



# The Kiwi



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

Affiliated to: BRITISH PHILATELIC FEDERATION  
and to NEW ZEALAND PHILATELIC FEDERATION

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WHOLE 219

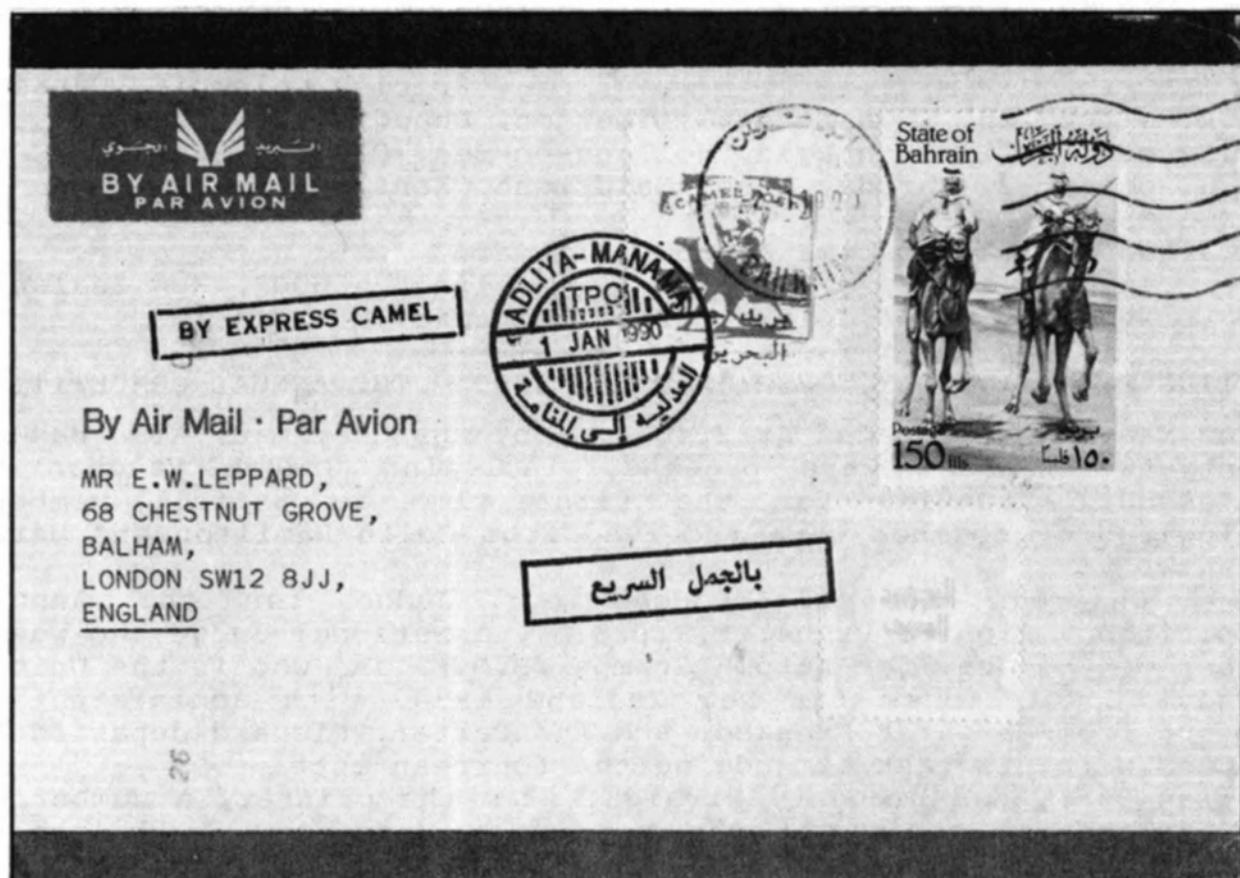
THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 31ST MARCH, 1990,  
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,  
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

THE SUBJECT WILL BE THE QUEEN VICTORIA FIRST SIDEFACE DEFINITIVES.

WE WILL BE PRIVILEGED TO SEE THE GOLD MEDAL COLLECTION OF THESE  
ISSUES FORMED BY ROBIN GWYNN OF NEW ZEALAND.

IT IS AN OPPORTUNITY THAT SHOULD NOT BE MISSED BY ANY MEMBER.

BY EXPRESS CAMEL



SEE PAGE 24

## EDITORIAL

All being well, members living in the United Kingdom should receive this copy of 'The Kiwi' before 27th February, 1990, the opening day of Spring Stampex. The Exhibition will be opened by His Excellency Mr. Bryce Harland, the High Commissioner for New Zealand in London. He will be visiting the display that the Society is staging in the First Floor Lecture Room of the New Hall of the Horticultural Halls in Westminster. It is hoped that as many members as possible will be present to see the opening ceremony, which will have a strong New Zealand flavour. A copy of the Catalogue of the display is enclosed, from which it can be seen that a good representative display of the postal history and philately of New Zealand will be on show. Bring along friends as well, and meet the Officers of the Society who will be in attendance.

ALLAN P. BERRY

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## MEMBERSHIP

### RESIGNED

A.Ackerley, 5, Appleton Road, Skelmersdale Road,  
Skelmersdale, Lancashire, WN8 8RP.  
Mrs. L.Amos, 46, Hollingbourne Crescent, Broadfield,  
Crawley, West Sussex.  
E.Hebdon, 410, Rossendale Road, Burnley, Lancs., BB11 5HN.  
Mrs. A.B.Hunt, 22, Melville Road, Barnes, London, SW13 9RT.  
D.Lowe, 2, Vicarage Close, Westonzoyland, Bridgewater, Somerset.  
Mrs. M.Munns, 614-6th Avenue, Castlegar,  
British Colombia, Canada.  
G.L.Rolton, 25, Lowe Street, Liberton, Dunedin, New Zealand.  
I.Salmon, 3, Ipswich Road, Holland-on-Sea, Clacton, Essex.  
K.J.Scrase, 2, Faraday Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 2DB.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

A.J.Moore, 23A, Aparima Avenue, Miramar,  
Wellington 6003, New Zealand.  
(previously of 88, Otaki Street, Miramar.)

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## MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1990 - THE ANNUAL COMPETITION

The Meeting was opened at 2.40 p.m. by the Chairman, Alan Baker. Twenty-two members were present, including Graham Vaughan of Gravesend, attending for the first time as a full member. Apologies for absence were received from Colin Hamilton and Derek Redshaw.

The Chairman then introduced our Judge for the Annual Competition, Richard Payne, F.R.P.S.L., a National Judge who was a member of the Jury for Autumn Stampex/B.P.E. and who is the United Kingdom Commissioner for New Zealand 1990. With administrative support from Margaret Frankcom and Ann Carter, Richard departed to proceed with his task of judging the fourteen entries.

Allan Berry had brought, straight from the printer, a number of pre-publication copies of the book 'New Zealand - A Philatelic Miscellany', produced by the Society to mark the sesquicentennial of New Zealand. These were distributed so far as possible to members present who had already paid for their copies.

To occupy the time while the judging was taking place, three members displayed items of interest. Frank Scrivener drew attention to a Stanley Gibbons offer of a King Edward VII ½d. green with inverted 'OFFICIAL' overprint at £1,000, and remarked that he now knew of eight copies of this rarity, but did not know if this was a ninth or one of the eight. Frank also showed a Penny Dominion with 'OFFICIAL' overprint applied by rubber stamp used, with the cancellation apparently over the overprint. If genuine, this may have been applied because of a temporary shortage of the usual overprinted stamp.

Ernie Leppard discussed an O.H.M.S. cover, New Zealand to France, dated 13th October, 1939, bearing an apparently unrelated Customs mark, and suggested that this may have been applied in place of a Censor mark, which may not have been available at that early date in the war. He also showed the whole run of the 1982 5 cent Mineral Definitive plate blocks, now up to the seven Kiwi reprint, and suggested that this may be the most printings produced of a New Zealand stamp. (Possibly the 24 cent Map stamp has done better?). Ernie also showed a Buckingham Palace letter acknowledging receipt of two New Zealand Lots at £14-10-0.

Allan McKellar had two recently purchased blocks of Penny Dominions which contained all but one of the Row 10 re-entries, and a number of pictorial machine cancellations, the earliest of which was that for the 1953 Coronation.

Richard Payne, having completed his task, then returned to the room and gave his appraisal of the entries. He said that overall, the standard was very good, but that it was disappointing, in most cases, for a Judge to have to choose a first and second place from only three entries. He also stressed the importance of the introductory page and the overall presentation of the entry, and, most importantly, for entrants to 'sell' themselves and their ideas. The results were then announced as follows:-

Classic Section	:	Noel Turner Trophy - Ernie Leppard ld. Lake Taupo.
Runner-up	:	John D. Evans Trophy - Allan McKellar Railway Newspaper Stamps.
Modern Section 1	:	Kiwi Shield - Ernie Leppard Waterlow Trial Plates of 1906.
Runner-up	:	Paua Music Box - Douglas Hague King George V ld. Field Marshal.
Modern Section 2	:	No Awards Made.
Modern Section 3	:	David Forty Salver - Ernie Leppard Booklets of the 1980's.
Runner-up	:	Teko-Teko Maori Carving - John Buchanan New Zealand Health Covers.
Postal History	:	John J. Bishop Trophy - Alan Gardiner Development of External Air Mails.
Runner-up	:	The Barton Bowl - Ernie Leppard Railway Travelling Post Offices.

Alan Baker thanked Richard Payne for all his work and in particular for his constructive comments. He then closed the meeting at 4.45 p.m.

A.G.

## REVIEW

Handbook of New Zealand Aviation Cinderellas and Airmail Labels, compiled by James A. Stapleton. Published by The Air Mail Society of New Zealand, (Inc.), P.O.Box 29-144, Fendalton, Christchurch, New Zealand, price NZ\$7, plus postage of NZ\$1 within New Zealand, NZ\$2 surface mail overseas, NZ\$3 air mail to Australia, NZ\$5 air mail to Canada and the United States of America, NZ\$6 air mail to the United Kingdom.

A spiral bound card covered A4 book of 30 pages packed with information that may start you looking at the ordinary covers, popped in 'the shoe box' over the years, in a different light. It contains a wealth of information about the airmail labels issued by the New Zealand Postal Authorities since 1930; the 'Kiwi' label has had seven issues plus a printing with flaws! It lists all the New Zealand Post Office Airmail Etiquettes and Fast Post Labels. Pigeon Post Cinderellas are recorded but not the original Great Barrier Pigeongram service. The New Zealand Post Office Fly Phone Airmail labels are amongst those recorded. About half the book covers the labels issued by various airlines and Cinderellas from the Anniversaries of various flights.

There will be no mistaking what you have in 'the shoe box' as all the information is clearly written with an illustration of each item described.

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BY EXPRESS CAMEL

E.W.LEPPARD

The January issue of 'The Kiwi' goes out before the New Year and to the Treasurer it is always of passing interest to see who is the 'first past the post' in sending in their subscription for the ensuing year. Usually it is local or Home Counties post which should take only a day for First Class Postage. Exceptionally, this year the winner by a clear day was from Bahrain. As can be seen from the illustration on page 21, the cover came 'BY EXPRESS CAMEL'. I did not actually see the camel slithering to a halt outside my door, but the cover clearly shows a cinderella stamp for camel post from that well known member and collector of cinderellas from Bahrain. Additionally there is a T.P.O. postmark, Camel Train of course, and postmarked 1 JAN 1990, which arrived on 3rd January, 1990. The usual local post may be excused their tardiness as United Kingdom Post Offices were closed on 1st January, 1990, but the second past the post the following day was a second class rate of 15p from Southampton, again beating the local and Home Counties first class postage rate, which I suppose says a lot for first class postage.

As a reminder for those whose subscriptions have not yet been received, a blue cross appears on their address labels for this issue of 'The Kiwi'. Your early attention would be much appreciated.

With this copy of 'The Kiwi' is the programme for the Society's display at Spring Stampex, to be held from 27th February to 4th March, 1990. I would like to thank all those members who have supplied material for the Exhibition and those who have volunteered to act as stewards. I hope that many members will

visit us at Spring Stampex where perhaps the largest show of New Zealand philatelic material in this country will be on display.

#### NEW ZEALAND - A PHILATELIC MISCELLANY

Although some copies of our special publication arrived in time for distribution at the last meeting, the bulk of the printing will not be available until the end of February. As publication was always planned to coincide with Spring Stampex, this is not too much of a disappointment.

It has been decided that the bulk of the printing will be taken to London and will be available at Spring Stampex in the same room as our Display. Members who have already ordered copies are asked to collect them from the Steward on duty, and it is hoped that those of you who have not yet ordered a copy will buy one at the event, once the interest of the contents can be appreciated.

It would greatly help in calculating the numbers to be brought up to London if those of you who have already decided to buy copies but have not yet placed an order would do so as soon as possible. At the price advertised, it is a bargain, thanks to the support from our sponsor.

Postal distribution will take place after Spring Stampex. As your Editor, who is responsible for such distribution, is fully involved with the running of the Exhibition, distribution is not possible before that time.

#### SPECIAL DATESTAMPS



Eleven special date stamps and one changeable date stamp was used at the XIVth Commonwealth Games Village to cancel mail posted at the Games.

## 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN NEW ZEALAND



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
OF NEW ZEALAND  
23 FEBRUARY 1990  
PETONE N.Z.

A special pictorial date stamp was used at the Petone Post Shop on Friday, 23rd February, 1990, to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the Presbyterian Church in New Zealand.

## NATIONAL HIGHLAND GAMES



A special pictorial date stamp was used at Tauranga on Friday, 16th March, 1990, to commemorate the National Highland Games held at Tauranga on 17th and 18th March, 1990.

## 150TH ANNIVERSARY FIRST OFFICIAL NEW ZEALAND POST OFFICE



A special pictorial date stamp was used at Russell on Saturday, 17th March, 1990, to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the first official post office at Kororareka on 17th March, 1840.

## NEW ZEALAND MARITIME PARKS

### (2) MARLBOROUGH SOUNDS MARITIME PARK

CECIL BRISTOW

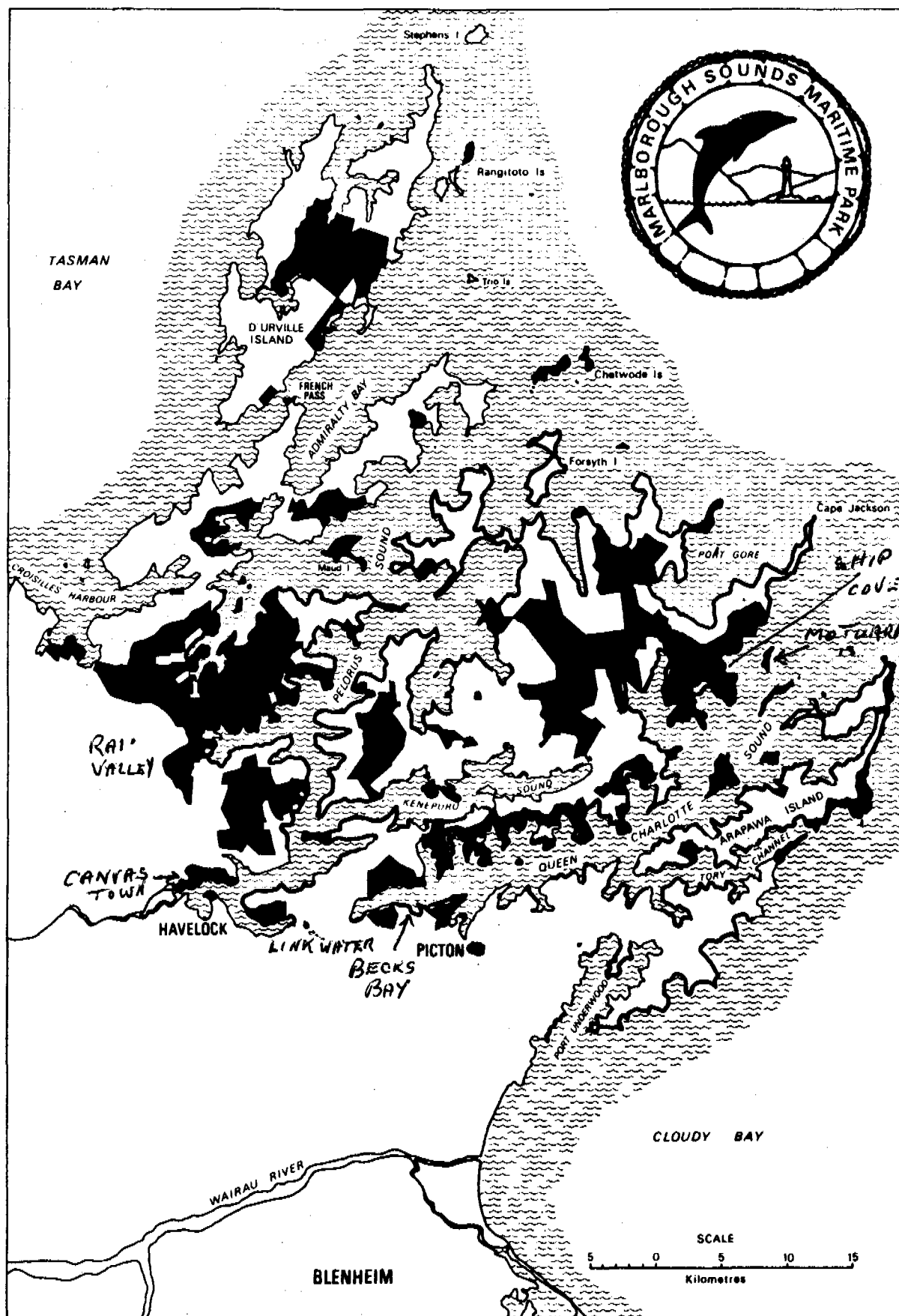
Set in the north-east of the South Island, Marlborough Sounds Maritime Park was established in 1973. It is not a continuous entity of reserved land as are most Parks but it covers over one hundred separate reserves of various types, intermingled with privately owned land.

It is rich in history and wildlife and recalls early Maori occupation and visits of early European Explorers from Captain Cook to the Frenchman, Dumont D'Urville, and also the whalers of the 1830's.

Captain James Cook came to the Sound he named after Queen Charlotte in 1769 - 1770 and proclaimed British Sovereignty over New Zealand, raising the flag on Motuara Island in January, 1770, and at nearby Ship Cove he careened his ship, the 'Endeavour'. He is said to have visited the area on at least two other occasions in 1777.

The whalers came next and set up bases in the Tory Channel and Port Underwood in 1827.

In 1839, the sailing ship 'Tory' anchored off Ship Cove laden with settlers and officials of the newly formed New Zealand Company but only stayed long enough to 'size-up' the district before departing for Wellington.





Picton, reputedly sold by the Maori Chief Ropami to Queen Victoria for £300, lies at the head of Queen Charlotte Sound. It was at one time the capital of Marlborough Province but various factions and rivalries resulted in frequent changes of provincial capital. It is the terminal of the Cook Strait Ferry from Wellington and there are 'roll-on, roll-off' ferry facilities.

The first New Zealand water skiing championships were held there in 1959 and a private float-plane service operates out of Picton for the tourist wanting to over-fly the area.

Ten kilometres from Picton, in the Grove Arm, is Beck's Bay, also known as Whenuanui, one of the many picturesque and secluded bays in the Sounds. At the westerly extremity of Queen Charlotte Sound is Anakiwa where the first New Zealand Outward Bound School was established in 1962.

The scenic ride of the road which joins Picton with Havelock provides the traveller with glorious views of the Sound, and at Linkwater a road branches north, hugging the shore-line of Kenepuru Sound almost as far as Ship Cove, with off-shoots reaching Pelorus Sound. Launch trips are available from Havelock which provide the means of exploration of the Park's western Sounds and Inlets.

After Havelock the road passes through Canvastown, an aptly named but all-but vanished reminder of the Gold Rush era of the 1860's. Further along the road, at Rai Valley, a side road runs north as far as French Pass, named after the French explorer D'Urville, who made an epic sailing through the pass in 1827. En route along this road is an off-shoot which enables one to reach the Seal Reserve at Tennyson Inlet in Pelorus Sound near Maud Island.



Found only on two small islands in the Park, the Hamilton Frog was first discovered on Stephens Island in 1915. It is named after Mr. M. Hamilton of the Dominion Museum who collected the first specimens. This frog does not produce tadpoles but the young hatch out as already formed froglets. A second colony of the species was



found in 1958 on Maud Island. Both colonies are in strictly controlled seclusion for protection. On Stephens Island is the lighthouse which guards the north-western approach to the Sounds from Cook Strait.

The Park is the only other home of the Tuatara, also found in the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park. The female lays a clutch of eight to fifteen eggs in a shallow bed, covers them up and abandons them. They hatch out fifteen months later and are immediately self-supporting. Several islands are the exclusive homes of the rare South Island Saddleback.

Another great interest has been the antics of dolphins which entertain many visitors passing through the Sounds. The labyrinth of land and sea which constitutes the Park plays host to some of the finest cruising and sailing it is possible to find.

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#### AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST DECIMAL SET OF NEW ZEALAND

R.G.DARGE

Continued from page 18.

#### THE PRINTINGS OF THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO. LTD.

Volume 1V of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand records that Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd. 'have been associated with the production of New Zealand stamps for many years'. The Company has, in fact, been active since 1874 when it submitted the designs and prepared the plates for the Queen Victoria First Side-face issues. It was not until the Victory set of 1920 that the Company secured a printing contract and since that date it has been responsible for many issues.

Unlike Harrison & Sons Ltd., the printing of the 1960 Pictorials by photogravure process for New Zealand stamps was a new experience for the Company. It secured the contract for the printing of the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d. and 8d. On the changeover to decimals on 10th July, 1967, the Company prepared new cylinders for all values, with the exception of the 2½d. The only alteration made was to change the value.

The ½d. (½ cent), 1d. (1 cent), 2d. (2 cent), 3d. (2½ cent), 4d. (3 cent), 6d. (5 cent) and 8d. (7 cent) were printed on double sheets from photogravure cylinders. The paper was chalk-surfaced with the NZ and Star multiple watermark upright on the stamps.

In all values, with the exception of the 2½ cent and 3 cent cylinders 1A (4) - 1B (4) and 2A1A (3) - 2B1B (3), the stamps were printed by a sheet fed press.

The layout of each cylinder in all values comprised two panes, each of 200 stamps in 20 rows of 10. Each pane was separated by a gutter being the width of one stamp. It appears certain that the two panes lay across the width of the cylinder rather than around it.

The panes were distinguished by the letters 'A' and 'B' and the cylinder set by numbers. With the exception of the above cylinders of the 2½ cent and the 3 cent, the 'B' pane was on the left of the double sheet and the 'A' pane on the right. The Imprint was on the left of both panes and the cylinder identification or cylinder numbers were on the right of each pane, both markings being on the bottom selvedge and below the first three and the last three

stamps respectively.

The Imprint was printed in the background colour of the stamps and the cylinder numbers in the colour of each cylinder that they represented. The setting of the numbers did not necessarily follow the order in which the colours were printed on the sheet.

The sheet value in all values was printed in the background colour in the top selvedge above Row 1, stamp 9 of each pane.

Cylinders 1A (4) - 1B (4) and 2A1A (3) - 2B1B (3) of the 2½ cent and 3 cent were printed by a rotary web fed press and are dealt with separately. For the sake of clarification, the various issues are divided into three groups -

a) Sheet fed values.

b) Web fed values.

c) 7½ cent Trout.

a) The Sheet Fed Values.

In the sheet layout of the sheet fed values, a small cross was placed on the four corners of the double sheet in line with the edge of the stamps. A cross was also placed at centre top and bottom of the gutter between the panes.

The mystery that surrounds the sheet markings of a printer have been a matter of conjecture to philatelists since early times. The position has not improved with the modern issues.

It is apparent that the crosses are comprised of each of the cylinders intersecting on the arms of the cross. It seems likely that the crosses are used as guide marks for the correct registration of the colours for electronic eye equipment or by line of sight. It appears that they are also used for correct registration of the comb perforating machines.

The centre crosses could also be used as a guide for correct guillotining of the double sheets into single sheets used by the Post Office. A further marking in the form of a circle with a cross in the centre appears in the selvedge above and below the 7th vertical row of each pane. It appears to have no significant purpose as both the circle and the cross are in the background colour of the stamp.

Small perforating guide pins squares are above and below the 8th stamp in the top and bottom selvedge of the 'B' pane, and likewise the 3rd stamp of the 'A' pane. A round hole has been punched from the squares in the 'B' pane only, to accommodate the perforating guide pins.

The double sheets were perforated by means of a double comb machine guaging 13.7 x 14.1. The machine was worked sideways across the double sheet with the 'A' pane being fed first into the comb head.

Further printings of the values are known and have been outlined in the Summary.

The booklets are also discussed separately later.

b) The Web Fed Values.

The 2½ cent and 3 cent differed from the other values in that the stamps were printed on the web. It is not uncommon for values ordered in large quantities to be printed on the reel. The 2½ cent

was the newspaper rate and 3 cent the local postage rate and both values were in heavy demand.

The watermark was upright and the mesh vertical. This would indicate that the panes lay across the width of the cylinder.

The layout of the double sheets differed from the sheet fed values in that the 'A' pane was on the left and the 'B' pane on the right. The Imprint was on the right and the cylinder numbers on the left of each pane.

The perforating guide pin squares and the circle and cross were in similar positions to the other values except that an extra pair of each can be found in the selvedge in line with Row 14 and Row 15 respectively of each pane.

The coloured crosses appear in the side selvedge only of the 2½ cent, but large coloured crosses are at the side, and the top and bottom of each pane of the 3 cent.

In both values the perforating guide pin squares are punched out in the 'A' pane, and consequently the 'A' pane was fed first into the same double comb head as the sheet fed values. This would have necessitated the sheets being inverted before being fed into the comb head.

Some sheets of the 2B1B1B1B are known to be perforated through the 'B' pane in error.

Two printings were made of both values on the web, a new background colour cylinder being required for both values and numbered 2A - 2B.

Extensive retouching of some of the flaws present in cylinder 2B1B1B1B of the 3 cent suggests that the cylinders were retouched during the course of printing or that a further printing was carried out on the web.

During December, 1968, a new printing was issued of both values from entirely new cylinders and numbered 2A(3)3A - 2B(3)3B. The same multipositives were used but the layout was made similar to the sheet fed values and the printing process was by sheet fed machine. The perforation guide pin squares varied from the sheet fed values in that it now appears below the 7th stamp on the 'B' pane and the 4th stamp on the 'A', instead of the 8th and 3rd. It is also closer to the stamps.

The sheets were perforated in the same manner as the sheet fed values. A number of sheets were deliberately perforated with the 'B' pane first. The printer advised that this procedure was to obviate paper curl in the stack.

The quantity of sheets ordered was probably insufficient to warrant the use of a reel fed machine and the use of a sheet fed press created a controversy over the printing. Warwick Paterson has suggested that both values may have been printed by sub-contractors such as Clarke & Sherwell Ltd. of Northampton. These printers are known to have produced New Zealand stamps for De La Rue and do not have the Andreotti rotary machines used by De La Rue for reel fed printing.

John Watts supports the view of Warwick Paterson and states 'after a careful study of the perforation and other minor points in various sheets, more than one printer has produced the stamps'. It is not clear whether he is referring to all the De La Rue values or whether his attention was drawn to the marked change between the printing of the web fed 2½ cent and the sheet fed

2½ cent.

There is little doubt that a change has occurred, but it is courageous to suggest a change of printer merely because of differences between the printings or perforations of two distinct sets of cylinders. A lot more weight would be lent to the argument if the change had occurred from the same cylinders.

It is a recognised fact that the etching process varies between new cylinders of the same value, hence the shades that distinguish one from the other. It is likely that the evidence of the 'second printer' is nothing more than variations during the production process.

The main fault in the new 2½ cent cylinder appears to lie in the yellow cylinder. This gives an impression of spreading as if the ink used was too volatile or that the etching of the yellow flowers was deeper and too wide.

Arthur Dexter, an expert and eminent philatelist, has attributed the difference to drag and has suggested that the stamps were printed against the mesh. At first sight the argument is a good one, but it leaves an unsolved problem.

In order to produce drag, it is necessary for the sheet to be fed into the machine sideways to the mesh. The finished product of the 2½ cent stamp, however, shows the mesh to be vertical, and the watermark upright. This is similar to the previous 2½ cent printing and suggests that the sheets were fed into the machine in the normal manner. If the sheet was, in fact, fed sideways into the machine, as suggested, then the panes must have been laid around the cylinder rather than across the width of it. It seems odd that De La Rue would produce one set of cylinders in a totally different format to all the other values and then feed the sheets in sideways and against the mesh. It would have been simpler to follow the process of the other sheet fed values.

In any event it appears clear that the sheets were perforated by De La Rue and until some advice is received from the printer, the argument on these values will remain a matter of conjecture.

It has been suggested that two printings have been made of cylinder 2A3A - 2B3B. This belief was originated by reason of a white flaw at Row 20, stamp 2 which can be found in two states. In the first state the left leg of the 'N' of 'ZEALAND' appears with a flaw upon it. In the second state the flaw is partially removed. This second state has been described as a retouch. It is odd that a more significant flaw at Row 3, stamp 3 was left untouched and the probability exists that the flaw at Row 20, stamp 2 is no more than a transitory one extending over a number of sheets. In the alternative, a rough spot has gradually worn away.

#### c) 7½ Cent Trout.

On 29th August, 1969, this stamp was issued to commemorate the Centenary of the Introduction of the Brown Trout into New Zealand. It then became part of the definitive series.

The printing of the stamp was done from four photogravure cylinders being blue, black, yellow and red and numbered 1A1A1A1A.

The stamps were printed vertically on single sheets, each of 150 stamps in 10 rows of 15, on NZ and star multiple watermark vertical mesh chalk surfaced paper with the watermark sideways and inverted. The cylinder numbers appear below the first three bottom

stamps and the Imprint below the last three stamps.

The stamp is unique amongst modern issues for its perforation peculiarities. The first printing was perforated vertically from the bottom by a single comb head that was too wide for the sheet resulting in perforations through both left and right selvages. The last pins were missing in the short row thus leaving a gap between each strike of the perforating head.

A second printing was released from the same cylinders during 1969. The green of the foliage and the brown of the trout are very much brighter. A new paper with the watermark vertical with the mesh was used with the result that the watermark is now upright on the stamps.

The missing pin was rectified by the addition of a smaller guage pin, giving the stamp an untidy look and hardly of the standard expected from De La Rue.

The oversize comb head was corrected by the removal of unnecessary pins from the comb head to fit the sheet.

In both printings, the guage was 13.2. Differences can be found in some sheets of the first printing and in the second printing.

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### WE'VE MOVED!

TONY DODD

Until 1986, the New Zealand Post Office made available formal types of cards for members of the public to inform their friends and business contacts of changes of postal addresses. These cards carried the code P.O.127, and the front and back of one of these cards is illustrated at Figures 1 and 2 on page 34, used on the late date of 23 JE 87 from Flaxmere.

My local Post Office informant tells me that during the second half of 1986, a new design of this card was distributed and stocks received. An example is illustrated at Figure 3 on page 35, showing a delightful coloured drawing under the caption 'We've moved!' on one side, and on the other the usual details to be filled in informing the addressee. They are supplied free by the Post Office. This illustrated card was first reported by J.R.Paterson in 'The Mail Coach', Volume 23, page 73, December, 1986. The first examples of the pictorial card P.O.127 had the official logo of the old New Zealand Post Office and the words 'OFFICIAL PAID' alongside it in a rectangular frame, as illustrated in Figure 4 on page 35.

The next printing differs in the form of the printing on the advice side of the card. In this case, the old New Zealand Post Office logo appears over the words 'POST PAID', and there is no frame. The example illustrated on page 36 at Figure 5 was used from Hastings on 12th February, 1988.

On 28th October, 1988, I collected an example from the Hastings Post Office Counter. Once again, the coloured picture and the information panel on the reverse side remain the same, but the card is now marked 'POST PAID' over three vertical bars. This is illustrated at Figure 6 on page 36.

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HAVE YOU PAID YOUR SUBSCRIPTION FOR 1990 YET?

PLEASE DO SO NOW - AND ORDER A BOOK AT THE SAME TIME!

NEW ZEALAND POST OFFICE

23 JUL 87

OFFICIAL  
PAID

BON MARCHE

Heretaunga St East

Hastings

P.O. 127

Figure 1

Dear BON MARCHE

This card is sent to let you know my new address.

My Subscription/Policy Reference No. etc is 856609

Signature: Princess Wilson

NAME AND OLD ADDRESS (print clearly)	NEW ADDRESS (print clearly)
<u>Princess Wilson</u>	<u>10 Bristol PL</u>
<u>21 Stanley Street</u>	<u>Flaxmere</u>
<u>Flaxmere</u>	
	New Telephone No. <u>69978</u>


(This card should not be used for a temporary change of address.)

Figure 2

# We've moved!



Figure 3

<b>NAME AND NEW ADDRESS OF SENDER:</b> _____ _____ _____ _____ _____		 <b>OFFICIAL PAID</b>
<b>TELEPHONE No.</b> _____		
<b>DEAR</b> _____ This card is to let you know my new permanent address which is shown above. My Subscription/Policy reference No. is _____ _____		<b>TO:</b> _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
<b>MY OLD ADDRESS WAS:</b> _____ _____ _____ _____		

PO 127

Figure 4



115668 12.00 PM

NAME AND NEW ADDRESS OF SENDER:  
*Joy and Liz Andrews*  
 ADA STREET (OPP. KATHLEEN ST.)  
 HASTINGS

TELEPHONE No. *62255*

DEAR *Sir/Madam*  
 This card is to let you know my new permanent address which is shown above. My Subscription/Policy reference No. is  
 MONTHLY CHARGE ACCOUNT

MY OLD ADDRESS WAS:  
 23 Cartier Crescent,  
 Flaxmere,  
 Hastings.

POST EARLY AND OFTEN DURING THE DAY POST PAID

TO: *Bon Marche Ltd,*  
*Heretaunga St East,*  
*Hastings.*

PO 127

Figure 5

NAME AND NEW ADDRESS OF SENDER:  
*6. Bellfield Place*  
*Tauranga*  
*New Zealand*

TELEPHONE No. *075-87847*

DEAR  
 This card is to let you know my new permanent address which is shown above. My Subscription/Policy reference No. is

MY OLD ADDRESS WAS:  
*Te Hape Rd.*  
*R.D. 1*  
*Whangarei, N.Z.*

POST PAID

TO: *MR & MRS A. Berry*  
*24. Erwin Road*  
*Quilford*  
*Surrey*  
*England*

PO 127

Figure 6

NEW ZEALAND FORCES POST OFFICE 5 - SINGAPORE

TONY DODD

As a result of the withdrawal of New Zealand Forces from Singapore, the inventory of facilities for postal business is to be returned after the closure, the last day being reported as 29th September, 1989. The items are as follows:-

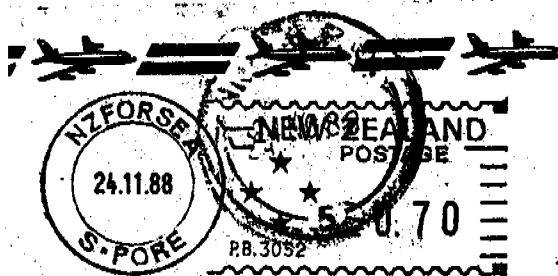


Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

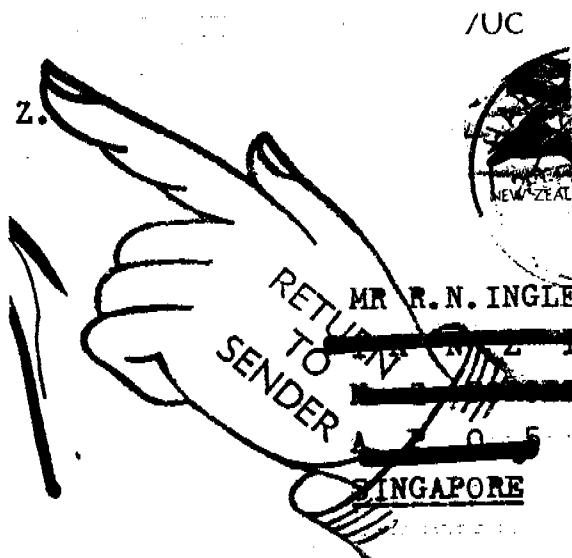


Figure 4

RETURN TO SENDER  
ADDRESSEE UNKNOWN

Figure 5

ADDRESSEE HAS  
LEFT SINGAPORE

Figure 6

PLEASE INFORM SENDER OF YOUR  
CORRECT UNIT POSTAL ADDRESS

Figure 7

RETURN TO SENDER  
MOVED NO FORWARD ADDRESS.  
ADDRESSEE UNKNOWN

Figure 8

INSUFFICIENTLY  
ADDRESSED

Figure 9

Figure 1 is a meter mark impressed in red. Figure 2 is a circular date stamp. Figure 3 is used to cancel stamps on parcels, etc., not often found impressed clearly. Figures 4 to 9 are directional cachets rarely seen and these will be scarce.

The Post Office also has registration and insurance authority and examples of labels in this connection used towards the closing day are reflected by Figures 10 and 11 below.

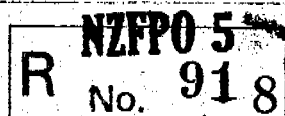


Figure 10



Figure 11

The Post Office was authorised by the Singapore officials to cancel New Zealand stamps only and could only use cancellations marks originating from New Zealand.

Figures 12 and 13 show examples of Figures 2 and 3 respectively used on the last day of the post office, 29th September, 1989.



Figure 12



Figure 13