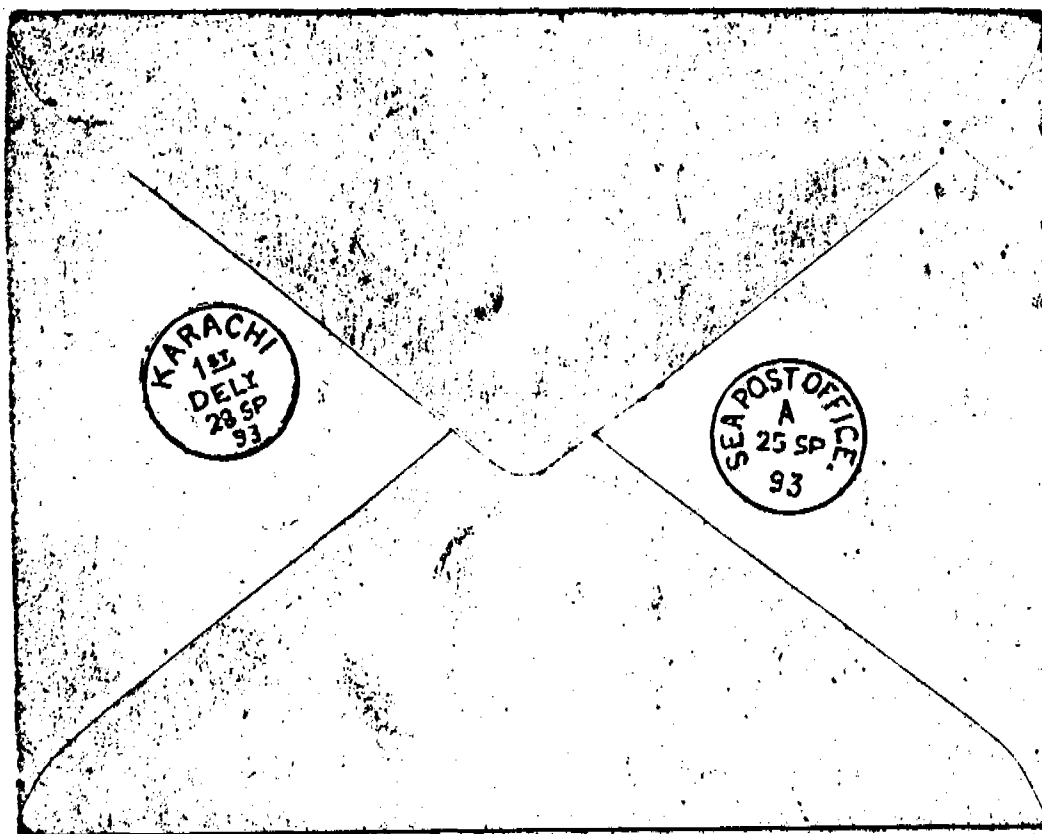
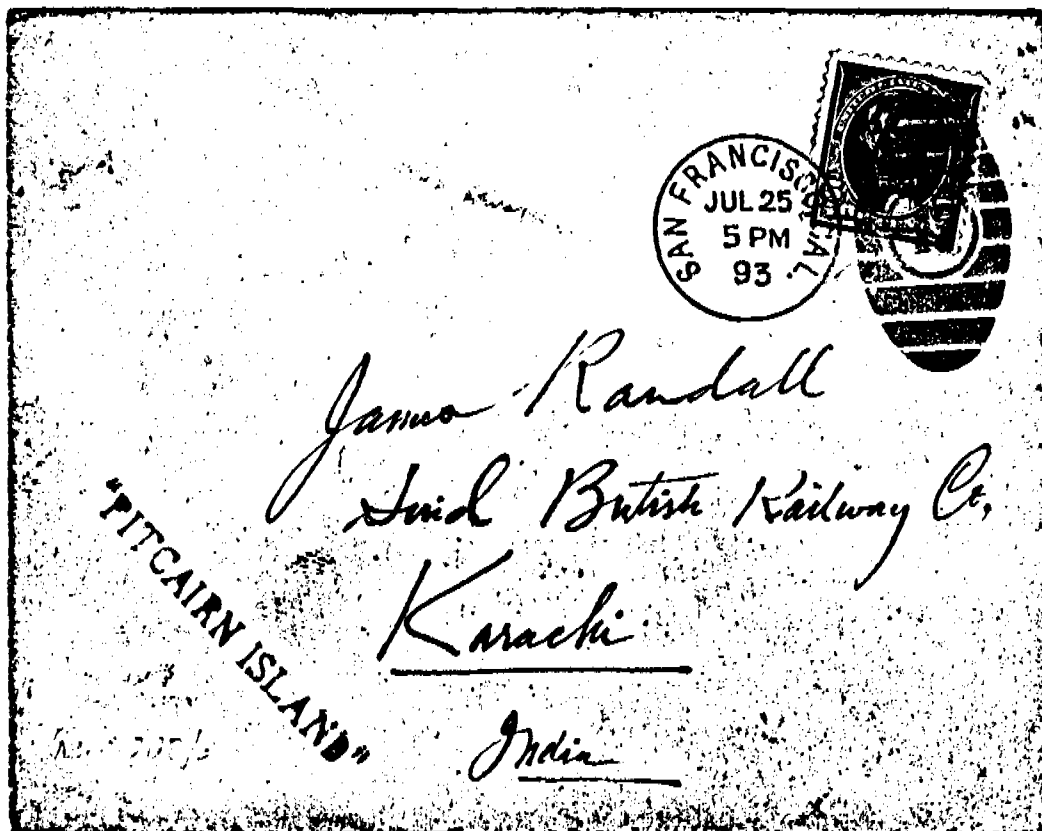
ROBSON LOWE

A registered envelope from Niue and five envelopes from Pitcairn island have recently surfaced in Karachi. All are entirely faked, with the exception of the stamps.

Three of these covers are illustrated, each of which shows the cachets and cancellations on these items. It may well be that members of the Society will come across similar fakes, and will thus be on their guard and not be taken in.







ROBSON LOWE

Although this stamp is only catalogued at half the price of the London Print, it has always appeared to me to be of greater rarity.

It is possible that some of the examples in old time collections have had a pen cancellation removed, although this type of cancellation is rarely seen on this issue.

In order to assess the real rarity, a record of the known examples is being compiled. If you possess or know of an example I would be grateful if you would let me know. It would help if the provenance (such as ex-Hind, ex-Worthington) is available together with any expert committee number, so that duplication of the same stamp can be avoided.

Members may write to me care of the Editor, or at 47, Duke Street, St. James's, London, SW1Y 6QX.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT POSTAGE FRANKS

C.G.CAPILL

Under the free franking system which operated from 1862 to 1906, most official mail was sent through the post free of postal charges. To indicate 'free' postage, some Government Departments were authorised by the Post Office to use special franks printed on their stationery. Two franks were used by the Treasury Department, Wellington. The first type, Figure 1, was used until replaced by the second type, Figure 2, in August, 1889.



Figure 1



Figure 2

The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume 1, page 461, records the first type as being in use in 1875, and I have seen an example on an envelope postmarked 9th June, 1875. But I have not seen any official records giving the date of introduction of this frank, so it is therefore possible that it could have been in use some time prior to this date. I would like to hear from any member who has an example used before June, 1875.

The second type was used from August, 1889, until the franking system was abolished on 31st December, 1906, on which date postage became payable. Envelopes on hand have been seen used after that date, the frank being obliterated by a manuscript cross and postmarked with a 'Paid' postal marking. These 'Paid' markings were applied to mail when posted in bulk and the postal charges paid in cash.

Some Government Departments printed their franks on wrappers, postcards, parcel labels as well as envelopes, but I have only seen the Treasury Franks on envelopes. Has any reader an example of either of the two Treasury Franks printed on stationery other than envelopes?

The Philatelic Foundation, Christchurch, Sale Number 3, held on 25th April, 1980, contained two Lots each consisting of a cover bearing the first type frank with NEW ZEALAND missing - see Figure 3. The covers, dated 25th and 27th September, 1883, are the only ones known to me. Was NEW ZEALAND omitted in error, or was an entire printing of envelopes so affected?

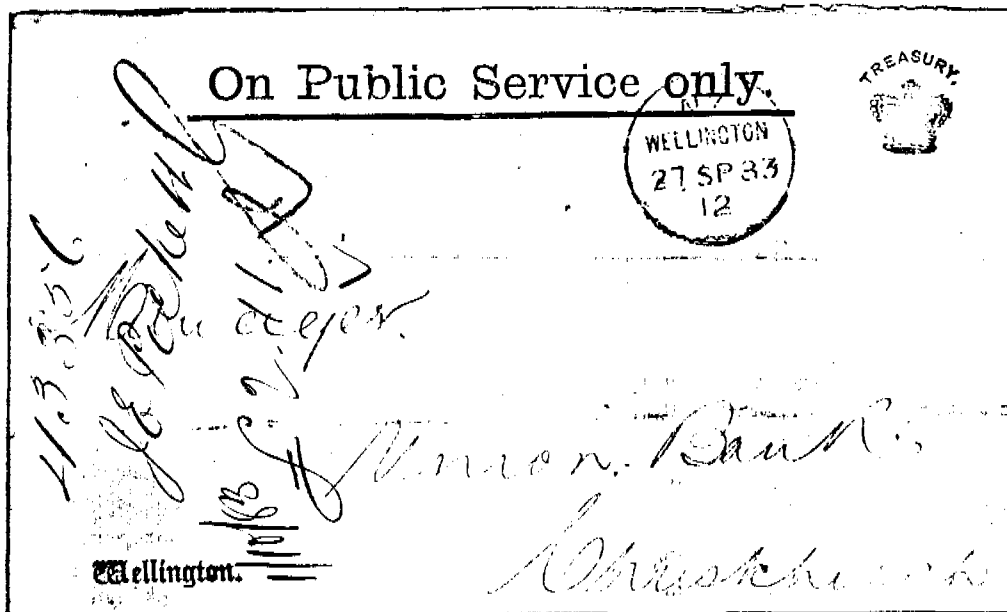


Figure 3

Of the covers with the first type frank in my collection, those postmarked up to 26th October, 1882, have the frank somewhat blurred with little detail apparent in the crown. The distance between the crown and NEW ZEALAND is 2 mm. The cover postmarked 27th September, 1883, with NEW ZEALAND missing and another postmarked 22nd February, 1884, have the frank printed very clearly and all the detail in the crown is clearly defined. The latter has a distance of 1 mm between the crown and NEW ZEALAND. Was a new frank introduced during 1883 at first having NEW ZEALAND missing?

As can be appreciated there is much to be learnt about these franks. It would be appreciated if readers with examples in their collections could report their characteristics and date of use, preferably by providing a photocopy. Particular note should be made of any with NEW ZEALAND missing. Details can be sent to the Editor, or to me, C.G.Capill, Watershed Road, Bunnythorpe, New Zealand.

EVEN MORE MUSINGS ----

JOHN WATTS

The articles that appear from time to time from the pen of Tom Hetherington have a pleasant habit of jogging the old grey matter so that items that have sometimes lain forgotten for some years are remembered and searched out.

I do not know how efficient other members' retrieval systems are but it must be admitted that the 'Watts' files are the type that



would send a good secretary round the bend. The article that raised the subject of places in Britain with the name of 'New Zealand' did not really get me searching but the later postscript by Bill Simpson, Volume 34, page 39, March, 1985, did jog my



memory. The photograph of the public house owned by Wethered's called 'The New Zealand' is in Aylesbury. Approximately six years ago my wife and I were motoring from Letchworth to Oxford and as we passed through Aylesbury on the A 41 my navigator suddenly shouted out 'Did you see the name of that pub?'

By this time we were another mile down the road, but with our interest in New Zealand and also being on vacation from 'Godzone' we retraced our route and investigated.

The story behind the name was that many New Zealand servicemen during the last war received terrible burns, a number of them being airmen. As part of their treatment they were sent to Stoke Mandeville Hospital to be treated by Sir Archibald McIndoe, the surgeon who was so successful in the treatment of burns by plastic surgery.

During the period of recovery many of the Kiwi's used this particular pub and

the decision was taken to register the thanks of the local people for the help of New Zealand during the war by changing the name of the pub.

The landlord did not know any details first hand but the tradition was still carried out of having a 'visitors book' for any people who were from New Zealand to sign.

They had T-shirts printed with the name of the pub and a map of New Zealand; we purchased one of these as a memento of our visit as well as taking some photographs.

I would not say that this pub is more than a friendly local but you felt that anybody from New Zealand would always find a welcome.

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SECOND PICTORIAL 2d. VALUE, LINE PERF. 14 - DOUBLE PERFORATIONS.

DAVID CHURCHILL

In 'The Kiwi', Volume 34, November, 1985, page 107, at the end of his article on the King Edward VII 'Official' overprint, Frank Scrivener asks - what other discoveries remain to be made in New Zealand philately?

I should like to encourage others to think positively. New discoveries are there to be found, as will be seen, quite by accident.

In early 1979, I purchased for a very small amount a large job lot of the second pictorial definitives filed on stock cards. A few dark winter's evenings sorting produced some useful, if uninspiring, finds. A batch of common used 2d. Whare seemed an unlikely hunting ground until a double perforation hit the eye. On checking in the Campbell Paterson catalogue, two double perforations were listed for this stamp.

i) The June, 1941, line perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  issue, L4e.

ii) The 1942 final issue, perf.  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ . L4f.

My copy was double perforated at the top, whereas L4e was listed as doubled at the bottom, and it was definitely not perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . My classification was L4c, that is, line perf. 14. But surely I must be wrong - it must be double perf.  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ , L4f. Further careful checking convinced me that it was line perf. 14 and I was sure it was fine paper, not coarse. It had to be L4c.

Colin Hamilton of Campbell Paterson Ltd. subsequently confirmed my opinion and considered it likely to be a genuine double perf. In any case the reasons for forgery, as listed by Frank Scrivener in his article would not have made this stamp a likely victim. It was duly afforded an entry in Campbell Paterson's catalogue. Colin Hamilton also pointed out that presumably there would have been at least another 23 similar copies from the same row of the sheet. My find was mounted in pride of place, but this was not the end of the story.

Imagine my surprise on looking at the auction catalogue from the Philatelic Foundation, Christchurch, for 28th August, 1985 - Lot 626 - '2d. Multiple Watermark, line perf. 14, fine used single with double perfs. at top. A beautiful little item, probably unique, unpriced by Campbell Paterson.' After a successful bid and some weeks wait, the lot duly arrived and was almost a perfect match with the original find.

Subsequent correspondence with Colin Hamilton brought his valued opinion:-

"While there is no means of being absolutely positive, I think it is highly likely that the two double perfs. copies are from the same row of the same sheet. Although the centering of the two copies is different, this is of no significance. Being Line perforated, centering is liable to vary within a sheet and ... the perfs. line up more or less precisely."

Unfortunately there is no decipherable office or date of use on either copy to enable speculation about the stamps origin.

So we have the discovery of a variety nearly forty years after the issue of a stamp, and, again, it was in an inexpensive batch of otherwise run-of-the-mill items. Don't forget that there are at least a possible 22 copies somewhere, and if any reader has found one, I should very much like to hear from you for further verification, and perhaps to find out the date and post office of use. Keep looking - you never know what you may find.