



THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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WHOLE NUMBER 316

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD ON MARCH 11TH 2006
AT THE UNION JACK CLUB, SANDELL STREET, LONDON STARTING AT 11.00.
**THE BIENNIAL 16 SHEET COMPETITION WILL BE HELD. THERE WILL ALSO BE
TIME FOR MEMBERS DISPLAYS OF ITEMS OF INTEREST AND QUERIES**

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The Society is affiliated to: The Association of British Philatelic Societies, The New Zealand
Philatelic Federation and the Midland Federation **Annual Subscription £15.00**

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ENCLOSURE

There is one enclosure with this issue of *The Kiwi*:

- ❖ The 16 Sheet Competition Entry Form

If it is missing, please contact the Hon. Secretary.

SOCIETY NEWS:

HELP URGENTLY NEEDED

At the last AGM, John Woolfe indicated that he wished to resign as Hon. Auctioneer. We have been unable to find anybody to replace him yet. At the Committee Meeting on 28 January 2006, this was discussed and it was decided to run the Auction in its present form this year and to divide the work up into smaller 'chunks'.

Accordingly, we need members who would be willing to undertake some of the work: if you think that you would be interested, please contact Derek Diamond as soon as possible

☎ 01932-223280

Remember, this is **your** Society and events such as the auction do not run themselves, we need your help.

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS:

We welcome:

T. Austin, Salisbury
A. Naples, Aberdeen
D.C. Read, North Yorkshire
M.F. Robinson, Kent

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be held at the Union Jack Club and will be the biennial 16 sheet competition. The rules for entering are contained elsewhere in this issue of *The Kiwi*. Please note that all entries must be handed to the Hon. Secretary by 11.00. The competition will be judged by Alan Griffiths, a well-known judge at National and International levels.

The meeting will start at 11 and whilst the judging is taking place, we will entertain each other with items of interest and queries. Please bring anything along that you think would be of interest to other members.

NEXT MEETING OF THE MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Midland Regional Group will be held at the Carr's Lane Centre at 14.00 on March 25th, 2006.

This will be a members meeting on the subject of the letter 'M'. Use your imagination – maybe Maoris, Mountains, Meter Marks etc. - and bring as display along.

MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR THE PACKET

At present, there is insufficient material with the Packet Secretary to circulate another packet. He has a quantity of heavier material but virtually no stamps or other smaller material.

If another packet is to be sent out, more material is urgently required.

AN APOLOGY

When I took over the editorship of *The Kiwi* in March 1997, my predecessor Allan Berry told that I would never produce an issue without at least one typographic mistake. He was, of course quite correct. Usually, the copy is proof read at least twice and I spot the first mistake on the way out of the printer having collected some of the printed copies. Usually, these are of little consequence so I make no comment. Occasionally, they are significant and I draw readers attention to them as soon as possible. The last issue contained one such error on the front cover where the date is given as 'NOVEMBER, 2006': this should, of course read: 'JANUARY, 2006'. I would suggest that everybody corrects this manually as it will cause confusion if you keep your copies in sequence.

HON. EDITOR

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY HELD ON JANUARY 28TH, 2006

Derek Diamond, Chairman, opened the meeting by welcoming Harry Price, a new member, to his first meeting. He also thanked Paul Wreglesworth and Bob Davie for their efforts in producing the advertisement for the Society which is contained in Sotheby's catalogue for the Sir Gawain Baillie auction. The advertisement was excellent and could be used in the future. He congratulated the President of the Society on his eightieth birthday. He then turned the meeting over to Paul to entertain those present on the subject of the Second Sideface issue.

Paul started by observing that, at first sight, the issue appeared to offer limited scope to collectors. The catalogue listing is brief and the designs appeared dull. However, as with other issues, a collector would find many sideways to travel and areas to explore. There was also comparatively little research published and discoveries could easily be made.

The First Sidefaces had been issued in 1874 but had been available only for postal use. At the same time, other stamps were being used for revenue collecting purposes. This was clearly wasteful and in the early 1880's, the decision was made to have a set to be used for both purposes. There was a short period between the First and Second Sideface issues when there was a shortage of 1d stamps and the Revenue stamps were used for postage. A number of examples were shown including the earliest known usage on a pair dated Feb 25 1882.

The designs of the Second Sideface stamps were derived from the First Sidefaces. They were prepared by taking the original queen's head and recutting the surrounds. Although the First

Sideface 2/- and 5/- values had been produced in New Zealand, this was to be the first complete set to be designed and printed entirely in the country.

The display started with a series of the Die Proofs including rare examples of the ½d and 1d. The Dies appear to have undergone a lot of work over the time of their production: one of the mysteries of the issue is a 'Bullseye' mark that is found on the margin of some sheets. This marking is usually associated with De La Rue plates and should not, therefore, have appeared on the locally produced plates. The reason may be that at some time during their development, obsolete De La Rue plates from previous issues were recycled for the new stamps.

The plates were cut by W. R. Bock and A.E. Cousins. Cousins, produced the ½d, 2½d and 5d. The design of the ½d was taken from a contemporary coin – an English 6d. The design was copied by placing a piece of paper over the coin, rubbing it with a pencil and then using the impression as a template to cut the die. Bock took few impressions from the Dies he cut and Die Proofs are, therefore, rare. In contrast, Cousins took a series of progress Die Proofs which are sometimes offered in auctions.

The 2½d was issued in 1890 and was originally designed in ochre-brown. With New Zealand's accession to the Universal Postal Union, it was necessary to change the colour to blue as this was the standard postage rate to non Empire destinations. The printing in the original had been made but was destroyed although at least one sheet survived. Paul included a (?the) sheet number block of six and a single used on cover in his display. The used example was philatelic in nature as the envelope was addressed to a well known local stamp collector.

The next sheets included examples of some of Bock's other work including some of the Government Tourist postcards and Beer Duty stamps. These are known to have been designed and the plates produced by Bock and Cousins but the exact distribution of work is unclear.

The ½d was designed by a draughtsman in the Land and Survey Department in Wellington, Fred Sears in 1895. He also unsuccessfully submitted two designs in the national competition for the design of the 1898 First Pictorial set. An example of a Christmas card meant for distribution to New Zealand Post Office employees designed by Sears and carrying a part of the ½d design was also included.

Paul then moved on to the issued stamps. The first issues were on a 6mm NZ and Star paper. The 1d was printed with 3 different states of the Die being used on at least 7 plates. The variations were illustrated but not in great detail.

The ½d was not issued until 1895 and by this time a new paper with a 7mm separation between the NZ and Star was in use. In 1890, paper supplies were exhausted and as a temporary measure, 4mm NZ and Star paper, normally used for the Life Insurance issues was used.

During the early period, the perforation was by a comb machine. There has been a recent debate about the double perforation variety from the comb perforators. Most of these appear to have been an accidental double strike but an example dated 1887 was shown where the stamps had been patched in and the new stamps re-perforated giving rise to the variety.

The next section covered the early postal usage of the stamps. Although the date of issue is 1882, it is clear that the stamps only came into use as previous supplies were exhausted. Any usage in 1882 is rare and even in 1883 and 1884, it is unusual. Previously, the accepted view was that the 3d was not used before 1884 but a copy clearly postmarked July 1882 showed that this was not the case. This has only recently come to light showing the discoveries that can be made. Similarly, there was a copy of the 6d dated May 13 1882 pre-dating the previous earliest known usage of May 21 1882. Used copies of the stamps are readily available and it seems likely that early dates may be found in sorting bulk lots. One of the difficulties is that the cancellations were often Duplex cancellers and the date part of the postmark is on the envelope so is not visible on stamps off piece.

In 1890, the Post Office imported Rotary Perforators. Initially, the perforator gauging 10 was used alone, in the mid 1890s, the perforators gauging 10 and 11 were used in combination and then the perforator gauging 11 was used alone. It is quite common to find examples with missing perforating pins. Occasionally, a whole row was missed. Sometimes, blind perforations are found but these are not viewed as imperforate if an indentation of the perforating pins is visible.

The rotary perforators did not always perform well. On show was an example of a right hand pane perforated in combination by the two perforators. Two vertical columns had veered off true and then been reperfected 11. Then, 4 stamps at the top had been removed and new copies patched in and the new block had been reperfected horizontally using the perf. 10 machine. Finally, new vertical perforations had been placed through the new block using a single line treadle machine. It was unclear whether this pane had been issued through a post office but it certainly showed a wide range of the solutions used in producing the sheets for sale.

Experience has shown that double perforations are uncommon from the perforation 10 sheets and commoner with the perforation 11. This may be because the perforation 11 machine was the default used to reperfected sheets when it was necessary.

The first part of the display finished with overprinted stamps. A custom of the times was to present copies of current stamps to visiting dignitaries. These were cancelled with a 'Specimen' overprint, parallel bars or a blank coin cancel. There is some debate about the specimen overprint as this was also applied by the country receiving examples from the UPU. Lastly, there was a selection of OPSO overprints: Paul advised that many examples offered were forged. Mint examples should be viewed with extreme caution and any genuine used copies should be postmarked in Wellington.

The second part of the afternoon covered postal use of the stamps. The rates and usage are complicated as the currency of the issue is divided by New Zealand joining the Universal Postal Union in October 1891. Before this, mail travelled by many different routes even to and from the common destinations such as the UK and US. Each route had a different postage rate. The rates to these common destinations are well understood but those to small destinations also varied and are poorly recorded. The situation is further complicated as the stamps on the envelopes do not always reflect the true rate as the local post offices used the stamps available resulting in overpayment.

Pre 1891, the rate was 1d for letters within the NZ town and 2d if elsewhere in NZ. A number of letters illustrating the rates were displayed. Further examples of local rates included a 1/- Compulsorily Registered cover. Overseas the rates were complicated, there were many examples including an 8d letter to Denmark comprising 6d Registration Fee and 2d Postage. Another cover was addressed to Peru with a 3/- rate representing a 1½ oz. letter at 1/- per ½oz.

There was some discussion about a cover with the 6d rate to America showing a 'Paid All' strike. The reason for the marking is unclear although the suggestion has been made that it was applied to the top letter in a bundle to reduce the need for sorting.

An interesting example of the results of research were 2 Registered covers carrying a 1/3 rate to the UK. It was thought that the Registration Fee was 6d at the time making this rate difficult to explain. However, Robin Startup established that the Registration Fee had been reduced to 3d in September 1889 meaning that this cover represented a double rate 6d postage rate and 3d Registration Fee.

After joining the UPU, the rates standardised at 2½d postage and the new stamp was used. Although New Zealand joined in August, the rate to the UK was actually reduced about 9 months before. Covers from this period are scarce: 2 were shown.

Even after the UPU rates were implemented, there is still a bewildering variety of charges including Parcels, letters, printed papers etc. etc. The complexities were well explained and illustrated. Two covers caught the eye: first 2 parcel labels with stamps affixed: few of these have survived and, secondly, a combined Parcel and Customs label which had been on a parcel

addressed to the Natural History Museum in Paris with a 5/11 rate for a parcel weighing between 4lbs and 7lbs.

The next section was of Instructional Markings including Too Late, Loose Letter, Late Fee, Found Open and Officially Sealed. One unusual cover was from mid 1882 which had been posted on 11th May with a 2d First Sideface stamps, it had then followed the addressee around until it had been returned in September 1882 and been stamped with a 2d Second Sideface stamp to allow its onward transmission.

The last two sections covered the flaws with an explanation of each and the Adson stamps.

The advertisements appeared on the stamps in 1893 and the enterprise was masterminded by Messrs. Truebridge, Miller and Reich as a money making exercise. The genesis of the idea is obscure although there had been security underprints in the UK in the 1860s and it may have derived from this.

The first printing of the adverts were very unpopular partly because many had a solid background which appeared unpleasant. In subsequent printings, the adverts were lighter and some of the advertisers changed.

The display started with earliest known usage on cover dated 21 FEB 93 from Blenheim to the US and continued with a clear exposition of the different printings. Included were two experimental printings designed to improve the appearance: the first involved the stamp design being inverted with relation to the advertisement caused by printing the advert first and aligning it with the watermark and then printing the stamp. The second was to print the advert on the other side of the paper causing a reversed watermark. Neither was successful and examples from each are scarce.

Derek Diamond gave a vote of thanks and noted that although he was not yet a complete convert to the issue, it had been an extremely interesting and informative afternoon. The issues of any period are part of a continuum and a display such as had been seen has many resonances with other issues such as his own interest of the First Pictorials. All those present were most grateful to Paul for the time and trouble taken in putting together such exceptional material.

The meeting closed at 16.00

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Society publications are now available:

SP 1: *Aspects of Collecting New Zealand Stamps*. (Out of Stock)

SP 2: *Index to The Kiwi Volumes 1 to 50*. Printed and CD Version.

SP 3: *The Kiwi Volumes 1 - 50*. Full text on CD

Price: SP 1: £10 inc. P. & P.

SP 2 & SP 3, £30 in UK and £35 overseas airmail inc. P. & P. (Society members will receive a 40% discount)

Payment accepted in NZ\$, US\$ or £St. All orders to:

New Zealand Society of Great Britain
9, Ashley Drive,
Walton-on Thames,
Surrey KT12 1JL

16 SHEET COMPETITION RULES

The biennial 16 sheet competition will be held on Saturday March 11th, 2006.

The entry form is enclosed in this issue of *The Kiwi*.

REGULATIONS FOR 16 SHEET COMPETITION TO BE HELD BIENNIALY

Introduction:

The competition will consist of 16 Sheets including a descriptive sheet, which may contain Exhibits. Each should be mounted on display sheets, numbered consecutively on the reverse and contained in transparent protectors not more than 296mm deep by 245mm wide. Larger sheets will be accepted but they must be in multiples of the standard size. Judged and marked to the National Level.

Judges Note: The use of photographic essays and proofs are acceptable for inclusion in competition entries.

Awards:

The best overall entry in the Competition will be awarded the H. Gordon Kaye Commemorative Salver.

Certificates will be awarded to entry's obtaining 50 points or more. Any receiving less will receive a Certificate of Participation. A trophy will be awarded to the entry receiving the highest number of points.

Marking Scheme:

Philatelic Knowledge & Personal Study	35pts.
Treatment, Originality & Importance	30pts.
Relative Condition & Rarity	25pts.
Presentation, Write-up & Arrangement	10pts.
Total	100pts.

The competition is split in to the following classes and sections:

Classic Class: Issues of Queen Victoria and First Pictorials:

All aspect of philately; based on the collecting of all postal items, including items related to the production of postage stamps from these issues.

Modern Class: Issue from KE VII to Present Day:

All aspect of philately; based on the collecting of all postal items, including items related to the production of postage stamps from these issues.

Postal History:

This class includes items on routes and rates, and studies of markings and marcophily. It is not normally advisable to include unused adhesives or postal stationery.

Aerophilatelic Class:

Based on the study of postal material prepared for, and or conveyed by airmail, whether official or unofficial. It can also include exhibits of airmail stamps and their usage.

Revenue Class:

The revenue exhibit comprises embossed, imprinted or adhesive tax, fee or credit stamps issued by or under the aegis of a Government Authority.

Experimental Class:

This is for material not recognised for international transmission of mail but accepted as being issued locally or generally for the transmission of messages or packages (e.g. Local, Railway or Telegraph).

Postal Stationery Class:

Exhibits can include proofs, essays and formula items where appropriate.

Thematic Class:

This class is for entries based on a New Zealand theme or a subject, which is developed to a logical plan by the use of the widest range of appropriate stamps and other philatelic material. Revenue stamps may be included where no other philatelic material will convey the intended message; such material should be used sparingly. Please note that a copy of the PLAN SHEET should accompany the entry.

Special Studies Class:

This is a new National Class, which has been introduced for those who wish to enter exhibits which would not readily conform to the requirements for evaluation in the other National Classes. The normal constraints relating to exhibits entered in the Traditional, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Aerophilatelic, Thematic and Revenue Classes will be relaxed. A proportion (say up to 10%) of relevant supporting non-postal material may also be included.

Social Philately Class:

This is very similar to the Special Studies Class but relies upon the exhibit being based on a theme and up to 50% of non-philatelic material is allowed to be included.

FROM THE COMMITTEE

At the Committee Meeting held on January 29th, 2006, a number of matters were discussed which are mentioned elsewhere in this issue of *The Kiwi*. Other matters included:

- Meetings for 2007: the dates for next years meetings were confirmed as January 27th, March 31st, May 26th, July 28th and November 24th. The meeting which should be scheduled for September 29th will be held out of London and will be arranged around that date to suit the regional organiser. The subjects suggested to be covered are: Airmails, the 12 sheet competition, Christmas stamps and TB Seals, 1d Dominion including booklets, coils, Postal History etc., AGM and Auction.

If anybody has any comments, please contact the Hon. Secretary.

- The 2006 Philatelic Weekend: preparations are well underway for the Philatelic Weekend which will be celebrated on September 29th to October 1st. It will be held at the Courtyard by Coventry Hotel which is on the Coventry Bypass close to Coventry Airport.

The programme will start on Friday evening with a display and Buffet meal and will finish at lunchtime on Sunday. At present, at least two overseas displays are planned. The full programme and booking form will be circulated with the next issue of *The Kiwi*.

- The Auction: there was discussion about the annual auction. The decision was taken to hold the auction in its present format this year but to review it from next year. Options include changing to a Postal format. As you will see elsewhere, help is urgently needed to run this years event but if anybody has any views about the future, please contact the Hon. Secretary.

FORTHCOMING AUCTION

A significant collection of New Zealand Postal Stationery is to be sold by Harmers this year. It is uncertain at present whether it will be contained in their March or September Sale. For further information, visit the Harmer's website: www.harmers.com

BOOK ON THE FIRST PICTORIAL ISSUE – AN UPDATE

DEREK DIAMOND

Following my appeal for collaborators in the last issue of *The Kiwi* and my visit to New Zealand in November, I am delighted to report that several enthusiastic and knowledgeable collectors of the First Pictorial Issue have volunteered to help. The Committee of the Society has given its formal backing to including the volume in our Special Publications Series. We shall aim for publication in 2007. There are still several major opportunities for more collaboration so if you are interested, please contact me: Derek@diamondwot.fs.net.co.uk or ☎ 01932-223280

INFORMATION RECEIVED:

MEDIA RELEASES

Braille on 45-cent stamp – a New Zealand first

1 November 2005

According to the Chinese Zodiac, 2006 is the Year of the Dog, and to celebrate this New Zealand Post has issued a special series of stamps recognising the significant contribution that dogs of all shapes and sizes make to our lives.

This special series also marks the first time that Braille has appeared on a New Zealand stamp. The 45-cent stamp, which spells out the number '45' in Braille, depicts the image of a Labrador Retriever, a dog that with its intelligence and good nature is an ideal guide for the blind.

Stamps General Manager Ivor Masters said 'from supporting the visually impaired, to herding sheep, to providing friendship and fun, dogs play an essential role in helping New Zealand communities function effectively.

'New Zealand Post is delighted to celebrate the loyalty, skill and stamina of our canine companions. Our Stamps Business is well-known for its innovations on the ordinary postage stamps, and with this series we have once again included a stamp that is inventive and different in order to acknowledge the crucial work of New Zealand's guide dogs,' Mr Masters said.

The 90-cent stamp features a German Shepherd dog, whose versatility and intelligence have made it the dog of choice for the New Zealand Police. The energetic and feisty Jack Russell Terrier appears on the \$1.35, followed by the gentle Golden Retriever, a favourite family pet, on the \$1.50.

Finally, the Huntaway graces the \$2.00 stamp. Although it does not have official 'breed' status in many kennel clubs, the Huntaway is an undisputed necessity for sheep farmers throughout the country.

The stamps and first day cover were designed by Stephen Fuller of Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print. All products will be available from the usual outlets from 4 January 2006.

NEW STAMPS TELL THE TALE OF THE LION, THE WITCH AND THE WARDROBE

1 December 2005

The continued success of New Zealand's film industry is celebrated with New Zealand Post's latest stamp issue: *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch and the Wardrobe*.

Ivor Masters, Stamps General Manager, says the five stamps and associated products feature immediately recognisable scenes from the much anticipated blockbuster from Walt Disney Pictures of the C.S. Lewis epic tale; *The Chronicles Of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and the Wardrobe*.

This classic story is popular with audiences of all ages and each story wonderfully captures a part of the movie. From the moment Lucy is about to open the wardrobe and unveil the world of

Narnia, shown on the 45 cent stamp, to the \$2 stamp which shows Lucy keeping vigil over the body of her friend Aslan, each stamp represents a vital link in this classic story.

'New Zealand Post is excited to help bring this classic story to life with a series of stamps that capture the beauty and magic portrayed in Disney's new movie,' Mr Masters said.

In addition to the 45 cent and \$2 stamps, the 90 cent stamp depicts the four children, Lucy Edmund, Peter and Susan as they prepare to meet Mr Tumnus, while the \$1.35 stamps shows Edmund meeting with the White Witch. The \$1.50 captures the haunting image of the Frozen Army.

Other stamp products also available include seven first day covers, five miniature sheets, five postage included souvenir cards and a presentation pack.

To coincide with the launch of the new stamps New Zealand Post has also issued a set of collectable coins which includes a single brilliant uncirculated coin showing the figure of Aslan the Lion; two silver proof coins with gold highlights displaying Aslan and the White Witch; a three coin Silver proof set including the Aslan, the White Witch and the mysterious wardrobe coins, a six coin brilliant uncirculated character profiling some of the key characters in this film, and a gold crown sized coin featuring the mighty lion, Aslan.

The stamps were designed by Commarts Design and printed by Southern Colour Print. All products will be available at the usual outlets from 1 December 2005.

RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

JOHN WOOLFE

SPINK: OCTOBER 26 2005

1996 Health Teddy Bear Miniature Sheet	£2,100
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MOWBRAY INTERNATIONAL: OCTOBER 29 2005

KGV 3d Recess Die Proof in Black	NZ\$875
KGV 3d Recess Die Proof in Green	NZ\$875
KGV 3d Recess Die Proof in Orange-Red	NZ\$925
KGV 3d Surface Die Proof in Violet	NZ\$700
KGV 4d Plate 44 Deep Purple: Two Perf pair 14x14¼ over 14x13¼	NZ\$5,200
1996 Teddy Bear Blk 4	NZ\$4,200

CAVENDISH: NOVEMBER 23 2005

1891 1d Blue + Brown with 1902 Perf. 11 Cowan 4d Blue and Brown each in complete sheet of 80. Earlier sheet a little foxed	£300
1916 KGV 6d Carmine Official. Plate Block of 4, Plate 22. Mounted only on selvedge	£390
1925 KGV 9d Sage Green Official. Plate Block of 4, Plate 25. Mounted on selvedge traces of foxing on lower pair	£430
Troopship Number 61 Violet N.Z. EXPEDITIONARY FORCE/OCT 11 1916. Very fine strike	£230

FELDMAN: DECEMBER 2 2005

1855 2d Dull Blue large to enormous margins all round. Ex Petre to Wellington 8/11/55	£1,300
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If you:

Need a new challenge

Have decided for any reason that you are not getting the satisfaction from your New Zealand stamp collection that you used to and would like to try a new subject/issue

- *Would like a valuation on your collection carried out by experienced staff from the worlds leading New Zealand dealers*
- *Simply need some good advice about what to do next with your collection*

Then contact us for a confidential chat and – if appropriate – a free valuation and offer.

Remember that our advice is free, draws on a wealth of experience and is given with the confident knowledge of the New Zealand market over the past 60 years as it stands at present.

For a friendly discussion, simply phone Derek Redshaw, 76 Hermitage Road, St Johns, Woking, Surrey ☎01483 833 147 or Warwick Paterson in Auckland, ☎ (toll free) 0500 893 975.

It's as easy as that and what's more, it will cost you nothing.

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P.O. Box 5555

Auckland 1001

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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Picture Postcards Showing New Zealand Post Offices

Authors: Gerald Lawson and Chris Foote. Pub. Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc. P.O. Box 99673, Newmarket, Auckland. A4 Spiral bound. Pp. 65. Handbook No. 64. Price NZ\$25 + P&P.

Over the years, the Post Office has played a pivotal role in the development of New Zealand as a country. In many villages and towns, the Post office was a building of permanence and significance. Not surprisingly, many of them were used as images on postcards as they were the only building to be seen that was 'pathognomic' of the settlement.

In this latest in the excellent series of Handbooks of the PHSNZ, Gerald Lawson has shared the results of a lifetime desire to gather postcards primarily from the period between 1900 and 1915 showing Post offices.

The first 29 pages are reproductions of cards ranging from Ashburton to Whangarei and including the shack that served at Paterson's Inlet, Ulva – the most Southern Post office in the World – and the especially imposing building at Tauranga. The illustrations are in colour when the card was coloured and are of commendable quality considering that they have been produced by the author on his home scanner. The second section has been compiled by Chris Foote and is an alphabetical listing of all the Post Offices and the postcards on which they were illustrated. This part was compiled by reference to other listings, such as Alan Jackson's book on *Burton Bros. and Muir & Moodie of Dunedin*.

The book is well up to the usual standard of PHSNZ publications and although it is, perhaps, a little specialised, it makes an interesting read and is worth adding to the philatelic bookshelf.

New Zealand 'PAID' & 'OFFICIAL PAID' Postal Date-stamps

Author: G. I. Robertson. Pub. Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc. P.O. Box 99673, Newmarket, Auckland. A4 Spiral bound. Pp. 73. Handbook No. 65. Price NZ\$20 + postage.

One of the difficulties for philatelist specialising in New Zealand material is the wealth of information available. This is obviously not a cause for complaint but it can be difficult to collate information on a subject or even to know what has already been recorded. Clearly, a publication such as Berry, Beech's and Startup's Bibliography will provide a lead but sometimes a complete synthesis of previous information and an update is required.

This book in the PHSNZ series of handbooks provides all the information currently available on the Paid date-stamps. The introduction gives a summary of their history and includes extracts from the 'Official Circular' which described the innovation. The main body starts with a description of the different types of cancellers used. An example of each is illustrated. Thereafter, there is a complete check-list by Office name with a description of the date-stamps supplied to it, date of proofing and known dates of usage. Throughout the listing, there are a large number of illustrations allowing easy reference. The book finishes with a full bibliography on the subject.

Even if you do not specifically collect these strikes, if you are like me, you will have acquired a few and may well have wished for a little more information. This book will provide the latest authoritative information and is to be commended.

New Zealand Parcel Post Date-stamps & Second Class Mail Obliterators

Authors: G.I. Robertson & R.M. Rush. Pub. Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc. P.O. Box 99673, Newmarket, Auckland. A4 Spiral bound. Pp. 113. Handbook No. 66. Price NZ\$30 + postage.

This is the fourth part of a comprehensive survey of the New Zealand Inland Parcel service which started in 1887. The three previous publications covered rates and regulations, roller cancellations and stationery. This part probably covers the area that most directly affects collectors, the cancellations found on stamps.

Interestingly, the specific cancellors for first class parcel post were initially made with rubber stamps but these were replaced by metal stamps in the early 1900s. The metals stamps, not surprisingly, damaged the contents of the parcels and the rubber version was reintroduced in the 1910s. The rubber version is well known to all as the killer cancellors which defaced most of the stamps with which it came in contact.

In contrast, the second class parcel mail did not require date stamping and from 1907, obliterated were used for cancellation purposes.

Complaints from collectors reached such a level that all the rubber datestamps were replaced by undated steel rollers in 1935.

This book provides a comprehensive check list of the parcel post cancellations used at all the Post Offices with illustrations of most. Where only partial cancellations are known, these are illustrated in the hope, presumably, that further better examples will be reported. After the listing, there is a short section on unusual uses of the cancellors.

As expected from the PHSNZ, the book is well produced and presented with the illustrations clear and with a number in colour. It is a just tribute to the immense amount of work put into the gathering of the information displayed. It gives an interest to a lot of material that previously appeared to be good stamps ruined by the postmarking!

Len Jury Catalogue of New Zealand Stamps

Pub. Len Jury Ltd., Box 4400, Auckland, New Zealand. Price \$10 + P.&P.

A welcome appearance at this time of year is the annual edition of Len Jury's catalogue. In A5 size and fully illustrated in colour it is an attractive and useful little work of reference which also provides excellent value for money.

NEW ZEALAND 2005 NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

DEREK DIAMOND

The four day event held on the North Shore in Auckland last November was, for me, yet another exciting philatelic event during a visit to New Zealand that began to feel as though all such serious events in 2005 were to be found in the North Island! There can be no doubt that the North Shore Philatelic Society deserves many congratulations for arranging and staging a marvellous exhibition, stamp fair and lecture series all rolled into one. No wonder that the three days that I spent there passed so quickly.

The exhibits had a truly international flavour as N.Z. exhibits were outnumbered two to one by the rest of the world. The Grand Award winner, Mr. A.W. Gray, displayed the George V Commemorative and Pictorial Issues of Australia, 1927 – 36. However a New Zealand flavour was present in the Thematic and Social classes as well as notably among the invited displays, where Chalons perforated 12½, the 1920 Victory issue, the 1960 Pictorials, Life Insurance 1947 – 1989, WW II air letters, pioneer machine cancels, First Day items and several others provided the N.Z. enthusiast with much to see and think about.

The display of 150 years of N.Z. stamps by almost 30 different local clubs was an impressive testament both to the anniversary and to the health of stamp collecting at the local level in New Zealand. The fact that 32 medals of Large Vermeil or higher were awarded confirmed my impression that the overall standard was extremely high.

I found myself torn between viewing exhibits and searching among the twenty dealers stands all of whom seemed to have items of real interest. Also important for me, there was plenty of room to sit down and talk to fellow collectors. I do believe that I obtained a good return on my ticket to New Zealand as a result of the friendly and enthusiastic welcome that I received. Also on offer were several talks including two by Bob Odenweller (a member of our Society), and a breakfast meeting to launch a new book on The Chalon Issues 1855 – 1873. Unfortunately, the book was not ready but we were able to see the first 300 pages in draft and I can only say that this publication should be very eagerly awaited by anyone who is interested in New Zealand philately.

Finally, it is gratifying to be able to record that this Society has a strong and active presence in New Zealand which was underlined by the five U.K. residents who attended the breakfast. It is also true that Northpex 2005 was a fitting part of the 150th Anniversary.

COMING EVENT

KIWIPEX 2006

November 2 – 5, 2006

The latest Newsletter for Kiwipex (November 2005, Number 7) is now available. Preparations for the event are now well advanced and, as we have now come to expect, the exhibition appears to be building into a first rate event.

The organisers have now hired the whole of the Christchurch Convention Centre. Kiwipex 2006 will be housed throughout the three halls of the Centre and there will be several smaller rooms for use by the organisers or Societies for separate meetings.

It is hoped that the displays will include selected items from the Sir Heaton Rhodes collection held by the Canterbury Museum and memorabilia originating from the Christchurch Exhibition held by the Alexander Turnbull Library and Te Papa National Museum.

A further batch of philatelic souvenirs are also on offer through this newsletter and include an overprinted booklet and a personalised 45 cent greeting stamp with Kiwipex's logo adjacent to the stamp.

Further information, competition regulations and entry forms are available through the website: <http://www.newzeal.com/kiwipex.htm>.

RESPONSES TO PREVIOUS ARTICLES:

AN ADDENDUM TO 'THOUGHTS ON PERUSING OLD PHILATELIC LITERATURE'

TONY STEPHENS

I was interested to read Ken Lynch's thoughts following his perusal of philatelic literature (1). I would like to add a note regarding the co-founder and Past President of the Society, the late F. Stacey Hooker. As Ken says, he must have been well into his seventies when he joined the Society. Our first President was Hugh Bramsden FRPSL who was succeeded by Stacey Hooker at the first Annual General Meeting on November 15th, 1952.

Stacey Hooker was a very wealthy gentleman who had kindly allowed the Society the use of his quite palatial offices in the City Road for our early meetings. In the hallway was the evidence of another collecting interest – several large glass cabinets full of hundreds of Toby jugs.



His generosity extended to me in that I was able to purchase from him for a very nominal sum, a better copy of the 1855 shilling on blued paper than I would ever have been able to afford otherwise. This is a perfect copy in every respect save for very slight marginal damage at 3 o'clock.

I cannot remember how long he remained with us but he undoubtedly made a substantial contribution to the early success of the Society.

Incidentally, in the first volume of *The Kiwi* in 1952, he published a series of articles based on the study of his own collection of over 4,000 Chalons where he lists a number of shades and other varieties not described elsewhere. If any members would be interested, I could arrange a few photocopies.

Reference:

Lynch K 'Some Reflections following a Perusal of Old Philatelic Literature'. *The Kiwi* (2006). Vol. 55 No. 1. P.23

A THOUGHT ON THE HEALTH STAMPS

ROBIN STARTUP

I was interested to read Peter Faviors' question about the way that the sale of Health stamps was reported according to Hospital Districts in the report of the meeting held in Taunton in September last year (1).

Although it was no longer the practise when I joined the Wairarapa Hospital Board in 1977 as administrator, it was certainly the practise in earlier years (in the 1930s to 1950s) for the Boards to work with the Health Department to encourage sales of the stamps by arranging for sales stalls to be set up in town and staffed by uniformed nurses.

Reference:

1. Anon. 'Notes of the Meeting of the Society held in Taunton on September 24th, 2005'. *The Kiwi* (2005). Vol. 54 No. 6. P. 113.

FURTHER THOUGHTS ON 'THE MENU'

KEN LYNCH

I was very interested to read Mike Shands original article about the 1955 Centenary Exhibition Menu Card and Warwick Paterson's response (1, 2). I must confess that I was a solitary collector until the advertising for the Auckland 1990 World Exhibition caught my imagination so was not familiar with those who signed the card.

So I consulted the oracle, Mr. Derek Lamb to see if he could add anything to Warwick's magnificent start. Derek is the doyen of Auckland (and I presume, New Zealand) dealers and must be one of the senior dealers in the world. He was able to identify two further signatures:

No. 50: E.G. Murray. a Papatoetoe collector and, possibly, part time dealer. Consulting *A Century of Philately*, I see a V.F. Murray of Papatoetoe, so perhaps E.G. Murray was some relation. To confuse further, the exhibition catalogue has a 'Mrs. D.C. Murray' listed as the 'Hon. Secretary' and [Mr] 'D.C. Murray' as 'Assistant Hon. Secretary'. Were any or all of them related?

No. 52: Tom Ashby. the Auckland Town Clerk for about 20 years who had nothing to do with stamps.

Just a few further thoughts:

First, I believe that Ray Collin's wife's name was Mabel, not Muriel. I am really surprised that her signature is not to be seen on the card. During the time that Ray was in uniform, Mabel acted as a bona-fide dealer – keeping Verne Collins and *New Zealand Stamp Collector* in action. I would also have expected her to have been at Ray's side during the long days that dealers were expected to keep stands open at exhibitions.

Secondly, **No. 22:** I consider that this is L.D. Nola. The signature is shown more clearly in the card that is illustrated here which originated from John (Jack) Bishop. Again, on the Toast List, L.D. Nola is shown as giving the toast to 'The Federation of Philatelic Societies'.

Thirdly, **No. 25:** I suggest that this is F.W. Course. Again, consulting the catalogue, Mr. Course is listed as being on the 'General Committee'. The name is one that I recognise but cannot recall any details.

Fourthly, **No. 41:** ?S.A. Wood. He appears in the catalogue as 'Hon. Treasurer'.

It is unfortunate that some of the signatures are difficult to discern. I wonder whether different photocopying intensity etc. might clarify matters. I congratulate Warwick Paterson on his ability to interpret the signatures, especially his fathers.

Out of interest, a further example of the autograph side of the menu is illustrated. This was completed by John H. Bishop. You will note that it shows clear signs of trial by liquid. Perhaps this was a consequence of Laurie Vernazoni's orchestrated conviviality. Consistent with that, I would expect that the entertainers were arranged, at least in part, by him. As a veteran of both Wars, he would have been respected enough to arrange 'The Kiwi Concert Party'.

The two cards show slightly different sets of signatures, perhaps it will allow some names to be added to the list.

References:

1. Shand M. 'The Centenary Stamp Exhibition' *The Kiwi* (2005). Vol. 54. No. 5. P. 105
 2. Paterson W. 'The Celebration Dinner Menu@ Memories of a Philatelic Childhood' *The Kiwi* (2005). Vol. 54 No. 6. P.121.
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ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION AND QUERIES:

A QUESTION ABOUT THE TB ASSOCIATIONS

DAVID STALKER

As an adjunct to my collection of Christmas stamps, I have been collecting the NZ TB Association Christmas seals. I have been trying to gather more information but have found it hard to come by.

There are three TB Association Christmas issues – NZ Federation of TB Associations, Auckland and Northland TB Association and the Wellington TB Association. The first of these issued seals from 1952 to 1982, the second from 1972 to 1977 and the latter 1967 to 1979. I am trying to determine why they stopped issuing seals in the late 1970s or early 1980s. Did the Societies fold or cease to exist? Were they amalgamated or merged in a re-organised Health Service/Association. Did the Societies change their purpose – e.g. to Lung Associations or something similar – and cease to concentrate on TB alone?

Any information would be gratefully received – please send it to the Hon. Editor.

THE CHRISTCHURCH EXHIBITION CANCELLATION

JOHN PAINTER

I would be grateful for some help from readers of the magazine.

Some time ago, I bought a set of the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition Stamps. each one was carefully cancelled with matching strikes of what appears to be the Exhibition c.d.s. The dateline reads 31.DE.06.2 24 P.M. – the 24 being in a smaller font.

This raised a couple of alternative questions. First, if the cancellations were genuine, why 2.24 p.m.? Was there any significance in it being New Year's Eve, for example? Conversely, if the cancellations were faked, why would the perpetrator, having taken so much trouble to produce a convincing copy, have included a time and date that would be likely arouse suspicion, or, at least, interest? had it not been for the unusual time, I would not have had any cause to doubt their genuineness, so I wondered if this is a known fake that other members are aware of.

Following the meeting, I decided to check times on other Exhibition c.d.s.'s in my collection, both covers and loose stamps. With one exception, all the times have either a dash to represent the minutes (e.g. 11-A.M.) or 1 30 (again in a smaller font, e.g. 3.30 P.M.). The one exception is a copy of the 3d, where the date line reads DE.06. 2.24 P.M. Although the numbers before the DE are off the edge of the stamp, I think that it is a good bet that they were 31!

My assumption, unfortunately, is that all five bear faked Exhibition cancels, presumably to turn heavily mounted mint copies into more desirable 'fine used'. This leaves the question of why such a silly mistake on an otherwise carefully executed job? I just hope that nobody writes in saying 'I thought everyone knew about these' because I certainly did not. (*Ed. Nor do I*).

NZ POST APPRECIATION CARDS

DAVID STALKER

I have recently bought some Christmas Stamp First Day Covers with enclosed NZ Post Office Appreciation Cards as inserts. The ones that I have are from 1969, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1976. Both sides of the card from 1973 are shown in Figure 1 and 2.

The wording inside the cover for the 1969 card reads: 'This first day cover for the 1969 Christmas Stamp is a small token of the assistance that have provided by permitting your premises to be used as a postman' overflow bag. The Post Office thanks you most sincerely.'

The wording on the others is the same with only a year change except for the 1976 card which basically rearranges the word order. Each card also contains a description of the stamp or stamps issued.

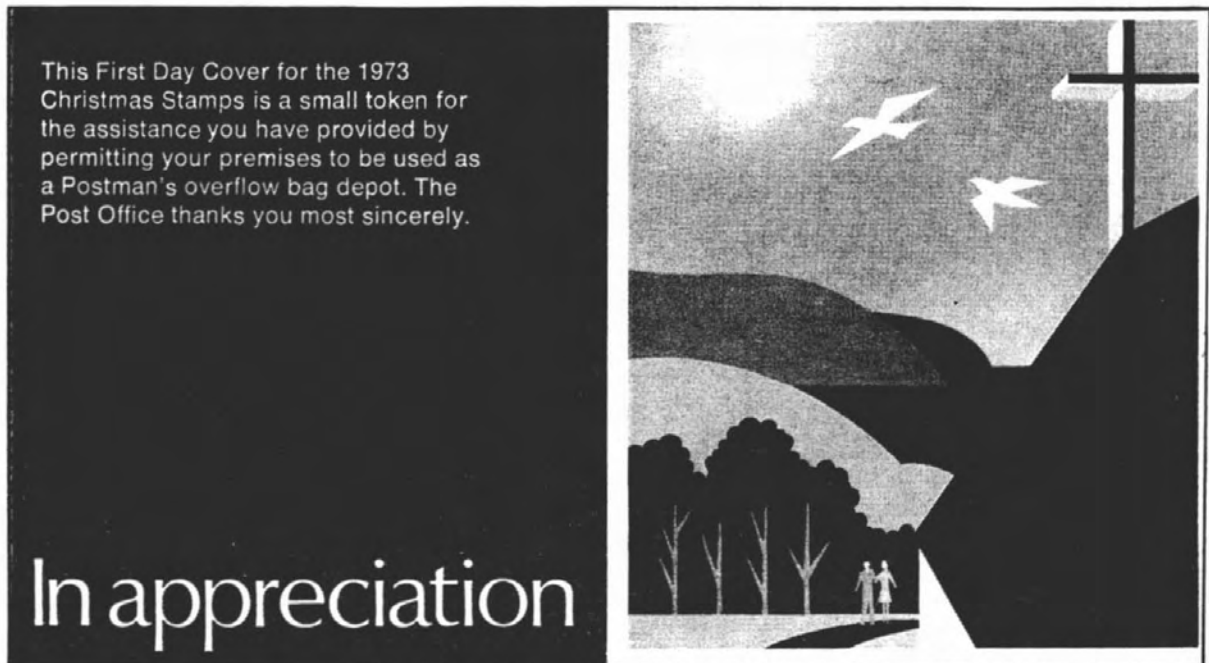


Figure 1: The Front of the Card



Figure 2: The Reverse of the Card

I have no information on the way that this co-operation between the public and the postie works and would appreciate any information about the service including when did it start and is it still operational?

THE 1935 PICTORIAL ISSUES AND ASSOCIATED POSTAL RATES WITH DATES OF PRINTING OF VARIETIES (Part 7): June 1944 – August 1944

ROBERT P. ODENWELLER

17 June 1944:

New Zealand to N.Z. Forces Middle East. Civilians were now allowed to send air letter cards to the forces in the Middle East, in Great Britain, India, Ceylon, British Africa, N.Z. A.P.O.'s and to Naval personnel including those in the Merchant Navy, anywhere in the world. The service was primarily for next of kin of the servicemen overseas. The cards could not be used to P.O.W.s or civilian addresses. The public was urged to restrict usage to one card per week to each address to conserve valuable space. The air mail letter cards as introduced in December 1943 for Naval mails were used. Cards were sold at ½d each. Previous air mail letter card to Navy personnel had been 3d each but this charge was increased.

	Letters
Air Letter card to Forces worldwide	6d

15 July 1944:

On 3 July 1944, the GPO in Wellington advised postmasters that **airmail letters could be accepted** to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, British East Africa and British West Africa. The route was by TEAL to Sydney, by QANTAS to Perth, sea to Ceylon then by BOAC to Great Britain. Probably, a portion of the mail was flown from Perth to Ceylon. Other mail is indicated as travelling across the Indian Ocean and then by air. Existing 2/6 (sea to USA, air to GB) and 3/6 (sea to Panama, air to GB) rates were maintained. 'However, when the via Australia service commenced 15 July these rates were cancelled.'

	Letters	Postcards	Superscription required
Combination surface and air to G.B. & N.Ireland, S. Africa, N. & S. Rhodesia, B.E.A. and B.W.A.	1/6	9d	via Australia

24 August 1944:

N.Z. to N.Z. Prisoners of War. The rate for the POW air letter forms, introduced 7 November 1941, was reduced. Existing 1/- imprinted forms were rubber stamped SIXPENCE in Wellington. Forms with the 6d imprint became available in December. Use of forms ceased March-April 1945. Stocks of airmail letter card forms were withdrawn from sale on 30 June 1945.

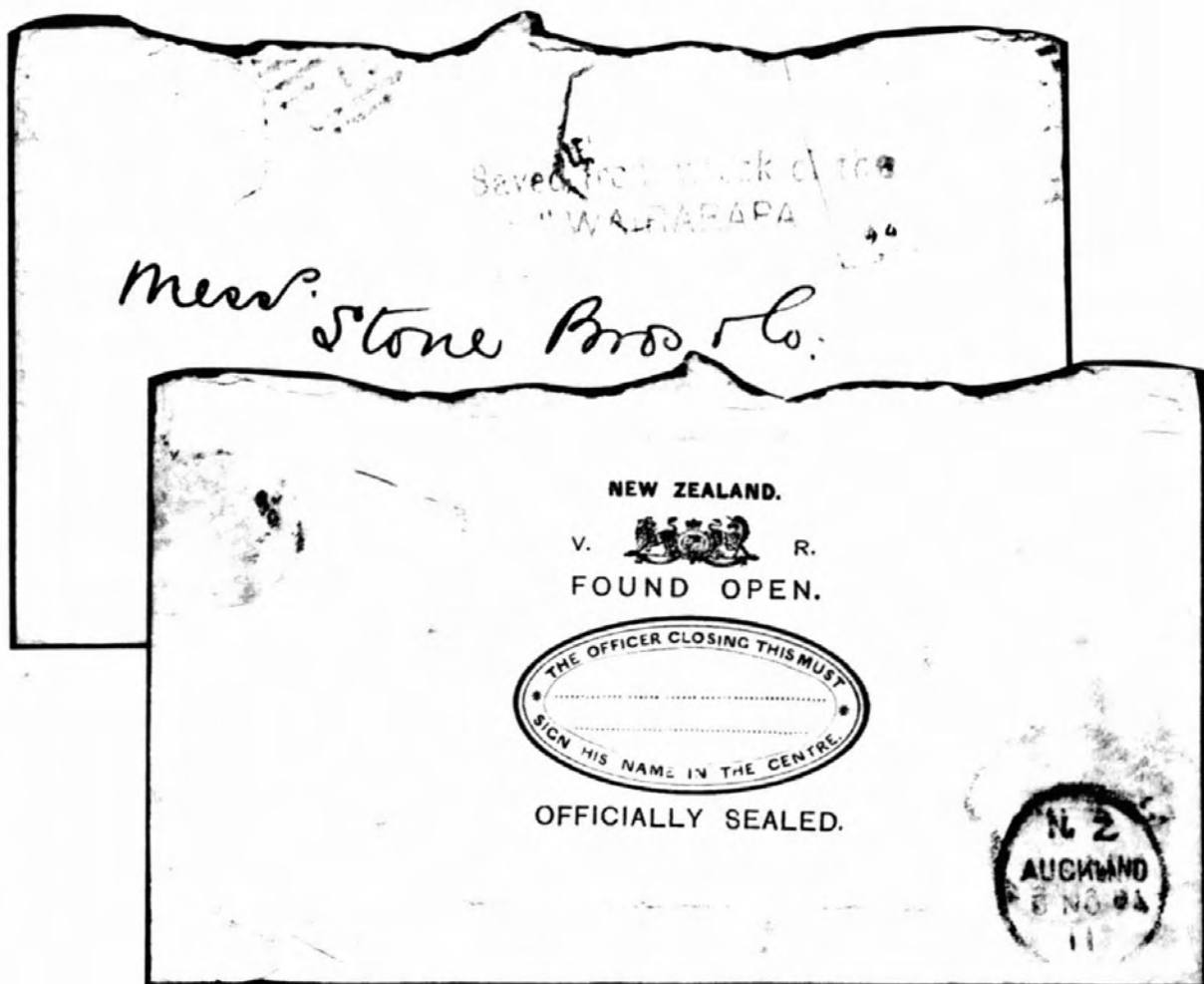
	Letters
Air letters to POWs	6d

Civilian use of air mail cards to U.K., South Africa, B.E.A., B.W.A., N. and S. Rhodesia, Middle East, India and Ceylon were accepted. No enclosures were permitted, nor could they be registered. Cards were sold at ½d each. From 1 September the air mail letter card service was extended to Forces addresses in Canada and the United States.

	Letters
Civilian air mail letter cards	8d
Civilian airgraph rate	5d

Full of interest – whichever way you look at it!

1894 – 'Wairarapa' wreck cover with sealing label



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