



The Kiwi



The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN.

Affiliated to: BRITISH PHILATELIC FEDERATION

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WHOLE 199

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1986,
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 FULL FACE QUEEN ISSUES.

ROYCE BOWEN WHO IS ON A EUROPEAN TOUR FROM SOUTH AFRICA WILL
SHOW HIS AWARD WINNING INTERNATIONAL EXHIBIT.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE MISSED.

WHAT HAPPENED TO NEW ZEALAND'S ARCH?



SEE PAGE 93

THE BRITISH PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1986.

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN WILL MEET IN FLORAL 'B' ROOM OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S HALLS, GREYCOAT STREET, LONDON, SW1, ON SATURDAY, 18TH OCTOBER, 1986, FROM 10.30 A.M. TO 1.30 P.M.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE, AND THERE WILL BE STATIC DISPLAYS OF NEW ZEALAND PHILATELIC MATERIAL.

EDITORIAL

Following the publication of the last issue of 'The Kiwi', one of the Officers of the Society, who will be nameless, but who knows my personal collecting interests, wrote asking the following question:-

"Does the Snark Island article indicate that an eminent Life Insurance collector from Guildford Harbour is living in Alice in Wonderland?!"

The answer is no, although sometimes I am in doubt. But above all, I follow the philosophy that 'Philately is Fun'!

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

J.W.Brinklow, 15, Hall Crescent, Aveley, Essex, RM15 4JS.

A.Dale, 15, Wellwood Avenue, Muirkirk, Ayrshire,
Scotland, KA18 3RW.

A.A.Hunter, 128, Burlescombe Road, Southend-on-Sea,
Essex, SS1 3PS.

B.M.Jackson, 53, Willingdon Road, Childwall,
Liverpool, Merseyside, L16 3NE.

L.Jones, Eastern Cottage, Church Road, Lingfield,
Surrey, RH7 6AH.

L.W.Jury, P.O.Box 4400, Auckland, New Zealand.

R.M.J.Smith, 13, Broadacres, Broad Town, Swindon,
Wiltshire, SN14 7RP.

R.J.C.Wooders, P.O.Box 1484, Auckland, New Zealand.

RESIGNED

A.H.Bussey, Garth-en-Wold, 36, Woodland Drive,
Thorpe End, Norwich.

A.R.Croker, 41, St. Augustines Avenue, Bromley, Kent.

DECEASED

H.H.Rubin, P.O.Box 184, St. Ives, Sydney,
New South Wales, Australia.

LAPSED

R.W.Chastney, 4779, East Quail Creek, Tuscon,
Arizona 85718, U.S.A.

P.E.Dewdney, 18, Thornton Road, Bromley, Kent.

J.H.Harrison, 43, Churchfield Court, Churchfield Road,
Walton, Peterborough.

A.R.Hiles, 20, Briar Hill, Stacey Bushes, Milton Keynes.

A.B.Johnstone, c/o Richards, 20, Templewood Road,
Colchester, Essex.
S.Morris, 12, Park Hill Drive, Whitefield, Lancashire.
O.N.Rees, Stationers Hall, 3, High Street,
Llandybie, Ammanford, Dyfed.
F.R.Ribbens, 23, Orchard Way, Reigate, Surrey.
M.J.Ritchie, 4, Disblair Avenue, Newmachar, Aberdeen.
R.W.Robinson, 28, Pensylvania Road, Liverpool.
Mrs. J.Robson, c, Cloghill Place, Mastrick, Aberdeen.
R.See, 71, Medan Fettes, Fettes Park, Penang, Malaysia.
W.J.Simpson, P.O.Box 25-043, St. Heliers,
Auckland 5, New Zealand.
K.E.Staddon, 1, St. Loyes Terrace, Wonford, Exeter.
R.J.Street, 8, Minchin Crescent, St. Andrews,
Hamilton, New Zealand.
T.M.Ward, 53, Russell Avenue, Wairounga,
New South Wales, Australia.
R.Williams, Hassendean, Buffs Lane, Heswall, Wirral.
D.Young, 5, St. Oswalds Crescent, Billingham, Cleveland.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS
M.A.Cowherd, 35, Kings Drive, Irby, Wirral, Merseyside, L61 9PX.
(previously of Heswall, Wirral, Merseyside.)
R.R.King, 139, Ormesby Bank, Middlesbrough, Cleveland.
(previously of 44, Cleveland Close, Ormesby.)
A.M.Leverton, c/o Bridger & Kay, 128, Popes Lane,
Ealing, London, W5 4NP.
(previously of 24, Pall Mall, London.)
C.J.Moubray, 22, Narbonne Avenue, London, S.W.4.
(previously of Cathless Road, London.)
A.G.Swan, Flat 2, Tivoli Court,
64A, Surrey Road, Bournemouth, BH4 9HU.
(previously of Charminster, Bournemouth.)
D.Walton, 64, Millbeck Green, Collingham Bridge,
Nr. Wetherby, Yorks., LS22 5AG.
(previously of 26, Millbeck Green, Collingham Bridge.)

MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 26TH JULY, 1986

HEALTH CAMP AND FIRST DAY COVERS - TOM LATTO

John Smith, our Chairman, opened the meeting at 2.35 p.m. with seventeen members present. Apologies for absence were received from John Evans and Margaret Cole. John then introduced the long awaited visit of Tom Latto from Merseyside, whose article in 'The Kiwi', Volume 31, page 84, September, 1982, provoked a sustained and continuing interest in Health Camps.

The first half concentrated on the historic origins of the Health Camps, with copies of correspondence from Dr. Elizabeth Gunn regarding the first camp at Turakina in 1919. Details of the first permanent camp at Ruakawa, Otaki, were given, this being built with funds from Christmas Seals and with a donation of money by Sir Apirana Ngata to a third of the labour cost, which was conditional on the use of unemployed Maoris in the labour force. Also on show was a £1-00 bond of 1928, with a reminder to pay, and a sheet of publicity labels for the Waikato Camp, printed in blue. This was followed by covers from the Kurow Camp dated 1935,

although the camp was apparently not opened until 1937; covers associated with Napier in 1928, Dunedin and Marlborough in 1936 and Campbell Bay in 1941 were shown. The association of the Sunlight League was demonstrated by a 1938 cover from Christchurch, and covers for the re-opening of Otaki in 1945 and Roxburgh and Pakuranga in 1951. The full series of covers from Glenelg was shown from 1945 to 1950 with the exception of 1948, which does not exist apparently. This section concluded with correspondence on the temporary camps, and concluded with the 1984 Princess of Wales Camp at Rotorua, and a summary of the 33 Health Camps that Tom has so far traced, with their dates and locations shown on a map.

In the second half, Tom concentrated on the various illustrated covers that have been prepared for the Health Stamps, confining the show to those that carried a date as part of the design. He also showed copies of the various publicity posters and labels that have been produced, and gave an indication of how wide this field is. The earliest cover so far recorded was from the Kiwi Exchange Club dated 1933, of which only 50 are reputed to exist. A variety of commercial covers were on display, many of the designs not previously seen, and some appearing in a variety of colours. Of particular interest was the only Air Mail envelope produced for the Health Stamps, and the covers with the original photographs of the Children with Apples design of 1956. Covers sponsored by New Zealand Philatelic Societies were included, as well as a range of the Health Camp Federation covers showing how the logo on the reverse had changed over the years.

Alan Baker gave the vote of thanks to Tom for his long journey from Merseyside to display a fascinating wealth of material. He urged Tom to consider the publication of the definitive book on the subject, so that the results of so much research would not be lost. John Smith closed the meeting at 6.00 p.m.

E.W.P.L.

REVIEWS.

Captain Coqk's Log - 75th Anniversary Publication of the Christchurch (N.Z.) Philatelic Society (Inc). Available from the Society at P.O.Box 29, Christchurch, New Zealand, price £6-00, surface postage paid.

This book of 104 pages, staple stitched with paper covers, celebrates the 75th Anniversary of the Christchurch (N.Z.) Philatelic Society (Inc). This it does with a most interesting first few pages charting the birth in 1910 with a group of friends right through two World Wars to the present, active Society boasting a membership of over 700. Well done !

The photograph of the present committee is a nice touch, especially for those members who cannot regularly attend meetings. Various articles selected to appeal to a wide range of interests fill the rest of the journal, such as 'The Problems of Rarity', putting into perspective the rarity of covers, postal history and stamps. The cumulative index for Captain Coqk, the monthly journal of the Society is certainly a good idea for those who have received it from its inception.

The Editor puts forward the idea for a new collecting theme - micro-confetti, yes, the little bits of paper from the perforation

holes!! No need for vast shelves of albums, just one or two pages!

Australian Line Bar Coding trials and Postal Mechanisation takes up a lot of space, perhaps more than its importance justifies. Flight has its fair share of space, covering Christchurch and New Zealand aviation, and some fascinating details about Richard Pearse's life and work with early flight. There is an interesting article on English Free Franks with New Zealand connections through the family of Lord George Lyttelton, with illustrations of some early letters.

The Mophilia '85 Exhibition has a most interesting review. It tells of the pro's and cons of trying to bring modern philately into International Exhibitions.

Last, but not least, there are some of the flaws, new and old discoveries, pointed out to the reader in the 2/- Captain Cook definitive stamp of 1935 - 1947. All in all, an interesting and fitting celebratory issue. If any criticism can be levelled, it is that some of the articles consist of pages that are somewhat overfilled. This is a pity, as the final page is only half, or less, utilized.

Post Office Review - Report dated 21st February, 1986, by R.N.Mason and M.S.Morris. Printed and published by V.R.Ward, Government Printer, Wellington, New Zealand. No price quoted.

This review of the New Zealand Post Office and its organisation and structure was commissioned by the Postmaster General and carried out by two eminent businessmen from the private sector in New Zealand.

It is clear that from its inception, the New Zealand Post Office has had to respond to the demands made on it by the public, and in more recent years, to the rapid advances of technology. It is made clear from the report that the ad hoc management arrangements made in response leave much to be desired. The authors show an appreciation of the work done by management staff in the Post Office under the circumstances, and that they are well aware of the problems that exist.

A comprehensive review of the existing structure has been carried out, which makes most interesting reading. The conclusions are clear, as are the recommendations that the New Zealand Post Office be split into three separate sections, to cover postal services, telecommunications, and banking.

It remains to be seen whether or not the New Zealand Government will implement these recommendations, in whole or in part, and what effect this may have on the postal activities, which interest us all.

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

This will be held on Kiwi Day, Saturday, 29th November, 1986. Members who wish to place items in the auction should note the following instructions.

A list of your lots, typewritten or in block letters please, should be sent to

Ian G. Fogg, 42, Oxford Road South, London, W4 3DH

to reach me before 30th September, 1986, so that

the catalogue can be published in time for distribution with the November issue of 'The Kiwi'.

Please state your estimate of the market value and reserve for each lot. This is a must. If you have no reserve, please say so. Also, please describe each lot briefly, e.g. UM = unmounted mint; MM = mounted mint; MHH = mint heavy hinge; FU = fine used; U = used. If used, state what the postmark is like, quality of perforations, etc. Lots may be sent with your list, but in any case must be in my hands prior to the auction. Maximum number of lots from one member is forty. All lots to be mounted and carded ready for display. A space about one inch square should be left at the bottom right hand corner for the insertion of the lot number. Lots handed in on the day of the auction should have the lot numbers clearly shown. Estimates for individual lots should be for not less than £4-00 Commission is 10% of sales, and all postage, poundage, insurance, etc. is payable by the vendor. Lots which comprise of periodicals, books, boxes of stamps or other bulky items cannot be accepted unless the vendor undertakes to deliver and collect from the auction room, or, if sold, deliver to the purchaser direct.

APPEAL

Each year it has been the practice of many generous members to offer items, both philatelic and general, to be auctioned on behalf of society funds. This is much appreciated. Do please see what you have surplus to your requirements. No matter what it is, we will be delighted to receive it, preferably by 30th September, so that it can be included in the catalogue, otherwise any time up to 2.00 p.m. on Kiwi Day.

DISPLAYS TO LOCAL SOCIETIES.

A.E.Harrad will be giving a display to the Sudbury and District Philatelic Society on Tuesday, 23rd September, 1986. This society meets at the Northcroft Social Club, Croft Road, Sudbury, Suffolk, which is opposite the St. Gregory's Church. The Society meets at 7.00 p.m. for 7.30 p.m. All members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain are invited to attend this meeting.

Your Editor would like to hear from any member who agrees to give a display to a local philatelic society, so that it can be notified through the pages of 'The Kiwi'.

CHRISTMAS STAMPS OF 1985

Members will have seen in recent weeks advertisements from a number of dealers offering the 18 cent and 50 cent values of the 1985 Christmas Stamps with the error 'CRISTMAS' for 'CHRISTMAS'. The appropriate authorities at the New Zealand Post Office Headquarters in Wellington state in a letter to the Editor:-

"The Christmas stamps you have referred to were not released by the New Zealand Post Office, the whole matter is currently under investigation and I regret that I am unable to comment further at this stage."

The implications behind this answer will be clear to all members.

Our previous series of articles on Postal Stationery, published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 32, pages 9, 25 and 48 (1983), basically covered the period up to the publication of Robert Samuel's Loose Leaf Catalogue of New Zealand Postal Stationery in 1983. This has now been supplemented by Amendments in 1985, and which for the first time included a section on Private Postal Stationery, Envelopes and Department of Education Envelopes.

The purpose of this article is to cover Postal Stationery Envelopes for the first time, and to record and comment on this section of the Postal Stationery Catalogue.

ENVELOPES - FIRST PICTORIAL ISSUE

CA.1b This ½d. Mount Cook Social Size Envelope is listed by Samuel in mint condition with a catalogue value of NZ\$50, which would indicate some degree of scarcity. However, after patiently studying dealers' stocks and auction catalogues for several years, we have not so far come across this item either mint or used. We would therefore be interested to learn if any member has examples of this item.

CA.1c The foolscap size of the ½d. Mount Cook is listed as known only in mint condition. Recently, two used examples have come to light, the first being addressed to London with an additional pair of 1d. adhesives, postmarked HAWERA 14 AP 00. The second example is addressed to Wellington, and is postmarked AUCKLAND 3 OC 00. It is strange that both of these examples turned up in the United States of America.

CA.2a The 1d. Terraces value was only issued in the foolscap size, and mint copies are seen at frequent intervals. The catalogue value of the used envelope is NZ\$75, indicating some degree of difficulty. So far, we have not seen this used, and we would appreciate hearing from members who may have examples.

CA.3a The 2d. Pembroke Peak was only issued in the Social Size. We have recently seen a copy handstamped 'ULTRAMAR', which was for the purposes of the Portuguese Postal Authorities.

ENVELOPES OF QUEEN VICTORIA

Whilst one would expect the difficult items from this period to be the 1902 'ONE PENNY' overprints, they do periodically come available at somewhere near the catalogue prices. The difficult item we find is:-

CB.2b The 1d. Carmine Commercial Size (138 x 79 mm) with CURVED FLAP at the top, either mint or used. The Commercial Size with pointed flap is readily procurable.

ENVELOPES OF KING EDWARD VII

The difficult item in the April, 1903, Issue is the ½d. value in the Commercial Size (CC.1c) with a CURVED FLAP at the top. The Commercial Sizes with Pointed Flap at the top (CC.1a) and with the Flap at Left (CC.1b) are both common.

In the October, 1908, Issue, the 'impossible' item would appear to be CC.4b. We have come across this item listed in Auction Catalogues a couple of times, but on investigation, the items offered have proved to be incorrectly described.

The new information for the October, 1908, (English Die) Issue is concerning proofs of the dies which were prepared by Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd. We would have saved a considerable amount of time in our studies of this issue if we had first read Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, which clearly states:-

"King Edward VII 1d. value, 6th October, 1908; Since the publication of Volume IV, proofs of the dies prepared by Perkins, Bacon & Co. have become available for study. The proofs confirm that three dies were used for this issue, but indicate that the die previously recorded as Die III was engraved first, Die I next and Die II last. All three dies appear to have been used concurrently."

Recently, die proofs of Die III have been seen in both Lilac and Pale Bright Yellow-Green. Additionally, in a United Kingdom Auction in October, 1985, the Following Lot was on offer:-

"1908 1d. embossed proofs in vermilion on laid or wove paper, comprising Die I (125 x 102 mm) marked 'No. 2', Die II (106 x 114 mm) marked 'No. 3' and Die III (2, 114 x 103 mm and 99 x 116 mm). A fine and very rare quartet."

ENVELOPES OF KING GEORGE V

The Envelopes of King George V, indisputably a most complex group, have received renewed interest from postal stationery students since Robert Samuel produced his Catalogue which readily identifies the characteristics of the various die states. Therefore in this article we will attempt to report items which have not been recorded previously, as indicated in Samuel's Catalogue by a dash, plus additional items not mentioned by Samuel.

DIE 1A Small Social Size, now known mint.

DIE 1B Both Small Social and Large Social now known mint.

DIE 1D New Large Social Size with 59 mm flap, used to Cheltenham, England, with ½d. War Tax adhesive. Postmarked HAMILTON 4 JL 17. This is also the earliest recorded date of use for Die 1D.

DIE 1E Large Social Size now known mint.

DIE 1F Large Social Size now known mint.

DIE 2A The Commercial Size on laid paper now known mint. In addition, we have seen a mint copy of an unrecorded LARGE SOCIAL SIZE with 58 mm flap.

DIE 2B A SMALL SOCIAL SIZE is now known for this die, with a mint example and two used examples having been seen.

DIE 2C The earliest date of use for this die is now 4 MARCH 1915, being on a Commercial Size Envelope addressed to New York with 2½d. adhesive added, showing strikes of the WELLINGTON LATE FEE datestamp.

- DIE 2E The Large Social Size has now been seen mint, and a couple of earlier dates of use have also been seen, the earliest of which was WELLINGTON 14 OCTOBER 1924.
- DIE 2G Small Social Size now known mint.
- DIE 3B Large Social Size now known mint.
- DIE 3C Both Small Social and Large Social have been seen mint.
- DIE 3D Large Social Size now known mint.
- DIE 4 Small Social Size now known mint.

In the Christies Robson Lowe Auction of October, 1985, several King George V Postal Stationery Die Proofs were offered for sale, and it is considered appropriate to record the details in this article:-

"1912 1d. embossed die proofs in vermillion, comprising Die 1, a single strike on piece (113 x 90 mm when folded) dated '1 AUG 1912' and two strikes on piece (188 x 179 mm, folded between); Die 11, two strikes one on piece (128 x 203 mm, soiled and pinholes clear of design) with head cut out and replaced, the other on piece (128 x 137 mm) marked 'new die' and dated 'August 1912'; Die 111, two strikes, one on piece (120 x 171 mm) marked 'Later proof' and a similar strike on piece (120 x 72 mm, faults), also four other strikes with three on one piece (176 x 58 mm max) and another on separate piece (92 x 136 mm) and a 2d. strike on piece (127 x 188 mm).

"1916 1½d. hand-drawn pencil essay on card (60 x 92 mm, crease) marked 'All lettering to show white as in impression of N.Z. on present stamp', a proof of the paper to be used with Perkins Bacon h.s. and the issued envelope handstamped 'CANCELLED' and marked 'Approved', signed and dated '28/3/16."

KING GEORGE VI ENVELOPES

As the first King George VI Envelope was not issued until 1938, the majority of the envelopes issued during this reign suffered from wartime and post-war paper shortages which resulted in variations in colour and quality of the paper used. The numerous issues of the 2d. Orange value during the period 1941 to 1952 still offers opportunities for further study. We have been fortunate in having the assistance and co-operation of a London Dealer who has allowed us access to his considerable stocks which enabled us to confirm much of Samuel's comprehensive listings of this value.

Our contribution for the issue is:-

- CE.5a Earliest date of use is now 18 SEPT 1941.
- CE.5b New early date of AUCKLAND 3 JULY 1943, seen on a Large Social Size Envelope.
- CE.5c On this Commercial Size Envelope, we have seen many examples around Samuel's earliest date, and the earliest so far seen is 8 JULY 1944.
- CE.6a Commercial Size DULL WHITE envelope, several preceding Samuel's date, the earliest of which being 8 JANUARY 1946.

CE.7b Commercial Size with pointed flap on white paper has now been seen postmarked HANMER SPRINGS 25 MAY 1949.

Not surprisingly with the complexity of this issue, we have located two examples of an item not previously recorded. The details are:-

2d. value, Die 1. Commercial Size Envelope with Curved Flap on Dull White Paper. Return address in continuous line with upper line positioned above centre of bracket. Two used examples seen, postmarked CATERTON on 30 APRIL 1951, and 30 MAY 1951.

CE.8a Die 2 Commercial Size with pointed flap, the Earliest Recorded Date brought forward by three days by an example postmarked HANMER SPRINGS 10 MARCH 1951.

CE.8b Die 2 Commercial Size with rounded flap, earliest example seen is postmarked HANMER SPRINGS 23 JULY 1951.

To conclude the King George VI Envelopes we encounter real problems. Robert Samuel's listings of CE.10a and CE.10b would at first sight appear to be straight forward. They read Die 2 with embossed flap. Commercial Size, address lines measuring 48½ mm, with a curved flap. Even with the large amount of material that we have had available for study, we are unable to agree Robert Samuel's measurements.

We have come across three examples which we feel fit into this period, yet are significantly different from the listings CE.10a and CE.10b. All three are Die 2 of the 2d. value, all with EMBOSSED FLAPS, all with continuous address rules, and all with the top line being above the centre of the bracket.

Example 1 - COMMERCIAL SIZE WITH CURVED FLAP
3 lines measuring 47 mm, 41 mm and 35 mm.
Postmarked HANMER SPRINGS 6 AUGUST 1952.

Example 2 - COMMERCIAL SIZE WITH ROUNDED FLAP
3 lines measuring 46 mm, 40 mm and 34½ mm.
Mint.

Example 3 - COMMERCIAL SIZE WITH ROUNDED FLAP
3 lines measuring 49½ mm, 43 mm and 37 mm.
Postmarked WELLINGTON 26 OCTOBER 1951.

We would be most grateful if members could check their material, especially for the period 1951 to 1952 when the envelopes were stamped with the flap folded under, thereby giving an embossed impression on the flap.

QUEEN ELIZABETH 11 ENVELOPES

We have very little to add to this reign, except that an earlier date of use has been seen for CF.3d. This was postmarked HAMILTON 6 FEBRUARY 1958.

PRIVATE POSTAL STATIONERY

As Postal Stationery Collectors know, most of this material is difficult to come across, and all material we have seen complies with Samuel's listings.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ENVELOPES

Very little constructive research was carried out on these items until Robert Samuel produced this Section to his Catalogue during the early part of 1985. Since this information was published, a considerable amount of material is now becoming available and we would hope that further study will add new information to that already published.

We were originally going to publish a list of new Earliest Recorded Dates of Use for these envelopes based on information seen in auction catalogues during the last year. However, in the last month, we have had the unfortunate experience of receiving three different lots of auction material from three different New Zealand Auction Houses which were incorrectly described. Two of these items were Department of Education Envelopes quoting Samuel Catalogue Reference Numbers. We therefore consider these sources not sufficiently reliable to record even if we quoted the source. Therefore, our contribution to this section must be based on our own material.

- CX.8d New earliest date of use - an example postmarked
ROXBURGH 6 MAY 1949.
- CX.12a Most envelopes have the laid paper running horizontally. We have recently acquired a mint copy of this item with the laid paper running vertically. Which is the normal for this item, or does it exist both horizontally and vertically?
- CX.13c New earliest date being on an example postmarked
ROTORUA 20 OCTOBER 1959.
- CX.15a New earliest recorded date of 21 AUGUST 1963.
- CX.16a The die used to stamp this envelope had the denomination expressed as '2½' enabling it to be used as a 2½d. die (printed in green) or, later, as a 2½ cent die (printed in Orange Red). At the time of printing of the Catalogue, Samuel stated that this is not known to exist in a used state. We have seen an example of CX.16a in green postmarked 3 JUNE 1969 when the postage was 2½ cents.
- CX.16b Another 2½(d) envelope in green, again stated not known to exist in used condition. Our example is postmarked AUCKLAND 22 MARCH 1966 together with a '½' Meter Mark. As the postage rate at this time was 3d., this is usage in pence.
- CX.22a Apparently this item was produced on two different types of material (see under flap). We have a mint example on LION MANILLA and a used example dated 15 JANUARY 1973 on INSURANCE MANILLA.

We are indebted to members who have contributed information to this article and we hope that they will continue to do so, especially those from overseas, who may come across material not normally found in the United Kingdom. At one time, we used to rely on regular articles on Postal Stationery in 'Captain Coqk', the journal of the Christchurch Philatelic Society, which kept us informed on new findings in New Zealand. Sadly this source appears to have dried up. Let us hope that this is only temporary.

STUART FAIRBAIRN

Campbell Paterson's Catalogue states that this stamp was first issued on 11th September, 1953. From the Dr. Freidman collection,



I have acquired the pair illustrated. The overprint is misplaced upwards and to the left, so that the top of the '1' lies over the chin of the portrait of King George VI. The pair also has a 4 mm black line through the middle of the stamps, and the top edge of the pair has been guillotined.

Warwick Paterson has suggested that the black line overprint may have been applied to provide obliterated stamps for use in the Post Office Training Schools, although he is not prepared to be dogmatic on this point. But he suggests that it was a method that the Post Office found to use examples of the stamps on which the 1d. overprint was misplaced.

My information is that during the years 1953 to 1955, the Post Office used diagonal lines to obliterate stamps for use in its Training Schools. Also, the fact that the top edge of the pair has been guillotined may not be explained by use at such establishments.

If any reader can provide information on this pair, I would very much appreciate hearing from them through our Editor.

A MEMBER'S MUSINGS

TOM HETHERINGTON

The Editorial in 'The Kiwi' of May, 1985 (Volume 34, number 3, page 42), illustrated a point about which I have long had strong feelings. Not only are the letters in old envelopes or entires often of much greater interest than the stamps or postal history outside, they often contain unique historical information. We may aspire to hold unique philatelic treasures but we have no right to hold historical information secret - it belongs to everyone. If you have old letters containing important history, then let the County archivist see them and take photocopies. I have a letter from a Solicitor to a friend of his (the inevitable F.B. Robinson) asking a question. The answer is on the same sheet and refers to the time of King Henry VIII. The County Archivist of Cumberland was quite excited to see it and delighted to be allowed to take a copy. On the other hand, there are thousands of important letters held in museums and record depositories which never see the light of day. They all have postal history, often unique, on them. This is a hint to the County Postal History Societies. I am sure there is much early correspondence held in museums in New Zealand. Don't leave your collection to a museum. Get the early letters and unique postmarks copied and let future generations enjoy your collection, in whole or in part, as much as you have done.

I have had a lot of trouble understanding the system of Provinces in New Zealand, particularly in the historical context. At last, most of the problems have been sorted out. Six Provincial Councils were to be set up under the Constitution Act of 1852, although Otago had already been established in 1848. Presumably Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington and Napier already had some form of Provincial

Government, and whose Centenaries passed before it became fashionable for philatelic commemoration. The population was growing, even before the gold rushes, and further Provinces were created, this time being carved from existing ones, namely:-

Southland.....1856
Marlborough...1859
Hawkes Bay....1859
Westland.....1860

At a more recent date, Auckland Province, the largest, even of the original six, was divided into two. Today, they are shorn of their powers and no longer exist in an administrative sense. However, they form the basis for the major cricket clubs within New Zealand, so what more is wanted?

Second-hand book shops are not what they used to be, but the other day I was passing one, with a few minutes to spare, so stopped and glanced over the table of bargains in front of the window. Nothing caught my eye except a bundle of old magazines - all Gibbons Stamp Monthly - and only ten pence the lot! I couldn't go wrong. At home there turned out to be only one article of interest, in the issue of February, 1958, entitled 'The Penny Dominion Stamp' by A.W.Bately. Comparison with our late member George Fisher's monograph 'The Printing Flaws of the Penny Dominion 1909-26', published much more recently, proved interesting and showed several points where George Fisher took the plating research much further. The article has excellent illustrations of the transfer roller flaws. It uses the description 'plates 1 and 2'. Fisher and other later writers describe the plates as '12 and 13'. When did the latter numbers appear and why? Where or what are plates 1 to 11? Bately's plate 1 is described as the first to be brought into use, and is identified as Fisher's plate 13!

WHAT HAPPENED TO NEW ZEALAND'S ARCH?

E.W.P.LEPPARD

There have been discussions recently concerning places in the United Kingdom which bear the name New Zealand. The post card illustrated on page 81 shows New Zealand Arch, Whitehall, London, which no longer exists. The magnificent arch in the baroque style presumably celebrates New Zealand achieving Dominion status in 1909. Situated opposite Downing Street, the arch is decorated with drapes and festoons for the 1911 Coronation, with seating for spectators on the opposite side, and flanked with Corinthian columns of substantial stone proportions spaced about fifty yards apart along the length of Whitehall.

By the time the Cenotaph was erected in 1919, the arch had been demolished. What has happened to it, was it re-erected somewhere else and is now languishing forgotten? When was it actually built? Was it paid for by public subscription in New Zealand? The Cenotaph had a little scandal attached to it, being erected as a temporary structure in Plaster of Paris, with the completed article in stone not being erected until 1922.

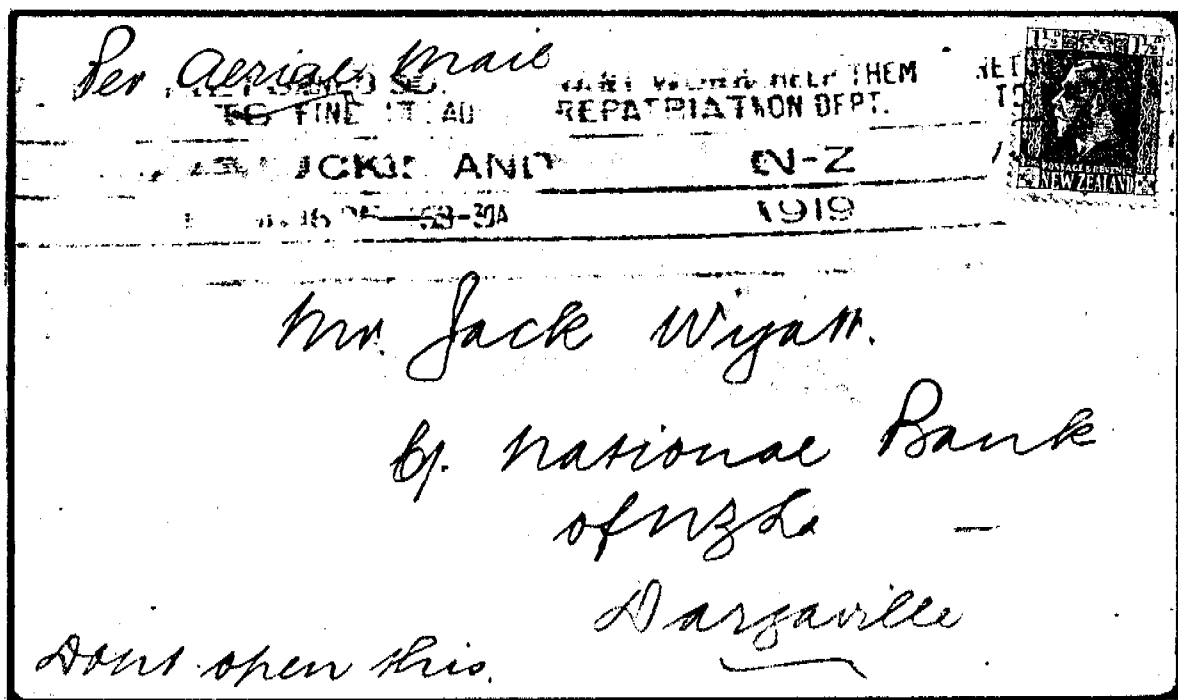
Enquiries at Public Libraries have produced nothing. The London Museum's Library produced back copies of the Illustrated London News, which on 24th June and 1st July, 1911, describe the

Coronation Procession of that year. The arch is depicted in these two articles with the information that it was designed by Sir Frank Brangwyn (1867-1956), and measured 40 feet wide and 35 feet high. It was built of grey Portland stone with two main pillars with Ionic pilasters at each corner and capped with urns and swags. Between the pilasters were medallions which contained the Coronation portraits of King George V and Queen Mary, with portraits of King Edward VII and Queen Victoria on the reverse side. On the two ends were portrait plaques of Captain Cook and Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier of New Zealand at that time. Does any member have further information?

NEW ZEALAND'S FIRST OFFICIAL AIR MAIL,
AUCKLAND TO DARGAVILLE, 16TH DECEMBER, 1919.

ELIZABETH BROWN

Following the publication in 'The Kiwi', Volume 34, pages 59 and 75, July, 1985, of details of the commemorative flight celebrating the 40th Anniversary of New Zealand's First Official Air Mail flight from Auckland to Dargaville, members may be interested in the items illustrated.



The first, above, is a cover actually carried on this first official air mail flight. George Bolt, the pilot, was sworn in as an official mail carrier. No air mail letter fee was charged. No special cachets were used, but senders were asked to endorse their mail with 'Per Aerial Mail', 'By Air Mail', or similar. Where this was not done, it was written on in manuscript by the postal officials. A launch was waiting on the Northern Wairoa River at Dargaville to transport pilot, passenger and mail to the wharf.

Three bags of mail weighing 50 lbs. were carried, made up of 825 letters and 25 lbs. of newspapers.



The second illustration, above, is of a full sheet of the commemorative labels, one of which is shown on the cover commemorating the flight. As can be seen, this was produced by the Air Mail Society of New Zealand and the Royal Aeronautical Society, New Zealand Division, Auckland Branch, based on designs by R.J.G. Collins and Miss M. Thomson. This particular example has been autographed by George Bolt.

1938 AIR MAIL EXHIBITION POSTCARD.

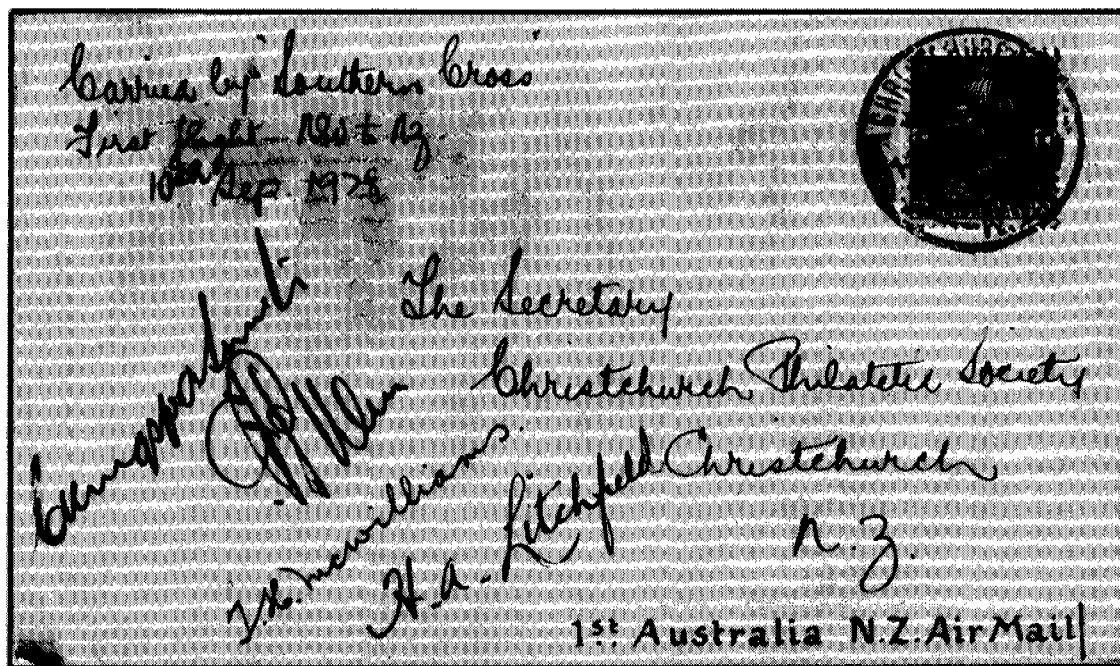
RAY HARGREAVES

I was most interested in the illustration of the postcard from the 1938 Air Mail Exhibition at Christchurch, illustrated in 'The Kiwi', Volume 35, pages 31 - 32, March, 1986.

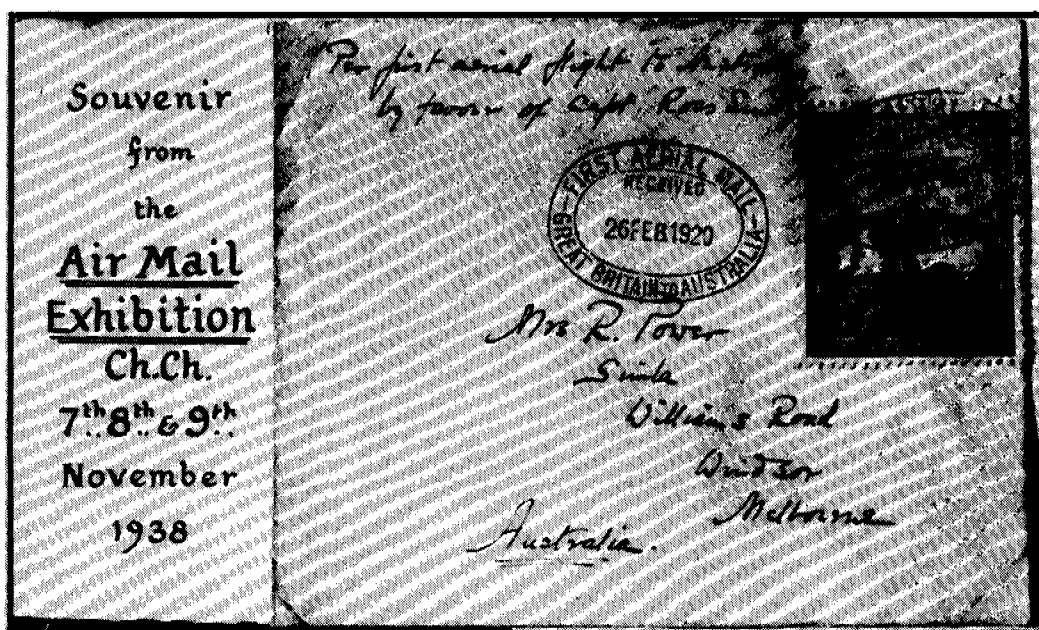
As can be deduced from the front of the card illustrated, this Air Mail Exhibition was a three day event, held on 7th, 8th and 9th of November, 1938. A specially printed postcard was prepared for each day of the Exhibition, that illustrated in the article by Alan Jackson being for the last day, 9th November, 1938, the day on which the card was used.

For the interest of other members, I illustrate below the picture side of the postcards used on the 7th and 8th November, 1938, from my collection. In each case, the address side is identical to that illustrated by Alan Jackson. Each has been used on the day of its issue, and each, naturally, has an Air Mail theme.

I would agree that these postcards are quite scarce, but they are clearly an important part of the history of the Air Mails of New Zealand.



Issued on 7th November, 1938



Issued on 8th November, 1938

Captain W.H. "Bully" Hayes is mentioned in the article by John Evans, 'New Zealand Lakes on Stamps - Lake Hayes', published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 34, page 13, January, 1985. I feel that members may be interested in the following notes, adapted from the book 'Shadows on the Stage : Theatre in New Zealand - the First 70 Years', by Peter Downes, published by John McIndoe Ltd., Dunedin, in 1975.

Captain W.H. "Bully" Hayes arrived in Otago from Melbourne in September, 1862, aboard the 'Cinicinnati', an old barque which was condemned as unseaworthy as soon as it arrived at Dunedin. He was variously described by those who knew him as 'buccaneer', 'ship stealer', 'Wife stealer', 'blackbirder', 'swindler' and 'rogue'. He was a tall, goodlooking man, well-mannered and charming if he chose, but at the same time having an unsavoury reputation legend in every port in the Pacific for repeatedly conning people into parting with money, goods, or anything else which happened to take his fancy.

In New South Wales, Hayes had befriended the Buckingham Family Entertainers (a widow with several adolescent children) and they came with him on the same ship to New Zealand. In late January, 1863, the Buckinghams established the Provincial Hotel at Arrowtown on the Central Otago goldfields, the family providing entertainment as well as drink for the miners. Seeing the success of this venture, Hayes opened his own 'hotel' almost opposite. It was a spartan edifice of sod walls and a calico roof supported by saplings. He called his establishment 'The Prince of Wales Hotel and Theatre'. One of the Buckingham daughters, Rosie (by this time mysteriously pregnant), went to live with him. Thereafter, rivalry between the two hotels was riotous and stormy. The Buckinghams naturally resented the abduction of Rosie, their star performer, and when a friendly miner unearthed a scandalous story from years back in which Hayes was purported to have lost an ear in a brawl after he had been found cheating at a card game, they put it to good use. A reward of £5 was offered to anyone who would clip the Captain's long hair and prove whether the tale was true.

There were not many people willing to take the risk, and there were even fewer opportunities. But after all, £5 was £5, even in the middle of a goldfield, and before long a local barber summoned up enough courage to turn his attention away from the Hayes beard for long enough to shorten the masking locks. And there it was for all to see - one ear only!

The Buckinghams of course were delighted, and promptly arranged to re-enact the whole incident at their hotel as a farce, 'The Barberous Barber; or The Lather and The Shave'. Hayes was livid. Wrapping his shorn head in a flannel bandage, he rushed madly about the township, threatening to lynch anyone who laughed or got in his way. But it didn't prevent the Provincial from being packed to the ceiling with laughing, jeering diggers who had willingly parted with ten shillings entry fee to be present at the opening performance of the farce on 30th April. Apparently the play ran very smoothly 'and created immense fun for those who witnessed it'.

The following year there appears to have been a reconciliation

with the Buckingham family, but it was short lived, for in August, 1864, Rosie, with her baby Adalaide, her brother George, and a nursemaid were all drowned in a boating accident in Croisilles Harbour, near Nelson. Bully Hayes was the only survivor.

AN ITEM OF 'MILITARY' POSTAL STATIONERY.

JAMES LATHAM

With reference to the article of the above title by Peter Smith, published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 33, pages 77 - 78, September, 1984, I can add some further information.

There are a number of these cards in my collection. They vary in size from 13.9 x 9.6 cm. to 14.4 x 10 cm. and are printed on card of different colours. They were apparently in use towards the end of the war, as the earliest that I have is dated 1944.

Unfortunately, I have no information concerning the arrangements for the use of these cards in New Zealand and how they were sent to servicemen. But they provide an interesting sideline, as I have examples emanating from France, Barbados, the Fleet and the United Kingdom, as well as the Middle East.

There is also another series of cards of a similar nature, that are addressed to Marlborough, N.Z., apparently used by the Returned Servicemen's Association. I have three examples of this card, one of which is illustrated below. As can be seen, the top edge is perforated, indicating that it is the Reply Portion of a double card. The dates of use of my copies are from 1943 to 1945.

REPLY PORTION

TO BY THE Members,

R. S. A. & Womens Auxiliary of R. S. A.
Kaikoura Sub-Branch, N. Z. R. S. A.

KAIKOURA.

MARLBOROUGH, N.Z.

M.P.O.
122-AP-44
K.W.

BURY
- Coy.
m. E. 7.
- 4 - m.
- Caly.
- Large
- mated.

Best wishes and Good Luck.
Selwyn Humphrey