



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.5

SEPTEMBER 1976

WHOLE 139

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1976,
AT THE SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, MONMOUTH STREET, LONDON, W.C.2,
STARTING AT 2.30 P.M. THE SUBJECT WILL BE THE PENNY DOMINION.

PLEASE NOTE :- THE MEETING WILL BE AT THE
SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.

This meeting was to have been conducted by our member George G. Fisher of Florida, writer of the authoritative monograph on this interesting stamp. On the sad news of his death, it was decided to retain the subject for the meeting as a tribute to his memory.

Two members have undertaken to show pages which will make a foundation for the display. Any other members possessing material of the issue are invited to contribute to make this a memorable meeting.

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

In these bright September days, November and its fogs seem a long way off.

However, November 27th, 1976, is Kiwi Day at the Shaftesbury Hotel, our A.G.M. and Annual Auction.

Sort through that cigar box of Chalon Heads, the collection of Adsons, that sack of Smiling Boys, etc.

Anything, be it Classic or Modern, will be welcome.

Send your items to our Hon. Auction Officer :-

W. Hasler Young,
"Parkwood",
Bletchingley Lane,
Rotherfield,
Sussex,
TN6 3NN

Full details will be found on pages 93 - 95.

EDITORIAL.

This time, I wish to address my remarks to the newer members of the Society. It is always a pleasure to welcome new members to swell our ranks, and I hope and believe that membership of our Society will broaden your interests in the field of New Zealand philately and Postal History.

I feel that perhaps our information to new members is not as full as it should be, and here I am speaking solely as Editor of the 'Kiwi'.

'Kiwi' is published every other month, six times a year, in January, March, May, July, September and November. Your Editor has enough troubles with this frequency, much as members would like to receive a new copy every month!!

Our Distribution Manager, Eric N. Barton, has a limited supply of back-numbers of the 'Kiwi' available, at a cost of 50p each, postage and packing paid. If you send your wants list to Eric at 11a, Haig Avenue, Canford Cliffs, Poole, Dorset, BH13 7AJ, these will be dealt with on a "first come, first served" basis.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We Welcome

J.Hughes, Dunclug House, 120, Cushendale Road,
Ballymena, Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland.
A.M.Jones, 34, Horseshoe Lane, Merrow, Guildford, Surrey.
Dr.B.H.McCombe, 208, Thorpe Road, Peterborough, PE3 6LB.
D.N.B.Mortimer, P.O.Box 7, Southsea, Hants., PO4 ORA.
C.J.Moubray, Ridlington House, Uppingham, Rutland.
L.B.Thorne, Top Flat, 28, Clarence Street, Dartmouth, Devon.
D.Walton, 48, Congreve Way, Bardsey, Nr. Leeds, Yorkshire.

DECEASED.

George Fisher, P.O.Box 15345, Sarasota, Florida 33579, U.S.A.

RESIGNED.

J.S.Andrews, 19, Marlborough Drive, Belper, Derby.
Mrs.M.D.Harding, 20, Clyde Terrace, Bothwell, Glasgow.
H.N.Pollitt, The Bungalow, Elmhirst Road, Horncastle, Lincs.
R.Steele, 9741, Caribbean Blvd., Miami, Fla. 33189, U.S.A.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

M.L.Blinkhorn, 41, High Street, Broadway, Worcs., WR12 7DP.
(previously of 41, North Street, Broadway.)
S.Cross-Rudkin, 54, Rothesay Drive, Highcliffe-on-Sea, Dorset.
(previously of West Lothian.)
The Librarian, Alexander Turnbull Library, P.O.Box 12-349,
Wellington North, New Zealand.
(previously of P.O.Box 8016, Wellington.)
A.W.Mitchell, 2/3, Vista Marina, La Caleta, Santa Ponsa, Majorca.
(previously of Dorking.)
S.Morris, 12, Park Hill Drive, Whitefield, Lancs., M25 7PD.
(previously of Salford.)
Mrs.M.Poole, 1600 Montin C T, Walnut Creek, Ca. 94596, U.S.A.
(previously of Los Angeles.)
J.A.W.Smith, 13, Broadacres, Broad Town, Swindon, Wilts., SN4 7RP.
(previously of Wootton Bassett.)

We greatly regret to record the death in June of George G. Fisher, of Sarasota, Florida, U.S.A., who was to have been the speaker at our September meeting.

George, then resident in Detroit, joined the Society in 1961 and usually contrived to be over here for at least one of our meetings every year. He was one of the coterie of overseas members who entertained us at the 1970 Philympia meeting, when, not surprisingly, he talked about the problems posed by the Penny Dominion, then rather a poor relation of the much researched Universal, which he had already been studying for nearly twenty years.

At our September, 1972, meeting George told us about the progress of his work and exhibited photostats of pages of his book, published a year later by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, which will forever link his name with the Penny Dominion in philatelic history.

It was always a pleasure to see George Fisher at our meetings. He was a sincere philatelic researcher, seeking truth rather than personal fame and ever eager to share his knowledge with other students.

P.L.E.

MEETING HELD WEDNESDAY 28TH July, 1976
KING EDWARD VII WITH STANLEY CROSS-RUDKIN.

In opening the meeting Phil Evans referred to the earlier meeting of the Society when the subject had been the Three Kings. This had turned out to be a display of King George V and King George VI issues, and material of King Edward VII had been missed. He therefore hoped that the gap would be filled by Stanley Cross-Rudkin's display. He was not to be disappointed as Mr. Cross-Rudkin showed all known stamps and varieties of the Edwardian period.

Mr. Cross-Rudkin stated that his interest in the Edwardian issues arose from the varieties of papers used, the retouching of the outside frames and the variety of perforation heads used. The stamps were all printed in New Zealand by the Government Printer, but the plates were supplied by Perkins Bacon and W.R.Royle. Mr. Cross-Rudkin displayed singles, pairs, blocks and booklet panes of the varieties mentioned in the handbooks and catalogues plus other varieties which he had found in his research and were as far as he was aware, not catalogued.

The display was followed by a general discussion on the material that had been exhibited. Mr. Cross-Rudkin was asked if he considered that the 8d. with upright watermark and line perforation existed. Mr. Cross-Rudkin did not consider that it had but from the discussion it was mentioned that a block of 4 had existed but that it had been split into pairs and then lost for ever. It was considered however that if a true block of four had existed it would have been vandalism to have split them and the splitting was only done after conclusive proof that they were not what they purported to be.

The reason for the irregular perforations and the period of

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irregular perforations was also discussed. No good reason for this could be found other than the fact that as in the pre-first World War period labour was so cheap, it was more economic to have hand feeding of a somewhat defective machine than the purchase of a new machine. Discussion also took place on the reasons for the different coloured paper used for proof copies. It was thought that much of this may have been printers waste carried out of the back door of the printing works.

The evening was concluded with a final display of postal history items by Mr. Cross-Rudkin who was given a vote of thanks by all present.

Mr. Charles Moubray and Mr. Tim MacIntosh were making their first visit to a Society meeting and were welcomed by the Chairman.

TERRY BROCK

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

The afternoon of the Annual General Meeting (which is held in November) will be devoted to the Annual Auction, one of the main events of the year not to be missed by vendor or purchaser.

Members wishing to sell via the Auction should note the following instructions :-

A list of lots for sale to be sent to the Auctioneer or the Auctioneer's deputy, such lists to be typewritten or in block letters only please - and in DUPLICATE. (This is a MUST). Each lot to be described briefly but sufficiently for a prospective buyer, who may not be present at the meeting, to have a good idea of the items; Reign, Value, Date, Type, Colour, Mint, Unused, and Condition etc. Catalogue numbers may be used, but in a Society where so many different catalogues are used this may be of little help. All lists to be set out clearly, using one side of the paper only with double spacing between each lot. After each lot the following figures must appear : 1st, your valuation (estimated market value); 2nd, the reserve (the lowest figure at which you are willing to sell. If there is no reserve, please say so). Example : 1938 Pictorial Mint Blk. 4 2/- perf. 14. Value £3. Reserve £1.75.

All members wishing to sell items must submit their list of auction lots to W.H.Young, "Parkwood", Bletchinglye Lane, Rotherfield, Sussex, TN6 3NN, to arrive not later than October 10th, 1976, to enable publication in the November 'Kiwi'.

All lots to be mounted, carded or packaged ready for display and sale, a space of about one inch square should be left at the right hand corner for the lot number to be placed by the Auctioneer. Lots to have a value of not less than 75p. Commission charged is 10% on sales. All postage, poundage, insurance, etc. is payable by the vendor, (i.e. return of unsold lots and like correspondence).

It is with regret that Lots which comprise of periodicals, collections of books or pamphlets, boxes of stamps or other bulky and heavy items can no longer be accepted for auction UNLESS the Vendor undertakes to deliver and collect from the Auction Room, or to send to the purchaser direct.

APPEAL

Each year it is the practice of many generous members to offer items both philatelic or general, to be auctioned on behalf of the Society funds, a gesture that in these days of ever rising costs is

greatly appreciated. Will you have a quick search around and see if you have anything surplus. No matter what it might be, we shall be delighted to receive it. Please send it to our Auctioneer at the address shown above, or hand it to him on the day, and he will do the rest. The response to this appeal has always been very generous and is greatly appreciated by your President and his Committee.

W.HASLER YOUNG

REVIEW

New Zealand Postal Slogans, compiled by R.M.Startup.

This book, published by the Postal History Society of New Zealand, starts by giving a brief history of the means used throughout the world to postmark mail, from the pre-stamp era to the present day. This is followed by a more specific history of the evolution of the mechanical means used to postmark mail in New Zealand, from the early days of the Post Office.

By far the greatest part of the book consists of an alphabetical listing of all the Postal Slogans used in New Zealand up to the end of 1975. Some illustrations are also given.

This has been a massive task, and has been performed with the thoroughness one has come to expect of the author. Obviously, such a book is out of date as soon as it is published, but we are reminded that new slogans, and the new use of old slogans, are notified in the monthly journal of the Postal History Society of New Zealand, the Mail Coach.

The book itself is in A4 format, with plastic coated card covers and with a spiral binding. It is to be hoped that this form of binding has been chosen to permit the addition of supplements at future dates.

For those interested in more modern Postal History of New Zealand, this book is a must, and early ordering is advised.

ALLAN P. BERRY

Copies of this book can be obtained from the Postal History Society of New Zealand, P.O.Box 25-105, St. Heliers, Auckland 5, New Zealand. Price \$NZ5.00 per copy, post paid.

BRITISH PHILATELIC EXHIBITION DRAW

The B.P.E. in an effort to raise funds are organising a draw. The prizes include a holiday to South Africa and a holiday to Sweden. Tickets are 25p each and may be obtained from Phil Evans, 73, Blenheim Road, North Harrow, Middlesex.

Please support this draw as our Society benefits from a commission on sales.

THE MAORI MEETING HOUSE AT CLANDON PARK.

Since the article on the Maori Meeting House at Clandon Park was published on page 119 of Volume XXIV of the 'Kiwi', your Editor has received a number of letters from New Zealand friends, in which some concern was expressed about the condition of the House and the steps being taken to restore it.

I wrote to the National Trust, who are responsible for the maintainance of Clandon Park and its grounds, and in reply their

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.

J.M.A.GREGSON, P.T.S., 46, COTHAM HILL, BRISTOL, BS6 6LA
Tel. Bristol 32953 STD 0272

Regional Representative writes as follows :-

"The Maori Meeting House was restored some years ago but is now again in need of attention. As your correspondents rightly say, Dame Te Ata was kind enough to offer help in any way she could on her visit to Clandon last year.

"A report and specification has been prepared by the British Museum's Ethnography Department and estimates are at present being sought from local builders experienced in buildings of timber construction for putting the structure in order. When we come to considering repainting (where necessary) and replacing missing pieces of shell decoration we intend to seek advice from New Zealand but this stage has not yet been reached." (12th May, 1976)

ALLAN P. BERRY



The cancellation illustrated is a very fine complete strike on a 1d. Dominion on piece of one of the rare early Territorial Camp datestamps. This has been provided by our member Alan Jackson. He writes saying that so far as he can ascertain, only two other examples of this particular one are known. The date has been set up in a strange fashion. It is possible that the 7 indicates the day, and 15 the year, and that the 7 does not stand for the camp number. This must remain uncertain, however. Alan Jackson is currently running a "very small time" postal auction, concentrating on New Zealand postal history items. This piece is to be offered in his next sale. Interested members should write to Alan for a copy of his next catalogue to P.O.Box 27-208, Wellington, New Zealand.

ALLAN P. BERRY

A LETTER FROM NEW ZEALAND.

A good friend has been kind enough to let me read some letters sent to his forebears from New Zealand. In the first case, the letter is not complete, but since it gives a picture of the times at which it was written, it is published here exactly as written.

Rangiora

12 Oct., 1862.

Dear Cousin,

I suppose by the time you get this you will be thinking I have forgotten you but you must excuse my not writing oftener as I am a bad letter writer. Father sent me on the letter he received from Uncle stating that cousin John and Elizabeth were coming in the Accrington and by the newspaper I see the ship is arrived in port. We rather expected they would come in the Captain Cook but it is well they did not for she has arrived about a week before them and are obliged to put back in quarantine because they have a fever on board. It may be a month before they will be landed. The Accrington came in on 5th of this month. She has made a rapid passage. I have not heard there has been any sickness on board but on account of the strict rules of quarantine they may not be able to land for three or four days. I hope they will like the country. They are come in the first month of spring. I expected that you would come as you told me you would if I did

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
1874 2/- Sideface	£30.00	£20.00	£25.00
1874 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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like it. I do not think you would regret the change but I would not persuade anyone to come as there are many out here that do not like it and lay the blame on their friends for bringing them out. Work at present is rather slack. There is so many emigrants continually arriving that I do not think wages can keep so high much longer. The government has decoyed out lots of Lancashire people telling them I suppose, they can get 8s. a day on arriving in the colony but they cannot get employment and are working on the roads at 4/6 a day which is not much better than 2/6 at home. You told me in your last letter you wanted to know more of farming but I expect Father has wrote you a volume of it by this time so it is no use my saying anything about it. We had a very dry summer last season, very dry for New Zealand but such as you people in England can form no idea of the bush fires together with the flax and long swamp grass was something to look at and we have had a very fine winter but there is one fault in the climate it often changes from burning hot to rain and snow in half an hour. I am still living at Rangiora but I have changed masters. I did not stay at the other place after my year was up. I have now got 40£ a year. I might get more perhaps by going up country but a rolling stone gathers no moss. I have removed on the opposite side of the road from a fifty.....

CHALON HEADS - THE 4d. ROSE - SG119.

My note in the 'Kiwi', Volume XXV, No. 1, January, 1976, page 20 has produced a lively interest and I have arranged with our hard-working Editor to thank those who have sent details of their stamps or observations and to summarize them as below :-

No.	Date	Cancellation	Comment by	Remarks.
1	9th March, 1866	New Plymouth (cover)	K.J.McNaught	The Surcharge Rate via Marseilles was raised to 4d. in July, 1863. Please see Volume 1, page 21. September 1865 is incorrect.
2	15th March 1866	Wellington 070	John D. Evans	Please see my article.
3	15th March 1866	Wellington 070	J.G.Stonehouse	What an interesting coincidence!
4	19th April 1866	Dunedin c.d.s.	Colin Penney	
5	19th May 1866	Dunedin Large oval "0"	John D. Evans	Please see my article.
6	12th Oct. 1866	Auckland Duplex No. 4	B.T.Joyce	Date may be 12th December 1866.
7	19th Feb. 1867	Invercargill c.d.s.	J.G.Stonehouse	One of the latest examples.
8	1870	Nelson	B.T.Joyce	Included in monthly list of J.Gregson.

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John Robbins makes the point that dates illustrated in Volume 111 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand are not to be taken as actual or first date of use. With this I agree, but I must emphasize that the dates in my article are from my two 4d. Rose Chalon Heads, and not from Volume 111.

Colin Hamilton commented that all stamps bearing the portrait of Queen Victoria were demonetised on 31st December 1913. I fear that it is a bit too ambitious to put forward a possibility of a used copy as late as this, because all Chalon Heads at Post Offices were recalled to Head Office, G.P.O. Wellington in 1884, according to the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume 1, page 85. However, I do realise that Colin's comment was in lighter vein!

The above examples confirm my suspicion that the 4d. Rose stamps must have been left at Post Offices long after the decision to print this value in Yellow on what appears to be 1st August, 1865. Presumably, therefore, it is possible that some Post Offices held the 4d. Rose for nearly five years; see Example No. 8 above, but it must be admitted that this is the only example of such late use.

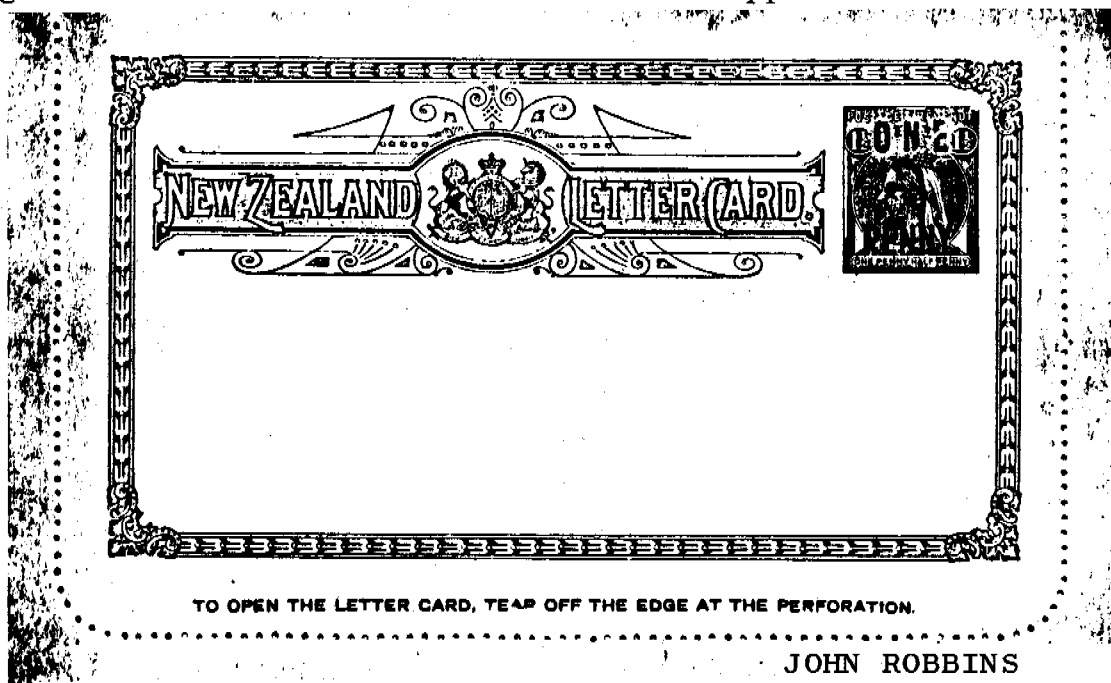
JOHN D. EVANS

1½d. Q.V. LETTERCARD SURCHARGED "ON2/Penny".

In the January 'Kiwi', Volume XXV, page 14, it is suggested that the ON2/Penny surcharge may be a rare error. On examining the only copy of this particular card in my collection, I find that it shows how this error may have come about.

The appearance of a '2' arises from damage to the 'E', there being a gash nearly 1 mm wide, starting in the middle of the upright and going to the top right. The bottom right hand corner of the 'N' is also missing due to the same gash.

Superficially, the damaged 'E' looks like a '2' with a break on the right hand side. It would be relatively easy for the '2' to be faked from this error, but it is also conceivable that further damage to the stereo could result in the appearance of a '2'.



JOHN ROBBINS

THE STAMP VENDING OR "SLOT MACHINE" ISSUES OF NEW ZEALAND.

The thought of collecting and compiling a history of the stamp vending or "slot machine" issues of the postage stamps of New Zealand occurred to me during July 1974, mostly because I had never seen a collection of this material, nor for that matter heard it discussed as a possible source of interest and development.

After the initial trials in 1905 and 1906 with the Penny Universals in the Dickie and Parker machines, and the stable introduction of the service in 1910, both the machines and the stamps dispensed therefrom appear to have been accepted by successive generations of the public as part of the normal facilities of a busy and progressing society.

Apart from the initial early trials, philatelists in particular appear to have given little serious thought concerning the subsequent issues of slot machine stamps up to the present day. Enquiries at the Post Office Headquarters in Wellington indicate that all historical data previously recorded on file has been lost in departmental fires. Indeed, enquiries made of stamp dealers and collectors generally would suggest that little is known about the history of these issues, and while bulk material for sorting is readily available in small or large used lots, mint examples in single copies, pairs or strips are exceedingly difficult to locate.

The Penny Universal slots, in either mint or used condition, are seldom seen for sale, as is the 1d. Auckland Exhibition, and these stamps are priced accordingly. The only other slot machine issues mentioned in catalogues are those of the 1d. and 3d. values of the 1960 Pictorial Issue, on the sideways watermarked paper. These were specially prepared for use in stamp vending machines, but even these were eventually replaced by rolls prepared from sheets on the usual upright watermarked paper. Consequently, the sideways watermarked issues received special mention, and again are priced somewhat in excess of the upright issues.

This, then, is the sum total of 'catalogue' interest, although Volume 1 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand deals with these slot issues in some detail. However, all other issues after the Penny Dominion to the present day have no particular mention or recognition.

Nevertheless an interesting study of these vending machine issues can be made, particularly when it is realized that most are identifiable from the regular sheet produced sources. Only in a few cases is it not possible to discern whether a stamp was issued via the slot machine or not. In most instances it is possible to find some copies which bear unmistakeable evidence of having been issued as a genuine "slot".

The stamps themselves of course are not printed in the rolls used to stock the vending machines, but are prepared from the conventional sheets. Horizontal strips were originally separated by hand in the early Penny Dominion issues, but were later separated by the use of a guillotine, as were all subsequent issues. A narrow portion of selvedge was retained at the end of each strip of stamps, and used to join the next strip to it. This join is completely hidden under the first stamp of the next strip, and in no way resembles the wide gutter with strip number printed

thereon which separates the strips of stamps sold from counter coil dispensers. It is possible to confuse stamps sold from automatic stamp vending machines with those from counter coil dispensers, as both are issued with guillotined perforations. All slot machine stamps are issued sideways from the machine, and therefore have the top and bottom perforations guillotined, but counter coil dispensers issue their coils in both horizontal and vertical forms. This means that not all stamps with horizontally guillotined perforations are from slot machines, unless it is known that a particular value was not issued in this manner in counter coil dispensers. Only when stamps were issued horizontally from both the slot and counter dispensers does it require further evidence to distinguish one from the other. The advantage of a joined pair or strip is obvious in these circumstances, and it is an identifying feature of acceptable significance in any slot issue.

What can be done about identifying stamps which could fall into either of the above categories. Fortunately, in most cases, evidence is left behind on stamps issued through automatic vending machines. It is an integral function of the mechanism of these machines to transport the strips of stamps around a transport roller which has pairs of pins protruding from its surface, the object being to engage these pins into the vertical perforation holes between the stamps accurately, and transport one stamp for the payment of one coin. In some cases, the mechanism was intentionally made to dispense two stamps from the insertion of a single coin, for example, two 2½ cent stamps for a 5 cent coin, or two ½d. stamps for a 1d. coin. As more than one set of pins is engaged in the strip of stamps at any time during the operation of the machine, there is little chance of a citizen removing more than his money's worth. In order that the strip of stamps cannot work loose from the pins on the surface of the transport roller, a heavy semi-circular metal shell rides on top of the strip of stamps around the feed drum. The sets of pins do not make contact with this securing stamp drum cap, as twin parallel grooves are machined into the under surface to accommodate them. Theoretically, the pins are intended to engage the perforation holes throughout the length of the roll of stamps, but it is evident from examples that certain members of the public are a little over persuasive in their removal techniques.

In the process of removal, some stamps must be mutilated, as eventually the pins tear through the stamps and commence punching holes of their own through the surface of the design. In long strips, the pin holes can be seen to work their way progressively from one side of the stamp to the other, eventually one supposes to once more engage their rightful place in the perforations. The aforementioned shell or drum cap performs another function, in that on its dispensing edge it has sharp saw shaped teeth which gauge 9½ serrate, and this assists in separating the stamps at the perforations. However, when the pins on the transport drum no longer engage the perforation holes, the comb teeth will separate the stamp wherever the pressure of pulling on the stamp happens to coincide. The effect is a rather startling serrate perforation, reminiscent of the early Full Face Queens and Penny Universal Slots.

It is the evidence of these pinholes, or sometimes faint indentations, from the back of the stamp, which provides the evidence of a slot machine issue, where doubt exists.

It is worth mentioning that all slot machine stamps have been issued sideways, with the top of the stamp facing right, as one faces the vending machine. As each stamp is separated from its succeeding neighbour, pressure is necessarily exerted against the pins on the transport drum, and therefore the evidence of distortion of the perforation holes, or even slight rupturing of the margins of the stamps, will always be seen in the right hand margin as one looks at the stamp from the face side. This evidence, of course, does not show between stamps which have been dispensed in strips, by the insertion of several coins. The pin pressure evidences are left on the right side of the stamp remaining in the machine. This means that in the case of strips issued from slot machines, only the first right hand stamp will bear evidence of distortion of the perforation holes, or damage to the margin. This assumes, of course, that the pins are tracking properly in the perforation holes, and not leaving unmistakeable evidence of two holes punched clear through the surface of the stamp as a result of improper alignment. There are six pairs of pins on the transport drum, and four pairs are always engaged in the roll of stamps. Each roll numbers 800 stamps, and the stamp denomination and total value are printed on coloured leader strips on each new roll. Each guillotined strip of stamps from the sheet retains a narrow part of the original selvedge on the left, and this is placed under the right hand stamp of the adjoining strip, until the required number of 800 is made up for each roll. In this process, accidents evidently occur, as the author has one slot stamp with selvedge attached, plus the addition of a strengthening strip of tissue affixed over the join, to effect a repair of possibly weakened or partly severed perforations.

It will be argued that if the machine is doing its job properly, there will be no evidence of pin damage. This is generally true, but in many cases, the pins do not engage exactly in the holes of the perforations. Sometimes they are too widely or closely spaced, and evidence of elongation of the holes in line with the perforations can be seen. Again, even when the pins are accurately matching the perforation holes, the action of pulling while separating the stamp from the machine generally leaves an elongated hole away from the direction of the pull, that is, at right angles to the vertical perforations. Admittedly, not all slot machine issues bear these evidences of positive authenticity, but they are plentiful enough to discard those doubtful examples for those with definite signs of having been issued from an automatic vending machine. Practice, adequate lighting and a good magnifier soon enable the student to recognise even the smallest evidence of slot machine use if it exists at all. The presence of elongated perforation holes, indentations or holes in the face, or extended or shortened perforation teeth due to pulling during separation, may be claimed by some perfectionists to destroy the value or appearance of the stamp, but in the opinion of the author these departures from the accepted normal standards for album copies in no way devalue material issued in this special way by a mechanical process. Indeed, these identifying features are some-

times the only means whereby the slot machine issues may be verified.

While stamps guillotined both top and bottom are readily recognized with the unaided eye as possible slot material, the earlier hand separated strips of the Penny Dominions are another matter. In fact, great patience is required in sorting Penny Dominions for evidence of slot machine issue, in the absence of guillotined perforations or a joined pair or strip.

The Auckland Exhibition overprint on the Penny Dominion is interesting in that 240,000 were printed, of which 120,000 were in rolls for use in stamp vending machines. Approximately a third of the issue in sheet form was sold, and only just one seventh of the penny value in rolls. The remainders were destroyed on 16th June, 1914. The stamps were double gummed to strengthen the paper. Of approximately 17,000 Penny Auckland Exhibition stamps issued in slot machines, there is little evidence of their existence today. It is the opinion of the author that both the Penny Universal and Auckland Exhibition slot machine issues are greatly underpriced, recognizing, of course, that one wishes to acknowledge slot machine issues as collectable items of interest. Both of these issues have been dealt with adequately in Volume 1 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, and in an article which appeared in the Post Office magazine number 5 during 1966. Mention is made at the conclusion of the publication 'The Penny Universal of New Zealand' by G.R.Lee, edited by R.J.G.Collins and C.W.Watts. A more detailed treatise appears in the June 1933 issue of 'The New Zealand Stamp Collector' in Chapter 19 of a study of the Penny Universal by H.T.M.Fathers and R.J.G.Collins.

It is worth mentioning that not all slot machine stamps have the appearance of cleanly guillotined top and bottom perforations. Because several sheets are guillotined at once, it appears that the paper has a tendency on occasions to roll under blade pressure and the resulting cut looks more like a rough tear than a clean severance. Paper fibres still protrude from the fractured 'teeth', and can be mistaken for and dismissed as a hand separated stamp from a sheet or booklet pane, if care is not exercised. One copy of the Penny Dominion in the author's collection has the bottom perforations clearly guillotined, but the top is difficult to distinguish from a hand separated stamp, and yet shows the two pin tears of a genuine slot.

Pre-cancelled test rolls are also made up in rolls of 800, and identified as such on the leader strip thus - 800 Stamps Denomination 1c Value 8. These test rolls are used in the testing and adjustment of stamp vending machines when they are returned to the Post Office Workshops for servicing. Various methods and designs of pre-cancellation have been used, no doubt with the intention of ensuring their use as test strips only.

The earliest example in the author's collection is a copy of the 1d. Mount Cook green with unmistakable evidence of having been through a slot machine. It is not known when these were issued to Mr. Dickie for experimental purposes, and there is no evidence that the 1d. Mount Cook was ever issued per medium of the slot machine. They could have been used for test purposes from 1907 to 1910 or later, as this 1d. Mount Cook is perforated all round and guillotined top and bottom, unlike the imperforate Penny

Universals, but similar to the Penny Dominions issued in 1910. The pre-cancellation takes the form of two thin vertical lines in black.

Other early test rolls must have been used throughout the history of slot machine issues, but to date, only the following have been seen by the author.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow green 1898 Pictorial, perf. 14 x 15, 1907-08 series, watermark single NZ and star. Precancelled with two thin black $\frac{1}{2}$ mm vertical lines spaced 7 mms centres.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1898 Pictorial in horizontal pair, not guillotined horizontally. Precancelled with thin black vertical parallel lines.

Penny Dominion in vertical pair, guillotined vertically. Precancelled with two thin black vertical lines. This pair is a bit of a mystery.

1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Chestnut King George VI Provisional, perf. 14 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, watermarked multiple NZ and star. Precancelled with single broad black 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ mms wide horizontal band, 12 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ mms from top of stamp. The 1d. surcharge overprint was positioned fairly high in the author's example, and is almost completely covered by the broad precancellation band. It was not discovered that the example was anything other than an ordinary $\frac{1}{2}$ d. chestnut value until an examination under a glass proved otherwise. There is no evidence that these 1d. surcharges were ever issued to the public in slot machines, but were used as test rolls only.

1d. large figures Queen Elizabeth II definitive. Guillotined horizontally. Precancelled with two black horizontal parallel zigzag lines.

1 cent Karaka 1967 Pictorial. Guillotined horizontally. Apparently roughly precancelled with a hand roller in black, with a series of 12 vertical bars 1.75 mms wide and spaced 6.5 mms centres. These sets of 12 parallel bars are applied fairly roughly and sometimes overlap several adjacent lines.

3d. Kowhai 1960 Pictorial. Guillotined horizontally. Precancelled as 1 cent Karaka above.

1 cent Red Admiral 1970 Pictorial. Guillotined horizontally. Precancelled as for 1 cent Karaka above, but lines applied horizontally.

In a future issue of the 'Kiwi', there will be a check list of those stamps which have been issued through slot machines. In the absence of an authoritative account of these issues over the years it is only possible to record the evidence of the author, who will be most grateful for any additional detail concerning other issues or points of interest and historical value.

L.E.DUNCAN

From a member who wishes to remain anonymous, I have been sent the following letter, which he received.

"Dear Mr. X.....

Many thanks again for letting me see your New Zealand Postage Dues, and taking a selection. They make a lovely birthday present - my wife's cheque enclosed.

Sincerely, "

I wish I could improve my collection by using my wife's cheques!!

SOME ENGLISH POSTCARDS OF THE JAMES COOK STORY

When attempting to tell the full story of Captain James Cook, R.N., F.R.S., the thematist is faced with the problem of a shortage of suitable material and poor distribution of that which is available.

His more famous first and second voyages are more than adequately covered but the third voyage not, though we expect more issues over the next few years. For the rest of the fascinating story there is virtually nothing.

To tell of his early life, his exploits in the Royal Navy, particularly his Newfoundland days, his impact on such things as navigation, charting, astronomy and seagoing diet and hygiene (he received the Copley Gold Medal for a paper on scurvy), well, it is quite difficult - still, it adds interest to the chase!

Recently, we have been trying to build up a comprehensive display upon James Cook. Although this display has been shown at three Societies, we are still not satisfied with it - we know that we are missing quite a bit of material - particularly handstamps and material other than adhesive stamps from the Pacific.

In this article, we hope to show how we overcame this problem on the English section of the display by using postcards. Similar postcards from other countries would be welcomed by us if anyone has any to spare. They have, in fact, added quite a lot of variety and interest to our display. We also require information for a comprehensive check list we are preparing.

As mentioned, James Cook's early life is difficult to portray in a philatelic manner, and we soon hit on the idea of using postcards to overcome this problem. A visit to Whitby produced some useful local views. Messrs. Dennis, postcard publishers of Scarborough, presented us with more and we have quite an assortment of views of Whitby, Great Ayton and Staithes, but, unfortunately, nothing from his birthplace, Marton. One card by Messrs. Dennis is particularly useful as it bears a "potted history".

I said that we found nothing for Marton. In fact, a short while ago, the Secretary of the Sheffield Philatelic Society presented us with photocopies of an oldish postcard which is a reproduction of a photograph of James Cook's baptismal entry in the record of Marton church. Unfortunately, we have not been able to find any examples of this card.

When we come to the voyages there is much more postcard material.

From the Museum at Pannett Park, Whitby, we obtained three very nice postcards, also a booklet, "Captain James Cook, R.N., F.R.S., and Whitby", by C.Preston, B.Sc.

These postcards depict the ships "Endeavour" and "Resolution". Two are photographs of models of the ships. The other is a reproduction of a painting by Thomas Luny entitled "'Earl of Pembroke' leaving Whitby". The "Earl of Pembroke" of course was the original name of the "Endeavour". The painting was made in 1768 and the ship was purchased by the Admiralty on 29th March, 1768. It is possible, therefore, that the ship was on her way to the Thames for refitting - its a nice theory, anyway. We must research it one day.

Our next step was to contact the National Maritime Museum, and this turned out to be quite fruitful. They publish quite a number

of postcards and a few have Cook connections. Quoting their numbers (September 1974 list) these are :-

- 191 Harrisons No. 1 timekeeper and his No. 4 with Kendall's copy which was carried by James Cook.
- 258 Shelton's regulator clock - carried by James Cook.
- 259 Kendall's No. 3 timekeeper - carried by James Cook.
- 232 Captain James Cook - portrait by Nathaniel Dance.
- 169 Resolution and Adventure at Tahiti - painting by W.Hodges, artist with Captain Cook.
- 241 Death of Captain Cook at Hawaii - painting by J.Zoffany.

These are the principal cards, the ones with a direct connection. There are others which we have used in a nice little section on navigation. As well as these cards, there is also a superb booklet, "James Cook. The Opening of the Pacific".

The remaining postcard in our display on James Cook is another of Whitby and this one is a picture of the James Cook statue. Samoa have issued a beautiful "Cook" set which, with this postcard make a fitting last page.

Of all the postcards mentioned probably the most impressive is the number 169 N.M.M. card of the "Resolution" and "Endeavour" at Tahiti - certainly, it is our favourite.

GRAHAM RIPPON AND RICHARD HINDLE

"19" OAMARU.

The Post Office at Oamaru was opened on 1st August, 1858, and its first Obliterator, date of issue not stated, was "19" within eleven vertical bars, similar to the 1-18 first types, except that the figures were larger. According to Volume lll of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand this Obliterator did not have a long life. I have not seen an example. This Obliterator was superseded by a second Obliterator also "19" within eleven horizontal bars; this Obliterator made a larger impression and the "19" was a "squarer" impression but thicker than the figure in the first Obliterator. Another difference is that in the second Obliterator only three bars flank the Number as distinct from four bars in the first one, an impression of which appears in Volume lll of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand.

Dr. K.J.L.Scott in his "Notes on the Early Cancellations of New Zealand", published some years before Volume lll of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand which was published in 1955, does not contain any reference to the first Obliterator and although Dr. Scott was an acknowledged authority on New Zealand Postal History, he had obviously not come across it. It must therefore be very rare. As at 1860, Oamaru was a sheep rearing district, from the reference that W.G.Rees and Von Tunzelman took delivery of 3000 sheep at Oamaru on their way to establish homesteads at Queenstown Bay, a little arm of Lake Wakatipu. The driving of such a mob of sheep in those days was fraught with difficulties over trackless ranges and valleys and crossing dangerous rivers and mountain passes over a distance of about 200 miles. When one reads of these statements in such records as "Early Days of Central Otago" it perhaps confirms that examples of the first Obliterator must be very rare.

So we pass to the second Obliterator, and Dr. K.J.L.Scott in his

Notes says "19; Oamaru Proving Covers from 1865 to 1870". Again, I do not know of any such covers, but the fog appears to lift a little, as I recently acquired a pair of the 1d. value, with a beautiful "strike" of the "19" second Obliterator in the carmine vermilion shade. This indicates the Obliterator was used before 1867 after which date the carmine was absent from the shade which thence appeared as vermilion until 1871.

Volume III of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand states that "after it had been in use for some time" the Obliterator, i.e. the second Obliterator, wore with the result that the figures thickened and the four bars above and below the figures "19" became three bars. I have an example of this on S.G. 181, the 2d. value, Wmk. NZ and Star, perf. 12 x 11½, issued in 1878 or later, some eleven years or so after the use of the Obliterator before 1867 from the pair of the 1d. above referred to. It appears that this Obliterator was transferred to Waimate in the Timaru District, but this may have been some time after the Timaru District was constituted on 1st January, 1879.

Whether it is because the older stamps were preserved by Collectors - collecting is generally accepted as having started in 1865 - or because Postal History became a facet of collecting many years later, the fact remains that stamps with the "19" Obliteration are scarce.

As in the case of all the early Obliterators much more information is required, and I think that as a pair of the 1d. value of the pre-1867 shade with a perfect example of the second Obliterator "19" within oval bars has come to light, it is an appropriate time to discover through the 'Kiwi' whether those interested in Postal History can give our Editor any further information on the use of this seemingly scarce Obliterator.

JOHN D. EVANS

HEALTH CAMP AND HEALTH STAMP FIRST DAY OF ISSUE DATE-STAMPS,
A FOLLOW-UP 1957-1975.

Towards the end of last year I was very fortunate; our member, Dr. K.J. McNaught, F.R.P.S.N.Z., and co-editor of Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, sent me the following information which completes the story from 1957, when Camp c.d.s. with 'faces' were introduced, to last year's issue. The dates and details appeared to me to need recording in our Journal, so I wrote to Ken asking if he would let me send it on to our Editor. As a result, I can thank him very much for making the information available to us all.

HEALTH CAMPS.

The 1957-63 c.d.s. showing boy's and/or girl's heads were all different designs. In detail :-

- 1957. Pictorial c.d.s. issued to 5 Permanent Camps -
.....HEALTH CAMP/date/Girl's Head/N.Z (no stop)
- 1958. Pictorial c.d.s. issued to 5 Permanent Camps -
.....HEALTH CAMP/date/Girl's Head/N.Z (no stop)
- 1959. Pictorial c.d.s. issued to 6 Permanent Camps - Gisborne added.
.....HEALTH CAMP/Boy's Head/date/N.Z (no stop)
- 1960. Pictorial c.d.s. issued to 6 Permanent Camps -
.....HEALTH CAMP/Girl's Head/date/N.Z (no stop)

1961. Pictorial c.d.s. issued to 6 Permanent Camps -
.....HEALTH CAMP/Boy's & Girl's Heads/date/N.Z. (no stop)
1962. Pictorial c.d.s. issued to 6 Permanent Camps - smaller
letters and numerals.
.....HEALTH CAMP/Girl's Head/date/N.Z. (stop)
1963. Pictorial c.d.s. issued to 6 Permanent Camps - letters
slightly larger, words closer, numerals smaller and closer.
.....HEALTH CAMP/Boy's Head/date/N.Z. (no stop)
1964. New format c.d.s. issued to 6 Permanent Camps - letters
and numbers large and spaced.

CAMP NAME/sunburst design/date/N.Z(no stop)/HEALTH CAMP

These continued in use to 1975 without noticeable change.

HEALTH STAMPS.

- 1950-64. Machine slug FIRST DAY OF ISSUE used on some covers at
the four main centres, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin and
Wellington, with their other covers hand stamped with their
normal date stamp. The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume 111,
page 333, states "Since 1950, a special slug has been used in
the cancellation machines at Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin and
Wellington. Whilst this slug could be utilized on the first day
of issue for any postage stamps, its use has been confined, as
yet, to the Health stamps." I have, in fact, an example of this
slug used at Dunedin on December 9th, 1953, for the Royal Visit
issue.
1965. Rubber c.d.s. inscribed FIRST DAY OF ISSUE provided to the
above 4 main centres only. One of three for Wellington used by
the Philatelic Bureau. P.O./N.Z./date/FIRST DAY OF ISSUE. These
were 30 mms diameter.
1966. As for 1965, but extended to all 21 Chief Post Offices. The
Philatelic Bureau still using one for Wellington.
1967. As for 1966.
1968. As for 1966 and 1967, but slightly larger 'N.Z.'.
1969. Special fine rubber date stamp specifically inscribed
'HEALTH' to 21 Chief Post Offices and also one with
'PHILATELIC BUREAU / WELLINGTON'.
HEALTH/first day of issue/date/POST OFFICE N-Z
(31½ mms diameter.)
1970. Different type, size and layout. Diameter 27 mms. -
POST OFFICE N.Z./DATE/first day of issue/HEALTH - issued to
21 Chief Post Offices and the Philatelic Bureau, Wellington.
Also steel FIRST DAY OF ISSUE c.d.s. for the Philatelic Bureau,
Wellington. No 'HEALTH', for all new issues. Note - there are
therefore two different FIRST DAY OF ISSUE c.d.s. at the
Philatelic Bureau, Wellington. The rubber stamp inscribed
HEALTH was used on covers sent to the Bureau for servicing and
the steel date stamp on covers prepared by the Bureau itself.
1971. As for 1970, except that the bottom line reads '1971 HEALTH'.
1972. '1972 HEALTH'.
1973. '1973 HEALTH'.
1974. 'HEALTH 1974'. After this issue, in November, the
Philatelic Bureau moved to Wanganui.
1975. 'HEALTH 1975'. Non-specific FIRST DAY OF ISSUE c.d.s.
issued for - PHILATELIC BUREAU/WANGANUI/date/FIRST DAY OF ISSUE.

E.K.HOSSELL