



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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VOLUME 39 No. 5

SEPTEMBER 1990

WHOLE 222

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1990,
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

THE MEETING WILL BE IN TWO HALVES

ONE HALF WILL BE DEVOTED TO THE MUSINGS OF
OUR MEMBER TOM HETHERINGTON

THE OTHER HALF, GIVEN BY ERNIE LEPPARD, WILL BE DEVOTED TO
THE LAST TEN YEARS.

PLEASE BRING WITH YOU ANY INTERESTING ITEMS

WE'VE MOVED!

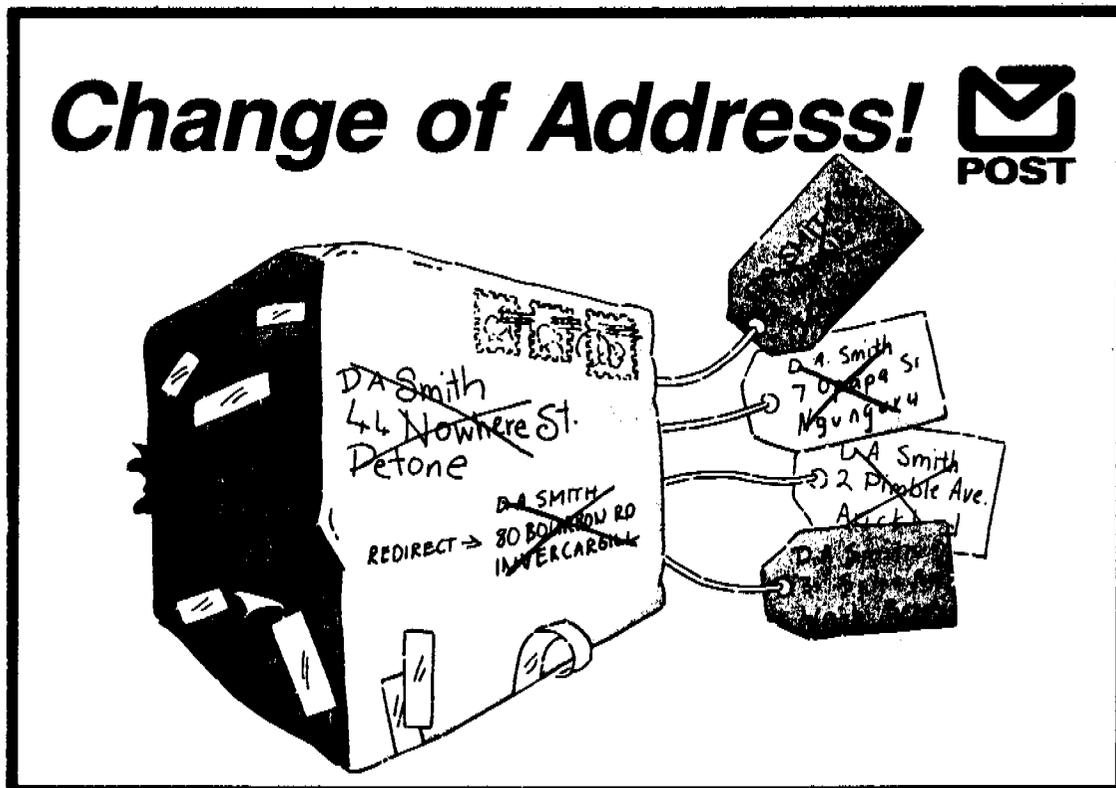


FIGURE 2 - SEE PAGE 83

EDITORIAL

It is sometimes hard to think of the few words needed to introduce each issue of 'The Kiwi'. New Zealand 1990 will be in progress by the time most of you read these words. There is a parallel to Stamp World London 90, in that one of the United Kingdom's most eminent Philatelists, R.A.G.Lee, died just before the event opened. For New Zealand 1990, the death of Marcel Stanley will be just as severe a loss. Nevertheless, in spite of the sadness that must be felt by all interested in New Zealand Philately and Postal History, the event must go on. For it to be a great success will not only be a tribute to the hard work put in by the team of organisers, but it will also be a fitting memorial to a great philatelist. It is hoped to publish a more detailed tribute in the next issue.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

M.S.Davies, Cheshire.

J.Finch, 43, Leicester Street, Leamington Spa,

Warwickshire, CV32 4TD.

D.C.Forster, Fogg's House, Bowkers Green Lane,

Bickerstaffe, Ormskirk, Lancashire, L39 9ER.

A.Green, 13, Redhill Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG1 3JQ.

N.I.H.Mactier, 6, Rivington Avenue,

Woodford Green, Essex, IG8 8LS.

A.J.S.Parsons, 'Karanja', 39, Essa Road,

Saltash, Cornwall, PL12 4EE.

I.C.Perry, 29, Chetwynd Grove, Newport, Shropshire, TF10 7JW.

Sir Harold Smedley, 11a, Beehive Lane,

Ferring, Worthing, West Sussex, BN12 5NN.

Dr. D.M.Stalker, 11, Laxford Road, Linburn,

Erskine, Renfrewshire, PA8 6HH.

S.Zirinsky, 220 West 71 St., New York 10023,

United States of America.

DECEASED

J.Buckingham, 13, Langley Avenue, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 8NA.

MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 28TH JULY, 1990

THE SECOND SIDEFACE QUEEN VICTORIA DEFINITIVES - GWYNN EVANS

John Smith, our President, opened the meeting at 2.30 p.m. with fifteen members present. Apologies for absence were received from Alan Baker, Alan Gardiner, Ann Carter and Ian Fogg. John Petit from Basildon, a member attending a meeting for the first time, was introduced. Members stood for a minute's silence at the announcement of the death of Marcel Stanley. John then handed over the meeting to Gwynn Evans for his display of the Second Sideface Queen Victoria Definitive issue.

Gwynn's introduction was that this issue had the scope for the most philatelic study of the whole field of New Zealand collecting, with papers, perfs, shades, varieties and flaws abundant and with the added variety of the advertising on the backs of the stamps in 1893.

The display started with the reproduction proofs and colour trials and proofs of the proposed but not issued 1½d. value, and this was followed by colour die proofs of the ½d. value in seven colours, the changes of paper from white wove to cream, perf. changes from 12 x 11½ to 10 x 10, to 10 x 11, and 11 x 11, and a variety with perforations measuring 11½ x 11½. Offsets and stamps showing misplaced perforations with official patching and re-perforation were also on display.

The A.E.Cousins dies of the 1d., 2d. and 6d. values were explained, so that the subsequent plates of each value was made by recutting the original dies. All the values were displayed in some depth with the perforation varieties and watermark variations shown in depth. Progress proofs and colour trials of both the 2½d. and the 5d. values were shown, these being issued for the overseas postal rates of half an ounce and one ounce. The 8d. value was required for parcel post, the 1890 7 mm watermark issue of which all had advertisements on the back.

The second half of Gwynn's display was of the same issues postally used. All the varieties of the flaws were shown, including the Screwdriver, Chisel and ND flaws of the penny value, and the bulbous nose flaw on Row 1, stamp 1 of the one shilling value. There were offsets, and what appeared to be a two perf. pair of the 1d. value, due to staggered perforations. Manuscript cancellations were followed by reconstructed panes of the advertisements on the back of the stamps of the 1d. value, and a bottom left pane of the 2½d. value with a variety of mauve and red shades.

Paul Wregglesworth from Cheshire displayed some outstanding items of the ½d. and 5d. progressive die proofs and colour trials. He also showed a variety of stamps with the Post and Telegraph Department presentation cancellations, either as parallel bars or across a corner with part of a Wellington coin datestamp. He also showed a variety of patched and re-perforated stamps in blocks, and various large used multiples.

Ernie Leppard showed the invited display that the Society had provided for Belgica '90 in Brussels from 2nd to 10th June, 1990. The meeting closed at 5.00 p.m., with John Smith presenting the vote of thanks to Gwynn Evans for the depth and outstanding quality and knowledge revealed in presenting the display.

E.W.L.

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

This will be held on Kiwi Day, Saturday, 24th November, 1990. 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:-

I.G.Fogg, 42, Oxford Road South, Chiswick, London, W4 3DH
to reach me before Saturday, 29th September, 1990, so that the catalogue can be printed 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 describe each Lot briefly - e.g. UM = Unmounted Mint; FU = Fine Used, etc. Lots may be sent with your list, but in any case must be in my hands prior to the Auction. 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 must have their 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. There is a lotting fee of 20p per Lot. Lots which comprise of periodicals, books, boxes of stamps and other bulky items cannot be accepted unless the vendor undertakes to deliver and collect from the auction room, or, if sold, to 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's 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 29th September, 1990, so that it can appear in the catalogue, otherwise at any time up to 2.00 p.m. on Kiwi Day.

Do remember to bring your catalogue to the auction. Copies available in the room will cost £1-00.

SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

ARBOR DAY CENTENNIAL



A special pictorial date stamp was used at the Greytown Post Shop on Tuesday, 3rd July, 1990, to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the first Arbor Day ceremony in New Zealand.

WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL



A special pictorial date stamp was used at the Christchurch Philatelic Sales Centre on Wednesday, 29th August, 1990, to mark the World Youth Festival.

REVIEW

New Zealand 1990 Bulletin 2. Enquiries to New Zealand 1990, P.O.Box 4069, Auckland, New Zealand.

This attractively produced, 26 page A5 booklet is a mine of information for all those considering attending New Zealand 1990. The importance of the Exhibition is clearly shown by the impressive list of International Jurors and the National

Commissioners who will be attending.

As well as general information, it details the Exhibition Special Days for which handstamps are being designed; it lists the Social Calender and the Societies who plan to hold meetings during the Exhibition. The Postal Administrations who will be represented and the firms who have reserved stands are all mentioned.

The booklet closes with an informative article on the host city of Auckland, whose 150th birthday is celebrated this year.

I.C.

NEW ZEALAND POST

L.J.G.FRANKS

As a long-term critic of the postal administration in New Zealand I must support David Bignell's reply published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 39, page 61, July, 1990

Around the turn of this century the New Zealand Post Office was in the forefront of innovation. The first franking machines and slot vending machines were invented in Christchurch, the Post Office was to the fore in the use of machine cancelling devices and the issue of pictorial stamps, international penny postage and much more.

The technical side - especially that relating to non-postal matters - sadly took over and senior officers were drawn from the telephone and other sections. I doubt if any Director-General of the past 50 years had ever sold a stamp or postmarked a letter. Very few heads of Postal Services would have done so either.

Splitting the old Post Office into Postbank, Telecom and New Zealand Post means that at last postal services are coming into the 20th Century. Although their public relations has been abysmal in that negative items such as the closing of Post Offices has been publicised far more than the opening of new Post Shops and agencies there has been a great improvement in their services. Many senior positions have gone to staff from private enterprise firms. The old Public Service attitude of not doing anything unless there was a compelling reason for it seems to be on the wane.

Recently the Christchurch Postal History Group had a tour of the mail centre. There was a vast change from the previous time I had been on one some 20 years ago. New Zealand Post realise that they are already subject to competition and will be more so when minimum rates for competitors are freed up even more.

There are still problem areas - a letter of mine to Auckland took six weeks to arrive - but the attitude behind the counter has changed. Large users of the mail are getting much better service than before but the small users are not so well off.

It is unfortunate that the three companies are unable to work together more as this has led to the closing of many offices. Postbank has decided to put its city branches into shopping malls and New Zealand Post is following suit.

Postal rates are being held for three years though it should not be forgotten that they went up 1,000 per cent in the previous 12 years. But new postal centres geared to modern mail handling are being built and there is a sense of purpose behind the counters. One day they may even have staff in the Philatelic Bureau who are

stamp collectors - for what other business feels it is a disadvantage to know nothing about the end product it produces?

Apart from this and the poor public relations about the positive things from the changes, New Zealand Post is providing a much better service. In particular the pricing of mail has changed drastically from that of weight to that of size. The British General Letter Office in its 300 plus years has not made such a radical change! For example, mail to the United Kingdom per FastPost (air mail) for a standard letter is NZ\$1-80, regardless of weight up to 200 grammes. Postal Staff can assess most mail without having to weigh it and require far fewer denominations of stamps than before. Mail is now either letters or parcels - packets, printed matter, registered magazines, etc., no longer exist, and the queues are far shorter than before as a result.

Because of the sparse population spread over two main islands we will never have the density of mail there is in the United Kingdom and with only one delivery a day to street addresses very little benefit of the speeding up of mail will be evident at residences. But I recall a first class large envelope taking ten days from Peterborough to my London address ten years ago.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST DECIMAL SET OF NEW ZEALAND

R.G.DARGE

Continued from page 66.

BOOKLET STAMPS

Booklets priced at 50 cents each were issued with the sheet stamps on the 10th July, 1967. They appeared in panes of six stamps as under:-

one pane of six $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

one pane of six 1 cent.

one pane of five 1 cent with a label reading
'Register Letters Containing Valuables'.

two panes of 3 cent.

A number of pages of advertising matter separate the panes which are enclosed in a soft cover and stitched together.

Special cylinders are required for the printing of the panes in order that each pane has the left selvedge blank. A certain amount of conjecture as to the layout of the cylinders was prevalent. It was fortunate that Miss Pat Guymer, now Mrs. Capill, settled the controversy by her examination of uncut double sheets. Her enlightening report was published in the 'New Zealand Stamp Collector', Volume 50, number 2, page 50. I am also indebted to Jos Gregson for his efforts in clarifying other details of the issue.

One set of cylinders only was required for the printing of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and likewise for the 3 cent. Two sets were necessary for the 1 cent, one with and one without the label.

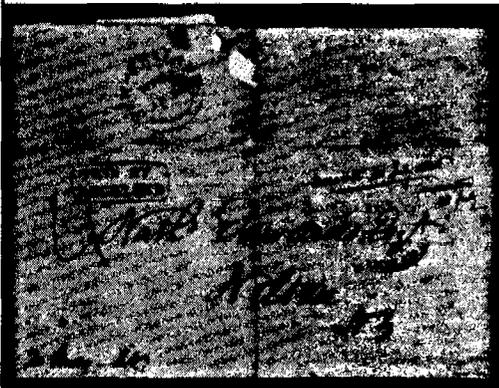
The cylinder was divided into two large panes, one above the other. The top pane was numbered 1A1A1A and the bottom pane 1B1B1B in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and 1A1A1A1A and 1B1B1B1B for the 1 cent

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NAME

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.....

and 3 cent.

Each large pane was divided into three vertical columns of 30 stamps (10 x 3 rows) and separated by a gutter being the width of one stamp. A total of 90 stamps or 15 booklets comprised each pane, making a total of 180 stamps or 30 booklet panes from each double sheet. A gutter separated the two panes and the cylinder numbers were placed below the A and B panes between Rows 1 and 3.

The booklet panes appear with the code letters XA or XB at the top or bottom or with no code on the left selvedge. These code letters appear on the cylinder panes on the left side only at the top of the second stamp and the bottom of the ninth stamp. The XA letters refer to the 'A' pane and the XB to the 'B' pane - see the diagram on page 82.

The double sheets were perforated from the left side 13.7 x 14.1 by the same double comb machine used for the sheet stamps. A perforating guide pin square with the hole punched out was located in the top and bottom selvedge of the double sheet at Row 6.

The double sheets were then guillotined into panes of two rows of three stamps with the left selvedge either blank or containing code letters. The cylinder numbers and other marks of the Printer were lost in the process.

Mrs. Capill reports that the sheets are made up into booklets with panes of each value from the same position on the cylinder. This ensures that each pane with 1A at the top appears with its fellows. The booklets are made up complete by the printer in England.

An examination of the cylinder reveals that the 30 booklet panes are made up as follows:-

One pane XA top.

One pane XB top.

One pane XA bottom.

One pane XB bottom.

Six panes without code and without perforations through the left selvedge.

Twenty panes without code, but with perforations through the selvedge.

It is apparent that the booklets with code letters and those that are uncoded and with no perforations through the left selvedge are scarce when compared with the balance. Oddly enough, I have found the uncoded type without perforations to be the most elusive. This may well be due to the collector failing to appreciate the distinction between the two uncoded types.

Despite a vigorous search for 1 cent panes printed on the fine and white paper, I have been unable to locate a pane with the mottled appearance of the first printing of the sheet stamps. It may be that the heavier and toned paper was then used for the sheet stamps. Booklet panes may exist on the other paper, but to date it has eluded me.

Variations in shade are common among the 1 cent values and many stamps with a pale brown shade can be found on the toned paper.

One feature of the panes is a difference in the thickness of the

+

⊕ ⊖

+

X
A

X
A

1A1A1A

X
B

X
B

1B1B1B

+

⊕ ⊖

+

paper. This is probably of little consequence as paper is known to vary in thickness in the same reel or stack.

A further reprint of the booklets appeared during July of 1969 and apart from a change in the advertising content, the colours are similar, and it would be difficult to distinguish one from the other.

It is interesting to note that booklets have been discovered with the code panes different. A recent find was two booklets which began with XB at the bottom and finished with XA at the bottom.

WE'VE MOVED!

Following the publication of the article of this title by TONY DODD in 'The Kiwi', Volume 39, pages 33 to 36, March, 1990, ALAN TUNNICLIFFE writes to say that a further variety is now in use. The reverse side is the same as that illustrated in Figure 3 of the original article, on page 35. A change has been made to the text as illustrated in Figure 6 on page 36. A space has been made for 'SIGNATURE' as could be found in the old type illustrated in Figure 2 on page 34. The new type is illustrated at Figure 1 below.

Subsequently, TONY DODD has written to advise that the front of the card had also been changed. It is still multicoloured, but a completely different picture, as illustrated at Figure 2, page 75.

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

PO 127

Figure 1

NEW ZEALAND BELGIUM RELIEF FUND 1914 - 1918

JOHN WATTS

For the New Zealand Cinderella collector, the First World War is

an era that provides a wonderful source of material, some of the items being quite rare and sought after.

Many of the items were issued as a fund raising exercise and assisted in the magnificent sum of money raised for the various different causes.

The Appendix to the Journal of the House of Representatives 1920, B6 has the following statement:-

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Collections accounted for by the War Relief Funds Office amounted to approximately £5,000,000 - an average, on liberal lines, of £4-5s. per capita - which does not include gift goods despatched by the Internal Affairs Department, valued at £557,536.

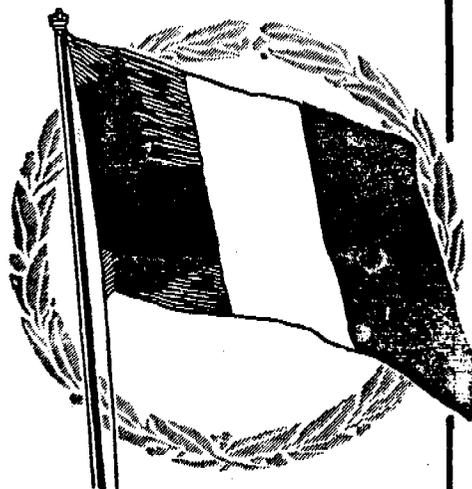
Up to the 31st March, 1920, the following relief has been provided overseas by the people of the Dominion:-

	£
Belgian relief	354,491
Other Belgian funds	6,917
For other Allies	43,951
Relief in United Kingdom	22,301
British Red Cross	332,440
British Navy relief	123,922
New Zealand hospital ships	67,555
New Zealand Comforts Fund	180,713
New Zealand War Relief Fund	16,455
Regimental funds	13,345
Sundry small funds	9,886
	<hr/>
Total	£1,171,976
To this may be added the following:-	£
Gift goods	557,536
Remittance to various funds through Internal Affairs Department	69,318
Dominion schools' contribution to Belgian Children's Fund	18,364
Government subsidy to Belgian Fund	228,145
	<hr/>
Total	<u>£2,046,339</u>

In addition to the card issued by the Auckland (NZ) Belgium Fund Committee with the flag in the national colours of black, yellow and red, illustrated at Figure 1 on page 85, some other interesting fund raising items were available.

Illustrated at Figure 2 on page 85 is the front and back of an Auckland Electric Tramways Company's ticket overprinted with the fund name and sold for 1d. The reverse side states that if everybody boarding the car buys one, the sum of £3,000 a week would be raised. It is interesting to note that the Auckland area raised £101,548 for the Belgium Relief Fund from the outbreak of war until it was closed on 31st March, 1920. The total raised for all War Relief Funds in the Auckland Area was £1,553,721.

Remember Belgium's Sacrifices.



AUCKLAND (N.Z.) BELGIAN FUND,
November, 1914.

"THE DAY."

*You boasted the Day, and you toasted the Day,
And now the Day has come.
Blasphemer, braggart and coward all,
Little you reck of the numbing ball,
The blasting shell or the "white arm's" fall,
As they speed poor humans home.*

*You spied for the Day, you lied for the Day,
And woke the Day's red spleen.
Monster, who asked God's aid Divine,
Then strewed His seas with the ghastly mine;
Not all the waters of the Rhine
Can wash thy foul hands clean.*

*You dreamed for the Day, you schemed for the Day
Watch how the Day will go.
Slayer of age and youth and prime
(Defenceless slain for never a crime).
Thou art steeped in blood as a hog in slime.
False friend and cowardly toe.*

*You have sown for the Day, you have grown for the Day;
Yours is the harvest red.
Can you hear the groans and the awful cries?
Can you see the heap of slain that lies,
And sightless turned to the flame-split skies
The glassy eyes of the dead?*

*You have wronged for the Day, you have longed for the Day
That lit the awful flame.
'Tis nothing to you that hill and plain
Yield sheaves of dead men amid the grain;
That widows mourn for their loved ones slain,
And mothers curse thy name.*

*But after the Day there's a price to pay
For the sleeper, under the sod,
And He you have mocked for many a day—
Listen, and hear what He has to say:
"VENGEANCE IS MINE; I WILL REPAY."
What can you say to God?*

—HENRY CHAPPELL.

STAR 6024.

Figure 1

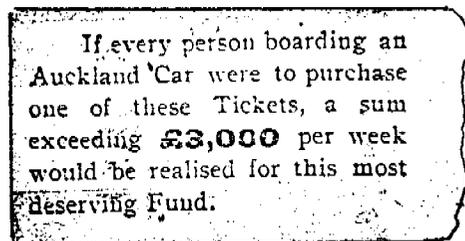
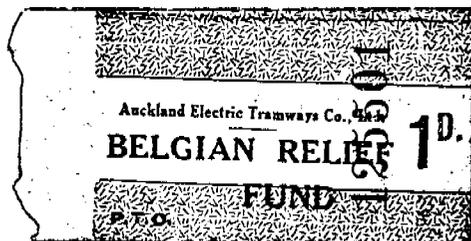


Figure 2

Kempthorne Prosser, a company manufacturing fertilizer, with works in both the North and South Islands, ran a puzzle/fund raising competition in the Newspapers. The example shown at Figure 3 on page 86 is a strip of three of the coupons which, if numbers 21 to 40 were collected, made up into a picture with the chance to win prizes. The reverse would of course get advertising

benefits from the competition as it would show various items of their product lines of fertilizer and medical drugs.

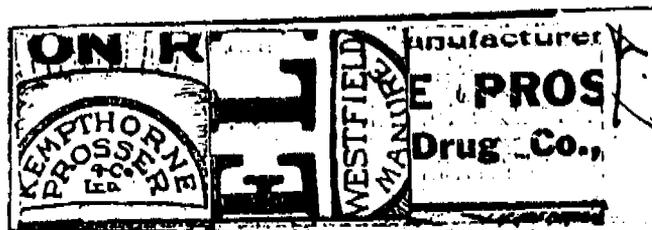
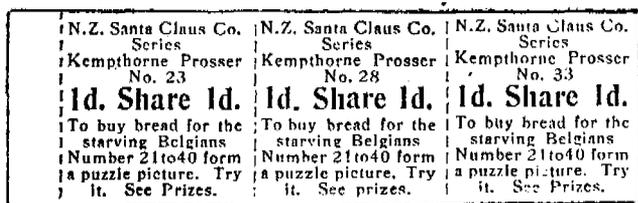


Figure 3

It would be interesting to know if any other fund raising items were issued for Belgium Relief in New Zealand.

CAVEAT LECTOR - INSTALMENT TWO

ALAN GARDINER

Kingsford Smith made six crossings of the Tasman Sea, which may be listed thus:-

Australia - New Zealand	New Zealand - Australia
10/11th September, 1928.	13/14th October, 1928.
11th January, 1933.	26th March, 1933.
13th January, 1934.	29th March, 1934.

On page 142 of 'Airmails of New Zealand, Volume 2', with reference to the 26th March, 1933, (fourth) crossing, we are told that -

"...Kingsford Smith and his crew took a well earned rest at Waipapakauri Hotel, the nearest hotel to the take-off site."

Now let us look at 'New Zealand Holiday', by Rosemary Rees, published by Chapman and Hall, Ltd., London, 1933, (that is, before the fifth and sixth flights had taken place), page 235. Miss Rees is staying at the Awanui Hotel:-

"Mrs. Fleming told me of Sir Charles Kingsford Smith's departure from Ninety Mile Beach on his flight back to Australia.... They flew up in the 'Southern Cross' the night before, and slept for a few hours in bunks we'd got ready for them in the garage on the beach. Then they took off from the beach in the dawn and flew straight out to sea.... I packed up a hamper for them to take with them. One or two roast godwits - they're delicious if they're properly prepared, and the birds are extraordinarily fat just before migration - and toheroa fritters. They mentioned those in the wireless news they sent

when they were crossing.... As everyone knows, Sir Charles Kingsford Smith successfully flew the Tasman Sea - twelve hundred miles from New Zealand to Australia - with passengers - for the fourth time on 26th March, 1933."

So, where did 'they' spend the night? In the comfort of a hotel or in the relative simplicity of the bunks in the garage? Mrs. Fleming seems to have no doubt that Smithy and one or more of the others took advantage of the makeshift accommodation, and her description of their in-flight meal, something I have not seen recorded before, gives a ring of authenticity to her account.

Even Smithy himself does not seem to be sure, because in 'My Flying Life', published by Andrew Melrose Ltd. in 1937, at page 230, he says that they left Mascot ('Airmails of New Zealand, Volume 2' says that they left from Gerringong Beach on the 11th.) on 12th January, 1933, and goes on, on page 232, to say:-

"Accordingly, on March 26, we set out once more on the return flight, this being my sixth (note!) crossing of the Tasman".

On page 233, he says:-

"...we all went off to bed at the Waipapakauri Hotel ready for an early call."

No further reference is made to the 1934 fifth and sixth crossings in later pages of this book.

So when, if at all, did Smithy stay at the Waipapakauri Hotel? My opinion is that he stayed at Mrs. Fleming's garage on the night before his fourth crossing, and at the Waipapakauri Hotel on the night before his sixth crossing; also that Smithy, in his narrative, inadvertently ran his fourth and sixth flights together. Are you prepared to believe me?

THE SPECIMEN POSTAL STATIONERY OF NEW ZEALAND

MARTYN AND WALLY JACKSON

Since the previous article was published in 'New Zealand - A Philatelic Miscellany' in February, 1990, no information has been forthcoming from other collectors of this material. This confirms our previous thoughts, that this material is much scarcer than previously considered, and the known quantities are on a similar level to Die Proofs.

However, personal research is never as easy as publishing an article, and then sitting back waiting for information to come to you. Contacts have been made with leading collectors of this subject in New Zealand, Germany and the United States of America, but, alas, none of them had anything to add.

All is not lost, as in the intervening period we have had:-

- a) The comprehensive MIDAS Auction at Sotheby's in December, 1989.
- b) The superb display by Robin Gwynn on 31st March, 1990.
- c) Stamp World London 90.

Each of these have added new information to that previously published, but it would also highlight the possibility of

including the same item more than once. The recording of proof or mint items is always difficult, unless the item has some distinguishing feature, or unless you have firm evidence when material moves on from one collection to another, or to where it has come from if it appears in auction.

There is no doubt in our mind that much of the Postal Stationery Specimens that were in the Midas Auction were the same items that were shown by Marcel Stanley to The Royal Philatelic Society, London, in October, 1983. This conclusion is not reached solely on any one individual item, but on the identical groupings that appeared.

We have pleasure in producing an up-dated table showing all recorded items, and it goes without saying that we would welcome any information even from the collector who may only have one relevant item from their 'sideline' collection.

Samuel Ref.	Type 'A'	Type 'B'	Type 'C'	BEC2a	Madagascar	Ultramar	Type Not Known
<u>Postcards</u>							
AA.1a		J	S				M*
AA.2a		J					
AA.3a		J					
AA.4a	S						
	at foot						
	S						
	in centre						
AA.6a	S*						M*
	J						
AA.9a(i)						S*	
AB.2a					M		
AB.3a(a)				J			
AB.4a(n)				J			
<u>Reply Cards</u>							
AU.1a	J	J					
	CR	CR					
		RG					
<u>Lettercards</u>							
1895	S*		S				M*
			on cut				
			out				
BA.4a	J						
BA.5a	J						H
BA.5d	J						
<u>Envelopes</u>							
CA.1a						M	
CA.1c						M	
CA.2a						M	
CA.3a						M	
						J	
CC.1b				J			
CC.1c				M			

Samuel Ref.	Type 'A'	Type 'B'	Type 'C'	BEC2a	Madagascar	Ultramar	Type Not Known
CC.2c						J	
1908(1d)						M	

Registered Envelopes

EA.1a		J	J				
			(in red)				
EA.1b		J	J				
			(in red)				
EA.1c		J					
EB.1a						J	
						M	
EB.4a						J	

Newswrappers

FA.1a	S	S	S				
FA.2a		J	M				ALB
		M					AE
		(cut-out)					H&G
FA.3a							M
FA.4a			J				
FB.1a						M	

Key to above references:-

AE = Argyll Etkin Ltd.	ALB = Albert Collection Auction.
H&G = Higgins & Gage Auction.	H = J.R.Hill Collection.
J = Jackson Collection.	CR = Chris Rainey.
M = Midas Auction.	S = Marcel Stanley Display.
RG = Robin Gwynn Display.	

* - Midas Auction marked thus could most likely be the same items as shown by Marcel Stanley to The Royal Philatelic Society, London, in October, 1983.

Colour of handstamp strikes.

Types 'A', 'B' and 'C' - unless indicated otherwise, in shades of mauve to violet.

BEC2a - Black.

Madagascar - Red.

Ultramar - Blue.

New Zealand Handstamps.

Type 'A' - 14½ x 2¼ mms in serif capitals.

Type 'B' - 15 x 1¼ mms in sans-serif capitals.

Type 'C' - 11 x 1 mms in sans-serif capitals.

SECURITY & INVESTIGATION CACHET

ALLAN P. BERRY

A correspondent of mine who collects the postmarks and other

markings of New Zealand Post Offices has sent me an interesting cachet applied to the back of a cover which he had received from the National Manager, Security and Investigation, New Zealand Post Limited.

In the course of his collecting activities, my correspondent writes to the smaller post offices in New Zealand, enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope, with the request that the stamp be hand cancelled using the current implement, and then returned to him in the mails. In order to try and obtain other markings from the post offices concerned, often the return postage is underpaid. In the case he drew to my attention, he had franked the covers with prints cut from the \$2-00 Black Robin PhilexFrance Miniature Sheet produced by New Zealand Post Limited for the International Stamp Exhibition held in Paris in 1989.

Both covers had the affixed stamp cancelled as requested. In one case, additional cachets were added - 'Insufficiently / Prepaid / for Service', struck in purple, and a boxed cachet in red reading 'INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID / FOR AIR MAIL DESPATCH'. In the other case, no such additional cachets were added.

Both covers were intercepted on their way back to their destination. They were forwarded on under separate cover to my correspondent, with a covering letter advising the writer that

'the black robin impressions adhered to the envelopes are not legitimate for postage purposes. This is an offence against the Postal Services Act 1987. Accordingly, the envelopes are returned to you and no further action will be taken by us in this instance'.

My correspondent points out that in fact both covers were datestamped as requested, and were returned to him. He is unsure of what offence he might have committed, save that which would require postage due for underpaid or unpaid items. Perhaps the main interest is the cachet applied to the cover in which the items were returned to him. This may not be seen all that often - unless others try the same thing?



Dr. J.F.S. (FRANK) HAY, M.D. - TWO PHILATELIC COVERS

C.G.CAPILL

During the latter part of 1989, a number of covers appeared on the New Zealand market posted around, or soon after, the turn of the century, addressed to Dr. Hay. The majority of these had been sent on official business.

The first mention of Dr. Frank Hay in the New Zealand Year Books was in 1897 under the Official List of Government Officers as at 1st June, 1897. He was then listed as the Medical Officer for Ashburn Hall, a private Lunatic Asylum at Waikari near Dunedin. (Lunatic Asylums became known as Mental Hospitals from about 1906 and in 1908 a Mental Hospital Department was set up under its own Minister.)

Some time before, but probably just prior to 1st April, 1904, Dr. Hay had been replaced in this position by Dr. E.H.Alexander.

In the New Zealand Gazette of 1904, Dr. Hay was appointed on 1st April, 1904, as an Inspector of Hospitals and Charitable Institutions under 'The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, 1885' and also as an Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Hospitals and Licensed Houses in New Zealand under 'The Lunatic Act, 1882'. Mrs. Grace Neill was also an Inspector of Lunatic Asylums at this time.

In the Post Office Circular Dr. Frank Hay was given authority on 10th June, 1904, to frank mail under the title 'Assistant Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Hospitals and Charitable Institutions'. The word 'assistant' was used in the New Zealand Year Books for both Dr. Hay and Mrs. Grace Neill with a Dr. Duncan MacGregor being listed as 'Inspector', these two other persons also having franking authority.

In the 1907 New Zealand Year Book the list of Government Officers on 1st April, 1907, listed Dr. Hay as Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals replacing Dr. Duncan MacGregor who had held this senior position since it was created in 1886. Dr. Hay continued in this position until 1912 when there is no further record of his holding any official position.

Now for details of the two covers, both of which have printed at the lower left 'Hospitals Department, /Wellington', and printing numbers '3,000/9/1906 - 8934'.

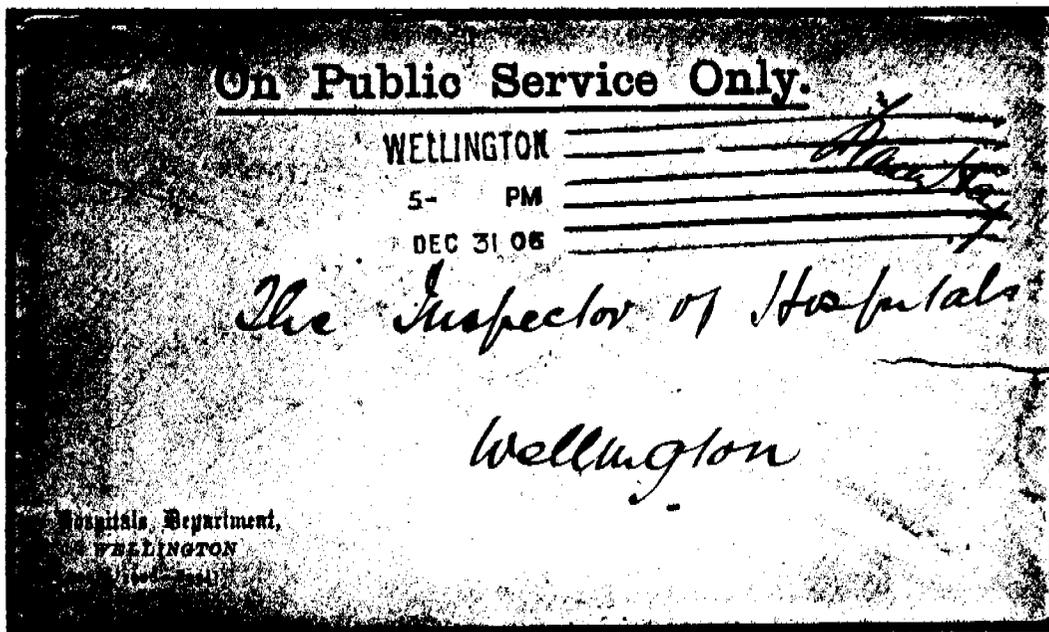


Figure 1.

Figure 1 - above. The cover with the signature frank of Dr. Frank Hay is clearly postmarked WELLINGTON 5- PM DEC 31 06 - the last day franking of Official Mail was permitted. The address and signature are written in the same ink and style of writing, thus Dr. Hay has addressed this to himself.

Figure 2 - page 90. The cover with the Penny Universal stamp from the Waterlow Plates, overprinted OFFICIAL is also clearly postmarked WELLINGTON 3- AM JAN 2 07 - this being the first day of use of official stamps. This cover was also addressed by Dr. Frank Hay to himself.

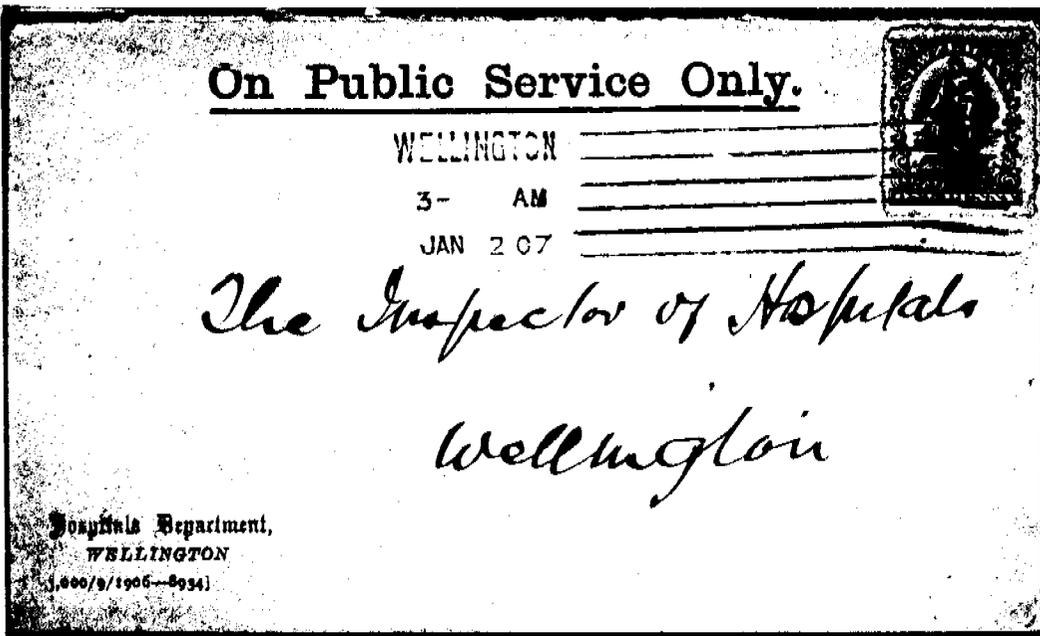


Figure 2

Individually these covers are not that significant although the first day of use of an official stamp on cover is quite rare. Being addressed by the sender to oneself could mean that these are Business Reply Envelopes, as I have many other such envelopes in my collection. However, as a pair these two covers could be described as 'philatelically contrived'.

As the franking of official mail was abolished on 31st December, 1906, one may then ask why were stamps overprinted OFFICIAL not issued until 2nd January, 1907. It is presumed that 1st January, being New Year's Day, Departmental Offices would have been shut and so from when they opened on Wednesday, 2nd January, postage became payable on all but a very few items of official mail. The cover illustrated at Figure 2 franked with the Penny Universal overprinted OFFICIAL is also significant in that to be postmarked at 3 a.m., stamp overprinted OFFICIAL must have been available to Government Offices on 31st December, 1906, unless this stamp was obtained and affixed to the envelope per favour of someone in the Post Office.

FRAGILE ARTICLES THROUGH THE POST

TONY DODD

**NZ POST
ACCEPTS NO
RISK**

Sender's Initials:

Members might be interested in the label PP34 illustrated here which New Zealand Post Limited have recently introduced which is affixed to packets and parcels in which items of a fragile nature are to be conveyed.