

THE KIWI

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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

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VOLUME XX No. 2. MARCH - MAY 1971

WHOLE No. 107

THE NEXT MEETING

WILL BE HELD ON

WEDNESDAY JUNE 2nd 1971 at 6 p.m.

AT THE

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, MONMOUTH ST, LONDON

The subject is the long awaited report on the 1960 Pictorial Study Group, with display. Leader J.L. Watts.

A preliminary report is included with this issue for members unable to attend the meeting.

PLEASE NOTE THE DATE - JUNE 2nd not the last Wednesday in May.

Any member interested in this subject, please make an effort to attend and support Mr. Watts.

EDITORIAL

It is regretted that it was not possible to publish the KIWI at the beginning of March due to the Postal Strike. All details, articles etc were held up, and the Committee decided to hold it over until the Programme for the year could be re-arranged. This affected the Competition and Quiz which should have been held on March 27th, and will now be held later - SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th new date, and full details will appear in the next KIWI. However, this KIWI is larger than usual, and the next issue will be in JUNE, with Competition rules. Our grateful thanks to Noel Turner and John Evans for providing two new Prizes.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: The Treasurer wishes to remind those of you who have not yet paid, (due to the Postal Strike no doubt) that he would be glad of prompt payment please, as the bank balance is a little "thin".

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that any enquiry relating to the KIWI should be addressed to me and not to the Treasurer. Only matters of finance should be sent to Noel Turner, all other matters to the Secretary.

POST OFFICE GUIDE: February 1971. Price 20p (4/-) is now available at your main Post Office and is a most useful buy. On page 13, under Parcel Service, a special Local Parcel Delivery is available, provided the parcel is addressed to the same TOWN as it is posted in. The fee is 5p less at each stage.

To assist members taking the packet, I have now a card for each member and arranged the lists so that all members in the same town will be together.

PACKET: The number of members asking to have the Packet is now 212, but I still am not getting books to enable me to make up sufficient packets. PLEASE do your best and send me books as soon as possible.

HOLIDAYS: Please do not forget to let me have your holiday dates early and thus save delay to other members.

I shall be away from JUNE 20th - JULY 4th, and shortly after Easter I shall be in hospital for a week for renewal of my Pacemaker. Please excuse delay to letters during these periods.

STAMPEX: Congratulations to our members, E.K. Hossell, N.W. Hoggarth, F. Hughes and A.R. Lloyd for various awards received.

For those of you who know Peter Collins, you may wish to know that he has left Campbell Paterson and is now with Robson Lowe. We wish him well in his new appointment.

VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND: Our member W.A.O. Jacob returned from a long visit to New Zealand on March 20th. I am sure we would welcome an article on his holiday and news of N.Z.

E.N. BARTON,
Editor.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
MEETING - SATURDAY JANUARY 30th.

Display given by Mr. Michael Burberry of the First Pictorials and 1d Universals.

Mr. Burberry opened his magnificent display with an example in blue of the original Lewis Essay submitted in 1894 suggesting a Pictorial issue. This was an upright rectangular essay picturing the Chalon head, top centre, with below a frigate under full sail; the numerals 5 on each side of the Queen's head.

In March 1895 a competition was thrown open for designs for a Pictorial Issue, with certain conditions, amongst which were:- That they were to be in colour and of New Zealand scenery or genre. That they were to be of the same format as that of the current issue or of the United States of America "Colombus" issue. The values to be of 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, 1/-, 2/- and 5/-. Designs to be sent to the Secretary, The General Post Office, Wellington, by 31st July, 1895.

Three different complete hand painted sets were exhibited. A fourth amateurish entry was of typical Victorian designs similar to that in existence in Australia of that date. Two sets of London Waterlow Plate proofs, of the accepted designs, one perf. the other imperf. and a third similar set which had been plated with the Speciman Waterlow miniature sheets, but the former could not. Then followed a set overprinted SPECIMEN only missing the 1/-, 2/- and the 5/- of which only the 2½d had previously been reported. Finally a complete

set for Presentation, the stamps showing up to four parallel lines in a lower corner.

Michael Burberry here pointed out that he was showing quite a number of plate proofs and the printers sample sheets of 9 (3x3) so that viewers could obtain a better impression of the designs through seeing them printed in unusual colours.

The issued stamps followed, beginning with almost a complete sheet of Plate 1 of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d Mount Cook, purple, giving details of re-entries. Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d green, Specimen Waterlow miniature sheets, and some blocks showing one with double perfs.

Then followed blocks of the 1d Lake Taupo Blue with the three shades of brown and Waterlow Plate proofs in blue and dark brown. Three of the blocks of 4 came from the Curry collection. They showed re-entries which did not occur on the London Plates and, according to Curry's write-up, proved the existence of the unused "Local Plates". There were also a sheet and part sheet which showed that more than one blue plate was used. Here as usual Waterlow disregarded the New Zealand Government's request that the sheets should be printed containing 240 stamps, instead producing a two coloured sheet of 80 stamps. Bearing in mind the coming of the Penny Universal, the impossibility of accepting the position becomes obvious.

The 1d red. White Terrace. was the first Colonial printed 1d stamp. Colour trials were shown, and part sheets with re-entries.

The $1\frac{1}{2}$ d Boer War Contingent issue (New Zealand's first commemorative stamp) was shown in many shades in blocks, also examples of Parson Brothers' Colour trials. There was a fine pair showing the re-entry of a clear doubling, found on row two, stamp twelve. Waterlow specimen proof sheets of the 2d in blue and green, two with missing lines of perfs. A quarter proof sheet in red-brown of the reduced size. Of the 2d purple a rare block of four with the plate number 4 in the selvage.

Then followed the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d Lake Wakatipu, designed, along with the 5d, 2/- and 5/- by Mr. E.T. Luke. These represented four of the five examples he had submitted in January, 1895 to support his suggestion of a Pictorial issue. Here we enjoyed a part sheet and blocks of four, of different shades, also some Colonial Plate proofs. A Waterlow Specimen miniature sheet, and Government printed

Colour trials and plate proofs trials of the Cowan watermarked paper.

Of the 3d Huias bird were blocks, Government printed Colour trials, and a Waterlow Specimen miniature sheets in blue and brown. The 4d White Terrace was shown by a rare single die proof, in red, followed by a beautiful block of thirty with re-entries.

The 5d Otira Gorge. Colour trials, followed by mint examples in the issued colour which was reputed to have been on sale in London, before they reached New Zealand, in their accepted colour of sepia, and other shades. The 6d. Kiwi green in blocks, and the 6d. Kiwi red, the change of colour to concur with the U.P.U. colour regulations for the halfpenny. Here, since paper was scarce in New Zealand, and the 'No watermark' paper had become exhausted, a paper was temporarily used with the watermark 'Lisbon Superfine' and was exhibited in a fine block of 21, also mixed perms in a block.

9d Pink Terrace. Purple. Colour trials printed in New Zealand, the only known perforated Specimen. (It is possible the perforating was done in British Guiana). A block of 4 plate proof on Cowan paper, again to test the watermark positions on the Cowan paper.

The 1/- Kea and Kaka bird, orange in blocks showing different shades, also Waterlow Speciman sheets. The 2/- Milford Sound in blocks in different shades, and a Waterlow Specimen sheet in Red-brown, also 2 fine blocks on vertical laid paper.

Blocks of the 5/- Mount Cook were shown in a variety of gorgeous shades of red, carmine and vermilion, also plate proofs and a Waterlow Specimen miniature sheet in black. Michael suggested that 70 years indoctrination had taught us that there were no stamps to compare with the classics. Surely the 5/- Mount Cook was quite as fine a production as the Chalons and the Penny Black. To him it had the advantage of being completely hand engraved whereas the others often had the background machine engraved,

As Waterlow Brothers and Layton had disregarded the New Zealand Government's instructions with regard to making the stamps of different sizes, which thus required resetting the machines for different perfining, a new Plate maker was employed, that of Perkins Bacon & Co. New die proofs were shown of this different sized issue. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d in purple, the 6d in purple, red and black, and the 1/- in black.

Of the issued stamps examples in blocks were shown from the $\frac{1}{2}$ d to the 1/- and what is more interesting the $\frac{1}{2}$ d was shown in plate numbers 1, 2 and 3 corner blocks (missing 4), the 6d. red in plate number blocks, numbered 5 and 6, and the 3d brown in a plate numbered corner block numbered 7. This issue was shown in perf 11, and the later perf 14 (comb). These smaller perforations were adopted, because with the smaller holes it was easier to get in the gutters of the stamps.

Concluding the display with the Penny Universal. First a unique sheet of the Waterlow & Sons samples (3x3) overprinted in three different colours and two types of overprint, followed by possibly the only known sample overprinted in red in the sans-serif type and equally rare a plate proof in carmine overprinted 'colour print' normally found on the KG V definitives.

A sheet with enlarged illustrations to show the method of identifying the printers from the development of the 4 o'clock flaw in the top right rosette was used to show why he thought the die proofs he displayed were correctly allocated to Waterlow Bros. and Layton in Vol.II of the "P.S. of New Zealand" but wrongly shifted to Royle and Sons in Vol. IV.

The final sheets dealt with the strips of 5 proofs with the centre unit inverted including what for the present was the only known block of 4 picked up in auction as a normal W.I. plate proof.

The final item was a reverse print in black of Perkins, Bacon & Co's surface printing die. By treating it as a recess die, the portions normally coloured came out white and the uncoloured bits black.

Whilst the members were viewing the display a member produced a sheet showing a mint corner block of 10 of W2 and a block of 24 of Royles plate III of 1907. This sheet Mr. Burberry told members was extremely interesting, for the block of W2 showed not only die retouches but also plate retouches on every stamp. The bottom block showed the reason why people should examine their stamps again and again. Although this issue was some 65 years old, both he and Mr. Tomblason of New Zealand had discovered quite independently that the frame to the value tablet had been strengthened in the die particularly noticeable on the left vertical line. Although issues had been around over half a century there were usually still plenty of discoveries to be made - if you only took the trouble

really to examine your stamps.

The meeting ended with a very genuine vote of thanks proposed by Mr. East.

MINISTERIAL PRESS STATEMENT.

The stamp programme for the second half of 1971 was released by the Postmaster-General (Hon. Allan McCready), today.

The four new definitive stamps featuring National Parks which were to be released on 14th April, will not be available in time and so they will not be issued until 1st September. However, the two definitive stamps with denominations of \$1 and \$2 featuring National Development and Agricultural Technology will be released on 14th April in their place. The Post Office would be releasing details of this issue shortly.

Details of the programme for the last six months of 1971 are as follows:-

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 7th July | Commemorative issue for the opening of New Zealand's first satellite earth station - two stamps (date dependent on opening). |
| 4th August | Health issue of three stamps - two featuring hockey and the other commemorating the Golden Jubilee of the School Dental Service. |
| 1st September | Definitive stamps - National Parks designs - four stamps. |
| 6th October | Christmas - three stamps, one featuring an "Old Master" one a Church stained glass window and the other a symbolic design. |
| 3rd November | Commemorative issue for First World Rose Convention to be held in New Zealand - three stamps. |
| 1st December | Commemorative issue for the centennial year of Lord Rutherford's birth - two stamps. |

Mr. McCready added that further details of all issues will be publicised at a later date.

NEW MEMBERS:

- A. Bhimani - 217, Harvist Road, London N.W.
6. HN6. Phone 01-969-8992.
- C.N. Green - 37a, Newport Road, Cowes.
Isle of Wight. Tel: Cowes 3969.
- Mrs. M. Poole - 3220 Mack Road, Everson.
W.A. 98247. U.S.A.
- R. Wickham - 5, Carlton Terrace, Queens
Road, Crowborough. Sussex.
Tel: Crowborough 61667.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

- D.J. Hanna - 19, The Strand, George Town
Tasmania 7253. Australia.
- K.R. Wilderspin - 100, Woodcock Hill, Harrow
Mdx. HA3 0JD.
- P.B. Phillips - 87, Mayals Avenue. Mayals,
Swansea. Wales. SA3 5DD.

CORRECTION:

- E. Peterkin - Tel. No. is 042-18-3137.

GONE ABROAD:

P.E. Thurlow (no new address yet)

RESIGNED:

G.G. Morgan.

ONE PENNY DOMINION
TRANSFER ROLLER FLAWS PLATE NO. 12
VERTICAL ROWS NOS. 10 to 14.

The details of the transfer roller flaws described in Chapter VI of Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume IV was of considerable help to me in plating the many subsequent flaws which developed in the use of Plate 12.

Prior to the publication of this work it was very difficult to distinguish a large portion of the stamps printed by this plate from those of Plate 13. In fact, there are still some stamps in both plates which appear identical and which are the following:

Plate 12 - Vertical rows 1 to 5, excepting the ninth stamp down in Row 1 and the first three stamps down in Row 5.

Plate 13 - Vertical rows 1 to 3.

All other stamps show characteristics which makes it possible to determine the plate from which they were printed.

Recently, in examining some stamps from Plate 12, I compared the transfer roller flaws of vertical rows 10 to 14 inclusive. I used three different printings of which I had sufficiently large enough blocks to make a comparison with the details in Volume IV. There are some inconsistencies for which I have no explanation.

According to Volume IV vertical rows 10 to 14 should contain transfer roller flaws I and II, the only exceptions being the bottom horizontal row, stamps 11 to 14 which contain flaws, I, II, III and IV. Flaw I consists of "An upward distortion of the horizontal bar of the first A of Zealand" and flaw II, "A break in the center bar of E of New". Flaw III is, "A color bar joins the pearl above the right value tablet to the curved line below the D of Zealand" and flaw IV, "An extra patch of color on downstroke of E of Postage".

The blocks I examined in three different printings are keyed as below and shown on the diagram:



Indicates 5 vertical rows numbers 10 to 14 on De La Rue Medium Chalky Paper, with stamps \$11 and \$12 in first horizontal row missing.



Indicates 3 vertical rows, numbers 12, 13 and 14 on De La Rue Medium Chalky Paper.



Indicates 5 complete vertical rows, numbers 10 to 14 on "Art" paper.



Indicates 5 complete vertical rows, numbers 10 to 14 on Cowan Thick Chalky paper.

The comparison reveals the following:-

Vertical Row 10 - Exactly as described in Volume IV - All contain flaws I and II.

Vertical Row 11 - Does not agree with Volume IV. The only stamps which show flaws I and II are the 5th, 8th and 9th stamps from the top - all others, excepting the bottom stamp show Flaws I/II/III. The bottom stamp shows flaws I/II/III/IV, as Volume IV indicates.

Vertical Row 12 - Does not agree with Volume IV. Excepting the bottom stamp, all stamps show Flaws I/II/III instead of only Flaws I/II. The bottom stamp shows Flaw I to IV.

Vertical Row 13 - This row contains a mixture of stamps with Flaws I/II and stamps with Flaws I/II/III. The bottom stamp contains Flaws I to IV.

Vertical Row 14 - The same remarks apply to this row as to Row 13.

Had all stamps above the bottom stamps in vertical rows 11 to 14 only shown Flaws I/II/III, there might be a logical guess as to what may have happened in the 'rolling in' however the presence of stamps with Flaws I/II mixed among stamps with Flaws I/II/III makes an explanation difficult. It may be that some of our members can clarify this subject and will write Kiwi accordingly.

George G. Fisher,
P.O. Box 15345, Sarasota,
Florida 33579. U.S.A.

(continued on Page 32)

VARIATIONS IN TRANSFER ROLLER FLAWS PLATE NUMBER 12.

VERTICAL ROWS NUMBERS 10 TO 14

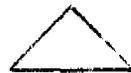
	10	11	12	13	14
1	II	-	-	II	II
2	II	III	III	II	III
3	II	III	III	II	III
4	II	III	III	II	III
5	II	III	III	II	III
6	II	III	III	III	III
7	II	III	III	II	III
8	II	III	III	II	III
9	II	III	III	II	III
10	II	IV	IV	IV	IV



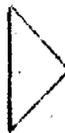
D.L.R. MEDIUM CHALKY
SIDEWAY WATERMARKS
5 VERTICAL ROWS - STAMPS
ROW 1 - NOS. 11 AND 12 OUT



D.L.R. MEDIUM CHALKY
SIDEWAY WATERMARKS
3 COMPLETE VERTICAL
ROWS NUMBERS 12, 13
AND 14.



"ART" PAPER WITH
LITHOGRAPHED WATER
MARKS ON BACK.
5 VERTICAL ROWS
NUMBERS 10 TO 14
INCLUSIVE



COWAN THICK CHALKY
PAPER. 5 VERTICAL
ROWS NUMBERS 10 TO
14 INCLUSIVE

George Fisher is in urgent need of blocks, mint and used of Plate 13. He particularly needs a block from the left margin extending to at least the 4th vertical row. He will buy or would be glad to borrow to further his research. Any member able to assist please contact George direct.

E.N.B.

THE EARLY COLONIAL SETTLERS (6)

The Second Maori War

by

Mrs. Gordon Kaye.

The year 1860 saw the commencement of the longest and gravest struggles between the Maoris and the British. These began in Taranaki, moved to the Waikato, spread to the Wanganui district, were kindled on the east coast and ended with the flight of Te Kooti to the King Country in 1871.

To those of us who are interested in this phase of New Zealand philately, mention of the Second Maori War immediately brings to mind the name of Robert Laver, who served with the 12th Regiment (East Suffolks). At one time he held the rank of Sergeant Major, rising to Quartermaster Sergeant and finally to Captain. During his service in Australasia he maintained a frequent and continuous correspondence with his wife, who accompanied him as far as possible, living in army barracks, and who devotedly kept the letters he sent her. We are indebted to them both for the covers which still embellish our collections and which help to throw light on the events of those momentous days.

My references to the Lavers begin in Tasmania. The first letter is dated 12th September 1856, addressed to Mrs. Laver, Barracks, Hobart Town. Three other Tasmanian covers follow at later dates. In 1860, following the outbreak of war, the Governor of New Zealand, Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, appealed to England and to New South Wales for re-inforcements. The East Suffolks were sent from Tasmania to New Zealand via Sydney, arriving at Auckland on 3rd August 1860. Mrs. Laver remained behind in Army Barracks at Sydney and did not follow her husband to New Zealand until 1865.

Correspondence shows that Robert Laver followed General Cameron's campaign down the Great South Road, running from Auckland to Havelock, and from there following the River Waikato south to Te Awamutu. Letters bear the cancellations of Drury and Queen's Redoubt, and in 1865 three covers are cancelled Province of Auckland numeral 1, which would place him as far south as Ngaruawhia or Alexandra.

My last Laver cover is one sent to him on his return to England, after his retirement from the Army. His address was now Milton Cottage, South Mimms, Hertfordshire, England. It is dated from Sydney, N.S.W. 5th September 1870, via Marseilles, and correctly stamped to the value of ten pence. However it bears the boxed handstamp "Insufficiently paid for Brindisi Route - Deficient postage 3d" (Altered to 4d). It will be remembered that in September 1870 the Franco-Prussian war was raging, Paris was under siege, and all Marseilles mail was diverted to Brindisi, the route from thence to England being through Italy, Switzerland and Germany. This longer route incurred the additional postage charge of 4d.

Although the Laver covers are of such importance, by far the most informative correspondence which I have on the Second Maori War is provided by Lieut. Cecil Foljambe when writing to his mother, Viscountess Milton, in England. In 1863 he was a midshipman on H.M.S. "Curacoa", then in eastern waters. This vessel received orders to proceed to Auckland and there to land four Companies in support of General Cameron's campaign. The men marched the seven miles from Auckland to Onehunga (the port for the Royal Navy). There Companies 1 and 2 joined the Colonial Government steamer "Lady Barkly" for Drury, from where they proceeded by land to the army fronts. Companies 3 and 4, with Lieut. Foljambe, boarded the gunboat "Pioneer" for the River Waikato to give naval support. "Pioneer" was a paddle steamer, armour plated for active service, and Lieut. Foljambe gives a sketch of her with full details of her defence equipment including "a pipe around the ship perforated so that boiling water could be pumped by engines on boats attacking her". He writes, "We joined the "Harrier" and "Eclipse" lying off Onehunga. On Sunday morning 18th October we left Onehunga and steamed down the Manukau Harbour with the "Eclipse", when at 1045 the steam began to escape from the boilers and we had to anchor. We found that the stays of the tubes had carried away. The "Eclipse" towed us on to Puponga Head at 1 p.m. where we anchored off Cornwallis to wait until the bar would be fit to cross. During the time we waited there I had an opportunity of sending for my sketchbook and one or two other little things I wanted....."

On Saturday morning at daylight (24th) we got under weigh and crossed the terrible bar, (luckily it was a fine day), not a vestige of the "Orpheus" was to be seen, all has been washed to pieces or buried in the sand. We steamed along the land to the mouth of the river Waikato which is 27 miles off (with the "Eclipse" and 4 large and 6 small flatbottomed boats for navigating the River which is not more than 1 foot deep in places and from 2 or 3 feet to 9 or 10 though it is the largest river in New Zealand).... I believe in the attack on Mere-Mere I am to have charge of one of the larger flat bottomed boats with 8 or 10 men and a 12 pt. Armstrong gun in the bow and 100 rounds of shell. We are at anchor inside the bar of the Waikato River, off the native village of Maraitai, where there is a Mission Station, and as all the people here are Christians they are friendly to us. One of the Chiefs was on board of us yesterday. They are not black, only very dark-copper coloured, flat noses but not thick lips. Straight jet black hair and they nearly all wear English dresses now, some old cocked hats, others straw hats, south-wester's and all kinds of clothes. They wear from their ears a kind of green stone which they will not part with at any price, as I believe there are no more to be found in the country and these are handed down from father to son".

Has any member the following items that I can beg, borrow, or, if absolutely necessary, buy:-

The Kiwi	Nos. 88 of 1968.
The Kiwi	No. 85 of 1967.
Stamp Collecting	Feb. 24th 1967.
N.Z. Stamp Collector	Vol. 44, Nos. 1 and 4 of 1964.
N.Z. Bulletin	Vol. 5, No. 4 of 1967.

Also the Handbook Vol. 1 which I cannot afford to buy anyway! These all contain information relating to the 1d Universals so anything else would be welcome in addition.

Information please to:- Captain B.J. Pratt,
c/o, Stephenson Clarke Shipping
(Ltd.,
8, Great Tower Street,
London. EC3R, 5AE.

Capt. Pratt tells me he has found a double perfed official booklet pane of the 1d Universal. This is, he says, unlisted.

Editor.

REPORT No. 1. 1960 DEFINITIVE ISSUE - STUDY GROUP.

The first meeting of the 1960 Definitive Issue Study Group was held on January 16th at Victory House, Regent Street. Delay in holding the meeting was due to a new lift being fitted in the building. At the time of the meeting starting the lift again chose to be out of action. Some of the people attending thought that they were at a mountaineering course by the time they arrived at the 4th floor.

The live ones that were counted at the start of the meeting were:-

Mr. A. Berry	Mr. T. Hetherington
Mr. F. East	Mr. L. Neel
Mr. I. Fogg	Mr. E. Ward
Mr. C. Gilders	Mr. J. Watts
Mrs. R. Gilders	

The meeting started by re-stating the objective of the group "Making a detail study of the 1960 Definitive Issue, leading up to a written report of the study".

Mr. Watts reviewed the correspondence that had passed between himself and the New Zealand Post Office, the security printers and various collectors in New Zealand and Australia.

Because of the magnitude of the task in hand, it was decided to initially review the various varieties that Study Group members had available for inspection. From the list collated, it is hoped that further additions will be made by other society members when they have an opportunity to review the contents in editions of the 'KIWI'.

Any correspondence on the subject should be forwarded to:-

Mr. J.L. Watts, Wahroonga, Weston, Nr. Hitchin, Herts.

As a start to the listing details of the ld are covered:- There was only one set of plate numbers - IIII, but maybe more than one plate of each colour?

Because of the two types of paper used varieties have been listed under C (chalky), U (uncoated).

When a variety is substantiated the sheet position is given, (or reference made to substantiation). Thirke positions are given as an aid to identification.

Varieties found in booklets have been listed without any note being made of 'stitched' or 'stapled' or booklet issues 1, 2 or 3.

The meeting started at 2 p.m. and concluded at approximately 6 p.m., with everybody surprised how quickly the time had passed. It had only been possible to deal with the ½d and 1d issues.

Right at the end of the meeting the lift was again the centre of interest when a messenger arrived to say that Mrs. Watts was trapped in the lift in the basement with two children.

The postal strike has delayed various correspondence points that have to be taken up, but the first firm steps in the study have now been taken.

J.L. Watts.

1d. Varieties.

		O	U
1. R6/11	Retouch on 'D' of 1d. This position is not substantiated; available in pairs with variety on left hand stamp.	x	x
2. R6/10	Cut in I of 1d (B2) This position is not substantiated.	x	x
3. R10/9	Dark patch below RA' of KARAKA.	x	x
4. R12/3	Light area in top background of stamp It is suggested that this could be caused by under etching, sometimes this problem is combated by over inking.	x	x
5. R12/3	Dark area in top background of stamp This appears to be an example of over inking.	x	
6. R15/6	Grub on stalk. Available in a pair, top stamp in vertical strip.		x
7. R20/1	Flaw on 'N' of NEW.	x	x
8. R20/1	Retouched 'N' of NEW. This variety would tend to prove that there are two Brown plates.		x

Key - O Chalky
U Uncoated

9.	Flaw over 'D' of LAND (G6) In the coated variety there is a small flaw by last 'A' in KARAKA (A6). Available in a vertical pair, variety on top stamp.	C x	U x
10.	Retouch over 'N' of NEW	x	
11.	Spot on I of Id (A1) Horizontal strip of three, variety on right hand stamp.	x	x
11a.	This variety appears on numbered booklet pane No.1 R1/2.		
11b.	This also appears on R19/1 but it cannot be the same variety as (II) due to the position.	x	x
12.	Distorted 'L' of LAND. Other distinguishing marks are dots on leaves at (G2) and (G5). Available on left hand stamp in horizontal pair.	x	
13.	Lower serif on 'D' of LAND.	x	x
14.	Spot on frame over l of ld. Available as lower right hand stamp in block of four.	x	
15.	Shaved off top of 'D' of LAND		x
16.	Retouch on 'D' of LAND Available as right hand stamp in horizontal strip of four. Available as the lower right hand stamp in block 3x2.	x	
17.	Spot on l of ld (B1) Available as right hand stamp in strip of three.	x	
18.	Retouch on l of ld (B1) Right hand stamp in strip of two.		x
19.	Retouch under 'A' of KARAKA (A5)	x	x
20.	Spot in the 'D' of LAND Available in the same block of six as (16), upper right hand stamp.		x

Key: C Chalky
U Uncoated

21.	Retouch (C/D1)	C	U x
22.	Spot on fruit (C2) No certainty that this is a constant variety.	x	
23.	Extended 'A' of LAND		
24.	Broken 'N' in LAND		x
26.	Spot on leaf (F4)	x	
27.	Possible retouching of leaves R19/3	x	
28.	Possible retouching of leaves R20/3	x	
29.	Flaw under 'E' of NEW	x	x

KEY

C Chalky
U Uncoated.

Acknowledgement is made to the Authors of the 2 following Articles, and thanks are expressed to the Editor of the New Zealand Stamp Collector for permission to re-print.

OFFICIALLY CLEANED

A.R. BURGE, F.R.P.S.N.Z.

An item in the N.Z. STAMP MONTHLY for March 1970 provided brief particulars of fiscal and other stamps of New Zealand that had been overprinted with the word "CLEANED" by the New Zealand Post Office.

The origin of these stamps is explained in the following letter written by a member (now deceased) of the then Philatelic Society of New Zealand to its Secretary on February 7, 1936:

"As you know, I circulated in all good faith a number of booklets containing amongst other items New Zealand stamps which had been cleaned of pen and rubber stamp cancellations and these were placed on circuit amongst members. At a later date a resolution was passed at a meeting of the Society that cleaned stamps must not be circulated as there was a danger of them getting into the hands of persons who might utilise them wrongfully for fiscal and postage purposes.

I have made no secret of the fact that I was the owner of cleaned stamps, and my name and postal address was placed on all booklets sent in by me.

I arranged with the Sales Superintendent that when Sales Books came in he was to withdraw all my cleaned stamps and hold them in an envelope for me; and I also told the Chairman that I would refund to members the amounts they had paid for any cleaned stamps purchased from my items in the Exchange Books.

Yesterday evening, the principal of the Inspection Department of the G.P.O. called to see me to investigate a complaint that had been made by some member of the Society in connection with cleaned stamps - also in connection with copies that contained fraudulent post marks.

I can emphatically state that I have not at any time post-marked a stamp, and I would not know a fraudulent post-mark if I saw one. However, I have purchased and have had given to me a fairly large number, of "used" stamps from a local dealer, and these are, no doubt, the copies complained of. I believe the inspector appreciates this position.

I handed the whole remainder of my collection of New Zealand stamps to the inspector to take away for inspection and to make void for future use all cleaned stamps.

I also wish to withdraw from circulation all New Zealand stamps at present in the Exchange Books, or about to be included in the Exchange Books, as I desire to submit them to the Post Office for inspection for fraudulent post marks and for voiding of cleaned copies.

Will you kindly return to me any you have at present in your possession and all that appear in circuit books as they become available. I will, of course, bear any expense of postages, etc., in this connection."

The action taken by the Post Office inspector to "void" the stamps, consisted in his obtaining two "dies" of the word "CLEANED": a small one for the small size stamps and a larger one for the larger stamps. The dies were then impressed by hand on the stamps, using the normal cancellation ink. This was done on March 4 and 5, 1936 and nearly all the cleaned stamps in the collection were so overprinted. However, the Inspector must then have realized that the action he was taking was creating a philatelic variety and the use of the dies was discontinued. He advised the owner accordingly and said that the remaining cleaned stamps would be defaced by drawing bars across the corners of the stamps in ink.

TABLE 1

	small Overprint	large Overprint	Bars Only
1898 Pictorials	1d terraces 6d 1/-	2/- 5/-	
Edward VII Geo V engraved	6d, 1/- 2d violet 2d orange 2½d, 3d, 4½d 6d, 9d, 1/-		
Geo V surface Queen Victoria Duty	2d, 3d	2/-, 3/- 2/-, 2/6, 3/- 4/-, 5/-, 7/- 8/- (pair) 9/- £1 (strip 4) £2, £3	10/- £10
Arms type		1/3 lemon 1/3 orange	
Unemployment stamps	1d, 3d, 6d 1/-, 2/-, 5/- 10/-, £1		1d

From impressions on the stamps, the dies were of metal (not rubber stamps), the words appearing in serif capitals, the smaller being 15 mm long and the larger one 20.5 mm long. The overprint is generally placed diagonally towards the top of the stamp. In a few cases it was vertically reading downwards from the top.

As far as we are aware, the following is a complete list of stamps officially defaced by means of hand stamps or diagonal black lines. Just how many of each value were so defaced is not known. The N.Z. STAMP MONTHLY article records 157 offered for sale in a Hawke's Bay Society Exchange Book in 1940. The stamps listed in Table 1 form part of a collection of 79 while 48 repose in another collection. It is probable that there are other copies in existence.

THE 6d REDRAWN PICTORIAL
OF 1907

R. D. SAMUEL

Volume 1 of THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND records three re-entries from plate 5 of the 6d redrawn pictorial of 1907. The descriptions given are:

- Row 1, No. 1: A minor re-entry showing as a downward extension of the inner and outer vertical frame lines at the lower left corner of the stamp.
- Row 1, No. 12: The lower left corner shows re-entry as a doubling of the outer horizontal frame line. The base of the inner vertical frame line at this corner has been retouched.
- Row 10, No. 24: This is a downward shift showing in the letters REV of REVENUE. Traces of the re-entry also show in the scroll work at the top of the stamp.

Of these, Row 1, No. 7 is more likely to be an example of touching up rather than a re-entry. There is no other duplication of the design apart from that mentioned and, in comparison with the other re-entries on this stamp, this is unusual. Row 1, No. 12 has not been examined by the writer but it is possible that this too is an example of touching up. Row 10, No. 24 is definitely a re-entry and shows best in the letters REVE of REVENUE. There is also some doubling of the letters of POSTAGE and there is a short line of colour below the tip of the kiwi's beak.

Two other re-entries are mentioned in Volume 1. Neither is plated and the descriptions given are very vague:

"Both are shifts to the left, one showing in and to the left of the REVENUE label, while the other shows to the left of the POSTAGE label. Both show extensions of the horizontal lines of shading through the curved ornamentation at the bottom left of the stamp".

Both re-entries were assumed to have come from plate 6.

The writer has recorded three re-entries on the 6d pictorial. Two of these are probably those recorded in the handbook; the third does not appear to have been recorded previously. Full descriptions of these three re-entries are:

- (1) UNPLATED. The original impression was slightly to the left of the second impression. The doubling is best seen in the REVENUE panel where the letters RE E show extra lines of colour. There is also duplication to the left of this word. There is slight duplication of the letters LAND OF ZEALAND. The back of the kiwi's head is doubled. Slight evidence of re-entry can be seen in parts of the POSTAGE panel and there are extensions

of the horizontal lines of shading into the curved ornament to the left of POSTAGE.

(2) UNPLATED. The original impression was slightly to the left. The doubling is best seen in the POSTAGE panel where the letters POST E all show extra lines of colour (although only the final E shows this at all clearly); there is duplication to the left of this word. The horizontal lines of shading extend into the curved ornament to the left of POSTAGE and into the left-hand margin. Other portions of the design are also doubled, in particular the D of ZEALAND and the letters REVE of REVENUE. The lower frame line is slightly doubled at left and below PENC of SIXPENCE.

(3) UNPLATED. This is the most extensive of the re-entries recorded here. The original impression was to the right and there is duplication over most of the design. In addition, the whole stamp appears heavier than normal. There is a general doubling of the lower left-hand corner where all the vertical lines show duplication. All the letters of POSTAGE are doubled and a faint line shows to the right of the letters GE. The letters L and D of ZEALAND show extra patches of colour and the scroll work at upper right shows considerable doubling. Some of the letters of REVENUE show extra lines of colour, particularly the R and the final E. Some of the letters of SIXPENCE show very slight doubling. The kiwi's toenails (is that the right word?) are doubled. A vertical guide line cuts through the pearl at upper right; the outer vertical frame line at lower right appears to be doubled but this is probably portion of the same guide line.

The late John Robinson recorded a re-entry on this stamp which he described as "A slight shift to the left ... clearly visible down the entire left side of the design. Strong doubling... in the 'horseshoe' frame, more especially around REVENUE and POSTAGE and LAND. There are also similar signs in most of the letters of SIXPENCE and some extra lines outside the centre margin of the right hand side of the stamp." This description ALMOST fits that given for (3) above. It is equally possible that this is a fourth unplated re-entry.

These re-entries are all extensive and cover most of the design.

The examples of these re-entries in the writer's collection are all from the printing perforated 14 x 15. There would seem to be no reason though why they should not be found with the other perforations.

E.N. BARTON
Honorary KIWI Editor.