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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Affiliated to:- BRITISH PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION and PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

VOLUME XI

NO. 6

NOVEMBER 1962

WHOLE NO. 57

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Eleventh Annual General Meeting of The New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be held at the Kingsley Hotel, Bloomsbury Way, London W.C.1. on SATURDAY the 24th November 1962, at 2.30 p.m. for the ordinary business set out in the Agenda.

31st October 1962.

Peter Garnett,
Hon. Secretary.

A G E N D A

1. To receive and approve the Minutes of the Tenth Annual General Meeting.
2. To receive a report from the President.
3. To receive a financial report from the Hon. Treasurer.
4. To receive a report from the Hon. Packet Secretary.
5. To elect a President.
6. To elect a Vice-President.
7. To elect the following Officers:-

Hon. Secretary	Hon. Bulletin Editor
Hon. Auditor	Hon. Treasurer
Hon. Packet Secretary	
8. To elect a Committee of FIVE members.
9. Any other business proper to an Annual General Meeting.

RETIRING OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE.

President:	H.L. Bartrop
Vice-President:	Mrs. Margarete Erskine
Hon. Secretary:	Peter Garnett
Hon. Treasurer:	Noel Turner
Hon. Packet Secretary:	W. Hasler Young
Hon. Bulletin Editor:	A.A. Hard
Hon. Auditor:	G.B. Erskine
Committee:	Mrs. E.C.M. Moore
	Mrs. I.J. Willis
	Messrs. G.B. Erskine
	D.V. Givan
	R.D. Williamson

The Hon. Secretary, Peter Garnett, is retiring from the post as from the date of the Annual General Meeting, and is not standing for re-election. The other Officers of the Society, being eligible, have offered themselves for re-election. Nominations to be received.

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
KINGSLEY HOTEL, LONDON, W.C.1.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1962.

- 11.45 a.m. Exhibition of Members' sheets - Auction lots
on view.
- 1.00 p.m. Lunch (informal in the Restaurant).
- 2.30 p.m. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.
- 3.10 p.m. (approx.) Presentation of Trophies.
- 3.15 p.m. General Display (for further details see
elsewhere in this issue).
- 4.15 p.m. Tea.
- 4.30 p.m. Auction.
- 5.30 p.m. Close of meeting.
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The success of the Annual General Meeting, as with any other meeting of the Society, depends not only upon your Committee, but upon YOU. We hope for a large attendance on the 24th November - and we also hope for a repetition of last year's wonderful response to the appeal for items to be sold at the Auction in aid of the Society's funds. Please do sort out some of these duplicates, old catalogues and album covers, and either send them to Warrenne Young or bring them in time for the Auction.

The January "Members' Meeting" was such a success that we have decided to hold another on the afternoon of the 24th. These gatherings are informal, so "don't be fright" - bring along some of your favourite sheets and treasures - we would love to see them. At these sessions anything and everything to do with New Zealand is welcome, so if you have some old prints, maps, Post Office Notices, Maori carvings or other works of art, please bring them with you. Problems relating to the stamps or postal history of New Zealand are often raised at these meetings, so if you are puzzled over something, or would like an item identified, bring that too - someone will probably know the answer.

"VOLUME FOUR"

Many of our Members have been anxiously awaiting news concerning the publication date of "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand Vol.IV". We have no direct news from the publishers, but it is observed that a dealer is now offering the books with the statement that they are "Due next year". This is rather later than the last rumour, and is here quoted for what it is worth. Can any of our Members in New Zealand give us any official news about this? Letters to -

Noel Turner,
Gladstone House,
High Road,
Wood Green,
London. N.22.

The New Zealand Society of Great Britain held its bi-monthly meeting on September 26th 1962 at the Kingsley Hotel, London, with a fair number in attendance.

The President took the Chair and announced that the Secretary, Peter Garnett, was reluctantly retiring after the Annual General Meeting in November and he called for volunteers to fill the pending vacancy.

He next introduced Dr. H.J.Selby of Gloucester, who addressed the meeting under the nom de plume of Professor Schnapps of Holland. The talk and display was a facetious "skit" on philately in general. The twenty odd sheets that were passed around must have taken quite a while to prepare and much thought put into the synonymous philatelic phrases.

There was "granite" paper hewn from quarries and perforated with pneumatic drills; blotting paper of U.S.A. 1873; blued paper of G.B. (Macmillan type); ribbed paper, genuine ribs on paper; Christmas Island paper which turned out to be Xmas wrapping paper smeared with candle grease; under "Mounting" there were stamps "mounted" with metal hinges, tacks, drawing pins and a small padlock. There were graphite lines, tram lines finishing with a bisect into a coil end and a dead end. There was the Hungarian "Squirrel in Cage" issued in 1953 with the poser, if the cage is 3 feet long and the initial speed is 15 miles per hour and the speed is doubled on each trip, how many trips will he have to make before he can stick his head through both ends of the cage at once. Some thoughts on Postal History, a wheelbarrow cancel and cancel by heel of a postman, noughts and crosses cancel and the rare Hereford Bishop Mark consisting of a Bishop's mitre and crook in juxtaposition. There were priced stamps with rare gums (der goom), Glue @ £500, pillar box gum £624, invisible gum £710, cement substitute @ £1200, black treacle £922. 5. 0½, tar substitute @ £819 C.O.D. Two sheets showing the 3 dies of the 1939 - 49 issue of Flealand which was a skit on the 1d Universal of New Zealand. A set issued on 30th February 1962 to celebrate the 15th Anniversary of the Bankruptcy of the Bongo Railway Co. The correctified design describing the New Zealand 1935 issue of 1d Kiwi, where did I drop that worm? The Jamaica Carribean Games issue of 1962, term ends, fun and games start, an issue is born, You need Elastoplast! and finally "Guinness is good for you", the Philatelist by Emmett. These were only a few of the items seen and they have to be seen to be believed.

Now to more serious matters, a joint display by Mr. J.D.Riddell of London and Mr. M.S.Burberry of Bickley,

Kent, on the popular 1d. Universal of 1901.

Mr. Riddell opened the display with a 1st Day of issue on card and cover dated 1st January 1901. Also on display were the following - Booklet of August 1902 priced at 2/6½d. imperf. bottom and sides, booklet issue on cover. Dickie machine issue used on piece, Reserve plate Parker machine on cover, imperf. with 2 small pinholes, Reserve plate, 4 mixed perf. on cover. Royle trial plate of 1906 - Two and half bisected on cover from KAIHU to Germany 24th November 1906 (Unofficial bisect). There were various ships cancels, R.M.S. Niagara, Aorangi, Maunganui, Monowai, Moana, Sonoma. Loose letters from Wellington and Lyttleton. "Loose ship letter" in oval frame applied in Sydney, Australia. Used abroad - Fiji - Tasmania and Tonga. Fanning Island and assortment of N.Z., T.P.O.'s, various Machine Cancellations on covers.

This is only a few of the items it was possible to record in the time available.

Mr. Burberry had just started to give his talk on the different perms. to be found on the 1d. Universal when your editor had to leave to catch a train, after making his apologies.

Dear Mr. Garnett,

I hope you will not mind me writing to you like this, but I felt I should put pen to paper.

The reason why I am writing to you, is mainly on account of the fact that I am a new member of the "New Zealand Society of Great Britain".

I should first of all like to say that the only thing I am sorry about, is that I did not become a member sooner, which now that I have become a member I hope I will be associated with the Society for a great many years to come, even if the subscription was made double what it is at present.

As I am on the subject of subscription I should like to say that I feel that members are getting more than their money's worth, even if there are some members like myself who are not able to get to the meetings. I would still think it would be a very low subscription if it was 15/- or more, to start with how many Societys can you find that have

a subscription so low. Apart from the value members get from the "Kiwi", which to me is more than the subscription.

Before I put my pen down I would like to say how very interesting I found the article in the "Kiwi" about the "44th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain" at Worthing, which I also had the very great pleasure of being at for the full time of the Congress.

I should also like to say thank you for all the hard work you must have put into the Society.

Yours sincerely,
R.M. Baguley.

We have received several enquiries from Members interested in the story of how Health Stamps first came to be issued in New Zealand. We have permission to quote from The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, and the following is an abstract from Volume 1.

Noel Turner.

H E A L T H S T A M P S

The issue of Health stamps in New Zealand had its origin in a suggestion made in 1926 by Mr. E. Nielsen, of Norsewood, Hawke's Bay, on behalf of his mother, that the system obtaining in Denmark and adopted in other countries of issuing Christmas seals should be followed in New Zealand, the proceeds of the sales to be devoted to the upkeep of sanatoria or some deserving health object of the kind. The suggestion, which was submitted to the Postmaster-General through Sir George Hunter, M.P., was favourably received by the Post and Telegraph Department, but it was decided that the issue of a stamp proper having a postage as well as a charity value would be preferable to the issue of a seal. Such stamps were in use in a number of countries, and they had been approved for international use at the Postal Convention of Stockholm in 1924. It was not until October 2, 1929, however, that the issue of the first Health stamp was approved by the Government, the stamp to be in one denomination having a postage value of 1d. and a charity value of 1d.

It was suggested by the Health Department and approved by the Government that the proceeds of the charity value of the stamp be devoted to Children's Health camps.

HEALTH STAMPS (contd.)

The first Health camp conducted in New Zealand was held in 1919 at Turakina, near Wanganui, under Dr. Elizabeth Gunn, School Medical Officer, on the property of and with the very generous assistance of the late Mr. B.P. Lethbridge. Dr. Gunn not only directed the first camp, but continued to hold similar camps annually until 1930.

There is no doubt that these early camps proved valuable demonstrations and helped to bring the matter prominently before the public.

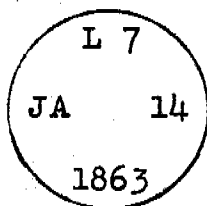
The success of the Health Camp movement, as it is known in New Zealand to-day, however, is in great measure due to the efforts of the late Dr. Ada Paterson, who was Director of the School Hygiene Division of the Department of Health from 1924 until her death in 1937. Dr. Paterson travelled throughout the Dominion firstly encouraging the formation of local Health Camp Associations and later advocating the inauguration of the National Federation of Health Camps which was formed in 1936. The purpose for which the latter body was formed was to ensure that the work of the various associations would be co-ordinated and yet maintain their voluntary character. That the movement enjoys the confidence of the public is seen in the ready response to the King George V Memorial Appeal for the establishment of Permanent Health Camps. It was Dr. Paterson also who early realised the possibilities of a Health Stamp issue and enlisted the interest and co-ordinated the work and good offices of those who have now made the stamp such a successful source of revenue for the camps. Delicate and undernourished children are readily restored to health under the simple routine of the camps, which provide a maximum of sunlight and fresh air, good food, and a cheerful round of work, rest and play.

To meet the requirements of the Audit Department, it was necessary to include in "The Finance Act, 1929" a special clause validating the sale of a postage stamp for an amount greater than its postage value.

L for Lyttelton

In his Booklet, Province of Auckland Cancellations, Mr. R.M. Startup of Masterton, New Zealand sets out part of the Report of the Post Office Department for the year ended 31st December 1859 containing the idea of consecutively numbered datestamps by which to designate Post Offices. The idea was not acted on, he says, and individual Chief Post Offices issued consecutively numbered obliterator cancellations to Post Offices within their districts.

There are, as Mr. Startup says, a few instances where consecutively numbered datestamps were used "circa 1863" within the Auckland, Wellington, Nelson and Canterbury postal districts. All these four provincial numbered series of datestamps are scarce and seem to have been more in the nature of "relief" datestamps for issue to Post Offices whose normal cancellation, whether obliterator or datestamp, was temporarily withdrawn from use. Mr. Startup states that in Canterbury the datestamps were Numbered L 1 to L 12, L 14 and L 16, the prefix "L" evidently indicating Lyttelton, then the Chief Post Office. Possibly L 13 was considered unlucky. The datestamp was as under :-



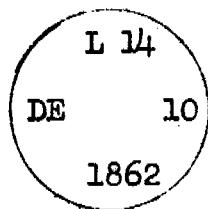
By contrast the New Zealand Handbook Vol. III at Page 64 states as follows :-

"From 1863, datestamps of the type of No. 11 (above) were used. These are known with Numbers from 1 to 12 and Number 16. The L evidently stood for Lyttelton. There is some evidence that these datestamps were used as "relief" types while repairs were being effected to the regular datestamps".

I have had "L 3" dated 3rd June 1865 on the 2d Full Face blue perf 12½ S.G. 113 for some time and this datestamp answers both the above descriptions. One is never quite certain what can be found in the local "Stamp Shop" when on holiday, in my case in the South of England this year, and it seems that a few Full Faces had been sent from the Seychelle Islands of all places to the dealer to dispose of. Among these I found and after having a good look, bought, a copy of the 6d Black brown Imperf. S.G. 41 "slightly cut at foot" as the auctioneers say. It is a fine shade of

L for Lyttelton (contd.)

Black brown (alas not on cover or piece) and the date stamp is as under :-



Much though I admire both Mr.Startup's Booklet and the New Zealand Handbook Vol. III, they cannot be taken away on holiday but now that I have had a chance to look at them both it certainly seems that Mr. Startup is nearer the mark than Vol.III. If the datestamps were used as "reliefs" it is almost certain that it would not be possible to say at which office the datestamp was used, but at least there is a datestamp "L 14" as Mr.Startup says, and at least "circa 1863" is substantially right.

It may be that in Vol. IV of the New Zealand Handbook there will be some reference to "L 14" and the date of use of these datestamps to amend the passage on Page 64 of Vol. III. These "L" datestamps have been the subject of discussion in my experience, with members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain more than once, and my "find" makes me wonder (without being competitive) whether anyone has any "L" datestamps dated before DE.10.1862.

It looks as though Mr. Startup has already considered the "L" datestamps because he has made reference to them in his Booklet "Province of Auckland Cancellations" but he might have access to material which could define the date of and the use of these datestamps.

According to pages 35 and 38 of the New Zealand Handbook Vo. III an obliterator numbered "16" within 11 horizontal bars, of which I have examples, was used at Port Victoria (Lyttelton) in 1855 and is known to have been used there until 1870.

Must it have been capable of being withdrawn for repairs for at least thirteen of these "L" datestamps to have been made and issued up to DE 10 1862 ? It rather looks as if these datestamps were put into use for wider purposes than Vol. III suggests.

John D. Evans.

PRIVATE POSTAL STATIONERY

Some private initiative was displayed in the use of the early Postal Stationery as the Government were apparently willing to stamp cards and envelopes provided by private interests.

I have a postcard printed for the New Zealand Cycle Touring Club with the 1d Blue used for the normal postcard of 1890. It is dated 17 FE 1898 at Wellington and is printed on a pink card, of shocking hue, showing the name of the Club and its Secretary.

H. Matson & Co, Wool and Produce Brokers, were more imaginative. A small brown envelope, not of the type used by the Government, was printed at front and back with advertising material including a picture of their office and warehouse. It was then embossed officially with the 1d Red Head of Queen Victoria, the impression going through the back of the envelope.

The envelope was then cut open at top and side by the firm. A stiffening card was inserted to which the front and back were then pasted.

The apparent envelope was then posted, the one in my possession being dated 19. SP. 01.

What the recipient thought I do not know on receiving an apparent envelope which he could not open. How soon did he realise it was just the front and back of an envelope pasted to a piece of card? I wonder what he said: it was not sent out on April 1st!!

G.E.C. Pratt.

LIEUT. JAMES COOK

..... continuing the story of Capt. Cook's re-discovery and circumnavigation of New Zealand - from Hawkesworth's Voyages" published in Dublin in 1775

October 1769

Saturday 14

In the morning, we had a view of the mountains inland, upon which the snow was still lying: the country near the shore was low and unfit for culture, but in one place we perceived a patch of somewhat yellow, which had greatly the appearance of a corn field, yet was probably nothing more than some dead flags, which are not uncommon in swampy places: at some distance we saw groves of trees, which appeared high and tapering, and not being above two leagues from the south-west end of the great bay, in which we had been coasting for the two last days, I hoisted out the pinnace and long-boat to search for fresh water; but just as they were about to put off, we saw several boats full of people coming from the shore, and therefore I did not think it safe for them to leave the ship. About ten o'clock, five of these boats having drawn together, as if to hold a consultation, made towards the ship, having on board between eighty and ninety men, and four more followed at some distance, as if to sustain the attack. When the first five came within about a hundred yards of the ship, they began to sing their war song, and, brandishing their pikes, prepared for an engagement. We had now no time to lose, for if we could not prevent the attack, we should come under the unhappy necessity of using our fire arms against them, which we were very desirous to avoid. Tupia was therefore ordered to acquaint them, that we had weapons which, like thunder would destroy them in a moment; that we would immediately convince them of their power, by directing their effect so that they should not be hurt; but that if they persisted in any hostile attempts, we should be obliged to use them for our defence. A four pounder, loaded with grape-shot, was then discharged wide of them, which produced the desired effect; the report, the flash, and above all, the shot, which spread very far in the water, so intimidated them, that they began to paddle away with all their might: Tupia, however, calling after them, and assuring them that if they would come un-armed, they should be kindly received, the people in one of the boats put their arms on board of another, and came under the ship's stern: we made them several presents, and should certainly have prevailed upon them to come on board, if the other canoes had not come up, and again

threatened us, by shouting and brandishing their weapons: at this the people who had come to the ship un-armed, expressed great displeasure, and soon after they all went away.

In the afternoon we stood over to the south point of the bay, but not reaching before it was dark, we stood on and off all night.

Sunday 15

At eight the next morning, being a-breast of the point, several fishing boats came off to us, and sold us some stinking fish: it was the best they had, and we were willing to trade with them on any terms: these people behaved very well, and should have parted good friends if it had not been for a large canoe, with two and twenty armed men on board, which came boldly up alongside the ship. We soon saw that this boat had nothing for traffick, yet we gave them two or three pieces of cloth, an article which they seemed very fond of. I observed that one man had a black skin thrown over him, somewhat resembling that of a bear, and being desirous to know what animal was its first owner, I offered him for it a piece of red baize, and he seemed greatly pleased with the bargain, immediately pulling off the skin, and holding it up in the boat; he would not, however, part with it till he had the cloth in his possession, and as there could be no transfer of property, if with equal caution I had insisted upon the same condition, I ordered the cloth to be handed down to him, upon which, with amazing coolness, instead of sending up the skin, he began to pack up both that and the baize, which he had received as the purchase of it, in a basket, without paying the least regard to my demand or remonstrances, and soon after, with the fishing boats, put off from the ship; when they were at some distance, they drew together, and after a short consultation returned; the fishermen offered more fish, which, though good for nothing, was purchased, and trade was again renewed.

..... to be continued.

Our Member, Campbell Paterson, has kindly given us permission to publish anything we please from his Newsletter. He recently started a series of articles based on his personal experiences in dealing with New Zealand stamps and this series promises to be of great help to collectors, whether they are new to this country, or experienced "old hands". The first part of the first article appears overleaf.

Noel Turner.

NEW ZEALAND STAMPS AS I SEE THEM

by Campbell Paterson.

I have thought it might be an idea for me to ramble through the older issues, starting with those of 1855 and endeavour to give readers the benefit of the odd bits of information and know-how (sorting tips, etc.) that I have picked up over the many years of my handling N.Z. stamps. In stamps, knowledge is power and knowledge plus experience puts a man at the top of the class. I cannot impart experience, but I should be able to impart a good deal of the knowledge that has rubbed off on to my own mind.

The Full-face Queens, 1855-1873

I think the first thing the beginner or "modest" collector has to do is to rid himself of the defeatist attitude that it is a waste of time to learn anything about the Full faces - on the grounds that he is not likely ever to have any. In fact any collector is always liable to be faced with a request to "look over Grandfather's collection" or some such; the collector who may have none himself, but has taken the trouble to get acquainted with these issues may be instrumental in saving some rare variety from being thrown away or sold for a song. In legitimate cases he may be able to turn his knowledge to great profit by picking up some obscure rarity cheaply. Such chances can and often do occur - but only to the collector who has taken the trouble to learn his subject. Another defeatist idea to be avoided is that Full-faces are so highly specialized as to be beyond understanding. This is nonsense. With only two main watermarks ("Star" and "N.Z.") and only three main perforations ("13", "12½" and "10") the group is a simple one. It is true that great importance is placed on shades as a means of differentiating between certain issues but here again the difficulty should not be allowed to frighten. There will inevitably be problems of identification - even the experts have been known to differ, but the question is, does one shy away because of problems or does one accept them as welcome challenges that add wonderfully to the spice of collecting? In any case one can always put the "one in a hundred" problem stamp aside, later getting expert help, and in the meantime get ahead with enjoying the mastery of the 99 per cent of easy stamps.

The 1d. Red 1855-1870

Starting with the 1d red Full-face, we immediately run into the difficult and desirable No.1. This, in good condition, fetches anything up to £500 mint and £300 used today. I maintain that if it were common and often seen few would find any difficulty in spotting its (London print) distinctive shade; a dull red as against the vermilion of the

later issues on the same "Star watermark" paper. But, of course, things being as they are, and the "Londons" being worth as many pounds as the later stamps are worth shillings, collectors tend to imagine they have the London when in fact they really know quite well that their stamp is too bright a shade to qualify.

As most well know, we publish a facsimile in colour of No.1 in our Catalogue. I set out to have this printed with considerable doubts as to whether its publication would be of much help, but I was agreeably surprised at the result. I do feel that with all the reservations that must be made on account of different printing method and paper our facsimile does assist very materially - it is, in fact, very close to being the shade of No.1.

At this stage I must say something about condition. There may be some imperf stamps that are not greatly adversely affected in value through being heavily, dirtily cancelled or cut into. There may be, though I do not know them. But certainly any Full-face is greatly affected. No.1 is a prime example. A used copy with full margins, light postmark and that certain something of pristine "bloom" will fetch £300; the dirty or damaged or faded or cut into copy may not reach £30. That's how it is and no amount of wishful thinking over some bit of dog's breakfast is going to alter these facts. So do not bluff yourself or allow anyone else to do so. Now I do not know that there is much else to say about No.1. Oh, yes, please always be watchful for skilful repairing - I suppose over 50 per cent of copies have been "doctored".

Repairing usually takes the form of the grafting on of a missing margin or corner and the painting in of the missing bits of the design. Almost inevitably such repairing can be spotted by the different colour of the ink added, or the different shade or texture of the paper used. To spot repairs one needs a "10X" magnifying glass, but since one needs such a glass in any case to collect stamps intelligently, I take it for granted that all my readers have one. Not a "reading glass", please! A magnifying glass and not less nor more than "10X".

Naturally, a good copy on cover is worth much more than a similar one off cover - but I imagine all readers know that. Like the rules on condition, the rule of "on cover" being preferable to "off cover" applies to all Full-faces, indeed to all older stamps. Only amongst the moderns can it be said that being on cover is no great advantage. Even "on cover" has to be qualified. Just a good clean envelope with stamp or stamps is well enough, but add an original letter with an interesting account of pioneering life, or special, rare postal markings - then you really have something. I repeat, this applies not only to No.1, but to any old stamps. The demand today for good historical matter, pre-stamp or stamped is terrific.

I have not got very far with my ramble this time, but I promise progress will be faster in future.

MEMBERSHIP LIST.

ALL Members are strongly urged to note all the following on their New Membership Lists. It is only if this is done each month that your list can be kept accurate and up-to-date.

NEW MEMBERS We are pleased to welcome the following:-

STILL A.E. D.T.S., D.O., R.N.Z.A.F., H.Q.,
Stout Street, Wellington, NEW ZEALAND.

DALBY D.P. Fir Trees, South Road, Alnwick, NORTHUMBERLAND.

RESIGNATIONS We regret to report the resignation of the following:-

DRINKWATER Miss J. of London, S.W.4.

FELIX of New Malden, SURREY.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

MERTON (formerly of Aden) to The Queens Royal Irish Hussars,
IPOH, MALAYA.

HOPKINS T.H. now at Flat No.2., High Wigsell, 35 Twickenham
Road, Teddington, MIDDLESEX.

BURNEY now at Brandywine, Tanyard Hill, Shorne, KENT.

CUMMINGS now at Flat No.2., 1 Cedar Road, Bourneville,
Birmingham 30, WARWICKSHIRE.

HARTLAND now at 2 Baggallay Street, HEREFORD.

WADE now at 16 Pinebeach Court, Branksome Chine, Poole,
DORSET.

ALTERATIONS

ATKINS F.E. to F.R. COLLETT N. to N.W.

BRUCKSHAW. County should read MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

NICHOLSON. The number should read 36.

WEBB Dr.B.M. to Dr.B.N. PYRAH E. to E.H.

AREA ANALYSIS

DELETE Merton from Aden and ADD to Malaya (New Area) ✓

DELETE Burney from Middlesex and ADD to Kent ✓

DELETE Wade from Hampshire and ADD to Dorset (New Area) ✓

DELETE Cummings from Monmouthshire and ADD to Warwickshire. ✓

ADD Still to NEW ZEALAND ✓ ADD Dalby to NORTHUMBERLAND. ✓

DELETE Drinkwater from ✓ DELETE Felix from SURREY. ✓
LONDON S.W.4.

ADD Hopkins to SURREY. ✓

NEW ZEALAND IN LEEDS

Two of our Members - Burberry of Bickley, Kent, and Evans of Menston, Yorkshire, visited Leeds on our behalf on Saturday - October 27th, and gave the members of the Leeds Society a display of specialised New Zealand stamps, covering many of the groups. The assembled company expressed great interest in all that they were shown and presented the Speakers with a Certificate to mark the event and as a token of appreciation. We are pleased that once again we have been able to give a show of this kind in the Provinces, and we are indeed grateful to the Members who travelled to Leeds on our behalf. We also take this opportunity of recording our thanks to the Leeds Society who made the visitors so very welcome.

NOTES from THE PRESIDENT.

To my mind the most significant event which has happened since the last "Kiwi" was published is that in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue Part 1, 1963 edition, the "missing colours" of the current issue of photogravure pictorials have been deleted. The review of that edition in Gibbons Stamp Monthly for October explains the reason:- "While this may cause chagrin to some collectors, others will find justification for an action probably due to the uncertainty of the future of such varieties as more and more come to light. Their omission from the catalogue may act as a warning to collectors, as indeed they were warned in 'Through the Magnifying Glass' eighteen months ago, that release of this kind of printing defect is almost inevitable in multicoloured photogravure and might be endless in issues which remain in use for a long time. It is undoubtedly for this reason that these varieties have been retained in issues of short duration where the worst is known". The market is glutted with these modern varieties but I am told this is no reflection on the classic or ordinary stamp of New Zealand which appear to be as popular as ever. This view is confirmed by the list of prices realised at the H.R. Harmer sale on October 24th when ten volumes were sold from the collection formed by our first President, the late F. Stacey Hooker, Esq. S.G.6a on cover valued in the sale catalogue at £100 made £210; an album of 259 stamps valued at £400 - £500 made £675; another of 313 stamps valued £150 - £200 made £300; a collection of 43 stamps on pelure paper mostly defective, some repaired, valued £50 - £75 made £115, and another album of cancellations, Maori War postmarks, stamps printed on creased paper, re-entries and roulettes valued at £70 - £100 made £320!! If you feel you cannot afford these early classics you might well turn your attention to the beautiful line engraved stamps of George V. We are told in "Postage Stamps in the Making" by Easton, that when Perkins Bacon printed these, the first principles of Classic Stamp design were followed. Although they have not the patina given by age, they have the intrinsic merit, and they will not always be cheap to buy, as they are now!

The Queen Elizabeth 1/- value S.G.732a Die II, or more correctly Centre Die 1B is a very scarce stamp mint, but more plentiful used in New Zealand I am told. This too is a very beautiful series of line engraved stamps and full of interest, particularly the many retouches and re-entries of the middle values, and strips from the Stamp Vending Counter Coils. Harmer Rooke's sale on October 4th and 5th included the G.R. See collection of Penny Universals

and several of our members attended, so you may have the opportunity to see some of the lovely Die Proofs and other items purchased there when Michael Burberry gives us his display next season, postponed from our September meeting due to lack of time. We want every member to bring some sheets for display and discussion at our Annual General Meeting. I shall hope to see you there. It is always a very happy day of fellowship.

Harry Bartrop.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW ZEALAND MATERIAL.
To be held after the Annual General Meeting.

Bidding by Post in a Stamp Auction is a little different from normal auction bidding. Simply select the Lots on which you wish to bid and list the maximum amount you are prepared to pay for each. We will endeavour to purchase the Lots for you at as low a figure as possible and will go to the limit of your bid only when absolutely necessary to purchase the Lot.

Please bid early. Besides assisting us this has the great advantage that if two bids of the same amount are received for a particular lot, then the first to reach us takes precedence.

Descriptions of each Lot are given as clearly and fully as possible. The purchaser of postal bids will be required to bear all Postal charges, etc.

Right hand column is the approximate rough estimated value of the Lot - not the reserve (if any).

Last postal bids to reach W. Hasler Young, 23 Angel Close, Edmonton, London N.18, by FRIDAY, 24th NOVEMBER.

Owing to the generosity of a few members, Lots 33 to 38 are to be auctioned on behalf of the Society Funds.
