




THE KIWI

JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN





HARRISON & SONS LIMITED
44-47 ST. MARTIN'S LANE LONDON ENGLAND

Poaka or Pied Stilt is one of the most common waders to be seen in New Zealand today. Colonies of them can be found resting by the sides of swamps and shingly rivers throughout both the North and South Islands. The Poaka, which feeds chiefly on insects, worms and small shell-fish found in the shallow water near its nest, lays about four eggs. The young, who can run and swim almost as soon as they are hatched, are known to lie motionless and undetected when danger approaches.

Two postage stamps printed by our security photogravure process in three colours for the Government of New Zealand

Tete or Grey Teal is known throughout both islands of New Zealand, except the extreme north, although it is scarce everywhere except in the Rotomahama district and Wairarapa Valley. Lakes and lagoons are its habitat, and its nest, in which it hatches about seven eggs, is made of dried grass and lined with down. The nest, which is built about eighteen inches above the water, is often well hidden by leaves.

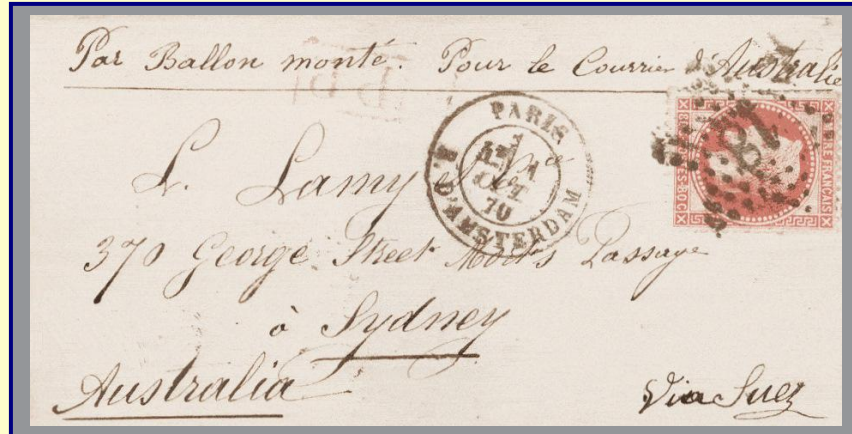




Harrison & Sons Ltd Presentation Cards (page 176)



Superb material for the discerning



The above cover was an example of the world's first airmail and is the only known Paris ballon post cover addressed to Australasia. In 2009 Mowbrays Australia sold this 1870 Siege of Paris ballon monté cover for NZ \$238,625 – then a record Australasian price for a philatelic item.



The above 13 August 1855 cover from Auckland to Birmingham, England, bears a pair of New Zealand's very first 1d full-face queen stamps. Only three covers bearing 1d SG1 FFQs are known – this being the earliest recorded date. It was acquired in 2009 by John Mowbray for a client for NZ \$138,000.

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and the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies.*



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EDITORIAL

A chance conversation, at MIDPEX, with a collector of Harrison & Sons presentation material has enabled me to put an article together on this subject as it relates to New Zealand's stamps. I hope readers find it of interest and if anyone has similar items I would be pleased to hear from them.

A couple of pieces in this month's issue materialised from information supplied by non-members, at least one of whom had been shown a copy of *The Kiwi*. It is good to know our reach goes beyond the current membership. On the other hand I am concerned, having spoken with members, now receiving the *e-Kiwi*, who report that they no longer read the journal in the same way as they used to - when they would dip in and out of it over a period of time. *e-Kiwi* remains an experiment which we will review and I would appreciate feedback from all members. Would you be prepared to pay extra to receive both *e-Kiwi* and the traditional paper copy? Please let me know.

ADDENDA & CORRIGENDA

CORRIGENDA (Volume 64, No.5)

Page 141 - **Figure 4** - The caption shown applies to the illustration on the front cover. The caption on this page should read "**Figure 4:** *An 1867 cover to Dunedin with postage paid by a single provisional imperf 3d with a regular 6d value paying the late fee.*"

Page 146 - Last paragraph, line 1, should read 'Alfred Flack' not 'Albert Flack'
(Note: this was corrected in the *e-Kiwi* but not in the printed copy)



THE KIWI - ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

ADVERTISER	PAGE
Mowbray Collectables	Inside Front Cover
Steven Zirinsky	183
Ashford Stamps Ltd.	183

ADVERTISER	PAGE
Classic Stamps Ltd.	Inside Back Cover
Auckland City Stamps	Back Cover

"Please mention the NZSGB when you speak with our Advertisers"

THE KIWI - CURRENT ADVERTISING RATES

	Full (single insertion)	Full (3 or more consecutive)	Half (single insertion)	Half (3 or more consecutive)	Quarter (single insertion)	Quarter (3 or more consecutive)
Full Colour	£90	£75	£75	£60	£50	£40

NZSGB - CURRENT SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Membership rates are £20 (within the UK) and £25 (overseas) - with printed copy of *The Kiwi*.

Members who prefer to receive an electronic version of the journal (*e-Kiwi*), downloadable from the Society's web-site, as an alternative to the paper copy pay £20 regardless of country of residence.

Payment can be made by various means including PayPal ('gift' option). Details from the membership secretary esmegdiamond@gmail.com or via the web-site.

**NEW MEMBERS OFFER -
JOIN NOW AT CURRENT RATES AND ENJOY MEMBERSHIP TO THE END OF 2016**

SOCIETY NEWS

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

The Annual Auction will be held at 14:00 on **Saturday November 28th 2015**

All members should have received an electronic copy of the catalogue or, for those without e-mail accounts, a paper copy was distributed with the September issue of *The Kiwi*. If you are attending the auction remember to bring your catalogue. Copies on the day will be £2.

A number of the lots are illustrated on the Society's web-site.

POSTAL BIDS - A REMINDER

If you are unable to attend in person Postal Bids are most welcome. These should be sent by post, e-mail or telephone to the Hon. Auctioneer, **Brian Stonestreet**, to arrive no later than **November 26th**

Send your bids to:-

32 Bedgebury Close,
Vinters Park,
Maidstone,
Kent ME14 5QZ

☎ 01622 675784

e-mail: b.stonestreet@btinternet.com

THE CIRCULATING PACKET

Two packets have gone missing recently. Fortunately both turned up several weeks late and only after Royal Mail had received completed claim forms and the insurance company had been notified. In both instances the packet rules had not been followed, with one sender *not obtaining a Certificate of Posting* and the other *not phoning ahead*. These omissions would have negated any insurance claim and *the senders would have been liable to make good the loss* (around £1000) as agreed when they signed on to receive the packet.

- *Never* post a packet without first contacting the recipient.
- *Always* obtain a Certificate of Posting. The Post Office are obliged to supply one if you request it.



COMPETITIVE AWARDS TO MEMBERS

Congratulations to members who were successful at:

AUTUMN STAMPEX 2015, London 16-19 September 2015

Member	Subject of Entry	Class	Frames	Mark	Medal/Award
Laurence Kimpton	Airmails across the Middle East 1918-1930	Literature	-	86	Gold
Alexander McCulloch	Pictorial Issues of New Zealand 1960-1970	Traditional	5	81	Large Vermeil

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be held at the Union Jack Club on Saturday **November 28th 2015**.

AGM & ANNUAL AUCTION

The meeting will start at 11:00 with the Annual General Meeting of the Society. The Annual Auction will be held in the afternoon. Viewing of auction lots from 12:30 and the auction itself will start promptly at 14:00.

64th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Notice is hereby given that the 64th Annual General Meeting of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be held at the Union Jack Club, Sandell Street, London on Saturday 28th November 2015 commencing at 11:00am.

AGENDA

1. Minutes of the 63rd Annual General Meeting - see January 2015 issue of *The Kiwi*
2. Chairman's report and review of 2015
3. Financial report from Hon. Treasurer
4. Report from Hon. Packet Secretary
5. Report from the Hon. Library Liaison Officer
6. Report from the Hon. Editor of *The Kiwi*
7. To elect Officers to the Committee:-
 - a) Honorary President
 - b) Vice President(s)
 - c) Honorary Chairman
 - d) Honorary General Secretary
 - e) Honorary Treasurer
 - f) Honorary Editor of *The Kiwi*
 - g) Honorary Packet Secretary
 - h) Honorary Auctioneer
 - i) Honorary Library Liaison Officer
 - j) Other Officers of the Society
8. Any other business proper to the Annual General Meeting of which due notice has been given to the Honorary General Secretary.

Nominations are invited from members for all of the Officers of the Society, having obtained the agreement (in writing) of the member so nominated.

Michael Wilkinson, Honorary General Secretary

NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the North of England Group will be held on Saturday **November 14th 2015** at St. Luke's Church, Lodge Road, Orrell starting at 12:30. Members to display items of interest.

Group Contact: - Jack Lindley ☎ 0161 705 1074

e-mail: lindleyjack@aol.com



FUTURE MEETINGS



HOLIDAY INN STRATFORD-UPON-AVON 30th September - 2nd October 2016



MEETINGS HELD

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD, IN BRISTOL, OCTOBER 3rd 2015

The thirteen members and two guests who ventured to Bristol for this meeting were rewarded with a fascinating range of displays spanning over 130 years of New Zealand philately.

Neil Jones started with a display in three parts. The first, inspired by a visit in the 1990s, was on Lake Taupo and, in particular, the 4d value from the 1898 pictorial issue. Early stamps of the issue were printed in London, when the design with brown frame and blue centre was used for the 1d value, but when printing moved to New Zealand the use of two colours for the value needed most proved expensive and time-consuming. So the designs of the 1d and the 4d (White Terrace, in red) were swapped. Neil's display included proof material and examples of the four printings and range of perforations. Of particular note was part of a frame plate proof, with Neil suggesting that shading around the centre was intended to disguise some expected mis-alignment of the centre print. Sadly Neil could not display the copy with inverted centre, though he recalled being offered it for £50,000 in London in 1997.



Figure 1: Imperforate colour trial of the 3d value of the Victory issue.

The second part of Neil's display covered the 1920 Victory issue, Len Jury's collection of which was auctioned by Spink on 7 October. The display included many colour trials (Figure 1) and specimens, showing that extensive tests were done before the issued colours were chosen. The final part of Neil's display concerned the Chalon issue, of which Spink's 'Fordwater' auction on 6 October included many fine unused examples. The display included material from the Perkins Bacon archive, several reprints (sometimes erroneously advertised as proofs) and forgeries ranging from skilful to comical. Neil had visited the UK Government Art Collection to see portraits of Queen Victoria based on the famous portrait by Alfred Edward Chalon RA, including a mezzotint by Samuel Cousins RA and a watercolour of the mezzotint by Edward Henry Courbould RI. Neil's studies had led him to the view that William Humphrys had referred more to the Courbould painting than hitherto recognised when engraving the die for the 'Chalon' issue.

Russell Spence's display explained why New Zealand military mail from Egypt during the second World War might bear stamps of Egypt, New Zealand, Great Britain, South Africa, singly or in combination, or no stamps at all. NZ troops in Egypt assumed that, as in the first War, they would

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Figure 2: A multi-stamped cover from Egypt

get free postage to write home. But, since Egypt did not formally declare war until 1945, NZ troops had to use Egyptian stamps. There were no stamps in the Western Desert in 1940, so postage was then free. However, the Egyptian postal system soon became overwhelmed, leading to the Allied Postal Agreement under which troops used stamps of their home nation. This worked fairly well, but there were complications when troops of one country were stationed with those of another. Eventually it was agreed that all Empire stamps could

be used interchangeably. Relatives writing to the troops also included stamps to encourage replies, which could therefore bear issues and values not available in Egypt. Russell's display amply illustrated the many permutations to which this could give rise (Figure 2).



Figure 3: 3d Kowhai
- printed in one colour
(image enlarged)

John Smith's subject was the 1960 pictorial issue. Many values were printed on 'ordinary' and 'chalk-surfaced' paper, though John noted that all papers were to some extent chalky. This issue was notorious for missing and shifted colours, misplaced and double perforations, and other anomalies. John's display illustrated a wide range of these. The apotheosis, perhaps, was an example of the 3d kowhai printed only in blue, without green, brown or yellow colours (Figure 3).

With significant colour shifts it was important to check if, for example, what appeared to be a minor shift to the right was in fact a major shift to the left. John also displayed some coil pairs. The numbers between stamps were first printed in black, but later in red allegedly to avoid confusion with the sheet numbers. Also displayed was a 1960 Waterlow essay for the 5/- value (Figure 4), similar to the issued stamp but with a circle instead of a dash in the value.



Figure 4: Essay for the 5/-
value from Waterlow.
(not to scale)

[Editor's Note:- Figure 3 shows an example of a single colour separation produced by De La Rue in 1959 ahead of formal production of the issue. A single sheet was printed, on watermarked paper, and was perforated. Regrettably the 'grey-blue' separation is sometimes offered, incorrectly, as 'three colours omitted'. The subject was covered in more detail in the September 2013 issue of *The Kiwi*].

John Stimson treated the meeting to reconstructed panes of the Second Sideface issue with advertisements on the back - Adsons. Truebridge, Miller & Reich ran this scheme for the NZ Post Office in 1893. There are three settings of the advertisements, the first in shades of red on the 1d and 2d values, and the second and third in a range of colours and shades on all values, though the reasons for such variety are unclear. Some advertisements in the first setting have white lettering on a solid background but, allegedly to make the gum adhere better, were replaced by coloured lettering on a white background in later settings. John's impressive display included complete reconstructions of the 1d - 1st setting in red red-brown, 2nd setting in mauve, 2nd setting in green, 2nd setting in blue and 3rd setting in red. Single complete panes were then shown of the 2d in brown, 2d in green, 2½d in red, 2½d in green, 3d in red and 4d in mauve. This was followed by examples of



Figure 5: a mint strip of the 6d second sideface showing adverts on the underside (top)

some of the higher values in mint multiples including a strip of six of the 6d value (Figure 5). John was sure his panes were plated accurately since they were assembled mostly or wholly from pairs or other multiples, for which in nearly all cases the combination of advertisements was unique. J A Robb's 2006 book, *The 1893 New Zealand Advertisement Stamps*, available from the Society's Library, identified a few ambiguous combinations, for which further detail from the back or front of the stamps had to be adduced. The Adson experiment ended after about nine months following public concern about ingesting ink, though this was probably misplaced except in the rare instances of the advertisements being printed after the stamps had been gummed. Hardly any full sheets remain – Te Papa has an unbroken sheet of the 1d value, and a similar sheet of the 4d is thought to exist but its whereabouts are unknown.

Evan Williams displayed airgraphs explaining that in the late 1930s and early 40s it could take up to three months for mail to travel to or from troops stationed overseas. Mail was heavy and space on aircraft limited and valuable. 'Kodak' invented a process to transfer messages written on special forms to 16mm film, a 100 foot reel of which weighed 5oz and could contain 1,600 letters weighing 50lbs. At the destination office the images were printed on photographic paper, cut up, put into window envelopes to show the addressee, and delivered by the local postal service. The original forms and films were then supposed to be destroyed, but many were not. The printing equipment was heavier than that taking the photographs, so initially some offices could send but not receive airgraphs. A service between London and Cairo started in 1941, the rate for civilian mail being 3d and transit time about 10 days. Services to other countries began in the following years, including a service to and from New Zealand in 1943 (Figure 6). The 'Kodak' office in Wellington was at 44 Willis Street. The rate from New Zealand was initially 8d, but increased to 10d in 1944, for which the 1½d value of the 1940 centennial issue was surcharged. Airgraphs gave way to aerogrammes as aircraft capacity increased.



Figure 6: A 1943 Airgraph (not to scale)



Figure 7: A missionary letter from 4 October 1842 to London with a faint strike of the Kororarika crowned circle (enclosing 'The Rev'). A clearer strike is shown (right). (images not to scale)



Lewis Giles displayed pre-stamp mail, some of which consisted of a single folded sheet with no envelope and cross-hatched writing – i.e. with the second part of the letter written on top of and at right angles to the first. This saved paper and weight but was difficult to read, though a five page typed transcript showed how much information this technique could compress into a small space. Items shown included an 1842 letter from a missionary in the Bay of Islands to the Colonial Missionary Society in London with a trace of the rare Kororarika cancellation (Figure 7), and an 1855 letter from Wellington to Maidstone for which the sender had to pay 2d and the recipient 1/-. Lewis also displayed material dating from the Maori wars, including items relating to the construction, by British troops in 1861, of the Great South Road from Auckland to Drury to support the Waikato campaign. Province of Auckland datestamps numbered 1 to 7 were issued to the military post offices but later reallocated. Other material shown related to the Taranaki war, the

origins of which can be traced to land purchased by Dillon Bell (later a prominent politician) from a Maori which others said was not his to sell. Lewis also referred to "overland mail", which was mail carried by Maoris from remote areas to join established mail routes.

Brian Stonestreet displayed a selection of George VI issues. Although George VI became king in 1936, the 1935 pictorial issue remained popular and the first stamps bearing his image (the ½d, 1d and 1½d values) were not issued until 1938. Stamps intended for use in booklets had wider perforations, and the layout of the booklet plates meant that 15 of the 35 panes had inverted watermarks. Items shown included a cover with three ½d stamps sent by airmail from New Zealand to Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. in New Malden – so the stamps were “coming home”. Brian also explained that initially plate numbers were printed only in the left selvedge, then also in the right selvedge to meet demand from collectors, and then only in the bottom selvedge. Brian also displayed the 1975 roses issue, noting in particular the great quantities required – e.g. 48 million of the 1c value, and over 300 million of the 4c - for a country with a population of just 3 million.

The meeting concluded with thanks to all who had displayed material and especially to Nigel Cox and his assistants for their sterling work in organising the meeting.

NOTES OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP MEETING, SEPTEMBER 12th 2015

Nine members and one guest were present for our 12 sheet competition which was judged by Alan Rigby. Entry subjects included Marine Post Office markings (1864-1907), WWI Troopships (Main Body & First Reinforcements), NZ Forces in the Pacific during WWII, Niue Early Issues, Canterbury Centennial, New Zealand '1d Reds', 1935 Pictorial Issue, International Air Race (October 1953), QV Lettercards.

1st (Captain Cook Trophy) - **Paul Wreglesworth** - *Marine Post Office markings (1864-1907)*

2nd (Kiwi Medal) - **Stuart Potter** - *International Air Race (October 1953)*

Our guest judge, Alan, then gave a commentary on each of the entries.



Harold Howard presents awards to Paul Wreglesworth (left) and Stuart Potter (right)

Members then showed as follows:-

Stuart Potter displayed the 'Cygnus' crash cover which was featured in the last issue of *The Kiwi*. This was followed by 'Crosby' airmail covers and 1940 flight covers.

Paul Wreglesworth showed the 1d 1878 Stamp Duty issue including both its fiscal use and postal use from February 1882 when there was a shortage of 1d stamps.

Harold Howard showed examples of QEII postal stationery, followed by the 2015 Health issue, "Being Sunsmart"

Mike Hanson showed some interesting George V, size K, registered envelopes, and a selection of postage due and life insurance covers.

John Hepworth brought along some recently acquired items of postal stationery, military mail and items with a railway connection.

Jack Lindley closed with a display of Cook Islands stamps from 1915 to 1950.

1935 PICTORIAL ISSUE - DIE PROOFS OF THE 3D VALUE

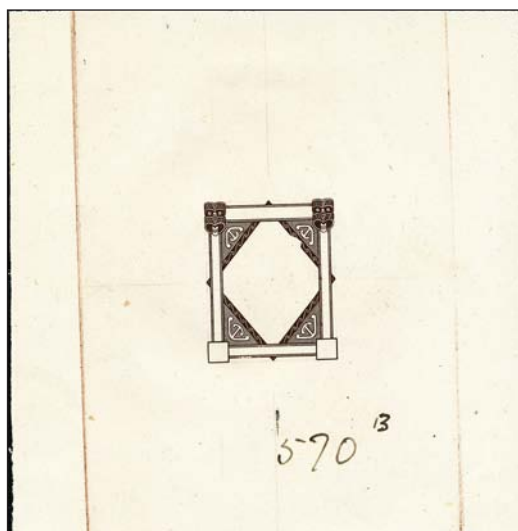
Bill Williges

In the last issue of *The Kiwi* (page 137) there was a request for further information regarding the coloured 'die proofs' which Keith Collins displayed at the Society meeting held in London on July 25th 2015. It was suggested that these were the work of Bohumil Heinz who worked for De La Rue during the 1930s. I can confirm that these were indeed the work of Heinz.

Some years ago a number of colonial die proofs for stamps prepared by De La Rue were found (Ref. 1). All were unusual in that they were printed, some in colour, on a relatively thin cream card. All are marked on the back 'zkusmýtisk' with a signature in black. By comparison die proofs known to have been produced by De La Rue are generally in black on high quality card.

Bohumil Heinz, a Czechoslovakian engraver, worked for De La Rue during the period 1933-37 and when he returned home he apparently took examples of the dies which he had engraved with him. This would be contrary to accepted practice as the dies themselves would normally be retained by the printer or be considered the property of the stamp issuing authority. The post-production prints were printed in Czechoslovakia from the dies that Heinz took with him.


Two progressive essay die proofs printed by De La Rue are shown below. The first is of the frame only and the second shows an almost finished design but with the ground behind the head horizontally lined.



De La Rue die proofs of the incomplete outer frame (left) and the finished design (right)

Reference:

1. Fraser C., 'CZECH Reprints from DLR Dies', *The Philatelist-P.J.G.B.*, p65, March-April 1988.



Have you got a computer and access to the web?

Did you know?

The Kiwi, Volumes 1-50 (1952 - 2001)
and the *Index to The Kiwi* (1952 - 2011)
can now be viewed or downloaded from our web site.

NOTE THE NEW WEB ADDRESS
www.nzsgb.org.uk

CHALON PROVISIONAL IMPERFORATE SINGLES



I am grateful to Mike Ducray, from New Zealand, for sending the scan (left). This shows a very nice example of a Chalon 'provisional imperf' stamp as discussed by Bob Odenweller in the last issue of *The Kiwi* (Ref. 1). Mike's example is a 4d yellow with large star watermark. The stamp, issued in 1865, should have been perforated 12½ all round but the margins are so large that it is clearly imperforate.

Reference:

1. Odenweller R. P., Chalon Provisional Imperforate Singles, *The Kiwi*, vol.64, no.5, pp140-143, September 2015.



EXTRA ISSUE TO CELEBRATE NEW ZEALAND'S LONGEST SERVING MONARCH

On 9 September 2015 Queen Elizabeth II succeeded Queen Victoria as New Zealand's longest serving monarch. To recognise this milestone New Zealand Post released an unscheduled issue of stamps on 7 October.

New Zealand did not become part of the British Empire until three years after Victoria's accession to the throne in 1837, hence Queen Elizabeth II has actually been New Zealand's longest-reigning monarch for some time. As New Zealand was a British colony rather than a Realm during Queen Victoria's reign Queen Elizabeth is the only 'Queen of New Zealand' a title she formally received following her coronation in 1953.

A set of seven stamps (80c x2, \$1.40, \$2.00, \$2.20, \$2.50 and \$3.00) has been issued, plus a miniature sheet containing the same stamps (shown below). Each stamp bears a photograph of the Queen from each decade alongside a typographic depiction of various events that took place in New Zealand with the Queen as Head of State.

For the technical details - the stamps are printed by four colour offset lithography, by Southern Colour Print Ltd., on Tullis Russell 104gsm red phosphor gummed stamp paper. Perforations gauge 14.4 x 14.62.



BISECTED STAMPS WITH KURIPUNI DATESTAMP

Paul Wreglesworth

Mike Ducray, from New Zealand, contacted me recently with two examples of bisected stamps cancelled with an 'A class' date stamp of Kuripuni (Figure 1) and reminded me of an article I had written for *The Kiwi* in 1997 (Ref. 1).

In the article I described a number of bisected stamps that I had come across at that time. All were attached to a small piece of paper and cancelled with an 'A class' datestamp. One of these, a 1d sideface, was postmarked 'Greenmeadows' and two others, 4d and 6d sidefaces, were postmarked 'Kuripuni'. All three of these bisected stamps were dated 22 JE 97 and each appeared to have another cancellation behind the main one.

The examples that Mike sent to me would appear to be two halves of a single French stamp acquired, he tells me, several years ago as part of a French collection. They have been attached to a piece of paper and cancelled with the 'Kuripuni' datestamp - again showing the date as 22 JE 97.

Although I never owned the examples I described in 1997 I did subsequently acquire the one shown here (Figure 2). This is almost certainly the 'other half' of the 4d sideface I discussed in that original article.



Figure 1: Two halves of a French stamp each cancelled with the Kuripuni datestamp 22 JE 97.



Figure 2: A 4d sideface stamp bisected diagonally and cancelled with the Kuripuni datestamp.

How these cancellations came about, who was responsible and why they chose to cancel bisected (previously used) stamps remains a mystery, but it is intriguing to see stamps from a country other than New Zealand treated this way. Maybe there are others out there. If anyone can shed any light on these please get in touch.

Reference:

1. Wreglesworth P., Bisected Stamps - Pernicious Weeds or Philatelic Curios, *The Kiwi*, vol. 46, no. 5, pp96-99, September 1997.

RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

(excluding buyers premiums and taxes where applicable)

Auckland City Stamps, Public Auction No. 9, 22nd August 2015

Lot	Description	Realised (Est) (NZ\$)
712	1d Orange-Vermillion Pelure Paper (SG81, CP A1g) Fine mint.	14000 (10000)
717	2d Dull Deep Blue, No Wmk, (SG 96, CP A2h), mint, slight thinning.	2500 (2000)
784	1893 Adverts, 1d 2nd Setting in Blue (CP DA2j) 207 examples.	4700 (2500)
785	1893 Adverts, 2d 2nd Setting in Green, 172 examples.	2200 (1250)
793	1893 Adverts, 3d 3rd Setting in Red or Mauve, 41 examples.	400 (250)
1035	Long Type Revenue, Fine Paid, 1928, QV 35/- yellow, perfined	760 (200)
1036	Long Type Revenue, Not Liable, 1875, QV Die II, used	760 (200)

NEW ZEALAND TUBERCULOSIS SEALS

David Stalker

Continued from the initial article on this subject in the January issue of *The Kiwi* (Ref. 1).

New Zealand Federation of Tuberculosis Association issues

From 1953 to 1974 the New Zealand Federation of Tuberculosis Associations issued annual Christmas seals. (Figure 1). The 1953 design is almost identical design to the 1935 Great Britain Christmas TB Seal.



Figure 1: The New Zealand Federation TB Seals from 1953-1974.

Most of the issues were perforated, except those from 1954, 1955 and 1967-1970, which were rouletted. Roughly half are easily identified as being issued by the 'New Zealand Federation of TB Associations' but others had no distinguishing inscription. Interestingly the 1972 issue is shown as being issued by the 'NZ Federation of TB & Respiratory Diseases Federation'. This may be a first indicator of the change in focus from tuberculosis to respiratory diseases in general. Although the inscription reverted back in 1973 and 1974 the corresponding Wellington Tb Seals for these years retained the 'Respiratory Diseases' inscription.

It would appear that sheets of 100 seals were printed and trimmed along the dividing gutters into sheets of 25. Uncut sheets of 100 are obtainable for some of the earlier issues – the latest sheet of 100 I have is from 1960. For 1968, 1969 and 1970 issues, smaller sheets of 16 were printed but no examples of uncut larger sheets (64 presumably) are known to the author or recorded in Green's catalogue (Ref. 2). For the pair issued in 1963 a smaller sheet of 30 (5 rows of 3 pairs) was printed. Green's catalogue indicates that the 1972 issue was only issued imperforate but I have a perforated sheet in my collection.

In addition to the normal seals, imperforate sheets are obtainable – the earliest I have is from 1955 although imperforate singles or pairs from various other years would indicate that sheets existed originally in this format for most issues. Whether they are still extant and available is not known.

Colour separations exist for a number of the issues (Figure 2). These are found in singles, imperforate pairs or as imperforate sheets of 25. The examples I have for 1957 would have been issued in a pack as staple holes are present in the top left hand corner.

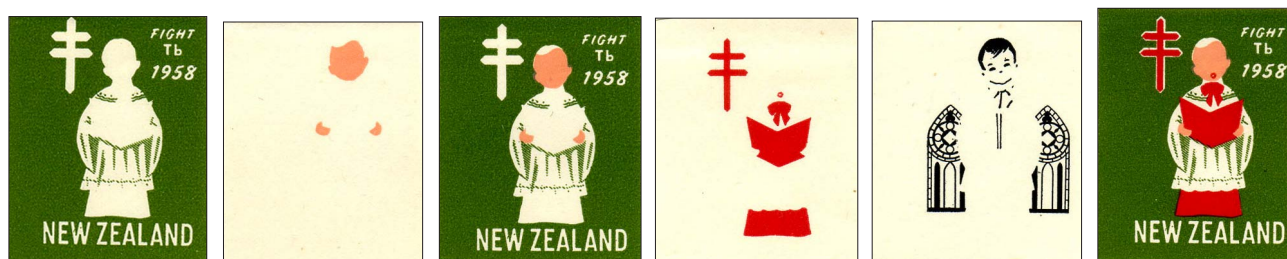


Figure 2: *A series of colour separations of the 1958 issue*

Large colour shifts are known from the 1973 and 1974 issues (Figure 3) and a noticeable off-set and partial off-set of blue is recorded on the 1974 issue (Figure 4).



Figure 3: *Major colour shift on the 1973 seal.*



Figure 4: Blue colour offset on the 1974 issue

Greens catalogue suggests that the imperforate issues for all three issuing TB Associations were proofs. The existence of stapled packs of colour separations may indicate that there was a deliberate effort to produce and sell these to raise additional funds. Therefore they would not be classed as proofs in the conventional sense but more ‘philatelically’ inspired. My suggestion is that the colour shifts and offset shown here are also contrived.

Wellington Tuberculosis Association issues

The Wellington Tuberculosis Association issued seals from 1967 to 1979 (Figure 5). The seals for 1971 to 1974 were the same as those from the New Zealand Federation but, from 1972, the inscription was changed to



Figure 5: The Wellington TB Association Seals from 1967 to 1979. From 1972 the inscription is supplemented to read ‘Wellington Tb & Respiratory Diseases Association’

‘Wellington Tb & Respiratory Diseases Association’. All of the issues were perforated with the exception of those for 1977 to 1979 which were rouletted.

As with the New Zealand Federation labels the Wellington Federation labels are readily obtainable in imperforate sheets and as colour separations which are found in stapled packs with a plain card front cover.

Auckland and Northland Seals

Auckland and Northland Tb seals commenced in 1953, as described in the previous article (Ref. 1). However there were no further issues until 1972 when a label, featuring a stylised lantern, was released by the ‘Auckland and Northland Tuberculosis and Chest Associations’. From 1973 to 1977 the inscription read ‘Auckland & Northland NZ’ (Figure 6). All the issues were rouletted. It is possible that the 1972 seal was only issued in booklets or pads, with the sheets stapled together, as opposed to individual sheets. Sheets of 20 labels were issued in 1973 and thereafter of 16 labels. Once again imperforate sheets exist but there is no indication of colour shifts being issued. A 1mm left and downward shift of the red colour on the 1974 issue, giving a very blurred printing, looks a genuine variety rather than the possibly more deliberate errors listed from other issues.



Figure 6: *Auckland & Northland Seals issued from 1972-76 and the sheetlet issued in 1977.*

Whereas the New Zealand Federation of TB Associations and the Wellington Tuberculosis Association issues all showed similarities in design with a general Christmassy theme, the Auckland and Northland designs were less so. A degree of innovation took place with the 1977 issue which was issued as a booklet of four panes with eight seals in each pane.

There remain a further six Christmas TB Seals (Figure 7) which Green (Ref. 2) attributes to Auckland and Northland. Heslop (Ref. 3) has them listed under the New Zealand Federation of TB Associations. In view of the more innovative aspects of the designs it is suggested that the categorisation by Green is more appropriate. There is also a time gap from 1974 to 1978 and it would seem unlikely that the New Zealand Federation would re-commence issuing seals. The 1982 design was issued in sheetlets of 12 seals with three attached Greetings labels. The final two issues differed only in shade.



Figure 7: *Seals attributed to Auckland and Northland.*

The 1982 issue was the last. By this time it is considered that the need for specific fund raising for Tb and Respiratory Diseases through Christmas seals was past. Tuberculosis had been largely, but not totally, eradicated. Re-organisation of the Health Authorities and a more general emphasis on lung and respiratory diseases meant the demise of the Tb seals. The ever popular annual NZ Post Health stamps continue to this day.

In the final part of the story of the Tb Christmas seals I will deal with publicity and covers.

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1. Stalker D., New Zealand Tuberculosis Seals, *The Kiwi*, vol.64, no.1, pp10-13, January 2015.
2. Green's Catalog of the Tuberculosis Seals of the World. Pub. The Christmas Seal and Charity Stamp Society (2009)
3. New Zealand Cinderellas Catalogue 2002. Ed. Dave Heslop. Pub. David Holmes Philatelist Ltd. and Classic Stamps Ltd. (March 2002)

RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

(excluding buyers premiums and taxes where applicable)

Ashford Stamps Limited, Auckland, Auction No. 79, 1st October 2015

Lot	Description	Realised (Est) (NZ\$)
1914	1925 Railway Charges, 2d Blue, MANGATAINOKA, U.	86 (30)
1915	1925 Railway Charges, 6d Green, MARTON, U.	40 (20)
1916	1925 Railway Charges, 1/- Brown, MANGATAINOKA, U.	96 (30)
1917	1925 Railway Charges, 8d Yellow-green, MANGATAINOKA, U	206 (150)
2047	Long Type Fiscal, £45 ultramarine, unpunched pair, 1895, p11	198 (130)
2060	1884 QV ultra high value £1250 gold and blue. Wellington 27-MR-14	600 (500)
2088	£700 on £700 Arms overprint, brown-red & blue unpunched, 1939, U	1045 (900)

1960 DEFINITIVES LIGHTNING COIL LEADERS

(Response to previous article on this subject)

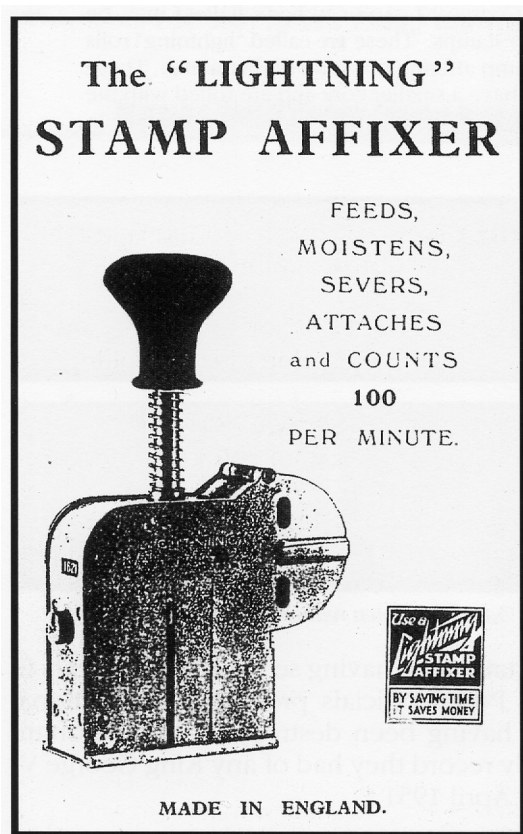
Contributed by David Stalker and Paul Wreglesworth

Mike Hanson discussed these coil stamps in the September 2015 issue of the *Kiwi* (Ref. 1).

David Stalker writes that he also has the three Lightning Roll coil leaders illustrated in the article. His copy of the 3d coil leader is dated JAN 1964 (about 2½ years earlier than Mike's copy). The 3d value was extensively used, throughout the entire period of issue of the 1960 Pictorials, as it was the First Class Inland Surface rate until the end of September 1964 (the rate increased to 4d on October 1st) and was the Second Class Inland Surface rate for letters and Inland Surface Rate for Printed Papers from October 1964 until decimalisation in July 1967.

David's copy of the 4d coil leader is dated SEP 1965 (although a bit blurred). This provides further evidence of the use of 4d stamps in the Lightning Machines.

The 2d Lightning Roll coil leader seems to be more difficult to find. The explanation may again lie in the postage rates at the time. 2d was the Second Class Inland Surface Postage rate for letters and Inland Surface Rate for Printed Papers but only until the end of August 1961 (when the rates rose to 2½d) a period of little more than twelve months. Kundin illustrates a 2d leader in his book (Ref. 2) but does not give a rolling date. If anyone has a copy of the 2d with a rolling date please let the Editor know.



An advert for the 'Lightning' Stamp Affixer (left) and a selection of test stamps advertising the device (right).

References:

1. Hanson M., 1960 Definitives Lightning Coil Leaders, *The Kiwi*, vol.64, no.5, pp151, September 2015.
2. Kundin S., *The Vending & Affixing Machine Coils of New Zealand*, Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, 2009.

HARRISON & SONS PRESENTATION CARDS

Paul Wreglesworth

The firm of Harrison & Sons was established in 1750 by James Harrison and within six years was printing the London Gazette for the government of the day. In 1825 they established a press for the Foreign Office following which presses were established at the War Office in 1856 and at Scotland Yard in 1870. It was their strong reputation as a security printer that led to their appointment, in 1856, as "Printers in Ordinary to HM Queen Victoria" - a position they held with four further monarchs.

Harrison were dealing with the British Post Office from the 1830s but won their first stamp contract in 1881 for the embossing of 1/- stamps on Telegram forms. This was to mark the beginning of a long relationship with the British Post Office. In 1910 they won a contract for the printing of British definitive stamps, a contract that had to that point been held by De La Rue. The stamps were printed by the Letterpress process but it was an alternative process, photogravure, that was to establish the name of Harrison & Sons as a major printer of postage stamps. At their peak they were producing stamps for more than 100 countries.

Harrison & Sons became synonymous with the production of postage stamps using the photogravure printing process, a technique they first adopted in 1921 for a British 6d National Savings stamp, before using the technology to produce postage stamps for Egypt, depicting the portrait of King Fuad, in 1923.

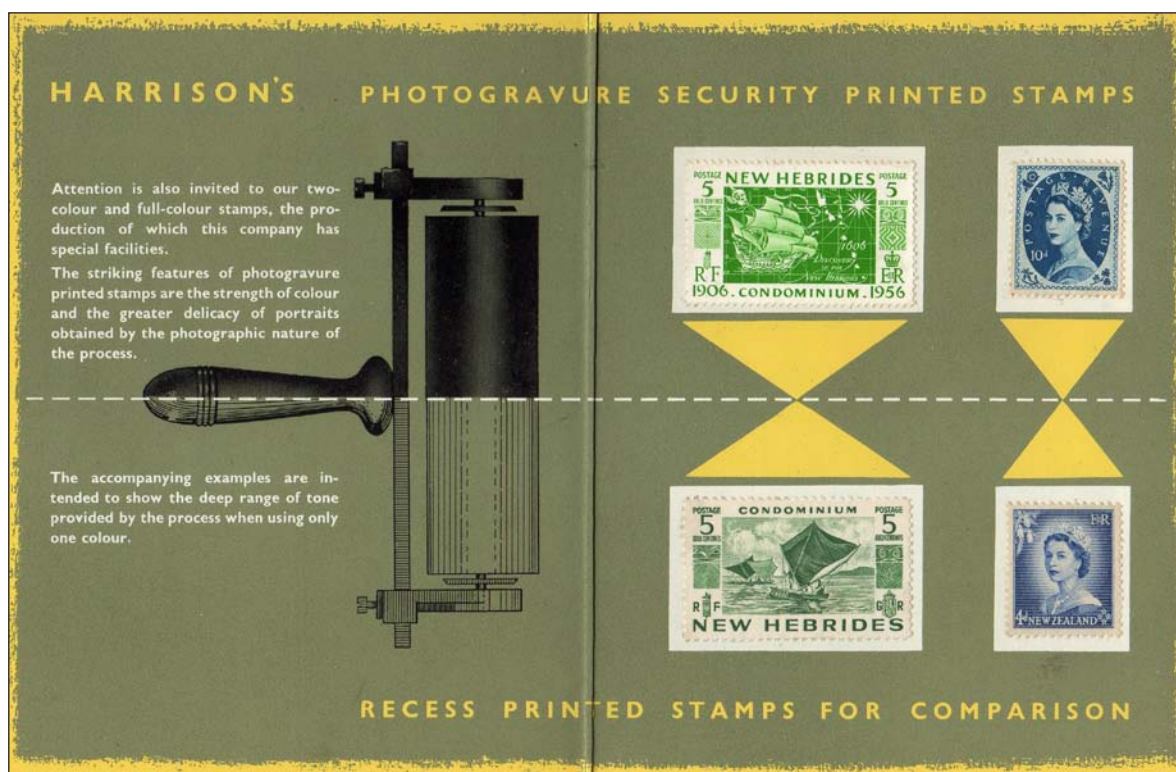


Figure 1: *A promotional card distributed by Harrison in the 1950s asking potential customers to compare the quality of stamps printed by photogravure to recess printed stamps from other Companies.*

Harrison were not the first to use photogravure for printing postage stamps, that honour going to the German firm of Bruckmann, who, in 1914, printed stamps for Bavaria.

The Egyptian and subsequent contracts for other postal administrations led to the British firm attracting further business. In 1933 they successfully tendered for a new series of British definitive stamps. They acquired new premises at High Wycombe, purchased suitable equipment and trained extra staff to meet the demands of the contract. A 1½d photogravure definitive stamp, bearing the portrait of King George V, was the first to be issued on 20 August 1934. Whilst the design of the stamp was not universally popular the print quality and

depth of colour met with much positive comment and Harrison used this aspect to promote their stamp printing business for many years, distributing cards promoting the advantages of photogravure over recess printing. A number of these cards included New Zealand stamps as examples of the "inferior" recess printed stamps (Figure 1). These were either distributed on their own, sometimes wrapped in a plastic envelope (Figure 2) or in more elaborate folders. Covered in cloth or leather and embellished with gold lettering (Figure 3) these came in different sizes and contained single or, in a deeper 'box' format, several cards.



Figure 2: Small comparator card with plastic cover.
(image reduced)

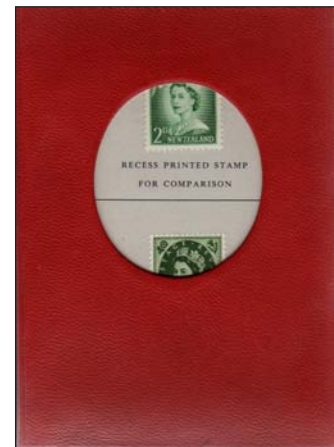
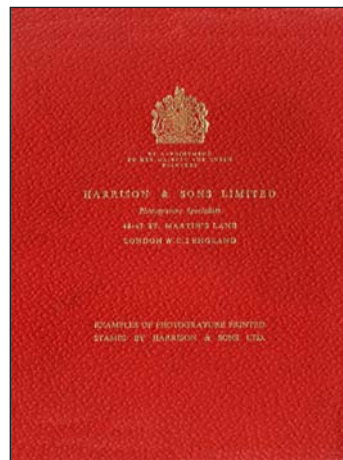


Figure 3: Front cover of one of the more elaborate presentation folders with gold lettering (left) and inside (right).
(images reduced)

Whilst Harrison's promotional material majored on "*the strength of colour and the greater delicacy of portraits obtained by the photographic nature of the process*" they also highlighted the other advantages which the process offered. "*The preparation of the printing cylinders is quick, which together with the high speed of the printing machines allows for rapid deliveries of large quantities. The speed of production results in low costs. The amounts and complexity of the precision equipment act as effective barriers to forgery*".

The Company claimed, at this time, to be printing more than 28 million stamps a day for many postal authorities and to be the largest security works printing by this process in the world.

Whilst the early cards that Harrison distributed sought to illustrate the benefits of the photogravure process, by comparison to techniques currently employed, they soon moved to cards which simply stated that the stamps had been printed by photogravure.

Harrison brought photogravure printing to New Zealand with two values, 1½d and 1/-, of the 1940 Peace Issue and were responsible for the 1949 Health stamps. I am not aware of any publicity cards containing these stamps but the 1950 Health stamps do feature on a simple but eye-catching card.

The two values of the 1950 Health issue are found on a vertical card with round corners and the Royal warrant prominently placed at the top (Figure 4). As well as date of issue, 2nd October 1950, the card advertises the fact that the stamps were "*Printed in photogravure for the New Zealand Post Office*". Individual cards are sometimes contained in a clear plastic folder. These same two stamps are also seen on a horizontal card (Figure 5) and whilst the date of issue of the stamps is correctly shown as "Thursday 2nd October 1950" the wording of the warrant reads '*By Appointment Printers To The Late King George VI*' which on first viewing seems a little incongruous as the King died on February 6th 1952!

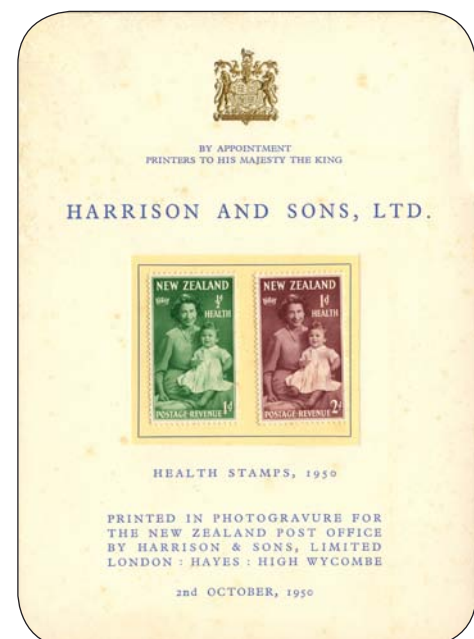


Figure 4: 1950 Health - vertical card
(image reduced)



Figure 5: 1950 Health - horizontal card
'By Appointment Printers to the Late King George VI'
(image reduced)



Figure 6: 1952 Health - horizontal card
'By Appointment Printers to the Late King George VI'
(image reduced)

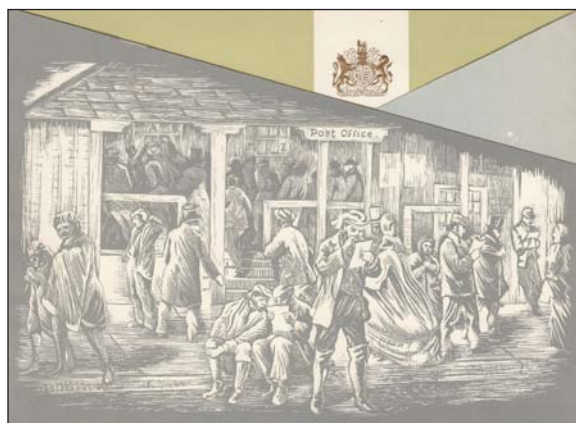
Presumably these cards were issued for publicity purposes and sent to VIPs as well as potential new customers. The two stamps issued for the 1952 Health issue can be found on a similar card (Figure 6). Now confident in their abilities with this technology Harrison added to these two cards "*Specialists in Photogravure*".

This type of card was not unique to New Zealand and examples, of similar format, can be found with the stamps of other countries. One such is shown here (Figure 7). This has two British 1½d definitive stamps "*Printed in photogravure for the Postmaster-General*" which were issued in December 1951. The design of this issue is generally attributed to Dorothy Wilding however the background to the lower values was the work of Enid Marx an English painter and designer and distant cousin of Karl Marx.

Harrison were also responsible for printing, by photogravure, the 3d and 8d values of the 1953 Coronation issue and the Health stamps of that year but, for several years after that the New Zealand Post Office reverted to recess printing or lithography for their stamps. This may have been a decision based on cost as, whilst they pushed the benefits of speed of production of cylinders and printing, the economies that came with the printing of large volumes of stamps may not have been a factor for



Figure 7: 1952 GB 1½d definitive on a similar card.
Signed by the stamp designer Enid Marx.
(image reduced)



Figures 8a and b: A pictorial 'winged' folder (left) for the 1958 Hawke's Bay Centenary issue.
The two 'wings' fold back to reveal the presentation card (right)

[images reproduced by kind permission of Richard Spurgin, Playpenphilatelics]

(images reduced)

the New Zealand Post Office at that time.

The Lamb Export issue of 1957 and the 1958 Health stamps were the work of Harrison and were followed quickly by the Hawke's Bay and Marlborough Centenary issues of 1958 and 1959. The Company produced a very elaborate folder for the Hawke's Bay Centennial issue in the form of a three part folding card (Figure 8a) in which was contained a more conventional card with the three stamps attached (Figure 8b). The 'wings' of the folder stated "*PHOTOGRAVURE STAMP SPECIMENS*" and "*With Compliments from HARRISON AND SONS LIMITED.*" together with background information regarding the images on the stamps. In this respect this particular folder is more like the Presentation Packs that postal authorities became so fond of in later years.

Whilst the words 'Photogravure Stamp Specimens' are found on the inside of one 'wing' of the folder the stamps are usually found mint, 'as issued'. I have seen one example of this particular card, without folder, (Figure 9) with each of the three stamps overprinted 'SPECIMEN' in red-brown (Figure 10). Whether it was distributed in this form by Harrison or has become separated from its folder is unknown.



Figure 9: A presentation card for the 1958 Hawke's Bay Centenary with stamps overprinted *SPECIMEN*.
(image reduced)



Figure 10: The three Hawke's Bay stamps with seriffed *SPECIMEN* in red-brown.

Although collectors tend to know these items as 'Presentation Cards' or 'Publicity Cards' Harrison & Sons preferred to refer to them, certainly in later years, as 'Prestige Stamp Cards'.

A similar style of card, without the elaborate 'winged' outer, was used the following year for the three values of the Marlborough Centenary issue (Figure 11).

The common feature of all the stamps printed by photogravure for the New Zealand Post Office to this date was the use of single colours. Yet, from the early 1950s Harrison had pushed the fact that they had 'special facilities' at their High Wycombe factory for the production of 'two colour' and 'full colour' stamps. Whilst cost may have influenced the uptake of multicolour photogravure printing of stamps, with a separate cylinder required for each colour, technical limitations must also have played a part. Not until Harrison perfected these techniques for large web print runs did multicolour issues really make their mark.



Figure 11: 1959 Marlborough Centenary stamps on a presentation card.

(image reduced)

1959 saw New Zealand's first two colour photogravure stamp produced by Harrison, for the Red Cross Anniversary issue, and this was quickly followed by three colour production for the two health stamps of that year. A 'prestige' stamp card was produced by Harrison for this issue (see Front Cover).

For whatever reason Harrison reverted to a single colour for the three stamps they produced for the 1960 Westland Centenary and the same year were responsible for several values of the new Pictorial Definitive issue some of which were printed in two colours and some just a single colour. Four of these were the higher values (3/- to £1) so the decision may perhaps have been made by the Post Office, possibly swayed by the additional cost of a second cylinder, to stay with one colour for values that would be sold in relatively low numbers.

The 1960 and 1961 Health issues saw a return to recess printing and Harrison were not asked to produce health stamps by photogravure again until 1965. I have not seen any cards for this or any subsequent years but they may exist. If anyone has examples I would be pleased to hear from them.

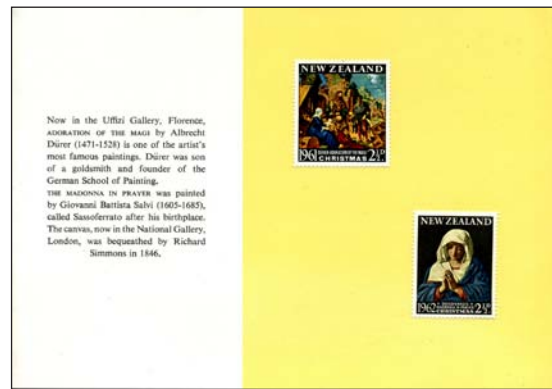
1960 saw New Zealand issue its first Christmas stamp and Harrison & Sons were asked to produce a single value which they printed by photogravure using two colours. Whilst I am not aware of a Company endorsed card for this issue at least one member of the Harrison family took the opportunity to produce a Christmas card incorporating the New Zealand stamp (Figure 12); sent by Hugh and Polly Harrison from their home, Horsenden Manor, Buckinghamshire. There is a description of the stamp on the inside of the card and "*Printed on unwatermarked tinted paper in two colour photogravure by Harrison & Sons, Ltd., London*".



Figure 12: *Publicity by any other name! A Christmas card, from Polly and Hugh Harrison, featuring New Zealand's first Christmas stamp.*

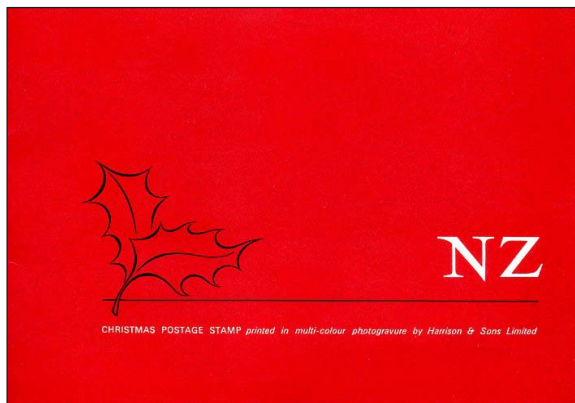
(image reduced)

I am aware of two presentation cards produced by Harrison featuring New Zealand Christmas stamps. The first, a folding card with a pictorial front (Figure 13a), contains both the 1961 and 1962 stamps (Figure 13b). The second, a plainer folding card, contains the 1965 Christmas stamp (Figures 14a and b).



Figures 13a and b: *A folding presentation card containing the 1961 and 1962 Christmas stamps. The front cover (left) showing Pohutukawa was designed by L.C. Mitchell*

(images reduced)



Figures 14a and b: *A simple folding presentation card with minimal graphics on the cover (left) with a single copy of the 1965 Christmas stamp inside (right).*

(images reduced)

Harrison continued to print New Zealand stamps for a number of years. The last to be produced by photogravure were those for the 1977 Silver Jubilee issue. The five stamp strip was included in a folder featuring jubilee stamps from several countries printed by the Company (Figure 15). Advances in lithographic printing saw a return to that process for a number of years both by Harrison and other printers.



Figure 15: *New Zealand stamps included in a small presentation folder, together with other stamps printed by Harrison in photogravure, to commemorate the Queen's Silver Jubilee in 1977.*

(images reduced)

The Harrison name finally vanished with their purchase, in 1997, by the De La Rue Group and overnight centuries of tradition were swept aside with a name change to De La Rue Security Print.

I am particularly grateful to Roger Badman of Burnley for information and images provided. Thanks also to David Stalker and Richard Spurgin of Playpenphilatelics for sharing further images. If anyone is aware of any other examples of these presentation, or publicity, cards and folders I would be pleased to hear from them.

REQUEST FOR HELP FROM MEMBERS

At a recent local Society meeting Jamie Smith from Stockport displayed two interesting WW II covers from East Africa. The first (Figure 1) is addressed to New Zealand with two Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika stamps cancelled by an oval barred mark. There is a mauve Naval Censor mark, (enlarged in Figure 2) but there is no indication as to the nationality of the censor or where the letter might have been dealt with.

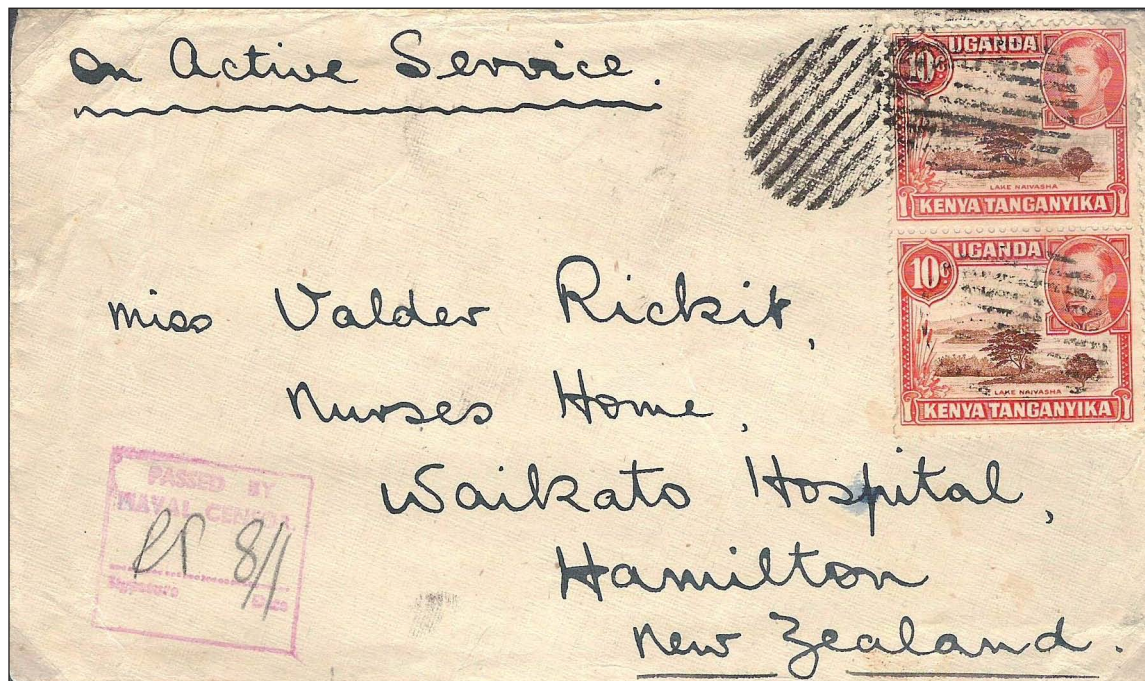


Figure 1: An O.A.S. cover from East Africa to New Zealand with dumb cancel and Naval Censor's mark



Figure 2: Naval Censor's mark (enlarged)
- is this a New Zealand mark?

Jamie stated his belief that this cover may well have been from a sailor on board a New Zealand ship writing to a relative back home in New Zealand.

During March and April of 1942 a Japanese Fast Carrier force moved into the Indian Ocean and submarines (Figure 3) were deployed around Madagascar and the East African coast sinking at least 23 allied ships. As a consequence the British relocated their Eastern Fleet from Trincomalee, Ceylon to Kilindini, Kenya. New Zealand ships were attached to the Eastern Fleet.

A second cover was displayed by Jamie (Figure 4) which was addressed to England with Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika stamps to the value of 1/30c which would have been the correct amount for the ½ oz air mail rate to the UK. The stamps are cancelled with a Kilindini dumb cancel and there is a triangular Naval Censor's mark in blue.

This censor's mark (enlarged in Figure 5) has 'N.Z.' at the apex of the inner triangle. It is signed by the censor and dated 20.7.44. It is assumed this is a New Zealand Naval censor's mark although, again, it is not known where the letter would

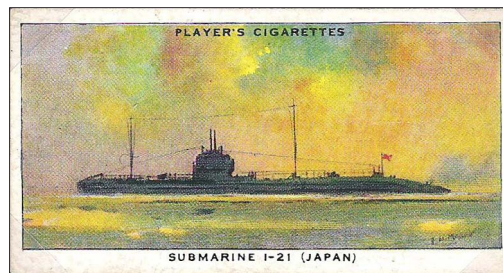


Figure 3: A cigarette card showing an I-21 submarine. The Japanese operated similar I-20 and I-30 submarines around Madagascar and off the East African coast.

have been read by the censor.

If anyone can shed any further light on the cancellations and censor's markings on these two covers please get in touch with the Editor. Similarly if anyone can expand on the story of the New Zealand ships, or sailors assigned to Allied ships, operating off the East African coast during WWII then please contact the Editor who will be happy to share it with Jamie, whose covers these are, as well as other members through our journal.



Figure 4: A cover from East Africa to England with 'N.Z.' Naval Censor's mark, signed and dated 20.7.44.



Figure 5: enlarged image of N.Z. Naval Censor's mark

(image reduced)



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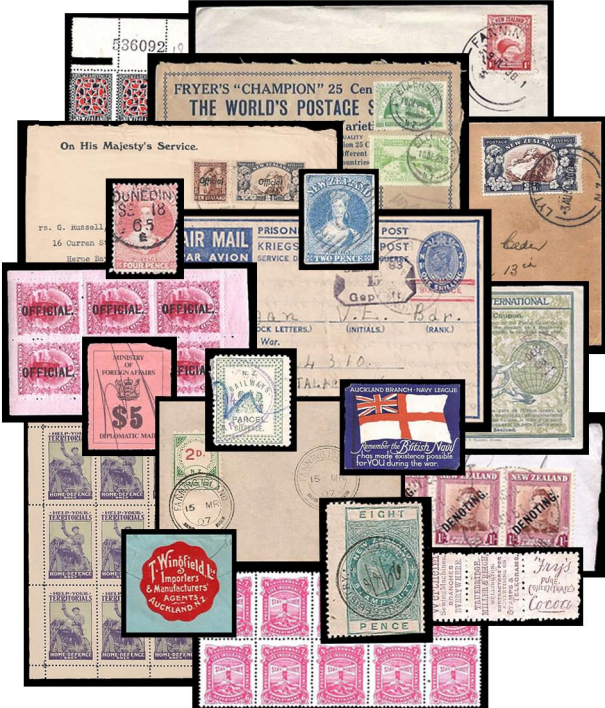



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FEATHERED POSTMEN: CARRIER PIGEONS OF THE NEW ZEALAND AND GREAT BARRIER ISLAND PIGEON POST

Adrian W Philbey

Pictured is an illustrated 14cm x 9cm postcard dated 8th February 1902 with the title "FEATHERED POSTMEN: Carrier Pigeons of the New Zealand and Great Barrier Island PIGEON POST". The front of the postcard (Figure 1) has a black and white photograph (attributed to Cattell) of pigeons perched on a loft and a black and white image of "THE FIRST PIGEONGRAM STAMP" (CP VP1).

The postcard was printed by "The Collectors' Publishing Company, 101, Fleet Street, (Ludgate Circus), London E.C.". It is signed "With the Publisher's Compliments, E.W. Richardson" and date stamped "8 FEB 1902" in faded purple ink. On the reverse (Figure 2), it is addressed to Miss L.E. Hanlon, Innishannon Rectory, Co. Cork, and carries a half penny blue-green Great Britain King Edward VII stamp (SG 215) with circular date stamp, dated 10th February 1902, 'London 59 6 PM 10 FE 02'.

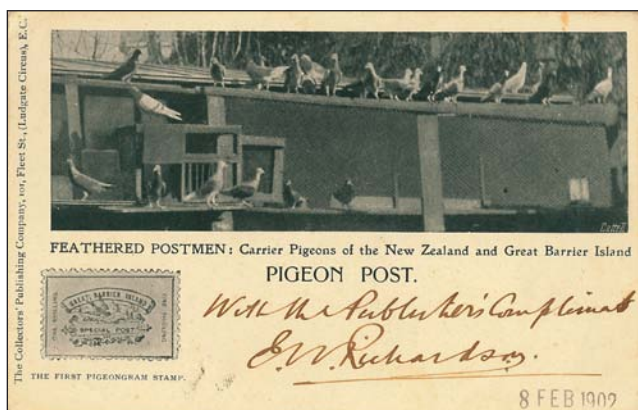


Figure 1: A 1902 postcard featuring 'feathered Postmen' alongside a reproduction of the first Pigeongram stamp.



Figure 2: The address side of the postcard showing the intended recipient as Miss Lettice Evoryna Hanlon.

(images at 60%)

The recipient, Miss Lettice Evoryna O'Hanlon "of Orior fonds" (26th March 1886 to 14th January 1962) was the only daughter of the Rev. William O'Hanlon (1849 to 1916) and a Miss Elrington of Innishannon, County Cork, Ireland. William O'Hanlon was the Church of England Minister at Innishannon Rectory from 1879 to 1916. Lettice O'Hanlon was a spinster, styling herself "the last of her line". She was the Great Great Grandniece of the parliamentarian Major General Henry Pringle (circa 1771 to 23rd December 1840) of Caledon, County Tyrone, and was involved in preparing his correspondence (110 letters written 1747-1782) for publication, under the nom de plume 'Elizabeth Evory'. She published an archaeological article on the Castlenslacht standing stones and also wrote a play, 'The District Nurse'.

This postcard illustrates the level of interest generated in the United Kingdom by the New Zealand Great Barrier pigeon post of 1897 to 1908.

Sources:

1. Murphy J.A., *The Church of Ireland in Co. Kerry, A Record of Church and Clergy in the Nineteenth Century*, 2015.
2. O'Hanlon L.E., Castlenslacht Standing Stones, *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society Ser. 2*, Vol. XXI, pp79-80, 1915.
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The web site is up and running allowing orders to be placed directly once you have registered. Currently there are over 12,000 stamps, covers, postcards etc on the site and all are illustrated.

Email us if you have any problems registering or navigating around the site. There is a search facility allowing you to search for your Interests. e.g. Entering the word 'Railway' brings up around 200 different items.

Website categories include:

- NZ definitive issues from Full Face Queens to the current issues.
- NZ Commemoratives from the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition onwards.
- NZ Health and Christmas issues.
- Booklets.
- Air mail stamps and covers.
- Life Insurance.
- Postage Due and Express stamps and covers.
- Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- Cinderellas.
- Various miscellaneous issues and covers. Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- New Zealand Postal History.
- New Zealand Postal Stationery.
- Antarctic stamps, Postcards and Postal History.
- Various British Commonwealth and Foreign Country's stamps and covers.

Below is a sample of what you can find on the site:



1906 Christchurch Exhibition aluminum postcard (rare).



1906 Christchurch Exhibition set with Exhibition cancels.

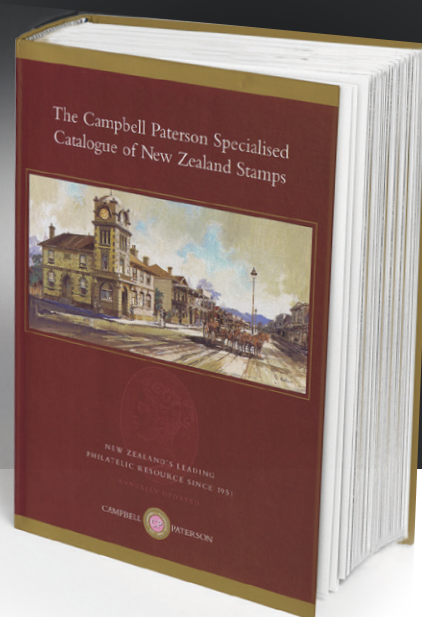


1868 Full Face Queen postage due cover.



Registered postal stationery cover to USA.

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