



THE KIWI

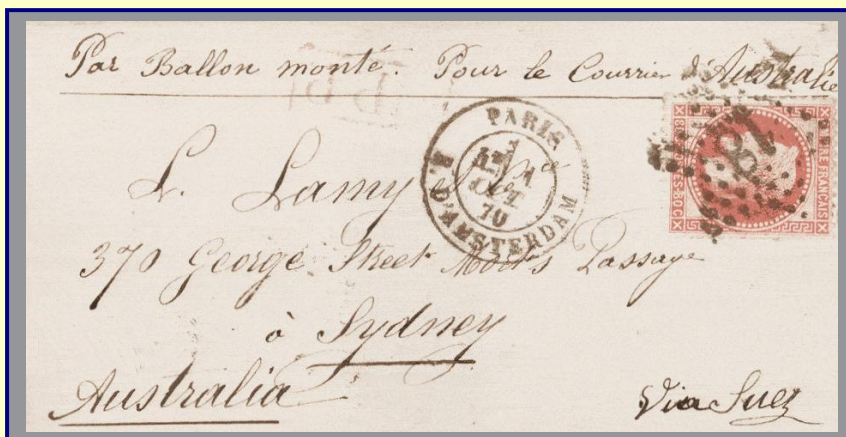
JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN



Unaccepted Design for the 1968 Health Issue (see page 94)



Superb material for the discerning



The above cover was an example of the world's first airmail and is the only known Paris ballon post cover addressed to Australasia. In 2009 Mowbrays Australia sold this 1870 Siege of Paris ballon monté cover for NZ \$238,625 – then a record Australasian price for a philatelic item.



The above 13 August 1855 cover from Auckland to Birmingham, England, bears a pair of New Zealand's very first 1d full-face queen stamps. Only three covers bearing 1d SG1 FFQs are known – this being the earliest recorded date. It was acquired in 2009 by John Mowbray for a client for NZ \$138,000.

Mowbray Collectables buys and sells collections, stamps and postal history. What can you offer? Contact our friendly staff in the first instance.

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*The Society is affiliated to: The Association of British Philatelic Societies
the New Zealand Philatelic Federation
and the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies.*



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as its major sponsor

EDITORIAL

Thanks to everyone who has now renewed their subscription for 2018 - just a couple of stragglers to catch up with. One or two have asked to change from paper to electronic version of *The Kiwi* and some have chosen to revert to a paper copy after realising they miss the feel of the traditional format and the flexibility to read it where and when suits them. Which ever you prefer don't forget all past copies of the journal are available on our web site.

Jos Gregson has completed the cataloguing of Bernard Atkinson's extensive library and copies have been sent to all members for whom we have an email address. If you have not received a copy, and would like to receive one, please contact our Secretary, Michael Wilkinson. Jos is now working on Bernard's philatelic collections with the intention of consigning material to a UK auction house and to a New Zealand dealer. Details of sale dates will be made available as and when these are confirmed.

Rooms are going fast for our next residential weekend, to be held in Bath in September, so if you are thinking of attending for the weekend, or on a day basis please let Michael Wilkinson know as soon as possible, to avoid disappointment. If you are a fan of hand painted envelopes (such as those produced by Mrs Purdon) then there will be a special treat for members attending the weekend - see page 83 for some further information.

CORRIGENDUM

Volume 67, No.2

Page 69 - The caption under Figure 1 should read "A 1943 cover from Norway to P.O. box 525, Lisbon, Portugal" and not Finland as originally printed.



THE KIWI - ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

ADVERTISER	PAGE
Mowbray Collectables	Inside Front Cover
Steven Zirinsky	87
Ashford Stamps Ltd.	87

ADVERTISER	PAGE
Cavendish Auctions	103
Classic Stamps Ltd.	Inside Back Cover
Auckland City Stamps	Back Cover

"Please mention the NZSGB when you speak with our advertisers"

THE KIWI - CURRENT ADVERTISING RATES

	Full (single insertion)	Full (3 or more consecutive)	Half (single insertion)	Half (3 or more consecutive)	Quarter (single insertion)	Quarter (3 or more consecutive)
Full Colour	£90	£75	£75	£60	£50	£40

NZSGB - CURRENT SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Membership rates are £20 (within the UK) and £25 (overseas) - with printed copy of *The Kiwi*.

Members who prefer to receive an electronic version of the journal (*e-Kiwi*), downloadable from the Society's web-site, as an alternative to the paper copy pay £20 regardless of country of residence.

Payment can be made by various means including PayPal ('gift' option). Details from the membership secretary esmegdiamond@gmail.com or via the web-site.

SOCIETY NEWS

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

New Members:

A warm welcome to:

M Frankcom, West Sussex



RESIDENTIAL WEEKEND 2018 - BOOK NOW!



LANSDOWN GROVE HOTEL BATH

28th - 30th September 2018



Bath is a very popular tourist destination and we have been able to secure accommodation at very favourable rates. A block of rooms has been reserved and these are available for booking now (see below).

The full weekend rate will be £265 for a single person and £165 per person for couples. This includes two nights bed and breakfast, a contribution to meeting room hire, morning and afternoon refreshments and the gala dinner on the Saturday evening.

Booking will be handled through the Society and NOT directly with the hotel.

To reserve accommodation for the weekend a deposit of **£25 per person** should be sent to:

Michael Wilkinson, 121 London Road, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 1BH

(cheques should be made payable to 'The New Zealand Society of Great Britain')

Alternative packages will be available for those unable to attend the full weekend.

AUCTION APPEAL

Advance details of this year's auction can be found on page 84

Each year it has been the practice of generous members to offer items, philatelic and general, to be auctioned for Society funds. This is much appreciated. Please see what you have that is surplus to your requirements. No matter what it is, we will be delighted to receive it, preferably by 16 July 2018, to allow a description to appear in the catalogue, otherwise at any time up to 12.00 noon on the day of the auction.

COMPETITIVE AWARDS TO MEMBERS

Congratulations to members who were successful at:

SPRING STAMPEX - Design Centre, London, 15-18 February 2017

Member	Subject of Entry	Class	Mark	Award
Paul Wreglesworth	Postal History of the 'Sideface' Issues (1874-1900)	Traditional	91	Large Gold

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday **26 May 2018**

at the **Union Jack Club**, Sandell Street, London, SE1 8UJ

11:00 - Members Items of Interest and Recent Acquisitions

14:00 - Private Postal Stationery (Johnny Barkley)

The afternoon session will be led by Johnny Barkley, from Northern Ireland, who will focus on postcards printed for groups and businesses. Members are invited to bring related stationery items.

MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Midland Group will be held on Saturday **27 October 2018** at the usual venue, St Anne's Church Hall (behind the Church) Parkhill, Moseley, Birmingham B13 8DU starting at 14:00. Will members please bring along some items of interest or a mini display.

Group Contact: - Ian Samuel ☎ 0121 449 0849

NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the North of England Group will be held on Saturday **12 May 2018** at St. Luke's Church, Lodge Road, Orrell starting at 12:30. Members to display new acquisitions or items of interest.

Group Contact: - Jack Lindley ☎ 0161 705 1074 e-mail: lindleyjack@aol.com

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Scottish Group will be an informal gathering, at 13:00 on Saturday **10 June 2018** and will be hosted by Alexander McCulloch, Gatehouse of Fleet. For further details contact Adrian Philbey.

Group contact: - Adrian Philbey ☎ 0141 562 5817 e-mail: adrian.philbey@ed.ac.uk



THE SOCIETY WEB-SITE AS A RESOURCE FOR MEMBERS

The Kiwi (now downloadable in pdf format)

- * Vol. 1-62 (1952-2013) available to all in pdf format.
- * Vol. 63-66 (2013-17) available to members only.
- **password required - contact the editor of *The Kiwi*.**
- * Vol. 67 (current year) - available to *e-Kiwi* subscribers.



Society web-site: www.nzsgb.org.uk

MEETINGS HELD

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD, IN LONDON, 31 MARCH 2018

The morning session was for items of interest and new acquisitions. **John Stimson** opened with a pair of elaborate reply envelopes produced by A A Marks of New York, makers of artificial limbs. One of the covers is shown, together with a little more of the history of AA Marks later in this issue (see page 104). In 1895 the *Wairarapa Daily Times* reported the purchase of an artificial leg from this company for a local resident.

Michael Wilkinson showed some Business Reply envelopes and cards from the 1930s bearing postage due stamps and marked 'Deficient Postage'. Under authority from the Post Office, the recipient paid just the standard rate of postage and not the double deficiency due on most unstamped mail.

Laurence Kimpton showed a 1967 cover postmarked KIMPTON, a suburb of Auckland, though he did not think there were any ancestral connections.

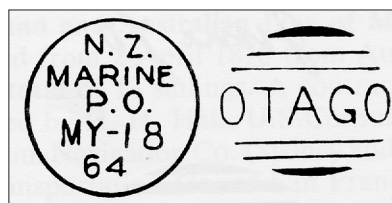
Lewis Giles displayed a 'lady's cover' sent to London in 1865 from Otahuhu, an army camp, south of Auckland, protecting the Great South Road during the Waikato war of 1864-67. Postage had been paid with two 2d and one 6d Chalon head stamps, cancelled with the distinctive '5/OTAHUHU/A' obliterator.

Paul Leonard showed an acquisition from Mowbray's "Jim Shaw Part 2" auction held on 17 March – a complete sheet of 80 of the first (1929) health stamp, with sheet number Q208178 and marginal buffer bars. Ideal material for a detailed single stamp study.

Paul Wreglesworth showed a customs label from a parcel of baby clothes and milk powder sent to Indonesia in March 1967, just prior to decimalisation. The postage of 14s 6d, appended to the label, corresponded to a surface parcel weight of between 7lbs and 11lbs. Paul commented that, whilst information regarding letter rates to many countries was not difficult to find, the same was not true when it comes to more obscure countries or nonstandard mail items, such as parcels, and that he was fortunate to have been able to obtain the information through Robert Duns, Librarian at the Christchurch Philatelic Society.

Lorraine Maguire concluded the morning session with New Zealand Post's issue of 7 March this year on the subject of the 50th anniversary of the sinking of the inter-island ferry *Wahine* together with a special issue of The Dominion newspaper, from 10 April 1968, which reported the sinking of the ferry in Wellington harbour with the loss of 53 lives.

The afternoon session focussed on **Maritime and Naval Mail** – i.e. any item of mail that had been on a boat for some of its journey. **Paul Wreglesworth** opened the session with examples of mail from 1842 and 1845 from New Zealand to England bearing, respectively, a 'New Zealand Ship Letter' mark and a 'Ship Letter' mark, the latter applied at London. Prior to the establishment of packet or contract mail services between the UK and Australia and New Zealand letters had to be sent by naval or private ships. Steamers did not operate as far south as Australia until the 1850s and there was no regular monthly contract service in place until the 1860s. A steamship service between Dunedin and Melbourne, which operated for less than three years, from 1864, allowed mail from New Zealand to link up with the P&O service from Sydney, which called at Melbourne en route. A Mail Agent travelled on the boats to and from Dunedin and a Marine Post Office mark is known to have been used on the service. As this would only be applied to 'Late Letters' or mail posted 'Shipside' examples are scarce. One cover is recorded although its whereabouts are currently unknown.



The Otago Marine PO duplex mark applied on board the steamers between Dunedin and Melbourne in 1864 and 1865.

The example (right), dated DC 2(4) 65 was applied on the 'Albion' which arrived at Melbourne on the 24 December 1865. This is the latest known date of usage of this mark.

Paul showed an example of another Marine PO cancellation, on a 1d Chalon, NO 8 1867, which would have been applied on the *Ruahine* sailing from Wellington on 8 November carrying mail for the UK via the Panama Canal. Four covers are known with markings applied on this service and probably a similar number of single stamps. There were 30 sailings on this route between 1866 and 1869.

From 1870 a mail route opened up via San Francisco which took advantage of the completion of the railway line from San Francisco to New York. This was to become the cheapest and fastest of the routes for mail between the UK and New Zealand. Mail for Europe was also carried via Suez to Brindisi or Naples from where it would travel by train through Italy and France. Mail to the UK via this route would save roughly a week by train as opposed to ship all the way to London although the postage rate was higher than via San Francisco. From 1883 the New Zealand Shipping Company, together with the Shaw, Savill & Albion Line had a contract to carry UK mail southwards via The Cape of Good Hope and home via Cape Horn with stops at Rio de Janeiro, Tenerife or Madeira. This was the 'Two Capes' clipper route which took advantage of the prevailing winds used by the old sailing ships. Postage rates on this route were the same as for mail sent via San Francisco and, as subsidies were gradually removed on the Suez routes, they became effectively non competitive.

Annexation of Hawaii by the USA in 1900 meant that New Zealand ships were no longer permitted to call at Honolulu or carry cargo or passengers between there and San Francisco effectively leaving the route to the Oceanic Steam Ship Company. However an alternative route, calling at Fiji and then Vancouver had been established in 1897 and became known as the 'All Red Route' visiting as it did only Empire countries - those coloured red on the world map!

Margaret Frankcom, making a welcome return to the Society, displayed a selection of pre-stamp items that had travelled by sea. As Paul had said, such mail tended to be put on the first ship going in roughly the direction of the addressee, so routes and delivery times were unpredictable. For example, an item to William Newman in Lincolnshire from his brother Joseph, a founder settler, was mailed in Auckland on 7 October 1844, travelled via Hobart and Adelaide, and finally arrived on 14 May 1845. Another 1844 Ship Letter letter was sent to New Zealand from Hobart via Sydney to William Colenso, a Cornish missionary who attended the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi.



1844 Ship Letter from Hobart to William Colenso.

(image reduced to 50%)

Andrew Dove gave an extensive display of naval mail to which these notes cannot do justice. The New Zealand Navy was formally established in 1913. Its first ship was the former Royal Navy cruiser HMS *Philomel* (which appears on the 25c value in the 1985 Military History issue). This was commissioned as a training ship but then served in the Mediterranean, Red Sea and Persian Gulf in the first World War. She was decommissioned in 1947 and ceremonially sunk in 1949. The passenger liners *Monowai* and *Moeraki* were requisitioned from the Union Steam Ship Company to transport the New Zealand expeditionary forces to Samoa, leaving Wellington on 15 August and landing at Apia on 29 August 1914. By 1939 the New Zealand Navy was largely independent of the Royal Navy and in 1941 George VI granted it the title Royal New Zealand Navy. HMS *Achilles* participated in the battle of the River Plate, between Argentina and Uruguay, in 1939 and contributed to the destruction of the German battleship *Graf Spee*. The then HMNZS *Achilles* appears on the 5d value of the 1946 Peace issue.

Laurence Kimpton displayed items that had travelled on both ships and planes. Starting in 1930, the New Zealand Post Office began to accept items for carriage overseas by airmail, though the first leg to Australia or America continued to be by sea. Airmail stages included Sydney to Melbourne, Sydney to Brisbane, and Adelaide to Perth and on via Karachi, saving up to 10 days in transit time. Later routes to Kenya and South Africa were opened and in 1932-34 connections were added enabling mail to be accepted for onward carriage from Karachi to destinations such as Oman, Bahrain and Kuwait. On some routes the quantities flown were

small, meaning covers can be scarce. The 1940s and 1950s saw the use of flying boats. Tasman Empire Airways Ltd (TEAL) started a trans-Tasman service using the Short S.30 flying boat Aotearoa. This was superseded in 1947 by Sunderland and Solent flying boats. In December 1951 a flying boat service from Auckland via Fiji and the Cook Islands to Tahiti, and later to Samoa and Tonga, began. This was known as the Coral Route and was the world's last scheduled international flying boat service when it was discontinued in September 1960.



An early example of 'Sea Plane' mail.

(image reduced to 50%)

Lewis Giles referred to the SS *Argyle*, the steamer that plied weekly between Auckland and Great Barrier Island and which brought belated news to Auckland of the wreck of the SS *Wairarapa*, en route from Sydney to Auckland, on the island on 29 October 1894, later returning to collect bodies.

Bev King, who had hoped to attend, had sent a selection of items that had travelled by sea between 1894 and 1963. The first was a small letter from Hastings to Edinburgh that had crossed the Pacific on the RMS *Arawa* and carried a 2½d Second Sideface stamp with a Sunlight Soap advertisement. The last was a cover cancelled at Deep Cove on 13 November 1963, the first day of operation of the Post Office on board the SS *Wanganella*, which was moored in Doubtful Sound until 1969 to serve the workforce constructing the Manapouri hydroelectric power station.

Paul Wreglesworth showed further items, including an 1889 Bill of Lading for 100 cases of brandy shipped from London to Wellington on board "the good ship *Waipa*". The freight charge was £11 and 5 shillings.



Bill of Lading for cases of brandy being shipped to Wellington.

(image reduced to 50%)

Lorraine Maguire concluded proceedings with items from her own voyage to the UK in 1961 on the MV *Oranje*. The ship, launched in 1939 for the Netherland Line, had been an Australian hospital ship in 1941-46 and amongst Lorraine's souvenirs were tipping suggestions showing how a suggested £60 should be shared between the crew – with, for example, 25% to the 'cabin servant' but only 8% to the 'deck steward', though curiously the recommended percentages add up to 173%!

NOTES OF THE MIDLAND GROUP MEETING, HELD ON 17 FEBRUARY 2017.

The Group were pleased to welcome **John Stimson**, our Hon. Chairman, making the first of his visits to the regional groups. John began by displaying some of his impressive collection of Queen Victoria Second Sideface stamps with 'Adsons', concentrating on the penny rose stamp and showing reconstructions of the four panes, in the three settings and in four colours. At least one of the panes shown was completely reconstructed using pairs of stamps! He also included some recently acquired covers bearing the Second Sideface stamps, two illustrated commercial covers to 'Marks' in New York (artificial limb makers) and others to Newark, UK, Chicago and South India.

Laurence Kimpton started his display with an airmail cover with the postmark of Kimpton, New Zealand, which is a small suburb of Auckland and had a post office which operated from 1967 to 1988 only. He followed up with airmail covers carried following the 1930 arrangement made between the New Zealand Post Office for other countries to accept airmail post from New Zealand for forwarding and/or delivery by air where possible. Items included covers to Australia, India, the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Canada and the USA, also covers bearing experimental return flight cachets for New Zealand to the United Kingdom and covers addressed to South Africa.

Terry Hancox showed items from 'Tarapex 1969'. Four-label advertising sheetlets covering the variations and trials undertaken during the printing of these labels, in some cases it was evident that rouletting was carried out at the same time as a colour was printed. He also showed a selection of colour printing errors on New Zealand stamps mainly c.1970 including missing single and multiple colours, shifts, offsets, separations and doctor blade flaws.

Ian Samuel finished off the afternoon with a small display of Life Insurance stamps from the 'VR' issues to the last issue in 1981.

NOTES OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP MEETING, HELD ON 24 FEBRUARY 2018.

John Stimson joined us, on his tour of the Society's regional groups, and shared a selection of his sideface material including covers, reconstructions of the advert panes - with complete reconstructions of the 1d with blue and green adverts. John also showed two blocks of 12 of the adverts in green on the 1d value. These are the largest known blocks of this value with green adverts.

Paul Wreglesworth displayed a hand painted cover by Karl Lewis, posted at the 1938 Airmail Exhibition (see page 87 for an illustration of this cover). This was followed by examples of coil stamps from the 1960 Pictorial issue including vending machine, 'Lightning' applicator and counter coil stamps. Start and end papers, flaws and errors were displayed and, finally, a set of the 1967 'Te Aro' provisional counter coils.

John Hepworth showed a selection of booklets produced for the Alternative Postal Operator, Pete's Post and then a selection of postal stationery from the Edward VII period

Harold Howard brought examples of business reply cards with postage due stamps applied. The stamps were not paying deficient postage but the postage for the returned card which was often the combined postage for several items returned to the Company. New Zealand Post loyalty stamps, postmarks applied at various hospitals around New Zealand and a selection of postcards were also shown.

Ian Merckel showed blocks of stamps from the George VI period, plate blocks of the 1935 Air Mail issue and a selection of Chalons.

Stuart Potter showed covers from the 'All Up' Empire scheme with a range of covers to unusual destinations shown, including to Sudan, India, Malaya, Palestine and the Falkland Islands. Stuart then showed some of the artwork that his friend Julia Farrer has been working on for use at the Society's conference at Bath later this year. Examples of her excellent work was shown and discussed (see opposite page).

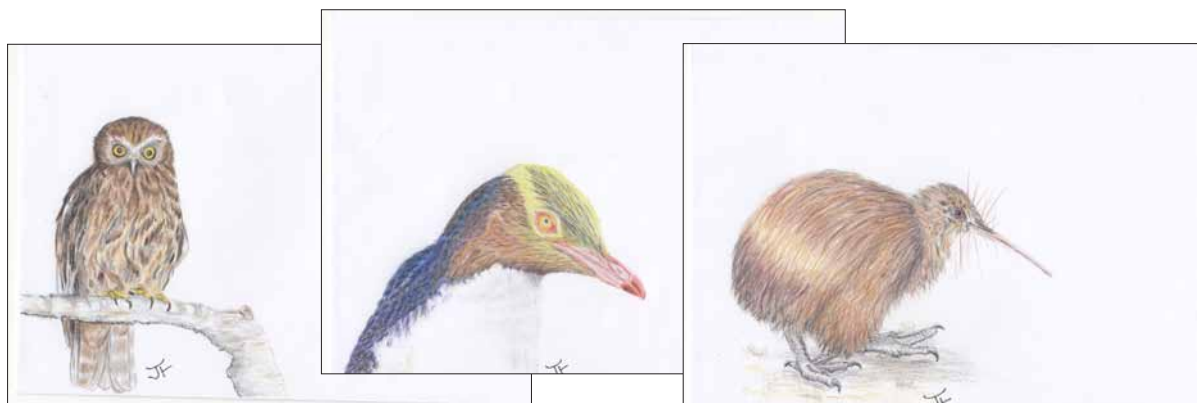
Jack Lindley closed the session with a range of health stamps from 1950 to 1959 and another recent acquisition which was a card showing proof copies of the low value QEII stamps from the Bradbury Wilkinson archive. (illustrated below).



Card with six imperf proof definitive stamps, approved 5-5-53, from the archives of Bradbury Wilkinson & Sons.

Shown below are three from a series of covers that have been commissioned for use at the Member's weekend in Bath at the end of September. All are hand drawn by Macclesfield artist Julia Farrer.

Each drawing, on an A5 size envelope, is of a native New Zealand bird and, although some covers will show the same bird, each will differ slightly - in the best traditions of Mrs Purdon! It is hoped to arrange to have the covers postally used after the meeting, should members wish. More details will follow but do get your booking in for the weekend if you want to guarantee to get one of these covers (see page 77 for booking details).



ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION - NOTIFICATION

The annual club auction will be held on 24 November 2018. The rules are as follows:

1. **By 15 July 2018** vendors should send a description of their lots for sale to the catalogue compiler:

Andrew Dove, e-mail address: dove697@btinternet.com - preferred method
or by post to: 12, Stella Avenue, Tollerton, Notts. NG12 4EX

Only a description of each lot is required with the vendors reserve price. The minimum reserve is £3.

The catalogue compiler will acknowledge receipt within 5 days. He will supply a copy of the auction list entry, including lot number/s, for proof-reading. Do **NOT** send items for sale to the catalogue compiler.

2. **Only the first 400 lots will be accepted.**
3. **Vendors** will be charged the full postage for the return of unsold lots.
4. **Scans of auction lots** can be placed on the Society website if scans (JPEG files) are sent to the catalogue compiler following receipt of the auction list for proof reading. Scans should include the lot number.
5. Lots should be contained in clear envelopes with the lot number clearly displayed on a small label (1cm square) in the lower right corner of the envelope.
6. Lots may be delivered to the venue before 11.30 on the day of the auction. Vendors unable to attend must send their material to the auctioneer, Brian Stonestreet, by 16 November 2018 at:

Brian Stonestreet, 32, Bedgebury Close, Vinters Park, Maidstone, Kent ME14 5QZ

7. Viewing will start at 12.30. The auction will commence promptly at 14.00.
8. Only members of the society are eligible to enter material in the auction
9. Successful purchasers attending the auction may take their lots away provided their account is settled.
10. Vendors may not remove unsold lots without the authority of the auctioneer.
11. Absent successful bidders will be invoiced by email or post. Prompt settlement will ensure prompt delivery.
12. Unsold lots and sales, less all expenses, will be returned to vendors once all sales income is received.
13. The Society will insure all items from the date of receipt until the time of purchase or return to the vendor.
14. The Society fee, payable by the vendor, is 10% of the hammer price.
15. The auctioneer may decline lots which are not as described or are considered to be of insufficient quality.
16. **Successful Postal bidders** with a serious complaint, on receipt of his/her purchases, must return them to the Auctioneer within one week of their arrival.
17. Postal bidders with a serious complaint must return the lots concerned with details of the complaint within one week of their arrival to:

John Stimson, Mead Cottage, Boulters Lane, Maidenhead, SL6 8TJ.

18. A list of unsold lots will be placed on the Society website as soon as possible after the auction and will remain available for purchase at the reserve price until 10 December 2018. Those wishing to purchase should contact: john.m.stimson@gmail.com.

Remember to bring your catalogue to the auction. Copies available in the room will cost £1.00

THE NUMBER OF 'HIGHFIELD' COVERS

Robert Clark

The first New Zealand air mail stamps were issued on 10 November 1931, but covers exist that are postmarked the day before in Highfield, a suburb of Timaru (between Dunedin and Christchurch) on 9 November. An example is shown below (Figure 1). Like all 'Highfield' covers, it is franked with the complete set of air mail stamps (3d, 4d and 7d values) plus a George V 2d, surface printed, value.



Figure 1: A 'Highfield' cover addressed to Liverpool, England.

The covers were all sent by Alex F. M. Paterson, the first President of the Air Mail Society of New Zealand. He was from Timaru and was the originator of many covers of the period, often addressing the letters to himself. As far as I am aware, all 'Highfield' covers have 'A.F.M. Paterson' and a Timaru P.O. box number on the back in purple as shown here (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Reverse of the cover shown in Figure 1.

As with all the other 'Highfield' covers to England that I have seen, the cover in Figure 1 is routed: 'Via Karachi-London Air Mail Service', but also has the cachet for connections from New Zealand to the first 'All Australian Air Mail'. Mails from New Zealand to connect with that flight were sent by sea to Sydney from both Auckland and Wellington where identical cachets were applied. According to the 'Otago Daily Times' of 12 November 1931, this cover would be sent from Wellington on the SS *Marama* which sailed to Sydney on 13-17th November. The 'All Australian Air Mail' flight to England left Sydney on 20 November before eventually arriving in London on 16 December (Ref. 1). As its route was via Karachi, it was not actually going against the routing instructions.

The cover is addressed to JS Davis, a well known dealer in Liverpool. He often redirected letters in order to get a dated transit mark, as in the example in Figure 2. The backstamp is dated in Liverpool at 10.45 a.m. on 17 December which fits with the London arrival date of the 'All Australian Air Mail'.

The postage rate from New Zealand for the Karachi-London air mail was 7d plus 2d surface postage while the rate from New Zealand for the 'All Australian Air Mail' service was 1s 0d plus 2d surface postage. The cover is franked with stamps to the value of 1s 4d, which was sufficient for the 'All Australian Air Mail'.

The number and destinations of the 'Highfield' covers

Aerophilatelists are interested in the number of covers sent on early flights and the number often turns out to be greater than was once supposed, leading to jokes like: "Here are ten of the eight known covers".

For some time, I have been collecting scans of 'Highfield' covers and now have 33. They are made up of the one in my collection (Figure 1), scans of ten sent to me by their owners and 22 which have appeared in auctions or articles. By saving scans rather than just descriptions, I am able to distinguish covers sent to the same address.

The first person to publish a list of these covers was Barry Scott who gave information, in 2006, on 12 'Highfield' covers (Ref. 2) and I updated this list in 2012 describing 22 'Highfield' covers (Ref. 3). My website at www.nzstamps.org.uk has a page describing the current list of known covers. At the time of writing, I have scans of the following 33 covers:

- 9 to JS Davis in Liverpool, England. Routing as described above.
- 4 to Alex Paterson, c/o RER Dalwick in Bournemouth, England. Routing as described above.
- 7 directly addressed to RER Dalwick in Bournemouth, England. Routing as described above.
- 3 to Alex Paterson, c/o PJ Drossos in Athens, Greece. They have an Athens transit mark dated 15 December and are routed: 'Via Karachi-London Air Mail Service'.
- 2 to Stephen Smith in Calcutta, India. They have Calcutta backstamps on 6 and 7 December and are routed: 'Via Australian Air Mail Services'.
- 2 to Alex Paterson, c/o AC Roessler in New Jersey, USA. They are routed: 'Via USA Air Mail'.
- 4 directly addressed to AC Roessler in New Jersey, USA. They are routed: 'Via USA Air Mail Service'.
- 1 to AV Dworak in Kansas, USA. It is routed: 'Via USA Air Mail'.
- 1 to Lt. Cdr. Locy in Port au Prince, Haiti. It is routed: 'Via USA Air Mail Service'.

Sources:

Information from the *Otago Daily Times* is from *Papers Past* (website: <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>)

Acknowledgements:

I would like to thank the people who have sent me scans of 'Highfield' covers in their possession and would be very interested in receiving scans of other such covers, especially those that have been in the owner's possession for more than 10 years and so have not appeared in recent auctions.

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1. Walker D, *Airmails of New Zealand, Vol. 2*, Air Mail Society of New Zealand, 1986.
2. Scott B., 'Highfield Covers', *New Zealand Air Mail News*, No. 658, p.3, May 2006.
3. Clark R., 'A Survey of the 1931 Highfield Covers', *New Zealand Air Mail News*, No. 727, p 4, August 2012.

KARL LEWIS COVERS - THERE'S STILL MONEY IN ART

Karl Lewis is known, in philatelic circles, for his range of illustrated envelopes which he produced between 1933 and 1941.

Born in Pineville, Kentucky on 10 September 1865 he went to sea aged 13 and spent much of his early life as a merchant seaman before settling in Yokohama, Japan. In 1903 he married a Japanese lady, Sasako Sadako, 20 years his junior. They remained together until her death in March 1940.

Lewis was a keen photographer and watercolour artist who enjoyed illustrating envelopes and sending them overseas, often without contents. Many of his covers featured Japanese scenes but other countries, including Sarawak, Fiji, Tonga, and New Zealand are known, in small numbers, and are keenly sought after.

The left hand cover below (8 NO 38) was shown at a recent North of England meeting. The right hand cover (1 OC 38) sold recently on eBay - realising US\$665.90.



(images at 50% of original).

[PACW]

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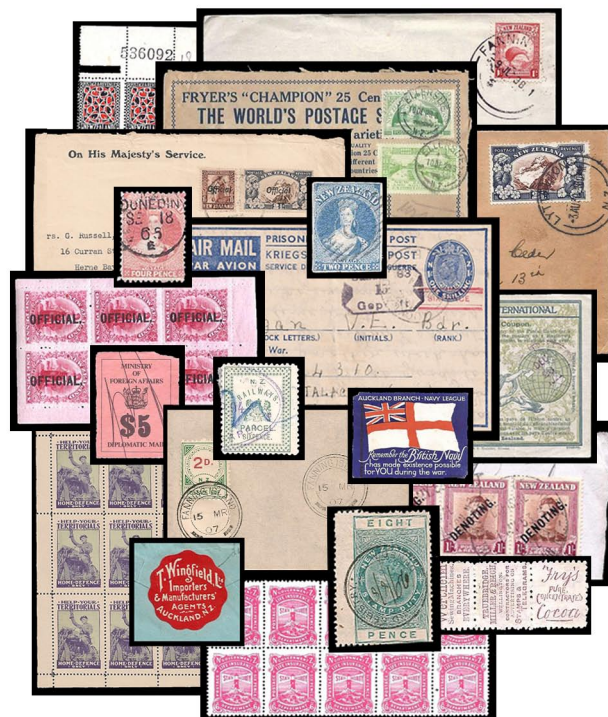
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A FEW INTERESTING ITEMS OF NEW ZEALAND POSTAL STATIONERY

Stephen D. Schumann, RDP FRPSL

Having collected New Zealand postal stationery for over 40 years, going to hundreds of stamp shows and pawing through thousands of boxes and binders I have run across a number of interesting and unusual items that don't fit into one of my exhibits but may in the future:



Figure 1: *Mis-cut postal card from the 1881 issue.*

While I have several examples of mis-cut postal cards and wrappers, all are much later issues than the one shown above (Figure 1) which I found at SPRING STAMPEX 2018, thanks to fellow collector Mike Smith who found it and called it to my attention. I had already been to the dealer but the card was misfiled!



Figure 2: *Photo essay for a QE II postal card.*

The photo essay for the QE II lettercard (Figure 2) came to me with a number of other essays and die proofs at Finlandia 1995. Cecil Thomas was an engraver at the Royal Mint (U.K.) where many of the QE II dies were manufactured. For some reason Mr. Thomas pasted the photo essay onto a 3d lettercard, perhaps to show the similarity of design between the photo essay and the issued lettercard. Note the photo essay has been annotated 'C-T Final' in pencil at the bottom.

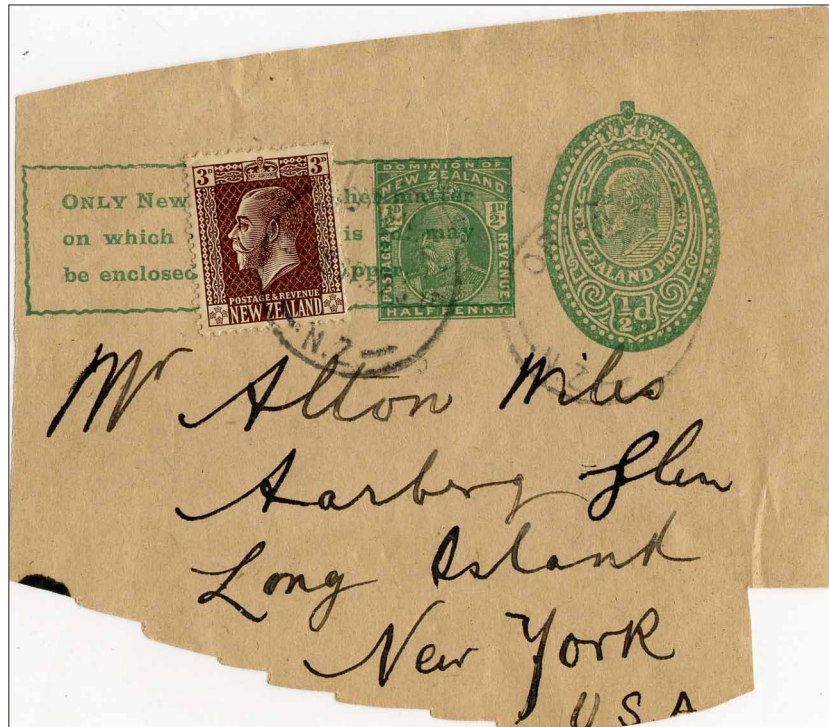


Figure 3: *Edward VII wrapper uprated with 3d additional postage.*

A friend was nice enough to let me add the above piece (Figure 3) to my collection but it does leave us with an unanswerable question: was the 3d stamp added to enable the wrapper to pay four times the single rate or was the 3d stamp added to pay the registration fee?

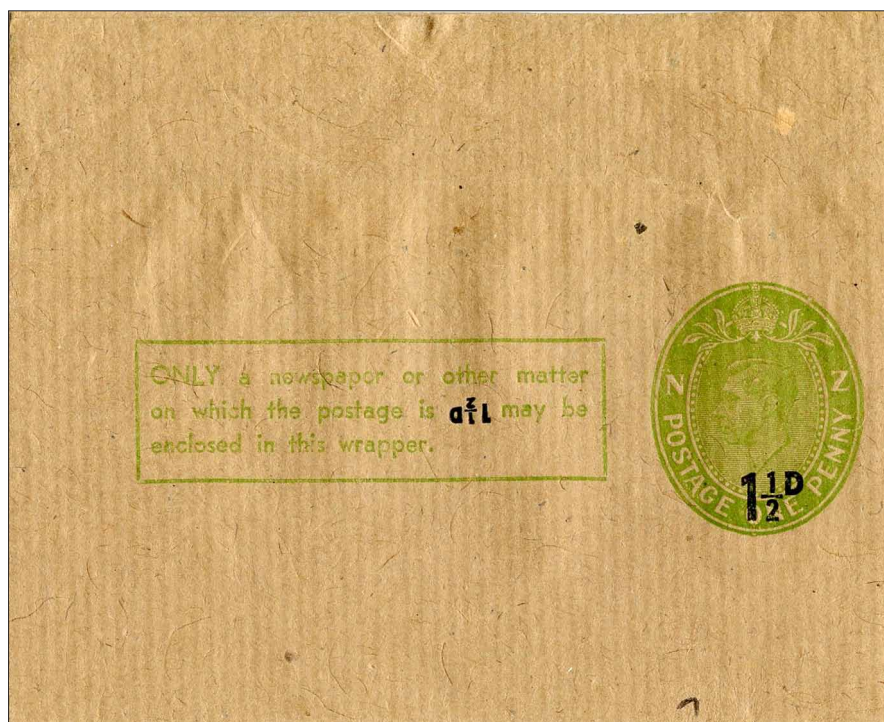


Figure 4: *King George VI wrapper with the value surcharge inverted in the indicia box.*

In the 2004 auction of the Robert Samuel collection of postal stationery (Ref. 1) there was one used part wrapper with the value surcharge inverted (lot 2048). This was the only example recorded at the time but my bid was unsuccessful so I thought I would always be lacking that item.

Imagine my amazement several years later, while visiting a dealer at his house As he handed me a box of all world postal stationery he said I could pick out what I want; naming a very low price. I had to suppress a yell when I found an unused example of the wrapper (Figure 4). This is still the only unused example recorded.

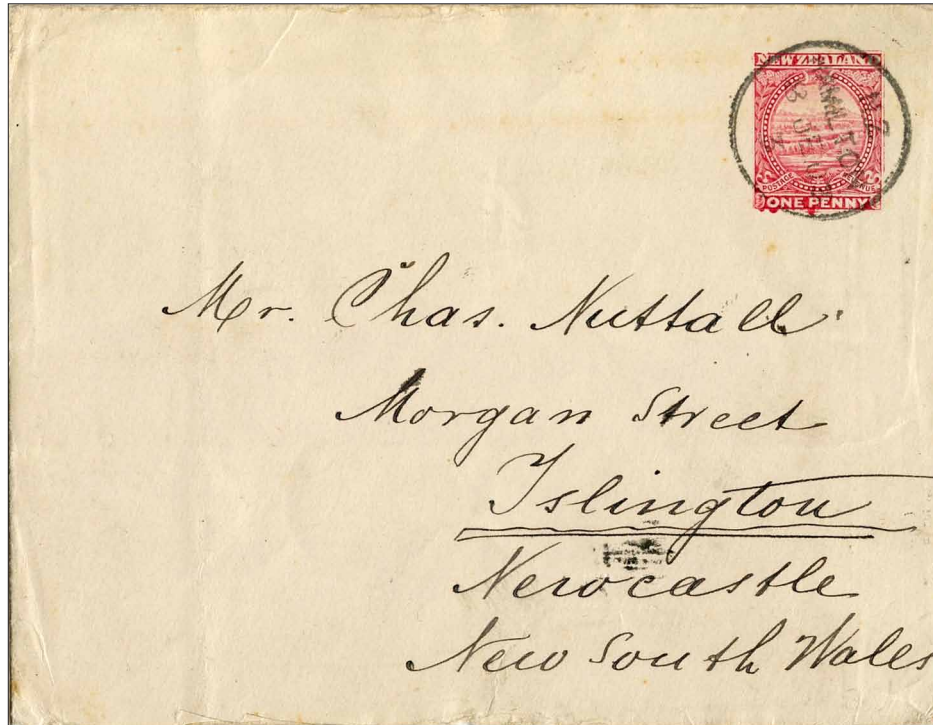
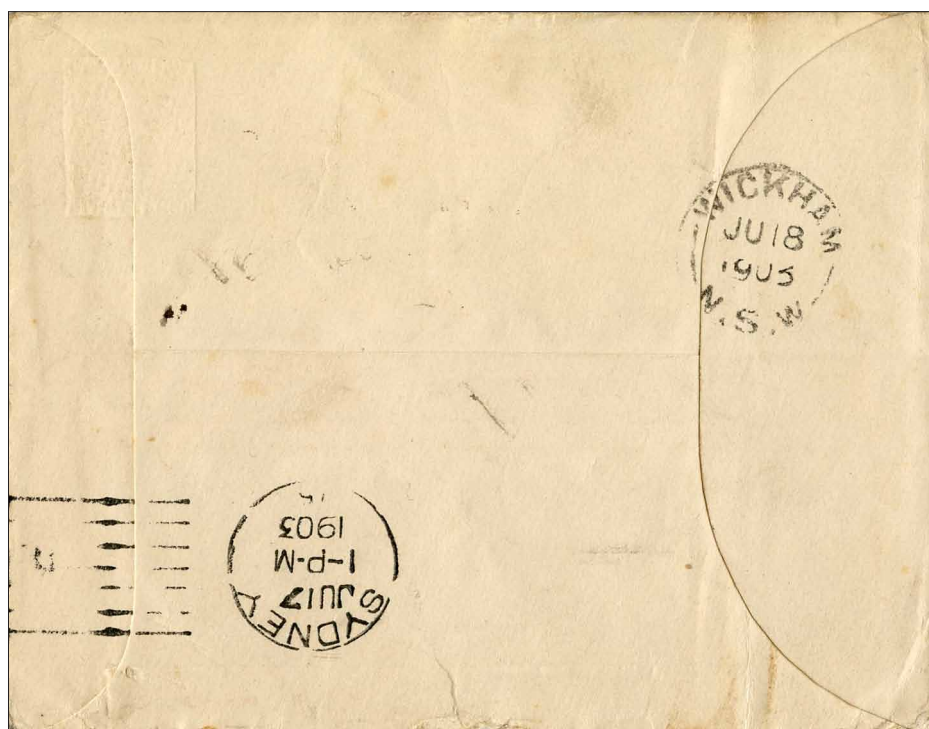


Figure 5a and 5b: Front (above) and back (below) of the 'rare' 1d Terraces envelope in the 123mmx94mm size.

This envelope above (Figure 5a) was found in a dealer's stock as a 'normal' but since this envelope was issued only in the 226 x 96mm size, it seemed a mystery until turned over (Figure 5b) when it is clear that someone has taken a lot of time to carefully cut down the envelope to the 123 x 94mm size.



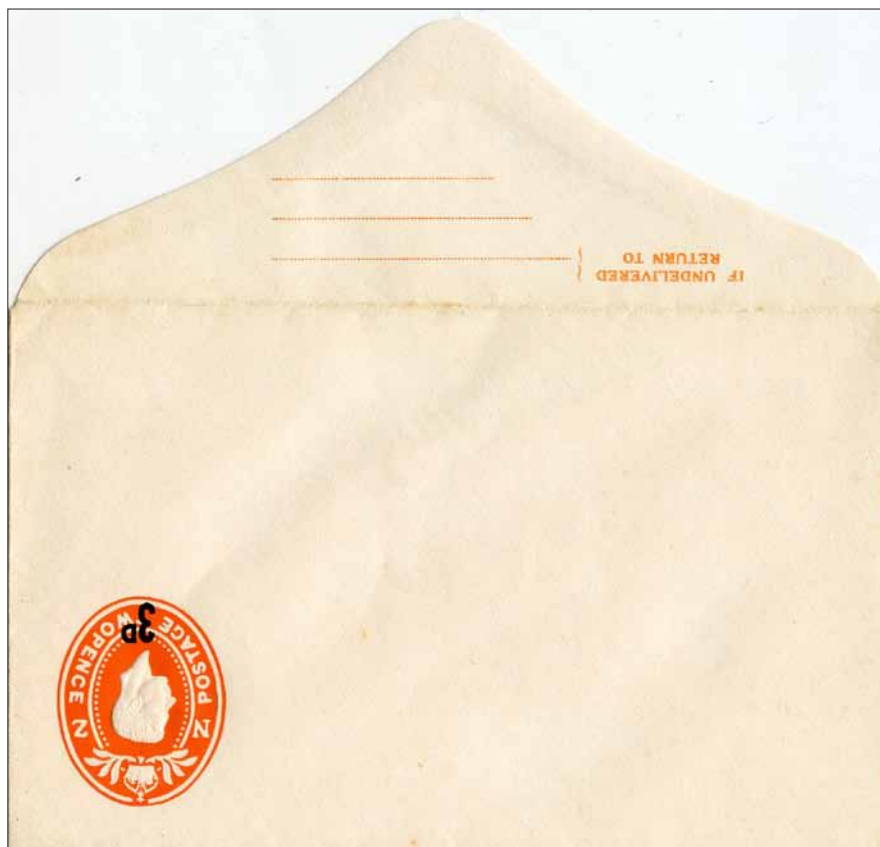


Figure 6: King George VI 3d on 2d envelope with die inverted at lower left. (image at 80%)

The basic George VI 3d on 2d envelope is listed as Samuel CE.12a (Ref. 2). The seller of the one shown here (Figure 6) did not realize that the die was inverted at the lower left. This only becomes obvious when the flap is unfolded. Probably other examples exist but have not yet been recorded.

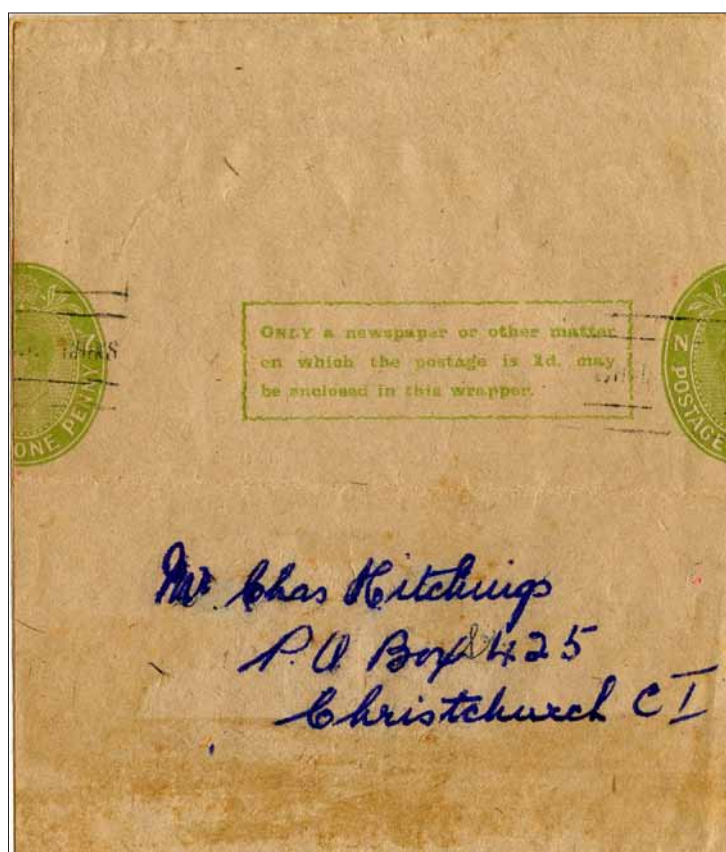


Figure 7: Grossly mis-cut King George VI 1d wrapper. (image at 80%)

Not only is the King George VI wrapper (Figure 7) mis-cut, with half the die impression on each side, but it has actually been used. At some point the flap has been unsealed allowing the wrapper to be shown flat. This is the item shown on page F-14 of the Samuel catalogue (Ref. 3).

The Edward VII wrapper shown below (Figure 8) is no doubt inspired by a philatelist with two possible explanations. It might have been dropped in a Hobart mail box and passed through the mail system or, alternatively, perhaps it was handed over the counter to a friendly clerk for cancellation, per favor. Although it bears the hand stamped 'LOOSE LETTER/TO PAY' mark there is no indication that postage due was levied. On the reverse is an identical Hobart cancellation.

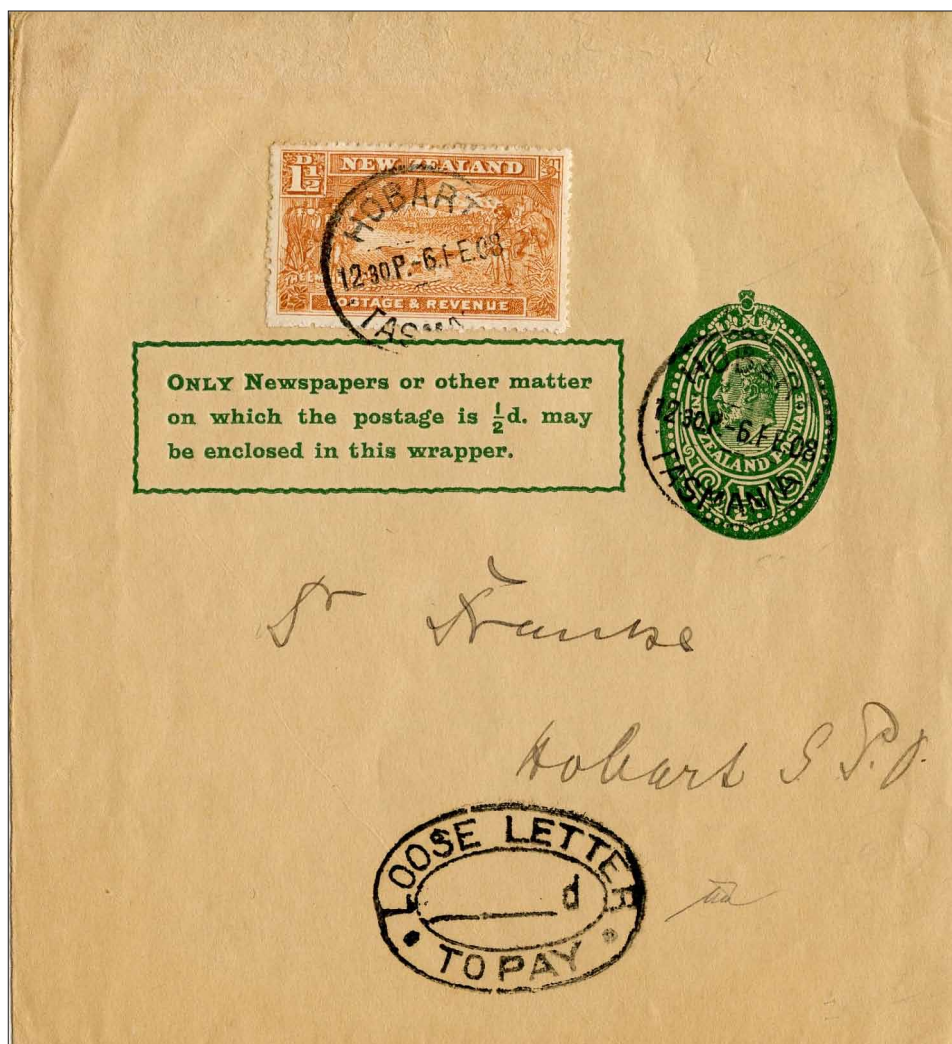


Figure 8: Edward VII wrapper used in Tasmania.

To be continued.....

References:

1. Wales P, 'The Robert Samuel collection of New Zealand Postal Stationery', Sale No. 38, Classic Stamps Limited, Christchurch, September 2004.
2. Samuel R, *New Zealand Postal Stationery Catalogue, Part 4-Post Office Envelopes Etc.*, pC-44, pub. Shades Stamp Publications. 1993.
3. Samuel R, *New Zealand Postal Stationery Catalogue, Part 3-Registered Envelopes Etc.*, pF-14, pub. Shades Stamp Publications. 1992.

SAMPLE POST TO THE USA DURING WORLD WAR I

Bob Watson

The wrapper fragment shown below (Figure 1) is endorsed “per sample post” and was sent from New Zealand to the USA in 1916 (and incidentally was passed by the military censor.) This is an unusual class of mail which warrants some examination to determine what it is for and the rates applied at the time.



Figure 1: Partial wrapper from an item sent to the USA by ‘Sample Post’.

Reference to the *Post and Telegraph Guide* for 1916 (No. 142, p. 61) gives the following definition of ‘Pattern and Sample Post’:

The pattern and sample post for places beyond New Zealand is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise, and natural-history specimens not forwarded for commercial purposes. Patterns or samples must be of no saleable value, or they will be detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office. Packets containing articles of saleable value may be sent at sample rates to any place within New Zealand. Packets containing watches, jewellery, &c., may be sent under this regulation, but must, if the value exceeds ten shillings, be registered.

Also given are rates of postage for patterns and samples¹. Apart from inland rates, the rates for “all other places” are given as:

For each packet not exceeding 4oz	1d
For each additional 2oz or fraction thereof	½d
(Postal Union Rates)	

So the 2½d total on this wrapper represented an article from eight to ten ounces in weight, consisting of 1d for the first four ounces and $3 \times \frac{1}{2}d$ for six additional ounces.

This is an interesting class of mail which is not often encountered to overseas destinations. Provision for it can be found in Postal Guides from 1868 to 1967, but it may have been available beyond this range and is no longer offered. I would be grateful to see other examples of pattern or sample post that had been sent overseas.

¹. It should be noted that the War Tax in effect at that time did not apply to patterns or samples to be sent overseas. *The New Zealand Gazette* of 23 September 1915 (No. 112, p. 3302) notice in introducing the tax exempted articles sent at any UPU rate.

A FAREWELL TO HEALTH STAMPS

- PART THREE

John Watts

After more than two years of Deliberation a government instigated committee comprising representatives of government departments, employer and employee groups, Federated Farmers and the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand agreed in principle, in October 1959, to New Zealand's conversion to decimal currency.

In March 1964 the Government announced that the new currency units would be the dollar and cent. Unofficial designs were released in February 1966, but these caused controversy and were revised. The designs of the notes were made public on 8 June 1967, and were the first New Zealand paper money to carry the head of the reigning monarch. Conversion to the new system, the basis of which was \$1 equalled 10/-, began with the issue of the new notes and coins on 'DC Day', 10 July 1967. The coins, shown below (Figure 1) were designed by James Berry .



Figure 1: New Zealand's first decimal coins.

The Postmaster General announced, in March 1967, the following rates of postage which were to take effect with the change to decimal currency.

Surface Letters	3 cents for the first ounce	2 cents each additional ounce
Airmail Letters	4 cents for the first half ounce	2 cents each additional ounce
Postcards	2½ cents for a single card	
Printed Matter	2½ cents for each 8 ounces	

As there was no half cent coin in the new currency range, anybody wishing to post a single article as 'printed matter' was asked to buy two 2½ cent stamps, or accept a ½ cent stamp as change. This effectively meant that the ½ cent stamp became a unit of currency and it became a point of debate as to whether the Post Office would accept a 2 cent coin and a ½ cent stamp in payment for a 2½ cent stamp!

This situation caused problems with the first four annual issues of Health stamps after decimalisation with the 2½ cent +1 cent value only useful on its own for items of 'printed matter' or 'postcards'.

The first decimal Health issue introduced a 'Sports' theme. 1967 was the 75th anniversary of the New Zealand Rugby Union and it seemed appropriate to start the series with this sport.

Eight artists were commissioned to submit designs and their instructions emphasised that submissions should indicate the participation of youth in the sport.

The chosen designs for 1967 were by L.C. Mitchell (Figure 2) and showed a boy running with the ball on the 2½c value and placing the ball for a conversion on the 3c stamp. In shadow, in the background, was the hero of all young New Zealand rugby playing boys an 'All Black', somebody they would try to emulate. Some unadopted designs, also by Mitchell are shown below (Figure 3).



Figure 2: 1967 Issued Stamps.

The balanced scene designs required, for the first time, two different formats, one vertical and the other horizontal. With the change to decimal currency the sheet format was modified from 120 (6 rows of 20 stamps) to one containing 100 stamps (10 rows of 10), but miniature sheets remained as six stamps (3 rows of 2). The watermark was still multiple 'NZ & Star' but was sideways on the 2½c stamp and upright on the 3c.



Figure 3: Unadopted designs for the 1967 issue.

1968 was the year of the Mexico Olympics and the design theme effectively selected itself. The instructions to the four artists commissioned to submit designs was for a two stamp issue that illustrated the compulsory sports of 'Athletics and Swimming' with each design to include the five Olympic circles. One stamp was to show a boy participating in the first discipline and a girl in the second as these were considered to be sports in which children of all ages could compete. Designs from L.C. Mitchell were selected, but some of those that were not unadopted showed great merit (Figure 4).



Geoff Fuller design.

Maurice Conly design.

Unknown artist.

Figure 4: Examples of some of the unadopted designs for the 1968, olympic themed, issue.

Printing was by Harrison & Sons Ltd. who changed the sheet format with stamps printed in sheets of 50 (10 x 5) so that two miniature sheets (one of each value) could be printed from the same composite plate. For the first time the Health stamps were printed on unwatermarked paper.

A summer sport, cricket, was chosen for the 1969 issue. Not only is the sport very popular with both boys and girls but 1969 was the 75th anniversary of the New Zealand Cricket Council and during the year the English Women's cricket team toured New Zealand.

1969 was the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Health Camp Movement and so, after a lapse of 13 years, a third stamp was added to the issue featuring a portrait of Elizabeth Gunn (Figure 5). This 4c value was designed by RM Only whilst the two lower values were the work of LC Mitchell.

The printer, Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., reverted to the practice of printing the sheet stamps in 100's (10 x 10). The miniature sheets, of 6 stamps, featured only the cricket stamps. The 2½c and 3c stamps were perforated 13½x13, the 4c value 13x13½.

The 1970 issue featured girls playing netball and boys football. The designer was once again LC Mitchell. The printer was Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd. using their new 'Delacryl' process, the first time it had been used for the printing of New Zealand stamps. The miniature sheets of 6 stamps, (2x3), carried the designer's name for the first time.

In 1971 New Zealand was the host country for the 10th International Federation of the Women's Hockey Associations Conference and, continuing the sport theme hockey was the natural choice for the issue.

However, following a request from the Dental Division of the Health Department a third stamp was added to commemorate the 'Golden Jubilee of the New Zealand School Dental Service', the first such service in the world. Even though this stamp was not really a Health stamp, and did not follow the sports theme, it still carried the 1c Health surcharge. The chosen designer for all three issued values was LC Mitchell (Figure 6).

Printing was by Harrison & Sons Ltd. who used 'four colour lithography', the first time they had used the process for New Zealand stamps. The multiple NZ and star watermarked paper was upright on the two lower values, and sideways inverted on the 5c value.



Figure 5: *Elizabeth Gunn.*
(image at 150% of original)



Figure 6: Preliminary artwork for the 1971 issue by Mitchell (top) and two unaccepted designs by Stevenson (bottom).

Two notable flaws from the 1971 issue are illustrated below. The first on the 3c value, from a standard sheet shows an unusual clear patch in the left corner (Figure 7). The second is a constant flaw on the 3c value, found at Row 2, Stamp 1 on the miniature sheet, and is seen as a yellow patch around the hockey ball (Figure 8). After six years of sport themed issues the 1972 stamps featured tennis. This was the last Health issue from LC Mitchell who had been responsible for nine earlier designs, plus the frame for the 1929 issue. His most famous being the Smiling Boy.



Figure 7: Colourless patch.



Figure 8: Yellow patch around the hockey ball and found at Row 2/1 on the 3c miniature sheet.

(enlargement above)



After a break of nine years a 'Royal' portrait was selected for the 1973 issue. This time the youngest of the Queen and Prince Philip's children, Prince Edward was featured (Figure 9a). The same design was used for both values because the printers Harrison & Sons Ltd., who provided the design, were unable to source an alternative photograph suitable for reduction to stamp size.

The paper used to produce this issue is described as 'chalk surfaced'. When viewed from the reverse side the stamps appear semi-transparent with the printed design showing through (Figure 9b). The appearance is distinctly different from a colour offset, an example of which is also shown here (Figure 9c).

Comparing issues of 1971, 1972 and the later issue of 1974, all printed by Harrison & Sons Ltd., the Post Office information releases gave the same description for the paper used. Measuring the thickness of these papers, they are all approximately 0.009mm, there would appear to be some characteristic of the 1973 paper that is not fully described!!



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 9: (a) The 4c stamp as issued, (b) the semi-transparent appearance of the paper viewed from the back - (contrast adjusted to highlight effect) and (c) a partial offset of the red colour.

At this point it is interesting to consider an article, published in two parts, in the *New Zealand Stamp Collector* in 1974 (Ref. 2). Originally written for the 1972 'Welpex' Exhibition it set out to examine New Zealand's stamp issuing policy.

The authors made many valid criticisms and some interesting suggestions, but it was the remarks concerning Health stamp issues that are pertinent to this series of articles:

"Let us throw a really controversial hat into the ring. Let us do away with Health stamps, not health camps - just Health stamps. Health stamps are an anachronism. If there is a need for health camps, they should be part of the national health system. They certainly should not need to depend on this unpredictable but certainly unique method of fund raising. I know it is supposed to keep them, like Plunket, sturdily independent, but the absurdity of this fiction was shown recently when the organizers had to go cap in hand to the Government for more money.

The amount netted by the stamps would hardly suffice for a few practice rounds of Skyhawk ammunition. The Universal Postal Union is reported to look on them with a jaundiced eye and the moral pressure that is put on firms and local bodies to buy them is hardly edifying. (I must admit that part of my prejudice is due to the simply appalling designs and production of the sports series - the last three or four sets have been atrocious.)"

Some figures related to the financial comments made in the articles are worth considering (all in NZ\$):

Year	Surcharge Value	Printing Cost	Nett to Health Camps	Remarks
1970	64,571	8,917	54,831	
1971	68,494	3,859	63,793	3 stamp issue
1972	62,164	3,303	58,050	
1973	60,815	3,712	56,299	Royalty issue
1974	66,855	5,888	60,133	3 stamp issue
1975	69,488	6,144	62,396	

Until 1985 printing costs were charged to the Health Camp Federation but when Mr Don George, Principal of the Stamps Branch, Post Office Headquarters appeared on the television programme 'Fair Go' on 30 July 1985 he was asked "Why does the Post Office deduct 20% from the health premium for printing, design and administration when it is already allowed for in the postage receipts?"

Mr George agreed that this was so and had been done since the first Health Stamps were issued in 1929. Following the program the matter was rectified and the full fee (surcharge) would be handed to the Health Camp Federation in the future.

In 1970 income from the sale of Health stamps was approximately 16% of the Health Camp Federation's expenditure. By 1973 this had reduced to 12% and in 1976 it dropped further to 8%. (Figures taken from Children's Health Camps Board Annual Reports & Accounts).

For the next four years the stamp theme was 'Children and Animal Pets'. Three stamps were produced for each issue and, in a change of policy, no special commemorative stamp was included.

The miniature sheet for 1974 was the largest issued to date and contained 10 stamps (2x5) all 4c+1c value.

The 1975 issue were designed by Margaret A. Chapman, who had received the \$400 1st prize in the 1974 New Zealand Post Office's 'Stamp Designers Award'. The 5c value was a modified version of her stamp competition entry (Figure 10). A single miniature sheet was issued, again containing ten 4c stamps (5 x 2). The value, of 50c was found convenient for door-to-door sales drives.

Commencing with this issue a specially designed unaddressed First Day Cover, produced by the Post Office was sold over the counter at selected post offices.

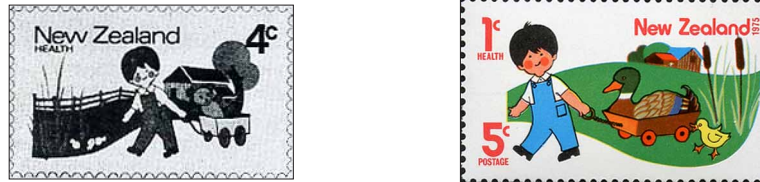


Figure 10: The 5c value of the 1975 issue was based on Margaret Chapman's award winning artwork.

Postage rates increased in February 1976 but Health stamp values doubled from 1975.

Margaret Chapman was again responsible for the designs in 1976. The miniature sheet reverted to the six stamp format (2x3) but, for the first time, contained stamps of more than one denomination, two rows with the three values in se-tenant strips. The 7c value, in the large sheet format (1B plate), has a 'Pale Face' flaw at Row 9/4 which has also now been reported in the miniature sheets at Row 1/1.

In 1977 the 'pets' were some that might be found in the countryside and the design incorporated children interacting with the subjects. The single miniature sheet of six stamps (two se-tenant strips) differed from the sheet stamps in that the miniature sheet stamps were without borders producing a single panorama (Figure 11).

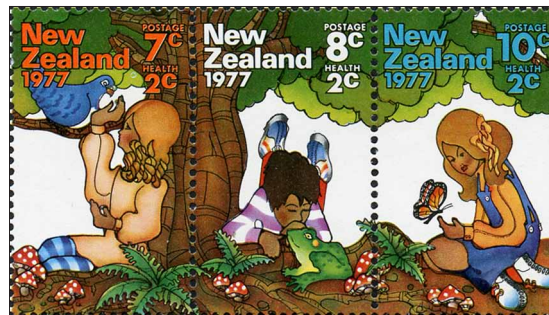


Figure 11: The three stamps in the 1977 miniature sheet were presented as a single panoramic picture.

1977 saw the first increase in the Health surcharge since the first issue of 1929, rising from 1c to 2c.

Further increase in postage rates were introduced in October 1977 and at the same time the New Zealand Post Office introduced a 'Standard Letter' system. All mail, to a certain size, would be charged at a flat rate. From that date it was no longer possible to post postcards, commercial and printed papers at a reduced rate.

1978 saw the 50th anniversary of the first Health stamps. Initially a three stamp issue was proposed to cover inland letters, inland airmail letters and printed matter, but this idea was shelved in favour of a two stamp issue with the second stamp commemorating ten years of the work of the National Heart Foundation.



Figure 12: The 1978 Health stamps (left) and Alan Mitchell's early artwork for the issue (right).

Three artists were asked to submit designs with Allan Mitchell's work selected (Figure 12) incorporating the 1929 Health stamp issue design in to the 10c value, reflecting the 50 year time span, and a heart operation featuring on the 12c value. The work of other artists is shown below (Figure 13)



Figure 13: Unaccepted designs from D Hatcher (left) and Vivienne Jepsen (right).

'Marine Environment ' was a new theme introduced in 1979 which carried through to 1981, each issue with three stamps. New Zealand was experiencing a period of high inflation and the 1979 Health stamp issue, which was due to be issued on 1 August, was brought forward to 25 June to miss the 1 August postage increases to be introduced for standard letters and inland airmail letters.

This issue was a delight for the specialist with the variation in perforation and mesh. The two 10c values, designed by G Fuller were printed horizontally in sheets of 100 (10x10) and perforated $13\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ with mesh vertical to the design. The 12c value, designed by PL Blackie, also in sheets of 100 was perforated $13\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ with horizontal mesh. The miniature sheets, consisting of six stamps in two rows, were made up of a 12c value printed sideways, perforated $14 \times 14\frac{3}{4}$ with vertical mesh, alongside a pair of the 10c values se-tenant perforated $14\frac{3}{4} \times 14$ with horizontal mesh.

A startling variety was discovered in this issue with a number of the sheets of the 10c stamps found, during a stock check by staff at the Wanganui Philatelic Bureau, with the stamp design frame inverted, The 1A green and 1A brown cylinder colour markings appeared in the top selvage, inverted, above Row 1/8.



Figure 14: 1974 10c sheet printing with inverted frame error.

The printer, Harrison & Sons Ltd., were asked if there was an explanation and the reply, in a letter dated 29.3.1983, was as follows:-

"A sheet or some sheets were reversed when they went through the printing machine, thus causing this error. Sheets with an inverted printing should be taken out by the examination staff and whereas the 'B' block was extracted a sheet or sheets of the 'A' block got through. Normally the size of the machine gripper edge on the paper and the perforating edge are a different size, but on this issue they were the same, one inch. This made it easy to feed accurately either edge into the machine and this is what undoubtedly happened"

In view of this explanation, it would appear that the paper was sheet fed for printing with two colours being printed at the same time. The copies found at Wanganui are thought to be the only sheets existing and are now held in the Post Office Archives at Te Papa. There are no reports of any examples of this variety being offered on the philatelic market.

To counter the loss of Health stamp sales preprinted envelopes, promoting individual companies, were sold by the Health Camp Federation (Figure 14). The envelope cost compensated for the loss of revenue from the Health stamp surcharge where businesses were not using Health stamps on their business mail.



Figure 15: Preprinted envelopes promoting local businesses.

The next two years issues continued the 'Marine Environment' theme. Margaret Chapman's designs in 1980 depicting surf casting and wharf fishing. The stamp sheets contained 100 stamps (10 x 10), the miniature sheets comprised of six stamps, 2 rows of 3 comprising one of each value. There was an unusual demand for the miniature sheets with many post Offices selling their full stock soon after opening.

The Public Relations Division of Post Office Headquarters were responsible for the design of the 1981 issue which consisted of three stamps, two 20c and one 25c, in sheets of 100. The two 20c values were printed in five vertical rows of se-tenant pairs across the sheet. The miniature sheet comprised of six stamps in two horizontal rows of 3 containing one of each design making a composite picture (Figure 16). All stamps were perforated 14½ x 14½.

Postage rates rose in 1980 and again in 1981, increasing the standard post and airmail rates accordingly.

Due to the increased use by business houses of franking machines for their mail in place of stamps, a number of different fund raising ideas were considered by the Health Camp Federation to counter the loss of revenue from the reduced use of Health stamps. One such venture was the production of boxes of 100 self adhesive labels (Figure 17), on 4 August 1982, priced at \$2 per box. Each label represented a donation of 2c (equal to the Health stamp surcharge) when used on business mail.



Figure 16: 1981 Miniature sheet se-tenant strip.



Figure 17: 2c self adhesive labels produced in 1982.

The 1982 to 1984 issues were a new theme featuring animals. Face value of the stamps increased again reflecting another postage rate increase affecting standard letter and airmail letters.

1982 featured dogs and were printed by Joh Enschede en Zonen of the Netherlands in sheets of 100 (10x10) with the 24c value in se-tenant pairs, as the 1981 issue, and a separate 30c value. There was a spelling error of the word Waikanae instead of Waikanea in the selvedge. The miniature sheets of 6 stamps (2 rows x 3) had one of each design per row se-tenant, the total issue was perforated 13¼ x 13¼.

Cats were the subject for the 1983 issue, printed by Harrison & Sons Ltd. Again the 24c value was printed se-tenant in sheets of 100 and miniature sheets were set out as for 1982. All stamps were perforated 14¼x 14¼.

Both these issues were the work of RM Conly whilst the third of this short run theme was the 1984 issue featuring horses. These were designed by Margaret A Chapman (Figure 18). The sheet stamps of 100 (10x10) had the 24c values printed se-tenant and 30c value all horizontal. The miniature sheet contained six stamps (2 rows of 3) printed horizontally, one of each value in a se-tenant row, all perforated 14 ¼ x 14 ¼.

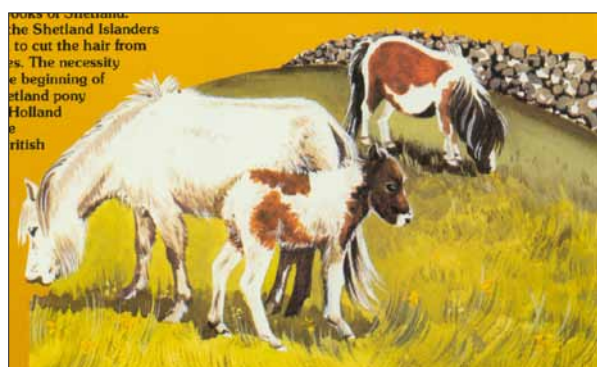


Figure 18: Abstracts of artwork which formed the basis for Margaret Chapman's 1984 design.

The next article will cover years that produced the popular subjects of Royalty and Sport plus two years when children's art was utilized yet gave rise to considerable criticism.

Acknowledgments:

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A McNiven - Figure 1.

P Brownsey and A Hearfield, Te Papa, Wellington - Figures 3,4,6,12,13,14 and Front Cover.

T Hancox - Figures - Fig's 7, 8, 9c.

Reference Sources:

1. *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand* Vol.8 and X pub. Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand.
2. Hurley D E, 'A Stamp Issuing Policy for New Zealand', *The New Zealand Stamp Collector* Vol.54 No.1, March 1974 p. 16, and Vol. 54 No.2, June 1974, p37, pub. Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand.



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**HIGH VALUE INTERNATIONAL MAIL TO THE USA
- AND AN INTERESTING ADVERT FOR ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.**

John Stimson



Figure 18: 1891 cover from Wellington to New York advertising AA Marks, Artificial Limbs.

(image at 80% of original)

The cover shown above (Figure 1) was posted at Wellington on 23 January 1891 to New York City, USA. Postage has been paid with a 1/- Second Sideface and a 2/6d long type revenue stamp, which was valid for postage at that date. At a rate of 6d per half ounce the letter would have weighed between 2½oz and 3oz.

The 'Paid All' strike was a requirement under the 1870 Postal Convention between New Zealand and the US. Every fully prepaid letter dispatched from one country to the other was to be clearly marked with the 'Paid All' mark. The requirement lapsed when New Zealand joined the UPU in October 1891.

The cover was carried on the Oceanic Steamship Company's *Alameda* which sailed from Auckland on 26 January 1891, arriving in San Francisco on 15 February. There is a backstamp, applied in New York on 20 February reflecting the five day rail trip from west to east coast.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the cover however is the advert for the addressee, AA Marks, who was the inventor and manufacturer of artificial limbs. But who was AA Marks?

Amasa Abraham (AA) Marks (Figure 2) was born in Waterbury, New Haven, Connecticut on 3 April 1825. After travelling through Europe researching best practice in his early twenties he established his artificial limbs business at 701 Broadway in New York in 1853. At the time there were only two other companies serving people in the United States with the misfortune of having lost a limb in war or by accident.

The American Civil War of 12 April 1861 - 13 May 1865, along with both the increasing mechanisation within factories, and the expansion of the railroad system provided for a rapid growth in business. By

the early 1880s his two sons William Lincoln, & George Edwin Marks had taken over the day to day running of the business and they had established a worldwide reputation exporting to over 50 countries, publishing their sales pamphlets, in English, Spanish and German.

In 1888 the firm published the first edition of *A Treatise on Mark's Patent Artificial Limbs*. In this 395 page book, we find that the cost of an artificial leg at that time was US\$100, that the cost of transport of an artificial leg to "OCEANIA via SAN FRANCISCO" was \$7 and that payment could be made by money order, registered letter or bank draft. The company did not maintain branches in the US, New Zealand, or any other country, relying solely on referrals, their reputation sales brochures (Figure 3) and the 'treatise' mentioned above - which by 1896 had grown in size to 541 pages!

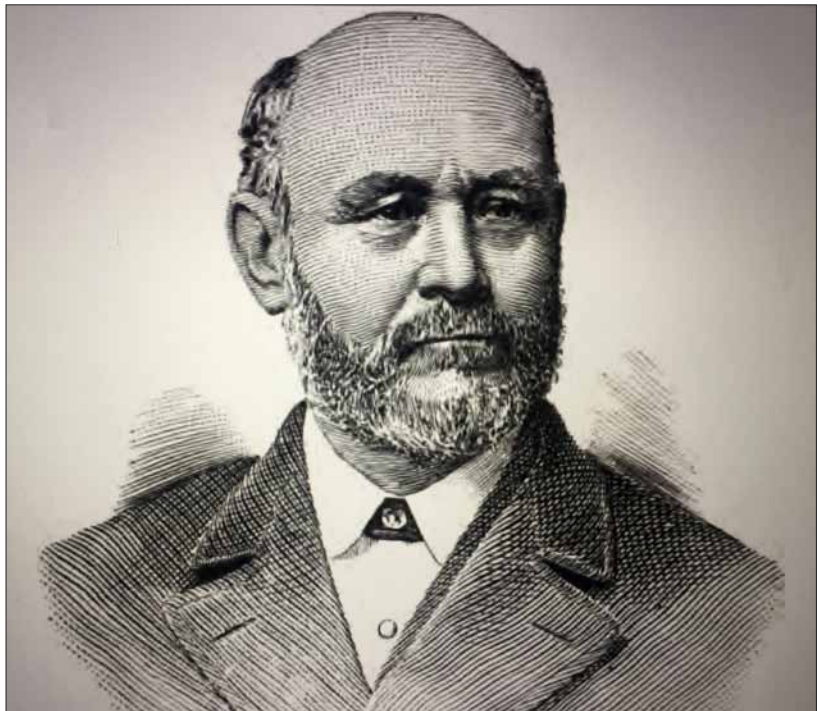


Figure 2: Amasa Abraham Marks.

Many pages in the company's sales literature were given over to ringing endorsements of their service and products from around the globe. Of particular note :

Frank D Bell of Shag Valley Station, Waihemo, Otago, New Zealand writing on the 10 July 1884:

"You may be pleased to hear that Mr Trapski is successfully using the leg you made for him and can walk easily and quickly. He has every reason to be grateful to you for the trouble taken in his case, and will I'm sure, readily recommend your firm to any one suffering from a like misfortune."

C M Taylor of Wanganui, writing on 12 June 1894:

"Dear Sir, In September 1892 you forwarded to me an artificial leg for my son. It has given great satisfaction. My son has worn it continuously; he can do all sorts of work, he can walk all day in rough country and never becomes sore or lame. He has jumped ten flight of hurdles, 3 feet 3 inches high, in 120 yards. I have seen him jump a standard wire fence."

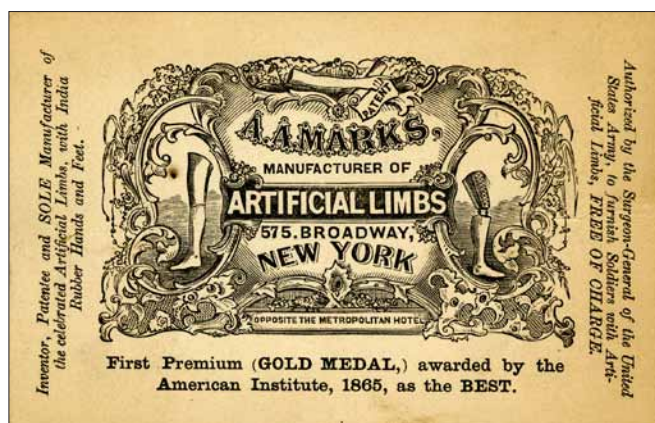


Figure 2: An advert from one of Mark's brochures.

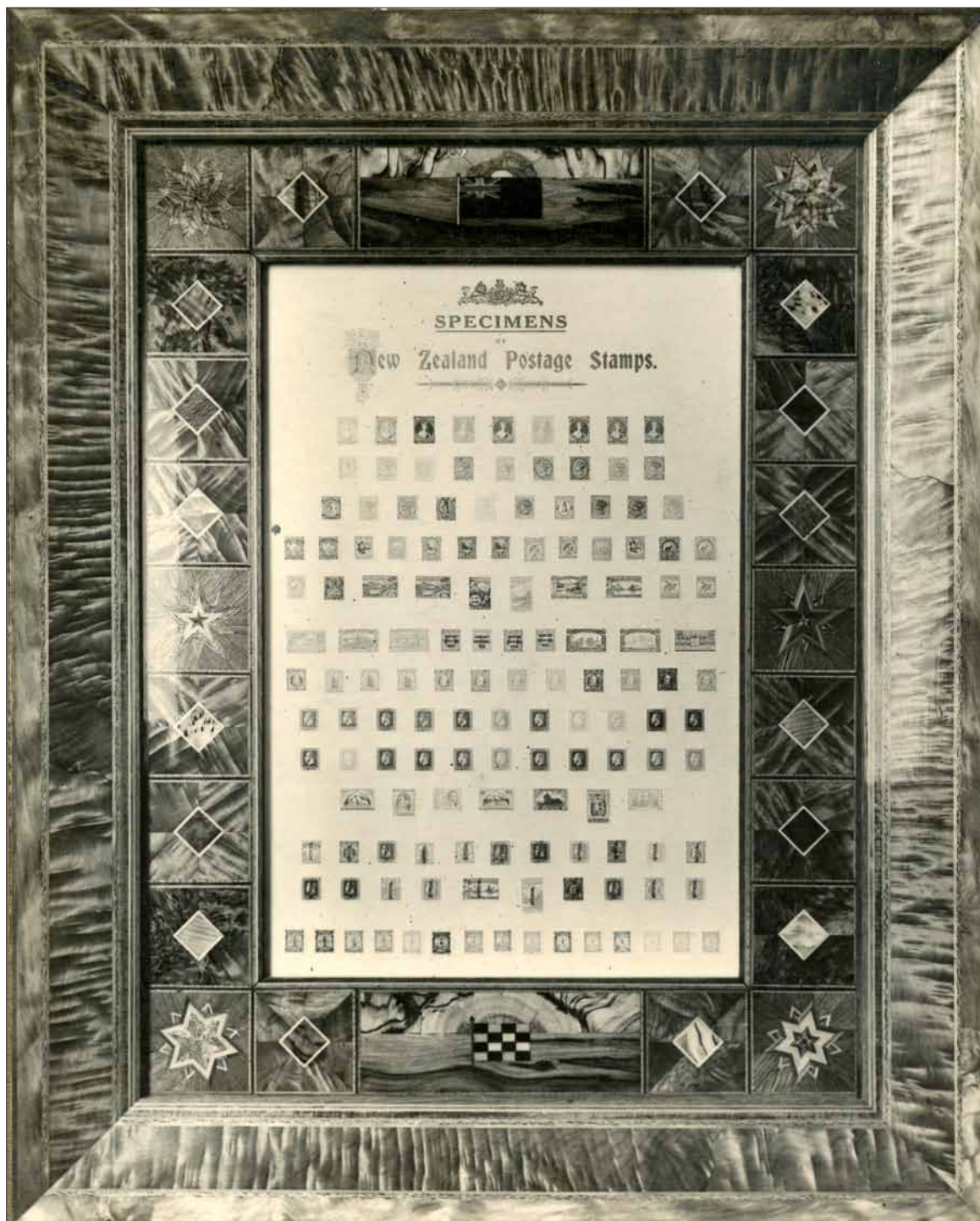
Further evidence of sales in New Zealand can be found via the website *Papers Past*:

On the 20 August 1891 the *Taranaki Herald* reported on proceedings of the Hospital and Charitable Aid Board:

"Artificial leg. A. A. Marks artificial limb maker of New York, wrote stating that he had forwarded an artificial leg ordered for Robert Alcorn, of Kaponga. A bill for 100 dollars was enclosed - The secretary stated that the case had not yet been sent down from Auckland. - The Board decided to pay the bill."

SPECIMENS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - 1924 WEMBLEY EXHIBITION

Paul Wreglesworth



I recently acquired two photographs showing a range of New Zealand stamps (the second showing stamps of New Zealand's Dependencies) mounted for display within elaborate wooden frames. On the back of each is a handwritten message: "To Charlie (the second is "To George"), From Dad",

"This picture of N.Z. stamps sent to the Wembley Exhibition was given to me by Mr J Williamson the artist who made the frames. Jan 1924."

Does anyone know anything more about these displays, about Mr Williamson, or whether the originals survive? Any further information would be most welcome.



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The web site is up and running allowing orders to be placed directly once you have registered. Currently there are over 20,000 stamps, covers, postcards etc on the site and all are illustrated.

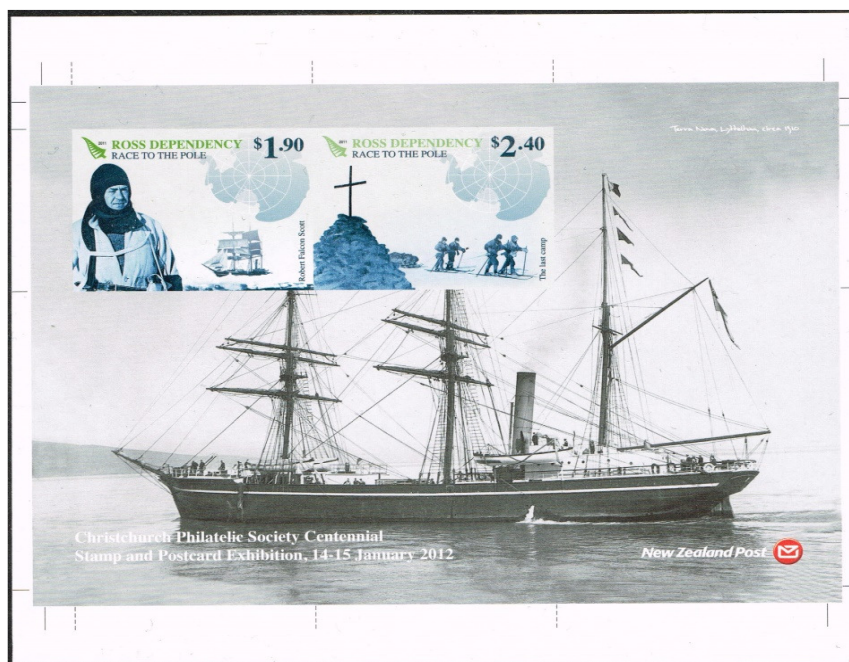
Email us if you have any problems registering or navigating around the site.

There is a search facility allowing you to search for your Interests. e.g. Entering the word 'Railway' brings up nearly 200 different items.

Website categories include:

- NZ definitive issues from Full Face Queens to the current issues.
- NZ Commemoratives from the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition onwards.
- NZ Health and Christmas issues.
- Booklets.
- Air mail stamps and covers.
- Life Insurance.
- Postage Due and Express stamps and covers.
- Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- Cinderellas.
- Various miscellaneous issues and covers. Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- New Zealand Postal History.
- New Zealand Postal Stationery.
- Antarctic stamps, Postcards and Postal History.
- Various British Commonwealth and Foreign Country's stamps and covers.

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