



The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN
 Affiliated to: BRITISH PHILATELIC FEDERATION

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the kiwi

VOLUME XXX No. 1

JANUARY 1981

WHOLE 165

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 31ST JANUARY, 1981,
 AT THE SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, MONMOUTH STREET, LONDON, WC2H 9HD,
 STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

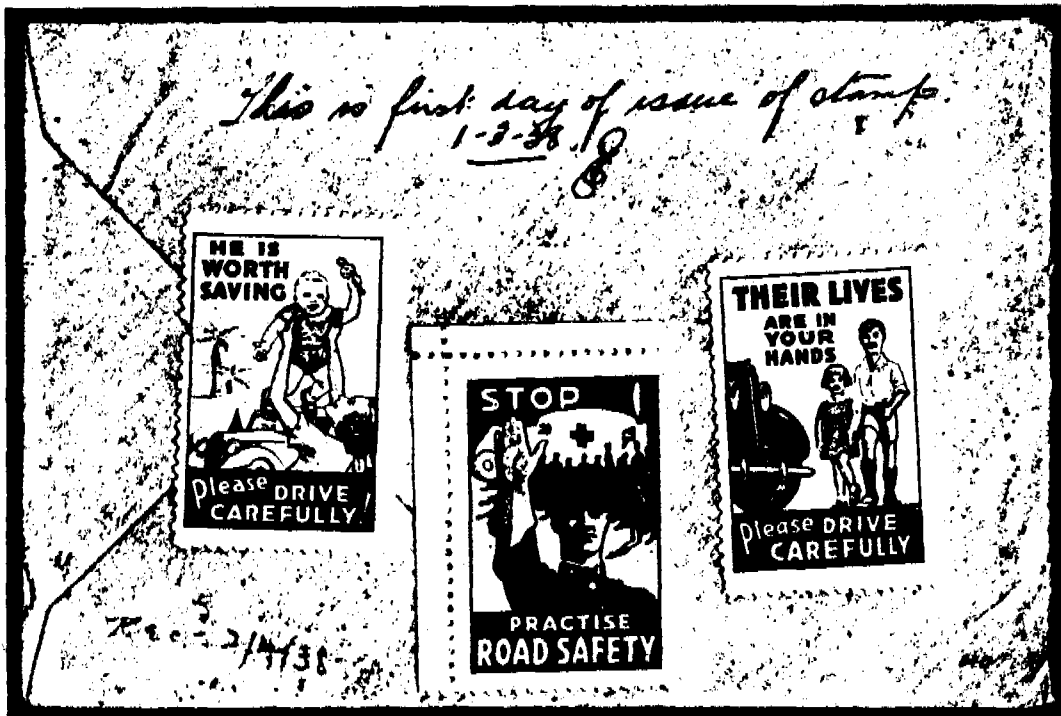
A MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTORY MEETING OF CINDERELLAS OF NEW ZEALAND.

LEADER - FRANCIS E. KIDDLE

For the purposes of this meeting, the definition of Cinderella items is that they do NOT appear in the Catalogues of either Campbell Paterson, or Stanley Gibbons. This leaves a very wide range of interest, and there can be few members who do not possess something of the sort. Please bring it and show it to us; if you have several items to display, it will be a kindness to forewarn the Leader. His address is :-

F.E.Kiddle, 10, Leawood Road, Fleet, Hants., GU13 8AL

An example of Cinderellas. Has anyone any information?



EDITORIAL.

Elsewhere in this, the first issue of 'The Kiwi' for 1981, you will find a report of the Annual General Meeting held in November, 1980. In passing, our new President appealed for members to offer assistance in the running of the Society. Certain posts remain unfilled, and the Committee is also short of members.

Clearly, members living in the Home Counties are in a better position to help. But no genuine offer will be refused, and if you care to volunteer, please contact any Officer of the Society.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

RESIGNED

J.Ashcroft, 3, Queensway Close, Penwortham, Preston, PR1 0EH.

T.W.Claridge, P.O.Box 726, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

P.Davey, Feock, Nr. Truro, Cornwall.

M.J.McGilvray, 41, Avontown Park, Linlithgow,

West Lothian, EH49 6QG.

J.H.Rogers, 118, Farhalls Crescent, Horsham, Sussex.

E.Weaver, 37, Walesbeech, Furnace Green, Crawley, Sussex.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

H.I.Adam, 38, Murdoch Terrace, Dunblane by Stirling, Scotland.
(previously of 74, Spoutswells Drive, Scone.)

Allan McKellar, 267a, Lady Margaret Road, Southall, Middlesex.
(previously of 272, Allenby Road, Southall.)

KIWI DAY - SATURDAY 29TH NOVEMBER 1980

The 29th Annual General Meeting commenced at 10.30 a.m. at the Shaftesbury Hotel, which was to be the venue for this years activities.

THE 29TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

The meeting was declared open by our Chairman, Phil Evans, in accordance with the notice published in 'The Kiwi', Volume XXIX, No. 6, November, 1980. All members present were asked to sign the register.

- 1) The Minutes of the 28th Annual General Meeting were taken as read and approved as a correct record.
- 2) The President gave his as always well organised report of the activities of the Society during the year. It was clear he had taken an active interest in most of our Meetings and little happened that escaped his notice. All people who had contributed to the success of the Society were commended. The highlight of the year was without doubt London 1980. We had two Society Meetings there and this could only be achieved by formidable work from Douglas Hague, who had much with which to contend. John J. Bishop and Marcel Stanley from New Zealand had entertained us with quite remarkable material. Mention was also made of the work done for us by John Watts in New Zealand in connection with Zeapex 80.
- 3) The Treasurer's report, which is included seperately in this issue of 'The Kiwi', outlined the steep increase in costs which

had to be dealt with.

Acceptance of the Accounts was proposed by R.A.Betts, seconded by E.A.Greatrex, and passed.

4) The Packet Secretary's Report showed a satisfactory year.

Acceptance of the Accounts was proposed by J.Buchanan, seconded by D.R.Beech, and passed.

5) It was announced that in view of the deterioration of finances that in line with the powers given at the previous meeting the subscription for 1981 will be £3.00.

6) It was announced that all present Officers would hold office to the end of the Meeting.

Following the nomination made by Noel Turner, which was approved by those present, P.L.Evans was elected President of the Society.

J.D.Evans and M.Burberry were elected Vice-Presidents.

It was approved that the following Officers be elected.

Hon. Chairman.....S.F.Cross-Rudkin.

Hon. Vice-Chairman.....J.A.W.Smith.

Hon. General Secretary.....T.H.Brock.

Hon. Treasurer.....I.G.Fogg.

Hon. Editor of 'The Kiwi'.....A.P.Berry.

Hon. Kiwi Distribution Manager.....P.Marks.

Hon. Packet Secretary.....B.T.Atkinson.

Hon. Auction Officer.....W.Hasler Young.

Hon. Assistant Auction Officer.....Mrs.W.Hasler Young.

Hon. Auctioneer.....Noel Turner.

Hon. Auditor.....A.Howie.

Hon. Meetings Reporter.....I.G.Fogg.

Hon. Meetings Secretary.....D.Crow.

Hon. Librarian.....B.T.Atkinson.

Hon. Membership Recorder.....Noel Turner.

Hon. Representative in New Zealand.....J.L.Watts.

Mrs. J.Donovan, Mrs. R.Gilders, E.A.Greatrex and A.E.Harrad were elected Members of the Committee.

It was proposed by J.D.Evans that Noel Turner be elected a Vice-President of the Society. This was seconded by A.P.Berry, and passed.

7) Any Other Business - there was none.

8) The Presentation of Society Awards for 1980 was made by Mrs. A.P.Berry as follows:-

- Classic Section : Kiwi Shield - J.D.Evans.
- Runner-up : Paua Musical Box - A.B.Johnstone.
- Modern Section 1 : Stacey Hooker Cup - A.E.Harrad.
- Runner-up : Paua Book Ends - P.L.Evans.
- Modern Section 2 : Noel Turner Trophy - G.W.Harrison.
- Runner-up : John D.Evans Trophy - J.A.W.Smith.
- Postal History : John J.Bishop Trophy - D.Churchill.
- Runner-up : Barton Bowl - J.D.Evans.

The F.G.East Silver Jubilee Goblet for the best contribution published in 'The Kiwi' in the last year was awarded to John D. Evans.

The Baguley Cup was given to Douglas Hague as a permanent award for his outstanding contribution to the Society at London 1980.

The Meeting was declared closed at 11.30 a.m.

HAVE YOU RENEWED YOUR SUBSCRIPTION YET? PLEASE DO SO NOW

THE ANNUAL AUCTION

Viewing of Lots proceeded from about 12.00 noon, and the Auction commenced at 1.45 p.m. Noel Turner and Warrenne Young with willing helpers pushed on through the large number of Lots, although this year there seemed fewer bidders than usual. We had the always enjoyable tea break and raffle, and the Meeting finished at about 5.30 p.m. Good prices were reached for several postal history items. Thanks must go to all those who contributed to the day. There were a number of really attractive items among those donated for sale on behalf of Society Funds.

AUCTION REALISATIONS

LOT	LOT	LOT	LOT
2 - £ 1.00	60 - £ 2.00	120 - £ 3.75	182 - £ 12.50
3 - £ 1.50	62 - £ 16.00	122 - £ 13.50	183 - £ 6.00
5 - £ 10.00	63 - £ 7.00	123 - £ 1.00	184 - £ 6.00
7 - £ 12.00	65 - £ 3.00	124 - £ 19.00	185 - £ 5.00
8 - £ 2.75	66 - £ 4.00	125 - £ 4.00	187 - £ 7.00
9 - £ 10.00	69 - £ 2.00	126 - £ 2.00	189 - £ 6.00
10 - £ 5.25	70 - £ 2.00	127 - £ 2.00	190 - £ 14.50
11 - £ 1.75	71 - £ 3.00	128 - £ 2.00	191 - £ 3.50
12 - £ 2.00	73 - £ 5.50	129 - £ 2.00	192 - £ 7.00
15 - £ 1.50	74 - £ 3.00	130 - £ 3.50	194 - £ 2.25
16 - £ 4.25	75 - £ 6.50	131 - £ 1.50	195 - £ 2.25
17 - £ 1.00	76 - £ 4.00	134 - £ 5.25	196 - £ 3.00
18 - £ 2.00	80 - £ 6.00	135 - £ 6.00	197 - £ 2.00
19 - £ 1.00	82 - £ 3.25	136 - £ 5.00	198 - £ 1.50
20 - £ 3.00	83 - £ 3.50	137 - £ 10.50	199 - £ 1.50
21 - £ 6.50	84 - £ 2.00	138 - £ 4.00	200 - £ 1.00
22 - £ 5.00	85 - £ 2.00	139 - £ 6.50	201 - £ .75
23 - £ 10.25	86 - £ 2.75	140 - £ 3.00	202 - £ 2.25
24 - £ 2.75	87 - £ 7.00	141 - £ 1.00	203 - £ 1.25
25 - £ 16.25	88 - £ 4.00	142 - £ 10.00	204 - £ 2.00
26 - £ 2.25	89 - £ 9.00	143 - £ 5.25	205 - £ 1.00
28 - £ 5.00	90 - £ 12.50	144 - £ 6.00	206 - £ 1.00
31 - £ 4.25	94 - £ 9.50	145 - £ 3.00	207 - £ 4.00
32 - £ 4.25	96 - £ 12.50	147 - £ 25.00	208 - £ 1.75
33 - £ 16.00	97 - £ 15.00	157 - £ 9.00	209 - £ 3.00
34 - £ 10.25	98 - £ 25.00	161 - £ 4.25	210 - £ .50
35 - £ 3.00	102 - £ 3.00	162 - £ 3.50	211 - £ 10.50
36 - £ 4.00	103 - £ 4.00	164 - £ 5.00	212 - £ 13.00
37 - £ 2.75	104 - £ 7.00	165 - £ 5.75	213 - £ 5.00
38 - £ 18.00	105 - £ 15.00	166 - £ 10.50	214 - £ 1.50
40 - £ 1.00	106 - £ 2.00	167 - £ 6.50	215 - £ 2.75
43 - £ 4.00	107 - £ 1.00	168 - £ 6.25	216 - £ 1.00
45 - £ 1.00	109 - £ 1.50	169 - £ 3.00	217 - £ 3.75
46 - £ 2.00	113 - £ 4.00	170 - £ 5.00	218 - £ 3.00
47 - £ 7.00	114 - £ 11.00	171 - £ 3.00	220 - £ 2.00
48 - £ 2.50	115 - £ 7.50	172 - £ 5.00	222 - £ 2.50
52 - £ 5.00	116 - £ 3.75	177 - £ 9.00	223 - £ 5.00
53 - £ 7.00	117 - £ 21.00	178 - £ 5.25	224 - £ 10.25
55 - £ 3.20	118 - £ 3.50	180 - £ 3.75	225 - £ 4.75
57 - £ 1.50	119 - £ 5.00	181 - £ 6.00	226 - £ 3.75

LOT 227 - £ 13.00	LOT 262 - £ 2.00	LOT 315 - £ 11.50	LOT 355 - £ 3.75
228 - £ 1.00	265 - £ 4.50	317 - £ 10.50	356 - £ 4.25
229 - £ 7.50	266 - £ 18.00	324 - £ 3.25	357 - £ 1.25
230 - £ 8.50	268 - £ 10.00	327 - £ 3.25	358 - £ 3.25
231 - £ 5.50	271 - £ 2.00	328 - £ 1.50	359 - £ 4.00
232 - £ 4.00	272 - £ 1.75	329 - £ 6.50	360 - £ 3.50
233 - £ 10.00	274 - £ 14.00	330 - £ 1.50	361 - £ 3.50
234 - £ 13.00	275 - £ 5.00	331 - £ 12.00	362 - £ 4.75
235 - £ 10.00	276 - £ 16.00	332 - £ 3.50	363 - £ 6.00
236 - £ 13.50	277 - £ 6.00	334 - £ 1.25	364 - £ 5.00
237 - £ 20.00	278 - £ 1.00	336 - £ 3.25	365 - £ 5.00
238 - £ 18.00	281 - £ 3.00	337 - £ 37.00	366 - £ 1.00
239 - £ 6.00	283 - £ 8.00	338 - £ 3.25	367 - £ 3.25
240 - £ 12.00	284 - £ 20.00	339 - £ 3.00	368 - £ 11.50
241 - £ 5.25	286 - £ 7.75	340 - £ 4.00	374 - £ 5.75
242 - £ 6.00	289 - £ 4.00	341 - £ 5.00	375 - £ 8.50
243 - £ 4.00	290 - £ 4.50	342 - £ 6.50	376 - £ 7.50
244 - £ 5.75	291 - £ 10.50	343 - £ 5.25	377 - £ 4.00
245 - £ 20.00	292 - £ 8.00	344 - £ 5.25	383 - £ 5.00
246 - £ 2.00	294 - £ 6.00	345 - £ 2.00	384 - £ 6.00
247 - £ 6.00	298a - £ 23.00	346 - £ 2.00	393 - £ 10.00
248 - £ 5.00	303 - £ 12.00	348 - £ 3.75	397 - £ 8.00
250 - £ 2.50	305 - £ 8.75	349 - £ 7.00	398 - £ 1.00
251 - £ 46.00	308 - £ 3.50	350 - £ 3.75	399 - £ 3.50
252 - £ 11.00	309 - £ 1.50	351 - £ 3.50	400 - £ 6.00
255 - £ 5.75	310 - £ 8.00	352 - £ 3.25	416 - £ 25.00
256 - £ 6.00	311 - £ 2.50	353 - £ 3.50	418 - £ 40.00
260 - £ 20.00	314 - £ 1.50	354 - £ 3.75	419 - £ 8.00
261 - £ 2.00			

Lots sold for the Society Funds realised as follows :-

A - £ 3.25	K - £ 1.00	V - £ 1.00	GG - £ 5.00
B - £ 3.00	L - £ 2.00	W - £ 1.00	HH - £ .25
C - £ .25	M - £ 1.00	X - £ 1.00	II - £ .25
D - £ .25	N - £ 2.50	Y - £ 1.50	JJ - £ .50
E - £ .25	O - £ 1.00	Z - £ 1.00	KK - £ 1.00
F - £ 12.00	P - £ .75	AA - £ 1.00	LL - £ 2.50
G - £ 1.50	Q - £ .50	BB - £ 2.75	MM - £ 1.25
H - £ 2.50	R - £ 2.25	CC - £ 2.50	NN - £ .75
I - £ 2.50	S - £ 2.25	DD - £ 18.50	OO - £ .30
J - £ 3.00	T - £ .50	EE - £ 5.00	PP - £ 2.75
	U - £ 2.75	FF - £ 16.50	

REVIEWS.

Zeapex 80 Souvenir Exhibition Catalogue. Published by Zeapex 80, P.O.Box 27-339, Auckland 4, New Zealand. Price NZ\$3.00, postage extra.

Only about one third of this Catalogue is devoted to the listing and description of entries for the Exhibition. For this reason, it well deserves its title of Souvenir.

The size, layout and printing match the four Zeapex Magazines issued during the run-up period to the Exhibition. The Catalogue

starts with a listing of portraits and messages from the Patron of the Exhibition, the Vice-Patrons and various Government Ministers. There are portraits and biographies of the Officers of the Exhibition Committee, and Members of the Jury.

This is followed by a comprehensive article by John J. Bishop on the Auckland Postal Markings, 1840-1862; an article on the History of the 'Post Office' Mauritius, by L.N.Williams; and an article on New Zealand's First Postage Stamps, by Gerald Elliott.

There are reproductions of the 'London Prints' of the Chalon Heads of New Zealand; of the Mauritius 1847 1d. Post Office on cover; of blocks of the Penny Black, plates 2 and 7; of a block of plate 1 of the Twopenny Blue, Penny Black Plate 1 Imprimature and Penny Black plate 4 used with red Maltese Cross cancellation, all by Gracious Permission of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.

There are notes on the New Zealand Post Office Archive Display, the Court of Honour, the Royal Philatelic Collection, the Chalon Portrait, and the Western Samoa Post Office at Zeapex 80.

This is a well produced, glossy book, well worth the money asked. To criticise it may seem carping, but one does wonder whether or not it was necessary to include such complete details of the Officers and Jury Members, and the many messages from the Patron and Ministers. For those of us in the United Kingdom, L.N.Williams article will have been available already, since it was published serially in Stamp Collecting. Its inclusion under one cover adds to its interest, however.

All-in-all, a worthy addition to the bookshelf, complimenting as it does the Zeapex Magazines already produced.

Our Daily Mail, by J. Halket Millar. Published by the Postal History Society of New Zealand, Inc., P.O.Box 25-105, Auckland, New Zealand. Price NZ\$2.50 posted.

This is Study Number 9 of the Postal History Society of New Zealand. It is a 25 page A4 booklet, with thin card covers, staple bound. It is a series of articles first published in the Nelson Evening Mail newspaper in 1953, which have been drawn together in one booklet, with an introduction by R.M.Startup, and biographical notes on some of the early Postmasters mentioned.

It covers the story of the Nelson Post Office from the early pioneer days to the early days of the 20th Century. The reproduction of the script is by a Roneo method, carried out with great care.

The articles are very readable, and give a far more human picture of the history discussed than is normally encountered. It is interesting to read of the importance attached to the mail in those early days, and the difficulties encountered, whether anticipated or not. It is strongly recommended as entertaining reading, and those who are responsible for gathering the articles together under one cover are to be congratulated.

New Zealand Squared Circle Cancellations, by Patricia E. Capill. Published by the Postal History Society of New Zealand, Inc., P.O.Box 25-105, Auckland, New Zealand. Price NZ\$5.00 posted.

This is Handbook Number 16 of the Postal History Society of New Zealand. It is a 33 page A4 book, with thin card covers, spiral bound down one of the short sides. The printing is by off-set

photo-lithography, on one side of the paper only.

Mrs. Capill, in her introduction, describes how she became interested in the subject, and how she found the late A.J. Robinson book of great help. Nevertheless, it soon became clear that there were errors, omissions and discrepancies. This led to the present Handbook, which is a complete re-write of Robinson's original work.

The historical background to these cancellations is given, with notes on their manufacture. The three types are described, with identifying points. There follows an alphabetical list of the post offices that used these datestamps, with type, known range of use, and an indication of scarcity. This is followed by sections on the 'PAID' datestamps, marine datestamps, datestamps used at telegraph and telephone offices only, forgeries and finally, reproductions.

This Handbook, in common with many others from the same source, represents the results of many years of research and recording. It is clearly printed and very easy to use. But the format in which the book has been printed and bound is not such that will withstand continual use. Obviously, stronger boards and binding would greatly increase the expense of production, yet perhaps this would have been better for such a reference book.

SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

CENTENARY OF TE AROHA



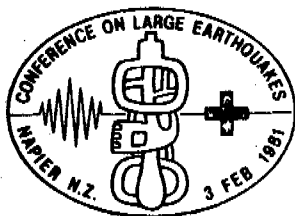
A special pictorial datestamp was used at Te Aroha on Tuesday, 25th November, 1980, to mark the Centenary of Te Aroha Goldfield Town and District. Mail posted in a special posting box at the Te Aroha Post Office was cancelled with the special datestamp.

9TH NEW ZEALAND SCOUT JAMBOREE



A special pictorial datestamp was used on Saturday, 3rd January, 1981, to cancel mail posted at the temporary post office established at the 9th New Zealand Scout Jamboree, Hastings. The datestamp design features the Jamboree emblem.

CONFERENCE ON LARGE EARTHQUAKES



A special pictorial datestamp will be used on Tuesday, 3rd February, 1981, to mark the Conference on Large Earthquakes. The Conference is being held on the 50th Anniversary of the Hawkes Bay earthquake. The datestamp design incorporates the 'Ruaumoko' - the Maori God of Earthquakes and Volcanoes. Also depicted is the Red Cross emblem commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the New Zealand Red Cross, which was formed as a direct result of its involvement following the 1931 Hawkes Bay earthquake.

Mail posted in a special posting box at the venue of the Conference, the Hawkes Bay Art Gallery and Museum, will be cancelled with the special datestamp.

4TH WORLD CONFERENCE OF AYRSHIRE BREED SOCIETIES



A special pictorial datestamp will be used at Christchurch on Thursday, 5th February, 1981, to mark the 4th World Conference of Ayrshire Breed Societies. Mail posted in a special posting box at the Christchurch Town Hall, the venue of the conference, will be cancelled with the special datestamp.

CAPTAIN COOK STUDY UNIT.

The Captain Cook Study Unit brings together people who are interested in stamps, postmarks or postal history connected with James Cook, his life and voyages. The Unit was formed in the U.S.A. about five years ago, but has been more or less inactive for the last two years, due to a lack of volunteers to act as Officers. However, a completely new team of officials, based in the British Isles, has taken over the running of the Unit, which is now functioning again. Although the officials are all British based, this is an International Group, with members throughout the world.

The Unit publishes a quarterly periodical, 'Cook's Log', with a wide variety of articles about stamps, postmarks and covers connected with different aspects of Cook's life. The first edition of 'Cook's Log' from the re-launched Unit has recently been published.

The subscription for 1981 is £3.00 sterling. Details of the Unit and a sample copy of 'Cook's Log' can be obtained from the Secretary, D.M.Seymour, 38, Sherwood Road, Meols, Wirral, Merseyside, L47 9RT, England.

ANNUAL COMPETITION

In 1981, this will be held on Saturday, 28th March, at the Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth Street, London, WC2H 9HD. The details of the classes, and the magnificent awards to be won, are as follows :-

CLASSIC SECTION.

AWARDS

Condition.....	30 pts.	Noel Turner Trophy and
Completeness.....	20 pts.	Silver-Gilt Medallion
Presentation.....	25 pts.	
Philatelic Knowledge...	<u>25 pts.</u>	Runner-up :-
	100 pts.	John D.Evans Trophy

In this section there is a handicap of a 5 per cent deduction from the grand total gained on all "Chalon" entries.

MODERN SECTION 1.

AWARDS

Condition.....	20 pts.	Kiwi Shield and
Completeness & Rarity..	30 pts.	Silver-Gilt Medallion
Presentation.....	25 pts.	
Philatelic Knowledge...	<u>25 pts.</u>	Runner-up :-
	100 pts.	Paua Musical Box

MODERN SECTION 2.

AWARDS

As Modern Section 1.

Stacey Hooker Cup and
Silver-Gilt Medallion
Runner-up :-
Paua Book Ends

POSTAL HISTORY SECTION.

Knowledge and personal study displayed.....40 pts.
Originality and importance of the Exhibit.....25 pts.
Relative Condition.....15 pts.
Presentation, including write-up.....20 pts.

AWARD :- John J.Bishop Trophy and Silver Gilt Medallion
RUNNER-UP :- The Barton Bowl

Each entry shall consist of twelve normal sheets, each sheet to be contained within a protective cover and numbered in order of sequence. It is desirable that a short note, of not more than eighty words, should be placed at the back of the first sheet, between the sheet and the plastic cover, giving for the aid of the Judge, the theme of the entry, and calling attention to any items of interest and rarity.

Postal entries should be sent to the Hon. General Secretary :-
Terry Brock, 26, Old Cross, Hertford, SG14 1RD.

Such postal entries should arrive with Terry Brock not later than Tuesday, 24th March, 1980. It is regretted that entries from overseas members cannot be accepted, due to the problems that have been encountered with the Customs and Excise Authorities.

Entries will be accepted on the day if produced to one of the Society's Officers immediately on arrival, and before judging commences.

Once again, all Officers of the Society are hoping for a massive entry, so do have a go, and Good Luck to you all.

THE 1960 STERLING PICTORIAL DEFINITIVES.

The 1960 Pictorials Study Group promoted by John Watts - now Our Man in New Zealand - did some very admirable work, as witness, for instance, the progress report dealing with the 4d. Puarangi published in 'The Kiwi', Volume XXIII, pages 77 - 89, September, 1974.

Our Member, G.W.Harrison, is eager to revitalize the Group and volunteers to act as steward, clerk, convenor, recorder or whatever for a Postal Study Circle. As a starting point, he has recently completed a study of the 2d. Kaka, Plate 3263, with drawings prepared by his co-worker Roger Griffiths and is making this up into a photostat book. Next he is setting about the 1/2d. value and plans then to tackle the other 2d. Plate 2251.

Mike Harrison is practically housebound by illness and makes up for a lack of mobility by intensive philately, accompanied by energetic fluency on the typewriter.

Members interested in this attractive issue are urged to write

to Mike and help to get the study going. His address is :-
G.W.Harrison, 24, Harcourt Street, Kettering, Northants., NN16 ORS

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME FOR 1981

- Saturday, 31st January.....Cinderellas of New Zealand, led by
Francis Kiddle.
Saturday, 28th March.....Annual Competition, with Questions
for Discussion.
Saturday, 30th May.....Birds of New Zealand, led by
John D.Evans.
Saturday, 25th July.....Postcards.
Saturday, 26th September.....Health Stamps, led by
Noel Turner.
Saturday, 28th November.....Kiwi Day, A.G.M. and Auction.

N.B. The dates are booked but the subjects may change.

PENNY UNIVERSAL 'LOCAL' PLATES

In Campbell Paterson's Newsletter, Volume XVll, Number 1, August, 1979, Colin Hamilton described a block of Pirie Print Penny Universals with a 1st January, 1901, postmark. Now, Volume 1 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand notes that the 'Local' plates were not registered in Wellington until February, 1901, the date that I recollect from somewhere is February 6th. In my own mind, this cancellation must have been applied 'per favour', nothing else answers the questions. In my letter to Colin Hamilton at the time I said that when I could find the time, I would look through my stock-book and see what I could find. Although the search is not yet complete, I have found a strip of four with three complete strikes of the Gisborne squared circle cancellation, two of which have the full date of 12th February, 1901. This is by far the earliest date that I have found so far, the next being 12th March, 1901, and then from 25th March, 1901, onwards they become more and more common. Incidentally, this strip of four is the full-blooded carmine which is such a feature of the early Pirie prints. As the year progressed, the colour gradually faded.

B.J.PRATT

THE TIEKE, OR SADDLEBACK

The article entitled The Maori Legend Relating to the Kiwi, published in 'The Kiwi', Volume XXlX, page 90, made me think about the Saddleback. There are various meanings of this word. For instance, saddlebacked in architectural terms means a roof with an outline like a saddle; also, having two gables like a tower-roof, according to my parents' copy of Routledge's New English Dictionary, published in 1914! It was with this that as a boy I used to have games with my father to find how many consecutive words on random opening you could spell correctly. I hardly ever won the game but it certainly taught you how to spell! Then again, the saddleback had another meaning to me, when I met one of my farmer friends in East Anglia soon after World War ll, who used to show me over his pig farm. This saddleback was a breed of bacon

pig with white saddle and black elsewhere, known as the Wessex Saddleback. I remember seeing an enormous sow of this breed, with which my friend had won a Third Prize at the York Show. I remember asking him what would happen to her and he said as soon as she drops below eight - piglets per litter - "her'll go for sausages".

With these alternatives I became interested to find out what a New Zealand Saddleback was when considering some of the Health Stamps and I found on the 1962 Health Stamp 3d. + 1d. value there is depicted the Tieke or Saddleback. This was a bird produced on the stamp as far as possible in its natural colour, photogravure by Thomas de la Rue & Co. Ltd. from design material of the New Zealand Post Office, on vertical mesh paper, perf. $14\frac{3}{4}$ x 14, with watermark multiple NZ and Star. For the record, 3,509,760 stamps were issued plus 1,053,024 in Miniature Sheets of six. The stamps were withdrawn from sale on 31st January, 1963. There were two plates, 1A1A1A1A and 1B1B1B1B. The imprint appeared under Row 6, stamps 1 and 2 and the plate number under Row 6, stamps 3 and 4. Many sheets were poorly centred. The orange background was missing in the last two vertical rows of six sheets and on stamps towards the bottom of the sheet in the 19th and 20th vertical rows the orange on the bird's wing was missing. These varieties are of some rarity.

The bird has two jewel like orange wattles not shown on the stamp. It is one of the wattlebird family of which the Huia depicted on the 3d. First Pictorial issue was a member before it became extinct.

The Tieke, or Saddleback, is about the size of an English blackbird but in addition to the wattles has a vivid reddish chestnut coloured patch across its back and shoulders shaped like a saddle. The bird vanished from the mainland of New Zealand for reasons which will probably never be established except that the establishment of rats has contributed to its severe reduction in numbers as was found on the Southern Muttonbird Islands. The bird is protected to the extent of publication by the Wildlife Service of the Department of Internal Affairs of New Zealand of a Pamphlet "Fight for the Saddleback". This shows successful breeding of the bird on New Chicken Island and at Mount Bruce Reserve near Wellington. Meanwhile, one ends where one began, with a legend. Maori Folklore suggests that the Saddleback was supposed to be the guardian of ancient treasures, but its name "Tieke" probably originated from the sound of its call. If a Maori War Party happened to hear the call of the Tieke to the right of its path, then it was considered an omen of victory, but on the left hand it was an omen of disaster. One story of how the Tieke obtained its unusual chestnut markings stems from the time of Maui, a legendary Maori Hero who wished the sun to travel more slowly. Resting after his labours had been successful, Maui called to the Tieke to bring him water but when the bird paid no attention he seized it and then flung it from him - so that the bird still carries burn marks today across its back and wing feathers, singed by the heat of Maui's hand. Thus, as it were, the back got its saddle.

For those interested in "The Fight for the Saddleback" the pamphlet is in my experience free from the Wildlife Service which has been most helpful.

JOHN D. EVANS

MAORI PORTRAITS DEFINITIVE ISSUE

Out of the pages of New Zealand's relatively short colonial history some colourful and romantic characters have emerged, few more outstanding than some of the Maori heroes.

The Maori Portraits definitive stamp issue, released by the Post Office on 26th November, 1980, features two chiefs, a famous warrior, a princess and a politician - five distinguished Maori personalities from the past:

Te Heuheu Tukino 1V, paramount chief of the Ngati Tuwharetoa tribe, who in 1887, the year before he died, gave the three central North Island mountain peaks of Tongariro, Ngauruhoe and Ruapehu to the nation;

Te Hau-Takiri Wharepapa, one of the chiefs who sailed to England in 1862 to meet Queen Victoria and came back with an English wife;

Princess Te Puea Herangi, a tribal leader whose heroic efforts established the Turangawaewae Pa at Ngaruawahia where she died in 1952;

Sir Apirana Ngata, Maori leader, politician, statesman and scholar who represented the Eastern Maori electorate in the House of Representatives from 1905 to 1943;

Hakopa Te Ata-o-tu, a warrior of high rank who was captured and became a slave, to be liberated later when the tribes embraced Christianity.

These are the people who were chosen for the new stamp issue - Te Heuheu, 15c; Te Hau, 25c; Te Puea, 35c; Ngata, 45c; Te Ata-o-tu, 60c.

TE HEUHEU

Te Heuheu was born Pataatai in 1821, the second son of Te Heuheu Tukino 1I, but changed his name to Horonuku (meaning "landslide") in memory of his parents' death in 1846 when an avalanche overwhelmed their home in Te Rapa. Pataatai and his uncle Iwikau were the only two to escape.

Because of his youth he was not made paramount chief until 1662 when he succeeded his uncle and assumed the family title as Te Heuheu Tukino 1V.

Although not a great soldier, as a Tuwharetoa chief he was involved in war parties and tribal battles, but there were peaceful times too and he gained a reputation as a wood carver during one of these.

The Ngati Tuwharetoa tribe occupied the Taupo area, and in the 1860's their lands included the three mountains of Tongariro, Ngauruhoe and Ruapehu. At that time these were leased to European settlers as sheep runs, but in the early seventies it was discovered that these mountains were to become the site of survey stations.

Some Tuwharetoa chiefs feared that if Europeans were allowed access to these mountains the traditional tapus associated with Tongariro might be ignored or broken. For this reason Te Heuheu and many of his chiefs decided to give the mountaintops to the people of New Zealand as a National Park, which they are to this day, and on 23rd September, 1887, he signed them over on behalf of his people.

At the official opening of the Chateau at Tongariro in November, 1929, a tablet was unveiled commemorating Te Heuheu. He died on

30th July, 1888, and was succeeded by his son Tureiti.

TE HAU

Not much is known about chief Te Hau-Takiri Wharepapa, but it is a romantic story. He was considered to be a very handsome man and was one of the last to cling to the ancient style of wearing his hair, as shown on the stamp. He came from Mangakahia, North Auckland.

In 1862 he set sail to England in the ship *Ida Zeigler* with a party of other chiefs, and they all went to Osborne in the Isle of Wight to see Queen Victoria.

The handsome Maori caught the eye of an English girl who married him and returned to New Zealand with him. They lived together for some years in North Auckland, and then he bought her a home in Parnell, Auckland, where she resided until her death.

Te Hau died at Mangakahia in 1920.

TE PUEA

Possibly the most influential woman in modern New Zealand history, Princess Te Puea was born in 1884 at Whatwhatihoē in the Waikato. She was high born. Her mother was a chieftainess and eldest daughter of Tawhiao, the second Maori king.

She attended formal school for only a few years from the age of 11 until she was 15 but supplemented this by absorbing as much Maori tribal knowledge as possible from the elders, listening to their speeches and songs. She was encouraged to give speeches at gatherings and she was gradually listened to with increasing respect.

Having taken a pacifist stance during World War 1, this zealous tribal leader was nevertheless a woman of action and interested in community improvements. She established the Turangawaewae Pa in 1921 on a gorse-covered river bank at Ngaruawahia which she built into the largest marae complex in the country. She was a major influence in bringing back the traditional Maori arts and this was one of her most notable achievements.

She aimed to improve the status of the Maori people. She fought to re-establish Waikato people on the land and to win compensation for Maori land unjustly confiscated.

In the latter years of her life she became a national figure. Her relationships with successive Prime Ministers and her alliance with Sir Apirana Ngata made her the first modern Maori woman to be of more than tribal importance. She was a power behind the Maori King Movement, the nearest thing New Zealand has had to a nationalist organisation.

She died in 1952 at Turangawaewae having received the C.B.E. in 1937 for her work.

NGATA

Sir Apirana Ngata was a man of courage and vision. He was the eldest son of 15 children, born at Te Araroa near East Cape in 1874 after certain rituals were performed because his parents' union appeared to be barren.

He rose to eminence rapidly after an outstanding scholastic career which culminated in a law degree in 1897. He was the first Maori to graduate from a New Zealand university and one of the very earliest New Zealanders to hold the degrees of B.A. and LL.B.

Like Princess Te Puea, his overriding desire was to uplift the Maori race spiritually, culturally and economically. He was,

however, a statesman and politician above all. He realised that one of the best ways to serve the Maori race was through Parliamentary legislation.

He became travelling secretary for the Young Maori Party, a movement that grew from the Te Aute College Old Boys' Association. When it became obvious that it was essential for a member of the party to enter the House of Representatives, Ngata was elected Member of Parliament for the Eastern Maori electorate in 1905 and remained so until 1943.

As a parliamentarian Ngata put Maori problems first, ahead of party politics. His epoch-making Maori Land Development Scheme, inaugurated in 1931 when he was Minister of Maori Affairs, was one of his greatest achievements. It was significant because it marked the point in time when state funds were channelled back to the Maori people to help them establish, work and develop their own farms.

He fought for the very survival of the Maori race. He had a hunger for Pakeha knowledge - medicine, education, farming techniques - and a burning desire to bring it to his people. He worked for equal opportunity in education for the Maori and set up the Maori Purposes Fund to that end.

Rarely has the Maori point of view been more forcibly expressed. He was a commanding figure, an eloquent speaker and an authoritative voice in Maoridom. He gave unceasing service to the people of New Zealand for more than 50 years and has been described as "the greatest Maori educator of the Pakeha".

In later years he became more aware of the necessity to stimulate a revival of interest in things Maori so that Maori youth could appreciate the achievements of their own race, which he did in so many ways, too numerous to mention.

In 1948, two years before his death, the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred on him by the University of New Zealand. He had been knighted in 1927.

TE ATA-O-TU

Hakopa Te Ata-o-Tu was a warrior from a family of warriors. His father, Te Moro-Kakahu, had a great reputation as a warrior and had several sons, all of whom distinguished themselves in war.

Te Ata-o-tu was born early in the nineteenth century at the great pa of the Ngai-Tahupotiki at Kaiapohia just north of Christchurch in the South Island. His mother was a woman of high rank in the Ngai-Tuahuriri sub-tribe.

He saw much fighting in his life and was skilled at making weapons from greenstone. When the pa at Kaiapohia fell to Te Rauparaha, he was captured with his wife and taken north to the stronghold of Kapiti Island.

They both succeeded in escaping to the North Island mainland at Waikanae, one of the main settlements of the Ngati-Toa and Ngati-Awa. He was still technically a slave, but because that area had absorbed a great deal of Christian teaching under Bishop Hadfield's influence he was treated kindly and with respect and was entrusted with various important missions.

His story ends happily. He was liberated from slavery when the tribes turned to Christianity and was able to return to his home settlement and stay there until his death in 1883.

THE MOKO

Three of the portraits illustrate clearly the full facial tattooing, the moko, which was peculiar to the Maori race in New Zealand.

The early Maori settlers were unique in cutting moko into the flesh rather than pricking it in. They perfected the art of tattooing into the most intricate facial and body patterns first seen by Europeans who explored the Pacific with Captain Cook. It was Cook, in fact, who introduced the word "tattoo" into European languages.

A good facial tattoo consisted of finely cut scrolls and curves which gave the owner's face added dignity and force. The artist (the tohunga-ta-moko) studied the features and lines of the face before him and decided which needed accentuating. Any weak lines were given an aspect of strength.

The patient lay on the ground on his side with his head resting on the tattooists knees. First the intended design was traced on his face with charcoal. Then the artist set to work with a small chisel of sharp obsidian or bone, tapping it with a little mallet.

The blood was carefully wiped away as it flowed from each incision by the tohunga, who chanted as he worked calming his patient and distracting him from the pain. It was particularly painful to have the lips tattooed.

Moko was a means of identification used later by chiefs on land deeds in much the same way as signatures are used today. In addition to facial moko men had tattoos on buttocks and thighs, women on breasts and abdomen. Moko was attractive to the opposite sex. Full blue lips were considered the height of feminine beauty.

It was the men who had the full facial moko. The women, if they were tattooed, had a kauae on the chin and sometimes on the lips as well. Now that facial tattooing is no longer a general custom among Maori people the term moko applies to the women's tattoo as well.

Older Maori women with the moko were a familiar sight until recent years, and it seems that there were two periods when the custom was revived for women - between 1900 and World War 1 and again during the 1920's and 1930's using a needle. A few women have been tattooed as late as the early 1950's.

One noted tattooist, Anaru Makiwhara, who died in 1927, stopped tattooing shortly before World War 1, but his stated wish was that his last moko should be that of Princess Te Puea. Te Puea, however, had seen her younger sister receive a moko and was revolted by the process and vowed she would never have one.

In later life she used to say how sorry she was that she did not have a moko, but she was unable to face the ordeal.

It was thought originally that the Maori Portraits stamp issue could feature direct reproductions of well-known paintings of Maori faces by notable New Zealand painters, for example, Gottfried Lindauer or Charles Goldie.

This would in itself have been of considerable interest to stamp collectors and the general public, but it also meant that the choice of personages would be limited to those painted, to those paintings not in private ownership and to those which were not too dark in colour so that postmarks could be easily seen and read.

Christchurch artist, Maurice Conly, was therefore approached to

design a set of portraits based on existing material. Although these would not be as "lifelike" as contemporary portraits, they were to be as accurate in detail as possible.

The new definitive stamps will be on sale indefinitely. The vertical 25mm x 29mm stamps are printed by Heraclio Fournier S.A. of Spain, by photogravure.

ELIZABETH PARKER

A New Zealand Post Office Feature Article.

WEST COAST CANCELLATIONS WITH GOLD FIELDS ORIGINS.

Continued from Volume XXIX, page 130.

The previous article dealt with the cancellations of Hokitika. We now turn to Post Offices in the Hokitika area with gold fields origins.

BALLARAT RUSH, later STAFFORD

This office was opened about 4th July, 1866, as Ballarat Rush and was named by gold miners from Ballarat, Australia, which is an Australian aboriginal name meaning 'meeting place'. The old Township was known as Pegleg after the first Storekeeper who had a wooden leg. It was on the Hokitika - Goldsbrough road 10 miles north-east of Hokitika. The name was changed to Staffordtown on 30th October, 1866, and later to Stafford on 1st October, 1867, after Thomas Stafford, the first Postmaster. Mails were received from the Hokitika - Otira Coach. During the height of the gold field activities, Stafford was the main Post Office on the Waimea gold fields (see below) or Six Mile Diggings. Stamps on outward letters were cancelled with an obliterator with a large 'S' in a single lined circle. This cancellation is of some rarity but a copy of the 4d. First Side Face Queen Victoria definitive was sold in the 'Riddell' sale on 11th March, 1975, estimated value £15.00! The Lot, number 160, is described as Rose, but the shade of the stamp should be Indian Red. The cancellation is illustrated on page 74 of Volume III of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. The office was closed on 1st May, 1946.

Perhaps it is not out of place to find out what was going on in Ballarat, Australia, at about the same time. An extract from an entire I have seems to indicate that by 1870 the gold return was not very good and this may and probably is a reason for goldminers having left for New Zealand. The entire is from Mr. J.M. Gladstone to his mother Mrs. Stewart Gladstone of Capernich, Thornhill, Scotland, dated 13th June, 1870, from Melbourne, Australia. It was stamped with the Victoria 10d. Blackish Brown-Pink, Perf. 13, issued in 1869. It arrived at Thornhill on 21st August, 1870, by the S.S. Malta, an 1848 paddle steamer converted to screw and lengthened in 1858 to a gross 1942 tons. The entire in relation to gold fields reads:-

"Ballarat (correct spelling - minus one l!) is about the only place worth seeing that I have been to as yet, and a day is quite long enough to stay there; I started early one morning and returned the same night, having visited two gold mines and dined with the Sheriff; one of the mines was alluvial, the other quartz; for the former we had to change all our clothes and dress up in

miner's costume, such horrid dirty things. I was very glad indeed that I went down the mine, never having been down any sort of mine before. It was quite necessary to change too, I can tell you, for it is by far the dirtiest place I have been in for a long time. First you go down 400 feet in a thing called a 'cage' and having reached the bottom you have to go along a passage for some 300 feet or more, then up again in another cage, along more passages up two step ladders until at last you reach the end where a man is picking away in a sort of clay soil, about as frousty a place as you can well wish to be in. I only saw 3 or 4 little bits of gold, in fact the place they were working in is not a very good one; it is curious to see little specks of gold sticking in the clay. I would like to have seen a really big nugget."

I bet he would! The other mine is described as follows:-

"The quartz mine was quite clean but very noisy and there is a perpetual row going on caused by steam hammers smashing up the stone; the Manager was not there to explain things to me, but the process of getting the gold is much more intricate than in the other sort of mine."

So much for Stafford.

WAIMEA later GOLDSBOROUGH

Waimea is ten miles north-east of Hokitika via Stafford and the Post Office was opened on 28th March, 1868, in addition to Stafford. The name was changed to Goldsborough on 22nd November, 1884, as being a town on the gold fields. The number allotted to Waimea (Goldsborough) as a District Office was '5' but 'C over 5' was originally used at Okarito, to which reference is made later. I know of no special cancellation including '5' for Waimea. The office was closed on 28th July, 1953.

BIG DAM

This was fifteen miles from Hokitika via Goldsborough and named after a sizable dam on a creek, used to provide water for sluicing gold. The Post Office was opened on 1st January, 1872, and was closed on 31st December, 1889, indicating possibly that gold returns were probably falling off. Big Dam as a District Office was allotted '22' but I do not know of any Obliterator or cancellation from this office.

CALLAGHAN'S GULLY

This was fifteen miles north-east of Hokitika between Goldsborough and Dillmanstown shown on the sketch map. Callaghan's Gully was named after an early goldminer and the Post Office was opened on 1st September, 1874. This office was closed on 31st December, 1878, and no number was allotted to it as a District Office. The number '28' was allotted to Dillmanstown as a District Office, but, again, I do not know of any obliterator or cancellation used at either office. Dillmanstown was closed on 31st December, 1916.

CHESTERFIELD

This is on the coast nine miles north of Hokitika and was named by the leader of the gold rush there after his birth place at Chesterfield, Derbyshire. The Post Office was opened on 1st July, 1867, and closed on 31st December, 1880, again suggesting that gold extraction was falling off. No number was allotted for Chesterfield as a District Office and I do not know of any obliterator or cancellation used.

FOX'S

This was some fourteen miles east from Hokitika and was named after William Fox, a gold miner noted for his discoveries of gold in Otago. The Post Office was opened on 1st January, 1874. Fox's was allotted the number '24' as a District Office, but again I do not know of any obliterator or cancellation used. The office was closed on 31st December, 1915.

HO HO CREEK or HAU HAU or HO HO

This was five miles north-east of Hokitika and was named after the Hou Hou Creek which flows there into the sea. The goldminers' name for the locality was Bluespur. As Ho Ho Creek the Post Office was opened on 7th August, 1866, but the name was changed to Hau Hau on 1st May, 1868, and to Ho Ho on 5th March, 1872. As Ho Ho the number allotted as a District Office was '7'. The office was closed on 28th February, 1930. Again I do not know of any obliterator or cancellation used. However, Ho Ho is known as a Manuscript Cancellation in 1869 and is illustrated as Number 63 on page 100 of Volume 111 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand.

HUMPHREY'S

This was near the Southern Banks of the Arahura River source eleven miles east of Hokitika. Also known as Humphrey's Gully it was named after an early goldminer. The Post Office was not opened until 1st November, 1882. No number was allotted to it as a District Office, and it was closed on 28th February, 1930. I do not know of any obliterator or cancellation used during the gold mining period.

WESTBROOK

This was some twenty miles north-east of Hokitika via Kumara. It was named by the goldfields warden, W.H.Revell as being a brook in the western part of this gold field. The Post Office was not opened until 1st June, 1877, and no number was allotted to it as a District Office. I do not know of any obliterator or cancellation used. The office closed on 10th May, 1913.

JOHN D. EVANS

To be continued.

1981 STAMP PROGRAMME

A set of four stamps with a Family Life theme are to be released on 1st April, 1981, as part of a six issue programme, the Postmaster-General (Hon. Warren Cooper) announced recently.

The stamps are intended to underline the strength of the family unit and depict the family at play; the family at home; the family - young and old; and the family at Church.

Other stamp issues to be released during 1981 are as follows:-

4th February - A two stamp commemorative issue.

One stamp commemorating the Centenary of Feilding and one stamp recognising the International Year for Disabled Persons.

3rd June - A scenic issue of four stamps featuring New Zealand rivers.

5th August - Three Health stamps with a marine environment theme.

7th October - Three Christmas stamps.

2nd December - Issue of a \$5 definitive stamp.