



The Kiwi



The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN.

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VOLUME 44 No. 4

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WHOLE 251

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 29TH JULY, 1995,
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

THE SUBJECT WILL BE THE 1920's

ERNIE LEPPARD WILL LEAD THE DISPLAY

ALL WHO ATTEND ARE ASKED TO BRING ALONG ALL ITEMS OF PHILATELY
OR POSTAL HISTORY OF THE 1920's THAT THEY HAVE IN THEIR COLLECTION
TO HELP SUPPORT THE DISPLAY

SOME OBSCURE NEW ZEALAND WATERFALLS

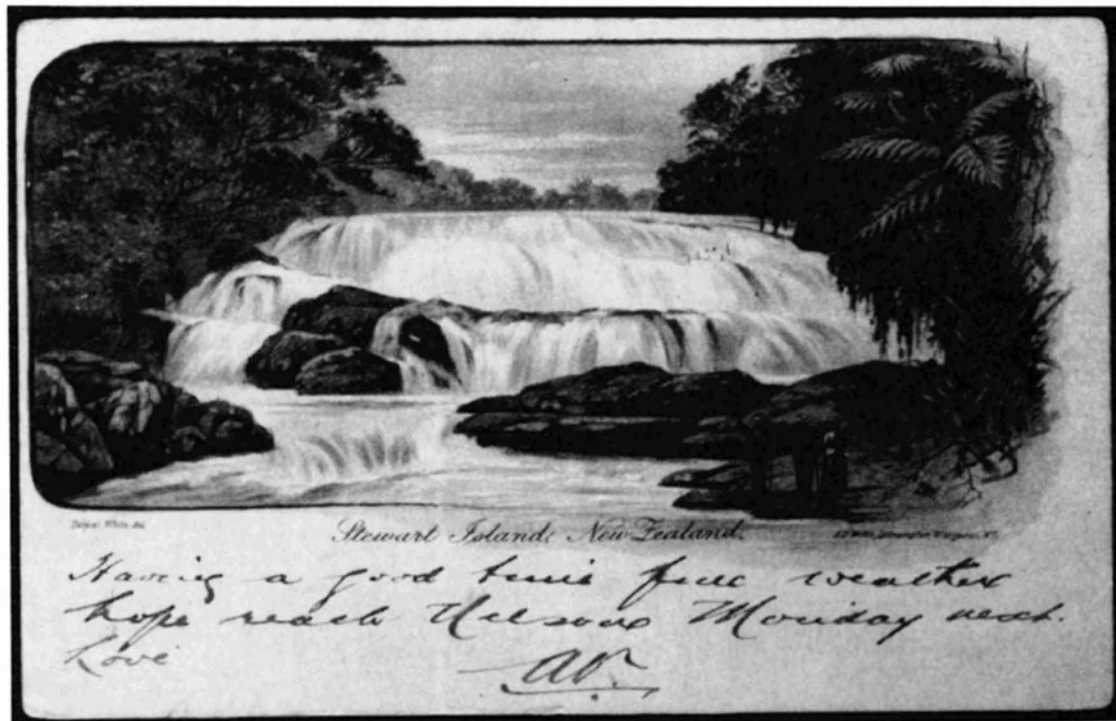


Figure 1

SEE PAGE 74

EDITORIAL

It will not be too long before we have our Annual General Meeting. At least two of the Officers of the Society have indicated that they wish to step down, both having given considerable and sterling service over many years.

Replacements are needed, of course. Better one volunteer than two pressed men, so we are looking for those among you who are willing to help run our Society. Please do write to our Secretary if you feel you can help. The tasks are not onerous, but do require tackling. Without them being carried out, our Society would cease to exist. No one wants that.

As you will see from the notice on the front page of this issue of 'The Kiwi', the next meeting is to be devoted to the 1920's. This will be led by Ernie Leppard, who requires as much help as we can give him to make an interesting afternoon. Philately, Aerophilately, Postal History and so on is required. Over to you.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

R.Faith, 6, Sherwood Walk, Leamington Spa, Warwicks, CV32 7BQ

J.D.Langford, 10, Woodburn Boulevard,

Bebington, Wirral, Merseyside, L63 8NH

R.Rhodes, 12009 78th Ave. S., Seattle, WA 98178,

United States of America.

LAPSED

M.S.S.Dennison, 84, The Rutts, Bushey Heath, Herts., WD2 1LP

Rev. R.H.Gilding, Huntley, Bishopsteignton,

Teignmouth, South Devon.

R.G.Holden, Fishermans Cottage, Sulhamstead, Reading, Berks.

M.D.Jackson, 48, Ward Grove,

Myton Grange, Warwick, Warwickshire, CV34 6QL

C.K.Maltby, 15, Church Mead, Keymer,

Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 8BN

J.H.B.Pettit, 2, Botelers, Basildon, Essex, SS16 5SE

J.W.Press, 15, Churchill Road,

Church Stretton, Shropshire, SY6 6EP

Mrs. J.Robinson, 49, The Quadrant,

Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 8BS

M.L.Sharpe, 25, Hazlecroft, Churchdown, Gloucester, GL3 3DS

D.Wood, 62, Pentire Road, Lichfield, Staffs., WS14 9SQ

M.F.Wood, 38, St. Martins Way, Kirklevington,

Yarm, Cleveland, TS15 9NR

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

David Holmes, P.O.Box 27-646, Mount Roskill,

Auckland 4, New Zealand.

(previously of P.O.Box 3496, Auckland 1, New Zealand.)

MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 3RD JUNE, 1995.

THE PENNY UNIVERSAL - ERNIE LEPPARD

Alan Gardiner, our Chairman, opened the meeting at 2.30 p.m. with 18 members present and apologies from two received and with a

groan of 'not the penny reds again'. It had been several years since a meeting had been held to tackle the subject, all our past experts, such as Michael Burberry, Stanley Cross-Rudkin and Dr. Bill Wiggins long since gone. The collection of Penny Universals from the late Frank Scrivener were on show for anyone interested in the material, being sold by our member Jos Gregson.

Ernie commenced his show by saying that he had acquired a lot of the material of the past experts and showed some sheets of their immaculate presentation during the display. The London Prints and local prints were first presented. These included the miniature sample sheets of nine in blue, several First Day Covers of 1st January, 1901, including the official Ward covers and postcards, including the reprint with his photograph. Bishop and Christchurch centennial covers, both slightly different from the recorded examples, were also shown. There were two First Day Covers bearing very deep carmine-lake London Prints. The photographic essays illustrated in Lee's book were also shown.

The Local Prints started with proofs of all four plates including the paper trials on Cowan no watermark paper and watermark papers for the Reserve plate with a die proof from the Waterlow workshop manual. All four plate numbers on large blocks, imperf. pairs of all four papers and perforations were on display. The range of Pirie papers perf. 11 & 14, Basted Mill and the two Cowan papers, no watermark and watermark, were also shown, with many examples of mired and compound perforations and all recorded re-entries.

The second showing comprised three Dot plates and four Royle plates, with all the plate markings exhibited including all four Dandy Roll numbers in the bottom right corners. Many examples of mixed and compound perforations and patched examples were shown and the varieties these occasion. The Waterlow Brothers and Layton plates were shown as Die Proofs, subsidiary proofs and the strips of five with centre inverted in black and green for the experimental plate which preceded the Waterlow Plates 1 and 2. Examples of mixed perforations and patching were shown. The afternoon concluded with the Penny Universal overprinted for Antarctica and the Island Dependencies. The Booklet Plate had to be left out as there was not enough room.

Alan Gardiner proposed the vote of thanks remarking that it was a most comprehensive showing of the Penny Universal and that he was glad he did not collect them.

NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL MEETING REPORT

The 13th Regional Meeting held on 13th May, 1995, at Orrell was a considerable success, with members vying to present unusual material. However, before the displays of six sheets on any subject, regular members welcomed Brian Cartmill and Walter Williams who were attending for the first time, and also Derek Langford who, hopefully, will be joining the Society. With 16 present and three apologies our future appears to be promising. Congratulations were extended to Paul Wreglesworth on his recent success at the Society's Competition and for his query to Campbell Paterson Ltd. which led to an article in the Campbell Paterson Newsletter for March. Jeff Hook then showed the Captain Cook

Trophy and the Kiwi Medal for our September Competition meeting when we will welcome visitors and judge from our Parent Society.

Laurence Kimpton commenced the meeting with 6 sheets showing covers with a variety of coloured cachets applied for inauguration flights by Pan American Airways across the Pacific.

Jack Lindley then showed a selection of pictorial advertising covers from 1927 onwards for Te Aroha, Christchurch, Rotorua, Russell, Nelson, Dunedin and Mount Egmont. A postcard for the 1901 visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York was also shown, together with covers advertising both Irish and Scottish whiskies.

Aubrey Halpern displayed a selection of Ross Dependency cinderella air mail covers with labels, S.V. 'Tradewind' sub-antarctic voyage covers and a M.V. 'Wairua' brochure, with details of the vessel and services.

Tom Hetherington presented a selection of early Trans-Tasman flight covers flown by Charles Kingsford-Smith and Charles Ulm and a diagram tracing the history of these early flights.

Geoff Wing's interesting display consisted of a selection of the 40 cent and 45 cent self-adhesive coil stamps. The differences in printings, shades and production methods was well illustrated.

George Rawle offered a selection of missing colours, colour shifts and other varieties including examples on the 1980's 125th Anniversary of New Zealand stamps, 1970's 2 cent butterfly, 10 cent Coat of Arms, 18 cent Maori Club and 20 cent Maori Tattoo.

Harry Fox showed a selection of 1933 Trans-Tasman covers, some of which were unofficial mail. A proof cover, addressed and signed by Charles Ulm, and an unrecorded 30 mm Kaitaia postmark on a 'Faith in Australia' cover were also displayed along with others which included co-pilot signatures.

Don Scragg explained how on receiving a new Campbell Paterson catalogue he found the high value \$20-00 stamps had been partly removed and on writing to various postal authorities and to Campbell Paterson Ltd. he was well rewarded by new covers perfectly cancelled. These were shown together with the damaged cover. He also displayed cinderella items including covers and stamps for the 'Independent State' of Aramoana.

Tom Latto offered Health Essays and die proofs for the 1932-1934 period, including a rejected design from L.C. Mitchell of 1932 and a similar design, said to be by James Berry, for 1934 which may have led to the background design on the approved 1936 Lifebuoy stamp.

Brian Cartmill and Derek Langford challenged regular members by raising queries on an 1857 letter from London to Wellington with postage of 6d. + 2d., and on a mint block of C.P. S40a with doubled plate numbers.

The meeting then closed at 4.30 p.m. with a vote of thanks to all who had contributed to such a successful meeting with displays, observations and comments.

The next meeting at St. Lukes Church Hall, Orrell, will be held on Saturday, 9th September, 1995, commencing as usual at 1.30 p.m. We look forward to welcoming members from the Parent Society and to having our competition entries judged. We hope that all members in the North of England will make a special effort to come along.

J.H./T.D.L.

HAMPEX '95

The New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be holding a meeting at HAMPEX '95, which is to be staged at

The Hayling Island School, Church Road, Hayling Island

Saturday, 23rd September, 1995.

Doors open at 10.00 a.m. and admission costs 50p. A flyer is enclosed with this issue of 'The Kiwi', giving full details of the overall event and how to get there. Our meeting is scheduled from

10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

It is hoped that this meeting will attract support from all members who live within easy travelling distance from Hayling Island. A formal display will be arranged if possible, but we would suggest that members who are able to attend bring items of interest to show the assembly. We would also hope that this meeting will be better supported than those held previously at Swinpex.

ALAN GARDINER, CHAIRMAN

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

For Sale by Private Treaty - The Brian Peace 1919-22 New Zealand Pioneer Airmails. Published by J.M.A.Gregson, P.O.Box 11, Patchway, Bristol, BS12 4BH. Price £2-50 Inland, £3-75 overseas.

This private treaty list is a must for anyone interested in the air mails of New Zealand. It consists of only 53 Lots, but such amazing material. Most Lots are illustrated and this will be a reference list for some considerable time to come.

REVIEWS

New Zealand Postage Stamps 1980 - 1994, by B.W.Hempseed. Published by Acorn Print, 21, Euston Street, Christchurch 4, New Zealand. 82 A4 pages, not illustrated, no index, glossary. ISBN 0-473-03135-3. Price NZ\$20, plus surface postage \$8-00; economy air postage NZ\$10-50; air mail postage NZ\$15-00. Available from the publisher. Payment in New Zealand dollars preferred, but United Kingdom personal cheques for equivalent rate prevailing accepted.

This book follows on from the second edition of "All the Stamps of New Zealand", by the late Laurie Franks. The author I am sure will not object when one states that it is no where near as glossy a production, being paper covered and staple stitched. There are no illustrations, the reader being referred to any number of simplified, illustrated catalogues of New Zealand stamps. Indeed, the book is clearly aimed at the those satisfied with a simplified collection. Before embarking on a description of the stamps issued by New Zealand between 1980 and 1994, the author gives an overview of the hobby, the types of collection that may be formed, mounting, writing-up, acquiring stamps and so on.

The main body of the book consists of a description of each of the issues. Philatelic details, such as perforations and printers, are not given. Rather there is comment on each design and the

reason for its issue. Here the author is robust in the expression of his views - 'unfortunate issue, difficulty in interpreting the designs, an absolutely unnecessary extra variety, they are not genuine postage stamps, blatantly obvious ploy to get them (collectors) to part with their money, included only for the sake of completeness, Kiwi Kitsch, foreign animals on our stamps', are but some comments in the book - the reader can decide which issues are being referred to.

I have found the book an entertaining read. It is full of information, but one wonders if it might not have been better to include all the philatelic details. However, it is to be hoped that the senior management of New Zealand Post Limited will read the book and consider again the harm they may be doing to the hobby by some of their activities.

Frank Collectables, by R.M.Startup. Published by the Postal History Society of New Zealand, Inc., P.O.Box 81-085, Whenuapai, Auckland, New Zealand. 82 A4 pages, spiral bound, illustrated, index, bibliography. ISBN 0-908588-44-5. Price details and postage costs not known at time of writing.

An aspect of Official Mail which we are all used to is that emanating from Government Departments, mostly wanting either money or information from us and threatening dire consequences if we do not comply. This new book by that eminent New Zealand Postal Historian, Robin Startup, covers mail sent not so much by Government Departments as by Offices associated with the Royal Visits, the Governor-General, the Prime Minister's Office, Ministerial Offices, the Speaker, Leader of the Opposition and the General Assembly. Franks may be rubber handstamps, machine stamps or printed. A huge variety are illustrated, although the quality of some illustrations is admittedly poor. Some interesting covers are illustrated as well as, apparently, proof strikes. The rules for the use of franking are also outlined.

This is a field of collecting that has not yet become popular. Indeed, it does present problems - does one collect the full cover or is a cut-out good enough? Under what category do you enter such a collection in exhibition - postal stationery or postal history - it does not quite fit into either.

The book is well up to the quality now expected from this author and publisher. Perhaps the use of a wire spiral binding is unfortunate as is the mixture of two columns of text and full page text in the book. One or other would have been better - the full page being preferred by the reviewer. Yet once more, a most useful addition to the growing literature on New Zealand philately and postal history.

NEWS RELEASE

STAMPS RECOGNISE IMPORTANCE OF MAORI LANGUAGE

Maori Language Year is being recognised by New Zealand Post with a set of six stamps that highlight the essential part that language plays in Maori culture.

The six stamps, issued on 3rd May, 1995, focus on the importance of the language which is only spoken and written in New Zealand. Each stamps depicts a different and vital aspect of the Maori

language.

They are: Kohanga Reo Mapihi Pounamu - Treasured language nest (45 cents), Waiata Whakaoho Wairua - Sing to awaken the spirit (70 cents), He Akoranga kei nga Purakau - acquire knowledge through stories (80 cents), Manu Korihi Whakatau Manuhiri - The welcoming call (\$1-00), Whakapapa Tuhonohono Tangata - Recite the genealogies that link people (\$1-50), and Whaikorero Whakatakoto Tikanga - Tell the lore of the people (\$1-80).

The issue has been applauded by the Maori Language Commissioner, Professor Timoti Karetu, who describes it as a major contribution to Maori Language Year.

"New Zealand Post has shown initiative and flair by choosing to work with Maori artists to produce this stamp issue for the year," he says.

"It is a fine example of what a partnership can achieve in support of Maori Language."

Maori Language Year was established to focus attention on the language and teach it to the young.

About 50,000 New Zealanders are fluent in Maori but the Maori Language Commission is concerned that not enough young people are learning the language to safeguard its future.

Professor Karetu says thousands of new Maori words are created every year which demonstrates the language's flexibility and its capability as a 21st century communication tool.

The Maori Language stamps are the second in a series devoted to Maori themes and, like the first which presented scenes from myths and legends, the issue is boldly and colourfully presented.

As a design element, the stamps each contain a Maori carving which corresponds to the activity in the illustration.

The stamps and First Day Cover were designed by Manu Kopere of Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin.

STAMP OF APPROVAL FOR BLACK MAGIC'S VICTORY

The New Zealand public is being asked to stamp their approval on Team New Zealand's historic win on the water over the Stars and Stripes team in the America's Cup.

New Zealand Post is issuing a special Team New Zealand stamp today, 16th May, 1995, to celebrate this country's first ever win against the America's Cup holder.

The 45 cent stamp entitled Victory 1995, depicts Team New Zealand's yacht, Black Magic, sailing off the coast of San Diego.

The General Manager of New Zealand Post's Stamp Business Unit, Mr. Russell Watson, says his company decided several weeks ago that such a significant sporting result would deserve recognition.

He says that while Team New Zealand was still competing against one Australia for the Louis Vuitton Cup at the time, everyone felt confident Black Magic would go "all the way" and beat the Americans.

Mr. Watson says the positive feeling that Team New Zealand had superior ability on the water, led his unit to seek approval from Team New Zealand and the five sponsors to issue a stamp at the time of victory.

"One way New Zealanders can demonstrate pride in their country and its sporting prowess is by purchasing a set of ten 45 cent stamps and posting a letter to a family, friends or business

colleagues in New Zealand," he says.

"And when they lick that stamp they will also know that we finally licked Dennis Connor".

The Victory 1995 stamp was designed by New Zealand Post and printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin.

HEALTH STAMPS HAVE UNIQUE SHAPE.

This year's Health stamps, issued by New Zealand Post, come in a special shape.

In only the second time in 140 years of New Zealand philatelic history the stamps are triangular in form.

The two Health stamps, issued on 21st June, 1995, feature a boy on a skateboard (45 cents postage plus a five cent donation) and a girl on a bicycle (80 cents postage plus a five cent donation).

The only other time a triangular stamps was issued was 52 years ago in 1943 when a young Princess Elizabeth, now Queen Elizabeth II, and her sister, Princess Margaret, featured on the Health stamps.

Because of their shape and subject, the 1943 stamps, known as the "little princesses", were exceptionally popular with collectors. At the time the princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret, were 17 and 13 respectively.

New Zealand Post has supported Children's Health Camps through the sale of Health stamps since 1929 - or for the past 65 years - one of the longest running sponsorships in New Zealand's history!

It is an historic relationship which started at the suggestion of a Norsewood woman who was aware of the Danish system of issuing seals (stickers for envelopes) at Christmas to provide funds for helping the sick.

The idea was taken up by the then Postmaster-General and took the form of a stamp with a postage and "charity" value, the latter amount going to Children's Health Camps.

The sale of Health stamps now raises more than \$100,000-00 for the seven permanent Children's Health Camps around New Zealand. The camps provide care for needy children and also teach parenting skills.

This year's stamps, first day cover and miniature sheet were designed by Paul Martinson of Masterton and printed by Leigh-Mardon Pty. Ltd. of Melbourne.

THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF HEALTH AND ANZAC STAMPS

ALAN TUNNICLIFFE

In 1929, when the New Zealand Government decided to issue Health Stamps for the first time, it was thought necessary to make sure that it was legal to sell the stamps at a 100% premium for charity. The then current Act relating to postage stamps was the Post and Telegraph Act, 1928, section 13 of which is illustrated at Figure 1 on page 69. Although this allowed the Postmaster General to issue such stamps as he thought fit the Government in 1929 included as part of the Finance Act, 1929, a clause shown at Figure 2 on page 69 that made legal the selling of stamps for 2d. but which only paid postage for 1d. Note that these stamps, known as Health Stamps, were to be used for postage purposes only and could not be used as revenue stamps, as all commemorative stamps

of the time were, if inscribed 'Postage & Revenue'.

Postage-stamps, Post-cards, &c.

13. The Postmaster-General may from time to time cause to be made and sold postage-stamps of such denominations of value as he thinks fit.

Figure 1

34. (1) In exercise of the powers conferred by section thirteen of the Post and Telegraph Act, 1928, the Postmaster-General may cause to be created special postage-stamps of the denomination of twopence, which shall be available only for the payment of postage on postal packets, and for that purpose shall be deemed to have a value of one penny only.

Authority for creation of special postage-stamps and for application of portion of revenue derived therefrom for public-health purposes.

(2) The use of such special postage-stamps in lieu of ordinary postage-stamps shall be optional for the user.

(3) The additional revenue derived by the Post Office from the sale of such special stamps, after deducting therefrom the cost of and incidental to the creation of such stamps, and such commission, not exceeding five per centum of such additional revenue, as may be prescribed, shall, without further authority than this section, be paid out of the Post Office Account into the Consolidated Fund, to the credit of a Deposit Account, and shall from time to time as required be applied as a credit in aid of the vote of the Department of Health, for such purposes in relation to the prevention or cure of disease or the promotion of public health, as may be approved by the Minister of Health.

Figure 2

Although the proceeds raised from the charity premium were paid to the Health Department for non-specific use, leaving the decision as to the exact application of the monies to the Minister of Health, they have always been used for Children's Health Camps.

The first two stamps issued, in 1929 and 1930, carried the messages 'Help Stamp Out Tuberculosis' - a pun!! - and 'Help Promote Health'.

When it was decided to issue two Health Stamps in 1931, one of which - the Blue Boy - would cost 3d., it became necessary to amend the 1929 Finance Act, which had limited Health Stamps to 2d. in value. This was achieved by Section 11 of the Finance Act (No. 4), 1931, illustrated at Figure 3, by which the denominations for both postage and charity purposes were left open.

On 27th April, 1936, two stamps were issued to commemorate the 21st Anniversary of the landing of ANZAC troops at Gallipoli on 25th April, 1915. Like Health Stamps, these were sold for twice the postage value, with the premium being indicated on the stamps at ½d. and 1d. for the New Zealand Returned Soldiers' Association.

They are not inscribed 'Revenue'.

Section 34 of
Finance Act, 1929
(relating to charity
stamps), amended.

11. Subsection one of section thirty-four of the Finance Act, 1929, is hereby amended as follows:—

- (a) By omitting the words “the denomination of twopence” and substituting the words “such denominations as he thinks fit”:
- (b) By omitting the words “shall be deemed to have a value of one penny only” and substituting the words “each such denomination shall have a value of such amount as the Postmaster-General determines”.

Figure 3

7. Whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section thirteen of the Post and Telegraph Act, 1928, the Postmaster-General caused certain special postage-stamps, known as “Anzac Stamps”, to be created in commemoration of the twenty-first anniversary of the landing of New Zealand troops on Gallipoli on the twenty-fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen: And whereas such stamps were sold at a price in excess of their value for postal purposes: And whereas, after deducting the expenses incidental to the creation of the said stamps and their value for postal purposes, the surplus has been paid or has been agreed to be paid to the Dominion Executive of the New Zealand Returned Soldiers' Association: And whereas it is desired to validate such payment: Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

Validation
of payment
to the New
Zealand
Returned
Soldiers'
Association
of portion of
proceeds of
sale of
“Anzac”
stamps.
See Reprint
of Statutes,
Vol. VI, p. 861

All payments heretofore made to the Dominion Executive of the New Zealand Returned Soldiers' Association out of the proceeds of the sale of “Anzac stamps” are hereby validated, and any payments that may hereafter be made to or on account of the said Association out of such proceeds shall be deemed to be lawfully made.

Figure 4

The Government was a little slow in passing the necessary legislation. They included Section 7 in the Finance Act (No. 2), 1936 - illustrated at Figure 4 above - to retrospectively validate

the issue of the ANZAC stamps and the payment of the proceeds to the Returned Soldiers' Association. This organisation later became the Returned Services' Association.

UNFRAMED DATESTAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND

JOHN McC. THOMSON

Over the years philatelic publications have given little publicity to the use of unframed datestamps in New Zealand. These are listed in the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume 7, at pages 145 to 148. Three are of particular interest to me.

Bluff Harbor.

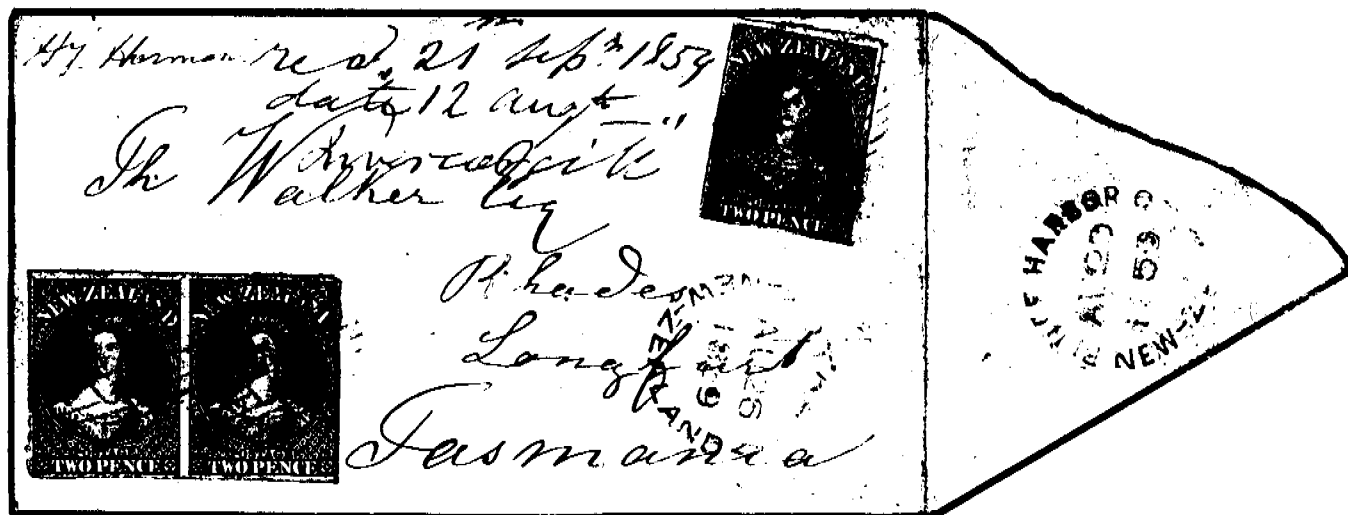


Figure 1

Robin Startup in his book *New Zealand Post Offices*, published in 1993 indicates that the opening date for this office is not known precisely, but the nearest accurate date is 28th January, 1857. The post office was closed when it was moved to Invercargill, but the datestamps continued in use. The earliest recorded date of use of the Bluff Harbor unframed datestamp is 25th February, 1859, and the latest 7th January, 1862, which must have been at Invercargill. The example illustrated at Figure 1 above is a cover addressed to Tasmania dated AU 20 1859, which was carried by a mounted mailman overland to Dunedin and thence by 'Calipso' to Tasmania.

Riverton.

This is located 26 Km. west of Invercargill and was an early whaling station. The Post Office was opened in 1859 and an unframed datestamp is recorded in use from the earliest date of 2nd January, 1862, to the latest date of 31st January, 1868. By 1868 a 'RIVERTON SOUTHLAND N.Z.' datestamp was in use. The example illustrated at Figure 2 on page 72 was from Worksop in England to Riverton and had an excellent transit time of 63 days, the cover being datestamped at Worksop on 23rd November, 1865, and receiving the unframed Riverton datestamp on 25th January, 1866.

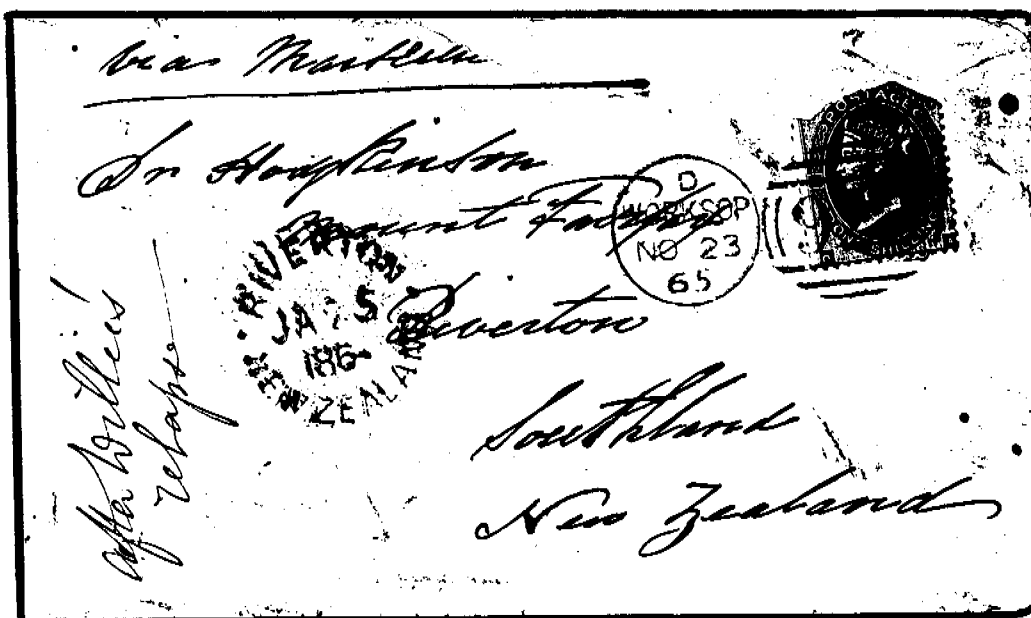


Figure 2

Invercargill.

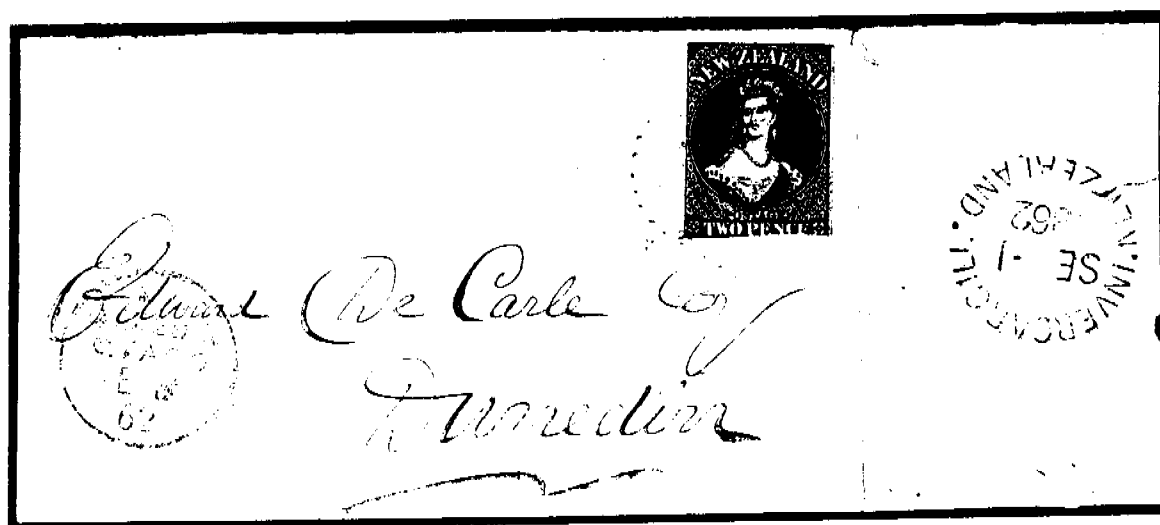


Figure 3

According to Robin Startup's book quoted above, a post office in Invercargill was opened on 1st March, 1859. On 1st April, 1861, it became the Chief Post Office of the newly constituted Southland Province, formed from a part of the Otago Province. An unframed datestamp is recorded in use from an earliest known date of 1st September, 1862 to latest known date of 20th October, 1863. The cover with the earliest recorded date for the datestamp is illustrated at Figure 3 above. It is addressed to Dunedin and was probably carried on a coach for its four day transit time.

NEW ZEALAND AIRMAIL ROUTINGS AND THE JUSQU'A TYPES

Our member K.J.McNAUGHT writes:-

"On page 1 of 'The Kiwi', Volume 44, number 1, January, 1995, a cover addressed to me is illustrated with a clear strike of the boxed handstamp 'Per AUSTRALIAN Inland / & Trans-Tasman AIR MAIL'. In the text on page 17, ROBIN STARTUP refers to this as from a New Zealand sailor serving in the Royal Navy in Ceylon waters. This 'sailor' was my brother Petty-Officer William A. McNaught, Radar officer at Colombo in Ceylon between March, 1942, and October, 1944, later on coast watching duties on Stephens Island in Cook Straight, New Zealand.

"I rescued all the covers sent by Bill, who was eighteen months my senior, to my oldest brother Colin and to me, but not those sent to his wife or to my younger brother Roderick who was also on Radar work at that time.

"The earliest covers sent air mail were endorsed in manuscript by Bill 'Per Australian Inland & Trans-Tasman Airmail Services' in December, 1942, and January, 1943. The handstruck marking illustrated on page 1, applied in pink, was in use by June, 1943, and continued to be applied at least until January, 1944. The initial rate charged was 9d. at least until June, 1943, but, judging by the stamps used, had been reduced to 6d. by December, 1943, and to 5d. by January, 1944.

"In spite of the airmail services there was considerable delay in most cases between the date of writing and date of despatch or transmission, presumably between Colombo and Perth."

Our member JEFFREY DANEMAN writes:-

"I believe that the explanation of the routing of the cover illustrated on page 17 of 'The Kiwi', Volume 44, number 1, January, 1995, is correct. Between 1st August, 1928 and 6th June, 1932, during which period this cover was posted, the domestic air mail rate in the United States of America was five cents between any two points. Therefore, of the 5d. postage paid, 2½d., the equivalent of five cents, would have paid the air mail rate from San Francisco to New York. The remaining 2½d. on the cover would have paid the regular, international, surface rate to England."

KEITH COLLINS has sent a further cover, illustrated at Figure 1 on page 74, showing the boxed VIA SYDNEY-SINGAPORE / -ENGLAND cachet. Once again, this cover was posted at Napier, the 1/6 worth of stamps being cancelled 31.JL.37. It appears possible from this cover to confirm that the cachet was applied by the Post Office, as it is tying the left hand stamp of the pair of 6d. Coronation Commemorative stamps to the cover. It is still a problem to determine where the air mail etiquette was applied. Hand written routing endorsements are not uncommon. Such endorsements may well be obscured if an air mail etiquette is added, which appears to be the case with the cover illustrated on page 45 of Volume 28 of 'The Kiwi'. This would suggest that the air mail etiquette was affixed at the Post Office in that particular case. However, it does not mean that air mail etiquettes could not be affixed by the sender - it would depend on their availability.



Figure 1

KEITH COLLINS also wrote to GEOFFREY LEACH concerning the cover illustrated on page 16 of 'The Kiwi', Volume 44, number 1, January, 1995, asking if there were any sign of handwriting below the etiquette. GEOFFREY LEACH confirms that 'AIR MAIL' is written beneath the etiquette, which goes some way to strengthen the theory that covers, not having an etiquette attached to them at the time of posting, had them applied at the Post Office at Napier. Of course, this does not explain the ink smears, but one would suspect a post office clerk was responsible.

SOME OBSCURE NEW ZEALAND WATERFALLS

JEAN ALEXANDER

Thematic collectors have long been considered as cinderellas to the serious philatelist.

A recent question to a serious New Zealand collector asking for the name of the waterfall on the Stewart Island card issued by New Zealand in 1902 led to a blank expression, as so often happens with thematic questions.

The card in question, illustrated at Figure 1 on page 61, was one of a series of ten cards issued by the New Zealand Government Department of Tourist and Health Resorts between 1903 and 1914. The cards may be found with Type A and Type B backs, and were fully discussed by Alan Jackson in 'The Kiwi', Volume 30, page 100, 1981, and Volume 31, page 44, 1982.

Enquiries at local libraries produced no answers to the name of the waterfall. At the recent Picture Postcard Centenary Exhibition, however, the New Zealand dealer Charles Lilley, of the Stamp Shop, New Plymouth, was extremely helpful. He recommended contacting Invercargill Public Library, Invercargill, New Zealand. The response was both fast and extremely useful. Not only was I sent photocopies of a lovely map of Stewart Island but also all relevant details of the falls.

The question was answered. The falls are the Belltopper Falls at North Arm, Port Pegasus.

A more recent New Zealand problem lies in the identification of the waterfall pictured as the 'stamp' on unstamped, prepaid aerogrammes issued in 1992. The reason why the waterfall could not be identified is given in the official response from New Zealand Post Limited which was published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 42, page 126, 1993. At a postcard fair a novelty pictorial pull-out postcard from the North Island produced what appeared to be a picture of possibly the same waterfall on the outside. The novelty card was published by Tanner Couch Ltd, but unfortunately the waterfall was not named. Any further help would be appreciated.

THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT STAMPS.

FLAWS ON THE 1891 - 1906 ISSUE AND OTHER VARIETIES

ALLAN P. BERRY

Halfpenny Value

Only one flaw on the Halfpenny value is listed in Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. This is described as:-

Large "halo" blot (coloured blot ringed with white) on 1 of left $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (7 mm paper and Cowan paper).

I believe that this is best described as

A flaw joining the serifs on the left side of the left 1 of $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

I have examples in my collection on the 7 mm watermarked paper, perf. 11 x 10 and perf. 11; and on the Cowan unsurfaced paper, perf. 11. All are used singles, and there is therefore no indication of plate position.

I believe that there are a number of other constant flaws on the Halfpenny value. These are:-

Flaw between ER of GOVERNMENT.

Right hand stamp of a horizontal pair on 7 mm watermark paper, perf. 11 x 10; two singles on Cowan unsurfaced paper, with double lined letter P watermark on left side as seen from the back.

Damaged H of HALFPENNY.

There are two single copies on Cowan unsurfaced paper, perf. 11, in my collection. Therefore, no indication as to plating position.

Flaw to right of Z of N.Z. and through frame line to right.

There are three single copies on Cowan unsurfaced paper,

perf. 11. Therefore, no indication as to plating position.

Heavy shading lines at the top to the left of the V.

There are two single copies on Cowan unsurfaced paper, perf. 11. Therefore, no indication as to plating position.

Break in horizon below R.

There are two single copies on Cowan unsurfaced paper, perf. 11. Therefore, no indication as to plating position.

Damage to the frame to the right of NY of PENNY.

There are two single copies on Cowan unsurfaced paper, perf. 11. Therefore, no indication as to plating position.

One Penny Value.

Volume 1 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, at page 482, lists the only plated flaw from the One Penny value. It states:-

"A white space below the O of GOVERNMENT gave rise to the variety known to collectors as GQV. This flaw occurred in Row 3, number 5 of the top right-hand pane."

In the Frank Jans collection, there is a mint block of 30, comprising 5 rows of 6 stamps, with the top and right selvages attached. This block confirms the statement given on page 482 of Volume 1 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. Perhaps of greater importance, none of the other recorded plate flaws can be seen on the block. Thus, the only part that remains to be inspected from the top right-hand pane are the stamps from Rows 6 to 10.

Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand lists a number of flaws which are found through all the printings of the stamps. No indication is given as to the position of these flaws within the printed sheet. It is the intention of this article to record such information that is available to assist plating.

The flaws recorded are described as follows:-

- 1) Nearly horizontal scratch line through the N of N.Z. and G of GOVERNMENT, cutting through frame line below.
- 2) Break in design above N of N.Z. and white line right of G of GOVERNMENT and E of LIFE.

Both these flaws are considered together, as I have in my collection two horizontal pairs, 1) to the left, and 2) to the right, both in perf. 10 on 7 mm watermarked paper, and perf. 14 x 11 on the Cowan unsurfaced paper, which pair also shows letters watermark at the bottom of the left hand stamp, probably the letter Z. I have used singles in the printings perf. 11 on the 7 mm watermark paper, and on the Cowan unsurfaced paper, perf. 11. I also have a mint single on the Cowan unsurfaced paper with bottom selvedge attached, which selvedge shows no sign of the double lined letters watermark. On the Cowan unsurfaced paper, the star of the NZ and Star watermark points to the right on both the pair and the mint single discussed, as seen from the back.

The evidence would suggest that 1) can be plated as Row 10, stamp 3 of the bottom left hand pane, and 2) as Row 10, stamp 4 of the bottom left hand pane.

3) Short white line joining foot of Y of PENNY to curve above D

4) White mark below F of LIFE.

I have flaw 3) on the printings on 7 mm watermark paper, perf. 10, perf. 10 x 11 and perf. 11; on the Cowan unsurfaced paper, perf. 11. In the latter case, a single used copy has gutter selvedge attached at left.

I have flaw 4) on the printings on 7 mm watermark paper, perf. 10 x 11 and perf. 11, and on the Cowan unsurfaced paper, perf. 14 x 11. A used single from the printing on 7 mm watermarked paper, perf. 11, has a gutter selvedge attached at the left.

In my collection there is a block of nine, three rows of three stamps, on the 7 mm watermark paper, perf. 11. In this block, flaw 3) is found on the centre stamp at the left, and flaw 4) on the bottom left hand corner stamp. Thus one can conclude that both flaw 3) and flaw 4) must be stamp 1 from one of the rows of either the top or bottom right hand panes. Flaw 3) cannot be from row 10 of any pane, as there is a stamp below it in the block described.

This must be stamp 1 from one of the rows of either the top or bottom right hand panes. From the discussion above, it cannot be from Rows 1 to 5 of the top right hand pane.

5) White dot between E and N of GOVERNMENT.

I have this flaw on used single from the first printings on 4 mm watermarked paper, perf. 12 x 11.5; on the printings on 7 mm watermarked paper, perf. 10, perf 10 x 11 and perf. 11; on the printings on Cowan unsurfaced paper, perf. 11 and perf. 14 x 11. There is nothing to suggest any plating position as all examples in my collection are single, used copies.

6) White diagonal line joining top of I and foot of N of INSURANCE.

I have this flaw on the printings on 7 mm watermark paper, perf. 10 and perf. 11. There is nothing to suggest any plating position as all examples in my collection are single, used copies.

7) Vertical white scratch line between left 1d and D of DEPARTMENT.

I have this flaw on the printings on 7 mm watermark paper, perf. 10 and perf. 11; on the Cowan unsurfaced paper, perf. 11 and perf. 14 x 11. I also have it has as the top left corner stamp of a used block of ten, two rows of five. Thus it cannot be from the bottom row of any pane, and it can only be stamp 1 or 2 in the row.

8) Cross bar of second T of DEPARTMENT broken in the middle.

I have not yet seen a copy showing this flaw.

9) Vertical white flaw - 'door' - in lighthouse below level of V.R.

I have not seen this flaw in printings other than those on the Cowan unsurfaced paper, perf. 11 and perf. 14 x 11. I have two horizontal pairs in my collection, the right hand stamp of which shows the flaw. It cannot therefore be stamp 1 of any row.

10) Heavy blurring and damage to letters ANCE of INSURANCE, the

shading below and ON of ONE.

Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand states that this occurs in the 1906 printings only. I have only singles in my collection from the printings on the Cowan unsurfaced paper, perf. 11. Therefore, there is nothing to suggest any plating position.

11) Diagonal flaw from E of INSURANCE up across frame lines below Z of N.Z.

This flaw is not listed in Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. I have three single used copies on the Cowan unsurfaced paper, perf. 11. There is nothing to suggest any plating position.

Two Penny Value.

Volume 1 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, page 483, stated that

'...a crack that can be seen as a white line in the top right hand corner, through the letter Z.'

This flaw was discussed in an article published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 36, page 39, March, 1987. Evidence was then presented to show that the flaw could be plated as row 1, stamp 6 of one pane. At the time the article was published, the flaw had not been seen on a stamp printed on Cowan unsurfaced paper. I can now report a block of four, mint, on the Cowan paper, perf. 11, in which the top right hand stamp shows the flaw.

Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand lists another flaw, described as follows:-

Halo blot top left of 2d. (7 mm paper).

I have two used singles of this flaw on 7 mm watermarked paper, perf. 11, in my collection. There is nothing to suggest plating positions.

Three Penny Value

Volume 1 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, page 483, states:-

'This value is interesting because of the number of constant plate flaws.

'The most prominent example was row 10, No. 2, of the top right-hand pane, in which the last letter of INSURANCE showed as an F.

(I have not seen this variety, but it occurs on each of the three sheets in the "Obsolete Stock" held in the Archives of New Zealand Post Limited, according to 'A History of Government Life Postage Stamps', by Jim Brodie.)

'No less than nineteen stamps in this pane showed a coloured spot in the base of the D of DEPARTMENT. This flaw probably developed in the die and was reproduced in the last lot of electros to be made. The flaw appeared in row 1, No. 6; Row 2, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; row 3, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; row 4, Nos. 1, 3,

4, 5, 6; row 5, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

(I have three used singles showing this flaw, which I cannot plate accurately.)

'In the bottom left hand pane, row 4, No. 5 had the D of DEPARTMENT partially missing and in row 5, No. 5 the N of this word was partially blocked out.

(I have a single used example of the flaw described as bottom left hand pane, Row 4, stamp 5.)

'Row 8, stamp 5 in the bottom left-hand pane represented an interesting case of a retouch. The electro was defective and was touched up by hand, the lines under ERNMENT and INSUR and the shape of the letters ERN and SUR showing the effect of the retouching. In Row 8, stamp 3 in the same pane, parts of some of the lines of shading are missing and appear as dots. This may also have been the results of retouching.

(I have not seen either of these varieties. Although they are mentioned in 'A History of Government Life Postage Stamps', by Jim Brodie, their presence in the three sheets of the "Obsolete Stock" is not confirmed. It requires further investigation.)

Both Volume 1 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand and 'A History of Government Life Postage Stamps' state that no flaws have been found in the sixpence value or the one shilling value.

In the Frank Jans collection, there is a mint example of the sixpence value with a coloured flaw against the inner frame line opposite the top of the V. Many coloured flaws are found on these issues, and they are probably transient. It is likely that these flaws, particularly when surrounded by a halo of white, are due to foreign material adhering to the plate, which may fall off after a few sheets have been printed.

On the one shilling value, at least three copies have been seen with double lined letters watermark from the edge of the sheet. While such letter watermarks have not been seen from the other two high values or from the lower three values printed on the 4 mm watermark paper, the halfpenny value, twopenny value and sixpence value have been seen with watermark upright star over horizontal line. In the case of the sixpence value, evidence of the double lined letters watermark can be seen at the bottom of the stamp.

The Redrawn One Penny Value.

Volume 11 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, page 187, describes an interesting variety on the redrawn one penny value. To quote:-

'A block from the top of a sheet with the margins intact, originally perf. 14 all round, had the top line of perfs. above its normal position. One of the stamps in the block was damaged, subsequently removed and another stamp patched into the sheet in the manner not unusual at that time. A new single line of perforations was cut by the machine guaging 11 was added in the correct position.

A recent acquisition of a mint, apparent block of four of the

redrawn one penny value throws more light on this description. On close examination of the block, it was found that it was made up from two vertical pairs, cut from different sheets that at the time were imperf. vertically. A vertical strip was cut from one sheet and joined to the other by patching on the back. The design of the left vertical pair is 1.0 mm above the right pair. The top horizontal line of perf. 14 is 4 mm from the top left corner of the design on the left pair, and 2.5 mm from the top left hand corner of the design on the right pair.

Following patching, the vertical perf. 14 were added. Knife cuts were then made horizontally through the patching and the stamps in an attempt to line up the horizontal perforations. This failed at the top between the stamps and the margin due to the greater degree of displacement. Therefore, a horizontal line of perf. 11 was added between the stamp design and the perf. 14. Gum was then added over the patching paper. Thus the top two stamps are perf. 14 over 11 x 14 x 14 x 14, and the bottom two stamps are perf. 14.

The first issue of the Government Life Insurance Department stamps are known with presentation cancellations of two or three thin parallel lines in black across, or nearly across a corner. On page 408 of Volume 1V of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, the list is as follows:-

LIFE "VR", (a) 1891; perf. 12 x 11½. 3d., 6d, 1s. (b) 1902-04; perf. 11, ½d., 1d. Without "VR", 1905-06; (a) perf. 14. 1d. (b) perf. 11, 2d.

The 2d. V.R. value is missing from the list, and one wonders if this has ever been recorded. Of the set of stamps in my collection with the presentation cancellation, the sixpence and one shilling values both show watermark upright star over horizontal line, and must therefore be from the bottom of the sheet.

SOUTHPEX '96 STAMP SHOW

This New Zealand National Stamp Exhibition will be held at the Ascot Park Hotel, Invercargill, from 15th to 17th March, 1996. The Prospectus, of which your Editor has a limited number, shows that there will be seven classes - Traditional Philately, Postal History and Marcophily, Thematic, Other, Youth, One Frame and Picture Postcards. The first two and the fourth and fifth are further subdivided of course. The first four classes will have a minimum of three 16 page frames to a maximum of eight frames.

The Organising Committee would welcome entries from members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain. This is probably the most southerly philatelic exhibition to be organised. It has been planned for a time of year when fine weather can be expected. The venue is close to some of the most scenic areas of New Zealand. Why not plan a visit? For further information, write to:-

The Secretary, Southpex '96 Stamp Show,
P.O.Box 1547, Invercargill, New Zealand.
