THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1989, AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 11.00 A.M. 

IT IS KIWI DAY

AND STARTS AT 11.00 A.M. WITH THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. THE AUCTION WILL COMMENCE AT 1.45 P.M.

38TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Notice is hereby given that the 38th Annual General Meeting of The New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be held at the Y.W.C.A. Central Club, 16 - 22, Great Russell Street, London, WC1B 3LR, on Saturday, 25th November, 1989, commencing at 11.00 a.m.

AGENDA

1. Minutes of the 37th Annual General Meeting.
4. Report from the Hon. Packet Secretary.
6. To elect i) A President. 
   ii) A Vice-President.
   iii) A Chairman.
   iv) A Vice-Chairman.
   v) An Honorary General Secretary
   vi) An Assistant General Secretary.
   vii) A Packet Secretary.
   viii) An Honorary Treasurer.
   ix) Other Officers of the Society.
7. To elect a Committee.
8. Any other business proper to the Annual General Meeting, of which due notice has been given in writing.

Nominations are invited from Members for the post of Vice-Chairman, having obtained the agreement of the Member so nominated.

MARGARET FRANKCOM, HON. GENERAL SECRETARY
EDITORIAL

Further on in this issue of 'The Kiwi', readers will see that for 1990, the Annual Competition will be held in January. This is a departure from the traditional date of March, and the reason for moving the date for 1990 only is that we have the opportunity to see a display from one of our Members in New Zealand, for whom the March date is the only possibility. Knowing the quality of the display, your Committee seized the offer made, and changed the dates around to accommodate it. Although the notice may be a little short, we are hoping that the Annual Competition will receive as much support as possible.

Also, there is news of the book which the Society is publishing in February as part of the celebrations being held to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the Signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. As I have been privileged to see all the copy for the 'infamous book' as it has come in, I know that it will be a very worthy addition to the literature on New Zealand Philately and Postal History. An order form will be included with the Membership Renewal Form sent out with the January, 1990, issue of 'The Kiwi', and your Committee hope that all Members will support the project by ordering a copy. I can assure you that there will be something for everyone in the book, as the list of titles will reveal.

A Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year to you all.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We Welcome

B.M. Cartwright, 16, Bourne Court, River Way, Andover, Hants., SP10 1DZ.

M.A. Mobbs, 99, St. Leonards Road, Far Cotton, Northants., NN4 9DN.

DECEASED

F.J. Holmes, Green Field Court, 42, Wetherby Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire.

L.J. Long, 65, Merlin Grove, Beckenham, Kent, BR3 3HR.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

J.D. Biddlecombe, 9, Mosele Drive, Churchdown, Glos., GL3 2RX (previously of Orpington, Kent.)

B. Birch, 33, Boar's Head Avenue, Standish, Wigan, WN6 0BH (previously of 16, Redwood, Shevington.)

L. Neil Jones, 10, Badgers Meadow, Pwllmeyric, Chepstow, Gwent, MT6 6UE. (previously of Chew Stoke, Nr. Bristol.)

A.B. Thomas, 3, Old Rectory Close, Mulbarton, Norfolk, NR14 8LX. (previously of Billericay.)

MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1989.

NEW ZEALAND FORCES POSTAL HISTORY

WORLD WAR 1 - BERNARD ATKINSON

The Meeting was opened at 2.30 p.m. by the Chairman, Alan Baker, with apologies for absence from Ann Carter and George Riley. Twenty-four members, one guest and one visitor were present. The
Chairman introduced our guest, Frank Daniel, President of the Forces Postal History Society, then handed over to Bernard Atkinson to present his display on New Zealand Forces Postal History during World War 1.

The display opened with examples of the postmarks of the assembly camps in New Zealand, and the rare Featherston Rifle Range mark. Items posted on troopships and hospital ships were well represented, as were those from land based hospitals and other units in all theatres. Patriotic seals, both on and off cover, parcel receipt cards were included and, after a good showing of the marks from the various reinforcement camps, the display ended with the post-war slogans exhorting employers to provide work for returned servicemen.

WORLD WAR 11 AND LATER - ERNIE LEPPARD

Ernie Leppard then took over with his display on New Zealand Forces Postal History during World War 11 and later. This presentation started with the early postal activities of New Zealand Forces in the Middle East and moved around rapidly to include Greece, Crete, the Levant and back to the Western Desert, then Tunisia and Italy. Censor markings from both sides were shown and examples of 'mixed frankings', that is, covers franked with stamps of varying origins. Air mails transmitted by nearly all available routes were on view, and later specimens of mail flown by service aircraft. Prisoner of War mails, Red Cross enquiries and receipts for Red Cross parcels were prominent. The range of items from Hospitals, Hospital Ships, Convalescent Depots and Clubs was extensive. Particularly interesting items were a cover from the New Zealand Occupying Force in Japan, another from the ill-fated 'Niagara' and those from the Pacific Islands.

The Chairman then invited Frank Daniel, our guest, to propose the vote of thanks. This he did, remarking on the quality of the displays and presentation. The meeting closed at 16.45 p.m.

A.G.

YOUR CHANCE TO HELP STAMP WORLD LONDON 90

Stamp World London 90 will be the highpoint of Philately in our country for many a year. You can contribute to the success of the Exhibition by joining the growing number of volunteers who will help with the 'behind the scenes' work. There will be over 3,000 frames to be mounted before and then dismounted after the Exhibition. This is a crucial task and gives a chance for all collectors to help. The Organisers want to hear NOW from potential helpers.

Help is required from Collectors living in the Home Counties who would be able to give several full days mounting exhibits from Saturday, 28th April, to Wednesday, 2nd May, 1990. The Exhibition opens on Thursday, 3rd May, 1990. Further help will be required with dismounting on Monday and Tuesday, 14th and 15th May, 1990. The work will be interesting but hard and volunteers will be expected to commit themselves for all or nearly all of the days mentioned. The Organisers do suggest that some of the work may not be suitable for those who are infirm, much though their support is valued. All the reasonable travel and subsistence expenses will be

99
reimbursed.

If you are interested, live in the Home Counties (or would be able to travel easily from further afield), can commit yourself to all or the majority of the dates stated, please WRITE NOW.

There will be a VERY FEW vacancies for administrative/office help during March, April and May, 1990, at the Stamp World London 90 offices and then at Alexandra Palace during the Exhibition. If you will have the time and could assist in that area please also WRITE NOW.

For all the above please write to:-

I.D. Crane, Administration Manager, Stamp World London 90, 107, Charterhouse Street, London, EClM 6PT.

The New Zealand Society of Great Britain Membership has a proud record of helping out at both National and International Philatelic Exhibitions held in the United Kingdom. The help is urgently required, and it is to be hoped that those of you who are able to give the assistance outlined above will write in to Ian Crane as soon as possible.

STOLEN PRE-STAMP MATERIAL

The Christchurch (N.Z.) Philatelic Society have warned their members in the September, 1989, issue of 'Captain Coqk', as follows:-

We have an unconfirmed report that, over recent years, a sizable quantity of early New Zealand pre-stamp material has been stolen from various national archives. This has been offered for sale on the New Zealand market. We understand that the disappearance of this material is now the subject of a police investigation and that at least one collector has had a valuable item - which he acquired in good faith - repossessed by the police.

Collectors should be wary of purchasing early New Zealand pre-stamp material without careful enquiry. In particular, pre-1862 letters addressed to Government Officials or Departments should be viewed with suspicion.

RED ALERT

The New Zealand Stamp Dealers Association in their August, 1989, Bulletin have given notice to their members under the heading BEWARE 'that a number of POSTAL HISTORY, PRE-STAMP ERA COVERS have been removed from archives'. Some of these items have already been purchased by their members and sold, either by direct sale or by auction. All Dealers have been warned to make very full enquiry as to its provenance if offered any similar material.

BEWARE

The Postal History Society of New Zealand is circulating its members with a paper repeating much of the information given above. In addition, GERALD ELLOTT, who signed the paper, also states that all correspondence addressed to The New Zealand Company, Official Mail, that is, Free Mail to Government Departments, Colonial and Provincial Secretaries, Defence Department mail, etc., should be treated with suspicion.

The Expertising Committee of the Postal History Society of New
Zealand has records of all the major New Zealand Postal History collections, and can, in most cases, provide provenance for items in the marketplace.

In a recent letter, ROBIN STARTUP enclosed a cutting from a newspaper, which reads:

A 79-year-old man who faced five charges of theft of documents from the National Archive has been let off with an official police warning.

Constable Ron Lek said the man's solicitor made representations to police concerning the man's health and as a result, Wellington police chiefs let the man off with a warning.

The charges followed a police raid on an auction in July where the documents were being sold.

ROBIN STARTUP goes on to state that access to archive files, which he has researched in detail over the years, is very tightly controlled. He expresses the worry that this crime will lead to even tighter access to early documents and spoil access for genuine researchers.

It is to be hoped that the events described above will be the end of a very unfortunate incident, and that the hobby will not suffer as a result.

ANNUAL COMPETITION

This will be held on Saturday, 27th January, 1990, at the Y.W.C.A. Central Club, 16 - 22, Great Russell Street, London. Details of the classes and awards are as follows:

CLASSIC SECTION

The Issues of Queen Victoria and the First Pictorials.

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AWARDS

Noel Turner Trophy and Silver-Gilt Medallion.

Modern Section 1.

Stamps issued during the reigns of King Edward VII and King George V, and the Penny Universals and the Penny Dominions.

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AWARDS

Kiwi Shield and Silver-Gilt Medallion.

Runner-up: Paua Musical Box.

Modern Section 2.

Stamps issued during the reign of King George VI and the pre-decimal issues of Queen Elizabeth II.

As Modern Section 1.

Stacey Hooker Cup and Silver-Gilt Medallion.

Runner-up: Paua Book Ends.
MODERN SECTION 3.

AWARDS

Stamps issued since decimalisation.

As Modern Section 1. David Forty Salver and Silver-Gilt Medallion.

Runner-up:–

Teko-teko Maori Carving.

POSTAL HISTORY SECTION.

Knowledge and personal study displayed...........................................40 pts.

Originality and importance of the Exhibit........................................25 pts.

Relative Condition.................................................................15 pts.

Presentation, including write-up.................................................20 pts.

100 pts.

AWARD:– John J. Bishop Trophy and Silver-Gilt Medallion.

RUNNER-UP:– The Barton Bowl.

Each entry shall consist of twelve normal sheets, each sheet to be contained within a protective cover and numbered in order of sequence. It is desirable that a short note, of not more than eighty words, should be placed at the back of the first sheet, between the sheet and the plastic cover, giving for the aid of the Judge, the theme of the entry, and calling attention to any items of interest and rarity.

Postal entries should be sent to:–

E.W. Leppard, 68, Chestnut Grove, Balham, London, SW12 8JJ.

Such postal entries should arrive with Ernie Leppard not later than TUESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1990. It is regretted that entries from overseas members cannot be accepted, due to problems that have been encountered with the Customs and Excise Authorities.

Entries will be accepted on the day if produced to one of the Society's Officers immediately on arrival, and before judging commences.

It is hoped that the Annual Competition will be entered by as many members as possible. With five classes listed above, all interests should be catered for. It would be good to see the Awards spread through more members that has become usual!

SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

125TH NORTH OTAGO AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL ASSOCIATION SHOW

A special pictorial date stamp was used at the Oamaru Post outlet on Tuesday, 14th November, 1989, to commemorate the 125th North Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association Show.

NEW ZEALAND - A PHILATELIC MISCELLANY

The above is the title of the book which the New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be publishing in February, 1990, as part of the celebrations to help commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the
Treaty of Waitangi. At the time of writing, the proposed contents of the book are as follows:-

In Memoriam - Stanley Cross-Rudkin.
Foreword.
Acknowledgements
The Treaty of Waitangi and the 1940 Centennial.
New Zealand 1855 - 1861: The Overlapped Printings.
A Triple Entry on the One Penny Chalon Head.
A Soldier's Letter of 1863 -
   The Fascination of Research in Postal History.
Findings From Files - New Zealand Philatelic Handbook -
   Pulls from Dies of the Full-Face Queen Victoria Stamps.
New Zealand Treasury Department First Frank.
The Queen Victoria First Sideface Definitive Issue.
The Post and Telegraph Department
   Advertising Experiment of 1893.
Pictorial Definitives of 1893 - A Fascinating Find.
Penny Universal - Perkins Bacon Die Proofs.
The United States Great White Fleet Visit to Auckland in 1908.
The Scarce Size 'F' Registered Envelopes of New Zealand.
New Zealand & Australian Divisions, 1915 - 1919.
The Victory Issue of 1920.
Malcolm Charles McGregor, An Early New Zealand Air Mail Pilot.
New Zealand 'Specimen' Postal Stationery.
Ultra High Value Duty Stamps.
The Railway Travelling Post Offices of New Zealand.
Letters Home - Prisoner of War Mail from Italy and Germany.
New Zealand 'Cinderella' Stamps of World War II.
A Cover from Trieste.
The Jayrich Bulletin.
Mail from the New Zealand High Commissioner in London.
The 1970 Definitive Issue and the Four Cent Puarangi.
Princess of Wales Health Camp - The Nelson / Waikato Sequel.
New Zealand Post Limited.
New Zealand Philately at the British Library.
The Post Office in New Zealand in 1990.
World Stamp Exhibition New Zealand 1990 -
   The Antarctic Cinderellas.
The New Zealand Society of Great Britain.
A Preliminary Bibliography of the Stamps and Postal History of New Zealand and its Dependencies.

More titles may be added in the next few days. The List of Authors reads very much like a 'Who's Who' of New Zealand Philately and Postal History, and we are very grateful to all who have contributed.

AUTUMN STAMPEX / B.P.E., 1989

Congratulations to the following members who gained the following awards in this year's Autumn Stampex / B.P.E.

The R.A.G.Lee International Award and a Large Silver Gilt Medal was awarded to Allan P. Berry for his exhibit of New Zealand Government Life Insurance Department, 1869 - 1913.
The Windsor Plate for the outstanding 20th Century entry in the Traditional Class and a Small Silver Gilt Medal was awarded to E.W.P. Leppard for his entry of New Zealand Waterlow Trial Plates, 1906

A Silver Medal was awarded to B.R. Peace for his entry of New Zealand Airmails.

NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL PARKS
(12) PAPAROA NATIONAL PARK

CECIL BRISTOW

Formally opened on 5th December, 1987, by the Governor-General, Sir Paul Reeves, it is the twelfth and most recent National Park in New Zealand.

It was also the second National Park to be opened in 1987 and this is a fitting tribute to the activities of the Department of Conservation in the Centennial Year of the National Parks system. It proves that the ideals behind the National Parks are still fresh and vigorous.

It has been dubbed 'the Park for the People', as it is the people who have worked for its creation after a long, and often intense, campaign to upgrade one of New Zealand's last great lowland areas of wilderness.

It is located along a section of the West Coast of the South Island and covers approximately 30,000 hectares from the Tiropaki, or four mile, River as its northern boundary to just south of Punakaiki River, and from the coast to Dolomite Point to the Paparoa Range in the east. There is also an outlying area to the north along a section of the Sirdar Creek which feeds into the Nile River.

Travellers along the highway between Greymouth and Westport have long been aware of what is probably one of the most enchanting stretches of coastal scenery to be found in the world.

The Pancake Rocks at Dolomite Point close to Punakaiki and Perpendicular Point are well known tourist attractions, but it is only during the last ten or twelve years that the special qualities of the landscape away from the narrow coastal strip have become more widely appreciated.

The area is limestone territory covered by tall mixed forests. The action of water flowing over and through the soluble limestone down the ages has created a complex and beautiful Karst landscape of gorges, canyons, caves and sink-holes, much of it still to be explored.

The forests boast the highest density of bird life in New Zealand and this was one influence in the case for creating this National Park. It contains the only Westland Black Petrel nesting colony in the world. More common birds to be found in the area are Spotted Shag, Tui, Bellbird, Fantail, Oystercatcher, Morepork and Falcon. Blue Duck, now considered endangered, have been sighted and there is great concern over their declining numbers.

The Park's Headquarters is located close to Punakaiki village which has a population of around 150 people. The Office is manned daily for visitors and in 1988 some 300,000 people visited. The Conservation Staff plan a summer holiday programme which includes
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</table>
a variety of guided walks, caving trips, canoeing and talks about the history and ecology of the Park.

When the first European explorers - Heaphy, Brunner and Haast - first began to infiltrate the area, aided by Maori guides, they followed the coastal route but found this somewhat daunting when trying to negotiate difficult cliffs.

"At the termination of the rocks the perpendicular cliff Ti Miko (Perpendicular Point) rises above the beach and, projecting out until washed by the sea, appears to de-bar further progress. It was 120 feet in height and its descent was first effected by a war party, the natives comprising which let down a ladder made of rata vine from the forest above. There are now two stages of the ladders, made of short pieces of ropey rata, lashed together with flax, with steps at irregular distance, the whole very shaky and rotten. In order to ascend to the foot of the first ladder it was necessary to place a tree against the slippery limestone rock. Our baggage and the dog had to be hoisted up by a flax rope.

"The cliff overhanging slightly, the ladders are quite perpendicular, and as several of the rotten steps gave way under our feet, our position was far from being pleasant. A number of cormorants and other marine birds that had their nests in crevices of the rock were screaming and wheeling about us at the intrusion."

Thus reads an extract from the journal of Charles Heaphy and Thomas Brunner, with guides Kehu and Tau, and the Miko Cliffs on 18th May, 1846.

These obstacles were all part of the accepted hazards in the early years of exploration but when an influx of some 5,000 miners descended on the Fox River mouth in the second half of 1866 after the discovery of gold on the West Coast, a search had to be made for an easier, alternative route. It was found that the narrow canyon of the Fox River and the even tighter defile of Dilemma Creek lead to a tract of surprisingly gentle terrain which extended southwards as far as the Punakaiki River. Thereafter, for about half a century, the old Razor Back road - or Inland Park Track - was the principle route for travellers along that part of the West Coast until, little by little, the more precipitous sections of the coastline were overcome and the present Coast Road - National State Highway 6 - was opened to traffic in 1929.

As those early miners had discovered, the only feasible way into this mainly secret territory is by way of the gorges and canyons cut through the limestone plateau by each of the main rivers as they drain westwards off the Paparoa Range. Some now have farm roads leading into them - Punakaiki River and Bullock Creek, others have established walking tracks - Pororari, Fox and Tiropaki, or by relatively easy river-bed travel as in the Dilemma Creek and Nile River, except in times of heavy rain, when all routes become impossible.

The old Inland Pack Track has now been restored but it is dangerous to deviate from the marked track as there are numerous sink holes and slots which lurk in the forest floor close by to trap the unwary. It has been known for a complete tree to suddenly descend into some vast cave or underground pool, leaving just the top of the foliage apparently floating.
This cavernous limestone region is often referred to as Karst, the name of a large similar district in Yugoslavia. The processes of dissolution and erosion which has affected the surface typography are also at work below ground resulting in a honeycombing of complex systems of shafts, passages and caverns. Many of these caves are still linked to underground drainage systems and flood with frightening rapidity in times of heavy rain. Others are high and dry as the streams which formed them have found lower levels as they reach deeper into the soluble rock.

Though many caves were already known to exist it is only since 1970 that expert cavers have begun to chart the area and it is anybody's guess how many more await discovery in this forbidding country.

Fossil remains of marine animals - whale skeletons and shark's teeth - have been found considerable distances from the present coastline.

The Fox River caves prove to be the easiest and safest place to visit a cave in this region. But close by the Park's Headquarters near Punakaiki are the showpieces for the visitor. The first is Dolomite Point, a headland renowned for its surge pools, geyser-like blow-holes and especially its unique cliffs of remarkably evenly layered stacks of limestone which are likened to pancakes and aptly named the Pancake Rocks.

To view, there is an easy track suitable for everyone including those in wheelchairs. The walk can be completed in fifteen minutes but the highlights will detain the traveller much longer. The track starts opposite the Visitors' Centre and leads through a neat tunnel of coastal forest, the canopy of which is very distinct, sloping back from the seaward side as though trimmed by giant hedge clippers. No single tree reaches above the canopy due to the effects of sea salt and westerly Tasman winds preventing further growth. The edge of this forest section is as abrupt as its roof, sea and sky suddenly emerge into view and the headland and the first of the blowholes are before you. These blowholes are honeycombs in the limestone rock reaching down to sea level where chambers in the rock trap the incredible force of the incoming waves, compressing water and air to extremely high pressures. This in turn forces the mixture up through fractures in the limestone resulting in a noisy explosion of geyser-like spray. Fortunate is the sightseer whose arrival coincides with the high spring tides and westerly storm swells for the show is then really spectacular.

Close to the surge holes and on the very edge of the land are the barren Pancake Rocks. They have built up with an alternating layered pattern of mudstone and limestone, probably in the first instance below sea level on the ocean floor. Eventually, through forces of nature, it rose above sea level and with weathering in wind and rain, the softer mudstone was eroded away resulting in the unique pancake like formation.

Another striking diversity of coastal architecture is to be found at Perpendicular Point, a mile or so north of Punakaiki at the bottom of the Truman Track. The coast line consists of a marvellous array of sculptured coves tidal platforms and wave battered headlands with curiously carved cliffs, large overhangs,
caverns and rock pools. It is possible to spend a couple of hours between tides studying the effect of encounters between sea and rock in intimate detail and wonder how much has changed since Heaphy and Brunner stood there in 1846.

Inland, the forest canopy consists of a wide variety of trees including Kamah, Kawakawa, Rata and Red and Silver Beech. In some places the forest is very difficult to penetrate apart from prepared tracks or creek beds. One distinctive feature is the abundance of groves of Nikau palms which give a sub-tropical appearance and belies the fact that the palms are close to their southern limits. The botanist can have a field day in the area, especially close to the ground, where diminutive orchids abound.

The Paparoa Mountains to the east do not seem to live up to the translated breakdown of the name 'Papa-Roa' - flat and long. The French explorer, Dumont d'Urville, when he sighted the range from the decks of the 'Astolabe' in 1827, likened them to the 'turned up teeth of a saw'. They are not particularly high, most summits are between 1,200 and 1,400 metres, and stretch from just south of the Buller River down almost to Greymouth.

At present the Main Range forms the eastern boundary of the Park but from White Knight mountain - at the head of Pororari River - northwards these mountains will form the western boundary of the proposed Paparoa Wilderness, an infrequently visited region which may eventually become part of the Park and would double its present size.

To date, no stamps specifically relating to this, the latest of the National Parks of New Zealand, have been issued.

THE BIRD STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND - AN UPDATE

P.J. LANSPEARY

A previous article on the Bird Stamps of New Zealand appeared in 'The Kiwi', Volume 36, page 29, March, 1987. This took the story as far as May, 1986.


25 cent Partridge (in a pear tree).
55 cent Dove (two Turtle Doves).
65 cent Hen (three French Hens).

Long before the Christian era the Winter Solstice was celebrated in Northern Europe because it heralded the return of longer and warmer days.

Many such pagan rites were assimilated by the early Christian Church. In the ninth century, no doubt in response to popular demand, King Alfred decreed that the Christmas festivities should
The 'Twelve Days of Christmas' is a traditional American forfeit song which links the 25th December with the Feast of the Epiphany on the 6th January.

Now regarded as a carol it dates back to a 13th Century manuscript preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. The text re-appeared in 'Mirth Without Mischief', a children's book published in London around 1780.

There are several versions in folk song journals in America, Britain and France but the birds involved have not varied much.

The birds in the stamp portraits are so stylised that they cannot be identified. The pears are so prominent that the stamps might qualify for a fruit tree theme rather than ornithology.

This is the second time the 'Twelve Days' song has been chosen for the New Zealand Christmas issue. In 1977, only the first was used. Now the first three are illustrated. Can we expect all twelve verses to be concerned in a future Christmas issue?


40 cent Mountain Duck (Blue Duck).
60 cent New Zealand Teal (Brown Teal).

These two values continue the series of birds threatened with extinction which started in April, 1985.

Janet Marshall has produced another pair of attractive designs. It is noticeable however, that for these, as for the second 1986 issue, she has provided a more subdued background than previously. The effect is less brilliant and clear cut but as birds in the wild can rarely be seen in perfect light the later portraits are more life like.

Mountain Ducks live in pairs or family groups on turbulent mountain streams. Endemic to New Zealand they were once widespread but their tameness led to a fall in numbers. Now fully protected they are on the increase.

The male utters a shrill, hoarse cry, rendered as 'whio' which is the name given to it by the Maoris.

The New Zealand Teal is rare because early European settlers took them for food and drained swamps where they lived. Their main stronghold now is Great Barrier Island off the north-east coast of North Island.

There is a captive breeding programme which offers the best hope of saving this particular duck from extinction.

20th April, 1988. Endangered Birds - $5-00 Takahe

This is the third time the Takahe has been featured - see pages 31 and 35 of Volume 36, March, 1987, issue of 'The Kiwi' for the
As would be expected this design by Janet Marshall, in full colour, is more realistic than the earlier one which appeared in monochrome in 1956, and stylised in 1971.


70 cent Paradise Shelduck.

This is an advance value of a definitive set of nine – see below for the other values. All the portraits are by Pauline Morse of Pukera Bay and maintain the high standard of previous issues.

One of the six species of Shelduck, the Paradise is endemic to New Zealand. They are common in both Islands, usually found in pairs or family groups.

Unusually for the bird world the female is more brightly coloured than the male.

The stamp portrait shows the white headed, chestnut bodied female engaged in a courtship display with her darker coloured mate.

19th October, 1988

$1-00 Brown Kiwi.

This round stamp, the first ever for New Zealand, is available only in booklets of six stamps. Possibly the idea for a round stamp came from the 1959 Scout issue which depicted a Kiwi in a circular motif.

A traditional engraving process was used to produce a limited edition of high quality, intaglio stamps in one colour, olive green. The colour variations correspond to the depth of the lines engraved on the plate - the deeper the line the darker the colour.

It seems there may have been some difficulty in getting the picture uniform within the perforations. Could there be a premium for well centred copies later on?

The bird is pictured in its natural forest habitat. A Maori motif around two parts of the circular border represents the Kowhai tree flower, a symbol of the infinite cycle of life.

This is the fifth time the Brown Kiwi has appeared. For references to previous issues, see 'The Kiwi', Volume 36, pages 29, 30, 31 and 35, March, 1987


10 cent Double-banded Plover (Banded Dotterel).
20 cent Yellowhead.
30 cent Grey-backed White-eye (Silvereye).
40 cent Brown Kiwi.
50 cent Sacred Kingfisher (New Zealand Kingfisher).

110
60 cent Spotted Cormorant (Spotted Shag).
80 cent Victoria Penguin (Fiordland Crested Penguin).
90 cent New Zealand Robin (South Island Robin).

10 cent. The handsome little Double-banded Plover is named after two bands across its white breast, one black, the other chestnut. In New Zealand they are widespread and common except in northern districts. They also occur in Australia and Tasmania. They nest on lake and river shores, ploughed land, mountain slopes and, occasionally, beaches.

20 cent. The Yellowhead is often called the Bush Canary because its size, yellow colouring and musical six to eight note call are reminiscent of some canary breeds. They live in forests in South Island and are threatened by the felling of trees for milling.

30 cent. Grey-backed White-eyes came over from Australia in 1856 and are now common all over New Zealand. Their name derives from the small white feathers which ring the eyes. Their grey, green and white plumage and quick darting flight is a common sight in gardens where they can be attracted by fat, fruit and syrup.

40 cent. The sixth Kiwi appearance, showing a bird in natural colours and surroundings, is the most realistic of them all.

50 cent. This is the second time the Sacred Kingfisher has been featured. For previous details, see 'The Kiwi', Volume 36, page 32, March, 1987.

The portrait, this time in full colour, is a good one. Although the bird is shown sitting on a branch over water, fish form only a very small part, if any, of this Kingfisher's diet. They are essentially birds of the forest, where they will take almost anything that moves, such as grasshoppers, beetles, lizards, mice, and, even occasionally, small birds.

60 cent. In the breeding season both male and female Spotted Cormorants sport black crests on nape and forehead. These can be seen on the stamp portrait which also shows clearly the area of naked skin on the face coloured blue. Uncommon in North Island, they are abundant in South Island where they breed on steep cliff faces.
80 cent. Victoria Penguins breed on south and south-western coasts of South and Stewart Islands in caves or under tree roots. They are aggressive and noisy with donkey like braying calls.

90 cent. The New Zealand Robin is really a flycatcher. Early European settlers called them Robins because they were reminded of the birds in their homeland and the name stuck. Apart from a lack of breast colouring it is strikingly reminiscent of the European Robin. It is shy and more likely to be heard than seen because of its beautiful song that rings through the undergrowth.


This is the most recent addition to the existing high value bird definitives. Like those, it is designed by Janet Marshall.

The Little Spotted Kiwi is rarer than the Brown Kiwi. Once common in North and South Islands the greatest numbers now occur in Kapiti Island.

The destruction of large forest areas is partly the cause of its rarity, though they have adapted to live in rough farmland.

In the past it was hunted for food and its feathers were used by the Maoris for ornamental cloaks and by Europeans as trimmings on their garments.

Unfortunately one is now most likely to be seen dead on the road having been hit by a car.

The Little Spotted Kiwi, or Little Grey Kiwi, is smaller than the other two species, Brown and Great Spotted. Its colouring is paler and grey rather than brown.

This lighter, grey colour has been nicely portrayed by Janet Marshall although, compared with the Brown Kiwi on the 1988 40 cent definitive, her Little Spotted Kiwi appears larger.

Throughout this and the previous article discrepancies over the English names will be noted. The English names used are those in 'A Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World', by Howard and Moore. The names on the stamps are, understandably, those in general use in New Zealand.

This does emphasize previous comments about the desirability of giving scientific names on bird stamps.

Finally, and taking aboard all criticisms, it must be said that the bird stamps of New Zealand are a very desirable addition to any ornithological collection.

Acknowledgements are given to information provided by New Zealand Post Limited in the preparation of this article.

NAPIER POSTMAN'S BRANCH ERROR AND LATER DEVELOPMENTS

TONY DODD

Volume 111 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand states on page 486 that on 1st April, 1919, the name of the Officer engaged on the delivery of correspondence was changed from 'Letter Carrier' to 'Postman'. The change became reflected in the datestamps.

In so far as the Napier Post Office was concerned a single canceller was issued but in error this reads POSTMAN'S BRANCH, instead of POSTMEN'S BRANCH. Pages 520 and 521 refer. This is illustrated at Figure 1 below and I have found dates between
3 OC 21 and 15 JL 30. I believe that it may have been destroyed or lost in the earthquake for by 2 NO 31 an oval POSTMEN/NAPIER in red was used – see Figure 2.

![Figure 1](image1) ![Figure 2](image2) ![Figure 3](image3)

By at least 2 OC 33 a datestamp correctly inscribed POSTMEN'S BRANCH – see Figure 3 above – was in use, usually in black but sometimes in other colours such as blue. My latest date of use is 29 JA 85, but the datestamp is still held in the Napier Mail Office. Some time, perhaps in the late 1940's or early 1950's, another type of rubber stamper was introduced – see Figure 4 below. I have examples in red dated 1 MAY 1951 and 17 APR 1961.

![Figure 4](image4) ![Figure 5](image5)

Later still, another oval POSTMEN NAPIER rubber stamper was in use, illustrated at Figure 5 above. Notice the words are shorter than those of Figure 4. My earliest date of use is 20 OCT 1973 and latest 17 MAR 1982. It is found struck in mauve and red.

So much research has still to be undertaken and recorded in the fields of undelivered and mail office datestamps and cachets.

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LAKE WAKATIPU A PARIS

ALAN JACKSON

Illustrated above is an interesting turn-the-century relic which specialists in New Zealand's 1898 Pictorial Definitive stamps may feel looks vaguely familiar. It is an advertising label of the early French stamp dealer L.Bernard, the design being ingeniously based on New Zealand's 2½d. Lake Wakatipu stamp.

Close examination of the design reveals that it is not only the inscriptions which are different. The whole design has been redrawn from scratch, although remaining faithful in all details to the original. At top, in place of 'NEW ZEALAND' appears 'L.BERNARD' (Louis?). The inscriptions at the bottom are the dealer's address: '13 (?) RUE DE BELLEFOND' (in place of 'MT EARNSLAW') and 'PARIS 9e', i.e. 9th District, Paris (in place of
'LAKE WAKATIPU'). The value tablet has been replaced by a shield containing an early sailing ship. The whole is printed in a shade of blue identical to a common shade of the issued New Zealand stamp and the perforation measures 11. The soft, white, wove paper bears no watermark. The similarity in respect of colour, perforation, and paper to the 1899 first local issue of the New Zealand stamp (C.P. E8b) is very striking and the illusion highly convincing.

The label is cancelled by an illegible black 'postmark', which, if genuine, may be a contemporary Paris machine postmark. Part of the marking obscures the inscription at the bottom of the label, making the street number difficult to read. The marking is certainly not a New Zealand postmark. In fact, it may be speculated with some confidence that this label has never seen New Zealand shores — though it will probably make the journey some time during 1990!

Labels of this type, based on contemporary postage stamp designs, were a popular form of stamp dealer advertising in the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth century. However, this is the only one I know which uses a New Zealand stamp design for its inspiration. Bernard is known to have used an Haiti 1 cent stamp of 1881 also as the basis for another label advertising his establishment.

Examples of Monsieur Bernard's 'New Zealand' label must be of some rarity today, although no doubt thousands were produced and given away at the time. The period of use was probably some time in the decade 1900 - 1910. I have not seen this item described previously in the literature of New Zealand philately. It would be interesting to hear of any similar 'cinderellas' which may exist.

NEW SERVICES FROM NEW ZEALAND POST

ALAN TUNNICLiffe

PROOF OF DELIVERY SERVICE

The 75 cent and $1-50 Proof of Delivery Service was introduced about October, 1988, but it is little used and not promoted by New Zealand Post Limited. In fact, they are not very good at advertising new services and products to the general public. Many outlets do not have the brochure on display. The 'Proof of Delivery' leaflet mentioned in my listing in 'The Mail Coach', Volume 25, number 3, page 112, was promoting the former 'Advice of Receipt' service at $1-70. Tony Dodd omitted to mention that the $1-50 'Proof of Delivery' option can be extended for an extra $1-00 to an 'Advice of Receipt' when the sender will be sent notification of receipt.

PERSONALISED ADDRESS LABELS AND PERSONALISED STATIONERY

The first was introduced in the South Island in September/October, 1988, the second in January/February, 1989. The leaflets for both include order forms addressed to FREEPOST 918, New Zealand Post Ltd., P.O.Box 1642, Christchurch, although orders are also taken over the counter. Style Print Ltd. is a Christchurch based company owned by two ladies using desk top computers. New Zealand Post Limited takes a commission on any
| Mount Cook National Park                  | 31 |
| Paparoa National Park                    | 104 |
| Westland National Park                   | 17 |
| Whanganui National Park                  | 85 |

| New Services from New Zealand Post Limited              | 53, 114 |
| New Zealand Post Limited Comment on January, 1989, Editorial | 45 |
| Noel Turner's Specialised New Zealand to be sold by Christie's | 8 |

| Official Mail - An Interesting Cover                       | 43, 59, 82 |
| Onward Air Transmission                                    | 58, 93 |
| Per French Mail                                            | 56 |
| Philatelic Miscellany - New Zealand, A (proposed book)     | 102 |

| Pictorial Definitives of 1898                              | 65 |
| A Case for Heavy Breathing                                | 113 |
| Lake Wakatipu a Paris - 1898 Cinderella                  | 54 |
| Pictorial Definitives of 1935 - Die Proofs of 3d. Value    | 22 |
| Postal History - Through the Post - The Exhibitors and Judges Dilemma | |
| Postal Stationery Cutouts                                 | 24 |
| Postal Stationery Registered Envelope Without Imprint      | 94 |
| Postcard Society of New Zealand                            | 29 |
| Prepaid Postage - An Evening with Queen Victoria          | 71 |
| Private Bag Business Reply Post - Postage Due Collection   | 76 |
| Queen Elizabeth 11 25 Cent Definitive Without Family Orders | 12 |
| Questionnaire of the New Zealand Philatelic Federation     | 29, 48, 66 |
| Questionnaire of the New Zealand Philatelic Federation     | |

| Results                                                  | 87 |
| Response to September, 1988, Editorial                   | 12 |
| Response to January, 1989, Editorial                      | 30 |

| Reviews                                                  | |
| Air Mail Etiquettes and Air Mail Labels of New Zealand   | 48 |
| Bulletin 1 - New Zealand 1990                            | 64 |
| Censored in the Pacific                                  | 10 |
| Collecting New Zealand Stamps                            | 9 |
| History of Government Life Postage Stamps                | 11 |
| Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume VII                | 10 |
| Postal Stationery Catalogue of New Zealand - Part 2 -     | 47 |
| Lettercards                                              | |
| Stampways Coast Community Society Document Exchange      | 48 |
| Routing Cachets                                          | 39 |
| Royal Visit to Taranaki, 1953 - 1954                     | 66 |
| Soldiers Letter of the Maori Wars                        | 1 |
| Sotheby's Sale of Specialised New Zealand - 11th December, 1989 | 82 |
| Special Datestamps                                        | 14, 27, 47, 64, 81, 102 |

| Stamp Exhibitions                                        | |
| Autumn Stampex / B.P.E., 1989                            | 103 |
| PhilexFrance 1989                                        | 84 |
| Royal 100                                                | 11 |
| Spring Stampex 6th to 11th February, 1990                | 46 |
| Stamp World London 90 - Your Chance to Help              | 99 |
| Stolen Pre-Stamp Material                                | 100 |
| Subscriptions                                            | 30 |
| Sutton Military Camp Label of 1913                       | 42 |
| Wartime Free Postage                                     | 61, 76 |
sales ordered through Post Offices. Both products are, to my mind, rather expensive.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO VOLUME 38

Very grateful thanks are due to the following:-


INDEX TO VOLUME 38

Additional Censor Markings 51
Advertisements of Members 30
Airmail Routes and Rates for P.O.W. Mail in World War II 34
Annual Competition 15, 101
Annual General Meeting - 37th - Report 6, 78, 79
Annual General Meeting - 38th Notification 25, 49
Annual Society Auction 8
Auction Realisations 7
Belgium Relief Fund - School Children Help 95
Bird Stamps of New Zealand - An Update 108
Bouquet for the Philatelic Bureau 28
Box Link - Commercial Mail Network 90
Commercial Mail Network - Box Link 90
Courier to Courier 25, 29
Editorial 2, 26, 44, 62, 80, 98
Father of Health Stamps 40
Forces Card Index System During World War II 30
Grt. Barrier Isle 56
Hastings Telegraph Office Cancellations 40
H.M.S. New Zealand 16, 78, 79, 96
Intercepted Mail of World War II 19
Lake Wakatipu a Paris - 1898 Cinderella 113
Library List - Additions as at 1st February, 1989 28
Meeting Reports
  Saturday, 1st October, 1988 - Early New Zealand Postal History 3
  Saturday, 26th November, 1988 - A.G.M. and Kiwi Day 4
  Saturday, 28th January, 1989 - The Chalon Heads, or Full Face Queen Victoria Issue 26
  Saturday, 1st April, 1989 - Annual Competition 45
  Saturday, 3rd June, 1989 - George Gibson 63
  Saturday, 29th July, 1989 - Second Pictorial Definitives of 1935 - 1947 80
  Saturday, 30th September, 1989 - Forces Postal History 98
Membership 2, 26, 44, 62, 80, 98
Milford Track 69
Napier Postman's Branch Error and Later Developments 112
National Parks of New Zealand
  Fiordland National Park 67
  Mount Aspiring National Park 49