



THE KIWI

JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN



Karl Lewis hand painted covers from New Zealand's Dependencies - page 218.



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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.

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THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Honorary President

Keith C. Collins

Honorary Chairman

John Stimson

Mead Cottage

Boulsters Lane, Maidenhead, SL6 8TJ

☎07710-336064

e-mail: john.m.stimson@gmail.com

Hon. General Secretary & Librarian

Michael Wilkinson

121 London Road,

Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 1BH

☎017-32456997

e-mail: mwilkin799@aol.com

Honorary Membership Secretary

John Stimson

Mead Cottage

Boulsters Lane, Maidenhead, SL6 8TJ

☎07710-336064

e-mail: nzsgbmembership@gmail.com

Honorary Treasurer

Paul Woods

57 Grosvenor Drive, Whitley Bay,

Tyne & Wear, NE26 2JR

☎07446-936840

e-mail: pvdw1958@yahoo.co.uk

Hon. Packet Secretary

Professor John Hepworth

2, Carnoustie Close,

Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire, PR2 7ER

☎01772-861709

e-mail: j.d.hepworth@tinyworld.co.uk

Hon. Editor of *The Kiwi*

Paul Wreglesworth

37 Blakelow Road,

Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK11 7ED

☎01625-420694

e-mail: kiwieditor@gmail.com

Webmaster

Bob Clark

nzsgb1@googlemail.com

Website: www.nzsgb.org.uk

Representative in New Zealand

John Watts

jlwatts463@gmail.com

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and the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies.*



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EDITORIAL

As I prepare this final issue of *The Kiwi* for 2020 it is impossible not to reflect on what has been, by anybody's standards, a difficult year. Not one which anyone would have predicted twelve months ago.

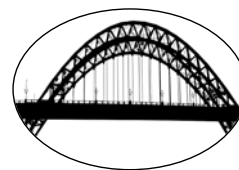
Our hobby is primarily a social one. We enjoy meeting other collectors, sharing stories of finds, bargains - or the ones that got away. All that changed this year with, for most of us, no meetings, no fairs, no auctions, no exhibitions.

Zoom meetings have helped and may be a useful addition for the future. I appreciate they are not for everyone and they will not totally replace our traditional meetings. I remain optimistic that things will change, even if Covid-19 doesn't go away totally, we will learn to live with it, we will travel again and rekindle old friendships.

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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 website, 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 nzsgbmembership@gmail.com or via the website.

SOCIETY NEWS

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

New Members - a warm welcome to:-

H Williams, Middlesex



ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION ***IMPORTANT NOTICE***

Because of the current restrictions, we are unable to hold our live annual auction this year.
Instead it will be held remotely as a postal auction.

The catalogue has been sent electronically to those for whom we have an email address and is
also available to download at www.nzsgb.org.uk/auction.html

If you require a printed copy please contact John Stimson at:

Mead Cottage, Boulters Lane, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 8TJ.

email: john.m.stimson@gmail.com

The closing date for bids is now midnight (UK time) on 3 December 2020.

Scans of many items are on the Society website. If you cannot access the internet and
would like to have sight of specific items, please contact John at the above address.

If your bids are successful you will be sent an invoice.

Please pay promptly to allow rapid resolution of the auction accounts.

All bids should be sent by post, email or telephone to
the Hon. Auctioneer, Brian Stonestreet, to arrive no later than 3 December.

Send bids to:

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Vinters Park
Maidstone
Kent ME14 5QZ

☎ 01622 675784

email: b.stonestreet@btinternet.com

AUCTION - IMPORTANT NOTE FOR VENDORS

As the auction will be run as a postal auction there are some specific requirements for vendors.

Vendors should have received an email from Andrew Dove (21 Sept 2020).

If you have not received this please contact Andrew as soon as possible.

email: dove697@btinternet.com

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be held on **Saturday 28 November 2020**.

Annual General Meeting

The meeting will be held as a virtual meeting **starting at 11.00 a.m** (UK time). Login details will be the same as for our previous Zoom meetings. The Hon. Secretary will remind members, for whom we have an email address, closer to the date. If you wish to participate and do not have login details by 26 November, please contact the Hon. Secretary.

69th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Notice is hereby given that the 69th Annual General Meeting of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be held, on line, via Zoom, on Saturday 28 November 2020, **commencing at 11.00am** (UK time).

AGENDA

1. Minutes of the 68th Annual General Meeting - published in the January 2020 issue of *The Kiwi*
2. Chairman's report and review of 2020
3. Financial report and 2019/2020 Accounts from the Hon. Treasurer
4. Report from the Hon. Packet Secretary
5. Report from the Hon. Library Liaison Officer
6. Report from the Hon. Editor of *The Kiwi*
7. To elect Officers to the Committee:
 - a) Honorary President
 - b) Vice President(s)
 - c) Honorary Chairman
 - d) Honorary General Secretary
 - e) Honorary Membership Secretary
 - f) Honorary Treasurer
 - g) Honorary Editor of *The Kiwi*
 - h) Honorary Packet Secretary
 - i) Honorary Auctioneer
 - j) Honorary Library Liaison Officer
 - k) Other Officers of the Society
8. Any other business proper to the Annual General Meeting of which due notice has been given to the Honorary General Secretary.

Nominations are invited from members for all of the Officers of the Society, having obtained the agreement (in writing) of the member so nominated.

Michael Wilkinson, Honorary General Secretary

AN EXTRA MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

An additional meeting of the Society will be held on **Saturday 19 December 2020**
starting at **9p.m. UK time**

This will be a Virtual Meeting, **via Zoom**, with members invited to show
anything with a **link to Christmas** - a single item, or one or more pages.

An opportunity to be creative.

Members prepared to display should contact the Secretary: mwilkin799@aol.com

REGIONAL GROUP MEETINGS

Please keep in touch with your Group Contacts for details of future meetings.

MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP

Group Contact: - Ian Samuel ☎ 0121 449 0849

NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL GROUP

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

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

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



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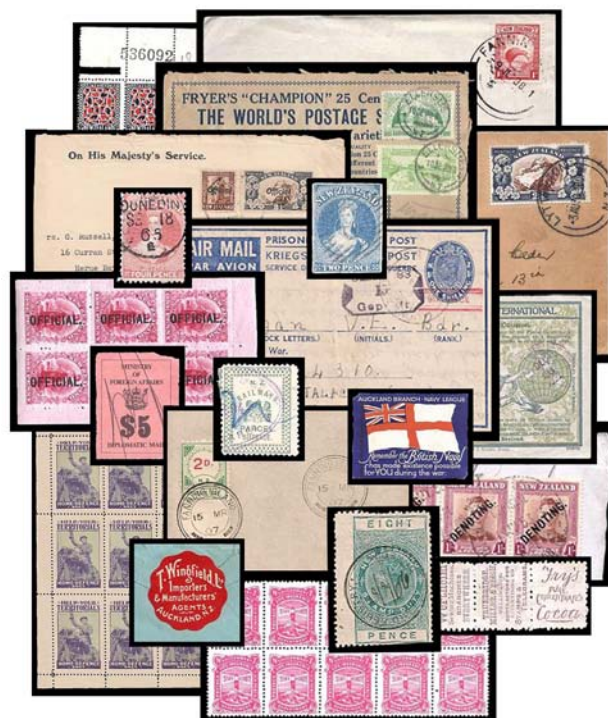
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MEETINGS HELD

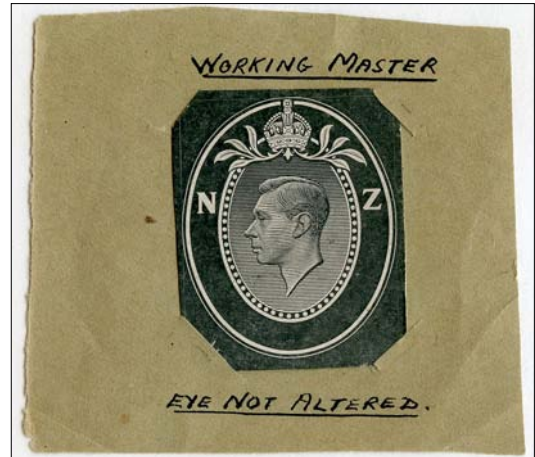
NOTES OF THE 'VIRTUAL' MEETING HELD, 25 SEPTEMBER 2020

As an experiment this 'Zoom' meeting was held on a Friday evening on a day, had Covid-19 not taken over the daily routines of many people, we would have been gathering in Newcastle upon Tyne for our philatelic weekend. 25 members joined us with contributions from the US, Australia, New Zealand and the UK.

Stephen Schumann started the session with a display of New Zealand Prisoner of War Air Letter Cards.

With the advent of World War II and the subsequent disruption to normal mail transportation, by sea or air, an effective method of communication had to be established so family members could communicate with those New Zealand soldiers being held as prisoners of war by the Germans, Italians or Japanese. Because of weight consideration it had to be light yet allow for a full message to be written. From 1941 to 1945 there were nine different types of these letter cards, varying in value, overprint and wording on the front panel.

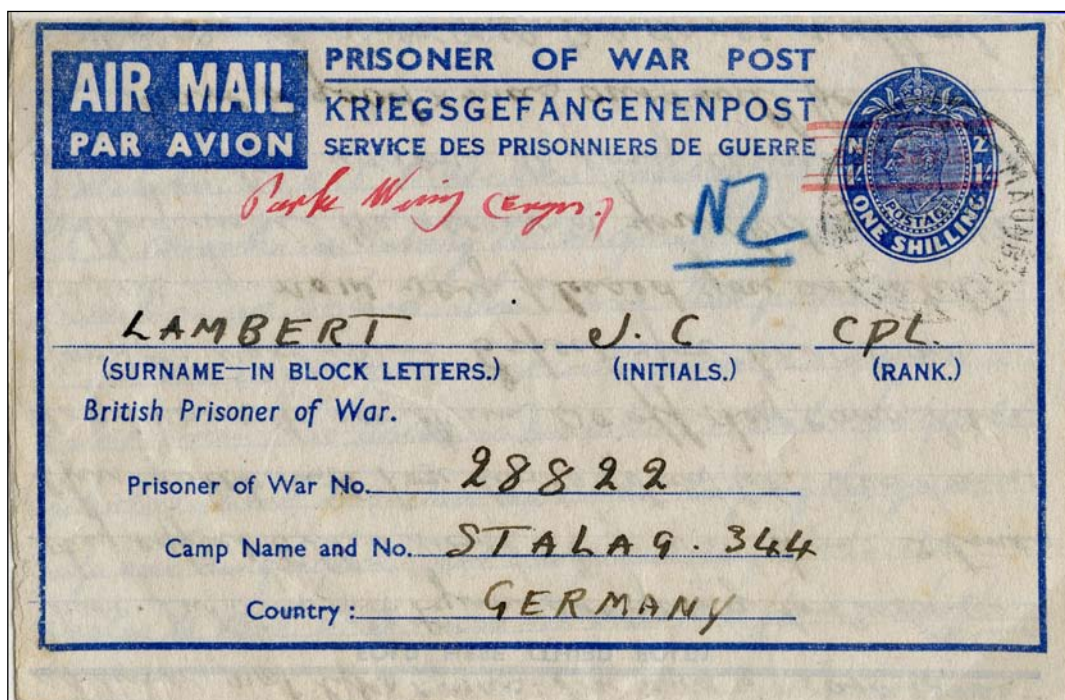
Over 761,000 were printed during those years and it has been estimated that the survival rate is less than 1%, with more of the earlier issues surviving than the later issues from 1945, by which time many of the soldiers had been repatriated.



Progress die proof for the PoW air letter card.

Stephen opened his display with a progress die proof of the King's head as used for the air letters and followed this with many rarities associated with the subject including the one known double overprint and one of two recorded inverted overprints found on the 7th issue from August 1944. Most used examples are found addressed to Germany and a scarce example to Java was displayed although the only known example sent to Japan could not be shown as it was lost in the mails sent to Stephen in 2015.

Discussion followed as to the routes that these letter cards might have taken and Laurence Kimpton suggested some possibilities in addition to them being directed via the Red Cross in Switzerland.



One shilling letter card overprinted six pence in red, showing the overprint inverted.

Jim Shaw from Melbourne, Australia described some great modern rarities starting with one that he discovered himself whilst searching through a pack of decimal booklets at the Auckland Philatelic Bureau in 1976. One pane of stamps in the booklet, the 4c Puriri Moth, had the dark green colour inverted. Four similar panes were discovered and, later, other examples were found in Wanganui and Christchurch.

The moth's veins appear back to front which must have been as a result of one sheet (containing 25 booklet panes) being placed upside down in a pile of sheets prior to the fifth colour, dark green, being printed. Many of the booklet panes were split for collectors and no doubt some were postally used and are waiting to be discovered.



Booklet stamp with inverted wings (left) and a 'normal' stamp (right). [images enlarged]

Jim's second item was very different, an inverted colour from the 2004 'Olympics' issue, being the \$2 value which was printed in the USA by Xtreme Graphics using two processes, lenticular and silk screen printing. The value and logo colours on the left side of the stamps were printed using the silk screen process whilst the images on the right side were printed back to front on the back of a special lens material. The optics within the lens makes the image appear to move when viewed at a certain angle. Unfortunately some of the stamps had the lenticular section of the stamp placed upside down.



Stamps from a roll showing one stamp (right) with the lenticular section inverted.

Terry Grouk reported on a challenge set for him by Michael Wilkinson, our General Secretary, to unravel the mystery of a ledger page with 25 stamps attached, seven 1898 pictorial stamps, 17 KEVII and a single 10/- fiscal. Each stamp was initialled, dated during July and August 1911 and punched with an 1/8" hole and with a Company name written above each stamp, or pair of stamps (see example below).

So where did the document come from and what was the purpose of the ledger from which the page had been removed?

Terry explained how he had been able to research many of the names written on the page, the social history of each being a story in itself, and identified that these were some of the leading Companies operating in Dunedin and the Otago region at the time and all were clients of auditors Barr, Leary & Co of Dunedin.

The page provides a snapshot of both accounting practice and commercial life in New Zealand in the early 1900s. A more detailed article on this fascinating item will appear in a future issue of *The Kiwi*.



One of the mysterious ledger entries.



Information labels were placed at intervals on the self-adhesive coils.

John Biddlecombe gave a rundown of all types of self-adhesive stamps produced by New Zealand Post starting with the 40c Kiwi definitive stamp, issued on 17 April 1991, as a roll of 100 Stamps. These were sold in a dispensing box - for which there was an additional charge of \$2.

By 1996 these coils were also being produced for the Christmas and Health stamps, the latter mustering additional publicity because of the teddy bear errors that were produced that year.

In addition to coils self-adhesive stamps were produced in booklet form and then, in 2004, New Zealand Post produced sheets of 100 self-adhesive stamps. In 2010 regional stamps were produced and marketed through the i-Site outlets.

John finished his presentation with examples of CALs, which have also been produced in self-adhesive format. The first CAL, produced in 2004, was for the Wellington Arts Festival, followed by issues for BMW and the ANZ Bank.

Graeme Ashdown showed two interesting covers associated with the 1934 Royal Tour of New Zealand, undertaken by Henry, Duke of Gloucester.

Henry travelled aboard HMAS *Australia* and one of the covers (below left) was flown from the Bay of Islands where the ship had weighed anchor to allow the Duke to do some fishing. It was collected by Flt-Lt Sylvester in a DH Moth seaplane on 28 January 1935 and flown to Auckland for onward transition by Flt-Lt Wallingford arriving at Wellington on the 30th. It has been signed by both pilots. As the Royal Party left for Fiji on the 29 January this would have been the last mail of the tour.

The second cover shown (below right) was flown on 16 January from Wellington to the Longbeach estate of local farmer, John Griggs, where the Duke was staying, by Flt-Lt Buckley who two days previously had taken the Duke on a sightseeing flight over the Fiordland area of the South Island.



Two flown covers intended for the royal party touring New Zealand during 1934.

Laurence Kimpton finished the session describing a fascinating cover carried on a survey flight from 1944. The Australian aviator Patrick Gordon Taylor and a crew of four flew from Bermuda to Acapulco, Mexico, and then across the Pacific Ocean to Australia in the RAF Catalina flying boat *Frigate Bird*. The purpose of the flight was to survey a route which avoided the USA and was further south than the existing route via Hawaii and Canton Island which was considered vulnerable to attack from the Japanese. The route was via the isolated French atoll of Clipperton Island in the eastern Pacific and then through French Polynesia to Tonga, Auckland and Sydney. A small number of covers, with stamps and postmarks applied at various stopping points, were flown over various stages of the flight. The cover shown was flown from Mexico to Sydney with stamps cancelled at Acapulco (3 September), Tahiti (23 October) and Auckland (28 October). It was signed by the crew of *Frigate Bird*. A more detailed account of the flight, and an illustration of the cover, will appear in the January issue of *The Kiwi*.

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1960 DEFINITIVE ISSUE COUNTER ROLLS – (PART 4)

– MIXED PAPER COIL JOINS

David M Stalker

3d Kowhai - mixed chalky and unsurfaced coil joins:

In August and September 1966 a batch of 3d counter rolls was made. Recalling the manufacturing process described before (Ref. 1, and references therein), 24 bundles of sheets would have been laid out on a table and numbers printed in the upper selvage. The first bundle would be un-numbered and then, in descending order from 23 to 1, for the final bundle. In this process there would be an equal number of sheets in each bundle.

Mixed paper coil pairs have one stamp on chalky paper and one on unsurfaced paper either side of the numbered coil join. The existence of mixed chalky and unsurfaced paper coil joins for the 3d value was first reported in Campbell Paterson's *New Zealand Bulletin*, in 1972, by Colin Hamilton (Ref. 2). So how did they occur?

It would appear that, in this instance, when the sheets were laid out there were either too few sheets or, possibly some sheets that were damaged. As a result, extra sheets were added to make up the shortfall. These additional/replacement sheets would have been added to the last four bundles – those numbered 24, 23, 22 and 21. Also additional/replacement sheets were added to bundle numbers 6 and 5. The available, freshly printed, sheets from the July 1966 printing were on chalk surfaced paper (it is understood that sheets of the 3d value, on chalk surfaced paper, were never used exclusively to make complete counter coils). The result being, that a mixture of chalky and unsurfaced papers appear in the 3d 1966 counter rolls. Exactly how many sheets were involved is not known but is believed to be quite small. Mixed chalky and unsurfaced 3d coil pairs are particularly scarce.

The diagrams below (Figure 1) illustrate the sheet layouts which would have resulted in the all chalky paper and mixed chalky and unsurfaced paper joins – bundle 24 would have been the last one to be laid out and a red '1' printed on the top selvage above each vertical column of stamps. Note that the section numbers are inverted with respect to the stamps.

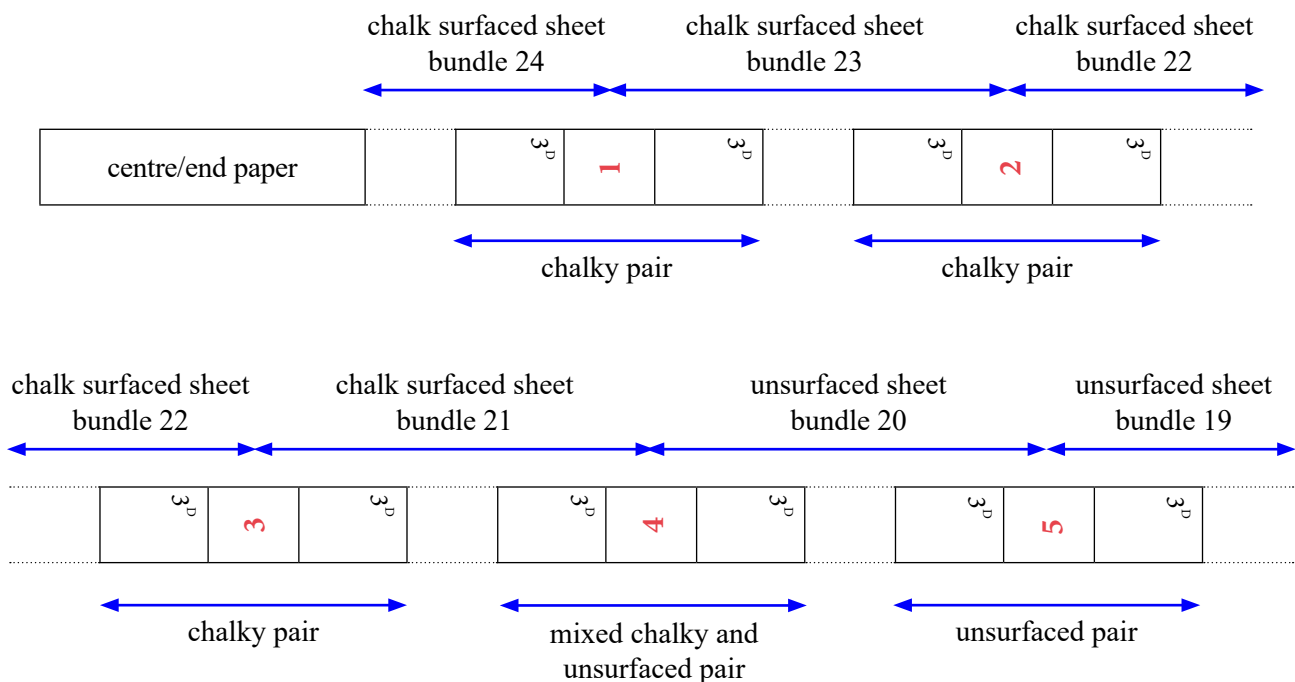


Figure 1: A diagram suggesting how the layout of the sheet bundles, in preparation for coiling, might have resulted in coil join pairs with both stamps on chalk surfaced paper or, more unusually, with one stamp on chalky paper and the other on unsurfaced paper.

An example of a coil join with both stamps printed on chalk surfaced paper is shown below (Figure 2) together with an example of a mixed coil pair (Figure 3). Examples of the mixed chalky and unsurfaced coil join pairs with section number '4' are relatively scarce although several are believed to exist.



*images shown at 150%
of original.*

Figure 2: Coil join numbered '1' with both stamps showing the smooth appearance typical of stamps printed on chalk surfaced paper.



Figure 3: Coil join numbered '4'. The left hand stamp is on chalky paper and the right hand stamp on unsurfaced paper with the grainy appearance typical of that paper.

In the author's collection is an example of a mixed chalky and unsurfaced paper coil join with section number '3'. This is shown below (Figure 4) and the stamp on the, smoother, chalk surfaced paper can be seen on the left - or the upper stamp in relation to the (inverted) section number.



Figure 4: Coil join numbered '3' with a chalky paper stamp on the left side and a stamp on unsurfaced paper to the right.

The layout shown in Figure 1 would have required an equal number of chalk surfaced paper sheets to have been added to bundles 24, 23, 22 and 21. A mixed chalked and unsurfaced paper join with a section number '3' would indicate that there would have been one less chalk surfaced sheet added to bundle 21. When compiled into rolls, as sheets were 12 stamps wide, there would have been 12 such mixed paper joins numbered '3'. Only one example is known to have survived. This example was previously referred to in the Campbell Paterson *New Zealand Bulletin* of January 1972 (Ref. 2) and came originally from the collection of Frank Hughes.

In a similar manner chalk surfaced paper sheets were added to bundles 5 and 6. The result being that there is a chalky paper pair at coil join '18' and mixed chalky and unsurfaced paper joins at coil joins '17' and '19'.

The bulk of the sheets used for the August and September 1966 manufacture of the 3d counter rolls were on unsurfaced paper. The stamps attached to the wrapper paper - from the last bundle (number 1) were on unsurfaced paper. Mixed paper joins are known with section numbers '17' and '19' which would indicate that the same numbers of chalk surfaced paper sheets were added to bundles 5 and 6. There are Chambon perforations on both the chalky and unsurfaced stamps on coil join numbered '17' and on the 'upper' chalky stamp on coil join numbered '18'.

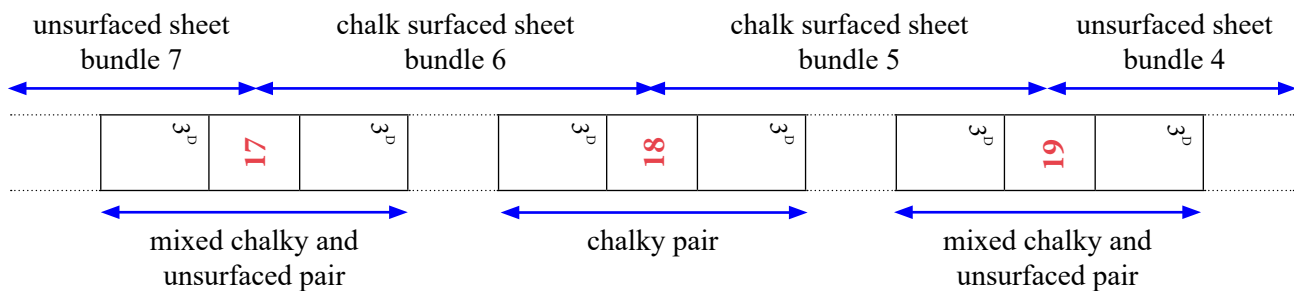


Figure 5: The introduction of chalk surfaced sheets into bundles 5 and 6 resulted in a coil join pair with chalky stamps on both sides of the join numbered '18' and mixed coil join pairs numbered '17' and '19'.

There is a reference in Campbell Paterson's *New Zealand Bulletin* from June 1980 (Ref. 3) of the sighting of a "mixed papers" 3d pair with section number '18'. It is feasible that such a pair could exist if there was one less sheet in bundle number 6. There is no further reference to this 'mixed paper' pair and it remains unsubstantiated – unless one of our readers can confirm otherwise.

Wrapper and centre/end papers from this run of counter rolls are dated August 1966 and September 1966 with printing in green and red respectively.

6d Pikiarero - mixed chalky and unsurfaced coil joins:

Unlike the 3d value, sheets of the 6d, printed both on unsurfaced and chalk surfaced paper, were used for manufacture of counter rolls. It was almost inevitable that there would be the case where both papers were used at the same time for at least one coiling. It was reported in Campbell Paterson's *New Zealand Bulletin* of January 1981 (Ref. 4) that four mixed paper coil joins had been discovered, numbered '1', '15', '16' and '20'. Each example was from vertical row 1 in the sheet with part of the printer's imprint "THOMAS DE L" visible under the coil join when held up to the light. From the distribution of the chalk surfaced and unsurfaced papers in these coil joins it is clear that the bulk of the sheets used to make this particular batch of counter coils were unsurfaced, and deficiencies in the number of sheets being made up by adding chalk surfaced sheets.

Based on this information the placement of the chalk surfaced and unsurfaced sheets within the bundles for coiling and the subsequent distribution of chalky and mixed paper joins is shown opposite (Figure 6).

With coil join numbered '15' on the lower side and '16' on the upper side, this would indicate bundle number 8 would have had one, or more, sheets of chalk surfaced paper.

Coil join numbered '20' has the chalky paper stamp on the upper side which infers that section number '19' must be mixed or all chalky papers with the chalky stamp on the lower side – or leading to the possibility that the coil join numbered '18' could also be mixed. Again, suggesting that one, or more, sheets of chalk surfaced paper was added to bundle number 4. Similarly one, or more, chalk surfaced sheets was added to bundle 24.

The author has an example of a 6d coil pair with mixed chalky and unsurfaced papers with section number '16' (Figure 7), but which has the chalky paper stamp on the lower, or right, side. To have this arrangement the relevant sheet from bundle number 8 would have been unsurfaced and the sheet from bundle 7 chalk surfaced. This example also comes from vertical row 1 in the sheet as the printer's imprint can be seen clearly behind the coil join when held up to the light. As with the 3d examples shown (Figure 2-4) the chalky paper stamp has a much clearer image.

To get these different combinations of coil joins, resulting from the distribution of a small number of chalk surfaced sheets within bundles that were predominantly unsurfaced, there must have been at least two separate coil manufacturing runs. One would have been the arrangement giving the coil pairs as described in Campbell Paterson's *New Zealand Bulletin* (Ref. 4), and a second one with at least one chalk surfaced sheet added to bundle 7. I also know of a further example of a mixed coil join, with section number '12' (Ref. 5) with the chalky stamp being on the lower side of the section number. This could have come from either of the two manufacturing runs above, or a separate one altogether, with a chalk surfaced sheet in bundle 11.

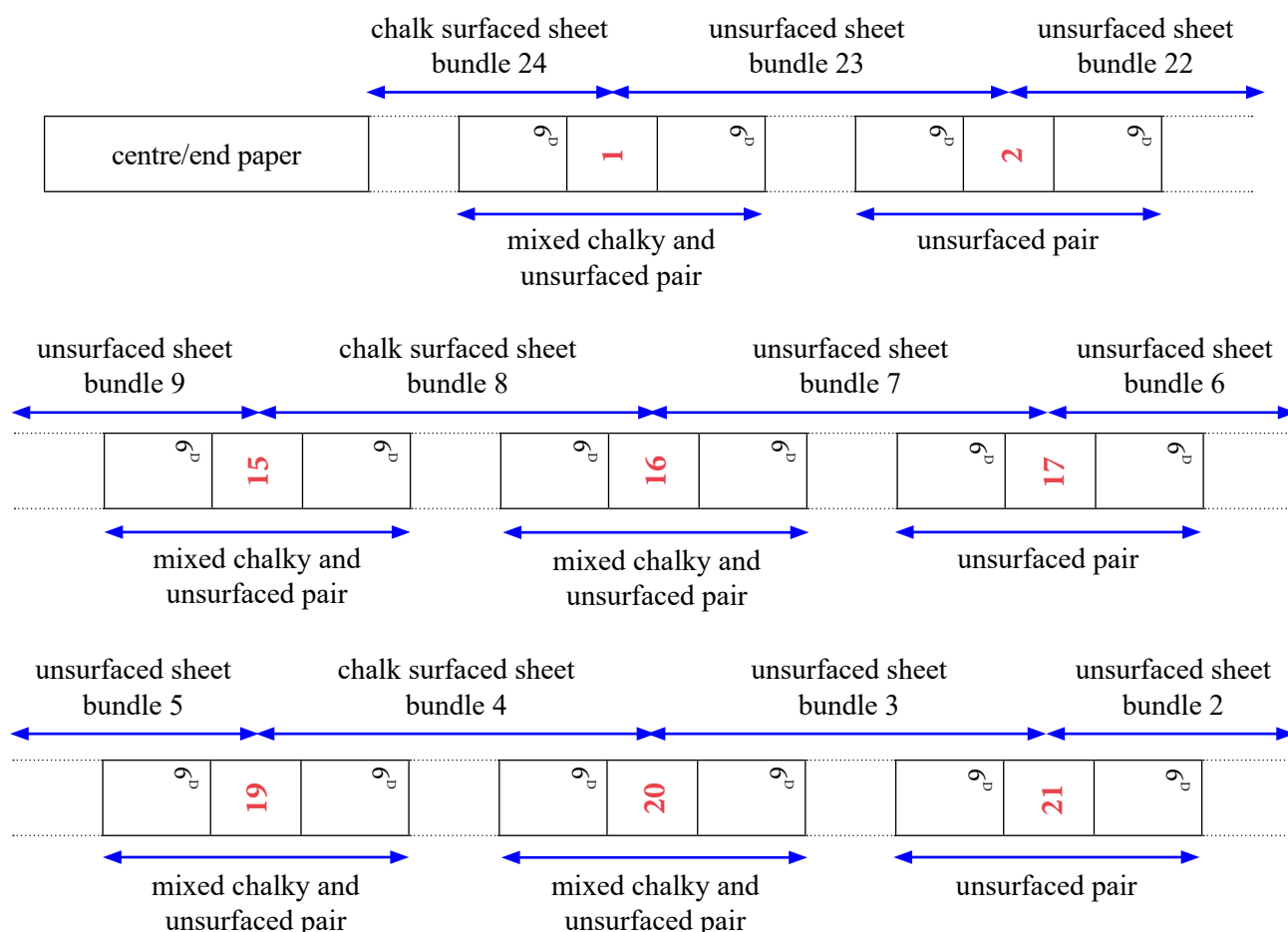


Figure 6: A diagram suggesting possible placement of chalk surfaced sheets in the bundles for coiling and the subsequent distribution of all chalky and mixed paper coil joins.



Figure 7: A 6d coil join numbered '16' with a chalky paper stamp on the right of the join and a stamp on unsurfaced paper to the left.

[image shown at 150% of original]

The scarcity of the 6d mixed coil joins indicates that it is possible that only single chalk surfaced sheets were added to the bundles of sheets for coiling. As with the 3d mixed coil joins, for each arrangement there would have been 12 examples of such joins with the same number – 11 of which appear to have been “lost”.

There is currently no indication that counter rolls of the 4d value from the 1960 Definitives were made using any chalk surfaced sheets. Examples of such, or even mixed coil pairs, would be a real find.

References:

1. Stalker D, '1960 Definitive Issue Counter Rolls – (Part 1)', *The Kiwi*, Vol. 69, No. 1, January 2020.
2. Hamilton C, '1960 Pictorial 3d - Counter Coil Variety', *New Zealand Bulletin*, pub., Campbell Paterson Ltd. Woking, UK, Vol. IX, No. 6, January 1972.
3. Hamilton C, '1960 Pictorial 3d Counter Coil Pair', *New Zealand Bulletin*, pub., Campbell Paterson Ltd. Woking, UK, Vol. XVII, No. 11, June 1980.
4. Hamilton C, '1960 Pictorials: A New Discovery', *New Zealand Bulletin*, pub., Campbell Paterson Ltd. Woking, UK, Vol. XVIII, No. 6, January 1981.
5. Beach T, Personal communication.



all images
enlarged

Province of Auckland datestamp No. 2.

This is where things went severely wrong for our Master Forger, or was he testing us? Traditionally February is generally abbreviated with the letters **FE**, never **FB**.

The date is shown as February 4th 1873, quite a late date but nonetheless within the range of recorded use. However what is not feasible, is the 1873 date on a 1878 First Sideface stamp!



The same Province of Auckland datestamp appears to have been used on both the cover and the stamp.

NZ
Watermark



Was this cancel, on the top right corner, a trial run? Placed on a perfectly genuine Province of Auckland cancelled stamp!

KARL LEWIS - THE ILLUSTRATED ENVELOPES OF NEW ZEALAND AND DEPENDENCIES (PART 2)

Todd Lewis

Following the original article on the illustrated envelopes of Karl Lewis, which appeared in the March 2020 issue of The Kiwi (Ref. 1), Todd Lewis now turns his attention to envelopes from some of New Zealand's Dependencies. [Note: Covers are not reproduced at their original size in the interests of space. Ed.]

Cook Islands:

These include 15 islands consisting predominantly of small coral atolls in the north portion and the volcanic island of Rarotonga (the government seat) in the south (Figure 29) (Ref 10). They are located about half-way between Hawaii and New Zealand. The main language is Rarotongan Māori. The islands became a British protectorate by request in 1888 and were transferred to New Zealand in 1901. They remained a New Zealand protectorate until 1965 and then became a self-governing territory under New Zealand sovereignty. Pukapuka (Danger Island), Penrhyn and Rarotonga were all Karl Lewis destinations in the Cook Islands.



Figure 29: The Cook Islands.

Pukapuka (Danger Island):

Pukapuka is a coral atoll located in the northern part of the Cook Islands. Its first Western name was San Bernardo, given by a Spanish explorer in 1595. Due to high surf precluding landings, it was named Islands of Danger by the British in 1765 and Isles de la Loutre by a French adventurer acting as the first mate on an American merchant ship in 1796. It is still often referred to as 'Danger Island' with most references utilizing this as an alternative name. This location is not to be confused with Danger Island located in the Chagos Archipelago in the Indian Ocean.

It is the most isolated island in the Cook group with a unique language. The island is composed of three islets arranged in a triangle connected centrally by a sand bank fully surrounding a calm lagoon (Figure 29) (Ref. 11).



Figure 30: Danger Island.

Karl Lewis captioned his covers as either:

DI-A: DANGER ISLAND. / (Puka Puka.) / SOUTH PACIFIC. / - - - - -

DI-B: D A N G E R I S L A N D. / (Puka Puka.) / SOUTH PACIFIC. / - - - - -

DI-C: DANGER ISLAND. / (Puka Puka.) / South Pacific. / - - - - -

These covers are rare, with only four known, dated between 9 October 1938 and 20 July 1939. They are represented by three different cachets each type painted by a different artist. One elaborate cachet illustrates a small boat moored along a shore with a hut of palm trees (Figure 31) which was typical of the island's topography at the time. The second depicts a hut nestled amongst the palms by the sea with the sun setting in the background. (Figure 32). The third cachet is one of several the generic cachets used particularly for island destinations depicting a low sun over the ocean as viewed from a palm laden beach (Figure 33). The covers contain Cook Island stamps and are all tied with Danger Island, New Zealand postmarks. Two covers are posted with 1d and the other two with 2½d of postage. One cover also shows a 24 October 1938 Apia, Eastern Samoa transit postmark on the front (Figure 34).



Figure 31: An elaborate illustration of Danger Island used by Lewis on a 1939 cover to the US.



Figure 32: A more simplified cachet, of palm trees and setting sun, on a 1939 Lewis cover to the US.



Figure 33: Lewis used a similar image for a number of island covers with hut, beach, trees and setting sun.



Figure 34: A 1938 cover from Danger Island to the U.S. with an Eastern Samoa transit cancellation.

Penrhyn Island:

Originally named Tongareva, Penrhyn is a volcanic atoll surrounded by coral reefs enclosing a lagoon located in the northeast portion of the Cook Islands (Figure 35). Its volcano is the highest submarine mountain in the Cook Islands at 4,876 m (15,917 ft) above the ocean floor, although its summit sits only 5 m (16 ft) above sea level. The island currently has fewer than 250 inhabitants. It was named for the Lady Penrhyn, a prison colony ship, which landed there in 1788. The United States claimed sovereignty over it under the Guano Islands Act from 1856 until 1980, when the Cook Islands became sovereign though this claim was never recognized by Great Britain, New Zealand or within the Cook Islands.



Figure 35: Penrhyn Island from the air.

Karl Lewis captioned his covers as either:

PN-A: PENRHYN ISLAND. / South Pacific. / - - - - -

PN-B: PENRHYN ISLAND. /SOUTH PACIFIC. / - - - - -

PN-C: P E N R H Y N ISLAND. /SOUTH PACIFIC. / - - - - -

These covers are also rare with only three recorded, dated 12 June 1936 and 16 May 1940. Each has a different cachets with one depicting a bay with an outrigger canoe (Figure 36), one showing huts along a stretch of beach with the rising sun (Front Cover) and one depicting a small segment of palm-laden beach on the left with the rising sun over the ocean in the background (Figure 37). This third cachet is an example of the generic cachet used for Danger Island (see Figure 34). Each cover has Cook Island stamps and are struck with Penrhyn Island, New Zealand cancels. Postage applied was 1d to the U.S. representing the U.P.U. rate and 2½d representing the non-Commonwealth rate on a cover to Korea both sent on 12 June 1936. The 1940 cover (see Front Cover) is prepaid at the increased 3d non-Commonwealth rate introduced on 1 October 1939.



Figure 36: One of three Lewis covers from Penrhyn.
The Japanese characters in the top right corner read "To Korea".



Figure 37: A cover from Penrhyn Island to the US with a generic image used by Lewis
- see Figure 34, opposite from Danger Island.

Rarotonga:

Rarotonga is the most populous of the Cook Islands. Avarua is the capital. It is a volcanic island rising 4,500 m (14,750 ft) from the ocean floor and the peak, Te Manga, is 658 m (2,140 ft) above sea level. The island is bordered by white sand palm-bearing beaches and surrounded by a reef enclosed lagoon.

Karl Lewis captioned his covers from this island with one of:

RR-A: From:- /R A R O T O N G A, / Cook Islands. / - - - - (on reverse)
RR-B: R A R O T O N G A . / Cook Islands. / - - - - -
RR-C: Rarotonga , / COOK ISLANDS. / - - - - -
RR-D: R A R O T O N G A, / COOK ISLANDS. / - - - - -
RR-E: R A R O T O N G A, / COOK ISLANDS. / - - - - -
RR-F: R A R O T O N G A, / COOK ISLANDS . / - - - - -
RR-G: R A R O T O N G A, / COOK ISLANDS. / - - - - -
RR-H: R A R O T O N G A, / COOK ISLANDS , / - - - - -
RR-I: R A R O T O N G A, / COOK ISLANDS. / South Pacific - - - - -
RR-J: R A R O T O N G A, / COOK ISLANDS. / SOUTH PACIFIC. / - - - - -
RR-K: R A R O T O N G A, / COOK ISLANDS. / SOUTH PACIFIC - - - - -
RR-L: L A V A R U A, / ISLAND of R A R O T O N G A, / SOUTH PACIFIC. / - - - - -

12 covers are recorded, dated between 28 June 1934 and 12 April 1939. There are four types of cachet and one early cover (see Figure 3, p49, March 2020 issue of *The Kiwi*) produced before Lewis routinely applied cachets to his covers. The most common type depicts a harbour town, presumably Avarua, with a schooner and Te Manga with a ridge line in the background (Figure 38). The scene has a lot in common with the design of the 4d green and violet Rarotonga stamp (Figure 39) issued on 15 October 1927 (SG 84; Scott 77). The next most common type depicts a stretch of shoreline road with a building and the volcano and ridge line in the background. (Figure 40). The third type is painted in detail and contains a scene of a schooner at a dock framed by two palm trees (Figure 41). The last type is generic containing palms with a non-specific mountain in the background (Figure 42).



Figure 38: A harbour scene used by Lewis shows many similarities to the 4d Rarotonga stamp issued in 1927.



Figure 39: 4d Rarotonga stamp issued in 1927.

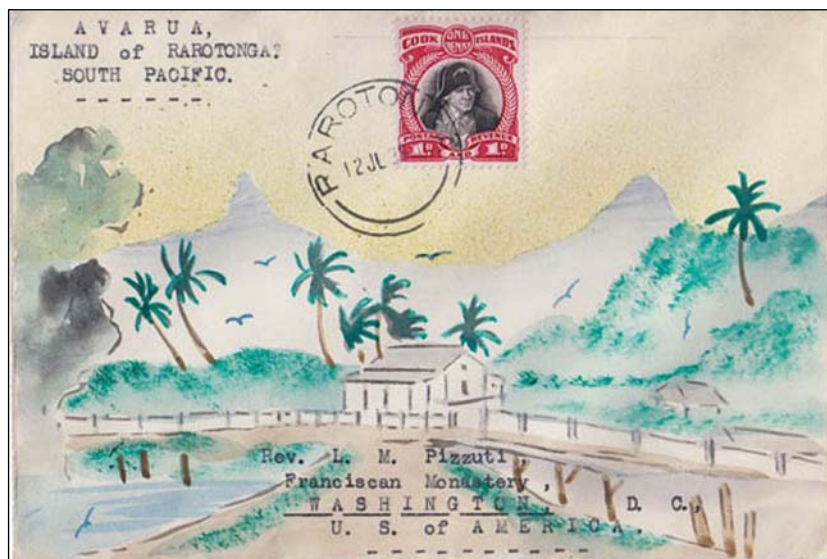


Figure 40:

This shoreline view was used by Lewis on a number of covers from Rarotonga.

Figure 41:

Two palm trees frame the view of a schooner approaching a dock on this 1939 cover to the U.S.



Figure 42:

One of Lewis' more generic cachets on this cover to Oakland, California.

The first Cook Islands stamps issued in 1892 were inscribed “Cook Islands”. This continued until 1919 with the issue of a set of New Zealand stamps overprinted “Rarotonga”, followed by stamps inscribed with the name Rarotonga issued a year later. That name continued either with Rarotonga stamps or overprinted New Zealand stamps until 1931 when “Cook Islands” was reintroduced. Thus, the Rarotonga stamps had been superseded by the time that Lewis was sending his covers. These covers all contain Cook Island stamps and are struck with Rarotonga cancels. Postage complied with the appropriate rates a 1d, 2½d and 3d.

Island of Niue:

Niue is a raised coral atoll located in the southern Pacific Ocean, east of Tonga. Its name means, “behold the coconut”. It is one of the world’s largest coral islands almost completely surrounded by a reef and is commonly known as the “Rock of Polynesia”. The capital, Alofi, faces an opening in the reef. The island has an oval shape with large bays indenting the western coast flanking a promontory.

In 1774, Captain James Cook attempted to land on the island but was refused access by the inhabitants. He named the island “Savage Island”. At the time, it was governed by local tribal and family heads. Missionaries eventually arrived and converted the population to Christianity including their first king, who was selected in 1875. Attempts were made to cede sovereignty to the British Empire starting in 1887. This offer was finally accepted in 1900 and the island was annexed to New Zealand in 1901. Though self-governed since 1974, Niue is in free association with New Zealand and its citizens all have New Zealand citizenship. The current population of about 1,400 people is predominantly Polynesian.

Karl Lewis captioned his covers with one of:

NU-A: N I U E, / Island of Niue.

NU-B: N I U E, / Island of NIUE / - - - - -

NU-C: N I U E, / ISLAND of NIUE / - - - - -

NU-D: N I U E, / ISLAND of N I U E / - - - - -

NU-E: N I U E, / ISLAND of NIUE. / CENTRAL PACIFIC. / - - - - -

NU-F: ISLAND of N I U E / - - - - -

NU-G: ISLAND of N I U E / SOUTH PACIFIC. / - - - - -

There are 11 known covers dated between 8 December 1934 and 22 August 1938, with three types of cachet. Nine covers contain an illustration of a bay with land containing palms looking towards a promontory on the right side, similar to the view shown right (Figure 43). A cover postmarked 22 August 1938 is shown below (Figure 44). The reverse (Figure 45) shows a Pago Pago transit marking of 16 September indicating that it took over 3 weeks to make the relatively short distance to American Samoa. Karl Lewis’s blue hand-stamped seal on the reverse reads 嚴緘, or genkan, meaning “securely sealed” (literally “severely sealed”).



Figure 43: A photograph of the Niue coastline.



Figure 44: Palm trees on the coast on a 1948 illustrated cover.



Figure 45 (further reduced): Reverse of the cover showing a Pago Pago transit mark and Lewis' stamped seal in blue.

The design of the cachet seen on these covers is very similar to the image seen on the Niue ½d stamp (Figure 46) first issued on 23 August 1920 (Scott 35; SG38) - minus Captain Cook's landing party!

Two further covers were sent on the same day, 8 December 1934. One contains a generic scene depicting a small seaside village with a mountain in the background (Figure 47) and the other cachet (Figure 48) is a more elaborate version of the generic scene used in Penrhyn Island and Pukapuka (compare to Figure 32). The covers contain Cook Island stamps and are all struck with Niue, N.Z. cancels. The early covers contained Niue stamps while later covers used Cook Island stamps with multiple different postage rates are found including 1d, 2½d, 3d, 3½d and 4d.



Figure 46: ½d Niue stamp issued in 1920.



Figure 47:

One of Lewis' more generic cachets on this cover to Oakland, California.

Figure 48:

A more elaborate version of Lewis' simpler shore, trees and sun cachet.



Covers sent to New Zealand:

Karl Lewis had several customers in New Zealand. On 28 January 1906, prior to producing philatelic items, he sent a wrapper, which probably enclosed photographs or picture postcards, to Mr. Bartel in Nelson, New Zealand (Figure 49). The cover travelled via Honolulu to join one of the San Francisco to Auckland mail steamers.

Figure 49: *A wrapper used by Lewis to mail material to a correspondent in New Zealand.*



In the first article on the subject of Karl Lewis covers, in the March 2020 issue of *The Kiwi*, it was suggested that Henry Geoghegan, Auckland, might have acted as an agent for other collectors in New Zealand. Lewis prepared and sent at least one Japanese first day cover to Geoghegan as a customer on 7 November 1936 (Figure 50). This cover commemorated the opening of the new Imperial diet building in Tokyo though the illustration is of the castle moat in Tokyo and does not reflect the subject shown on the new stamps.

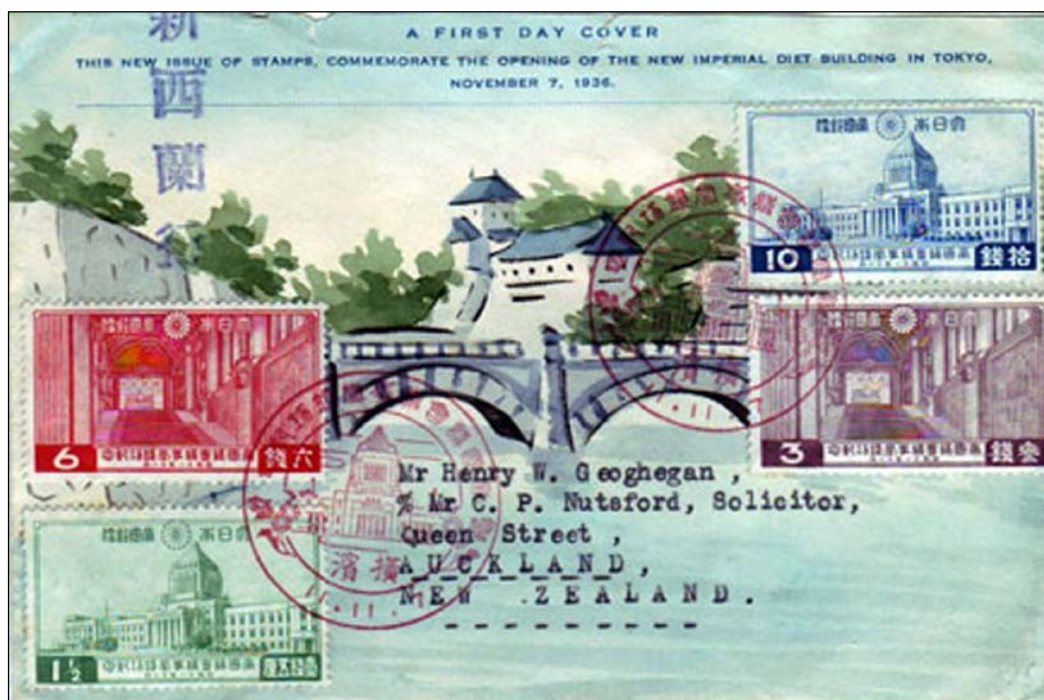


Figure 50: An illustrated Japanese first day cover sent to Henry Geoghegan.

This was an oversized envelope and carries Lewis' classic routing endorsement, in Japanese characters, on the front which reads "To New Zealand." (Ref 2). There are no markings on the reverse and his classical 'N' - "do not open" designation is not present. It is probable that this cover contained prepared covers for mailing from New Zealand, possibly including blanks. Two further wrappers are recorded, sent to Mr. Geoghegan. The first, posted on 12 May 1936, doubled as a Yokohama scenic cover (Figure 51) and the second, a plain envelope postmarked 2 September 1940 (see Figure 21, p59, March 2020 issue of *The Kiwi*). Both of these show Lewis' unofficial "To New Zealand" routing stamp. I have not been able to identify any biographical information concerning Mr. Geoghegan and note that all of his known covers were mailed care of a solicitor's office which I have also been unable to trace.

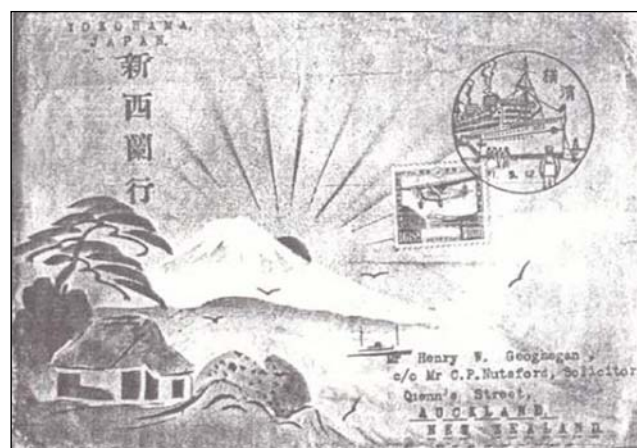


Figure 51: A black and white image of a wrapper used to mail items to Mr Geoghegan in Auckland.

Lewis sent a Japanese First Day cover for the 25sen 1st Showa Series released on 11 October 1938 to Mr. Cameron in Whangarei, New Zealand (Figure 52). In the May 2020 issue of *The Kiwi* (Ref. 3), the connection between Lewis and collectors in Whangarei was discussed. The Northland Philatelic Society was newly formed, based in Whangarei and the Secretary was Mr L Cameron. While this cover contains a beautiful illustration of a traditional shoreside gate with a sampan plying the waters, the cachet is unrelated to the theme of the issue as are all other known covers for this issue. This cover has the "To New Zealand" endorsement and the 'N' mark on the reverse signifying that it should not be opened. This is different to the cover to Mr. Geoghegan which bore no such mark - consistent with it probably carrying philatelic materials.



Figure 52: *A First Day Cover; illustrated by Lewis, and addressed to Lyall Cameron who was secretary of a newly formed philatelic society based in Whangarei.*

Picture Postcards:

Karl Lewis was a prolific publisher of picture postcards generally between 1902 and 1910. Some of these were original photographs, others contained photographs ‘borrowed’ from other sources and some were manufactured by others with his imprint applied. Cards representing scenes outside of Japan are uncommon and two have been identified representing New Zealand.

The first card (Figure 53) features indigenous peoples with the central motif illustrating local birds including the kiwi. Each picture is captioned though virtually unreadable. The second card (Figure 54) represents New Zealand scenes. Both cards have a similar format. The images may have been taken from other publisher’s postcards featuring New Zealand people and scenery.



Figure 53: *A postcard produced by Karl Lewis featuring indigenous people of New Zealand.*



Figure 54: *A second card by Lewis with a series of images of New Zealand scenery.*

A full summary of all the recorded illustrated covers produced by Karl Lewis and featuring images from the islands of New Zealand’s Dependencies is presented on page 228.

Acknowledgments:

I would like to thank Paul Wreglesworth, editor of *The Kiwi* for his assistance in determining postal rates for the time period in question. I would also like to acknowledge Ron Casey of The International Society for Japanese Philately who has edited my Karl Lewis articles as published in *Japanese Philately*.

The known covers, from New Zealand's Dependencies, that show consistent application of Karl Lewis' style are summarised below, in date order:

No.	Caption	Cachet/ Image	Date of Posting	Postage Applied (NZ)	Postmark	Recipient	Destination (USA unless indicated)	Fig.
PUKAPUKA								
1	DI-B	Fig. 32	13.7.39	½d (2)	Danger Island, NZ	Mr W. Tam	Greenville, PA	32
2	DI-A	Fig. 31	20.7.39	1½d, 1d (2)	Danger Island, NZ	Mr Bert Stanger	St Louis, MO	31
3	DI-C	Fig. 33	20.7.39	1½d, 1d (2)	Danger Island, NZ	Mr George Sadworth	Woodhaven, NY	33
4	DI-D	Fig. 34	9.10.38	½d (2)	Danger Island, NZ	Miss Lavenia May Mngos	St Louis, MO	34
PENRHYN ISLAND								
1	PN-C	Fig. 36	12.6.36	1½d, 1d (2)	Penrhyn Island, NZ	Dr Sherwood Hall	Haiju, Korea	36
2	PN-B	Fig. 37	12.6.36	1d	Penrhyn Island, NZ	Mr C. L. Battle	Seminole, OK	37
3	PN-A	Front Cover	16.5.40	½d (2), 1d (2)	Penrhyn Island, NZ	Mr Bert Stanger	St Louis, MO	Cover
RAROTONGA								
1	RR-A	Fig. 42	1932	1d, 2d	Rarotonga, NZ	Mr Maxwell Wilson	Oakland, CA	42
2	RR-B	Fig. 3	28.8.34	½d, 2½d	Rarotonga, NZ	Mr Paul Hunter	Oakland, CA	Ref. 1
3	RR-H	Fig. 40	20.4.35	½d (2)	Rarotonga, NZ	Mr Ervin J Robinson	Wayland, NY	
4	RR-C	Fig. 38	20.4.35	1d	Rarotonga, NZ	Mr George Dinges	St Louis, MO	38
5	RR-I	Fig. 38	14.7.35	½d (2)	Rarotonga, NZ	Mr Chas Van Overbeke	Louisville, KY	
6	RR-L	Fig. 40	12.7.35	1d	Rarotonga, NZ	Rev L. M. Pizzuti	Washington, DC	40
7	RR-E	Fig. 40	25.10.35	1d	Rarotonga, NZ	Mr Harry S. Michke	Meriden, CT	
8	RR-K	Fig. 40	30.12.35	½d (2)	Rarotonga, NZ	Mr C. L. Battle	Seminole, OK	
9	RR-F	Fig. 38	28.5.36	½d, 1d (2)	Rarotonga, NZ	Dr Sherwood Hall	Haiju, Korea	
10	RR-G	Fig. 40	12.7.36	1d	Rarotonga, NZ	Miss Betty Mae Bryner	Washington, DC	
11	RR-J	Fig. 40.	7.9.36	½d (2)	Rarotonga, NZ	Mr Theo Nerogic	Salamanca, NY	
12	RR-D	Fig. 41	4.12.39	½d, 1d (2)	Rarotonga, NZ	Mr Martin S. Day	Baltimore, MD	41
NIUE								
1	NU-A	Fig. 48	8.12.34	½d, 2d	Niue, NZ	Mr Silas D. Reed	Taunton, MA	
2	NU-A	Fig. 47	8.12.34	4d	Niue, NZ	Mr Paul Hunter	Oakland, CA	47
3	NU-B	Fig. 44	30.4.35	1d	Niue, NZ	Mr Ervin J Robinson	Wayland, NY	
4	NU-C	Fig. 44	4.5.35	1d, 2d	Niue, NZ	Mr George Dinges	St Louis, MO	
5	NU-D	Fig. 44	4.5.35	1d, 2d	Niue, NZ	Mr C. L. Battle	Seminole, OK	
6	NU-F	Fig. 44	27.9.35	½d, 2½d	Niue, NZ	Mr Chas Van Overbeke	Louisville, KY	
7	NU-C	Fig. 44	16.3.37	½d (2)	Niue, NZ	Mr W. W. Swengel	Middletown, PA	48
8	NU-B	Fig. 44	14.8.38	2½d	Niue, NZ	Dr C. O. Morse	San Francisco, CA	
9	NU-E	Fig. 44	14.8.38	2½d	Niue, NZ	Rev L. M. Pizzuti	Washington, DC	
10	NU-G	Fig. 44.	22.8.38	½d (2), 2½d	Niue, NZ	Mr Bert Stanger	St Louis, MO	44
11	NU-D	Fig. 44	unknown	2½d	Niue, NZ	Mr W. B. Hegedus	Pittsburgh, PA	

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1. Lewis T, 'Karl Lewis - The Illustrated Envelopes of New Zealand and Dependencies', *The Kiwi*, Vol. 69, No. 2, pp47-62, March 2020.
2. Lewis TJ, Karl Lewis Covers Part 6: Miscellaneous, *Japanese Philately* Vol. 72:5, pp266-309, 2017.
3. Wreglesworth P, Karl Lewis Illustrated Envelopes - The Whangarei Connection, *The Kiwi*, Vol. 69, No. 3, pp101-103, March 2020.

Further information on Karl Lewis covers can be found in multiple main articles published in *Japanese Philately*, Journal of the International Society for Japanese Philately (See Refs. 1-6 in Ref. 1 above).

NZ Postal Notes

in London



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THE JOHNSTONE CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE NEW ZEALAND CHALON ERA (1855-1873)

PART 1: MAIL TO OVERSEAS DESTINATIONS

Klaus Møller

A significant proportion of surviving covers franked with New Zealand Chalons come from a small number of large accumulations of letters addressed to people who lived and worked in New Zealand during the Chalon era.

These people were often prominent and well-educated citizens who held high offices in politics, religion, law, business, or the military. At the same time they were obviously methodical and disciplined in their life style, as witnessed for example by their habit of archiving incoming mail rather than discarding it.

And fortunately for modern philatelists and postal historians, their descendants didn't dispose of them either – at least not until fairly recent times when some of these accumulations have been sold at auctions.

One of the most important accumulations is that associated with Rev William Johnstone and his wife at The Manse in Port Chalmers, the port town for Dunedin near the southeastern corner of the South Island of New Zealand. This correspondence is unusual in that it includes both mail received and mail despatched.

This article concerns mail from the Johnstone correspondence that was sent to overseas destinations, while Part 2 (to follow) deals with domestic mail. Together they describe various philatelic, postal history and social history aspects associated with items in the correspondence.

A recent census of known dated items bearing New Zealand Chalons (Refs. 1, 2 and 3) was the starting point for these two articles, as it enabled the compilation of a list of known items in the correspondence, and facilitated the identification of the senders and recipients of several of the most important items.

Bisect Covers:

One of the main findings of this study is that four of the celebrated and coveted One Shilling Bisect Covers belong to the Johnstone / The Manse correspondence.

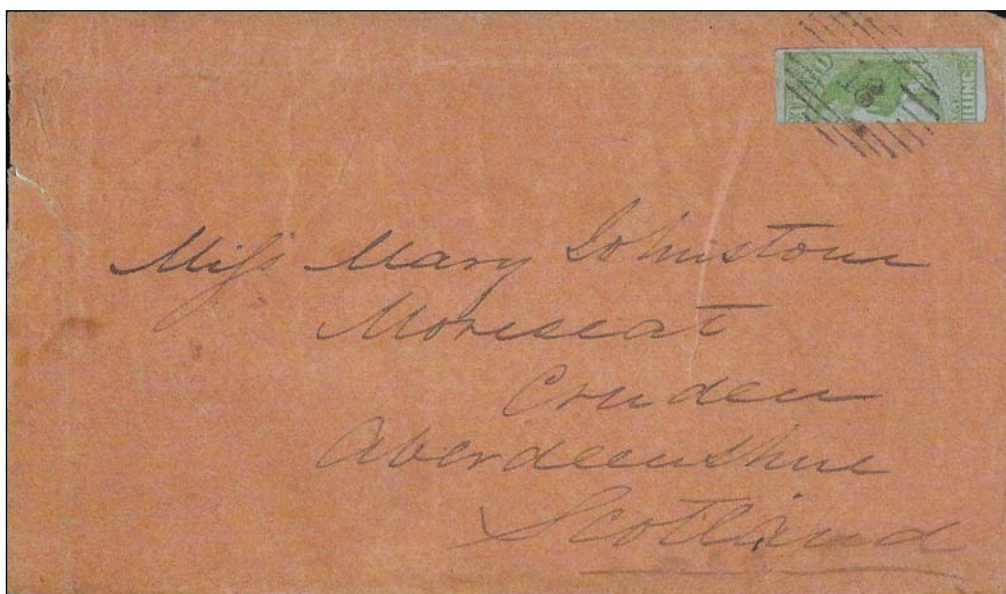


Figure 1: Cover R-8: Otago (23 AU 58) to Cruden via Aberdeen (20 DE 58) bearing SG6a cancelled with P, B '18' of Port Chalmers (Ref. 6) Sender: Rev William Johnstone.

The 34 known bisect covers are described comprehensively in published works by Odenweller and Elliott (Refs. 4 and 5). Suffice to say here that they all originated from Port Chalmers in the period March 1857 to August 1859, when there was no single stamp available for the new 6d pre-paid rate for a ½ ounce letter to the UK. So rather than using (for example) three 2d stamps the postal authorities at Port Chalmers (at that time a sub-office of the Otago Post Office) sometimes used 1/- stamps bisected vertically as a substitute for a 6d stamp.

The four bisect covers that belong to the Johnstone correspondence are listed here using the designation employed in Odenweller's *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand: 1855-1873—The Chalon Head Issues* (Ref. 4).

R-8: Addressed to Miss Mary Johnstone, Moreseat, Cruden, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

This cover, shown opposite (Fig. 1) was posted shortly after William Johnstone was inducted as the first minister of the New Church in Port Chalmers in June 1858 (Ref. 7). The suspicion that the cover might have been sent by William to a relative at Moreseat in Cruden, Scotland, initiated a search that eventually unearthed the gravestone shown below (Fig. 2), located in the Cruden Graveyard in Aberdeenshire in Scotland.



Figure 2: *The Johnstone Family Gravestone in Cruden Graveyard (Ref. 8)*

Part of the inscription on this stone is shown in the box below (this is a direct “copy and paste” from Reference 8). It shows that:

- The Reverend William Johnstone of Port Chalmers was a son of James Johnstone Esq. of Moreseat (a farm west of Aldie in Aberdeenshire, Scotland).

- William had a younger sister called Mary, who would have been about 23 years old when William wrote her the letter shown in Fig. 1. It seems that she was still unmarried and living at home with her parents at Moreseat at that time.

- William had a younger sister called Ann, who was about 28 years old in 1860.

- William had a younger brother, Alexander Yule Johnstone, who had presumably lived in New Zealand for some time before he died in Cromwell on 22 September 1897 aged 68.

In memory of JAMES JOHNSTONE Esq. of Moreseat d. 17 Oct. 1880 aged 88. His daus. MARY d. 13 Apr. 1887 aged 51. ANN d. 3 Apr. 1869 aged 37. (interred here) His wife ANN YULE d. 3 Apr. 1861 aged 73. His daus. ANN d. 1830 aged 5, MARGARET d. 1830 aged 3, ELIZABETH d. 2 May 1848 aged 26. (interred Rathen Churchyard) His sons Rev. WILLIAM JOHNSTONE M.A. Minister of Port Chalmers, New Zealand d. 21 Aug. 1881 aged 58 (interred in Port Chalmers cemetery) ALEXANDER YULE JOHNSTONE d. Cromwell, New Zealand 22 Sept. 1897 aged 68. (interred at Cromwell).

R-9, R-17 and R-26: Addressed to Miss M. King, 20 Silver (or Crown) Street, Aberdeen, Scotland.

[Note: Today Crown Street is almost in line with South Silver Street, on either side of Union Street – so the two addresses could be a result of a street name change around 1858].

R-9 and R-17 are illustrated below (Figures 3 and 4). R-26 is a front rather than a full cover, and is in the Rhodes Collection in the Canterbury Museum in Christchurch, New Zealand. It can be viewed on the museum's web site.

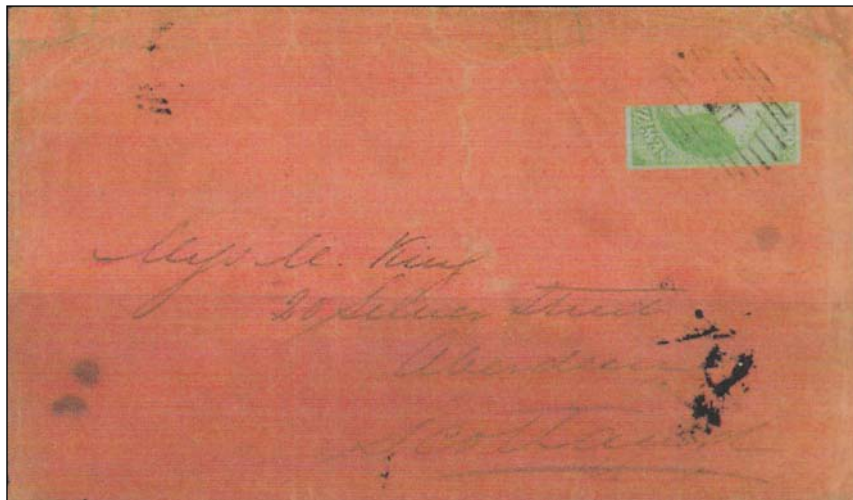


Figure 3: Cover R-9: Otago (28 AU 58) to Aberdeen (20 DE 58) bearing SG6a cancelled with P, B '18' of Port Chalmers. Sender: Rev William Johnstone.



Figure 4: Cover R-17: Otago (23 NO 58) to Aberdeen (12 FE 59) bearing SG6a cancelled with P, B '18' of Port Chalmers. Sender: Rev William Johnstone.

Who then was Miss M. King, and who sent the three letters to her in 1858 (the last one possibly in 1859)?

As established under R-8 above, The Reverend William Johnstone is interred in Port Chalmers Cemetery, together with his wife Margaret. A photograph of their gravestone is shown opposite (Figure 5). The inscription on this stone and the accompanying memorial notes (Ref. 9) show that Margaret's maiden name was King. She was born in Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on 1 February 1841, and died in New Zealand on 4 May 1941 aged 100 years. William and Margaret were married at Port Chalmers on 7 February 1861 10 (Figure 6).

All this proves conclusively that Miss Margaret King of Aberdeen was the recipient of R-9, R-17 and R-26 - and that Reverend William Johnstone of Port Chalmers was the sender. Margaret was undoubtedly William's fiancé when these covers were sent to her in 1858 (R-26 possibly in 1859).



Figure 5: The Johnstone Family Gravestone in Port Chalmers Graveyard (Ref. 8).

816 816

1861 MARRIAGES IN THE DISTRICT OF *Otago*

No.	When Married and Where	Groom and Parents	Age	Rank or Profession	Location	Signatures of Parties	Name of Officiating Minister or Registrar	When Registered	Signature of Officiating Minister or Registrar
176	7 February 1861 In the dwelling house of Mr. A. Reynolds Esq. of Woodhead Merchant Dunedin	William Johnstone	38	Minister of the Gospel	Richardson	William Johnstone	Rev. Thomas Burns	7 February 1861	Thos. Burns D.D. Minister
		Margaret King	20		Spencer	Margaret King			

Married, after the delivery to me of the Certificate required by the Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Marriage Act, 1854," by

This Marriage was solemnized between us,

Wm Johnstone
Margaret King

In the presence of us,

Thos. Burns
J. A. Harris of Dunedin Clerk
William A. Reynolds of Woodhead Merchant

I, *James Burns*, do hereby certify that the above is a true Copy of the Entry of the Marriage of the parties therein named in the "Marriage Register Book" kept by me.

James Burns
Officiating Minister

Figure 6: Marriage Record for William Johnstone and Margaret King (Ref.10).

Other Covers to Overseas Destinations:

A number of other covers, all but four of them emanating from Port Chalmers, belong to the Johnstone correspondence. These are:

Addressed to Miss M. King in Aberdeen:

Other than the three bisect covers described, two other letters were sent to Miss M. King in Aberdeen in 1859. Both of these carry three 2d stamps, which was the main way of franking a pre-paid 6d rate cover to the UK before a 6d stamp became available in August 1859.

The first of these (Figure 7) was despatched from Akaroa on the Banks Peninsula less than a month before the second one (Figure 8.) was despatched from the vicinity of Port Victoria – also on the Banks Peninsula. Both of these covers, illustrated on page 234. were addressed in the same handwriting and on envelopes of the same colour as R-8 (Figure 1), R-9 (Figure 3) and R-17 (Figure 4).

All of this shows that the sender of these two covers was William Johnstone.



image
reduced.

Figure 7: Akaroa to Aberdeen via Port Victoria (30 AU 59) bearing a strip of three SG 9 cancelled with P, B '4' of Akaroa (Ref. 6). Sender: Rev William Johnstone.



image
reduced.

Figure 8: Port Victoria (27 SE 59) to Aberdeen bearing three singles of SG9 cancelled with P, B '16' of Port Victoria (renamed "Lyttelton" in 1858). Sender: Rev William Johnstone. (Collection Gerald Elliott).

Addressed to James Johnstone Esq at Moresat (or just at Cruden/Ellon):

The earliest of several covers addressed to William's father is shown below (Figure 9). The handwriting and the colour of the envelope show that William was also the sender of this letter. This letter was despatched from Akaroa on the same day as the above letter to Miss M. King.



image
reduced.

Figure 9: Akaroa to Cruden via Port Victoria (30 AU 59) bearing 3 singles of SG9 cancelled with P, B '4' of Akaroa.

The last three items opposite (Figures 7, 8 and 9) show that Rev William Johnstone visited Akaroa/Banks Peninsula/Port Victoria in August and September 1859.

The next one (Fig. 10) is of particular interest. Again, the cover is addressed in William Johnstone's handwriting, and the envelope has the same brownish colour as all of those described previously. But a Victorian stamp was added alongside the New Zealand stamp, after which both were cancelled at Melbourne. The most likely explanation for this is that the Chalon stamp was affixed to the cover in New Zealand, but rather than being posted in New Zealand the cover was carried to Melbourne in person before being posted there – necessitating the application of the Victorian stamp. Perhaps William Johnstone himself paid a quick visit to Melbourne at the end of 1859 and early in 1860, after having been in the Banks Peninsula area in August and September (as mentioned above). One could even speculate that he was there to acquire furniture and other chattels for the new Manse in Port Chalmers, before the arrival of his fiancé and wife-to-be a year later.



image
reduced.

Figure 10: Melbourne (13 MR 60) to Cruden via Aberdeen (13 MR 60) and Ellon (13 MR 60) bearing an SG13 in combination with a Victoria 'Queen on Throne' rouletted 6d blue, both cancelled at Melbourne with a barred oval '1' obliterator. Sender: Rev William Johnstone.

The current version of the census (Ref. 2) includes eleven other covers from Port Chalmers/Dunedin that are addressed to Moreseat/Cruden / Ellon between 1861 and 1873. For five of these the addressee has not been provided by the source, but it can be assumed that the covers were addressed to James Johnstone.

The three most unusual ones are illustrated (below (Figure 11) and on page 236 (Figures 12 and 13). The others all carry single 6d stamps from various Chalon issues (SG13, SG85, SG122, SG122a, or SG135). Note that the covers shown in Figures 11 and 12 appear to have been addressed in William's hand, while the cover shown in Figure 13 has been addressed by someone else - presumably his wife Margaret.



image
reduced.

Figure 11: Port Chalmers (16 FE 63) to Cruden via London (17 AP 63) and Elgin (18 AP 63) bearing three singles of SG83 cancelled with P, B '18' of Port Chalmers. Sender: Rev William Johnstone.



image
reduced.

Figure 12: Mourning cover from Port Chalmers (19 OC 67) to Cruden via Ellon (20 DE 67) bearing an SG114 and an SG120 cancelled with P, B '18' of Port Chalmers. British 'C/RPO/FD' railway TPO (Traveling Post Office) hand stamp on reverse. Sender: Rev William Johnstone.



Figure 13: Mourning cover, Port Chalmers (31 MY 70) to Cruden via Ellon (27 JY 70) bearing an SG122 cancelled with P, B '18' of Port Chalmers. Sender: Most probably Mrs Margaret Johnstone.

[Image courtesy of Auckland City Stamps].

Addressed to Ann Johnstone in Cruden:

A letter was despatched from Port Victoria to Ann Johnstone at Moreseat in Cruden on 5 September 1860 (Ref. 11. pp 6-40). Again, the handwriting is William's. Ann was William's sister, who would have been about 28 at that time (see box on p231). Apparently William visited the Banks Peninsular area again in September 1860, a year after the visit discussed above. It is possible that his brother Alexander Yule was domiciled there.

Addressed to The Revd. William Johnstone or Mrs Johnstone in Sydney:

Four letters were despatched from Port Chalmers/Dunedin to William and Mrs Johnstone in Sydney in the period May to August 1862, showing that they took "time out" from their church duties in Port Chalmers during this period. One of these covers is illustrated opposite (Figure 14). This is a ship letter, i.e. carried by a private ship, as distinct from a packet letter. Naturally, this letter is not addressed in the hand of William Johnstone!

Addressed to The Revd. James Johnstone at the Free Church in Belhelvie:

A black and white image of the first of two covers sent to this addressee is illustrated in the catalogue for the R.C. Agabeg auction (Ref. 12 - Lot 1042. It is described as having been despatched from Otago (it must therefore have a despatch c.d.s. on the reverse). It was probably sent in August 1859 as it arrived in Aberdeen on 15 October 1859 (c.d.s. and barred '1' obliterator cancelling the stamps), where it was re-addressed to White Cairns (local mark on reverse), a neighbouring village to Belhelvie. Once again, it bears a strip of three of SG9. The handwriting on this cover strongly resembles William's.



image
reduced.

Figure 14: Ship Letter, Dunedin (20 AU 62) to Sydney (10 SP 62) bearing an SG41 cancelled with P, B '18' of Dunedin. Sender: Unknown.

The second one is the mourning cover shown below (Figure 15). In this case the handwriting does not resemble William's, but is identical to the handwriting used to address the cover shown in Figure 13, i.e. it is presumably Margaret's.



Figure 15: Port Chalmers (5 AU 70) to Belhelvie via Aberdeen (10 OC 70) bearing an SG122 cancelled with P, B '18' of Port Chalmers. Sender: Most probably Mrs Margaret Johnstone.

[Image courtesy of Auckland City Stamps].

The Rev. James Johnstone of Belhelvie was (like William) a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, which broke away from the Church of Scotland in 1843 after a dispute over who was to be eligible to appoint new ministers. This James Johnstone (not to be confused with William's father) was born in 1818, studied at the University and Free Church College in Aberdeen, was ordained at Belhelvie South/Potterton Church in 1857 (Figure 16), and served there until he died in 1911 (Ref. 13).

This James Johnstone was not one of William's siblings, but could well have been a cousin on his father's side. James and William could also have met during their studies in Aberdeen, even though James was about five years older than William.

Concluding Remarks:

This article shows how several important New Zealand postal history items connect a large family living in a relatively confined area just north of Aberdeen in Scotland during the late 1850s and 1860s, with individual members of the family that immigrated to the southern end (notably Port Chalmers) of the South Island of New Zealand in the late 1850s.

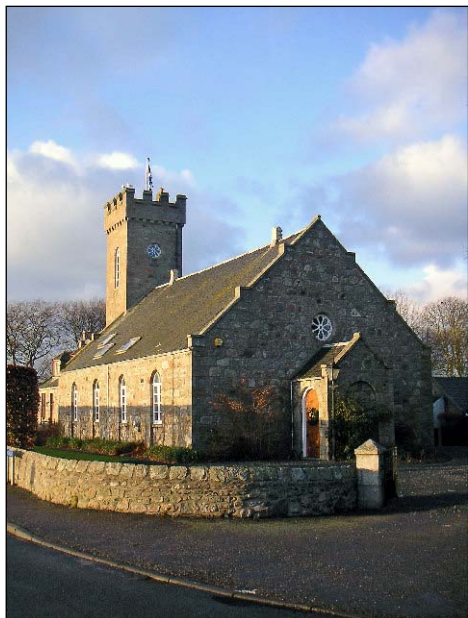


Figure 16 (left): *Belhelvie/Potterton
Free Church of Scotland, Aberdeenshire.*

Concluding Remarks (continued):

In particular this study shows how these items can reveal the identity of the people who sent them, their main movements (when and where), and their relationships to the recipients.

The article also illustrates a large sampling of the various Chalon issues, and how these could be used to make up the basic rate of 6d for a ½ ounce letter destined for the UK or the Australian colonies during the Chalon era.

Acknowledgment:

Thanks are due to Gerald Elliott for various suggestions regarding this article.

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PHOTOGRAVURE PRINTING BY HÉLIO COURVOISIER S.A.

- COLOUR SEPARATIONS

Paul Wreglesworth

Photogravure printing can be traced back to the middle of the 19th century but as far as stamps are concerned it is a relatively new process. First used in 1914 by the German company, FA Buckman, to produce stamps for Bavaria the process was adopted gradually over the following 50 years by other countries and the major security printers.

In simple terms the technique uses photographic processes to generate and then copy an image, to a 'carbon tissue' (traditionally gelatine) which, after treatment by exposure to light, is used to transfer the sheet sized design to the printing base (cylinder or plate). Chemical treatment etches the design into the base which is generally copper. However, the complexity, and cost, associated with the technology meant that it was a long time before the process could compete, on cost, with the established stamp production methods.

The UK firm, Harrison & Sons, were one of the first to invest significantly in photogravure printing when, in 1934, they built new facilities in High Wycombe, to enable them to fulfil a contract with the British Post Office. They promoted the technology widely and by the late 1950s had developed the process sufficiently to enable them to offer multicolour stamp printing. They produced the Red Cross issue and Health Stamps for the New Zealand Post Office in 1959 and then, together with De La Rue, the 1960 Pictorial Issue.

These two companies produced many of New Zealand's stamps, using the photogravure process, throughout the 1950s and 1960s. As alternative technologies, including photolithography, became more cost effective and other companies began to offer stamps produced by photogravure, less work went to the UK companies.

One competitor was the Swiss company, Hélio Courvoisier, founded in 1880 by Alexandre Courvoisier. They purchased a photogravure printing press in 1928 and, after successful trials, produced the 1931 Pro-Juventute (For Youth) issue for the Swiss Post Office. Courvoisier became highly successful and, over the next 60-plus years, printed stamps for over 80 different countries - including New Zealand.

Between 1970 when they printed the 'Cardigan Bay' issue, which was discussed in the November 2013 issue of *The Kiwi*, and 1985 they produced 18 separate issues for the New Zealand Post Office. The last being the four stamp 'Bridges of New Zealand' set. All were printed using multicolour photogravure technology. A full list of the stamps produced during this period is shown in the table on page 240.

Courvoisier remained in private hands until 1987 when it was sold to a group of Swiss entrepreneurs and, in 1989, the stamp division was registered as a Limited Company, with the Swiss Post Office a shareholder. However the company ceased printing in May 2001 and were bought out by Walsall Security Printers.

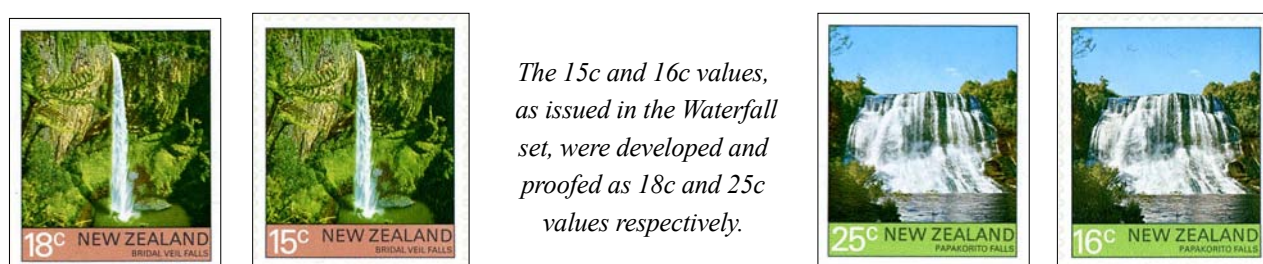
The archives, which contained a number of colour separations for stamp issues produced by Courvoisier were sold in Geneva, on 20 April 2007, by auctioneers David Feldman. The separations were taken from complete sheets printed from each cylinder - one for each colour. Only one example of each was retained and were mounted in a series of blue albums.



Separations of the four colours used to print the 8c value of the 1971 Roses issue, with a composite print to the right.



Five colours used for printing the 1976 Waterfall issue. The 14c stamp was originally developed as a 23c value.



New Zealand stamps printed by H  lio Courvoisier

Date	Issue	Denominations
1970	Cardigan Bay	10c
1970	Definitive Issue	\$1, \$2
1971	Opening of Satellite Earth Station	8c, 10c
1971	World Rose Convention	2c, 5c, 8c
1972	Christmas	3c, 5c, 10c
1972	Lake Scenes	6c, 8c, 18c, 23c
1973	Paintings by Frances Hodgkins	5c, 8c, 10c, 18c
1973	Centenaries of Napier and UPU	4c, 5c, 8c
1974	Christmas	3c, 5c, 10c
1975	Definitive Issue	11c, 12c, 13c, 14c
1976	Waterfalls	10c, 14c, 15c, 16c
1977	Christmas	7c, 16c, 23c
1978	Christmas	7c, 16c, 23c
1979	Christmas	10c, 25c, 35c
1980	Christmas	10c, 25c, 35c
1981	Christmas	14c, 30c, 40c
1983	Christmas	18c, 35c, 45c
1985	Bridges of New Zealand	35c, 40c, 45c, 70c

Acknowledgment:

I am grateful to Tony and Michael Shields of Shields Stamps for providing images of these colour separations and for permission to reproduce them here. These, and other examples of Courvoisier colour separations of New Zealand stamps, are currently being offered for sale by Shields Stamps who can be contacted via their website: <https://www.shieldsstamps.com.au>

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Collins K, Dove A, Elliott G, Giles L, Hancox T, Hart B, Hepworth J, Jones N,
Lewis T, Lindley J, Long J, Möller K, Philbey A, Potter S, Samuel I,
Schumann S, Stalker D, Stimson J, Stonestreet B, Tunncliffe A, Ward T,
Watts J, Watson A, Wilkinson M, Willocks M, Woods P, Wreglesworth P.

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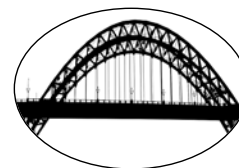
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INV-10052: 1935 9d perf 14 x 14½.
Inverted watermark with two bars in selvage.



INV-49098: 3d coil pair.
Upright red coil number. Very scarce.



INV-10732: QEII 2½d on 36. UHM plate block (plate 19).
Wide 5½ mm spacing. Very scarce plate block

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