

THE KIWI

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C. A. GILDERS
10 Southspring
Avery Hill
Sidcup, Kent
Tel: 01-850 2709



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Gladstone House
High Road
Wood Green, N.22
Tel: 01-888 4888

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
Affiliated to BRITISH PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION and PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

KIWI EDITOR and PACKET SECRETARY: ERIC N. BARTON, 11a Haig Avenue, Canford Cliffs, Poole, Dorset BA13 7AJ
Tel. 0202-79565

VOLUME XX No. 5. NOVEMBER 1971 WHOLE NO. 110.

NEXT MEETING.

KIWI DAY KIWI DAY KIWI DAY KIWI DAY

SATURDAY 27th NOVEMBER 1971

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, MONMOUTH STREET, LONDON.

(NOTE: Date is 27th NOVEMBER Not as circular distributed
by Hon. Secretary).

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

TIMING:

11.00 - 11.30 a.m.	Exhibition of Members Sheets. Examination of Auction Lots.
11.30 - 12.30 p.m.	THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.
12.30 - 1.00 p.m.	As 11.00 - 11.30 a.m.
1 00 p.m.	Luncheon in the Hotel Restaurant.
2.00-- 2.30 p.m.	As 11.00 - 11.30 a.m.
2.30 p.m.	THE ANNUAL AUCTION (Part 1)
4.00 - 4.30 p.m.	TEA.
4.30 - 6.00 p.m.	AUCTION CONTINUED.

It is requested that members are punctual as we have a very tight schedule to get through, and the room must be vacated by 6 p.m.

This is your day and your opportunity to meet your fellow members, some of whom travel a long way to be present. We hope you will make new contacts in your field of interest, and new friends, all of whom have philately at heart and New Zealand philately in particular.

The President, Chairman and Committee give you all a very hearty welcome, particularly those of you who are attending for the first time. They would particularly like to extend a welcome to any friend of a member you wish to bring, who is interested in New Zealand philately, and we hope he will join our expanding Society.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the TWENTIETH Annual General Meeting of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be held at the Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth Street, London, W.C.2 on SATURDAY, 27th NOVEMBER, 1971, to commence at 11.30 a.m. on that day.

October 1971.

Cyril A. Gilders,
Hon. Secretary.

A G E N D A

1. To receive and approve the Minutes of the 19th A.G.M.
2. To receive a report from the President.
3. To receive the financial report from the Hon. Treasurer.
4. To receive a report from the Hon. Packet Secretary.
5. To elect a President.
6. To elect a Vice-President and Chairman.
7. To elect Honorary Officers.
8. To elect a Committee.
9. To consider the Programme for 1972.
10. The presentation of Awards for the Annual Competition of the Society. 1971.
11. Any other business proper to the Annual General Meeting.

RETIRING OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE.

President.	- Harry L. Bartrop.
Vice-President and Chairman	- John D. Evans.
Vice-Chairman	- Michael Burberry.
Hon. Secretary.	- Cyril A. Gilders.
Hon. Assistant Secretary.	- Rita Gilders,
Hon. Treasurer.	- Noel Turner.
Hon. Packet Secretary	Eric N. Barton.
Hon. KIWI Editor	- Eric N. Barton.
Hon. Assistant KIWI Editor	- Mrs. Gordon Kaye.
Hon. Auction Admin Officer & Competition Officer.	- Warrenne Young.
Hon. Librarian.	- A. Daborn.
Hon. Auditor.	- Gerald Erskine.
Committee;	Mrs. J.D. Bowstead. Mrs. I.J. Willis. Royton Heath. J.L. Watts.

NOMINATIONS for the above posts should be sent in writing as soon as possible to the Hon. Secretary, Cyril A. Gilders, 10, Southspring, Avery Hill, Sidcup, Kent. DA15 8DX. Any nomination must have the prior consent of the member nominated. All Officers named above are assumed to be available for re-election.

RESULT OF THE 1971 ANNUAL COMPETITION

CLASSIC SECTION

1st. J.D. Evans - KIWI SHIELD.

An entry of 'Chalon Heads' all six values showing various colours.

2nd. E. Ward - PAUA CIGARETTE BOX.

An entry of the 2nd and 3rd setting of the Sideface advertisements.

MODERN SECTION 1.

1st. J. Bradford - STACEY HOOKER CUP.

An entry of K G.V A study of the 4d value.

2nd. F.W. Kerr-Cross PAUA BOOKENDS.

An entry of K.G.V 1½ value to the 1/- value.

MODERN SECTION 2.

1st. F.W. Kerr-Cross NOEL TURNER TROPHY.

An entry of the 1960 'Pictorials'

2nd. P.H. Simmons - JOHN EVANS TROPHY.

An entry of modern varieties.

P.H. Simmons was awarded the BARTON BOWL for the best entry by a member joining the Society since the last Competition.

COMMITTEE MEETING SEPTEMBER 25th 1971.

The proposal by Mr. P.L. Evans that Rule 3 of the Society Rules be amended was placed before the Meeting of September 25th, 1971.

It was proposed by Mr. J.D. Evans, and seconded by Mr. G. Monk that this proposal be adopted. On a show of hands this proposal was carried.

Will all Members therefore amend Rule 3 in the copy of the Society Rules to read as follows:-

Rule.3. The Officers of the Society shall be a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, an Honorary Secretary, an Honorary Treasurer, an Honorary Exchange Secretary and an Honorary Editor of the magazine of the Society. All such Officers shall be elected annually at each Annual General Meeting of the Society. The Committee shall have power to appoint an assistant or deputy to any of the Executive Officers and to fill any vacancy arising.

At the Meeting of September 25th, the Chairman, Mr. J.D. Evans made clear to all present the great help given to our Competition Officer and Auction Admn. Officer, Mr. Warrenne Young, in the execution of his duties, by Mrs. Young, his delightful lady wife. With this in mind, Mr. Evans stated that it gave him the greatest of pleasure in proposing that Mrs. Young be elected to Honorary Membership of this Society. This proposal was seconded by Mrs. Joan Willis and carried with the support of all present.

A suggestion has been received from J.J. Bishop of New Zealand to the effect that he would welcome a section devoted to Postal History included with those that at the moment constitute the Society Annual Competition. Added to his suggestion is the offer to provide a suitable trophy should this idea be adopted. It has been considered that the opinion of Members should be requested before proceeding further in this matter. May we please have your comments, addressed to the Secretary, as soon as possible.

We offer to the two Judges of the 1971 Annual Competition, Mr. J. Farthing of Stanley Gibbons Ltd., and Mr. P. Collins of Robson Lowe Ltd., our most sincere thanks for the able manner in which they carried out this difficult task. We could have wished for a few more entries, but those that were on display were well and truly 'judged'. Thank you gentlemen.

NEW MEMBERS.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| M.A. Chadwick | - 12, Farm Hill Road, Cleadon,
Sunderland SR6 7PN. Boldon 2399 |
| D.J.E.R. Forty | - 34, Kingston Road, Didsbury,
Manchester M20 8RZ. Phone:
061 445 3610 |
| P. Kettlewell | - 28, Valley Way, Knutsford,
Cheshire. Phone: Knutsford
4661. |
| G. Angus Parker | - Argyll Stamp Co., Ltd., 265,
Strand, London. W.C.2. |
| J.A.W. Smith | - 17, Honeyhill, Wootton Bassett,
Swindon, Wilts. Phone: W.B.
2650. |
| G. Westrup | - Kallenbergsgatan 11c, S-262
00 Engelholm, Sweden. |
| P.A. Wilde | - Western Auctions Ltd., 21/23,
Charles Street, Cardiff, Wales. |

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| J. Fender | - "Inveravon", School Road, North
Berwick, East Lothian, Scotland.
(Late of 21, Melbourne Place) |
| J.M.A. Gregson | - 46, Cotham Hill, Bristol.
BS6 6LA. |
| Mr. & Mrs. F.G. Payne | - Albury Park, Albury. Nr.
Guildford, Surrey. Phone:
Shere 2908. STD Code 048-641. |

R.T. Peete	- 31, Beechcroft Gdns, Ramsgate, Kent.
Mr. & Mrs. G. Powell	- c/o Mrs. J.F. Williams, Rosalyn, Apse Heath Road, Whiteley Bank, Wroxall, Nr. Ventnor. I.O.W.
J.W. Skilling	- 1, Kitchener Terrace, New Plymouth. N.Z.
R. 2463934 S.A.C. Steele R.	- c/o, Airmans Mess, R.A.F. Oakington, Cambridge CB4 5EJ.
M.H. Tolfree	- Summerhayes, 125, Cliddesden Road, Basingstoke, Hants.
G.W. Wood	- 68, Crofton Lane, Orpington, Kent, BR5 1HD Orpington 34651.

RESIGNATIONS

C.A. Cosh	- Little Acre, Fontley Road, Titchfield, Fareham, Hants.
J.W. Ramplin	- 12, Upfield, East Croydon, ORO 5DQ Surrey.
M.T. Rowe	- "St. Louis", Doyle Road, St. Peter Port, Guernsey. C.I.
T.I. Robinson	- 59, Mason Crescent, Penn, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
H.J. Taylor	- 32, Hardenhuish Lane, Chippenham, Wilts.
F.G. Warner	- 130, Salisbury Avenue, Barking, Essex.
P.C. Wilson	- 20, Piccadilly Close, Chelmsley Wood, Birmingham 37.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

F.W. Sawden, 35 Ealing Park Mansions, London W.5. left for a 7 month stay in New Zealand on November 1st. Lucky man, have a good time and tell us all about it when you return.

John Fender, of North Berwick has recently got married, we wish you both every happiness in the years ahead. (We also hope your wife is philatelically minded.)

T. Hetherington, London S.E.24, is the Secretary of the Hammersmith and District Philatelic Society. They meet at Westcott Lodge, Lower Mall, Hammersmith W.6. on alternate Mondays at 8 p.m. December 6th and 20th, January 10th, 24th etc. Any member of the N.Z. Society is welcome.

On Wednesday, October 6th, our Hon. Secretary was pleased to accept an invite by the Bromley and Beckenham Philatelic Society, (the largest Society in Kent), as their guest at a display given by one of our Members, Mr. A.W. File. He displayed a comprehensive coverage of the stamps of New Zealand, beginning with the 'Chalons', through to the current issues, a very fine show containing many varieties, shades, in fact a little of everything. The vote of thanks by a host member, Mr. Marchant, left no doubt as to the interest and pleasure this display had given all present. I should like to mention that our Mr. File is the President of the Kent Federation of Philatelic Societies.

On November 1st, Rita Gilders, our Hon. Assistant Secretary, displayed to the Civil Service Philatelic Society, at St. James' Square, London, a section of her large collection of Flowers on stamps. Owing to the time available only a small part of this collection could be shown, but the history, uses and origin of all the flowers was included, together with fables and stories of certain species. Altogether an interesting colourful display, much appreciated by all present.

On January 20th, 1972, Mr. Michael Burberry will display New Zealand to the Stoke Newington Philatelic Society on behalf of our Society. For all those members who are able to get along to this meeting, this should be a 'MUST'. We are all only too well aware of the wonderful material that Michael can 'put up' and this is a chance to see more of it. For your diary the meeting place of this Society is:- Stoke Newington P.S. The Library Hall, Stoke Newington Library, London.N. 16. Meeting time 7.30 p.m.

O B I T U A R Y

The Society announces with regret the passing on 4th September in New Zealand of the Railway Travelling Post Office between Wellington and Auckland. The R.T.P.O. service was 92 years old.

G.E.C.P.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Owing to the growth of the Society, plus the fact that over the past year we have lost the service of willing helpers, it has been considered by the Committee that we should make this appeal to all those interested in the smooth running of this, the New Zealand Society of Great Britain.

If YOU are prepared to devote a little of your leisure time to this worthwhile effort, please contact, as soon as possible, Noel Turner, Gladstone House, High Road, Wood Green. N.22, or Cyril A. Gilders, 10, Southspring, Avery Hill, Sidcup, Kent. DA15 8DX.

Any offer made will receive the greatest appreciation.

C.A.G.

A Lecture given by our President to the Society at the September meeting.

MAORI ART

by

H. Bartrop.

Six hundred years ago, about 1350 a Maori fleet of seven great canoes arrived at New Zealand. They were the Arawa, Aotea, Kurahaupo, Mata-atua, Takitimu, Toko-maru and Tainui. The Arawa, a double canoe which landed at Whangaparaoa in the Bay of Plenty, is depicted on the ½d value of the 1906 Christchurch commemorative set. These canoes were carved built with topsides; propelled by lateen sails and paddles, and each one carried over a hundred people. They were all outriggered or double canoes. A similar canoe is shown on the 2d value of the 1932 issue of Cook Islands. The great Maori heke (migration) of 1350 set out from Rarotonga in the Cook Islands. See the ½d value of the 1949 Cook Islands pictorials. Their navigation directions were to direct their course to Atutahi (the star Canopus) beside Mangaroa (the Milky Way). They took with them food for the voyage and Kumara (sweet potato), Tara (yam), coconut, Aute, (paper mulberry for manufacture of clothes) and other seeds which they intended to cultivate. Coconuts would not grow because New Zealand is too far south of the Equator. The Polynesian word for coconut is Niue pronounced "Neway" after which the island of Niue is named. They carried also large calabashes of drinking water but they reduced thirst by frequent sea baths during the voyage. The ½d value of the 1940 Centenary set shows the arrival of the Maoris. In the background you will see two men carrying ashore a kete (basket) of Kumara seed. On the 1d value of the 1906 Christchurch commemorative set Maoris are shown carving an Ihu (prow) of a canoe. None but men of rank were allowed to work on the making of a war canoe (Earle, "New Zealand 1827" p. 100), and the Tohunga (priest) of a tribe directed the work. A carved prow of a canoe appears on the two top corners of the 5d value of the 1935 pictorial set.

The grotesque figure-head with protruding tongue - a gesture of defiance - is Tane pronounced "Tahnay" god of the forest and man. The figure expresses vigorous action, dividing the waves before him. Behind the figure-head there are two evolving spirals. These are always most beautifully carved tracery, so that the sky or sea shows through them. They are called pitau after young curling fern fronds. Note the spirals in the corners of the 8d. 1935 Pictorial stamp. Some students of Maori Art think they were inspired by the whirlwind.

The distance pieces or ties which were structurally essential between the spirals are staggered to avoid radiating lines in spoke form, which would have spoiled the artistic effect of the curling spirals. The stern posts called rapa were also beautifully carved with many spirals. Look again at "Te Arawa" on the 1906 Christchurch $\frac{1}{2}$ d value. From the rapa long ornamental streamers often hung down to the water made of bunches of feathers from the pigeon or Kaka parrot. The Kaka is illustrated on the 1/- early pictorial stamps.

The earliest settlement in New Zealand was about A.D. 1125 and Maori tradition states that earlier still an explorer named Kupe set out from the Society Islands and followed the course of the migrating long tailed cuckoo on a voyage of discovery. He found New Zealand and returned with navigational instructions which others used on later voyages across the great ocean of Kiwa (Pacific). The Maoris are a branch of the Polynesian peoples of Caucasian origin who fanned out through Indonesia and Melanesia into the Pacific islands. They were the most venturesome, and the temperate climate of New Zealand gave them additional vigour. It is thought they gained their wide knowledge of astronomy from the Chaldeans. They were intrepid and fearless navigators. They named New Zealand Ao-tea-roa which means "The long white brightness".

I have a photograph of Cook's chart on which the volcanic thermal region of the North Island is named "Eaheino Mauwe". This means "The volcanic fire brought by Maui" according to a Maori myth. A region in the South Island is named on Cook's chart "Poenammoo" which means "The region of greenstone". Now the Maori prized greenstone above all his other possessions excepting only his canoe, because from it he made his axes shewn as value tablets in the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 9d value designs of the 1940 Centennial set, and stone "mere pounamu" or sharp edged clubs used for close fighting. These were handed down from generation to generation as treasured heirlooms. Tiki amulets or neck pendants were also made of greenstone and were supposed to confer fertility to the wearer. Tiki heads are shewn just above the value tablets on the 1935 pictorial 6d stamp and are symbolic of the embryo before birth. Tiki is sometimes referred to as the founder of the Maori race and venerated accordingly. The 1935 Pictorial 3d value shews a Maori girl wearing a Tiki pendant. The white tipped tail feathers of the sacred Huia bird were worn by men, women and children of high rank in their hair. Huia birds which are now extinct are shewn on the 3d value of the early pictorial stamps. Beautifully carved shallow caskets called "Waka-Huia" were made by the Maoris in which to keep these feathers.

Let us look next at the 1½d value of the 1920 Peace set. That stamp shews a tattooed Maori and a fern which may have inspired the spirals. The complete facial tattoo was called moko. Every chief and tohunga (priest) had a different design. Faces were literally carved with tiny chisels and black pigment was inserted. This was a long and painful operation, but the design was very symmetric and accurate. Women were tattooed on lips and chin only as a general rule. Young girls sometimes decorated their lips with blue pollen from the native fuchsia. On the left side of the same stamp are two grotesque heads, each having two tongues. This is supposed to indicate the dual nature of man - the good and the evil spoken. Now look at the top border design on any of the pence values of the New Zealand current Geo.VI stamps and you will see a Maori design illustrating two streams of water issuing from a mouth. The shading of the streams of water is done with tiny triangles which is the Maori representation of a mouth and confirms the artist's intention. The design symbolises the good and evil actions of man.

For hundreds of years the Maoris lived in New Zealand without changing their environment. Fish abounded in the sea, rivers and lakes. A fishing canoe is shewn on the 8d value in the early pictorial sets. Fish-hooks are shewn at both ends of the Postage-Revenue tablet ½d value, and at the bottom of the 5d value of the 1946 Peace issue, which also shews a canoe baler "tata" as a value tablet on the right hand side. The Maori felled some of the great Kauri and Totara pines to build his canoes and houses. These two great species often grew to a height of 80-90 feet before the first branch left the main trunk. Some of the largest are estimated to be 1,000 years old. See the 1/- value of the 1940 Centennial set. The Maoris were a very religious people and their tohungas offered Karakias (invocations) to the gods before any undertaking of importance. Tapu (literally to forbid) took the place of civil law. In every pa (village) whares (houses) were built from trees hewn with stone axes. Large whares are shewn on the 7d and 8d values of the Centennial set, and small whares for families to sleep in and shelter during cold weather are shewn on the 2d value of the 1935 pictorial set. Tribal gatherings took place within the large whares and council meetings on the marae (open space) in front of the tribal meeting houses. Any member of a tribe could openly express his opinion and the chief would sense the wishes of the majority which would be faithfully remembered and carried out by all. The houses, particularly the large houses, were elaborately and beautifully carved. Grotesque figures representing ancestors were carved on each rafter pole or slab (pou-pou.)

Examples of these can be found at the top corners of the Express Delivery stamps E1-E5, the 1920 Peace 1/- value, and the 1935 Pictorial 3d value. In the top corners of the 1925 Dunedin Exhibition set teko-teko heads will be found. A teko-teko is a figure surmounting the gable end of a whare as illustrated on the 2d 1935 pictorial stamp. Interior whare decorations were painted on the rafters. On the borders of the 3d Centennial, all the Geo.V sideface issues excepting the Admirals, and on the 1937 Coronation issue "Waves of the sea" designs are included. Hamilton in "Maori Art" states that in his opinion the design represents flat fish and waves. On the 2½d Centennial, and the 1929-30 Health stamps the border design represents the Hammer-headed shark. Other designs are in the borders of the Jubilee set, 3/- Mt Egmont, 6d Centennial, modern Postage Due stamps, and the Geo.VI shilling values. Soot and red ochre mixed with vegetable oil were used to paint these decorations. The white portion of the design was the natural colour of the white pinewood. See the 9d 1935 pictorial representing a decorated panel. Porch pillars, barge boards, lintels and window frames were all richly carved; more elaborately on the larger than on the small whares.

Carved wooden weapons shewn on stamps are the club - which forms the date tablets on the 2d Centennial - and the taiaha (sparring weapon) on the left hand side of the 2d value 1946 Peace issue, and on both side frames of the 1935 6d Pictorial. The taiaha is said to be a weapon superior to the sword when handled by an expert. One end is pointed and protrudes like a tongue from a carved face so that the gesture of defiance here becomes a weapon of offence! The Maoris found a flax plant growing profusely all over New Zealand (*Phormium tenax*). This is shewn growing beside Lake Wakatipu on the first pictorials. They plaited the undressed blades into baskets for containing food which they called Kete (pronounced Kaytay). The Maori girl on the 1½d 1935 pictorial is lowering a Kete containing food into a thermal spring of water to cook it. Flax leaves were scraped with mussel shells, and the fibre after bleaching in the sun "Muka" was woven into Korowai (cloaks) sometimes decorated with pigeon, tui, or Kiwi feathers, sewn on with the quills downward so that the feather tips rippled in every breeze or by movement of the wearer. Occasionally red feathers from beneath Kaka wings were used for a high chief, and a cloak so decorated was very valuable. Maoris wearing these cloaks are shewn on the 3d value Centennial, and there is one also on the 1935 Airmails. The Maori name for Mount Egmont is "Te Korowai a Taranaki" which means "The Feather cloak of Taranaki". The poetic imagination which likened the snow flakes blowing around this peak to the feathers lightly

moving on a cloak is lovely. They believed that the spirit which presided over the province of Taranaki, North Island, dwelt in this mountain. Mt. Egmont can be seen in the background on the 1d Universals and the 1935 Airmails, in addition to the 3/- modern pictorials. Flax was woven also into pare (headbands) as worn by the Maori girl on the 1½d and 3d values of the modern pictorials; the decorative design usually consists of chevrons, triangles - emblem for mouth - and diamonds - emblem for open mouth. The same taniko pattern was used to form bands and borders on cloaks and kilts, These are illustrated on several postal fiscal stamps - the best examples are on the 3/6d and £1 values. The taniko pattern appears on the side panels of the Admirals, and on the top and side panels of the 1925 Dunedin Exhibition set. The 2½d value of the 1940 Centenary set shews "Signing the treaty of Waitangi 6th Feb. 1840". On that date forty-six chiefs signed. Altogether no fewer than 512 chiefs appended their signatures. For this splendid result Governor Hobson was largely indebted to the missionaries, who, throughout the length and breadth of the country encouraged the chiefs to sign. By it, New Zealand became a Crown Colony, and the Maoris, British subjects.

H. La Coste Bartrop.

A Vote of Thanks was proposed by Mrs. Gordon Kaye.

Due to employment difficulties a member of the Society is wishing to sell off a part of his collection. Items that may be of particular interest to Society members include:-

1. A collection of cancellations, mostly on pieces; currently in two volumes. Approx 980 different towns and villages are represented and there are over 1300 different in all. (£47)
2. 1874 Issue. Set of perforated colour trials, overprinted 'Specimen'; all except 1/- value in colours different from those of the issued stamps. (£24)
3. 1931/9 Arms issue 7/6 value. Very fine strip of 4 from bottom left corner of sheet. Wiggins Teape paper. (Cat. approx £40 as singles by C. Paterson) (£30)

4. 1855 1/- (S.G.3). Four-margined copy; the top margin shews trace of adjacent stamp while the left margin is large enough to shew that stamp must be from first vertical row. Indistinct cancel. Thin at top.
(Cat. £350) (£30)
5. A unique airmail. Card carried on Dec.1933 flight by 'Faith in Australia' from Richmond, N.S.W., to New Plymouth; signed by pilot. The same card was later carried on the first royal flight in Australia, Sydney to Lismore, Nov. 1934. Only 200 items of mail were carried on the latter flight, most of them from Sydney. This card is post marked Goff's Harbour (the second stop) and is signed by the pilot.
(Price open to discussion)

In addition to the above there are a few interesting proofs, airmails etc.

Anyone interested in any Lot please write to the Kiwi Editor who will pass on details to our member. The Society will get the usual 10% on any sales.

E.N.B.

CONCENTRIC CIRCLE OBLITERATORS OF THE 1880's

K.J. McNAUGHT, F.R.P.S.N.Z.

Records show that some 73 obliterators of this type were supplied to offices of the Auckland Postal District (as Type 19, p.44 of Vol.III of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand), 11 to offices of the Thames District (as Type 15, p.49), 2 to offices of the Wanganui District (as Type 8, p.56), and 35 to offices of the Wellington District (as Type 22, p.60). As information on date of use is lacking it has been necessary so far to work out the story from circumstantial evidence, which suggests that the obliterators listed above were supplied about 1882-3. They seem to have had only a short life, as the only stamps I have noted so far with these markings are late First Side-Faces and 1882-3 prints of Second Side-Faces. The suggested range of use is 1882-4.

Because of the very small size of the letters and numbers, these obliterator impressions are often indecipherable and this is probably why they were withdrawn.

In addition there is a mystery second type of 3 circle obliterator marking with N.Z. above A above the number (Type 20, p.44). Information on such markings is badly needed.

An appeal is made to collectors to advise recognisable examples of these markings and especially dates on any proving covers, whether or not the letter and number can be deciphered.

Information to: Dr. K.J. McNaught, 627, Grey Street,
Hamilton. N.Z.

OBLITERATORS WITH "Z" IN OVAL OF BARS.

K.J. McNAUGHT, F.R.P.S.N.Z.

The obliterator with Z in oval of bars illustrated as Type 24 on page 60 of Vol.III of The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, is not the obliterator used at Palmerston North. The correct obliterator for Palmerston North has a taller Z, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm in height, whereas the Z in the illustrated obliterator is only $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm high.

The true position is as follows:

Three different obliterators with Z in oval of bars are now known (1) Z $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm tall (2) Z $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm tall (3) Z $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm tall.

1. Two proving covers show that the obliterator with the tallest Z was first used for N.Z. Marine P.O's on the Panama Service between 1866 and 1869. Where or whether it was used between 1869 and about 1880 is not known, but it might have continued in use at Marine P.O's on the early San Francisco Services at least for several years after 1869. Subsequently this obliterator was used at Palmerston North between about 1880 and 1885, possibly earlier. I have not seen examples of its use for any purpose between 1869 and about 1880 or after 1884.

In theory three such obliterators would be needed for the Panama Service and it is therefore possible that the other two obliterators were also originally supplied for this service.

2. The obliterator with the medium-sized Z ($5\frac{1}{2}$ mm tall) was used at the N.Z. Marine P.O. on S.S. Alameda in the 1890's and subsequently on S.S. Sierra which replaced the Alameda. An example on a 3c stamp of U.S.A. of 1879-81, indicates earlier usage also.
3. Mr. S.R. Bennett of Timaru recently showed me a 2d plate 2 Chalon Head stamp, early print in dark blue (?1866-7 print), with small Z in oval of bars. This was presumably used at a Marine P.O. on the Panama Service of 1866-9. I have recently added a lilac 3d Chalon stamp with the same marking. No later examples of this marking have come to my attention.

Collectors are requested to advise any additional information on these markings such as earlier or later proving covers of the Palmerston North Z. I particularly wish to inspect or receive information on any Chalon Head stamps and early First Side-Faces (perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ or $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$) with Z in oval of bars.

Dr. K.J. McNaught, 627, Grey Street, Hamilton. N.Z.

By kind permission of the Royal National Rose Society.

Extracts from an article in the 1971 edition of the Royal National Rose Society, entitled "Early 19th Century Climbing Roses in New Zealand" by Nancy Steen (Collector of Old Roses and Author).

Let us take you back a century and a half and introduce you to some splendid old climbing roses - roses that still grace a number of modern gardens and parks. A number of them graced the garden at Malmaison where the Empress Josephine established her famous collection of roses. Because of this historic association, we find they fascinate visitors when they see such roses for the first time.

For many years, there has been in the garden a healthy plant of *R. noisettiana* or "Blush Noisette". We found this rose in the centre of the North Island, where the winters can be extremely cold. One plant, bushy in form, grew near a roadside in very tough conditions, while the other had established itself happily in a moist area at the base of some

native trees. Under these conditions it flourished and, when we saw it festooning down from the top of the trees, we actually thought we had discovered still another rose. As the smooth green stems are almost thornless, we have trained "Blush Noisette" along a low trellis beside a pathway - an ideal site as the lovely, pink-budded sprays of scented, semi-double, blush-lavender flowers can be enjoyed at all seasons.

Nearly three hundred miles farther north, on a fishing trip and a rose hunting expedition, a bright flash of colour met our eyes as we motored along a winding country road beside a stream. It was obvious that we had just missed a flood, for the steep banks of the creek were heavily silted, so we had to slide and slither down through blackberry, bracken and a tall white eupatorium to see what we felt sure was a rose. And what a find it was! None other than the true "Seven Sisters Rose" or *R. Multiflora Platyphylla* - a rose we had been searching for far and wide. Though rare today, this rose created a sensation in Europe when it was introduced there from the Far East at the very beginning of the last century.

When roads were scarce or non-existent, these narrow waterways were much used by the earliest settlers, and naturally they built their tiny homes along the banks. Even in those stirring times, when the Maoris were still hostile, they bravely planted gardens, though how they acquired so many rose rarities in those far off days is a mystery. A mile further on, where emerald mosses and bullrushes adorned the river bank, we saw the loveliest sight. A large, prostrate plant of *R. multiflora carnea* trailed over the damp moss, studding the ground with clear pink posies. This was the first of the wild multifloras to be introduced into Europe; and it must have arrived out here at an early date. An extremely hardy rose, we found it once in the middle of a swamp where it had been burnt over in the summer and flooded in the winter. Yet the following year, fresh growth shot up from the base of the maltreated plant.

The lovely, bush clad, far north of New Zealand, with its glorious coastline and off-shore islands, had become the haunt of whalers and traders even before the first missionaries and their families arrived about 1814. With the missionaries came skilled tradesmen and farmers; and, before long little cottages had been erected along the sheltered bay. Seed germinated easily in that rich, virgin soil, and soon hedges of "Sweet Briar" and "Dog Rose" were springing up round the new homes. Archdeacon Henry Williams, who had done so much for both pakeha and maori in his large diocese,

built, a few miles inland, a lovely early colonial home to retire to in 1853. In the spacious garden of "The Retreat", we first saw the "Dundee Rambler". It was a fantastic sight to see the flower-laden branches swaying down from the top of a tall tree, with "Cloth of Gold" in all its glory, nearby.

Not far away from "The Retreat" are the lovely Haruru Falls above which, in the early days, an hotel was built. This no longer exists but the rampageous *Sempervirens* hybrid, "Felicite" et Perpetue", not only climbs through many old trees on the deserted property, but has forced its way up through a metalled roadway. Through the courtesy of our Parks Department, we acquired cuttings of the rose "Adelaide d'Orleans" from the Grafton Cemetery in the heart of Auckland. There were two extensive patches of this rose in the Cemetery. One plant was consorting very happily with *R. gallica officinalis* or the Red Rose of Lancaster, and both were thriving in a tangle of dog-daisies, periwinkle and bracken. A little further over "Adelaide d'Orleans" had a most unusual companion in the form of a wild rose from North America. This was the double form of *R. carolina* - a rare rose, even in the United States. How it found its way in 1881, to this part of the world is a mystery we have not been able to unravel. One other plant has been located, more recently, on the wild West Coast of the South Island of New Zealand.

Not far from the two roses just mentioned, we came across a small plant of the Alpine Rose of Europe, *R. pendulina*. The foliage had coloured brilliantly in the autumn, so it stood out quite dramatically.

We found exciting and varied forms of the Musk Rose family in old milling and mining areas.

It was in an old Northland garden that we saw for the first time the famous Tea-Noisette of 1830, "General Lamarque". Miss Clarke-Walker, an elderly rosarian and a niece of the owner of one of Auckland's earliest nurseries, led us out into her orchard proudly pointing up into the trees. Masses of white and yellow roses could be seen amongst the branches, creating a charming picture against a clear blue sky. The white ones were blooms of "Lamarque" - as it is generally called - and the yellow ones were the slightly larger flowers of "Cloth of Gold" or "Chromatella".

We were given cuttings of "Lamarque" in Whangarei, and later, in Chaupo, but were unsuccessful in persuading them to root. It was known to be notoriously difficult in

this respect, so more cuttings were generously provided. Some we gave to Miss Pat Mason of Manurewa who produced a fine budded plant for us. The others we took out to Mr. Hunter - who was President then of the Auckland Rose Society - and he placed them under glass for us at the Plant Diseases Division of the D.S.I.R. A mist spray was used, and later a plant of "Lamarque" on its own roots was sent in to us.

Many fine climbing roses were introduced into New Zealand by its early settlers. We found many by the roadsides in the vicinity of derelict or burnt out homes; but, as we retrace our steps, we find that the need for wide roads and the activities of the bulldozer have rapidly eliminated many of these gay plants from our rural districts.

This article coincides with the issue of November 3rd 1971. 3 values.

The 2c design depicts a Tiffany Rose. The opening flower is typical of this rose as it grows in many parts of New Zealand.

The 5c features the Peace Rose, one of the controversial colour roses that has been introduced to New Zealand. In some areas, it can be a pure yellow, in others it is suffused with pink while still in the bud and as it opens it becomes even deeper pink, almost orange infused. The difference in colours is attributable to the variable soil types and to the manures and minerals used.

The 8c stamp shows a Chrysler Imperial. This rose sometimes will have a heavy white vein showing on an outside petal, otherwise its colour seldom varies.

I make no apologies if I have gone off at a tangent. I am sure this article will interest some of you. As Editor, I try to get a different slant occasionally.

E.N.B.

Harry Bartrop on:

EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, AUCKLAND.

Monday, April 24th, 1871.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO and
overland to England.

The Californian, New Zealand and Australian mail line of steam packets, under contract for a four weekly service, carrying the European and American mails.

The Splendid Steam Packet
'City of Melbourne',
1,550 tons, H. Grainger, Commander, will commence the service from Sydney for San Francisco, calling at Fiji and Honolulu.

A STEAMER WITH FIRST CLASS
ACCOMMODATION,
connecting with the 'City of Melbourne' at Fiji, will leave Auckland, on the 6th May at noon, and every 28th day succeeding this date.
For full particulars of the through route, apply to - H.M. Jervis, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO and
overland to England.

The United States, New Zealand and Australian Steamship Line.

Under contract with the New Zealand Government.

The first vessel of this line will be despatched as under, the 'NEVADA', 2,146 Tons Register, J.H. Blethen Esq., Commander, Leaving San Francisco on 8th April, will arrive at Auckland on or about the 3rd May; Wellington 7th Lyttleton 8th; and Port Chalmers the 9th.

On her return voyage she will leave Port Chalmers on the 13th May; Lyttleton the 14th; Wellington the 15th; and Auckland the 19th, for San Francisco, calling at Honolulu.

For freight or passage apply to - HENDERSON & MCFARLANE.

FOR WELLINGTON
Lyttleton and Otago

Carrying the English Mail.

The Splendid Steamship
'NEVADA',
will be despatched from Auckland, on or about Wednesday 3rd May. For freight or passage apply to -
HENDERSON & MCFARLANE.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAM
COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AUCKLAND,
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The magnificent
S.S. HERO.

Captain LOGAN, may be expected here about the 24th April; she will leave again for Sydney and Melbourne four days after arrival.

Continued

For freight or passage
apply to
CRUICKSHANK, SMART & CO.
Agents, Auckland;
or to
R.S. LEDGER,
Agent, Grahamstown,
Thames.
High Street, Auckland,
March 31st, 1871.

EXTRACT FROM THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, AUCKLAND.
Monday. April 24th. 1871.

In Massachusetts, recently, a wealthy bachelor married, off hand, a beautiful young lady whom he caught inspecting cook stoves at the State fair. Since then you can't get within forty rods of the stove department for the crowd of pretty girls.

FARMS, HOUSES, and ALLOTMENTS.

Bargains and Eligible Properties for sale.

Farms.

A choice Farm of 41 acres of Excellent Land, nearly all in pasture. The farm is situated on the main Panmure Road, only 8 miles from town. An Omnibus passes the farm every day. There is a Dwelling house, and also all necessary out-buildings upon the farm. Price £600 cash. This is really a good farm, and very low in price.

FARM of 41 acres at Puketua. Part bush and part fern. Good land partially cleared. Price £60. £5 cash, the balance can remain for 3 years at 5 per cent.

FARM of 40 acres, two miles from the Flagstaff, North Shore having a large frontage to the lake Road. The land is all fenced and of good quality. Price £220 - 147a.

FARM of 50 acres of choice land, 20 miles from town. There is a four roomed house, stabling etc upon the land, about three acres laid down in grass. Price £180 - 145a.

A BARGAIN - Choice farm of 56 acres in the flourishing district of Mangarie. This land is laid down in good grass and subdivided. There is a seven roomed house upon the farm, also a garden, an orchard &c. Price £650 cash - 292.

GOOD SUBURBAN FARM of 49 acres, 4 miles from the town. 15 acres of the land is choice volcanic soil, and the remainder is for the most part, fair quality. There is a comfortable dwelling house upon the property. Price £430 - 25a.

FARM of 110 acres, 19 miles south. The farm is nearly all in pasture and has a four roomed residence upon it, and also the necessary out-buildings. There are 40 head of cattle, and 4 horses, which can be had at a valuation. Price £520 - 72a.

FARM of 40 acres at Maungatawhiri, first class quality soil, a considerable portion in grass. Price £160. Terms easy - 30a.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, AUCKLAND.
Monday April 24th. 1871.

HOUSES.

Neat five roomed house with free-hold allotment, good will etc., Price £150 - 82a.

Villa Residence beyond Dedwood, fronting the Waitemata. Price £250. £100 cash; the balance can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. The residence is not quite finished, and originally cost £1,100. Royal George, Newmarket, fronting the Epsom Road, and extending back to the proposed line of Railway. Price £850.

Brickyard in Howe Street, let to Mr. Kane. Price £182.

Five roomed house, at the corner of Randolph Street and Newton Road, with good well and freehold allotment, 50 x 80 Price £80. 180a.

A BARGAIN - Fine suburban residence, within two miles from town. There are six rooms in the residence; also, stables, cowsheds &c. detached. There are also 5 acres of pasture land. Price £250 - 59a.

Supplied by your President H.L. Bartrop, but I, the mere Editor, query the interest value.

1960 STUDY GROUP.

Mr. Ian Fogg has compiled a list of flaws of the 2½d Titoki, with some details regarding printer perforations etc, which will provide a useful check list for members who are studying this issue. The Study Group will be pleased to receive any additions that people can make to this list.

I have received, on 25th June, answers to some questions that I posed, from the New Zealand Post Office, and they are as follows:-

- Q1. Are the Post Office able to provide valid reasons why such radical changes were made from the artists designed values, to that which was eventually printed in the 1960 issue?
- A1. "A thorough search of our records has failed to reveal any reasons why certain designs were chosen for particular values. However, in the case of the 3d stamp, it has been suggested that as the Kowhai is the recognised national flower for New Zealand, this could well be the reason why it was changed to 3d value as this was the basic inland letter rate".
- Q2. Are the printers controlled in how they perforate particular issues of stamps?
- A2. "The specifications in respect of perforations for our stamp orders require only that the perforations must extend through the selvage on at least two sides, The method of producing the perforations is left to the discretion of the printer concerned. In the circumstances, we are unable to say why Thomas De La Rue & Company Limited used both a Chamborn Head and subsequently a Double Comb perforator for this issue".
- Q3. Why did the New Zealand Post Office discontinue the use of large stamp rolls containing 960 Stamps, and only utilise stamp rolls made up in New Zealand? Also are there any records of particular plate block numbers being allocated to the plates used in printing the continuous rolls?
- A3. "The large stamp rolls which contained 960 stamps were printed in the United Kingdom by Thomas De La Rue. These rolls were obtained for trial use in stamp vending machines as we were experiencing problems with the composite rolls produced locally. However, the continuous rolls proved to be of no advantage and it was therefore decided to continue using

composite rolls. It is not known whether plate block numbers were printed on the continuous rolls produced by Thomas De La Rue.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ TITOKI

First day of issue	November 1st 1961.
Composition of sheets	twenty rows of twelve.
Plate numbers.	position below R20/5
Imprint.	position below R20/1, 2 and 3.
Printers.	Harrison & Sons.
Paper.	Surfaced paper. Watermark side ways (star is on left and N.Z. on the right when viewed from the front) Variety: watermark inverted.
Missing colours recorded.	Brown, Green, Red, Green & Red.
Shade.	There are wide variety of shades. The later plates (the 2,3,4 plates) exhibit sharper colours and good shade contrasts, when compared with the early 1 and 2 plates.
Displaced colours.	Displacement of one or more colours is not infrequent. One noteworthy example shows the green, brown and red displaced relative to the grey. Red and green are displaced 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm vertically and brown 3mm to the left.
Counter rolls.	24 strips of twenty stamps, joined vertically., gutter joins are numbered 1 to 23 in red. The ink varies in shade from red to red-brown.
Printings.	There were ten different known plates. Of these two were numbered 1A1A1A1A, and two 1B1B1B1B. For convenience of the nomenclature one of each pair is designated A or B.

The full list is:

1A1A1A1A (A)
1A1A1A1A (B)
2A2A2A2A
3A2A2A2A
4A3A3A3A

1B1B1B1B (A)
1B1B1B1B (B)
2B2B2B2B
3B2B2B2B
4B3B3B3B

Perforations.

14½ x 14. Plates 1,3 and 4 double comb working vertically up the sheet. Plates 2 single comb working sideways.

Variety: All printings have occurred with partial double perforations. Displaced perf on record, which cuts stamp vertically in half.

Gum.

Variety: Ungummed sheet of Plate 3B2B2B2B reported. Unfortunately no known test to determine whether an ungummed stamp has previously been gummed.

Printing Variety.

Black Cylinder 3A. White flaw to left near second berry (thirkell D1) and state 2 - flaw retouched
Black Cylinder 4A. Retouched flaw (as 3A cylinder above)
No report of flaw state.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TWO 1A PLATES.

PLATE 1A1A1A1A (A)

- R 1/ 2 Dot after D of 2½d (thirkell A6).
R 1/ 5 Small oblique retouch above T and a slanting line of repaired damage between last I and 2½.
R 1/ 6 Minor retouch to right of small 2 of 2½ (thirkell B6).
R 1/12 Small retouch to right of 2½.
R 2/ 5 Small retouch level with top of 1 of 2½.
R 4/10 3/10 and 2/10 Vertical line of damage from right-hand leaf on 2/10 down through 3/10 and 4/10 close to the right margin.
R 4/ 1 Slight damage at right.

- R 4/ 2 Line of repaired damage passing through both 2s.
- R 5/ 7 Small retouch under N of NEW (thirkell G1)
- R 5/ 9 White flaw under N of Land.
- R 6/10 Small flaw near right margin.
- R 8/ 5 Oblique line of dots passing through first T of Titoki (thirkell A1) (COMMON TO BOTH PLATES) and sizeable retouch around Titoki (thirkell A1. A2)
- R 9/ 4 Line of damage under Titoki (thirkell A1. A2.)
- R 9/ 8 Flaw to right of small 2.
- R12/ 3 Retouch to left of foot of large 2 (thirkell B4)
- R12/ 8 Line of damage through Titoki to large 2.
- R13/ 8 Line of damage under Titoki.
- R15/ 8 Minor retouch under TO.
- R15/10 Damage similar to R12/8.
- R17/11 Evidence of damage around and to right of OKI.
- R18/ 5 Small retouch above D of Land.
- R19/ 3 White flaw with coloured centre under top curve of large 2 (thirkell A4).
- R19/ 9 Oblique line of damage under Titoki and running to right margin.
- R20/ 1 Line of damage above 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

PLATE 1A1A1A1A (B).

- R 8/ 5 Oblique line of dots passing through T of Titoki (As A Plate), and retouch around 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (thirkell A5. B4. B5.)
- R 9/ 4 Retouch top left corner (thirkell A1. A2) and line of black dots at right (thirkell B6 to E6).
- R15/ 1 Disturbance between 2 of $\frac{1}{2}$ and right margin (thirkell B6)
- R12/ 3 Long narrow retouch down from O of Titoki.
- R11/ 1 R12/2 small white flaws.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 1B PLATES.

PLATE 1B1B1B1B (A)

- R 2/ 3 Small retouch on outer frame above large 2.
- R 2/ 4 Small retouch to right of upper flower.
- R 3/ 5 Oval shaped brown flaw near right margin below 2 of $\frac{1}{2}$ (thirkell B5).
- R 3/10 Retouch to right of and touchings small 2 of $\frac{1}{2}$ (thirkell B6).
- R 4/ 2 Small retouch above 1 of $\frac{1}{2}$ (thirkell A5).
- R 6/ 1 White flaw under O of Titoki (thirkell A2).
- R 8/ 5 Small retouch below TO of Titoki (thirkell A2).
- R 8/10 Small retouch on frame opposite upper right flower.
- R 8/12 Retouch to right of lower right flower.
- R10/ 4 & R10/5 Line of damage through Titoki (R10/4) stopping just short of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ on R10/5.

- R17/ 4 Extensive retouch between Titoki and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. seen as four vertical lines of colour (thirkell A3. A4.)
- R20/ 2 Dark areas under E of NEW and ZEA of Zealand (COMMON TO BOTH PLATES) and faint extra grid dots in selvedge. (thirkell H2 to 4)
- R11/ 9 R12/9 Traces of two vertical lines between Titoki and large 2.
- R13/10 Fault over fraction bar.

PLATE 1B1B1B1B (B)

- R 3/ 1 Small retouch background around IT of Titoki.
- R 3/11 Retouch around and under letters NEWZ (thirkell G1 to 3.)
- R 4/11 Retouch around Titoki and two lines extend down from the O (thirkell A2. B2).small retouch between leaves and left margin (thirkell C1).
- R 5/11 Small break in screen above KI.
- R 6/ 1 White flaw under O of Titoki (thirkell A2) and small retouch above D of Land (thirkell F6. G6.)
- R 6/ 6 Small retouch above ND of land (thirkell F5. F6).
- R.9/ 1 Retouch top background (thirkell A3. to A5)
- R 9/ 2 Retouch top background (thirkell A1 to A4)
- R11/ 7 Disturbance under Titoki (thirkell A2.A3.)
- R11/11 Flaw above large 2 (thirkell A5.)
- R12/ 9 Flaw above large 2 (thirkell A5.)
- R13/10 Small fault over fraction bar.
- R13/11 Break in left leg of N of NEW (thirkell G1.)
- R14/10 Small retouch right of small 2 of $\frac{1}{2}$.
- R16/ 1 Retouch right of second T of Titoki.
- R16/ 9 Flaw (thirkell D6 to G6) two vertical white lines in lower right area: extend through margin into R17/9 (thirkell A5).
- R20/ 2 Dark area under E of New and ZEA of Zealand (as A Plate) the extra grid dots also present but more strongly marked than in the A Plate.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

from

Marcel Stanley
P.O. Box 9, Wellington, New Zealand.

4th October 1971

Dear Eric,

In your July, 1971, KIWI just to hand, on page 56, nearly at the end of the second paragraph, reference is made to stamps used fiscally with a hole punched through them.

If it is ground hole, about $\frac{1}{8}$ " dia. it is most likely to have been done when the stamp was on the document at the time the document was audited, the auditor punching this hole indicating that audit had been done. It appears in all types of postal and revenue stamps of N.Z.

On the other hand, if the hole is pierced in one or two places, i.e., it is a cut or cuts about $\frac{3}{16}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " long and no paper removed, then this could be the result of placing thin lead (metal) strips through the stamps to tie or seal them to the document. The lead strip usually passing through stamps and document and finally sealed on the reverse with a small gummed stamp size label with either VR ER or CR printed on it in large letters.

My kind regards to all.

Marcel. Stanley.

Thank you, Marcel, for this information.

E.N.B.

E.N. BARTON
Hon. KIWI Editor.