



the kiwi

The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN
Affiliated to BRITISH PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION and
PHILATELIC CONGRESS of GREAT BRITAIN

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VOLUME XXV No. 4

JULY 1976

WHOLE 138

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON
WEDNESDAY - WEDNESDAY - W E D N E S D A Y

28TH JULY, 1976, AT THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB, 1, WHITEHALL
PLACE, LONDON, SW1A 2HE, STARTING AT 6.30 P.M. WHEN OUR MEMBER
STANLEY CROSS-RUDKIN WILL DISPLAY THE KING EDWARD VII ISSUE.
ESPECIALLY WE HOPE TO WELCOME THOSE MEMBERS WHO CANNOT
OFTEN GET TO THE SATURDAY MEETINGS.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

As from 1st May, 1976, JOHN WATTS resigned as Chairman of the
Society. I am sure you will all join with me in thanking John for
all he has done for the Society, and in wishing him well in his
new home in New Zealand.

PHIL EVANS has agreed to act as Chairman of the Society until
the Annual General Meeting in November.

FRED EAST has agreed to act as Vice-Chairman of the Society
until the Annual General Meeting in November.

NOEL TURNER, PRESIDENT.

THE SOCIETY LIBRARY.

As many members will know, the Society Library has been in
abeyance for a few months. This was due to circumstances entirely
beyond the control of our Hon. Librarian.

We are pleased to announce that matters have now returned to
normal, and that books are now available from the Library.

Members wishing to use the Library should contact the Hon.
Librarian, A.R.DABORN, at

6, Bonfire Hill Close, Crawshawbooth, Rossendale, Lancashire.
Tel. No. :- Home - Rossendale 27197; Work - Bacup 3104.

An up to date Library List, with a schedule of lending and
postage fees, will be published shortly in the 'Kiwi'.

EDITORIAL.

As will be obvious to members, the 'Kiwi' has carried advertisements for a number of years. The support that our advertisers have given our Society over the years has been immense and has gone a long way towards keeping the subscription at its present low rate.

In return, it is only fair to ask you all if you can support them. Throughout the pages of the 'Kiwi' you will have read from time to time small snippets culled from the publications and lists of our advertisers and others. This is only a fraction of the information so available, to say nothing of the interesting material offered for sale.

Therefore, if you do not yet support our advertisers, please think again. And remember, if they do not get our support, it is quite possible that they will cease to support us. When writing, do not forget to mention the 'Kiwi'.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

- Mrs. P.V.Barker, 4, Windsor Drive, Alsager,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs, ST7 2TE.
- J.Boom, 4, Ludolf Drive, Shadwell, Leeds 17, Yorks.
- Mrs. A.E.Deacon, 61, Hanover Gardens, Farnborough,
Hampshire, GU14 9DU.
- Dr. A.F.Dove, 31, Cedar Way, Basingstoke, Hampshire.
- P.A.Findley, 26, Coney Green, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 7JB.
- E.M.Finney, 288, Ways Green, Winsford, Cheshire.
- L.C.Harris, Warrenwood Lodge, North Chailey, Lewes, Sussex.
- E.Hebdon, 410, Rossendale Road, Burnley, Lancashire, BB11 5HN.
- M.D.Jackson, 29, Borrowdale Drive, Beverley Hills,
Leamington Spa, Warwicks, CV32 6NY.
- R.J.Kirby, 7, Haywards Close, Felpham,
Bognor Regis, West Sussex, PO22 8HF.
- D.McCammon, 19, Ulsterville Park, Portadown,
Craigavon, Armagh, BT63 5EY.
- A.W.Mitchell, Blue Shutters, Pilgrims Close,
Westhumble, Dorking, Surrey.
- S.P.Riddell, 1, Swanston Road, Edinburgh 10, Scotland.
- J.Rodger, 35c, St. Catherine's Road, Perth, Tayside, Scotland.
- G.R.Sankey, The George & Dragon Inn, Speldhurst,
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
- J.F.Shaw, c/o 7, Radnor Park West, Folkestone, Kent.
- J.G.Simpson, 4, Norfolk Road, Seven Kings,
Ilford, Essex, IG3 8LQ.
- A.G.Swan, 87, Cheyne Walk, Kettering, Northants., NN15 7EE.
- Brigadier C.R.Templer, D.S.O., Parsonage House, Woodbury,
Exeter, Devon, EX5 1EG.
- R.Walton, 45, Liverpool Road North, Burscough Bridge,
Nr. Ormskirk, Lancashire.
- J.H.Wright, 19, Stockley Road, Wareham, Dorset, BH20 4EZ.
- DECEASED.
- J.W.Fairbairn, 35, Williamwood Park West,
Netherlee, Glasgow, Scotland.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Rt. Rev. Dr. J.T.Carson, Broom Lodge, 110, Half Town Road,
Maze, Lisburn, County Antrim.

(previously of Bangor, County Down.)

D.Clow, 4, Marlborough Court, Marlborough Road,
Beeston, Nottingham, NG9 2JA.

(previously of Syston, Leicestershire.)

A.R.Daborn, 6, Bonfire Hill Close, Crawshawbooth,
Rossendale, Lancashire.

(previously of 72, Mulgrave Road, London, W5 1LE.)

F.G.Fifoot, 6, Albert Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.

(previously of 4, Hastings Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.)

H.K.Hartley, 63, Dale View Crescent, Chingford, London, E4 6PH.

(previously of 79, Harold Road, Chingford.)

Major R.B.Merton, 3, Sewell Road, Bobbington Camp,
Wareham, Dorset.

(previously of B.F.P.O. 40.)

+ JAMES W. FAIRBAIRN +

James W. Fairbairn, F.R.P.S.L., a member of our Society since 1965, died on 20th April, 1976, after some months of illness.

Jim's favourite New Zealand issue was the 1898 Pictorials; he had a fine, well-researched collection of these, a section of which - the Lake Taupo 1d. and 4d. - he displayed to us in 1969.

We extend condolences to Mrs. Fairbairn and deplore the untimely passing of a good philatelist who was also a friendly, helpful and likable personality.

P.L.E.

MARCEL C. STANLEY, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., F.R.P.S.N.Z.

On Thursday, 13th May, our distinguished member from Wellington gave a display of New Zealand Chalon Heads to the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

The show occupied 45 frames, of which fourteen were devoted to proofs, reprints, forgeries and items connected with the origin of the design. Sixteen frames showed stamps - the perforated issues. The remaining fifteen frames were given to the Postal History of the Chalon period.

There were gems in every frame, in fact it was a breath-taking show of outstanding, rare and, in some instances, unique material, which was fully appreciated by the large assemblage of members and guests.

MEETING HELD SATURDAY 29TH MAY 1976.

A DISPLAY OF CHALON AND RELATED MATERIAL

BY MARCEL STANLEY, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., F.R.P.S.N.Z.

Phil Evans opened the meeting with apologies for absence from G.C.Hamilton and Capt. B.J.Pratt. Two new members, K.J.Bain and M.D.Jackson, were made welcome.

The Society have received displays based on catalogues and displays which improve catalogues, but never before have we received a display of material from which specialized catalogues

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1920 Victory — an extensive section;

K.E.VIII designs, K.G. VI proofs and essays;

essays for the proposed 1952 Royal Visit issue.

BOURNEMOUTH 5th August: Nine lots, mainly comprising collections and with a good used 1862 Pelure paper 1/- imperf. and 1931 Healths.

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have been compiled.

Our speaker, who is visiting Europe for Congress, brought with him the good wishes of New Zealand philatelists. In particular, Ken McNaught and Douglas Naish, the Secretary of the R.P.S.N.Z., asked to be remembered to us. The display and discussion were conducted in three sections.

1) Origin and Design.

The Queen's Head set in the Perkins Bacon engined turned oval was engraved, as indeed was the whole stamp, by William Humphreys. It was based on a portrait by the Royal painter A.E.Chalon. This painting, originally a gift to the King of Portugal, now hangs in the Robson Lowe auction gallery. There is an amusing story concerning this acquisition in the Philympia Kiwi of 1970. Humphreys was an engraver of considerable ability and was involved among other things in engraving dies for banknotes of Canada, New Zealand and the Australian Colonies. Many of these included to a greater or lesser extent portions of the Queen's Head from Chalon's work. The first type stamps of Nova Scotia were however the only other work where the single head from the Robson Lowe portrait was used. Material on show included Chalon die proofs, part sheets of plate proofs taken from the plates before they were used for the printing of the stamps. It was mentioned that the 3d. and 4d. values seemed more difficult to obtain than the other denominations. Also on display were specimens of banknotes which exhibited Chalon heads; several large blocks of the Davies proof pull, two sheets of which were taken from the 2d. plate one and sent to Perkins Bacon with a request for a new plate; a Rowland Hill presentation set, one of six sets of London prints which were cancelled with bars and presented to him; remainder sets overprinted 'Specimen', these being stamps which were withdrawn from post offices and after treatment presented to members of the U.P.U. There were many examples of reprints, defined as prints produced in a colour similar to the stamps they represent, but after that stamp has been withdrawn from use. Much fringe material was on display, such as Chalon prints for the dinner cards of the Herts Philatelic Society, a Stanley Gibbons Christmas Card with a Chalon head, and the reproductions from the second volume of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. All, with the exception of the Volume 11 reproductions, were made from rejected dies. The Hausburg reprints were shown and the original paper presented to the Royal Philatelic Society. In 1905, Mr. Hausburg persuaded the New Zealand Post Office to allow him to print 2000 sheets from the 2d. plate two to be distributed with a book he proposed to write on that plate. The book never appeared, but the reprints were distributed. As a side interest he also persuaded the Post Office to permit the printing of six sheets from each of the other plates. These were also eventually broken up and sold. Several forgeries were shown. All were crude and unlikely to deceive any but the casual observer.

2) Postal History.

Marcel Stanley showed us many items illustrating the various combinations of postage which from time to time were required. It was of interest to learn how little initial use there was for the 1d. and 1/- values. The 1d. rate was for soldiers, and there were not many of these until about 1860. The 1/- value was for

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registration. These reasons illustrate why the 1d. value in pairs were not uncommon, used in this way for the 2d. letter rate. The Scots Postmaster found a good use for the 1/- value, bisecting it for the 6d. overseas rate. A fine example of this was shown. Also on show was a pair of London 1d. on cover and many other fine pieces.

3) Perforated Stamps.

This included a fine run of mint blocks and many singles. Of note were many examples of the various colours or shades of the 3d. value. It was interesting to learn that the 3d. brown lilac perf. 12½ came out during the life of the comb machine, while the lilac perf. 12½ came out during the life of the line machine period. It is thus possible to eliminate many doubtful examples of the brown lilac shade if they exhibit the line perf. characters. There was an outstanding show of the 4d. yellow. Once you get ten or so mint copies together the shades are soon apparent. Also shown were examples of double prints, said to be due to the sheet sort of flapping against the plate on separation; blurred prints and dry prints.

Vote of Thanks.

Noel Turner said no words could do credit to this material. There was a block of twenty-seven mint 2d. vermillion and our speaker had so much of note to describe that they were not even mentioned.

I left this meeting with a sense of loss - that I might not see this material or Marcel Stanley again, I hope this is not so. Thank you, Marcel, for a wonderful afternoon and come and see us again sometime.

To those of our members who could not attend you really missed something.

I.G.FOGG

THE ROLL OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS

On Friday, 4th June, 1976, our member, Marcel Charles Stanley, F.R.P.S.L., F.R.P.S.N.Z., signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

This impressive and dignified ceremony took place as the last item of the last business session of Congress.

In the presence of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Plymouth, and a large gathering of distinguished philatelists, including previous signatories of the Roll, our President, Noel Turner, F.R.P.S.L., gave the sponsoring address. He gave an outline of Marcel Stanley's philatelic career, with particular emphasis on his work on the Chalon Head stamps of New Zealand.

Marcel Stanley, who was elected to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1971, signed in the space provided for that year.

REVIEW

New Zealand Mails to England - Via Brindisi.

by Gerald J. Elliott.

This is Study No. 6, published by the Postal History Society of New Zealand. In it, Mr. Elliott has tabulated, from official New Zealand sources, the postal rates on mail to England prevailing

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from January, 1870, to 1874. These tables can be of immense assistance to those who cannot normally obtain access to such information.

In my opinion, Mr. Elliott's monograph would have benefitted from a greater emphasis on the turbulent historical background of the period. In 1870-1871, the Franco-Prussian war was raging, Paris was invested by the Germans, the balloon posts were in operation and the seat of French Government had been transferred to Tours provisionally. All overseas mail normally crossing France was re-routed variously through Italy, (Brindisi), Switzerland, Belgium and Holland. What a field for the postal historian! In the task of co-ordinating the inevitable changes in postal rates, the collector could find Mr. Elliott's tariffs of very great help.

GRACE L. KAYE

Copies of this monograph can be obtained from the Postal History Society of New Zealand, P.O.Box 25-105, St. Heliers, Auckland 5, New Zealand. Price \$NZ1.00 per copy, post paid.

PANPEX '77



Bulletin No. 8, March 1976, arrived with your Editor recently by surface mail. In this Bulletin, the New Zealand Society of Great Britain is listed as having joined the Supporting Society for this Exhibition.

I would remind all members who wish to enter exhibits in Panpex '77 that entry forms should be with the Secretary, Panpex '77, P.O.Box 1129, Christchurch, New Zealand, by the end of September, 1976.

Further details can be obtained from the Secretary, Panpex '77, at the above address.

THE 1976 BRITISH PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

The 1976 British Philatelic Exhibition will take place, as usual, at the Seymour Hall, Marylebone, London, W.1., though the dates for the Exhibition will be a month earlier than usual to avoid clashing with the International Exhibition to be held in Milan in mid-October.

The British Philatelic Exhibition will therefore open on Wednesday 29th SEPTEMBER and will close on Saturday, 2nd OCTOBER, 1976.

THE EXCHANGE PACKET.

There has been a very good response for the new Packet. But the response from contributors is nearly nil, unfortunately. Please Help. About £90 plus per book of good quality material required.

H.L.Chisholm, the Editor of "Philately from Australia", is trying to compile a list of 1911 Coronation Air Mail cards and covers addressed to Australia or New Zealand. Any member having one, or knowing of one, is asked to write to him at Box 222, G.P.O., Melbourne, 3001, Australia.

BUYING

We urgently need to buy specialised collections and single items of New Zealand and will travel anywhere within the U.K. to view suitable lots. We can pay the following prices for single items, perfect unmounted or very fine used. Mounted mint 20% less.

	U/M	FU		U/M	FU
2/- Milford Sound any	75% SG	60% SG	Christchurch	£55	£55
5/- Mount Cook any	100% SG	75% SG	Auckland	£70	£70
SG 420 - 422b	60% SG	60% SG	Dunedin	£ 8	£10
SG 430	60% SG	-	1920 Victory	£ 8	£ 6
SG 431	60% SG	-	1929 Health	£1.25	£1.00
SG 432	60% SG	-	1930 Health	£2.50	£3.00
SG 435 - 439	60% SG	-	1931 Health	£36	£28
SG 442 - 448	60% SG	60% SG	1932 Health	£ 4	£3.50
Arms any issue	60% SG	60% SG	1933 Health	£2.50	£2.00

2d. Error SG 763b £15 £15

SPECIAL OFFER No. 1.

½d. George V, De La Rue, Green on very thick, hard, highly surfaced Paper, white gum, SG 504a. Absolutely guaranteed. We can offer this at £1 per single, blocks pro rata. Marginal multiples at £1.10 per stamp.

SPECIAL OFFER No. 2.

2½ cent Kowhai SG 848b - the scarce imperf. Once again we managed to obtain this at an advantageous price and can offer as follows:

- (a) Imperf. Pairs (Advertised at £50 elsewhere).....£35.00
- (b) Imperf. Blocks of four.....£70.00
- (c) Strips consisting of three stamps normally perfed, fourth stamp imperf. on one side, and a fifth stamp imperf. on all four sides. In our opinion extremely desirable...£45.00
- (d) We are also booking used of the above at identical price,

25% of price with order, please.

2d. Sideface Print George V - a superb small piece bearing a pair of CP K18f, the Cowan Paper with Reversed watermark, cancelled Nelson Creek. The stamps are hinged on the piece to show the full postmark intact

£18.00

2½d. on 3d. joined pair SG 808b unmounted mint

£ 8.00

Ditto, the pairs in block of four

£16.00

1967 Pictorials SG 845 - 862 in superb unmounted blocks of four, nice investment item

£35.00

1967 Line Perf. Arms First Printing, SG 863 - 866 in superb unmounted mint blocks of four

£110.00

1967 15 cent SG 856 - unmounted mint with inverted watermark. Cat. C.P. \$15.00

£ 4.50

1964 Road Safety SG 821 - Apostrophe Flaw Row 3 stamp 2 in unmounted mint block of six

£ 0.90

Terms :- Cash with Order, Postage Extra.

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A NEW ZEALAND POST OFFICE TALK TO A PHILATELIC SOCIETY

A most interesting address was given by Mr. Eric Freeme of the New Zealand Post Office recently to the Hutt Valley Society.

When the time came for decisions on new definitives, the Post Office looked at the work of 15 New Zealand stamp designers and themes suggested over the years and found that nothing in the previous work really hit home as a possibility for a new set. It had already been decided that the values 1c - 9c, the lower range in the definitive series, should have one common theme. The previous rose commemoratives had been one of the most popular sets and this, combined with the popularity of rose-growing in New Zealand which was highlighted by the decision of Mr. Sam McGreedy to settle in this country, had persuaded them to ask Mr. Alan Mitchell to provide designs for the new series.

The Rose Society provided a list of 20 roses chosen to make use of the fullest range of shades and Mr. Mitchell had matched the colours in his design against the real thing.

It became clear that the original designs which Mr. Mitchell produced lacked sufficient identification for day-to-day use by tellers who needed to be able to distinguish values quickly and usually do this by colour values rather than denomination. It was for that reason that the coloured borders, which have been criticised from the design point of view, were added.

The reason for the selection of values was the knowledge that postal rates were certain to rise almost immediately, but to what extent was not known since it involved political decisions. Thus, the 1c - 9c range gave some latitude to meet whatever rates were finally announced. When orders were placed, the Post Office held back on large orders until the new rates were known, knowing they could fall back on present stocks of the old definitives which will remain on issue until June 30th, 1976. This way, there would be no wastage of stocks of the old definitives already on hand - the post office uses one million stamps per day - there would be no large stocks of unwanted low value roses left on their hands when the rates went up, and the country would be saved some overseas funds.

Thus, the initial issue was restricted compared with previous practice.

Tenders were called from various countries and Harrisons were the successful tenderers. There is, however, a difference between a small commemorative issue and a long-run definitive issue where large numbers of stamps and repeat orders are involved. People had asked why the Japanese printers who had successfully deprived collectors of varieties in previous issues by avoiding flaws had not been used - the answer was that local Japanese requirements were too high to permit them to enter into the export of definitives. However, the Post Office intended to continue with their policy of using a variety of printers for commemoratives and the new waterfall issue would be by Courvoisier.

Although the stamps had not been released with the same fanfare that had accompanied new definitives in past years, they had been particularly well received.

One of the problems with the new postal rates was that it would take a little time to judge the changed pattern of usage.

WANTED

INCREASED BUYING PRICES FOR NEW ZEALAND.

When thinking about selling your collection consider these examples of our high buying prices. Also wanted are good single items. The prices quoted are in £ sterling, and are for stamps in superb condition.

	Unmounted mint.	Mounted mint.	Fine used (c.d.s.)
1874 1/- Sideface	£ 6.00	£ 4.00	£ 2.00
1374 2/- Sideface	£30.00	£20.00	£25.00
1374 5/- Sideface	£30.00	£20.00	£25.00
1898 5/- 'Mount Cook'	£12.00	£10.00	£12.00
1906 Christchurch set (3)	£40.00	£30.00	£40.00
1913 Auckland Exhibition (3)	£60.00	£45.00	£60.00
1925 Dunedin Exhibition (3)	£12.00	£ 7.00	£14.00
1920 Victory set	£ 8.00	£ 5.00	£ 7.00
1930 Health - Help Promote Health	£ 3.00	£ 2.00	£ 4.00
1931 Health - Smiling Boy Pair	£35.00	£25.00	£30.00
1932 Health - Hygeia	£ 3.50	£ 2.50	£ 4.50
1934 Air - 7d. Trans-Tasman	£ 2.50	£ 2.00	£ 3.00
1958 Q.E.11 1½d. Surch. Error, SG763b	£12.00	£10.00	£15.00
1967 Decimal Arms			£10.00

OFFICIAL overprints.

065 1/- Kea & Kaka	£ 1.50	£ 1.00	£ 1.00
066 2/- Milford Sound	£ 4.00	£ 2.00	£ 2.00
067 5/- Mount Cook	£20.00	£15.00	£15.00
068 £1 Q.V. Fiscal	£20.00	£15.00	£25.00
096 8d. George V	£15.00	£10.00	£15.00
0113 5/- Arms Overprint upright	£15.00	£10.00	£20.00
0141/0151 Centennial set (11)	£ 4.00	£ 3.00	£ 2.00
Ditto, joined 'ff' (8)	£15.00	£12.00	£20.00
0167 3/- Q.E.11	£ 2.50	£ 2.00	£ 2.50

Also wanted Chalons in good condition, undamaged with good margins. Paying 60% Catalogue.



Rowland Hill Stamps



Prop: J. A. Stephen

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The middle values would be released in November, 1976, and the date for new high values had not yet been set.

To a query about perforations on the Anniversary issue, Mr. Freeme commented that this was the first issue printed by John Waddington. To another query about printing stamps in New Zealand, he said that the Government Printer was the only security printer in the country and although other firms had made enquiries, none had pursued the matter after examining the economics. One problem was that there was not enough business in stamp printing in New Zealand to make the venture viable and it meant a necessary reliance on export of stamps. The Australian stamp printers also were too busy to handle New Zealand jobs.

The new Special Date Stamp Service had been introduced because of overseas interest. One thing that had only just been realised was that the new post card was an item which New Zealand postal stationery collectors would want to get, mint as well as used, so it could now be obtained from the Philatelic Bureau in mint condition as well as with special date stamps.

It was difficult to set up an annual programme for special date stamps and to finalise dates. For instance, although the proposed date of opening of a new post office was known well ahead, the actual date of opening was often different because of building delays and public advice was therefore sometimes very short. Requests for special date stamps for local centenaries depended on the interest of the local inhabitants; sometimes the Post Office was approached well ahead where there was an active local body; sometimes the Post Office itself suggested a commemorative date stamp. They aimed at giving four weeks notice with release to the Press Association at the earliest possible date and notices in all post offices. The issue of these notices was, however, conditional upon having the final drawing for the proposed issue.

The Post Office now no longer insisted on a temporary office on the site; now it was sufficient to have a posting box at the function as, for instance, at a show or conference.

The annual requirement for wrappers was one hundred thousand, for embossed envelopes and registered envelopes one and a half million and for lettercards and post cards half a million.

This year would see the centenary of the first New Zealand post card. The Post Office intended to see it was suitably commemorated although the exact nature of the post card to be issued had not yet been decided.

(Reprinted from the Hutt Valley Philatelic Society Newsletter Number 286, March 23rd, 1976.)

MUM'S THE WORD BEHIND NEW ZEALAND COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

Through two name changes and 50 years of service the New Zealand League of Mothers has brought to New Zealand a mother's touch in welfare work.

The aims and purposes of the League, to uphold the sanctity of marriage, to help parents realise their responsibilities in raising their children and to establish a fellowship of mothers, have remained unchanged since the League came into being in 1926.

And to mark the League's 50th anniversary the New Zealand Post Office released a special commemorative stamp as part of the

commemorative issue on February 4th, 1976.

Designed by Allan Derrick of Invercargill, the six cent stamp features the organisation's crest and a stylised portrayal of a family group of mother, father, two children and a baby.

Other stamps in the commemorative issue depicted New Zealand's change to metric, 7 cent; Centenary of New Plymouth, 8 cent; 50th Anniversary of the Y.M.C.A. in New Zealand 10 cent; and the Centenary of New Zealand's link into the International Telecommunications Network 25 cent.

John Waddington of Kirkstall Ltd., England, printed the issue using lithography process. The stamps measure 25 mms x 42 mms.

The League of Mothers is an offshoot of the Mother's Union, a group with similar aims to the League of Mothers but directly connected with the Church of England. The League of Mothers is a non-denominational, non-sectarian group.

Founder of the League was Lady Alice Fergusson, wife of New Zealand's third Governor General (1924-1930).

In 1926, noting that the Mother's Union, previously a non-denominational organisation, had closed its ranks to all except Church of England parishioners, Lady Alice called a meeting in Auckland to establish the "Auxiliary Mother's Union".

Within a few months the auxiliary Mother's Union was being confused with the Church of England's Mother's Union. So the name League of Mothers was adopted.

It was decided, almost from inception, that three basic rules of the League must exist. These were:-

- 1) that the League was not to be attached to a Church, it was to be established on a broad basis, non-denominational and non-sectarian and all officers must hold the Christian faith.
- 2) The League was to be open to all mothers, signifying that the unmarried mother was not excluded from membership.
- 3) From the beginning, all women in sympathy with the movement, married women without children, and unmarried women who wished to help, were welcomed into the League.

In the first few years the League quickly spread through the main cities, excluding Christchurch where a strong Mother's Union was already in operation.

But after the initial burst of activity the spread of the League slowed down although by 1944 there were 42 branches of the organisation throughout the country.

The war years, 1939 to 1945, were perhaps the busiest for the League, so much so that a special War Service Secretary was appointed to organise the various requests for service from patriotic committees, the Red Cross, the St. John's Ambulance, London Distress Club, the Queen Charlotte Hospital (London) and many others.

Today the membership of the League has risen to 10,000 with branches of the organisation spread throughout the country from Moerewa in the north to Invercargill in the south.

The work of the League is much the same today as when it first started although a swing has been made towards goodwill work in such areas as helping New Zealand's Meals on Wheels service, and supporting, helping and caring for crippled, deaf or retarded children.

But the League's assistance to mothers is still a major part of

their work.

Perhaps a quote from Lady Alice, repeated in tribute to her when the League received news of her death, at the age of 80, on New Years Day 1958, explains why the League has survived and grown these fifty years.

"It (the League) wants to lay stress on the things which, unseen, are the things that matter most, and which, in the hurry and bustle of these modern days, are sometimes in danger of being forgotten or pushed on one side.

"We stand for the spreading of Christ, not specially through the Church, or in any narrow way, but we want to stem the tide of indifference and encourage mothers to bring up their children to be sturdy Christians following Him and serving Him, which service means (as He Himself has taught us) serving and helping our fellow-men."

ALLAN R. KIRK

A New Zealand Post Office Feature Article.

OH NO! NOT UNIVERSALS?

In days of old, when knights were bold; and stamps were a great deal cheaper than they are today; I gained my first love of the 1d. Universals by acquiring a biscuit tin full of these and the 1d. Dominions as well, not to mention some couple of dozen assorted other reddish stamps varying from Austria to Zanzibar as make-weight. In due course of time, a long time in view of the number involved, I sorted these into printings thanks mainly to information contained in Pim's specialised catalogue and now regrettably long out of print. I realised whilst sorting that I had taken on a tall order with little information to guide myself, so started looking for anything which could help. It did not take long to find out that there had not been very much published on this issue, other than in the Handbooks, and 50% of that was the story of the founding of the "Universal Penny Post", so that any work that I did on the issue would have to be what could only be classed as original research. I took up the challenge with the eventual result that correspondence started between various people and myself, not that I claim to be an expert on the subject.

I suppose it was the challenge that started me going, but this was closely followed by a real interest in what to me is a beautiful stamp. The vignette of Zealandia, engraved by Guido Bach contains remarkably few faults and is a real work of art. The engine turned scroll-work surround is another horse of a different colour and similarly the lettering is even worse done, to the extent that every plate used has at least some re-entry work, even if the plate cannot yet be identified. Many plates also contain re-touching. This last is particularly noticeable in the Waterlow Trial Plates which are truly appalling examples of the plate maker's art and it is really not at all surprising that the New Zealand Government gave the contract for a further two plates to Royle's. Although it is very little known at present, there is in existence, I have seen it, a proof sheet in black and two sizable blocks in blue and orange, I have seen these as well, of a third trial plate by Waterlow, Sons and Layton which was so bad that it would seem that they would not pass it themselves.

I seem to be rambling a bit, but let us get back to the first printing, the London print. As is probably known to most collectors of New Zealand stamps, there was an official first day of issue envelope containing a similarly designed insert card. Neither of these are any too common, there being only 5,000 printed of each. What is probably less well known is that there is also a private insert card with a photo of Sir Joseph Ward, the P.M.G., on the reverse. This is not the point however. The two cards were printed from different plates. I have to thank Martin Tombleson, one of our New Zealand members, for pointing this out to me. The main difference is that whereas the official card has the signature SEARS just to the bottom left of the stamp space, the private card does not. There are several other differences as well but not as noticeable. These private cards are very much less common than the official ones, so much so, that the writer of a very well known New Zealand auction catalogue stated that they had never seen one, before auctioning the one I now possess. As a matter of interest, has any member seen this card in a used condition, and also whilst I am asking, has anybody seen the official card or cover in an unused state. Us "Universal" people have not seen them in the conditions stated above.

Whilst nattering on about the London print, I must mention the perforations. Waterlow Bros. were having a great deal of trouble with their machines about this time, and also for the perforating of the first printing of the First Pictorials. It is of very great interest to note that New Zealand was not the only country affected. Some fifteen months ago I saw an article in The Journal of the China Philatelic Society, of which I am also a member, outlining the same problem for the London printing, the first one, of the Imperial Dragons, and since then I have had several very useful exchanges of information, and seen the work done on these by Mr. Edward Aglen of Edinburgh who is one of the leading experts in this country on this issue. Mr. Aglen's conclusions agree quite closely with the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume 1, but he goes further and believes the perf. 14 machine was the one in main use. From his research I agree with him, at least so far as China is concerned.

In all the other printings, other than a late one by Royle, and the Perkins Bacon surface printing, only perf. 14 and perf. 11 machines were used. Just about all combinations of these two perforations can be found. Some are very scarce indeed, and add to the excitement of the chase. Compared with some issues, double and mixed perforations are relatively common. This is not to say that they are cheap. The contrary is the truth today.

Four of the printings were also overprinted for Government use by the word OFFICIAL. This adds yet another dimension to an already complicated issue. Officials, not being very popular, are still fairly inexpensive, but try to find them in multiples, even pairs, and you might as well try to buy Fort Knox.

I have always liked a problem big enough to get my teeth into, which is why all the above facts and theories make the 1d. Universal so appealing to me. The trouble is today, I am not sure whether it is the prices getting longer, or my Bank Manager getting shorter - in temper!

B.J.PRATT

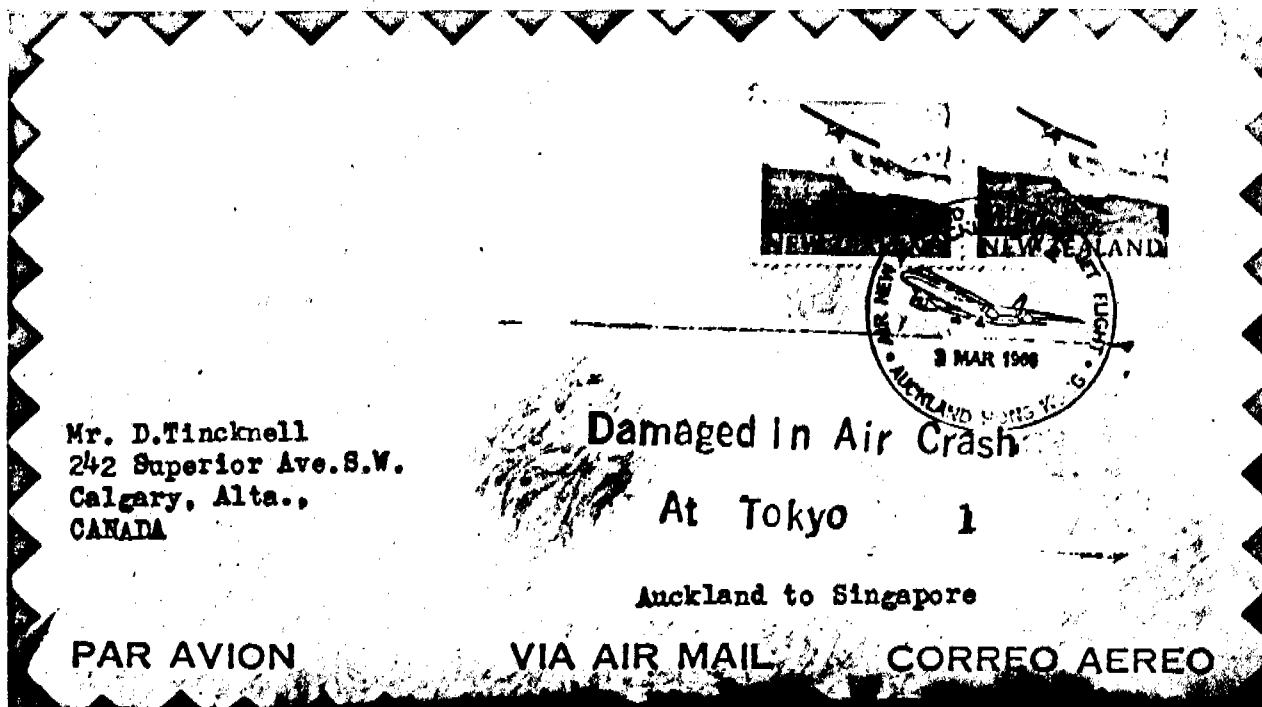


Figure 1

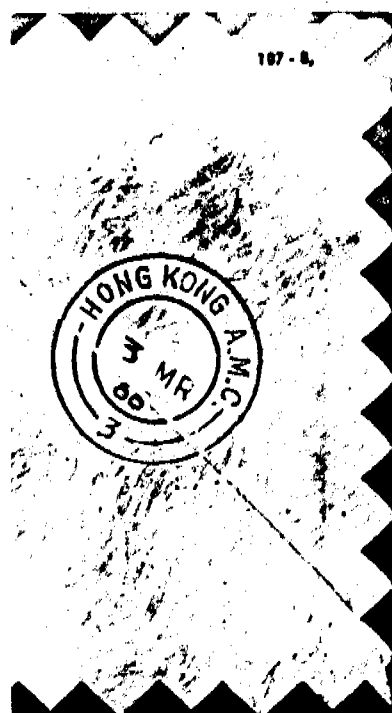


Figure 5

The existence of this cover (Figure 1) and the Canadian Post Office Official Statement (Figure 2) were first reported on page 111 of Volume XXIV of the 'Kiwi'. There appears to be some confusion concerning this cover. The results of my researches can now be presented, with the conclusions that I have drawn from them. If a different interpretation can be placed on the facts, I would be very grateful to hear from readers.

There are at least three of these covers in existence, all sent to the same address. There are also outer covers in which the salvaged mail was forwarded (Figure 3). All are philatelic, being carried on the inaugural jet flight from Auckland to Hong Kong on 3rd March 1966 (Figure 4). The covers can be placed in Hong Kong on that date from the back-stamp applied (Figure 5).

The crash at Tokyo must therefore have occurred after this date and before 9th March 1966, the date on the Canadian Post Office Statement. Research has revealed that two crashes occurred at Tokyo International Airport in this brief period.

The details of these crashes are as follows :-
4th March, 1966.

Canadian Pacific Airways DC-8, registration CF-CPK.

Total aboard 82, consisting of 10 crew and 72 passengers. The



Our File
N/réf.

Your File
V/réf.

Vancouver 3, B.C.
9th March 1966

To Addressee of Enclosure

The enclosed item was damaged in an airplane accident in Japan and was received in Canada in its present condition.

Any delay in forwarding from this office resulted from the fact that it was necessary to hold the item for a brief period to permit it to dry out as it had been subjected to water damage.

A.E. Catterall
District Director of Postal Service

Encl.
1/11-9

Figure 2



HEAD OFFICE: Airways House, Customs Street East, Auckland, New Zealand
Telegrams & Cables: 'Enzedair', Telex NZ2541.
P.O. Box 2201, Telephone 34-680.

HSL: 25/6

Dear Sir/Madam,

Introduction of Douglas D.C.8
Jet Services Auckland/Hong Kong/
Auckland - 3rd March, 1966.

We have pleasure in fulfilling your request for the First Flight Covers carried on the above inaugural services and sincerely hope you will find these to your satisfaction.

The Five Star D.C.8 Airliner departed Auckland International Airport on the 3rd March at 09.22 a.m., under the Command of Captain P. McFarland and arrived in Sydney at 10.43 a.m.

At 11.45 a.m., the D.C.8 departed Mascot Airport, Sydney under the Command of Captain P. Le Couteur, arriving in Hong Kong at 09.15 p.m., after a brief 45 minute stop in Darwin.

On the 4th March the D.C.8 departed Kai Tak International Airport, Hong Kong at 10.16 p.m., under the Command of Captains B. Keesing and A. Jones, arriving in Sydney at 09.36 a.m., the following day.

It then left Sydney at 10.48 a.m., under the Command of Captain P. McFarland, arriving back in Auckland at 3.42 p.m. All times quoted in the above paragraphs are local times.

Yours faithfully,
AIR NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

Figure 4


(R.E. Farrant)
SALES PROMOTION OFFICER - OVERSEAS.

Postes CANADA Post

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE
SERVICE DE SA MAJESTÉ

CANADA
POSTAGE PAID
PORT PAYÉ

Mr. D. Tincknell

242 Superior Ave. S.W.,

Calgary

Alta.

Damaged in Air Crash

At Tokyo 1

ENV. 40-17-1-64

Figure 3

crew of 10 were killed, as were 54 passengers. Of the surviving passengers, 8 were seriously injured.

The aircraft was scheduled for Flight 402, Hong Kong - Tokyo - Vancouver on 4th March, 1966. It left Hong Kong at 1614 Japan Standard Time. On the first leg of the flight, the aircraft was routed via Taipei, Kagoshima and Ohshima.

At 1908 it started to descend and entered Kisagaru holding pattern at 14,000 feet, where it waited for weather improvement. At 1952 it started on approach, but the weather deteriorated, and the aircraft was diverted to Taipei at 1958. At 2005, Air Traffic Control advised the aircraft that the weather had improved again, and subsequently the aircraft started another approach at 2011, at 3,000 feet under Ground Controlled Approach.

When the aircraft was at 1,500 feet and 8 nautical miles from touch-down, it was advised that there was a slight tail wind, and cleared to land on runway 33R.

The final Rate of Descent was begun at 2012.58 hours, and 5.3 nautical miles from touch-down. The aircraft was on course, in

the Glide Path, with a Ground Speed of 174 knots, gradually decreasing to 140 knots at 2 nautical miles from touch-down, and 114 knots at 1 nautical mile from touch-down.

When the aircraft reached 1 mile from touch-down, the controller advised "20 feet low, level off momentarily". The aircraft continued parallel and 20 feet below. After the aircraft passed minimum height, it made a sharp descent, when its main landing gear wheel struck number 14 approach light 2,800 feet from touch-down, in an attitude of level flight. The aircraft then struck the approach lights one by one until number 3, and at 2015 crashed against the sea wall with the bottom of the fuselage. The aircraft was thrown over near the end of runway 33R, caught fire, and was destroyed.

The cause of the accident was attributed to the fact that the pilot misjudged the landing approach under unusually difficult weather conditions.

5th March, 1966.

B.O.A.C. Boeing 707, registration GA-PFE.

Total aboard 124, consisting of 11 crew and 113 passengers, all of whom were killed.

The aircraft took off from Tokyo International Airport at 1358 JST, on a flight to Hong Kong. The visibility was good, and the aircraft requested clearance for a climb via Fuji - Rebel - Kushimoto. At about 1415 JST it was seen to break up in flight over Gotemba City, and to loose height trailing white vapour.

The major part of the airframe and the forward fuselage fell on Tarobo at the foot of Mount Fuji. Fire broke out in the forward fuselage on impact because, it is presumed in the report, a considerable amount of fuel entered the space below the forward fuselage floor when the centre fuselage fuel tank ruptured as the aircraft broke up in the air. None of the other wreckage caught fire.

The report stated that the probable cause of the accident was that the aircraft suddenly encountered abnormally severe turbulence over Gotemba City, which imposed a gust load considerably in excess of the design limit.

The report stated that it is not unreasonable to assume that, on the day of the accident, powerful mountain waves existed in the lee of Mount Fuji, and that the breakdown of the waves resulted in small scale turbulence the intensity of which might have become severe or extreme in a short period of time.

The report of the investigation into this accident by the Japanese Commission of Investigation was published by H.M.S.O. as C.A.P. 286.

I have found that most collectors ascribe covers with the cachet concerned to the B.O.A.C. crash. In view of the fact that this aircraft was on a flight to Hong Kong, this is unlikely, since the covers mentioned above are from Hong Kong.

Unfortunately, enquiries made to the Tokyo Postal Authorities have been unanswered. Therefore, I have been unable to determine how the mail carried on these flights was handled after salvage from the destroyed aircraft.

The Hong Kong Postal Authorities write as follows :-

"According to our records, the B.O.A.C. Boeing 707 leaving Hong Kong on 5th March 1966 did not carry any mails made up by this

office. If the letter you mentioned was involved in the crash occurred at Tokyo Airport about that time, it would seem most likely that it was conveyed by the Canadian Pacific Airway DC-8 Flight No. CP-402 leaving Hong Kong on 4th March, 1966. Some quantities of mail destined to U.S.A. and Canada were loaded on that air-craft" (sic).

The Canadian Postal Authorities write as follows :-

"Regrettably, our records now have little in the way of information about this incident. It would appear, however, that the only mail received had been made up in the exchange offices of Hong Kong and Canton, for the Canadian exchange offices of Toronto Montreal and Vancouver.

"There is no indication that the Japanese authorities sent to Canada mail other than that which was addressed to this administration.

"Unfortunately, our records do not have any information with respect to the cachet used on the salvaged mail."

Taking into account the dates on the covers and statements concerned, the details of the routing of the aircraft which crashed, and the information from the Hong Kong and Canadian Postal Authorities, the conclusions I have come to are as follows

1) The aircraft involved was the Canadian Pacific Airways DC-8 CF-CPK, which crashed at Tokyo International Airport on 4th March, 1966.

2) The mail on board included despatches from Hong Kong and Canton only, that from other sources being included in the despatches made up at those offices.

3) The cachet was applied in Canada, at Vancouver.

4) The quantities of mail must have been small - air mail despatches would be daily, or at worst every two days, and the despatches from these two exchange offices would be something like 10lbs to 40lbs - say 250 to 1,000 items, at the most.

I am very grateful for the assistance I have received from the following people :-

East of England Philatelic Auctions; Kingsley Li of the Hong Kong General Post Office; J.J.Demerah of the Customer Service Branch of the Canadian Post Office; Captain F.B.Hazzard of British Airways; Carl Hardeman Smith; E.K.Hossell; and B.R.Peace.

ALLAN P. BERRY

1895 POSTAL STATIONERY DIE PROOF

The item illustrated will be recognised immediately by collectors of New Zealand Postal Stationery as the imprinted stamp to be found on the 1895 Queen Victoria Letter-card, catalogued as types 5a, 5b, and 5c in the Postal Stationery of New Zealand, published by the Postal History Society of New Zealand in May 1966 and reprinted in January, 1968. Such collectors will also know that the same stereo was used on the Queen Victoria 1½d. Postcard, type 7 in the same publication, first produced in 1897.

Before attempting to decide the status of the item, it is as well to give a clear description of it. It is printed on soft, unwatermarked, off-white paper. The print is solid black for the 1½d. banner scroll and the solid bars at the right and base, and the remainder is in slate-grey. The design measures 17.5 mms by



22mms. The top and bottom borders measure 3.6 mms and 3.5 mms respectively, and the side borders 4 mms.

In spite of the numerous varieties in which the 1895 Letter-card were produced, these dimensions rule out the possibility of the item being a cut-out from this Letter-card. Were it so, parts of the border design of the Letter-card would show on the item.

Similarly, the nature of the paper on which the design is printed, as well as its colour, rule out the possibility of it being a cut-out from the 1897 Postcard.

Thus, the conclusion is that the item concerned is a Die Proof.

Volume 1 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, page 535, attributes the design of the 1895 Letter-card to Mr. F.W.Sears. The same attribution is made in the Postal Stationery of New Zealand, and in recent articles in Captain Cook, the Journal of the Christchurch Philatelic Society. Nowhere in these publications is any mention made of a separate designer being involved in the production of the 'stamp' part of the design.

However, this problem appears to be solved, if one turns to Chapter XVII of Volume 11 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, entitled Proofs and Essays. On page 239, the information given in Volume 1 is corrected by the following entry :-

"The die, for the issue of 1895 with portrait of Queen Victoria, was engraved by Mr. A.E.Cousins and during the process of the work he printed off a series of twenty progress pulls in black on thinnish, white wove, unwatermarked paper.

"After the die was hardened he printed off proofs in colour :-

- 1) White card - 1½d. Violet.
- 2) White or pale cream-toned thinnish unwatermarked wove paper. 1½d. black, deep slate-black, dull violet, violet, deep red-brown, chocolate, pale blue.

Mr. A.E.Cousins also made the dies for the ½d. stamp of 1895, the 2½d. of 1890, and the 5d. of 1891. Progress pulls and die proofs of all these are described in Volume 11 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, page 229 onwards. Apparently, there were 25 progress pulls of the ½d., 14 for the 2½d., and 8 for the 5d. The 8 progress pulls for the 5d. are illustrated on page 230 of Volume 11 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand.

I would like confirmation that the item illustrated is a die proof, probably that described as deep slate black on cream toned thinnish, unwatermarked paper. But it would be even more interesting to see illustrations of the twenty progress pulls described in Volume 11 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand.

I would like to acknowledge the assistance of George Phillips and of the Editor, Allan P. Berry, in the preparation of this article.

R.W.DOWTHWAITE

In New Zealand Postal Stationery Catalogue, Part 1, - Postcards, 1976, by R.D.Samuel, the Queen Victoria Postcard of 1897 is listed as types A.8 and A.8a. The designer of the 'stamp' is not named.

WAIKAWA TOWNSHIP - WAIKAWA

There has been some curiosity about these offices and their datestamps in recent issues of the 'Kiwi', and these comments may answer this. (See Index to Volume XXIV - Editor.)

Waikawa, meaning 'dirty water' from the muddy river waters, is an extensive valley located near the southernmost part of the South Island, near the boundary between the Otago and Southland provinces. It was taken up by farmers in the 1850's and in the early years was the scene of timber felling, stone quarrying, and a little goldmining. However, its isolation from a town told against these early endeavours.

The WAIKAWA post office opened on 25th January, 1865, with Francis G. Cairns as postmaster. Mails were received irregularly and even as late as 1875 were being sent to Fortrose for collection by settlers visiting that settlement. After being closed twice (for short periods) the office finally closed on the 31st March, 1896. This office used, from 1887 to closure, a coin datestamp WAIKAWA 18 mms long in a $22\frac{1}{2}$ mms diameter circle. The office was at the mouth of the river at a locality known as the Spit.

Two miles northeast and up the river the WAIKAWA TOWNSHIP post office opened in the country store with J.B.Stout as postmaster. After the closure of the original Waikawa this office gradually assumed the general or district name of Waikawa, and on the 1st September, 1899, the office changed its name to WAIKAWA. The office eventually closed on 31st March, 1955, when rural delivery services were introduced. Though I do not have a copy I have noted that Waikawa Township office used a coin datestamp WAIKAWA T. and, when the name was changed, a new coin, 25 mms in diameter, with name WAIKAWA 18 mms long, came into use within two weeks of the name change. This was replaced by a modern J-class datestamp in May, 1938.

Eight miles further north and up the valley, another post office, WAIKAWA VALLEY, also with a coin datestamp, was open between 1st January, 1891, and 15th December, 1923. This name was also used by another settlement in a western side valley on the crest of the hills on the road to Tokanui, six miles to the west. But as the name had been approved for the first office this place was then named QUARRY HILLS, open between 1st September, 1891, and 20th June, 1928. Between Waikawa and Waikawa Valley, where the river entered the estuary, four miles north of Waikawa, there was another settlement named Waikawa Falls. But this was renamed NIAGARA, open between 1st October, 1893, and 31st March, 1939, - probably as a joke as the waterfalls were insignificant.

R.M.STARTUP

Editor's note - The original problem was posed on page 33 of Volume XXIV of the 'Kiwi'. If readers refer back to the note on that page, a possible solution to the question posed becomes apparent. The WAIKAWA strike noted dated 17/11/1897 would most likely have been from the Waikawa Township post office, then open, but on the examples noted, the T. in the nameline either did not register, or was overlooked when the example was examined.