



THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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WHOLE NUMBER 280

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE STAMP SHOW 2000,
ON THURSDAY MAY 25TH, 2000 STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

**ROBERT SAMUELS AND, HOPEFULLY, OTHERS WILL DISPLAY MATERIAL THAT
IS RARELY SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY**

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The Society is affiliated to: The Association of British Philatelic Societies, The New Zealand Philatelic Federation and the Midland Federation

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SOCIETY NEWS:

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

NEW MEMBERS:

We welcome:

G. Bass, Tonbridge, Kent
A. Heaps, Keighley, West Yorkshire
G. A. Mann, London

Resignations:

F. R. Wiggins, Ramsgate
E. N. Lloyd, Stockport

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be held at The Stamp Show 2000 on Thursday 25 May, 2000. The meeting will start at 14.30 and finish at 17.30. Robert Samuel, President of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand is giving a display and we very much hope to welcome a large number of overseas members who are in London for the Show. If any overseas members are bringing material with them and would be willing to show, can they let Keith Collins know. If no further offers are forthcoming, a workshop on "Essays and Proofs" will be held, so bring interesting items with you.

The meeting will be held in Wellington Room 2 in the Philbeach Suite at Earls Court. This is located on level one in Earls Court 1 and may be accessed from the ground floor or second floor by stairs. A free pass for the show is enclosed with this issue of *The Kiwi*.

On a personal note, as Editor of *The Kiwi*, I am very much looking forward to meeting those with whom I have corresponded and being able to put a face to a name.

NEXT MEETING OF THE NORTHWEST REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the group will be held at St. Lukes Church Hall, Orrell on June 3rd. 2000, starting at 13.30. The theme is "MILITARY POSTAL HISTORY". Members are invited to display items of N.Z. Military Postal History from the Boer War to the present day.

NEXT MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH GROUP

The next Meeting of the Scottish Group will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. MacGill in Saltcoats on June 18th, starting at 12.30. Those planning to attend, please telephone David Macgill: ☎ 01294 464100.

NOTES OF MEETING HELD ON MARCH 27TH, 1999

Lew Giles, Chairman, opened the meeting at which the Annual Competition was to be held with 24 members present. He said that there was no independent judge this year. As an experiment, all members present would participate in the judging. This should be viewed as an extension of democracy. The results were:

CLASSICS:

Winner: Paul Wreglesworth: ½d Queen Victoria Sidefaces.
Runner-up: Derek Diamond: 1st Pictorial - Local Printing.

MODERNS 1:

Winner: Philip Hoare: 1935 Pictorial 1^D.
Runner-up: Keith Collins: 1935 Pictorial 2^D.

MODERNS 2:

Winner: Ernie Leppard: Royal Visits.
This was the only entry in this section.

MODERNS 3:

Winner: Paul Wreglesworth: 50c Definitives / 1970.
Runner-up: Ernie Leppard: 1978 Shell Definitives.

POSTAL HISTORY:

Winner: Lewis Giles: Goldfields.
Runner-up: Don Scregg: Christchurch Exhibition.

After the competition, Robin Gwynn discussed the entries. He made the point that 12 sheets are too few to develop a theme properly. He commented on each entry with erudition and charm and displayed a wide range of knowledge. Those present were fascinated and very grateful for the feedback.

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE NORTHERN REGIONAL GROUP HELD FEBRUARY 19TH 2000

At this meeting, 10 members were present and apologies were received from two more. The meeting was for the members to show items of their own choice. The displays were varied and interesting. Jack Lindley started by showing covers illustrated by hand by H.C.Berry, Mrs. Purdom and Herbert Duke. He also showed illustrated Health covers (including Miniature Sheets) and covers carrying K.G.VI Plate and Imprint Blocks. Aubrey Halpern followed with a display of covers from the Ross Dependency and postcards illustrating the Shackleton Expedition.

Richard Simmons showed Plate Blocks from the 1940's and 1950's and Harold Howard, a study of the 3c 1975 Roses and Queen Definitives including all varieties. Next, Stuart Potter showed an interesting collection of Government Railway Department Poster stamps, including a booklet still containing one and half intact sheets and airline baggage labels.

Paul Wreglesworth followed illustrating a correspondence to the Ancient Forresters with different postmarks on the Second Sideface Issue. Walter Williams showed postcards with various postmarks, Brian Cartmill showed Roses; the Definitives and the Joint issue with the Chinese Post Office and Brian Stonehouse displayed 1940 Centennial Issue covers with different postmarks including Military camps.

The last display was by Jeff Hook of King George VI Postal Stationery postcards.

A vote of thanks was given to everyone present for providing a varied and interesting meeting and the meeting closed at 16.20.

A NOTE TO ALL OVERSEAS MEMBERS

This year, the Society will hold its first Philatelic Weekend in Chester on September 22-24. A full and interesting programme has been agreed and this will include the Annual Society Auction. All members resident in the U.K. will receive a circular but we would be delighted to welcome any overseas members who are able to attend.

Anybody able to attend should contact: Paul Wreglesworth, Belle Vue House, 37, Blakelow Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK11 7ED as soon as possible.

A POSSIBLE SOUTH OF ENGLAND GROUP

Bob Brown has written to enquire whether members of the Society would be interested in attending a meeting in the vicinity of Worthing. Can those interested contact Bob at 25, Cunningham Court, Ringmer Road, Seaford, East Sussex BN25 1AW.

AUCTION CATALOGUES FOR MEMBERS

Our member, Alan Jackson, is running his second Postal Auction sale of Old Picture Postcards with a closing date of 30 April 2000. Any members who would like a copy of the catalogue should contact him at: Alan Jackson, P.O.Box 11-241, Sockburn, Christchurch, New Zealand.

CHANGE IN TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Members should note that the telephone numbers of some Officers of the Society have changed. New numbers are shown in the header to page 50 of *The Kiwi*.

INFORMATION RECEIVED:

NEWS RELEASE

SPIRITS AND GUARDIANS TO WATCH OVER POST

7 February 2000

New Zealand Post's latest stamp issue depicts some of the spirits and guardians of the night, sea, forest and underworld which feature in a selection of Maori legends. Produced to mark the Year of the Dragon, the Spirits & Guardians stamp issue is the fourth in New Zealand Post's Lunar stamp series and was released on 9 February.

"There are many stories that are told about the different creatures which feature on these stamps. Each of the six stamps in the Spirits & Guardians issue tells just one interpretation of these stories," said New Zealand Post Stamps Marketing Manager, Wendy Riley.

"From the female taniwha Araiteuru, whose eleven sons are said to have created the many branches of the Hokianga Harbour, to the patupaiarehe or 'fairies' that were sometimes seen on remote hilltops on misty days, these colourful creatures and the stories about them continue to live on and carve a place in Maori cultural history."

As well as Araiteuru - North Island sea guardian (40 cents) and Patupaiarehe - mountain fairy tribe (\$1.20), the Spirits and Guardians stamp issue includes Kurangaituku - giant bird woman (80 cents), Te Hoata and Te Pupu - volcanic taniwha sisters (\$1.10), Te Ngarara-huarau - giant first lizard (\$1.50) and Tuhirangi - South Island guardian (\$1.80).

Wendy Riley said Waiheke Island designer Manu Smith was chosen to design the stamp issue because of his knowledge of Maori culture and past experience with illustrating books and materials on Maori legends. Of Te Aupouri and Ngati Kahu descent, Manu has been illustrating

Maori legends for over 20 years. His work has been included in over 70 books as well as a range of other materials including phone cards, posters and calendars.

“Working with Manu, we were able to draw upon his extensive knowledge of Maori legends and the oral traditions that are associated with them, as well as make the most of his extraordinary design skills. This combination of talent and experience has resulted in a stamp issue that is quite spectacular and is a celebration of the stories for all New Zealanders to share.”

The Spirits and Guardians stamps and first day cover were designed by Manu Smith, Waiheke Island. The miniature sheet and miniature sheet first day cover were designed by Lindy Fisher, Auckland. The stamps and miniature sheets were printed, by lithography, by Southern Colour Print in Dunedin.

SPIRITS & GUARDIANS STAMP ISSUE - BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Araiteuru-40 cents

Araiteuru was a female taniwha who, according to some records, was said to have arrived from the homeland of Hawaiki before the waka *Mamari*. Araiteuru had eleven sons who each went on a journey of exploration, digging a trench with his nose as he went. Together, the sons created the many branches of the Hokianga harbour.

Kurangaituku-80 cents

Kurangaituku was a giant bird woman who imprisoned Hatapatu and then re-captured him after he escaped and stole her fine cloaks and her taiaha. Near Atiamuri (SH1 south of Tokoroa) there is an extraordinary rock standing beside the road, said to be the one that Hatupatu hid inside to hide from Kurangaituku. The rock is tipua, a tapu item with special powers. Offerings of twigs are still made to the rock to this day.

Te Hoata and Te Pupū-\$1.10

Te Hoata and Te Pupū were sisters who are considered to be the origin and personification of the supernatural fire that creates volcanoes, geysers, hot springs and mudpools.

Patupaiarehe-\$1.20

Patupaiarehe are handsome, uncanny people who lived on hilltops and other remote places. Their houses were built from swirling mist, and the fairies themselves were usually seen on misty, overcast days. The men were expert flute players. Most of the time, the spirit people were only visible to tohunga with visionary powers, though others could hear them.

Te Ngārara-huarau - \$1.50

Te Ngarara-huarau (the reptile with many progeny) is one of the names given to the giant reptile who kidnaps a woman and makes her his wife before being killed by her people. The name may relate to an episode when a couple of the creature's scales turn into ordinary-sized reptiles that become the parents of all reptiles.

Tuhirangi - \$1.80

Custodial taniwha and protector of Kupe, Tuhirangi travelled from the place known as Hawaiki to discover Aotearoa, the land of the Long White Cloud. In the late nineteenth century, Tuhirangi became associated with a white dolphin that inhabited a stretch of water off Pelorus Sound, north of French Pass. While Pakeha called the dolphin that was seen in this area for more than 20 years Pelorus Jack, Maori people recognised him as Tuhirangi.

Manu Smith

Of Te Aupouri and Nagti Kahu descent, Manu Smith was born in Auckland and raised in the Hokianga and South Auckland.

Manu was educated at Hato Petera College in Auckland and studied graphic design at the Auckland Technical Institute. He has worked for a number of advertising agencies and now operates a successful freelance design business.

ENDANGERED KIWI TO BE SET IN GLORIOUS GOLD

3 March 2000

After appearing in olive green in 1988, red in 1991, blue in 1993 and purple in 1997, New Zealand Post's popular round Kiwi stamp, featuring New Zealand's national bird, will be re-issued on Monday 6 March, printed in gold - a fitting tribute in the year 2000.

Issued for the first time in 1988 with a \$1 denomination, the Round Kiwi was New Zealand's first round stamp and has been one of New Zealand's best known stamps internationally through use on mail and as a collectible. This time, the *Gold* Round Kiwi has a change of denomination from \$1 to \$1.10 to reflect the new international postage rates for postcards or aerogrammes being sent around the world. The New Zealand Post Stamps website address has been printed in the gutter strip on the sheet of stamps as added interest for collectors, and for anyone who would like to find out more about New Zealand Post stamps.

"The Gold Round Kiwi stamp is a way to send our treasured kiwi to places in the world it has never been found and it is ideal for using on overseas mail. It is also perhaps the only way this unique flightless bird will ever get off the ground," says Wendy Riley, New Zealand Post Stamps Marketing Manager.

New Zealand Post will also be releasing its latest **Scenic Definitive** stamp issue on 6 March to replace the 1991 \$1, \$2 and \$3 Butterflies stamps. The Scenic Definitive stamp issue includes the Otago Peninsula (\$1), where the Taiaaroa Head Lighthouse signals to ships; the Kaikoura Coast (\$1.10), depicting its busy coastline and breath-taking snow-capped mountains; Great Barrier Island (\$2), the first place in New Zealand to use "airmail" postage, and Cape Kidnappers in the Hawke's Bay (\$3), home to the famous gannet colony.

The Round Kiwi was originally designed in 1988 by Allan Mitchell of Wellington. The Gold Round Kiwi was printed in metallic gold, by lithography, by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin. The Gold Round Kiwi first day cover was designed by Donna McKenna of Wellington.

The Scenic Definitive \$1, \$1.10 and \$3 were designed by Red Cactus of Wellington. The Scenic Definitive \$2 stamps and Scenic Definitive first day cover were designed by Stephen Fuller, Watermark, Wellington.

REVIEW OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

NEW ZEALAND INK-JETS POSTAL CANCELLATIONS CATALOGUE 1999.

Author: Robin M. Startup. Published by: The Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc. P.O.Box 99 673, Newmarket, Auckland, New Zealand. Available from the Publishers.

This is number 44 in the series of handbooks published by the PHSNZ. As one would expect from a publication written by Robin Startup, it is comprehensive, well presented and readable.

The publication starts with an interesting technical description of the technology and process of ink-jet cancellations. Subsequently, the catalogue lists all the slogans used at each mail centre.

A welcome addition to the library.

YEAR 2000 ACS Colour Catalogue NEW ZEALAND STAMPS (23rd Edition).
Published by Auckland City Stamps Ltd, P.O.Box 3496, Auckland, New Zealand.
Cost: NZ\$10.00, Aust\$10.00, NLG 20.00, UK£5.00 or US\$7.00 inc. P. & P.

This catalogue is a welcome annual arrival. Printed throughout in full and surprisingly accurate colour with updated prices, it represents an up to date commentary on the present state of New Zealand philately.

Of particular interest are the sections covering Cinderellas including Patriotic labels, Honey Pot lids and "stamps" issued by Greenpeace.

A worthwhile purchase.

CURRENT EVENTS:

MILLENNIUM MADNESS?

ROBIN M. STARTUP

The new Millennium saw the postmarking of souvenir covers at the Pitt Island and Waitangi post centres in the Chatham Islands on 1 January 2000, the first post offices in the world to see the sunrise. The covers processed, quantities not known to me, comprised "ordinary" covers sent by collectors and interested folk and "Souvenir" first day covers arranged by New Zealand Post. This coincided with the introduction of self-inking circular shaped hand cancellations in retail postal outlets throughout New Zealand, in place of the old steel-faced datestamps.

I have not seen the "souvenir" covers arranged by New Zealand Post to know what cancellation was applied to them, but can report we know of three different datestamps used at Pitt Island (population about 70, post centre a local resident on a very much part time basis), and Waitangi (population about 700, post centre operated as an agency by the ANZ Bank).

The three different strikes for each place are illustrated (Figures 1 to 6). Figures 1 & 4 is on an "ordinary" cover sent for the 1 January cancellation. Figures 2 & 5 are from a replacement cover issued by NZ Post Stamps Centre, Wanganui, when complaints were made about the poor quality of the 1 January cancellation. Figures 3 & 6 are from day-to-day commercial mail.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

On the same subject, two members, Brian Cartmill and Brian Stonehouse, have written to say that they subscribed to the service by N.Z.Post for special commemorative covers celebrating the dawning of the new Millennium (if you believe that it was!). This service was described in the last issue of *The Kiwi* (1). Unfortunately, when the special covers arrived, the franking had effectively obliterated the stamps. They returned the defaced covers with a letter of complaint and were to be notified of a credit to their account. Good public relations for New Zealand Post.

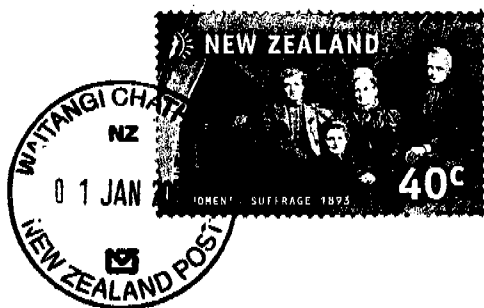


Figure 7



Figure 8

RESPONSES TO PREVIOUS ARTICLES:

AN OBSERVATION ON THE OBITUARY OF MAJOR HENRY DUMAS

KEN LYNCH

I was interested to read the obituary of Major Henry Dumas in the last issue of *The Kiwi* (1). I was especially interested to read the note that "the foundation of his collection was the purchase from Robson Lowe of Major K.M.Beaumont's fine collection in the early 1950's".

My curiosity was aroused because in *The Kiwi* of July 1962 (2), there is an account of a display to the Society by Major K.M.Beaumont. There is a three page listing of the material shown and many of the itemised rarities are clearly recognisable in the Spink Auction catalogue.

The most likely scenario for this discrepancy is that Major Beaumont still had his collection at this time. It could even be that this display was a "swansong". At some later time there has been a transcription error changing 6 to 5.

There is, however, a less likely but not impossible scenario. This is that Major Dumas had purchased the collection in the early 1950's as reported but did not wish to publicise his ownership and, therefore, allowed Major Beaumont to give the display even a decade after the collection had changed hands. Far-fetched but not impossible.

Can anybody help with more information?

References:

1. "Obituary: Major Henry Dumas". *The Kiwi*, March 2000. Vol. 49, No.2 P.31.
2. "Meeting Report". *The Kiwi*, July 1962. Vol.11, No. 4, Pp. 8-11.

ANOTHER INKJET ERROR

MIKE SHAND

I was interested to read about the Stagecoach inkjet error in Robin Startup's article in *The Kiwi* (1). I enclose another example (Figure 1). The cover was produced to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the First Official Airmail between Australia and New Zealand in 1994. It was the first commemorative inkjet to be produced which may explain why the Post Office could not spell "February"!

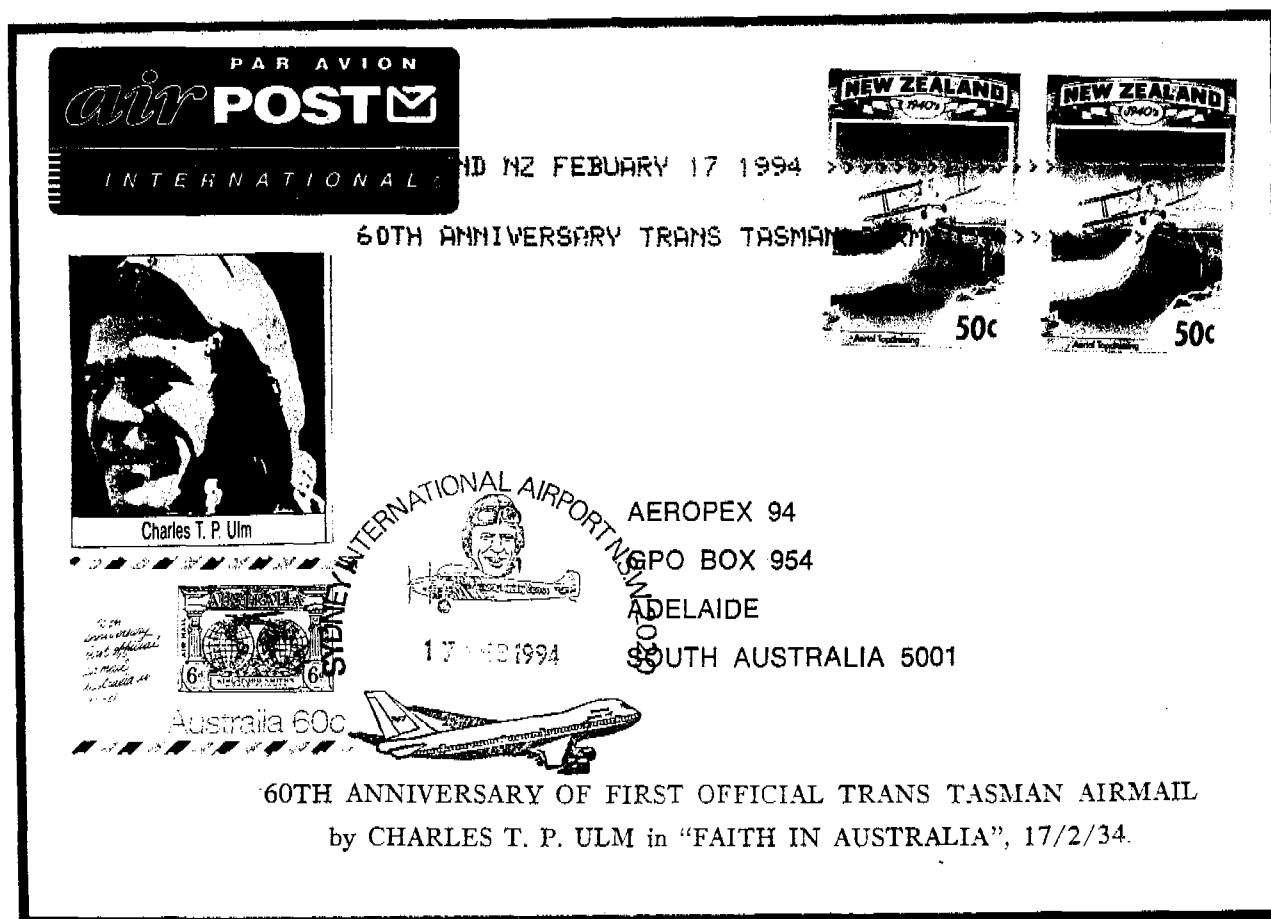


Figure 1

Reference:

1. Startup RM "A Fascinating Ink-Jet Error". *The Kiwi*. (2000). Vol. 49. No. 1. P.19.

READERS QUERIES AND ORIGINAL ARTICLES:

A POSTCARD FROM GREYMOUTH

PAUL F. NORTH

As I was born in Greymouth, I was pleased to recently obtain the card illustrated in Figure 1 (obverse) and Figure 2 (Reverse). I sent a photocopy to Bob Naisbett of History House, Greymouth, a Department of Grey District Council, who replied with the following information:

- A. The card has a Greymouth single ring C.D.S. of 10 OC 91 and a Reefton receiving C.D.S. of the same date. I assume that the letters E and D are "time" letters. If not, perhaps someone could enlighten me.
- B. The Dispatch Foundry was established in 1873, and is still in business. It must be one of oldest continuous concerns on the West Coast.

- C. In 1894, Mr. Raithby was shown in the Inangahua Electoral Roll, as a "Battery" Manager at Boatmans. Boatmans was the original name of Caplestone which lies a few miles north of Reefton. Battery Stampers were used to crush Gold Bearing rock.
- D. Mr. Naisbitt is of the opinion that "Stockings", "Shoes", "Bottoms" and "Drags" are terms for various parts of Stamping Batteries.
- E. Mitchell and Campbell were Carriers based in Greymouth and Hokitika, and advertised as The Royal Line of Coaches with regular services between Greymouth and Reefton. Their booking offices were at Gilmers Hotel, Greymouth and Dawson's Hotel, Reefton.
- F. William Rae was a prominent Greymouth businessman who owned nearly half the shares in the Dispatch Foundry. He was born in Haddington in Scotland. He emigrated, initially, to Melbourne and the Goldfields of Bendigo in Victoria. Later, he sailed to Dunedin before settling on the West Coast as a Saw Miller and Timber Merchant.



Figure 1

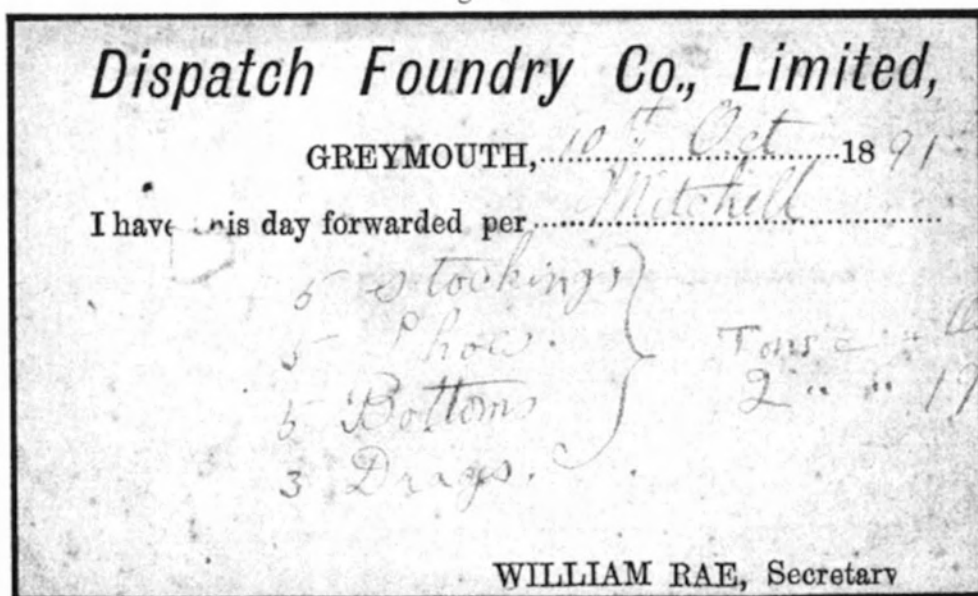


Figure 2

So much information from a single postcard!

A NEW FIGURE HANDSTRUCK MARKING?

ERNIE W. LEPPARD

I recently attended a display at my local Philatelic Society, Epsom, by the Secretary, Eddie Weeks. He was showing his specialised collection of 2d Blues with the corner lettering A-A. Amongst many interesting items, he showed the cover illustrated as Figure 1. It is from the Stafford Correspondence and carries a pair of 2d Blues lettered A-B and A-C with an embossed 6d to make up the correct rate of 10d. The envelope is addressed to New Zealand with a manuscript "*Per first Private Ship*". The British Postmark is dated 28 Nov 1854 and the Receiving Wellington postmark is dated MY 23 1855. Of especial interest is what appears to be an unrecorded Handstruck Mark on the left of the cover. It is difficult to interpret the mark but it appears 1d with the "1" inverted and the "d" inverted and reversed.

Volume VII of the Handbooks of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand carries a reference to handstruck markings (1):

"Mail to New Zealand:

On incoming mail to New Zealand to New Zealand from overseas the black markings were applied at the point of entry to indicate charges to be collected, especially on ship letter mail. Before 1 April 1851 black figure markings were sometimes applied on letters from the United Kingdom prepaid to New Zealand. These were for Port-to-Port charges, that is, charges on letters landed at one port and sent on to destination at another port. Between 6 September 1843 and 18 December 1848 the additional charge was 4d per ½oz, the same as the internal rate, but between 19 December 1848 and 31 March 1851 it was reduced to a special rate of 1d. Most examples of the black figure 1 marking noted on covers are found on incoming letters from the United Kingdom during this latter period when the 1d Port-to-Port additional charge operated."

It would thus appear that the unusual inverted and reversed figure 1d was applied at Wellington to pay for the cost of onward transmission by ship to Nelson in 1855 somewhat later than the information recorded in Volume VII.

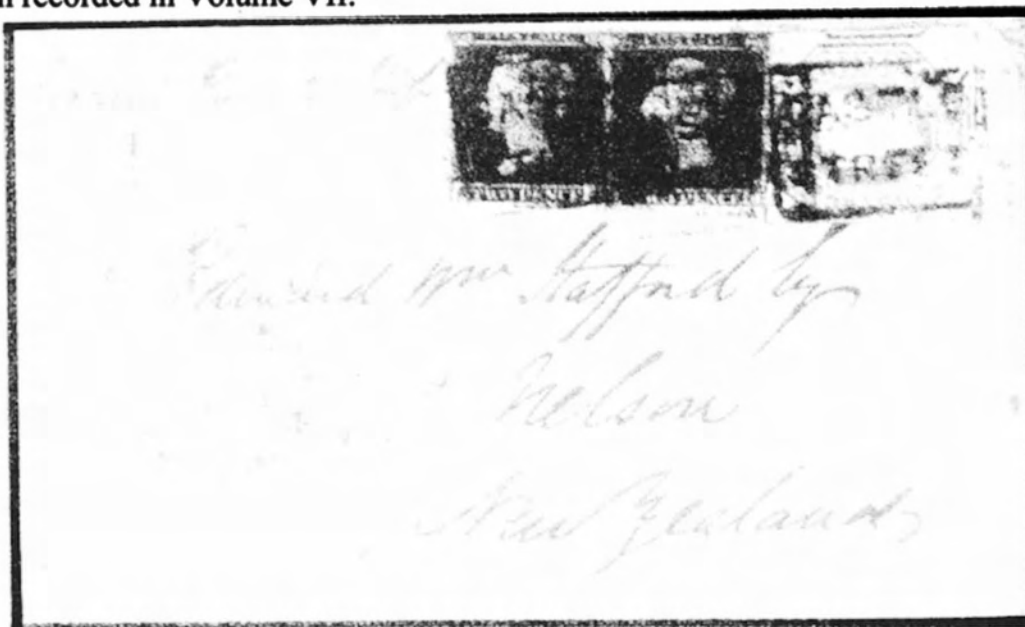


Figure 1

Reference:

1. Ed. McNaught KJ "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand Volume VII". Pub. The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand (1988).

EARLY ISSUES OF *THE KIW* AND A PLEA FOR HELP.

KEN LYNCH

I am most anxious to obtain back issues of *The Kiwi* and *Campbell Paterson New Zealand Bulletin* published from the Woking branch between 1963 and 1993. Those most desperately required are the first ten volumes of *The Kiwi* and the first twelve volumes of *The Bulletin*. Can anybody help?

I believe that all complete runs of *The Kiwi* may be bound. A real shame as this precludes photocopying although, not surprising, as photocopying was not available until comparatively recently.

The desirability of early issues of *The Kiwi* was recognised in 1967 by the Editor, Graham Monk, who offers some back issues for sale but also comments that a "certain dealer in Philatelic Literature recently offered early numbers at a guinea each!" (1).

He returns to the subject 3 issues later, again in the Editor's Notes (2) when he writes: "When I took over as Editor, I discovered to my surprise, that the Society does not possess a reference collection of Kiwi's. The earlier editions are now collectors items in their own right, and are almost impossible to obtain. If any member possessing a complete set of Kiwi's is considering disposing of them sometime in the future.....the Society would love them (The Kiwi's I mean!)."

The next mention of back issues is in *The Kiwi* of May, 1968 (3) when the Editor appears to have discovered a wider stock of back issues. He also raises the possibility of re-printing the early issues of which no spare copies remained.

It seems to me that research (at least in the U.K., U.S.A. and N.Z.) is now seriously hampered by two deficiencies: first, the lack of availability of early copies of *The Kiwi* and, secondly, the lack of an index for the Journal.

The first deficit could be rectified by a complete set being unbound, photocopied and rebound. Rectification of the second deficit will depend upon somebody (s) with a complete set being willing to spend the time and energy in its production.

If any readers have copies to dispose of, can they please let me know: Ken Lynch, c/- KWJL Publications, P.O.Box 274, Auckland 10, New Zealand. If members of the Society are interested in photocopies of early issues, can they please let the Hon. Editor of *The Kiwi* know.

References:

1. Monk G. "Editor's Notes". *The Kiwi* (1967). Vol. 16 No. 3 (Whole No. 84). P. 40
2. Monk G. "Editor's Notes". *The Kiwi* (1967). Vol. 16 No. 6 (Whole No. 87). P. 89
3. Monk G. "Editor's Notes". *The Kiwi* (1968). Vol. 17 No. 3 (Whole No. 90). P. 38 - 39

AN INTERESTING MISTAKE WITH NO OBVIOUS EXPLANATION FOR DIFFERENT ILLUSTRATIONS

ANDREW DOVE

The latest issue of *Captain Cook* (1) drew attention to the latest major error on a New Zealand issued stamp. The stamp positioned at Row 3 No. 1 on the 10 stamp sheetlet commemorating the advent of the new millennium has the little map of New Zealand and the sun symbol missing (Figure 1).

The point of particular interest is that examination of different illustrations of the miniature sheet show different examples of the sheet. *Captain Cook* (1) states that posters in Post Shops show the error. The miniature sheet illustrated in *Stamp Focus* (2) also shows the error. The illustration on the reverse of the issued Presentation Pack and the advance publicity leaflet do not show the error although the Miniature Sheet illustrated in the publicity leaflet shows the error!

The interesting question that arises, therefore, is what sheets were used to provide the illustrations without the error? Are there a mixture of miniature sheets in circulation, some with the error and some without? Were proofs printed that were subsequently change to remove the symbol from this stamp (unlikely)?



Figure 1

Most mysterious: Help, please from readers: look at your Miniature Sheets and if anybody has one with the symbol in Row 3, Stamp 1 let the Editor know.

References:

1. Wilson JF, "Another New Zealand Stamp Variation". Captain Coqk (2000). Vol. 28. No. 1. P. 1.
2. Anon. "Your Millennium Souvenir" Stamp Focus (2000). Issue No. 28. P. 14.

A NEW CITY?

PAUL NORTH

I recently received an envelope with the postmark "Downtown / NZ" (Figure 1). Can I assume that there is a new town or city in New Zealand with this name, if so, where is it?



Figure 1

"AIR SERVICE INTERRUPTED" MARKING

BRIAN STONEHOUSE

At a recent Society meeting, I displayed the cover illustrated as Figure 1. It is a cover posted at Franz Josef Glacier on 28 FE 40 addressed to Wellington. The point of especial interest is that it carries an "AIR SERVICE INTERRUPTED" cachet. I am familiar with the use of this cachet on covers to overseas destinations during this period when war conditions prevented delivery but have not seen it used on an internal cover before. Any help would be gratefully received.

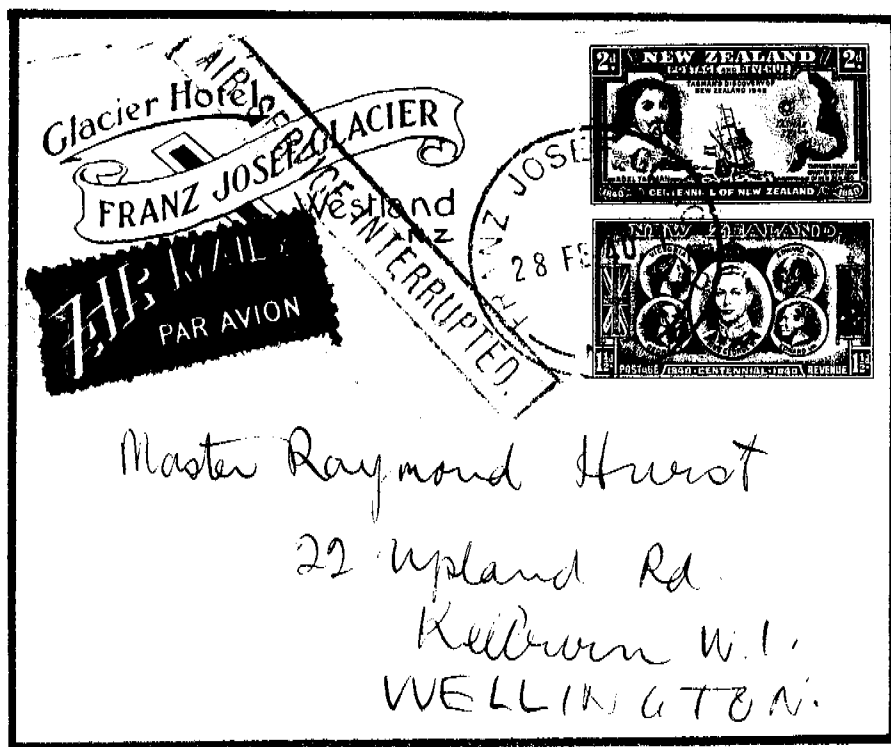


Figure 1

REJECTED DESIGNS FOR THE 1898 OR 1935 PICTORIALS?

KEITH C. COLLINS

Can anybody tell me for which issue the Essays shown in Figure 1 were submitted and the Designer?

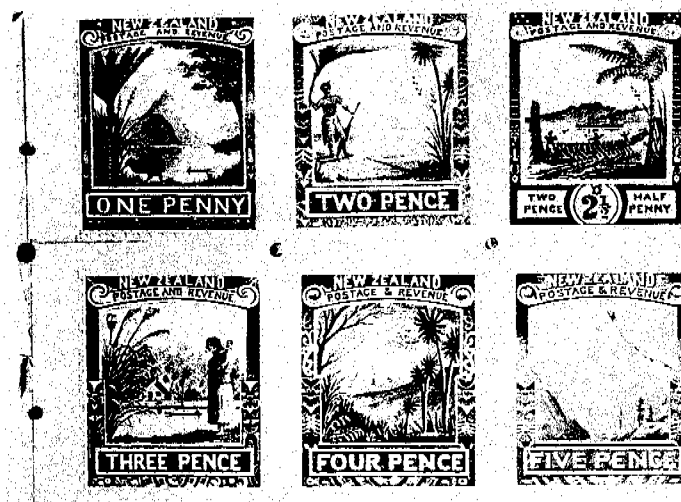


Figure 1

They are photographs of the originals that have been colour washed. Perforations are shown of three sides of each value and they have a notation on each design: 1d. Milford Sound, 2d. Ngauruhoe from Taupo, 2½d. Raugrtoto, 3d. Waikato River, 4d. Mt Egmont and 5d. Mt Cook.

Hopefully, somebody has the answer, or even theories, all to the Editor, please.

AN INTERESTING COVER

MARTIN TAYLOR

I must confess that I have been a little confused by the implications of the changes to the carriage of mail in New Zealand. I recently received the cover illustrated as Figure 1. It bears a \$1.80 New Zealand Post stamp cancelled at Hawke's Bay on 25.11.1999 and a 40c Pete's Post Stamp cancelled on 24 Nov 1999.

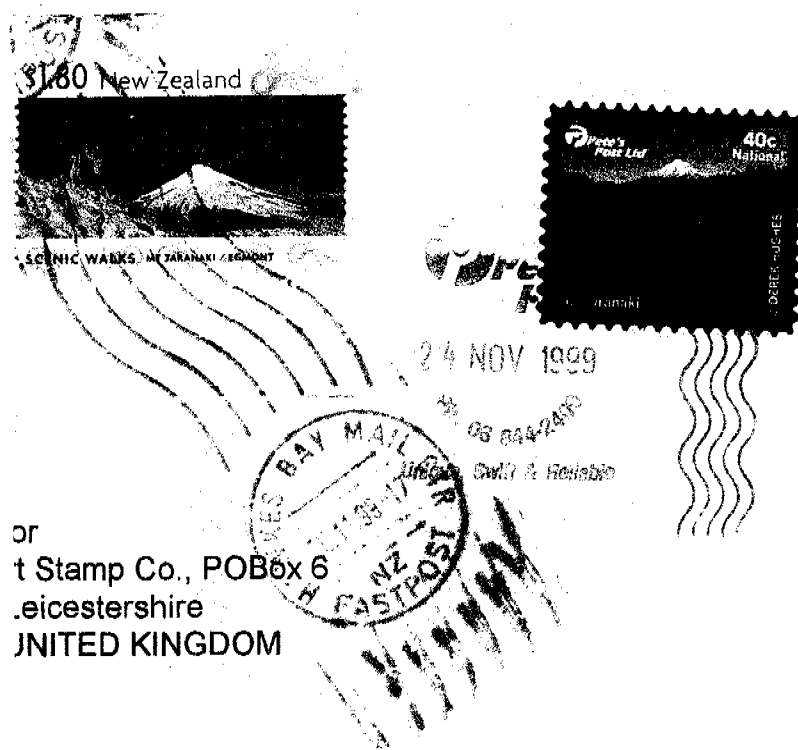


Figure 1

My question is, is there a valid reason for this dual stamping or is this a philatelic construct?

OFFICIAL SHORT-PAID CORRESPONDENCE

ALLAN P. BERRY

Some time ago, I wrote an article within which was illustrated a form Acct. 72, which was used as a receipt for Official Short-Paid letters (1). Through the kindness of our member ROBIN STARTUP, I have now obtained photocopies of sections of those parts of the Post Office Rules governing short-paid official correspondence. Where other matters occur on the page, they have been left in place as being of interest.

The first extract is taken from the 1911 General and Postal Rule Book.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

427. Government and public- service letters, packets, and telegrams must be prepaid in stamps, with the following principal exceptions:-

- (a.) Letters, packets and telegrams from his Excellency the Governor;
- (b.) Letters, packets and telegrams from any of His Majesty's Ministers;
- (c.) Addresses and petitions to Parliament, marked as such, provided they do not exceed 2 lb. in weight, and are forwarded without covers, or in covers open at both ends.

and others as set out in the official correspondence list. The correspondence described in (a), (b), and (c) is to be passed free of charge. Letters and packets forwarded by or on behalf of His Excellency the Governor or any of His Majesty's Ministers are enclosed in covers imprinted or marked "Official, paid, Government House," or "Official. paid [*Name of Minister's Office*]", or franked by the signature, or a facsimile thereof, of His Excellency, or the Minister, or of any officer to be designated by him.

428. All other Government letters, packets, and telegrams, and public-service letters, packets and telegrams from local bodies and from the Bank of New Zealand must be paid for by means of postage stamps to be affixed to the letters and packets before posting or to telegrams before presentation. Government Departments posting more than one pieces of mail-matter at one time may, however, by arrangement with the Post Office, hand such letters, &c., unstamped, over to a responsible postal officer, together with a certificate of posting. All mail-matter must be paid for at the following rates: Letters, each, 1d. for the first 4 oz. and ½d. for each succeeding 2 oz. or less; printed matter, ½d. for each 2oz. or less; and be stamped by the Post Office with a stamp bearing the words "Official, paid", and such stamping will entitle the mail-matter to delivery without surcharge. An account for the postage due on such matter is to be rendered by the Postmaster, and the amount due paid by means of "Official" stamps or cash. (For "Official" stamps see Rules 405-412).

429. Unpaid or short-paid official letters, &c., addressed to Government Departments are to be surcharged the actual deficiency without fine. Such matter is to be delivered on an acknowledgement of the sum due on a form provided for the purpose, and the amount subsequently claimed by the Post Office.

430. Letters from the Post and Telegraph Department to private persons are to be stamped "Official, paid" and no account kept. Letters on the Department's business, sent by or to controlling officers, are to be sent free. The Department's telegrams of all codes to be sent free. Correspondence from the Department to another Department to be sent free as "Official, paid".

431. Government Departments authorized under section 8 of the Official Postage Regulations to issue printed envelopes must have the words "Postage payable on Delivery" superscribed in place of "Official, paid" and Chief Postmasters will be good enough to report any case in which a superscription other than the one first-named appeared. Officers must give strict attention to charging at the point of delivery mail-matter posted under those regulations.

432. The "Official, paid" stamp is on no account to be used except for official correspondence.

433. Certain official correspondence for Cape of Good Hope may be stamped "Official, paid".

434. Postage on all correspondence addressed to Postmasters in connection with the private business of the writers must be prepaid in stamps, except such as is specially exempt. Correspondence so addressed and not prepaid is to be charged double the deficient postage, and the amount collected from the senders.

435. Packets for transmission inland through the post on public service must not exceed 2ft. in length, 1ft. in width or depth or 25lb. in weight; but maps in tin cases, if not exceeding 3ft. in length, may be accepted.

436. Postage must be paid on premiums collected by Postmasters for the Government Life Insurance Department, and remitted by post the District Agents.

437. The Postal Union rules require that all official correspondence for foreign countries, except that on postal business, must be prepaid. Correspondence inadvertently posted in

contravention of this rule must be surcharged and forwarded, or the sender, if known, requested to prepay it. Newspapers addressed to the Royal Colonial Institute, London, are to be marked "Official, paid".

The second extract comes from the Postal Rules, 1953.

ACTION REGARDING DEFICIENT ARTICLES

LETTERS TO THE DEPARTMENT

261. Unless exempt under Rule 111, letters posted to the Department should of course bear postage, but as collection from the addressee is inapplicable, short paid or unpaid ones may usually be accepted without further action. However, in continued or special instances the sender should be requested to affix stamps in future.

PACKETS FOR ABROAD CHARGEABLE AS PARCELS

262. In the case of an article for abroad that has been posted as a packet but ought to have been posted as a parcel, the following action is to be taken:-

a) Where it is known who the sender is, he should be requested to pay the correct postage and make a customs declaration. In the event of his refusal, he should be asked to withdraw the article.

b) Where it is not known who the sender is: if the postage has been partly paid and the article is addressed to Australia the article is to be surcharged the actual deficiency and forwarded; if entirely unpaid or addressed to any other country, it is to be sent to the Returned Letter Office.

ARTICLES FROM OR TO GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

263. Unpaid or short-paid articles posted by Government Departments are to be surcharged the actual deficiency.

264. When addressed to Government Departments, unpaid or short-paid articles, including those in envelopes printed "Postage payable on delivery" are not to be surcharged. Payment is obtained in Wellington by an annual sum derived from statistics taken periodically.

OTHER ARTICLES POSTED IN NEW ZEALAND

265. Provided that they are not exempt from postage, or subject to special treatment under the rules in this book, unpaid or short-paid articles posted in New Zealand - except parcels, respecting which see Rule 416 - should be dealt with as follows:-

(a) Articles for inland addresses should be surcharged double the deficiency.

Rules 263 and 264 have been crossed out in the copy seen and on the opposite page, the following have, apparently, been pasted in.

Rules P. 263 and 264 are deleted and the following substituted:

263. Short paid or unpaid articles posted by Government Departments are not to be surcharged. Except where delay in delivery would result, the deficient postage is to be collected from the Department concerned. Postal Supervisors should take up with the Departments any instances of regular posting of short-paid or unpaid articles. [16/5/60]

263A. Short-paid or unpaid articles addressed to Government Departments, including those in envelopes marked "Postage payable on delivery", are not to be surcharged. Payment is obtained in Wellington annually, the amount being based on statistical counts taken under arrangements made from time to time by the Director-General. When the counts are being taken, short-paid or unpaid articles, whether from departmental sources or from the public, are assessed at the actual deficiency. [16/5/60]

264. Provision for the return postage payable on *special* postings by Government Departments is not made at the time the statistical counts are taken. Instances where large numbers of reply-cards or reply-envelopes are observed being returned to a Department should be brought to the notice of the senior postal Supervisor, who is to check that the Department concerned has arranged payment of the return postage. Exceptionally, certain Departments which post quantities of reply matter at regular intervals have arranged for one payment to be made at Wellington, covering the Dominion-wide return postage. The reply-cards and wrappers of postings made under this arrangement bear an imprint showing the amount of postage paid and a General Post Office authority number. [16/5/60]

The paste over shows that a change was made before 16th May, 1960. Unfortunately, what is written is largely obscured, but one can make out the following:-

Postmasters concerned are to take returns of such articles over a period of 14 days each year and submit them to the Director-General for assessment. Chief Postmasters will then be informed of the amount to be claimed. [16 Oct/58].

Reference:

1. Berry AP "Education Department Postal Stationery and Official Short-Paid Letters". *The Kiwi* (1998). Vol. 47. No. 2. Pp. 27 - 29

----- TO RUSSIA WITH LOVE ??

ANN CARTER

A mystery Muir and Moodie postcard leads to the earliest known T.P.O. Napier strike or "how one thing leads to another".

Some time ago, I purchased a postcard entitled "At Tamaranui" (Figure 1 and 2). I knew that it was a little bit different as the destination was St. Petersburg, Russia. Some time later, I decided to catalogue all my Muir and Moodie cards. I could locate all the cards but this one on the map and in *Wises New Zealand Guide* (1).

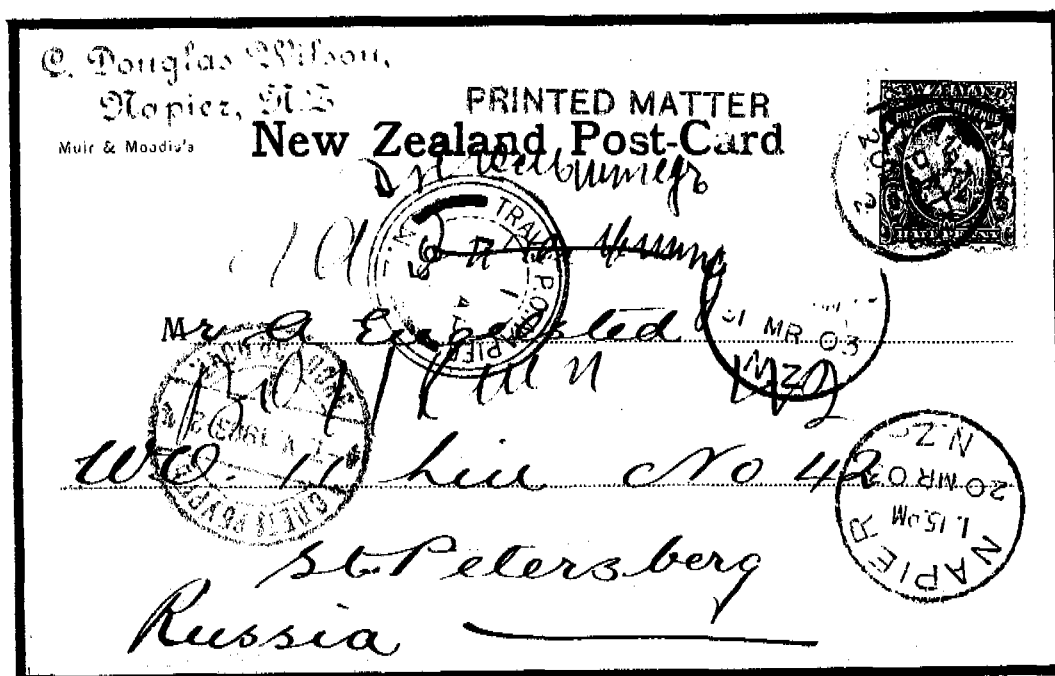


Figure 1



Figure 2

This place had me fooled so I wrote to Allan Berry in New Zealand. He suggested that this was a spelling mistake that is seen occasionally and that it should read Taumaranui. In the process of cataloguing the card, I had examined it closely and I could not come up with a good reason for all the cancels and missing stamp. It was time to send the card to Allan and ask his help. He replied:

"Looking at the dates and so on, I think it has been used twice. I think the first posting was at Spit. The Spit A-class datestamp is dated 20 MR 03. I suspect that it went first to the C. Douglas Wilson at the top - at that time probably well known to the Posties in Napier, so the address was sufficient. On its way, it collected the Napier datestamp in the bottom right hand corner, also dated 20 MR 03 and timed 1.15PM so it may have been delivered the same day.

I think that a second stamp was then placed to the left of the original half-penny Mount Cook, covering part of the cancellation on that stamp. Although one cannot be absolutely certain, I am as sure as I can be that the second stamp was cancelled on 31 MR 03 using the same Napier datestamp that was used in the bottom right hand corner. Napier and the time were on the stamp, so vanished with the stamp when it was removed. However, I think enough of the R of Napier survives on the card to confirm the identification. The next strike is the TRAVg P.O. Napier on the next day, a sorting mark applied within the railway Travelling Post Office van on its journey on the Napier to Pahiatua section of the railway to Wellington. That particular datestamp was introduced on the Napier Pahiatua section of the railway in 1903, according to Volume 3 of the Handbook (2). My work with Robin Startup and the late Albert Johnstone shows that the earliest recorded use of the datestamp is April, 1903 - with no date specified. How the card went from Wellington to Russia I do not know - it could have been by ship from that port or it could have gone on south to the South Island ports or north to Auckland - but there is no evidence of this. I wonder if the red ink writing is the conversion by someone in the Russian Post Office of the Arabic alphabetical writing to the Cyrillic used by the Russians so their Postie could deliver the card. This writing is above and between the 2 dotted lines.

The other point of interest is the fact that the sender - almost certainly C. Douglas Wilson - has had a mark made up reading PRINTED MATTER and applied it over Post-Card. This was not an uncommon ruse - it can be found in handwriting as well. What it was doing was taking advantage of the reduced postage rate allowed for printed papers - half-penny rather than one penny. If you were into the postcard craze of the time, this could make a significant saving. It is that makes me feel that C. Douglas Wilson was well known to the Posties in Napier. There is no writing on the card - apart from the address - even his address is applied as a mark, so he got away with it."

Allan ends his letter by saying "Write it up for *The Kiwi*". This is not quite the end of the story so it is a good thing that I did not do so immediately. In a letter sent a few days later there was a message from Robin Startup. He wrote:

"Re. Ann Carter's postcard, Spit to Russia. I can confirm that the Napier TPO datestamp strike of 1 AP 03 is the earliest recorded - the datestamp was proofed in March so, presumably, March dates are possible but her card gives us the earliest date for recording in the monograph. You may want to cheer her up: there was saying in the 1890s "See Naples and die" as Naples was then regarded as the most beautiful city in the world for travellers. To this was added "See Napier and Spit". This may have encouraged the quick change of the name of spit back to Port Ahuriri! Although Spit was a busy office, it's cancel is uncommon."

I really must thank both Allan and Robin for all the research that they have undertaken on my postcard. I still have some queries that the readers may be able to help with. Does anybody have any idea who C. Douglas Wilson was? Was he a dealer or just a collector and what would have been the value of the missing stamp? Maybe somebody knows the route the card would have travelled to Russia on the 7th May, the date shown on the pale blue arrival strike.

References:

1. "*Every Place in New Zealand. Wise's New Zealand Index*". Various Editions. Pub. H. Wise & Co. (N.Z.) LTD. A.M.P. Chambers, Princes, Dunedin.
2. "*The Postage Stamps of New Zealand Vol. III*" (1955). Pub. The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Wellington, N.Z.

----- **EARLY INFORMATION ABOUT THE 1898 FIRST PICTORIAL STAMPS (1)**

Readers may recall that an article was re-printed in *The Kiwi* (1) which described some of the difficulties associated with the production of the first Pictorial issue. Three further articles have now come to light which add to the information available. the first two from 1896 and the third reads as the first part of a two part article of which the previously published article is the second part.

The first article is from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* of March 10, 1896. It includes an interesting account of an attempt to introduce an entrepreneurial element into the running of the Post Office about 100 years before it actually occurred.

The "Panoramic" Stamps of New Zealand

In a recent issue, says the Australian Stamp Collector, we notified that the colony of New Zealand contemplated a new set of stamps, which would be of a most elaborate character, the Government having offered prizes for the design, which were to be characteristic of the country. A sum of 200 guineas was the prize offered for the best approved drawings of 22 stamps, and the awards were made several months since. Designs were sent in by artists in nearly all the Australian colonies; a board of examiners was appointed and their report submitted. They stated that as no complete set was of uniform merit, they had decided to divide the prize among the designers of

the best 22 drawings. Mr. W.R.Bock, of Wellington, N.Z., gained three first prizes, for the 8d, 1/- and 5/- denominations respectively, two second prizes and two honourable mentions, a sum of £58 being awarded to him altogether. Mr. E.T.Luke, of Melbourne, who recently toured New Zealand to obtain photographs of its picturesque scenery, was the recipient of £54 for two first and three second prizes, his designs for the 2½d and 3d stamps having views of Milford Sound and Mount Earnshaw. Mr. E.Howard, also of Melbourne, received £27 as three third prizes, and the balance of the prize money was distributed among various other competitors.

From the columns of some of the New Zealand papers, we learn that an offer has been made by a speculative company to take over the printing of the new stamps by the Government, and pay £15,000 for the privilege. In return, the speculators are to have £20,000 worth of the new stamps to sell to collectors, and out of the profits they undertake to run a lecture tour, with a first-class set of illustrations of the colony, for twelve months throughout Great Britain, Canada and America with a view to inducing immigration to the land of the Maori. Probably the Government is considering the offer, for we have not been able ascertain whether they have declined or accepted it; neither can we obtain any definite information as to when the new stamps will be ready for issue. Most likely, however, nothing will come of the scheme. Much as the Government of New Zealand may desire an increase in population, they would hardly adopt the means proposed to bring it about. The difficulty the colony has to face at present appears to find employment for her surplus labour. The scenery of the islands is, no doubt, first-class, but new arrivals couldn't live on scenery for long, and it would be rather an undignified proceeding for the colony to send a lecturer stumping through Great Britain and America with a panorama, a bag of stamps and a big drum, merely to advertise the scenery, attract a few pauper immigrants, and give a syndicate of speculators a chance to pick up the spare cash of collectors. As soon as the new issue appears, the demands of philatelists will absorb a good percentage of them for some time to come, and the Government might as well have the benefit of this direct as hand it to outsiders. Some of our contemporaries at the other end of the world appear very much distressed over this matter, but as far as we can see there is very little cause for alarm. The Government of New Zealand have paid away 200 guineas for designs, and it is not very likely that they are going to hand the control of the new issue over to a private firm.

The second article is from the "Reviews of Reviews", dated May 11, 1896:

from the Colonies

THE AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIST - *Fred. Hagen, 74, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

From the February number we learn that Mr. Bassett Hall has now undertaken the sole editorship of the *Australian Philatelist*. No one can doubt that under such able leadership the paper will go on and prosper, and we hope that the circulation will make such strides as to put an end to financial loss on the part of the publisher. Unfortunately this has hitherto attended our high-class contemporary.

On the New Zealand forthcoming issue we find the following:-

"Mr. H. Maclean, Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, has sent us a list of the approved designs for the "coming" series of postage stamps. The colours given are apparently those of the artists' designs, and not the adopted colours for the stamps. There will be doubtless some considerable delay before the stamps

appear, as no decision as to whether they are to be engraved in the colony or in England has yet to be made public.

The following is the list:-

- 1d. small rect. violet, View of Mt. Cook, the highest peak in N.Z.
- 2d. small rect. violet, Kiwi bird and Maori Canoe paddles crossed
- 2½d. long, rect. purple, View of Milford Sound
- 3d. long rect. purple, Mt. Earnslaw and Lake Wakatipu
- 4d small rect. yellow, Mountain scene and Cabbage tree in foreground
- 5d small rect. blue. Mountain, Lake, Cabbage tree and canoe
- 6d small rect. red, Maori Whare or hut and Lake scene
- 8d small rect. brown, Mitre Peak, Milford Sound
- 1s. small rect. red. Two birds on a branch, probably pigeons
- 2s. long rect. blue Mt. Egmont
- 5s. long rect. carmine, The Pink Terraces, Rotorua (now destroyed).

The designs for which second prizes were awarded were as follows: 1d., Kea, kind of parrot which has turned carnivorous and kills sheep; 2d., Pink Terrace, Rotarua (sic); 2½d., Moa and Kiwi, both wingless birds; 3d., two Kakas, also kind of parrots; 4d., Mt. Cook; 5d., Mt. Egmont; 6d., de la Beche Tasman Glacier, long rect. 1s., Mt. Cook; 2s., Ruapehu and Otira Gorge; 5s., Mitre Peak.

A very large number of designs were sent in, and in the majority of cases Maori scenes were the ones chosen. A good many referred to incidents in the early history of New Zealand, such as the landing of Captain Cook, *The Endeavour* sighting New Zealand. The Moa also figures pretty largely both in skeleton form, and it is supposed to have appeared in life. One of the competitors thought to carry off the prize by inserting a portrait of the Hon. J.G.Ward, and another had a design which had room for whole of the Liberal Ministry of 1895! One series of Maori scenes, though very pretty as works of art, were too minute for a postage stamp. They included a Tangi (funeral ceremony), Haka (dance), Tatooing, Weaving, Poi dance (girls), and the first canoe Te Arawa. There are very few of a distinctly original character, one set consisted of a series of coins denoting the the value of the stamp and a threepenny bit and a penny for the fourpenny one and so on. Another ingenious design was that of a letter with wings flying across the sea. The well known de la Rue patent-any-colony pattern was also there.

----- DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE POSTCARD

ALLAN P. BERRY

Illustrated as Figures 1 and 2 are the obverse and reverse of an item of Official Postal Stationery that I have not seen before. Being from the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, it is of interest to me both as a collector and as a veterinary surgeon..

As can be seen, the card is sent out to correct information set out in a previous publication - the level of arsenic initially advised to be in the worm drench was too high. One wonders what may have befallen lambs given the stronger dose. The card goes on to suggest that a mixture of turpentine and linseed oil would be better and the card has been annotated in pencil, suggesting that at that time, turpentine cost 4/3 a gallon and linseed oil cost 4/6 a gallon. There is also a note to the effect that a quart of turps does 80 lambs.

The card was posted from Wellington, with an A-class datestamp impression on the front reading N.Z. WELLINGTON 24 SP 92 6. it is addressed simply to M^r W.H.P.Jones,

GreytownN. The card is backstamped N.Z. MORRISON'S BUSH 24 SP 92 A. The address and markings are of interest.

According to *New Zealand Post Offices*, by R. M. Startup (1993 Edition), Greytown is a farming community on State Highway 2, twenty miles south of Masterton. It was named after Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand when the town was founded. A post office opened there under the name of Grey Town on November 18th 1856. The spelling changed to Greytown on about February 17th 1858. A further change to Greytown North was made about July 1st 1888. The name came full circle to Greytown on July 1st 1907. These changes appear to have taken place to avoid confusion another town named Greytown in the Dunedin district, whose name was changed to Greytown South in April 1887 and to Allanton in December 1895. Thus the address GreytownN can be seen to be important as this card was posted during the 8 years (1887 - 95) when Greytown North and Greytown South post offices were both open.

Morrison's Bush is a farming community five kilometres south of Greytown. A post office was opened there on November 1st 1884 and closed on January 9th 1914. However, a telephone office continued in existence until July 8th 1916. *The 1998 New Zealand Post Offices Cancellation and Postmark Guide*, by Richard Wooders does not list its A-class datestamp as a postmark - only as a telegraph office mark. One wonders, therefore, just how scarce the mark is - a bonus to an interesting item.

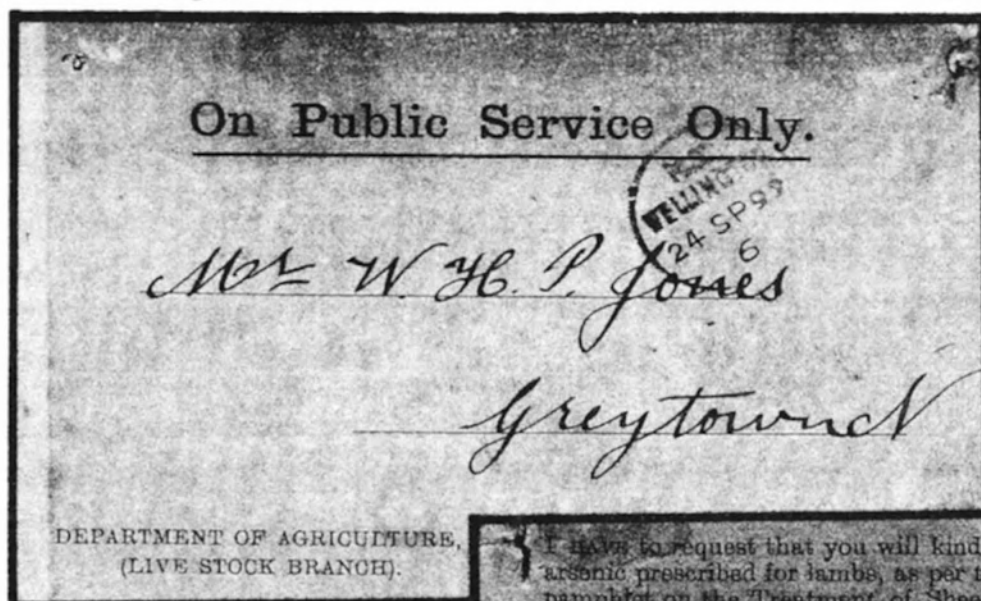
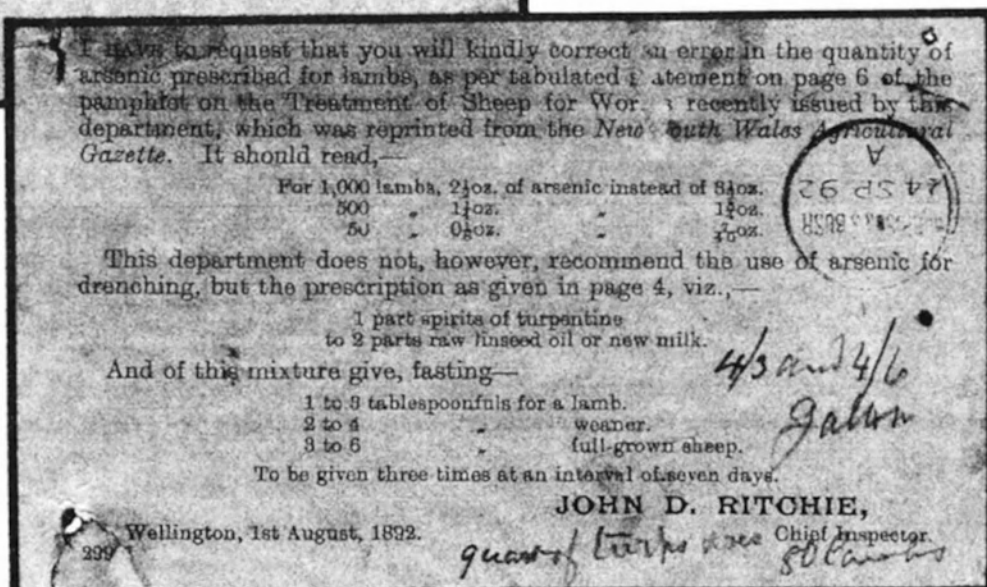


Figure 1

Figure 2



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