

THE KIWI

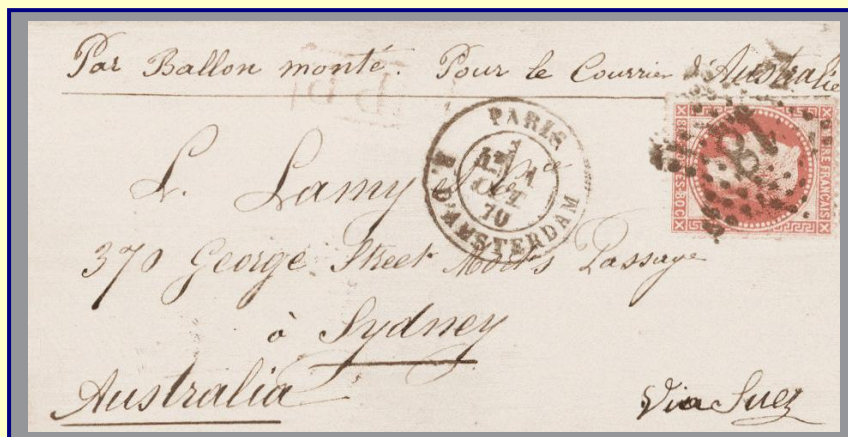
JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN



Cinderellas- Topic for the July meeting (see page 152)



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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*The Society is affiliated to: The Association of British Philatelic Societies
the New Zealand Philatelic Federation
and the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies.*



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EDITORIAL

Preparation is largely complete for our residential weekend, to be held in the historic city of Bath, over the weekend of 28-30 September. The programme is published on page 150 of this issue and anyone who is still thinking of attending, either for the full weekend or just the Saturday, is urged to contact Michael Wilkinson as soon as possible. If you are unable to attend in person you can still send in an entry for the Society 16 page competition (details on page 151).

Michael Wilkinson has sent out a further listing of books from Bernard Atkinson's extensive library. If you have not received a copy of the list and would like to do so please contact Michael. The bulk of Bernard's collection has now been sorted by Jos Gregson and most of the stamps will be offered by Spink & Co later this year. A large portion of the collection, including many of Bernard's postcards, is on its way to New Zealand and will be offered in an Auckland City Stamps' auction sometime during November.

I hope the variety of articles that are appearing in *The Kiwi* meet with your approval. I am thankful for some significant serialised articles that are helping to fill the pages at the moment but even those will draw to a close eventually at which point I will be grateful for any contributions, small or large.



CORRIGENDUM

Volume 67, No.4

Page 128 - Reference 1 should read Vol. 18, No. 1 and not Vol. 18, No.4 as published.

THE KIWI - ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

ADVERTISER	PAGE	ADVERTISER	PAGE
Mowbray Collectables	Inside Front Cover	Stockholmia 2019 (RPSL)	165
Steven Zirinsky	164	Classic Stamps Ltd.	Inside Back Cover
Ashford Stamps Ltd.	164	Auckland City Stamps	Back Cover

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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.

SOCIETY NEWS

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

New Members:

A warm welcome to:

M J Donaldson, Edinburgh

B Hart, California, USA

In the last issue of *The Kiwi* we reported the passing of founder member Eric Lewis. An Appreciation to Eric will be published in the November issue of the journal.

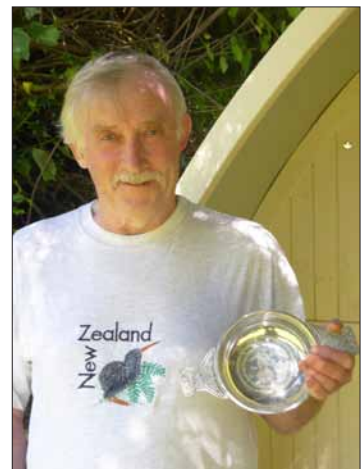


COMPETITIVE AWARDS TO MEMBERS

Congratulations to **John Studholme** who tasted success at the **Annual Congress of the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies (ASPS)** which was held at Perth, 20-21 April 2018.

John won **The Robert Burns Quaich**, the trophy awarded for the best display by a member of the host society, in this case the Scottish Philatelic Society (in its 125th Anniversary year). John's display was on *The Kiwi* (that's the bird and not our Society's journal).

True to his theme John posed for this photograph (right), holding the Quaich and sporting a New Zealand T-shirt depicting a Kiwi.



LANSDOWN GROVE HOTEL BATH

28th - 30th September 2018



Details of the programme for the residential weekend can be found on page 150. Those unable to attend can still purchase tickets for the raffle, which will be held on the Saturday evening, with the chance to win one of a number of attractive prizes. Tickets are £1.50 each, £5 for 5 and can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary (contact details on page 147).

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION - CATALOGUES

The catalogue for the auction, to be held on 26 November 2016, will be sent out during September. Copies will be sent electronically to all members for whom we have an e-mail address on file. Other members will receive a paper copy by post. If you have not received your copy by the end of the month, or would prefer a paper copy, please contact the Hon. Membership Secretary, Esmé Diamond, whose details can be found on page 147 of this issue of *The Kiwi*.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY : MEMBERS WEEKEND



LANSDOWN GROVE HOTEL BATH

28th - 30th September 2018



Friday	15:00	Arrive at Lansdown Grove Hotel, Bath, BA1 5EH - check-in open
28 September	15:30	Optional: Tour of Bath Postal Museum, 27 Northgate Street, Bath. BA1 1AJ
	18:00	Meet in the hotel bar
	19:00	Informal dinner at the hotel
Saturday	09:30	Welcome
29 September		First Session Peter Favier and members
		NZ Health Stamps
	11:00	Break for coffee/tea
	11:30	Second Session Chris Harman
		The work of Perkins Bacon, Australia and New Zealand and other early issues
	12:30	Break for lunch
	14:00	Third Session John Watts and members
		Social Aspects of Health Camps
	15:00	Break for coffee/tea
	15:30	Fourth Session John Hepworth and members
		Postal Stationery - focus on envelopes
	17:00	16 Sheet Competition (see opposite) - results, judge's critique and viewing
	19:00	Dinner reception - Gala Dinner at 20:00
Sunday	09:30	Fifth Session (i) Paul Leonard and (ii) members
30 September		(i) Forensic Philately & identification of printing flaws and errors in NZ Health stamps
		(ii) members' items of interest
	10:30	Break for coffee
	11:00	Sixth Session (i) Terry Hancox and (ii) members
		(i) Photoproofs, the black and white of NZ philately
		(ii) Other items of interest brought by members
	12:30	Lunch and Farewell

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

**All those attending are invited to bring relevant material to supplement the displays by the main presenters indicated on the programme. The fifth and sixth sessions are intended to allow time for members to bring and show any items of interest.*

**Day visitors (members and guests) are welcome to attend. There is a charge of £12 (Saturday) and £6 (Sunday) to cover refreshments. Those not staying at the hotel may attend the Gala Dinner on the Saturday evening (£35). Contact the Hon. Secretary with any questions. Contact Details - page 147).*

BIENNIAL SOCIETY COMPETITION (16 SHEETS)



The Gordon Kaye salver

As part of the Society weekend in Bath we will be holding the biennial 16 sheet competition. Our judge will be Chris Harman RDP, FRPSL, a past president of the Royal Philatelic Society London and an experienced international judge.

We have a single category, competing for the Gordon Kaye salver (left), and entries will be judged as follows:-

Treatment & Importance	Treatment	20	
	Importance	10	30
Knowledge & Research	Knowledge	20	
	Research/Personal Study	15	35
Condition & Rarity	Condition	10	
	Rarity	20	30
Presentation			5
Total			100

These are the criteria and marks used for National competitions and further information can be found on the ABPS website (www.abps.org.uk). Awards will be given as follows - Gold (>85 points), Large Vermeil (80-84), Vermeil (75-79), Large Silver (70-74) with the salver awarded to the entry scoring the highest number of points, which in 2016 was Andrew Dove.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS INTENDING TO ENTER THE COMPETITION

Entries for the Competition should be with the Hon. Secretary by 1pm on the Saturday. This is a single class Competition on any aspects of New Zealand philately and postal history, with certificates for all entrants and the H Gordon Kaye Commemorative Salver for the winner. All material in entries must be the property of the entrant.

Previous competition judges have emphasised the importance of the first page, including a plan. Please let Michael Wilkinson have a copy of your first page (this can be a draft) or, as a minimum, the title of your exhibit by 14 September. The Competition is open to all members and those not attending may send photocopies or scans to Michael to reach him by Monday 24 September.

FORTHCOMING REGIONAL GROUP MEETINGS

NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the North of England Group will be held on Saturday 8 September 2018 at St. Luke's Church, Lodge Road, Orrell starting at 12:30. Members to display new acquisitions or items of interest.

Group Contact: - Jack Lindley ☎ 0161 705 1074 e-mail: lindleyjack@aol.com

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Scottish Group will be held on Saturday 22 September 2018 at 12:30 and will be hosted by Adrian Philbey, Glasgow. For further details contact Adrian.

Group Contact: - Adrian Philbey ☎ 0141 562 5817 e-mail: adrian.philbey@ed.ac.uk

MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Midland Group will be held on Saturday 27 October 2018 at the usual venue, St Anne's Church Hall (behind the Church) Parkhill, Moseley, Birmingham B13 8DU starting at 14:00. Will members please bring along some items of interest or a mini display.

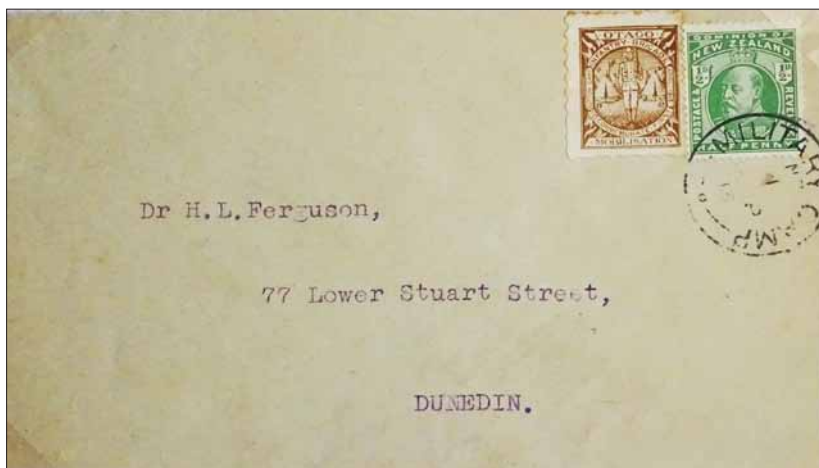
Group Contact: - Ian Samuel ☎ 0121 449 0849

MEETINGS HELD

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD, IN LONDON, 28 JULY 2018

Cinderellas were the topic for this meeting, led by **Jack Lindley**, Secretary of the Society's North of England Group. The original Cinderella began as a mistreated and under-appreciated fairy tale character, but Jack's display convinced us that her philatelic namesakes now have an equally bright future. This report can cover only some of the highlights of the display. Further information can be found, for example, in the *New Zealand Cinderellas Catalogue 2002* by Dave Heslop, and in the *New Zealand Airmail Label & Aviation Cinderella Catalogue* by James Stapleton, published in 1999 by the Air Mail Society of New Zealand. But no catalogue can be definitive since, apart from the field being vast, there can be differing views of what is a 'cinderella'. One definition, from James Mackay's *Philatelic Terms Illustrated, 4th Edn.* (pub. Stanley Gibbons 2003) is "virtually anything resembling a postage stamp, but not issued for postal purposes by a government postal administration....".

Some cinderellas commemorate events and anniversaries. For example, in 1913 the Commanding Officer of the Otago Infantry Brigade arranged for seals designed by Sydney Spencer George (1863-1921) of Dunedin



to be printed, in sheets of 36, to be used alongside postage stamps (see left), to mark the Brigade's camp by the Sutton River, north east of Dunedin. A Post Office was opened there from 4-8 March and from 4 April to 3 May. Cinderellas marking anniversaries and, in some cases, recreations of the Great Barrier Island Pigeongram service, which operated between 1897 and 1908, were amongst items sent by **John Biddlecombe**.

Otago Infantry Brigade seal used on a local cover.

Cinderellas were issued for philatelic exhibitions to mark the

centenaries of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840, the establishment of the Province of Canterbury in 1850 and the issue of the first New Zealand stamps in 1855. The 1940 cinderella was an imperforate sheet of 12 labels (even though the sheet described them as 'Poster Stamps') printed in green showing important buildings and views alongside the Wellington War Memorial. The sheets were sold for 6d each. The cinderella for the Canterbury Centennial exhibition was an imperforate sheet reproducing some unadopted essays from the 1935 Pictorial issue (right), giving due acknowledgement to the designers – Jas. Fitzgerald and C&R J G Collins. The New Zealand International Stamp Exhibition held in Auckland in July 1955 was supported by an imperforate sheet showing three undenominated Chalon stamps in blue, red and green, approximating to the colours of the original 2d, 1d and 1/- values (shown on the opposite page). Scans sent by **Brian Stonestreet** also included cinderellas for



Cinderella stamps for the 1950 Canterbury Centennial Exhibition.

philatelic events, including one overprinted to commemorate our own Society's 60th anniversary in 2012.

Tourism and commerce are also popular themes for cinderellas. For example in about 1936, the Wellington Advertising Club (founded in 1928 to compete with its rival in Auckland) issued a sheet of four labels promoting Wellington as the "Heart" and "Hub" of New Zealand, a place of "health, prosperity and culture" and, quoting from the City's coat of arms, "Suprema A Situ" (supreme by location) (see front cover). In 1949 the Gisborne & East Coast Retailers Association issued a sheet of 10 rouletted labels (see below) encouraging people to "Advertise Gisborne by using these stamps on all outgoing mails!", so telling recipients that Gisborne was the "California of New Zealand" and a place of "scenic beauty" and "luscious fruits". Sheets reproducing posters, for example those by A R Skinner and L C Mitchell, were, and continue to be, a popular means of promoting tourism.



Souvenir from the 1955 Auckland Exhibition.



Promotional sheet issued in 1949 to promote the Gisborne region.

Patriotism is another established theme for cinderellas. During the second World War roughly printed sheets of 15 labels showing a soldier, an aircraft and a warship and inscribed "For King and Empire" were issued (below) "un-perforated owing to pressure of time" and with the caveat that they were "NOT to be used as postage stamps". The Napier Patriotic Fund issued a series of labels designed by Edgar Maylett (see page 154) with messages of support for British, Empire and American troops from "Loyal and Sunny Napier"—for example "Proud of the Union Jack" and "Faith, Unity & Courage Bring Victory".



'King and Empire' labels are found on a variety of coloured papers.



Labels issued by the Napier Patriotic Fund bore messages of support for the troops during World War II.



One of the Napier patriotic labels used as an envelope seal.

Labels, in sheets of 25 (below), were issued to publicise the ANZAC Club of New York at 106 West 56th Street, established as a meeting place for visiting Australian and New Zealand forces. The Club was opened in 1941 by the New Zealand Prime Minister, Peter Fraser. Information sent by **David Stalker** gave further details about the Club and its founder and President, Miss Nola Luxford.



Labels issued to publicise the ANZAC Club of New York.



Cinderella labels issued in 1938 to promote road safety.

Cinderella stamps have been produced to support many national safety campaigns. In 1938 the New Zealand Government issued a perforated sheet of 12 labels promoting road safety (left), with emphasis on the extra care needed during the holiday season. In 1955 the theme was water safety, with a perforated sheet of 10 labels publicising messages such as "Beware of the Big Wave", "Look Before You Dive" and "Let's Stop These Drownings".

Other items shown, often categorised as 'BOB' or 'Back of the Book' included ones with a purpose other than information or publicity – e.g. as receipt for payments other than postage. For example, between 1878 and 1915, labels were required to show that brewers had paid the duty on the beer they produced. Jack displayed a large label, 74mm by 42mm, for duty of 6s6d on a hogshead (52 gallons) of beer and a 67mm square label paying duty of 6d on 2 gallons of beer.

Used examples often look quite tatty because it was required to stick the label over the bung on the barrel and they were often damaged in transit and in attempting to remove them.



Examples of beer duty stamps.

John Stimson concluded the meeting with special thanks to Jack Lindley for a fascinating display. As noted during the meeting, it should be remembered that cinderellas are frequently found on the back of envelopes – so it is always worth looking!

THE 1960 PICTORIAL DEFINITIVE ISSUE - PERFORATIONS ON THE DE LA RUE LOW VALUES

Paul Wreglesworth

I am grateful to David Stalker for providing two additions to the listing of perforations used for the De La Rue low values of the 1960 Pictorials that was published, as 'Table 1' (page 122), in the July 2018 issue of *The Kiwi*.

The 2d value, cylinder combination 2231, and the 3d value, cylinder combination 3337 on ordinary paper, are both found with Chambon perforations and have been added to the table which is updated and shown, in full, below.

There was an error in the table in that the 2d, cylinder combination 2263 does not exist. This should be combination 3263. The erroneous combination appeared in Arthur Dexter's original listing and was transposed to the table published in the journal. The reference to the original listing was also incorrect and should have read: Dexter A R, *Campbell Paterson's Newsletter*, Vol. 18 No. 1, p 6, August 1966 and not Vol. 18 No.4 as shown.

Value	Single Comb	Double Comb	Chambon
½d	111		111, Booklet
1d	1111, Booklet	1111 (ordinary and chalky)	1111 (chalky), Booklet
2d	1111 (Both)*, 2112, 2212, 2222, 2231, 2232	2251	2231, 2251, 3263
3d	1111 (Both)*, 2111, Booklet	3337 (ordinary and chalky)	2111, 2112, 2113, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2235, 2237, 3335, 3337 (ordinary and chalky), 2347, 3347, Booklet
4d	1111 (Both)*	1111, 1221, 2333 (chalky)	1111 (Both)*, 1221, 2333
6d	111	111 (ordinary)	111 (chalky)
8d	1111		1111, 1121
Note: *(Both) indicates the two 2d green cylinders 1, two 3d dark blue cylinders 1 and two 4d blue cylinders 1. (Ref. 2)			

Table 1: Summary of perforation usage recorded on De La Rue printed cylinder combinations.

FRAMED SPECIMENS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - A FOLLOW UP

Paul Wreglesworth

In the May issue of *The Kiwi* (Ref. 1) I asked for help regarding two pictures that had come into my possession. These were photographs of two framed collections of New Zealand stamps prepared for the 1924 Wembley Exhibition (Figure 1). I asked if anyone knew if these framed exhibits still existed.

I am grateful to Robert Duns, who was able to confirm that he had seen the frames in the Post Office Headquarters building in Wellington, and to Andrew McNiven who sent me photographs (Figure 2) of the frames as they are today and information concerning the craftsman who produced these magnificent frames.



Figure 1: Framed collections of New Zealand stamps (left) and New Zealand Dependencies (right).



Figure 2: The original frames, with new content, photographed in 2018 at Post Office Headquarters, Wellington.

The two beautifully inlaid frames were the work of James Williamson who, at the time, was employed by the Post & Telegraph Department as a Foreman Cabinet Maker.

Williamson was born in the Shetland Islands on 15 October 1854 and emigrated to New Zealand with his family in 1874 on the SS *Clarence*. James occupied his time on the voyage by making a violin, the first of many he eventually made (Figure 3). This apparently convinced him his vocation lay in cabinet making.

According to his youngest daughter Alice Rae, who maintained details of the family history, his work caught the eye of a Public Service commissioner W R Morris who offered him employment. On 3 August 1908 he started as a 'Temporary' with the Staff Engineer's Office of the General Post Office and was given a permanent position as a Switchboard Artificer on 10 October 1912. He moved to the Carpenter's Workshop on 1 November 1915 and became Foreman Cabinet Maker on 1 April 1919 at a salary of £265. Williamson retired from the Post Office on 10 October 1924 and died in 1942.

During his time as a wood worker Williamson was given free rein to specialise in what his daughter called his "inlaid creations". He acquired an intimate knowledge of the many different woods that were native to New Zealand and received many commissions from the Government.



Figure 3: James Williamson pictured with one of the violins he became an expert at making.

In addition to the two frames produced for the 1924 Wembley Exhibition, each of which measures 114cm in height and 90cm wide, Williamson produced a violin case of totara knot which featured on the New Zealand stand and was awarded a medal.



Figure 4: Alice Rae (left) pictured in 1986 with POHQ librarian and former neighbour Lorna Grainger holding one of her father's frames.

A table he made was on show at the Wellington Exhibition of 1939/40 and was described as a "Symphony of New Zealand Woods". However Williamson was particularly noted for the violins he made and attracted many admirers including a number of notable international musicians.

The two inlaid frames that had been exhibited at the 1924 Wembley Exhibition were returned to New Zealand and have since hung, largely unheralded, at various locations in Post Office Headquarters, Wellington. In 1986 their significance was recognised and featured in the staff newspaper, *Post Office News* (Ref. 2). One of the frames was illustrated supported by James' daughter Alice (Figure 4). At this date the frame featured examples of New Zealand Health stamps

Acknowledgment:

I am grateful to Andrew McNiven for providing the information on Williamson and the recent photographs.

References:

1. Wreglesworth P, 'Specimens of New Zealand Stamps-1924 Wembley Exhibition', *The Kiwi*, Vol.67 No.3, p106, May 2018.
2. Anon, 'The Legacy of a Craftsman', *Post Office News*, p8, June 1986

DELIVERY OF MAIL TO NEW ZEALAND AFTER THE FAILED 1935 TRANS-TASMAN 'JUBILEE' FLIGHT

Neil Donen

For many years philatelists assumed that mail from the failed 1935 Trans-Tasman 'Jubilee' flight was simply placed in a mail bag and forwarded to the recipient in New Zealand. Recently I acquired material relating to the flight which indicate that additional New Zealand Post Office processes may have been used and followed, at least in some instances.

In 1935 Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, seeking to seize the initiative for a proposed Australia – New Zealand Airmail service, obtained permission from the respective governments to undertake a return flight between the two countries carrying mail as part of the 1935 Silver Jubilee celebrations.



Figure 1: Front of envelope addressed to Mr. Hughes in Wellington. Note date and time of cancellation.

Departing Sydney, just after midnight on 15 May 1935, Kingsford-Smith was seven hours into the flight when disaster struck. A piece of the cowling to the engine broke off splintering the starboard propeller, putting it out of action. Forced to turn back the journey became known for one of the most dramatic events in the history of aerophilately. Overheating of the port engine led to a drop in the oil pressure of that engine. To keep flying by maintaining enough oil in the port engine the co-pilot, Capt. Patrick Gordon Taylor, was forced to climb in and out of the cockpit and on to the struts six times so as to drain oil from the starboard engine and transfer it to the port engine (For this heroic feat Taylor was awarded the Empire Medal, subsequently renamed the George Medal). To lighten the onboard load the cargo, including 24 mail bags, were jettisoned in to the sea. On arrival back in Sydney, seven mail bags containing about 1,100 letters were found in the hold.

Arrangements were made for the saved mail to be sent by sea to New Zealand. These were carried on the SS *Wanganella*, departing Sydney on 18 May and arriving in Auckland on 22 May. The bagged mail was sent by train to Wellington where they were opened and special receiving cancels applied to each cover (Figure 2).

The cover I acquired is shown above (Figure 1). The front shows that the three 1935 Australian stamps were cancelled on 11 May 1935 at 4:30pm in Laidley,



Figure 2: Special receiving cancel applied to back of cover in Wellington.

Queensland. The date and time suggest that this cover was sent in a small mail bag of ten items by airmail from Brisbane to Sydney on 13 May (see below).

The 7d value was the cost of flying the cover and its contents one way across the Tasman Sea. The back shows the special Wellington receiving cancel dated 23 May. Accompanying the letter was a second, larger, envelope dated 27 May (Figure 3) and a letter (Figure 4). The letter, signed by Mr. J.M. McLean, the Chief Postmaster in Wellington, confirmed that the letter to Mr. Hughes had been carried on the abandoned flight and had been enclosed in the O.H.M.S. envelope.

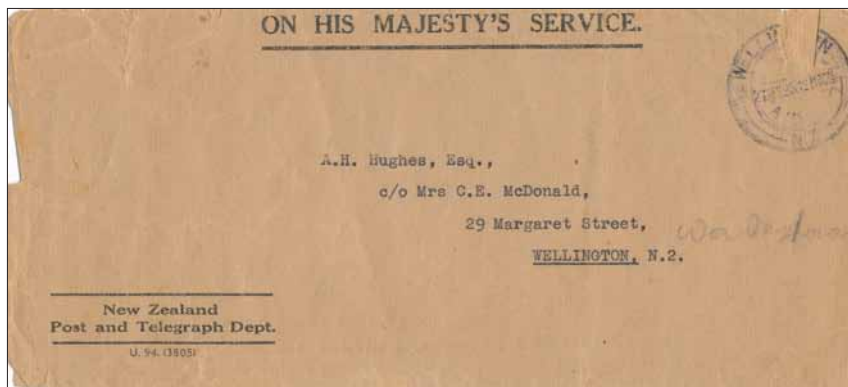


Figure 3: O.H.M.S. cover dated 27 May 1935 which contained the envelope addressed to Mr. Hughes. [shown at 50% original size]

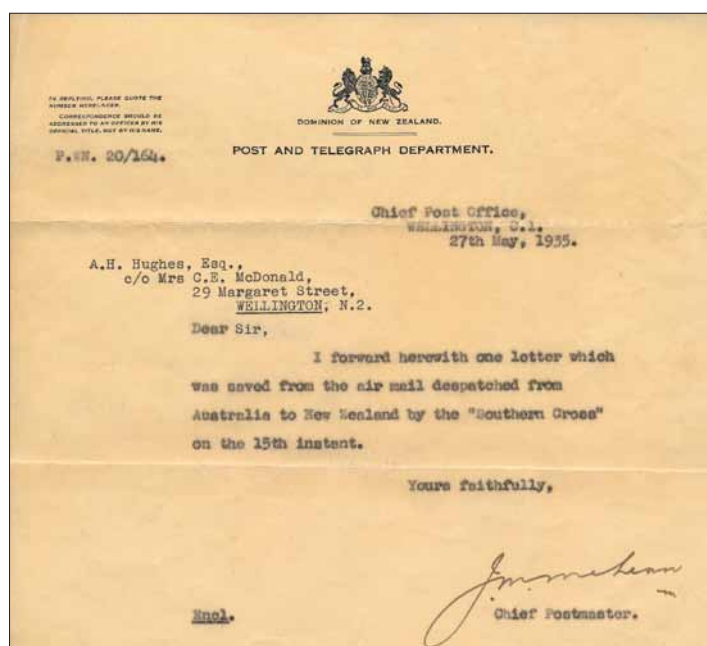


Figure 4: Letter confirming that Mr. Hughes' letter was carried on the abandoned Trans-Tasman 'Jubilee' flight. [image reduced]

This finding was discussed with Bob Clark, a specialist on New Zealand aerophilately. He indicated he had never seen any previous reports of the Trans-Tasman 'Jubilee' mail being handled in this manner. Unfortunately, it appears that most of the Post Office records and archives relating to the 1935 Silver Jubilee issue were lost in the July 1961 fire in the Hope Gibbons Building. A review of the various New Zealand newspapers of the day provided neither additional clues nor information as to the manner by which the recipient of these items received their mail. It is thus unclear whether the procedure followed for the delivery of the letter to Mr. Hughes was the same elsewhere in New Zealand. The lack of other reported letters and covers would seem to suggest this may have been specific to mail delivered in Wellington.

The reference number (P.WN.20/164) in the top left-hand corner of the letter provides room for some speculation. Of the seven mailbags that were saved from the abandoned flight, two from Brisbane were destined for Wellington. One bag contained 155 letters plus 56 registered items. The second bag had nine letters and one registered item, giving a total of 164 unregistered letters. Is it possible that this was letter 20 of the 164 unregistered letters sent from Brisbane to Wellington?

I am hoping that some of the readers may be able to shed additional light on the subject and welcome their sharing of this information.

Acknowledgement:

I would like to thank Bob Clark for his review and helpful comments in the preparation of this article.

Reference Sources:

1. Stannage, J. *High Adventure*. (John Stannage. Christchurch, New Zealand, 1944)
2. "News of the day: Lucky young philatelist.", *Auckland Star*, 25 May 1935, p8.
3. *Jubilee Airmail Australia-New Zealand: Correspondence PMG. Brisbane*. File No: Series J1. Control Symbol Q221/6/4, held by National Archives of Australia.

1978-1979 SHELL DEFINITIVES - THE EVOLUTION OF A DESIGN

Terry Hancox

Introduction:

The 1978 and 1979 stamp programmes saw the introduction of a new range of definitive stamps featuring New Zealand shells covering the mid and high value definitives, replacing the equivalents from the 1970 Pictorials. The values 20c, 30c, 40c and 50c were issued on 29 November 1978, with the remaining two high values, \$1 and \$2, issued the following year, on 26 November 1979 (Figure 1).



Figure 1: The 'shell' definitives as issued in 1978 and 1979.

It was envisaged that the look and style of the Shell Definitives would follow closely that of the earlier 11c to 14c Maori Artefacts, a vertical format with borders having rounded internal corners. But actions outside of New Zealand Post's control would change that.

1972 The Early Design Trial:

The idea of featuring shells as part of a definitive stamp series originated much earlier than for other stamp issues. In 1972 the Post Office approached three stamp artists to produce designs for a single 8c denomination to "evaluate the potential of sea shells as a future definitive stamp issue" (Ref. 1), adding "it is unlikely that you will be asked to complete this design to the finished artwork stage". Designs by Geoff Fuller, the latter rough being produced on thick card, anticipated to be the design as submitted are shown below (Figure 2).

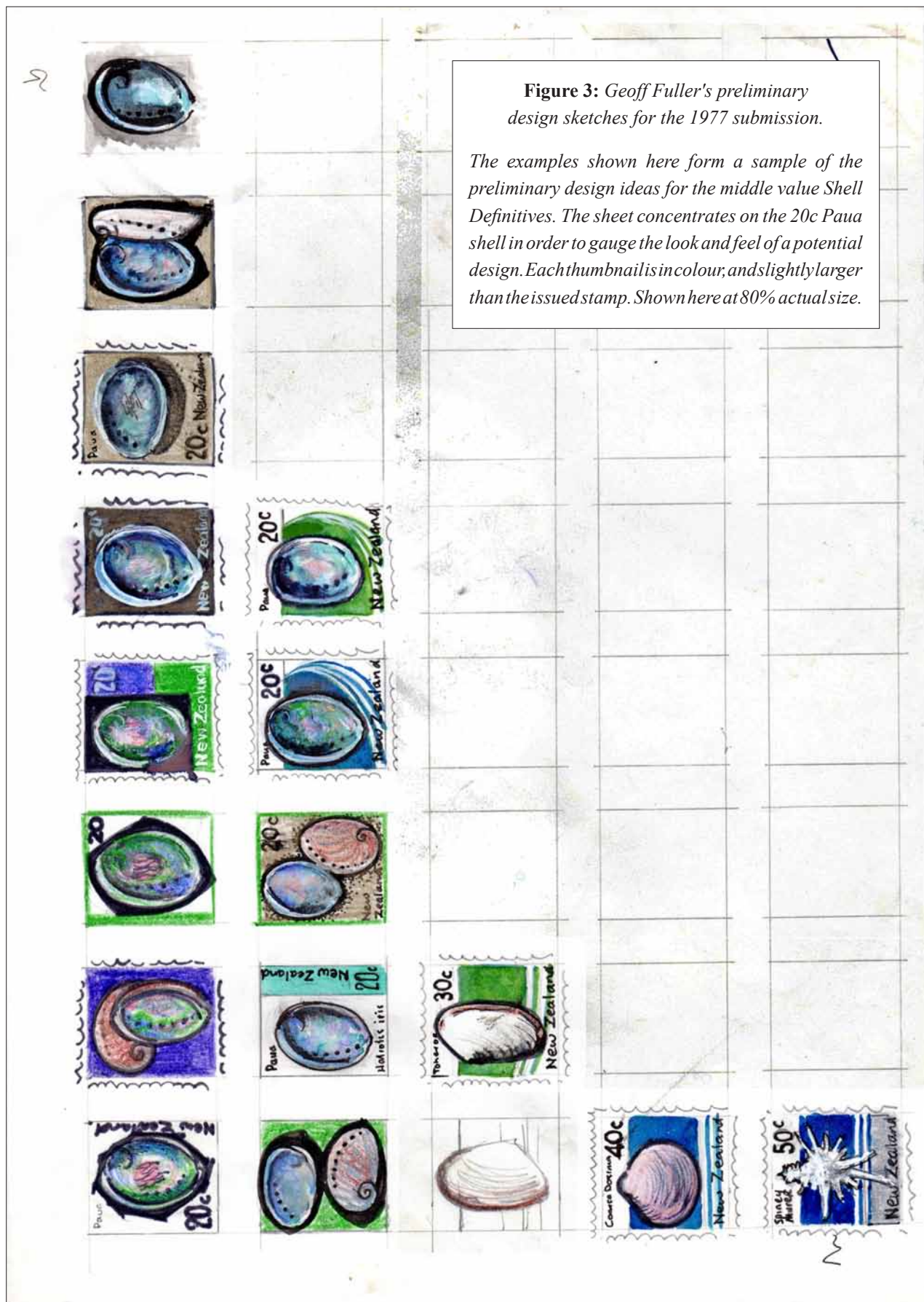


Figure 2: Preliminary designs for the first 'shell' definitives, 1972, by Geoff Fuller (shown at 50% of original size).

Indeed, nothing came of this until five years later when, in July 1977, the Post Office approached both Geoff Fuller and Mrs E Cowan to produce four designs for a "definitive stamp issue to be released in November 1978. The theme of the stamps will be shells ... Paha, Toheroa, Coarse Dosinia and Spiny Murex" (Ref. 2).

The 1977 Artists Designs:

The designs submitted by both artists are shown in Volume 8 of *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand* (Ref.3). Concept drawings by Geoff Fuller are shown below (Figure 3) and on the next page (Figures 4 and 5).



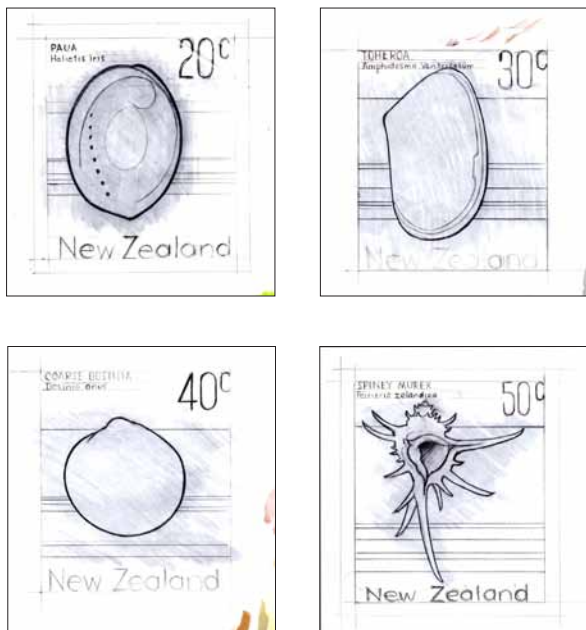


Figure 4: Design roughs from Geoff Fuller for the 1977 submission (shown here at 25% actual size).

The Assistant Director General did not favour the designs from either artist, Mr Fuller nor Mrs Cowan, resulting in the Stamp Review Committee approaching Mr Ian Hulse of Wellington, well known for his creative photography skills, to submit studies of six selected shells to include provision for the \$1 and \$2 denominations to be released in 1979.

The 1978 Designs by Ian Hulse:



Figure 6: Stamp sized coloured photo-proofs of the designs, as submitted by Ian Hulse in March 1978, for the 20c to 50c denominations.

The designs submitted by Ian Hulse are shown above (Figure 6). Some alterations were made to the 30c (modify the design to show the shell open) and 50c stamps (increase the size of the shell) before being sent as part of the printing tender on 19 April 1978. It was not until 21 August 1978 that the contract was awarded to Heraclio Fournier SA of Spain. From the proofs received, the Post Office noted that the printer had changed the orientation of the 30c Toheroa shell from vertical to horizontal format as the printer considered it produced a more 'balanced' design. The Post Office agreed with that stance and, moreover, asked the printers to treat the remaining three designs in the same manner.

Given the time between awarding the print contract and the advertised date of release, it is highly likely the Post Office used the proofs returned by Fournier as the basis of the publicity material. The Post Office brochure, (Figure 7) has the 20c, 40c and 50c designs in vertical format whilst the 30c is shown in its new vertical orientation. This brochure gives a unique insight into the fluid design process that may have surprised collectors when they received their new issue orders.



Figure 5: Original painted colour rough of the Paua Shell, with denomination of '80c'. Geoff Fuller completed the design roughs and forwarded them to the Post Office on 11 September 1977. (Shown here at 75% actual size).

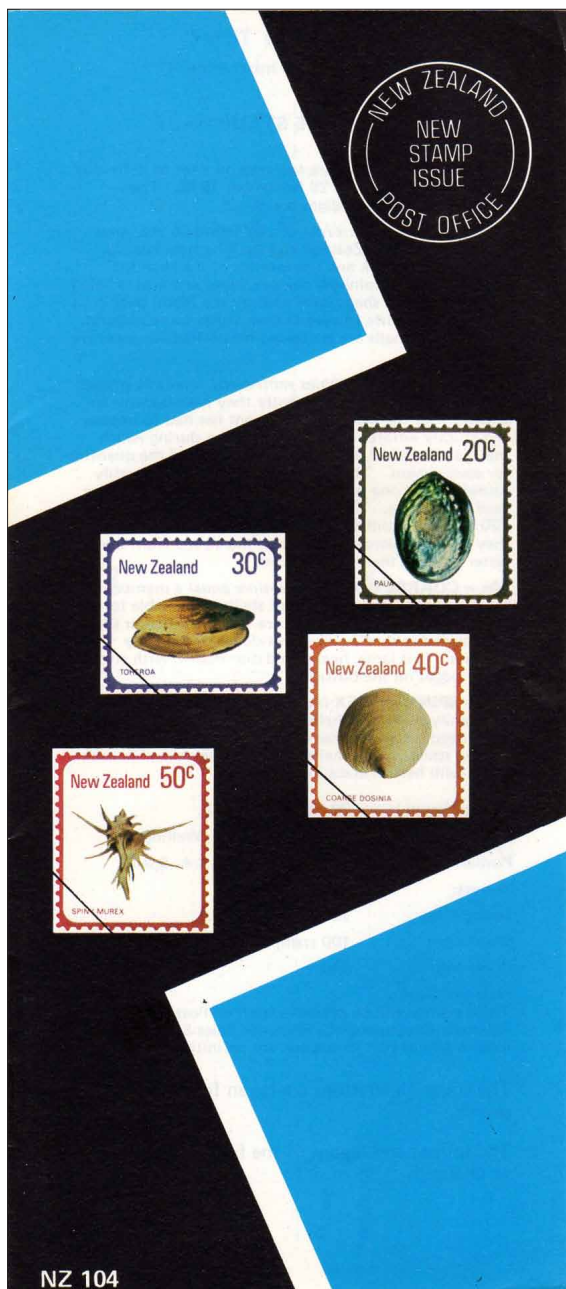


Figure 7: Post Office brochure with illustrations of the Fournier proofs prior to changes to the orientation of the 20c, 40c and 50c denominations.

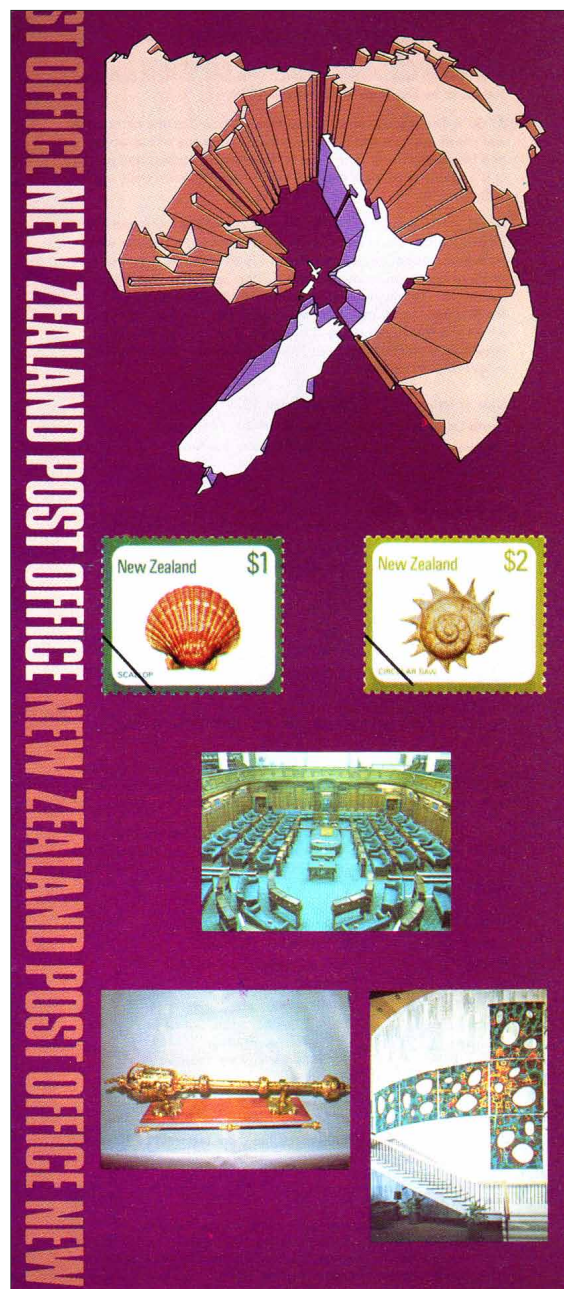


Figure 8: Post Office brochure that included the \$1 and \$2 denominations of the shell stamps.

The \$1 and \$2 high value stamps were issued, as part of the 1979 stamp programme, on 26 November. These two stamps were illustrated on the front of the Post Office brochure which advertised that year's new issues (Figure 8). These two values were also based on the photographic designs produced by Ian Hulse (Figure 9), and were again printed by Fournier, complimenting the middle values issued the previous year.



Figure 9: Photo proofs of the \$1 and \$2 shell denominations.

It can be seen that the Post Office had, for some time, the idea that sea shells would be a good subject to feature on its definitive stamps to publicise New Zealand. Concept designs were first explored in 1972 that lead to formal tenders for designs being placed in 1977. Whilst artistic interpretation of the shells resulted in admirable designs, the Post Office preferred photographic material as was employed for the Maori Artefact definitives issued earlier, and approached Ian Hulse to provide them. Unfortunately Ian Hulse became ill, and died in August 1978, therefore he did not see his designs issued in stamp form.

Nevertheless the Shell definitives produce an attractive addition to the definitive stamp programme and do much to illustrate the hidden history of stamp design.

1. Gaskell SW, Director of Postal Services, letter to Geoff Fuller, 28 July 1972.
2. Anderson AR, Principal, Stamp Branch, Post Office, letter to Geoff Fuller, 21 July 1977.
3. Vincent BG, *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume VIII*, p47, pub. The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, 1998.

Permission to reproduce the brochures (Figures 7 and 8) courtesy of New Zealand Post limited, Collectables and Solutions Centre, Private Bag 3001, Wellington Mail Centre, Whanganui 4541.

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NEW ZEALAND



Royal Collection Trust
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Photographer: Ian Jones



The Golden Colour Error
3 Skilling Banco Yellow



H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden
Photographer: Anna-Lena Ahlström, royalcourt.se

WELCOME TO STOCKHOLMIA 2019

The International Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of The Royal Philatelic Society London

- The Royal Philatelic Society London, the oldest philatelic society in the world, was established in 1869 as The Philatelic Society, London. In 1896 HRH The Duke of York, son of King Edward VII, became President of the Society, an office he continued to hold until his accession to the throne as HM King George V in 1910. Permission to use the prefix Royal was granted by His Majesty King Edward VII in 1906. Following his accession King George V acted as its Patron, and in 1924 granted the Society permission to use the Royal Arms on its stationery and publications. The Royal philatelic tradition has been maintained and today the Society is honoured by the Patronage of Her Majesty The Queen. At STOCKHOLMIA 2019, a selection from The Royal Philatelic Collection, will be presented as part of Court of Honour.
- STOCKHOLMIA 2019 is an International Philatelic Exhibition with exhibits and displays from members of the Society from all over the world.
- With capacity of 2,100 frames, the exhibition is the largest Society exhibition ever held. In addition, more than 50 Trade Stand Holders, from 13 different countries are participating.
- His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden has graciously agreed to be Patron of STOCKHOLMIA 2019 when it takes place at Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre, Nils Ericsons Plan 4, Stockholm.
- One of the world's most famous postage stamps, The Golden Colour Error, 3 Skilling Banco Yellow, will be presented as part of the exhibition's Court of Honour.
- Tickets and all other registrations and bookings, including accommodation offers, are here-with presented in this Destination Offer.
- The exhibition opens for Early Birds with the Vernissage on 28 May at 3.00 pm., followed by five public days from 29 May until 2 June.

Tuesday	28 May 2019	3.00 pm. – 7.00 pm. Vernissage
Wednesday	29 May 2019	10.00 am. – 6.00 pm.
Thursday	30 May 2019	10.00 am. – 6.00 pm.
Friday	31 May 2019	10.00 am. – 6.00 pm.
Saturday	1 June 2019	10.00 am. – 5.00 pm.
Sunday	2 June 2019	10.00 am. – 3.00 pm.

**The exhibition concepts,
programme and progress are
continuously presented online at
www.stockholmia2019.se.**

ASPECTS OF EARLY POSTCARDS AND THE EMERGENCE OF COMMERCIAL PICTURE POSTCARDS

Paul Wreglesworth

New Zealand first introduced postcards in 1876 offering a means of communication within the Colony at 1d instead of the letter rate which, at that time, was 2d. The cards were produced by the Government Printing Office with an impressed stamp produced from the die for the 1d First Sideface postage stamp.

An example of the first design of postcard is shown below (Figure 1). Posted at Kaitangata on 26 April 1881 and arriving in Lawrence the same day. The card has Milton and RTPO (DS) transit marks on the front of the card with a receiving mark applied at Lawrence on the other side which was consistent with the policy for letters at that date. However a later Post Office Circular, of 1 February 1890, stated "It appears necessary to remind officers that post-cards must be date-stamped on the front only (Rule 191)". This ruling was to avoid obscuring any message written on the back of the card.



Figure 1: *The first New Zealand postcard was issued in 1876.*

These cards proved very popular and 92,500 were sold in the first two months after they were put on sale. Further printings, differing in the frame detail were made in 1881, 1885 and 1886.

Private postcards were allowed at the 1d rate only if officially imprinted by the Post Office and any writing on the back of the card had to be printed. Consequently this meant that postcards were used primarily for business purposes to advise customers that goods were ready for collection or that a representative of their company was intending to call. Private postcards bearing hand written messages and without the imprinted 1d stamp, could be posted but this was at the ordinary letter rate of 2d.

It was possible to send a private postcard, using an adhesive stamp for postage, at the low inland 'Book Post' rate of 1d (up to 2oz). However restrictions applied: "there must be no letter, nor communications of the nature of a letter whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed" which meant the option was of little practical use if nothing, except the name of the sender, was permitted.

These early postcards were intended primarily for use within New Zealand but could be sent overseas if uprated to the letter rate which was 2d to Australia and 6d to the UK, Canada and the USA. An example of a postcard addressed to Scotland in March 1889 is shown on the opposite page (Figure 2). A 6d stamp has been added, over the imprinted stamp, to pay the necessary postage.



Figure 2: An 1889 postcard with a 6d stamp paying the letter rate to Scotland.



Figure 3: The 1d blue 'Inland and Australian' card introduced in 1890.
[image reduced]

for use, and for such time only, it shall be lawful, in transmitting postcards from New Zealand to the United Kingdom, to use the postcard at present authorised to be used for transmission to the Australian Colonies from New Zealand termed "the Inland and Australian Post-card:" Provided an additional postage stamp denoting the duty of one penny be previously affixed to any such post-card". The Government never produced a postcard with a 2d stamp imprinted and when New Zealand joined the UPU in October 1891 the postcard rate was set at 1½d to UPU countries with the inland and Australia rate remaining at 1d. An uprated card is shown (Figure 4).

From 1 November 1889 the 1d imprinted postcard could be sent to Australia, Fiji and South Sea Islands without being uprated and in 1890 a new postcard was introduced inscribed 'INLAND AND AUSTRALIAN POSTCARD' (Figure 3). Although the same First Sideface die was used to imprint the 1d stamp the cards were printed in blue.

In 1889 the *New Zealand Gazette* of 24 December 1890 reported that, from 1 January 1891, when the postage rate for letters to the UK was to be reduced to 2½d, that postcards could be sent for 2d. and that "until suitable post-cards to be used in terms of this Order in Council can be printed, stamped and made ready



Figure 4: 1d postcard uprated to 1½d for postage to Switzerland in 1898.
[image reduced]

From January 1895 private postcards, with 1d adhesive stamps added, were allowed at the ordinary postcard rate as long as the cards were the same size as the Government printed cards (5" x 3"). Inland cards could be plain but to places beyond the colony had to bear the printed words 'New Zealand Post-Card'.

In December 1897 two postcards with coloured views on the reverse, printed by lithography by Waterlow & Sons Ltd, London were prepared. The rest of the printing was undertaken by the Government Printing Office, Wellington with a 1d Second Sideface stamp imprinted on the card intended for internal and inter-colonial use and a 1½d stamp, previously used for the 1895 lettercard, was employed for an overseas card (Figure 5). From March 1898 the earlier restrictions on the size of privately produced cards was relaxed to 5½" x 3½", the same as the new illuminated cards.

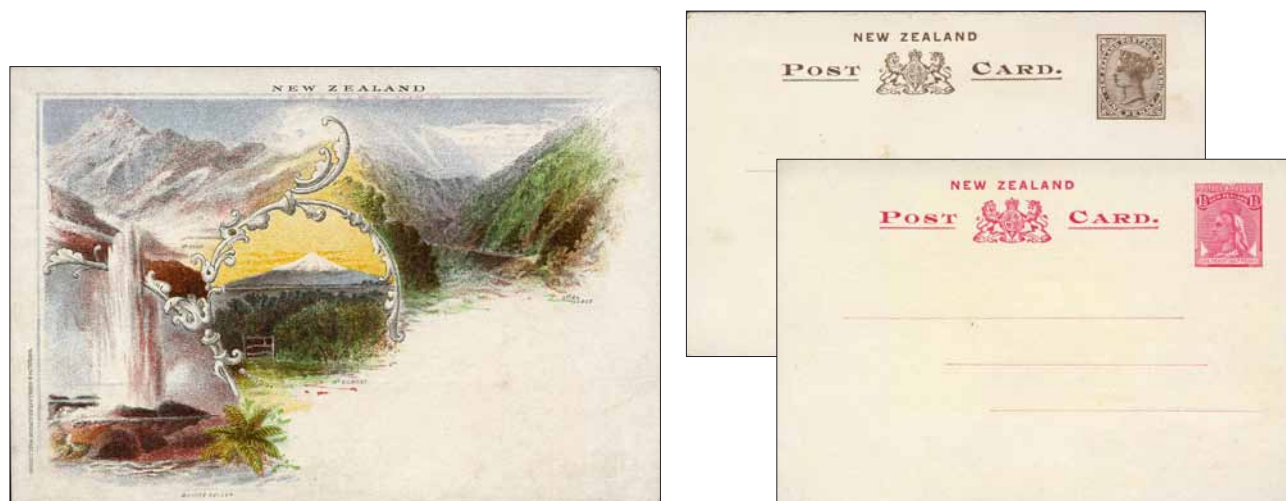


Figure 5: *The 1897 illuminated postcard (left) and the reverse of the 1d inland and 1½d foreign cards (right).*

[images reduced]

A series of ten pictorial postcards was issued in December 1899, printed in green and showing a range of scenic views in the lower left corner of the card (Figure 6). The cards were still imprinted with a 1d stamp using the First Sideface die and therefore were only intended for use within New Zealand, Australia and the South Sea islands. If posted to other, foreign, addresses the cards needed to be uprated to the 1½d UPU rate.

A similar series of sixteen cards was issued in March 1900 bearing images associated with the Boer War in the lower left corner of the cards which were printed in brown (Figure 7).



Figure 6: *One of the scenic postcards issued in 1899.*

[image reduced]

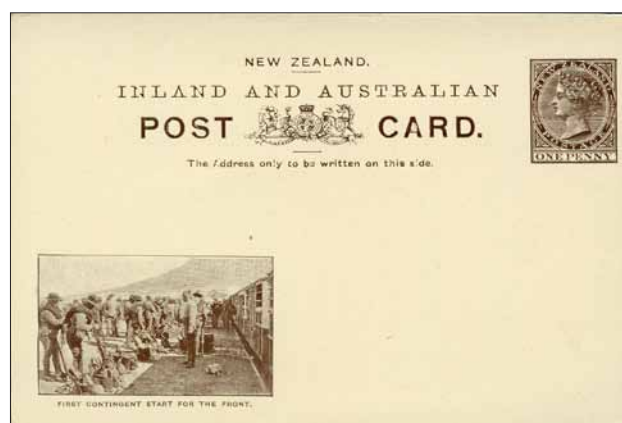


Figure 7: *A Boer War themed card from 1900.*

[image reduced]

Although it would seem that these cards, and the earlier illuminated cards of 1897, were popular with the public the craze for sending and exchanging postcards was yet to take off, with postcard collecting reaching the height of its popularity between 1904 and 1914. However, private firms were not slow to capitalise on the public's emerging interest in pictorial cards.

The earliest privately printed picture postcards, without an impressed stamp, were produced by Queenstown pharmacist Lewis Hotop with a series of eleven cards showing local views and inscribed 'Greetings from Queenstown, N.Z.'. The earliest dated examples known are from January 1899 so were probably printed towards the end of 1898. Privately produced cards were required to include the wording 'New Zealand Post Card' however Hotop's cards were printed in Europe, probably Germany, and the wording actually read 'New-Seeland Post Card'.

The earliest postally used picture postcard recorded to date was sent from Dunedin to Sydney, Australia and postmarked 7 Jan 1899 (Figure 8). The card arrived at Sydney where it was datestamped 17 Jan 1899 and was received in Hunter's Hill the same day. The rate for postcards to Australia in 1899 was 1d so it is surprising that the card has 1d and ½d Second Sideface stamps attached giving 1½d in total which was the rate for postcards to UPU countries. Was this an error on the part of the sender or the Post Office clerk, unfamiliar with unstamped picture postcards? Interestingly the sender has corrected the wording 'New-Seeland'.



Figure 8: The earliest recorded picture postcard addressed to Sydney, Australia and overpaid by ½d.

(Card reproduced courtesy of Jenny Long)

[images reduced]

The card below (Figure 9) is postmarked Queenstown 31 JA 99 and written by Lewis Hotop himself to Adelaide, South Australia. The card, having missed the sailing of the SS *Waikere* which sailed from Bluff for Melbourne, on 1 February 1899 and is endorsed 'Too Late'. The SS *Talune* left Bluff on 7 February and arrived in Melbourne on 13 February. The card is postmarked, on arrival in Adelaide, the following day - 14 February.



Figure 9: Picture postcard written by Lewis Hotop in January 1899 and addressed to Adelaide, Australia.

A 1d 1898 Pictorial stamp pays the correct postage rate. The card missed the sailing from Bluff and is endorsed 'Too Late'.

[images reduced]

Reference Sources:

1. *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Vol. IX*, pub. Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, 2006.
2. Jackson A, *New Zealand Postcards, Rates and Regulations to 1939*, pub. Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc., Handbook No. 21, June 1984.

A FAREWELL TO HEALTH STAMPS - PART FOUR

John Watts



Figure 1: *Se-tenant strip from the 1985 Miniature Sheet.*

'Royalty', always a popular topic, was chosen for the 1985 issue but public reception was perhaps a little muted this time due to another increase in both standard and airmail postage rates.

There were three stamps which featured portraits from the 'Lord Snowden' collection with graphic designs by Don Little. The two 25c values and the 35c value were printed in sheets of 100 (10x10) and the miniature sheet contained six stamps, two se-tenant strips of three (Figure 1). Stamps were perforated 13¾ x 13½ and printed by Cambec Press Pty. Ltd., of Melbourne.

New Zealand was still facing financial difficulties and, in May 1986, standard post and airmail rates were raised once again. The New Zealand government withdrew the 1c and 2c coins and the surcharge on Health stamps was raised from 2c to 3c.

For the 1986 and 1987 issues the stamp designs were based on drawings by young children.



Figure 2: *The 1986 issue was based on children's drawings.*

The 1986 designs (Figur 2) were the winners of the 1986 Health Stamp Junior Design Award, conducted throughout New Zealand for primary school children. The 30c football was the work of 7 year old Kylie Eparara from Pukekohe and the other two designs were based on paintings by two 5 year olds, Philip Kata from Auckland (30c - Playing) and Mia Flannery from Hamilton (45c - Skipping). The graphic artwork for the issue was prepared by Hamish Thompson of Wellington.

The sheet stamps of 100 (10x10) had the two 30c values in se-tenant pairs horizontally, perforated 14¼x14, and the 45c value perforated 14x14¼. The sheets were printed by Leigh Mardon Pty. Ltd., and had no plate numbers or colour guides. The miniature sheets of six stamps (2x3) contained two stamps of each value with the 30c value printed as vertical se-tenant pairs with perforations gauging 14x14¼.



Figure 3: Children's drawings featured again in 1987.

The postal rate increases of 2 February 1987 impacted the Health stamps with the standard post rate rising to 40c and the airmail rate and AOPU (Asian Oriental Postal Union) surface rate rising to 60c.

An additional fund raising initiative was introduced in this period. The Health Camp Board specially commissioned a special 'Official First Day Cover'. These were sold as a set of seven, each cancelled at the different Health Camps, and 1000 sets were prepared. This was to become an annual feature associated with the Health Stamp issues with a new design of cover for each year.

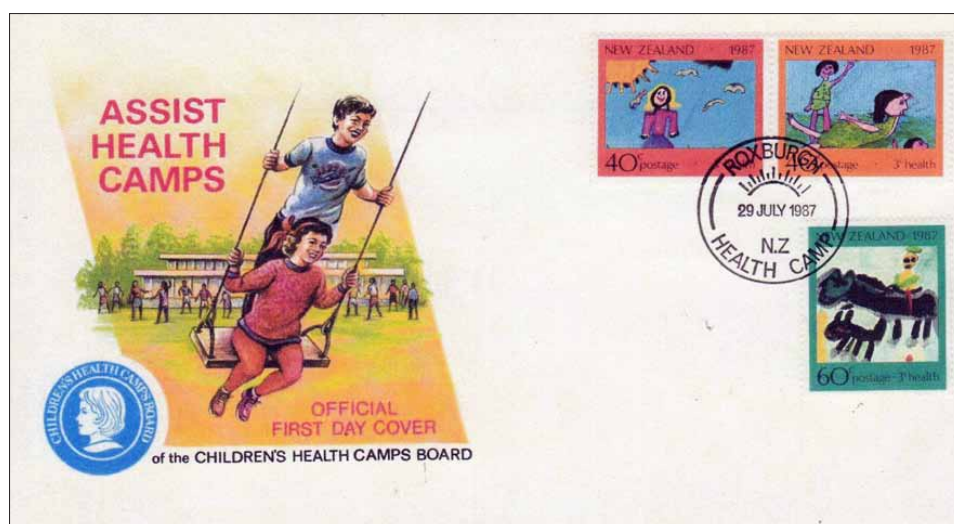


Figure 4: 1987 saw the first official cover produced for the Health Camp Board.

1988 was the year of the Seoul Olympic Games and the only New Zealand stamps to commemorate the event were the Health issue. The designs by Rod Proud featured sports in which New Zealand athletes participated. An unadopted design featuring equestrian sports is shown (Figure 5)

For the first time four different value stamps made up a Health stamp issue with the values meeting the requirement for standard post (40c), Airmail and AOPU (60c), Fastpost - introduced on 7 June 1988 (70c) and Zone A airmail (80c).

The sheets contained 100 stamps for each value (10x10) with the miniature sheet containing one of each value (Figure 6). All stamps were perforated 14x14. Examples of the miniature sheet are known with a complete double strike of the perforations (Figure 7). The popular subject gave a boost to Health stamp sales that year.



Figure 5: One of the unadopted designs featuring olympic sports for the 1988 issue.



Figure 6: Olympic sports for the 1988 issue.



Figure 7: Complete double strike of the perforations.

There was a return to a 'Royal' theme in 1989 with the stamps featuring the Duke of York and his family in a three stamp issue designed and printed by Leigh-Mardon Pty. Ltd., from transparencies from the Duke and Duchess of York's private collection.

Two 40c stamps, as se-tenant pairs, and a single 80c value were printed in sheets of 100 (10x10). The miniature sheet comprised six stamps (2x3), one of each stamps in a se-tenant strip. All the stamps were perforated 14x14.

The New Zealand Post first day cover for 1989, (Figure 8), celebrated the 60th anniversary of the first health stamp issue and depicted an illustration of Mrs Kirstine Nielsen (1873-1938) who played such a significant role in the introduction of Health stamps in 1929.

A major printing variety was reported on the 50c value from this issue with a double impression of the black print and misplaced perforations on the same stamps. An example is shown on the opposite page (Figure 9).



Figure 8: The 1989 Post Office cover featured Mrs Kirstine Nielsen.



Figure 9:
1989 80c value with
double black print
and misplaced perms.

A 'Sporting Heroes' theme was chosen for the 1990 issue. It featured Jack Lovelock, the first New Zealand athlete ever to be awarded a track gold medal, when he won the men's 1500 metres at the 1936 games in Germany and George Nepia, the 'All Blacks' full back, who was part of the 1924 'Invincibles' team that toured Great Britain.

The stamps were designed by Terry Crilley and printed by The House of Questa, England (the only Health issue that this company produced) in sheets of 100 (10x10). The miniature sheet was in the form of a block of four stamps, two of each value (Figure 10), the layout producing two different se-tenant pairs, vertical and horizontal. The sporting achievements of the two sportsmen were printed on the miniature sheet selvedge. All stamps were comb perforated $14\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$.

In 1990 New Zealand demonetised the 1c and 2c coins and the Health surcharge increased to 5c

RM Conly submitted several quite distinctive designs for the 1990 issue but none were adopted. Some of these are shown below for comparison (Figure 11).



Figure 10: 1990 miniature sheet featuring 'Sporting Heroes'.



Figure 11: Some of RM Conly's unaccepted designs for the 1990 and 1992 Sporting Heroes' theme.

The 1991 issue featured 'Hector's Dolphin' an endangered species only found in New Zealand waters and named after Sir James Hector. A 'Marine Environment' issue.

The two stamps were designed by Heather Arnold and printed, in five colour lithography, by Leigh Mardon of Melbourne. The stamps were produced in sheets of 100 (10x10) and in a miniature sheet containing four stamps in se-tenant pairs perforated 14¼.

One of the miniature sheets is shown here (Figure 12) however the top right hand corner of the sheet was folded before guillotining giving rise to an irregular corner to the miniature sheet.

1992 saw a quick return to the 'Sporting Heroes' theme featuring tennis player Anthony F. Wilding and cricketer C(Stewie) Dempster.

Wilding was the only New Zealander to win the Wimbledon men's singles four times, first in 1910 and defending his title in the following three years. He also won four doubles titles as well as four Davis Cup titles, a New Zealand record never surpassed. Dempster played ten test matches for New Zealand scoring 723 runs in 15 innings. As with the 1990 issue their sporting records. were again printed on the miniature sheet selvedge

The stamps were once again designed by Terry Crilley but printed by Southern Colour Print in five colours. The stamps were produced in sheets of 100 stamps (10x10) perforated 13¾ x 13½ and the miniature sheets of 4 stamps were perforated 14¼.

The theme of the 1993 issue was 'Children and Pets', a continuation of the 1970's series.



Figure 13: Original and overprinted miniature sheets from the 1993 Children's Pets issue.



Figure 12: 1991 miniature sheet with an irregular corner due to a paper fold prior to guillotining.

The large sheets of 100 stamps (10x10) were perforated 13¾ x 13¾ and the miniature sheets of four stamps provided se-tenant vertical pairs perforated 14¼.

3000 of the miniature sheets were overprinted for sale at the Christchurch Stampex 93 National Youth Philatelic Exhibition selling at \$6 each, with the premium assisting with the funding of the exhibition (Figure 13 - top sheet).

A special miniature sheet was also issued for the Taipei '93 Philatelic Exhibition (Figure 13 - middle sheet).

In 1993 the Health Camp Federation entered into an arrangement to use an advertising agency that would raise the Health Camp image and assist in competing against the many other welfare agencies that were chasing voluntary donations.

This association resulted in the introduction of Paddington Bear as a figurehead for the Federation (Figure 14).

. On 21 July 1993, the date of the annual Health stamp issue, a special 'Breakfast Party' was held, for 15,000 commuters, at Wellington Railway Station which was renamed 'Paddington Station' for the event (Figure 15).

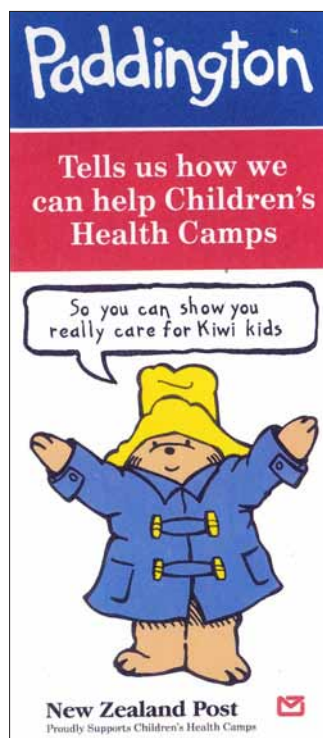


Figure 14: *Paddington Bear shows his support for Children's Health Camps.*



Figure 15: *An invitation to Paddington's Breakfast Party.*

New Zealand Post gave \$136,000 to the Health Camp Federation from the sale of the 1993 Health stamps. This was \$50,000 up on the previous year and was attributed to this extensive publicity campaign.

1994 was the 75th anniversary of the New Zealand Children's Health Camps. For only the second time four stamps were included in the issue. The stamps were designed by Dave Gunson and featured modern children's images against a background featuring past Health stamp designs. The miniature sheet (Figure 16) contained one of each stamp in a se-tenant strip and also incorporated a photograph of a 'Washing Time Scene' from the Tarakina Health Camp era (Figure 17) together with Paddington Bear's promotional image

The stamps were printed in sheets of 100 (10x10) which, with the miniature sheets, were all perforated 14 1/4.



Figure 16: *The 1993 issue recognised the 75th Anniversary of Health Camps.*



Figure 17: *Washing time at Tarakina camp.*

Companies were solicited, in the 1990's, to use Paddington Bear machine slugs in their franking machines, with each cover franked charged the Health Stamp surcharge in addition to the standard postage charge.

Some examples, from three different franking machines, are shown below (Figures 18 a-c).



Figure 18a: *Hasler franking machine used by Merck sharp & Dohme.*



Figure 18b: *Pitney Bowes franking machine used by Meadow Lea.*



Figure 18c: *Neopost franking machine used by Ashton Scholastic Ltd.*

This section of the story ends with the 75th Anniversary of the very first Health Camp and a nostalgic touch to the stamp designs. With the next part we will begin to see New Zealand Post breaking new ground with self-adhesive stamps and booklets and a new innovation with a 'composite stamp issue'.

Acknowledgments:

I would like to acknowledge the following who have provided illustrations for the article:

P Brownsey and A Hearfield, Te Papa, Wellington - Figures 5 and 11.

T Hancox - Figures - Fig's 9 and 12.

Reference Sources:

1. *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand* Vol. 8 and X pub. Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand.

REQUEST FOR HELP FROM MEMBERS

- 1867 QV STAMP DUTY AND REVENUE STAMPS

While these stamps are now over 150 years old, the information about them is not comprehensive, due mainly to the destruction of printing records.

New research is underway to provide collectors with a more complete and fascinating story about these stamps. The research is like a treasure hunt - building a more complete picture from each new piece of information. You can help by looking for additional pieces of this puzzle. The outcome will be a significant update to catalogue listings and new articles.

New findings from correspondence is revealing more information about the early production of these stamps, including more details about the varied quantity of stamps initially produced, the large number of stamps later destroyed and, consequently, the much smaller number of stamps now available to collectors.

Examples of the findings so far, which will be written up in future articles, are –

1. Earlier dates of production/availability of the 'special purpose' duty stamps – with printings in late 1866 and the first few months of 1867.
2. Additional printings of the 1% Ad Valorem stamps.
3. First printings on the small 'NZ' watermarked paper and on the 'Star' watermarked paper appear to have been in sheets of 120 rather than 100 stamps.
4. Some of the Imperforate stamps currently listed are unlikely to exist.

The most significant new information has been unearthed in the New Zealand archives in Wellington – in correspondence with Dunedin and in the central records. Important missing pieces of the puzzle are likely to be correspondence and records from 22 December 1866 about the stamps received by the Registrar of Deeds offices for Nelson, Auckland, Christchurch, Napier, Southland, Taranaki, Marlborough and Westland.

Work is underway to obtain more evidence about the printing of the first FINE PAID, PENALTY PAID and DUTY PAID IN FULL stamps in 1866/67. It has been suggested that these stamps were printed in the rows below the Ad Valorem stamps. Can you help resolve this mystery? Have you seen these stamps with selvedge, in joined vertical pairs or can you find a stamp with the bottom part of the word 'FULL' from the DUTY PAID IN FULL or with the distinctive SPECIMEN overprint as shown on the stamps below?



the stamp to the left is printed on the small 'NZ' watermarked paper and it is clearly from the bottom of a sheet.



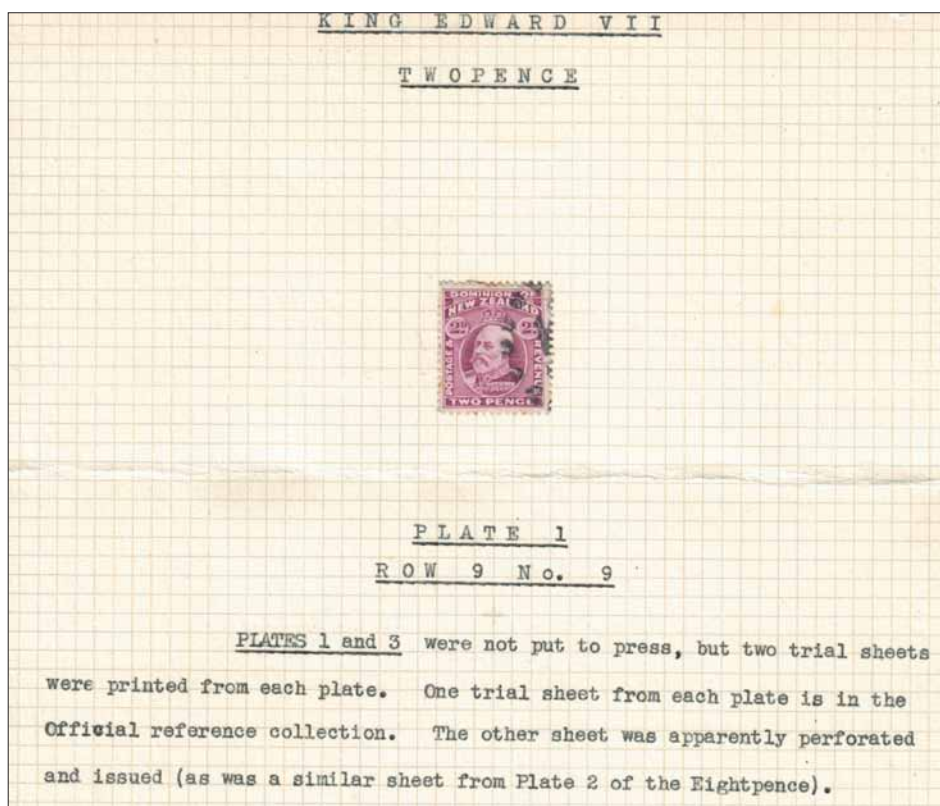
The stamp to the left is on the impressed 'NZ' monogram paper. The paper is slightly faded and has been poorly cut with the bottom of the word 'FULL' likely to appear on the stamp below. The SPECIMEN overprint is distinctive, with a closed S and C.

If you have any of these stamps or can help with information please contact Paul Woods directly; email: pvdw1958@yahoo.co.uk or via the Hon. Editor; email: kiwieditor@gmail.com

REQUEST FOR HELP FROM MEMBERS

2D EDWARD VII - PLATE 1

Tony Ward is looking for help from collectors of the King Edward VII definitives having recently acquired an album page, shown below, with a single used example of the 2d value.



The unusual aspect of this particular stamp is that a previous owner has written it up and described it quite clearly as being from Plate 1, Row 9 No. 9, and suggests that two trial sheets only were printed from Plate 1. One of these sheets having been subsequently perforated and issued.



According to *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand*, Vol. IV, page 52, trial printings were made from four plates of the 2d value but only the "2 dot" (Plate 2) and "4 dot" (Plate 4) were used to print supplies of this value. However on page 54 of Vol. IV of the RPSNZ Handbooks (pub.1964) it is stated that "Although the records show that only the "2 dot" and "4 dot" plates were used to print supplies of the 2d. a used copy has recently been found from the "1 dot" plate".

There was apparently much touching up on the 2d plates with "every frame line of the four plates recut". Four 'prominent varieties' found in the "1 dot" and "3 dot" proof sheets are listed at Row 2, No 5, Row 4 No 3, Row 5, No 5 and Row 9 No 10.

The previous owner has described this stamp as 'Row 9, No 9' which is not listed. Are there characteristics which can confirm this stamp (enlarged, left) is from 'Plate 1' and this particular sheet position.

Can anyone shed light on this particular mystery?



**Phone: (03) 579 5650. Fax: (03) 579 9894.
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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 20,000 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 nearly 200 different items.

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- Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- Cinderellas.
- Various miscellaneous issues and covers. Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
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- Antarctic stamps, Postcards and Postal History.
- Various British Commonwealth and Foreign Country's stamps and covers.

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