

THE NEW ZEALAND

STAMP MONTHLY

- ★ LATEST NEW ZEALAND NEWS
- ★ SAMOA APPOINTS PHILATELIC ADVISER
- ★ STAMPS OF JAMAICA
- ★ SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL FOR TARAPEX
- ★ PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNUSUAL SECOND
HERITAGE ISSUE



25c

VOL. 1. NO. 12.

MARCH, 1969.

PACIFIC ISLANDS - FIRST DAY COVERS

Most covers have attractive pictorial design. All items supplied subject to your entire satisfaction. Cash with Order please: Postage extra under \$2.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

1966	Football Cup	80
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1967	Definitives: 12c, 14c and 35c	90

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1940	3d/1½d Prov.	6
1946	Peace	35
1965	Solar Eclipse	35
1967	Sth. Pacific Games	75
1967	Stamp Anniv. Min. Sheet	75
1967	Gauguin Paintings	\$1.10
1967	Christmas	\$1.50
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1968	Capt. Cook	\$1.10
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FIJI

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1948	Silver Wedding 2½d only	7
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1966	Football Cup	55
1966	W.H.O.	75
1967	Tourism Conf.	75
1967	Bligh	80
1968	W.H.O.	75

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1937	Coronation	65
1966	Football Cup	95
1966	Unesco	75
1967	75th Anniversary	\$1.00

NEW HEBRIDES

1966	Football Cup	50
1966	W.H.O.	50
1966	Unesco	55
1967	60c Stingfish	35
1968	Bougainville	50
1968	Concorde	45

NIUE

1937	Coronation	35
1940	3d/1½d Prov.	6
1946	Peace	30
1967	Christmas	15

NORFOLK ISLAND

1967	Christmas	25
1968	Queen's Portrait	28
1968	Quantas	30
1968	Christmas	20

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

1963	Games	\$2.25
1964	Common Roll	\$1.50
1964	Common Roll ditto, Assembly Pmk.	\$1.60
1964	Health	\$1.80
1965	Anzac	\$1.00
1966	Flowers	\$1.70
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1968	Frogs	90
1968	Head-dresses	\$1.50
1968/69	Shells Comp (3 covers)	\$8.35

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1963	Hunger	\$2.50
1963	Red Cross	\$2.75
1965	I.T.U.	\$2.25
1965	I.C.Y.	\$1.75
1966	W.H.O.	\$1.06
1966	Unesco	\$1.25
1967	Bligh	\$1.00
1968	Handicrafts	85

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1957	Pictorials	85
1958	Pictorials ditto-Trans/Antarctic Meeting Pmk.	\$1.00
1963	H.M.N.Z.S. "Endeavour", Maiden voyage cachet	25
1967	Decimal Pictorials	45

SAMOA

1946	Peace	35
1949	5d Apia P.O.	35
1963	1st Independence	\$1.10
1966	Deep Sea Wharf	\$1.25
1967	Govt. Centy.	50
1967	Red Cross	\$1.25
1968	Agriculture	90
1968	Sth. Pacific Comm.	\$1.15
1968	Human Rights	\$1.10
1968	Luther King	65
1968	Hurricane Relief	\$1.50
1968	Bougainville	\$1.05

TOKELAU ISLANDS

1967	Decimals	90
1948	Pictorials	15

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P.O. BOX 2782

AUCKLAND 1.

STAMP MONTHLY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

New Zealand \$3.00p.a.
Overseas \$3.40p.a.

Airmail rates on Application.
Advertising rates on application
Copy to be in by 15th of the
Month prior to publication.

Please Note Society Reports—
By the 10th of the month prior
to publication please.

Please address general
correspondence to
N.Z.S.M. P.O. Box 513
New Plymouth

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THE POST OFFICE PHILATELIC BUREAU,

66A COURTENAY PLACE
WELLINGTON

For information about Post Office philatelic services, write to: Director General, Philatelic Bureau, General Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand. The Bureau provides both a counter and mail order service for the sale of stamps and postal stationery. If you would like to receive regular copies of the Post Office Philatelic Bulletin please complete and post inset below.

Philatelic Bureau,
General Post Office
Wellington
New Zealand

Name

Address

Please place my name on the mailing
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Country

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When you sell your stamps

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AUCKLAND 1

NEW ZEALAND

COVER SPECIALS

NEW ZEALAND

1. 1935 Pictorials set. Stamp per cover. First Day.	\$2.00
2. Ditto but high values registered. Low Vals. slogan pmk.	\$2.00
3. North Mt. Egmont Postmark. Posted centenary of first a scent. One cover \$1.00. One cover \$1.50.	
4. 1941 Health First Day Cover. One at \$1.00. One at 50c.	
5. 1940 Health First Day Cover	\$1.50
6. 1937 Health First Day Cover	\$1.20
7. 1936 Health Block of four on First Day Cover	\$1.50

PACIFIC

NIUE. 1938 Pict. High Values. F.D.C.	\$1.25
COOK ISLANDS Ditto. F.D.C.	\$3.50
SAMOA. 1935 Pict. set. ½d to 3/- Each value to a cover	\$3.00
BR. SOLOMON ISLANDS. 1937 Coronation in pairs. Rubber registration marking at Gizo	\$1.00
TONGA. Variety Tonga Stamps (Some high Cat.) on cover. Posted on R.M.S. Maunganui. Postmarked Auckland Looseletter	\$3.00
AUSTRALIA. 1940 Australian Imperial Forces set on Registered F.D.C.	\$3.00

FOR ALL YOUR COVER REQUIREMENTS—SEND US YOUR WANTS LIST.

THE STAMP SHOP

P.O. Box 174, Egmont Street, New Plymouth.

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR

CROWN AGENTS

Over the last few months more and more criticism has been directed at the Crown Agents for the number of new issues emanating from their offices. Recently an English Magazine Editor took the Crown Agents to task for unnecessary issues in Commonwealth Countries such as British Antarctic Territory, South Georgia and British Indian Ocean Territory.

In defence the Crown Agents in an Editorial set out the issues of each as follows:—

British Antarctic Territory. 3 issues (one definitive, 2 commemoratives) in 6 years—value £2.3.4
British Indian Ocean Territory. 2 issues (both definitives) in 2 years. Total face value: £3.18.4.

The Crown Agents ask does this exceed the world's norm?—

Perhaps the Crown Agents may answer the following:

1. How many £1 stamps are postally used in the British Antarctic Territory? One would hardly think that internal demand has caused the replacement of the £1 value in 1969-70.

2. British Indian Ocean Territory—What reason's necessitated 2 definitive sets in two years? A shortage of Seychelles stamps to overprint? Now that a new definitive set has arrived—are two "commemorative sets also necessary this year?.

While criticism of these countries, their agents, and their issues, continues to grow, more and more collectors become fed up with the antics. This month the N.Z.S.M. starts a new feature under the title "OPINION". Each month selected personalities of the New Zealand stamp scene will give us their views on some philatelic matter.

This issue I am pleased to have open the series Mr. Laurie Franks. His subject is—Whither Philately?

LEN JURY.

OPINION— WHITHER PHILATELY?

In view of the flood of new issues pouring from the world's printing presses, some doubt has been expressed as to the future of philately. The 1969 Gibbons Simplified contains 6223 new issues since the previous edition, over 700 more than for the previous year. Also, more high denomination stamps are being issued, and it is possible only for the rich to collect new issues of all countries today.

Already the pessimists point to the end of the hobby, but this seems rather premature. After all, a similar fate was predicted about 1860. However, collecting trends over the next 30 years will certainly change, as they have changed in the past. Consider the popularity of Postal Stationery in the 1890's, and of Telegraph and Fiscal stamps, some of which were catalogued up to £250 in 1910—equivalent to \$3000 in purchasing power today.

The large number issued forced many collectors to abandon these, just as the abundance of new issues led collectors to refrain from saving all countries, and to concentrate on groups such as "British Empire" instead.

The early pictorial stamps such as the U.S.A. Columbus issue and the N.Z. 1898 Pictorials, and the early commemoratives were greeted with suspicion, but gradually these were accepted eagerly by general collectors. At the same time—perhaps in reaction—specialists began to delve further and further into the printing cycle of one set or even one stamp. The 1930's saw the beginning of the First Day Cover craze—one which has diminished considerably since, but still has a following.

Then came the far more significant trend to Postal History, accompanied by a rebirth of interest in Stationery, Fiscals etc. to a lesser extent. In this period Philately expanded from being merely a study of postage stamps to a study of all matters pertaining to postal services, revenue, adhesives, etc. The flood of new issues will not affect philately—except perhaps to attract newcomers. As always, collectors will concentrate on areas, issues, or subjects within their means, and ignore that

which is of no interest to them. There will, however, be a greater tendency in New Zealand to specialise in overseas countries than before—this is already a trend of the 1960's, and will be extended. This is because of the limited scope for original research possible in New Zealand adhesives, (other than new issues) the desire for new fields of exploration, and the greater scope possible in most countries due to their larger number of issues. The world market for stamps has not increased as fast as the number of new sets, even though rising living standards is certainly creating more collectors. This means that of the 6000 new stamps each year, many are being sold in smaller quantities than similar issues ten years ago. This means that any sudden increase in demand for a country will send prices soaring and this will always stimulate collecting, creating a circle of growing demand.

Finally it should be remembered that the appeal of philately is in striving for completeness, not in attaining it. Far too many collectors lose interest because they select an issue or country for study which lacks enough material for a life-long collection. Once they can no longer add to it their interest quickly dies.

Laurie Franks.

COMING N.Z. ISSUES LAW SOCIETY

A set of three stamps, 3c inland surface rate, 10c—aerogramme rate to England—and 18c—inland registration fee and basic postage—will be issued in April 1969 to commemorate the centenary of the New Zealand Law Society.

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE CENTENARY ISSUE

Still no definite dates; probably late March or April. Scenes: Lighthouses and coastal scenery. Likely values: ½c, 2½c, 3c, 4c and 15c.

NEW STAMP SHOP

Auckland dealer, T. Johnson, is opening this month a retail stamp shop in Phoenix Chambers, Queen Street, directly opposite the P.O. Sales Section.

NEW ZEALAND

1960 Pictorials. MINT. Counter Coil Sets:—

3d value. Set of numbers 1-23 in red plus end pairs	\$5.00
4d value. Set of numbers 1-23 in black plus end pairs.	\$25.00
4d value. Set of numbers 1-23 in red plus end pairs	\$7.50
6d value. Set of numbers 1-23 in red plus end pairs.	\$10.00
8d value. Set of numbers 1-23 in red plus end pairs.	\$12.50
1/3 value. Set of numbers 1-19 in red plus end pairs.	\$20.00
1/6 value. Set of numbers 1-19 in red plus end pairs.	\$22.00
1/9 multicolour value. Set of numbers 1-19 in red plus end pairs	\$35.00
1/9 Brown (numbers 1-19 except No. 15) in black	\$75.00

**ODD
VALUES OF
ALL ARE
AVAILABLE**

The following are two striking shade varieties.

1/3 value in the bright blue at 50c. The 10/- in the original dull blue at \$1.75, or the pair at \$2.

Varieties on chalky paper: 1d at 3c; 3d at 6c; 4d at \$75; 6d at 15c; 2/- at 45c; 5/- at \$1; 10/- at \$2.

FINE AND RARE CANCELLATIONS

- LOT 27.** Postmarks. The 1st and 2nd machine cancellations. Vertical bars of Wellington in 1899, and the complete flag cancellation of Wellington in 1900. The two on pieces. \$5. The flag only at \$2.
- LOT 28.** The flag cancellation on the 1d Boer War stamp on cover. \$4.
- LOT 29.** Machine cancellations with slogan. The first four that were used. Two different N.Z. penny postage. Exhibition opens Auckland etc. and Buy some war loan certificates. The first is on piece while the other three are on complete postcards. Set of four at \$6.50.
- LOT 30.** Ditto but the first three slogans. The first two on pieces, the third on postcard. The three at \$2.50.
- LOT 31.** Large S in circle. Stafford \$2.50.
- LOT 32.** Z in bars. Palmerston North. \$1.50.

R. SAVILL & CO.

BOX 1053 (10 CHANCERY LANE) CHRISTCHURCH

STAMP AUCTIONS

Bidding at our Postal Auctions is easy. You receive a printed Catalogue of the Lots available, with estimated values to serve as a guide. You then decide which items you are interested in, and the **maximum** amount you are prepared to pay. You write these details on the bid form and post it to us.

On the closing date we simply work out the top bidder for each lot, and invoice him—just above the second highest bidder.

Write for a free sample Catalogue now! If you then decide to become one of our regular clientele the annual subscription is only \$1.00 (\$4 for 5 years).

Each sale contains N.Z. Simplified, Specialised and Wholesale, also Overseas, Covers, Postal History, Collections etc.

The demand for material in our sales is shown by the fact that approximately 50% is sold to overseas buyers in over 20 countries.

LAURIE FRANKS LTD.

PRIVATE BAG, CHRISTCHURCH.

READER'S LETTERS

BLOB

Christchurch, 1.
Dear Sir, I was very interested in the \$1.00 stamps illustrated in the "Have You Seen These" column in the January issue.

I obtained a pair of stamps at the Chief Post Office in Christchurch some time ago, with a blob the same size as on the top pair, but directly under the W of New Zealand.

It would be interesting to know if any collectors have any ideas how these blobs happened during printing.

Yours faithfully,

(Mr.) R. Bingham.

WELSH POSTMARK ODDITY

Taumarunui.

Dear Sir,

It seems that I can again come to the aid of a reader's query! I read the letter by Miss B. A. Griffiths on her Welsh postmark oddity.

Occasionally, in Britain, stamps get a very light cancellation or even miss being cancelled altogether by the automatic machines. When this happens, a hand cancellation is usually applied, instead of re-inserting the letters in the machine. The purple square with the number "635" is just such a cancellation.

The example quoted by Miss Griffiths particularly interested me, as I have an envelope posted at rows of stamps, the top row be Colchester, Essex, bearing two ing cancelled in the normal way, while the bottom row, being too low down, received a boxed "635" in purple, twice on purple stamps! I had thought that this number was peculiar to Colchester, but apparently not.

Over a period of five years I have collected four other examples, including a ball-point pen cross, a black triangle with numbers and letters in it, and two examples of a circle and oval of black bars, reminiscent of the cancellations of the mid-19th century, known to philatelists as "killers."

I too would like to say how much I look forward to receiving N.Z.S.M.

Your faithfully,

K. H. Hillyard.

PHILATELIC ADVISER FOR SAMOA

Mr. H. N. Eustis of Adelaide, South Australia, has been appointed Philatelic Adviser to the

current administration in Western Samoa. The Samoan Post Office stress that the position of Philatelic Adviser has no control of Philatelic policy or sales. Mr. Eustis will assist in stamps promotion and publicity and in the

THIS AND THAT

... from WELLINGTON

As reported last month, imported stamp hinges are at present more freely available in the Capital City than for some years past.

Wellington philatelist Jos Gregson is off on a brief private visit to the United Kingdom.

Tiki Stamp Service advise that they have had letters from Australian collectors indicating interest in TARAPEX 69. Local philatelists have told me of the extremely slow service at present rendered by the Australian Philatelic Bureau. It seems that the Australian authorities need to sharpen up on their public relations by executing orders with greater speed and precision.

Several Wellington philatelists have an interest in one or more hobbies than stamps. One well known collector has recently spread her interests to sea shells.

The usual weekly Thursday stamp auctions at Petone have resumed after the Christmas/New Year break. Recent sales have included some elusive items e.g. 5/- Sydney Harbour Bridge (\$39.50), 1961 Papua New Guinea Legislative Council set Mint. (\$8.00).

A recent cruise ship brought prominent postal historian Mr. Manning to Wellington again (after approx. 3 years). A talk and display by Mr. Manning was arranged by Marcel Stanley and other local collectors and this proved to be an outstanding success. American naval personnel visiting Wellington in recent months seemed to be showing considerable interest in the display of New Zealand stamps at the Post Office Philatelic Bureau in Courtenay Place.

The Cook Islands Philatelic Bureau, Rarotonga, has displayed initiative in connection with the recent South Jamboree issue. Some time before the First Day of Issue they forwarded display material, featuring the actual stamps affixed to white card.

M. G. WING.

compilation of regular Philatelic Bulletins for World-wide distribution.

PHILATELIC BUREAU

Western Samoa will also under the guidance of Mr. Eustis establish a Western Samoan Philatelic Bureau along modern lines. A considerable improvement in the handling of philatelic mail and orders is hoped to be achieved.

The N.Z.S.M. believe Western Samoa could well forgo this and lend Mr. Eustis to a number of other Bureaux. Western Samoa G.P.O. at present must be among the most prompt Post Office suppliers of philatelic orders.

YOUTH CAMP AT AUCKLAND

Already many requests and applications for enrolment have been received. If you are thinking of attending please write now.

Some of the talks and displays at the camp this year will be given by Mr. V. McFarlane and Miss N. Williams of the Auckland Philatelic Society, Miss C. Mullett and Mr. H. Bromley of the Wellesley Philatelic Society and Mr. M. McKinnon and Mr. J. Robinson of the Postal History Society of New Zealand.

The topics covered include an Introduction to stamp collecting, perfs., papers and watermarks, exhibition entry preparation, postal history, cover collecting, 1d blacks, royalty stamps of New Foundland.

It is planned that campers will be shown through a Post Office to see the mail being sorted, postmarked and dispatched.

Full details about the camp can be obtained by writing to Rob Hunt, c/o Box 174, New Plymouth.

HUTT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

BIG SALES IN EXCHANGE BRANCH

The Exchange Superintendent, Brian Cunningham, has been busy lately processing sales which took the total figure to over \$2000, with several weeks to go at the time of his report. (The Society's financial year ends on 31 January).

These sales were made out of about 225 books issued, and mean that, on average, each member bought—and sold—\$10 worth of stamps.

NEW ZEALAND

	Used
½d Red (Newspaper)	10
1882-95 QUEEN VICTORIA.	
SIDE FACE.	
½d Black	03
1d Red	02
2d Mauve	02
2½d Blue	40
3d Yellow (shades)	35
4d Green	15
5d Grey	1.00
6d Brown	20
8d Blue	4.00
1/- Brown-Red	60
SET OF 10 Used	6.60
1898-1900 PICTORIALS	
½d Purple. Mountain	05
½d Green. Mountain	03
1d Blue & Brown. Taupo	03
1d Red. Universal	02
1d Red. Terraces	02
1½d Brown. Contingent	50
2d Lake. Mountain	04
2d Purple. Mountain	03
2½d Blue, WAKITIPU	1.80
2½d Blue. WAKATIPU	30
3d Brown. Birds	10
4d Red. Terraces	60
4d Blue & Brown (Tapuo)	18
5d Brown. Otira	35
6d Green. Kiwi	1.20
6d Red. Kiwi	30
8d Blue. (Fig. 8)	50
9d Purple. Terraces	50
1/- Vermillion. Birds	30
2/- Green. Milford	2.00
SET OF 20 Used	8.75
1907 SMALL PICTORIALS (AS 1898-1900)	
1d Red. Universal (Diagonal Lines on globe)	04
3d Brown. Birds	30
6d Red. Kiwi	35
1/- Vermillion. Birds	1.00
SET OF 4 Used	1.65
(In the 1898-1900 issue, the stamps were larger.)	
1909 KING EDWARD VII & 1d DOMINION	
½d Green	03
1d Red (Dominion)	03
2d Mauve	30
3d Brown	05
4d Orange	65
4d Yellow	35
5d Brown	10
6d Red	10
8d Blue	15
1/- Vermillion	30
SET OF 10 Used	1.90

Note the reduced prices for sets.
Cash with order.

Postage extra on orders under \$1.00.

RENOWN STAMPCO

P.O. Box 1154,
Dunedin, N.Z.

RARE PHILATELIC OFFER

For possibly the first time ever in N.Z. offers are sought for a substantial collection and accumulation of New Zealand "Full Face Queen", postage stamps. These are this country's first issues, having been issued between 1855 and 1872. They are valued the world over and are the vendors life-time collection. Offered in one lot and as is.

Also available are a substantial quantity of other old N.Z. issues, and many better class overseas stamps. In a lot, or to suit purchaser.

Available for inspection in a provincial town by prior arrangement only. Address enquiries to:

"PHILATELIC", c/o N.Z.S.M., BOX 513, NEW PLYMOUTH.

N.Z. COVERS, PLATE BLOCKS, POSTAL STATIONERY

Have you ever felt the frustration of enquiring mainly from one dealer after another for a comparatively common item?

If so, and your interests be in any of the above, we suggest you write to us for the appropriate price-list. These lists include mainly material from our 1966 purchase of Wilcox Smith & Co. and speed is important, because as we sell out of items on these lists, it is impossible for us to replace many of them.

In two years for example 60% of the thousands of F.D.C.'s, Airmail and Special Postmark Covers have been sold.

So write **NOW** rather than be disappointed!

Laurie Franks Ltd.

PRIVATE BAG, CHRISTCHURCH.

A. J. AMBURY,

R.D. 1 Hamilton, N.Z.

Wholesale buyer of used stamps. Send 5c for price list. Retailer of Mint and fine used New Zealand, Australia, Pacific Islands, Great Britain etc. Try me for 8d Commens at 30c each used, 4d chalky paper F.U. at \$3.00 ea. 7d flower invtd. wmk at \$2.50 a block of 4. 1/- Q.E. II good used centre die 1B at \$4.00 each.

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TARAPEX 1969



**OCT. 6th - 11th, 1969
EXHIBITING
BY MR. V. McFARLANE**

No doubt many collectors throughout New Zealand, who have never entered in an Exhibition before, are asking themselves:-

1. Can I enter?
2. Is my collection good enough?
3. Who will I be competing against?

These are the questions that always crop up before every Exhibition and they are quite easy to answer.

First, anyone can enter, the "Tarapex" prospectus caters for every type of collection, and has a special section for junior collectors.

Is my collection good enough to enter? Yes it is, here are a few points to help you produce your best.

a. How well is the collection mounted and written up? Check the hinging and mounting, check the presentation of your sets, are they well set out, with not too many stamps to the page.

b. Are my sets complete? check, and where possible see that they are complete, this is important with current issues.

c. What is the condition of my stamps? Remove all torn and dirty stamps, remove all stamps showing signs of rust, and check that all your used stamps are good copies, this particularly applies to current issues.

If you still have any doubts, consult any senior member of your Society, they will always be only too pleased to advise you.

How much writing up is required? My advice is to write up the essential points of the issue, and leave it at that, do **not over do the writing.**

Who will I be competing against? You do **not** compete

against anyone, your collection will be judged to a standard set up by the Judging panel.

For instance, if you know of a collector who has a collection that has won medals at other exhibitions, and that he will be entering in the same class as you intend to, do not be discouraged, he will probably win a medal again, but he **cannot** stop you from gaining an award providing your collection reaches the required standard.

The writer had the experience of entering in a class at an Australian Exhibition, in which there were 38 entries, and 32 of them gained Medal awards. There is no such thing as 1st, 2nd and 3rd in a stamp exhibition.

One of the great pleasures of a stamp exhibition, is to be able to see your own stamps on display. (Every entry will have 24 sheets on display) and to compare and learn from other collections that are displayed in your class, it also gives you the opportunity of discussing your collection with other collectors, and also the opportunity to talk with the judges, and so learn on how to improve your collection.

The judges are always willing to discuss with exhibitors their problems, and advise on ways to help improve your collection.

So don't hesitate, send in your entry now, and be sure to visit the exhibition, and enjoy the company of fellow philatelists from all over New Zealand.

V. McFARLANE.

SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL FOR TARAPEX

The American Air Mail Society have just advised donation of a Gold Medal for competition at TARAPEX '69. The award will be presented to the top AIR MAIL exhibit in the exhibition.

Awards have also been accepted from the American Topical Association for the best Topical exhibit and the American Philatelic Society, an Award of Distinction to the most outstanding non-medal winning entry.

The Cook Islands and Papua/New Guinea Philatelic Bureaus have both advised us of their participation with exhibits of their respective countries stamps.

A number of collectors have written asking for hints on exhibiting. This month the Chairman of the Jury—Mr. Val McFarlane has penned a few notes for prospective exhibitors guidance.

Already a large number of people have made accommodation enquiries and bookings. If you have not already made arrangements, send full accommodation particulars to Mr. J. Spriggs, Accommodation Officer, Tarapex '69, c/o P.O. Box 491, New Plymouth.

A small number of the prospectus are left (from over 1,000) so if you have not received a copy, or if you need publicity envelopes, write today to the Secretary TARAPEX '69, Box 491, New Plymouth.

FURTHER DONATIONS GRATEFULLY RECEIVED

Mrs. N. Stephens	Material
Pim & Co.	Material
Mr. C. M. Williams	\$5.00
Mr. C. E. Cooksley	\$2.00
Mr. R. A. Flower	\$2.00
Southland Philatelic Society	\$5.00
Mr. D. L. Overbye	\$2.00
Mrs. H. I. Taylor	\$2.00
Mr. R. Samuel	\$2.00
Mr. A. J. Ambury	\$2.00
Mr. K. Mullertz	\$2.00
Mr. and Mrs. R. Craddock	\$5.00
Mr. W. Jackson	Material
Rev. A. H. Voyce	\$10.50
Mr. H. J. Ambury	Material



APOLLO-8 COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

This view of the rising earth greeted the Apollo 8 Astronauts as they came from behind the moon after the lunar orbit insertion burn. The moon is gray, outerspace is deep blue and the world is blue and white.

The Apollo 8 commemorative stamp will be issued at Houston, Texas, on May 5, 1969.

FILL THOSE GAPS - NEW ZEALAND

1967 DECIMALS

1c Multicolour	2	2
1c Multicolour	2	2
2c Multicolour	3	3
2c Multicolour	3	3
3c Multicolour	4	4
3c Multicolour	5	5
4c Multicolour	6	6
5c Multicolour	8	8
6c Multicolour	9	9
7c Multicolour	10	10
8c Red and Blue	10	3
10c Brown and Green	25	10
15c Brown and Green	40	20
20c Black and Buff	24	5
25c Yellow and Brown	70	30
30c Multicolour	36	10
50c Green	60	30
\$1 Blue	1.20	75
\$2 Magenta	3.50	3.50
Complete Set (18)	7.50	5.05

1968 DECIMALS

10c New Design	12	3
15c Multicolour	18	5
25c Multicolour	30	15
28c Multicolour	33	15

COMMEMORATIVES

1900 1½d Boer War	50	50
1906 ½d Christchurch Ex.	1.00	1.00
1906 1d Christchurch Ex.	1.00	1.00
1913 ½d Auckland Ex.	85	1.00
1913 1d Auckland Ex.	1.00	1.00
1913 3d Auckland Ex.	10.00	11.00
Complete set (4)	—	24.00
1920 ½d Victory	8	5
1920 1d Victory	10	2
1920 1½d Victory	8	3
1920 3d Victory	75	45
1920 6d Victory	1.50	80
1920 1/- Victory	—	—
1922 2d on ½d Victory	15	5
1925 ½d Dunedin Ex.	30	30
1925 1d Dunedin Ex.	30	30
1925 4d Dunedin Ex.	—	—
1935 ½d Silver Jubilee	3	3
1935 1d Silver Jubilee	3	3
1935 6d Silver Jubilee	—	—
1936 ½d + ½d Anzac	10	10
1936 1d + 1d Anzac	10	10
1936 ½d Cham. of Com.	3	3
1936 1d Cham. of Com.	4	3
1936 2½d Cham. of Com.	30	35
1936 4d Cham. of Com.	35	35
1936 6d Cham. of Com.	25	25
1936 Complete Set (5)	90	95
1940 ½d Centennial	2	2
1940 2½d Coronation	8	8
1940 6d Coronation	15	10
1940 Complete Set (3)	25	20
1940 ½d Centennial	2	2
1940 1d Centennial	3	2
1940 1½d Centennial	4	3
1940 2d Centennial	4	2
1940 2½d Centennial	5	8
1940 3d Centennial	20	4
1940 4d Centennial	20	5
1940 5d Centennial	20	20
1940 6d Centennial	20	5
1940 7d Centennial	75	75
1940 8d Centennial	25	15
1940 9d Centennial	75	60
1940 1/- Centennial	1.25	40
1940 Complete Set (13)	3.75	2.25

1944 10d on 1½d Centennial	10	10
1946 ½d Peace	3	2
1946 1d Peace	2	2
1946 1½d Peace	5	4
1946 2d Peace	4	2
1946 3d Peace	5	3
1946 4d Peace	7	5
1946 5d Peace	8	3
1946 6d Peace	9	3
1946 8d Peace	12	8
1946 9d Peace	15	12
1946 1/- Peace	20	15
1946 Complete Set (11)	85	55
1948 1d Otago Cent.	3	2
1948 2d Otago Cent.	4	2
1948 3d Otago Cent.	4	2
1948 6d Otago Cent.	10	8
1948 Complete Set (4)	20	15
1950 1d Canterbury Cent.	3	3
1950 2d Canterbury Cent.	4	3
1950 3d Canterbury Cent.	5	5
1950 6d Canterbury Cent.	10	10
1950 1/- Canterbury Cent.	20	20
1950 Complete Set (5)	40	40
1953 2d Coronation	5	3
1953 3d Coronation	7	2
1953 4d Coronation	15	12
1953 8d Coronation	30	30
1953 1/6 Coronation	35	35
1953 Complete Set (5)	90	80
1953 3d Royal Visit	4	3
1953 4d Royal Visit	8	7
1953 Complete Set (2)	12	10
1955 2d Stamp Cent.	5	3
1955 3d Stamp Cent.	7	2
1955 4d Stamp Cent.	10	10
1955 Complete Set (3)	20	15
1956 2d Southland Cent.	5	3
1956 3d Southland Cent.	7	2
1956 8d Southland Cent.	40	45
1956 Complete Set (3)	50	50
1957 4d Lamb Export	15	15
1957 8d Lamb Export	50	55
1957 Complete Set (2)	65	70
1957 3d Plunket Society	7	3
1958 6d Tasman Air Crossing	15	12
1958 3d Nelson Cent.	7	3
1958 2d Hawkes Bay C.	6	3
1958 3d Hawkes Bay C.	7	2
1958 8d Hawkes Bay C.	50	50
1958 Complete Set (3)	60	55
1959 3d Boy Scout	7	3
1959 2d Marlborough C.	5	3
1959 3d Marlborough C.	7	2
1959 8d Marlborough C.	50	50
1959 Complete Set (3)	60	55
1959 3d + 1d Red Cross	10	4
1960 2d Westland Cent.	5	3
1960 3d Westland Cent.	7	2
1960 8d Westland Cent.	55	55
1960 Complete Set (3)	65	60
1962 3d Telegraph	5	2
1962 8d Telegraph	35	35
1962 Complete Set (2)	40	36
1963 3d Railway Cent.	5	2
1963 1/9 Railway Cent.	60	50
1963 Complete Set (2)	65	50
1963 8d Compac Cable	50	50
1964 3d Road Safety	5	2
1965 4d Anzac	6	2
1965 5d Anzac	12	10
1965 9d I.T.U.	20	20
1965 7d Churchill	10	10
1965 4d Government	5	2
1965 4d I.C.Y.	5	2

4d Parliament	5	5
9d Parliament	20	20
2/- Parliament	1.00	1.00
Complete Set (3)	1.20	1.20
1966 4d Scout	5	2
1967 4d P.O. Savings	5	2
1967 9d P.O. Savings	20	20
1967 7½c Trout	15	10
1967 4c Royal Society	8	8
1967 8c Royal Society	15	20
1968 3c Bible	5	2
1968 4c Armed Services	6	7
1968 10c Armed Services	15	18
1968 28c Armed Services	40	45
1968 3c Suffrage	5	2
1968 10c Human Rights	15	15

CHRISTMAS STAMPS

1960 2d	80	10
1961 2½d	40	5
1962 2½d	20	4
1963 2½d	10	2
1964 2½d	10	2
1965 3d	10	2
1966 3d	6	2
1967 2½c	5	2
1968 2½c	4	2

HEALTHS

1929 Nurse (1)	1.50	1.50
1930 Nurse (1)	3.00	3.25
1931 Smiling Boy (2)	—	—
1932 Hygeia (1)	4.00	3.00
1933 Pathway (1)	2.50	2.50
1934 Crusader	2.20	2.00
1935 Keyhole (1)	80	65
1936 Lifebuoy (1)	45	30
1937 Hiker (1)	90	90
1938 Children at Play (1)	45	30
1939 Beach Ball (2)	90	95
1940 Beach Ball (2)	1.20	1.20
1941 Beach Ball (2)	50	60
1942 Swing	30	30
1943 Triangles (2)	11	11
1944 Princesses (2)	10	10
1945 Peter Pan	8	6
1946 Soldier and Child (2)	8	6
1947 Eros (2)	8	6
1948 Health Camp (2)	8	6
1949 Nurse and Child (2)	8	6
1950 Princess Elizabeth & Prince Charles (2)	8	6
1951 Yachts (2)	8	8
1952 Princess Anne and Prince Charles (2)	10	8
1953 Guides & Scouts (2)	8	8
1954 Mt. Aspiring (2)	9	8
1955 Medallion (3)	19	16
1956 Picking Apples (3)	19	15
1957 Beach Scenes (2)	10	10
1958 Girls' and Boys' Brigades (2)	10	9
1959 Tete and Poaka (2)	14	9
1960 Kotara and Kereru (2)	18	10
1961 Kotuku and Karearea (2)	18	10
1962 Karariki & Tieke (2)	18	10
1963 Prince Andrew (2)	14	10
1964 Tarapunga & Korora (2)	12	10
1965 Kaka and Fantail (2)	12	10
1966 Bell Bird and Weka	12	10
1967 Football	13	10
1968 Games	13	10

THE STAMP SHOP

P.O. BOX 174,
NEW PLYMOUTH.

ASTRONOMY AND PHILATELY

Today astronomy is well represented in the world of Philately, and forms a particularly interesting theme for the collector looking for something of a topical nature that is different, yet at the same time educational. Quite a number of stamps on this absorbing subject have been issued from time to time by countries primarily involved with scientific investigation into the behaviour and movement of the multitude of different bodies which comprise the universe around us. Some of these stamps picture famous observatories and major astronomical instruments used in scientific research, while others portray familiar heavenly bodies and constellations of stars.

In February, 1961, Israel produced a fine set of stamps displaying the twelve signs of the zodiac in mosaic pattern. These are the constellations of stars through which the Sun passes in its yearly passage across the heavens.



Sign of Capricorn

The United States of America issued a beautiful 3 cent blue commemorative on 30th August, 1948 to the dedication of the Mount Palomar Observatory. This building houses a mammoth reflecting telescope having the capability of visually penetrating further into the vast depths of space than any other optical telescope. Therefore, in 1948 the production of a huge single glass reflecting mirror of some 200-inches diameter was a tremendous step forward in the field of astronomy. France issued two fine stamps dealing with astronomy. One of these shows the famous Pic-du-midi Observatory situated in the High Pyrenees at an altitude of 9,380 feet above sea level, and another, very well arranged, illustrates the universe being surveyed by radio telescope arrays of the recently completed Nancay Radio Obser-

vatory. In September 1966 Great Britain included a picture of the world-renowned Jodrell Bank Radio Telescope among her British Technology set. This fourpenny stamp commemorates the extensive research work done by the observatory in discovering and plotting new radio stars situated on the bounds of the known cosmos, and for its valuable assistance given those nations participating in satellite and manned capsule programmes to the Moon, Venus and Mars over the past decade. A striking stamp of astronomic design was issued by Czechoslovakia recently, and pictures an optical observatory with the galactic universe above and a schematic diagram of the research instrument being used by the scientists there.

A country given little serious attention nowadays is Albania, which saw fit to print a nice set of stamps for those having an astronomic flair. Issued on 15 December 1964, these stamps portray the nine planets which comprise the Solar System and includes the Earth. The first four low values depict the inner group of planets of Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars, while the remaining five depict the outer planetary group of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. Though most of the planets have been visible and are well known to man since time immemorial, it was not until 1781 that Sir William Herschel discovered the existence of Uranus. Later, in 1846, Neptune, through clever mathematical calculation, was first seen by Adams and Leverrier. The mysterious planet of Pluto which revolves about the boundary of the Solar System was discovered by comparative photographic means only as late as 1930 by Lovell Observatory in America.



Pic-du-midi Observatory

Famous astronomers are represented on several countries' stamps. Two excellent commemoratives, an 8 franc portrait of Copernicus, the great astronomer and mathematician, who by concerted observation and calculation, determined that the Sun was the centre of the Solar System, and another 18 franc value of Sir Isaac Newton, who invented the reflecting telescope and discovered the composition of white light, were issued by France on 9 November 1957. Astronomical instruments appear on a set of Russia of 1957 and show the interior of an observatory and the Northern Lights and recording instruments. Russia also has depicted a striking example of a meteor falling into the Earth's atmosphere on another stamp issued in 1957.



Observatory, Universe and Instrument

A familiar constellation of stars, our own Southern Cross is clearly shown on the 1964 Christmas stamp of Australia. The Sun appears on several stamps, but one of vivid appearance worth mention, is the United States commemorative for the International geophysical Year 1957-1958 on which a portion of the Sun is shown ejecting fierce reddish-white flames outwards from its extremely hot surface.

In this short article I have outlined a few interesting points on what philately has to offer in respect to the subject of astronomy for those seeking to collect something different, which can serve not only to enhance one's hobby, but also a means of improving one's knowledge of the universe into which the era of exploration by manned space craft is just beginning.

G. LAWSON.

FILL THOSE GAPS - NEW ZEALAND

1909 KING EDWARD VII		
½d. Green	10	3
2d. Mauve	60	30
3d. Chestnut	45	5
4d. Yellow	—	55
4d. Orange	50	30
5d. Brown	60	8
6d. Red	1.50	5
8d. Blue	60	10
1/- Vermillion	—	25

1909 DOMINION		
1d. Red	8	2

1915 KING EDWARD V ENGRAVED		
1½d. Grey	10	4
2d. Violet	30	45
2d. Yellow	25	35
2½d. Blue	25	10
3d. Brown	35	3
4d. Yellow	30	—
4d. Violet	40	3
4½d. Green	40	40
5d. Blue	75	8
6d. Red	35	5
7½d. Brown	40	50
8d. Blue	50	60
8d. Brown	50	8
9d. Green	75	10
1/- Vermillion	80	8

1915 KING GEORGE V SURFACE		
½d. Green	5	2
1½d. Brown	10	2
1½d. Black (No. 127)	15	2
1½d. Black (No. 128)	—	5
2d. Yellow	20	2
3d. Chocolate	40	3

1915 WAR STAMP		
½d. Green	3	2

1923 MAP STAMP		
1d. Red	8	3

1926 ADMIRALS		
1d. Red	3	2
2/- Blue	4.50	65
3/- Mauve	9.00	7.50

1935 PICTORIALS		
½d. Green	5	2
1d. Red	4	2
1½d. Brown	25	20
2d. Orange	5	2
2½d. Brown and Blue	12	15
3d. Brown	85	5
4d. Black and Brown	15	3
5d. Blue	15	5

6d. Red	12	3
8d. Brown	12	5
9d. Red and Black	15	10
9d. Red and Grey	1.25	15
1/- Green	15	3
2/- Green	1.00	15
3/- Chocolate & Brown	1.00	30

1938 KING GEORGE VI		
½d. Green	5	3
½d. Orange	2	2
1d. Red	10	2
1d. Green	3	2
1½d. Brown	65	10
1½d. Red	4	2
2d. Orange	5	2
3d. Blue	8	2
4d. Purple	8	3
5d. Grey	10	5
6d. Red	10	3
8d. Violet	12	3
9d. Brown	15	4
1/- Brown and Red	20	5
1/3 Brown and Blue	25	8
2/- Orange and Green	35	5
3/- Brown and Grey	60	15

1941 PROVISIONALS		
1d. on ½d. Green	3	3
2d. on 1½d. Brown	5	3

1950 ARMS PROVISIONAL		
1½d. Red	3	3

1952 PROVISIONALS		
1d. on ½d. Brown	3	3
3d. on 1d. Green	5	3

1953 QUEEN ELIZABETH (Small Figures)		
½d. Grey	3	2
1d. Orange	3	2
1½d. RedBrown	5	2
2d. Green	5	2
3d. Vermillion	5	2
4d. Blue	10	3
6d. Purple	20	5
8d. Red	20	5
9d. Brown and Green	15	3
1/- Black and Red	20	3
1/6 Black and Blue	35	5
1/9 Black and Orange	60	10
2/6 Brown	2.00	40
3/- Green	1.50	10
5/- Red	1.50	30
10/- Blue	4.50	4.00

1955 QUEEN ELIZABETH (Large Figures)		
1d. Orange	3	2
1½d. Brown	10	5
2d. Green	5	2

3d. Vermillion	8	2
4d. Blue	20	2
6d. Purple	20	2
8d. Brown	1.00	1.00

1958 PROVISIONALS		
2d. on 1½d. Brown (lge. fig.)	5	3
2d. on 1½d. Brown (small fig.)	6.00	6.00

1960 PICTORIALS		
1½d. Multicolour	2	2
1d. Multicolour	2	2
2d. Multicolour	3	2
2½d. Multicolour	5	2
3d. Multicolour	5	2
4d. Multicolour	8	2
5d. Multicolour	8	2
6d. Multicolour	8	2
7d. Multicolour	12	10
8d. Multicolour	12	2
9d. Red and Blue	15	4
1/- Brown and Green	15	2
1/3 Multicolour	20	4
1/6 Brown and Green	30	5
1/9 Khaki	1.50	20
1/9 Multicolour	35	8
2/- Black and Buff	30	5
2/6 Yellow and Brown	40	10
3/- Grey	6.50	40
3/- Multicolour	50	10
5/- Green	85	20
10/- Blue	2.50	1.00
£1 Magenta	5.00	4.00

1961 PROVISIONAL		
2½d. on 3d. Vermillion	5	3

1964 ARMS PROVISIONAL		
7d. Red	10	8

AIR MAILS		
1931 3d. Chocolate	2.00	1.00
4d. Violet	2.00	1.00
7d. Orange	2.25	1.25
5d. on 3d. Green	1.00	70
1935 1d. Red	8	5
3d. Violet	45	45
6d. Blue	60	60
Complete Set (3)	1.05	1.00

Cash with Order.
Please include postage if order under \$2.

New Zealand approvals
Available NOW!

THE STAMP SHOP

P.O. Box 174, New Plymouth.

POSTMARK CORNER

BY A. F. WATTERS

The New Zealand Marine Post Offices on vessels sailing to the west coast of the United States of America were started early in the history of our Post Offices. On the 17th December, 1863, contracts were signed between the New Zealand Post Office and the Inter-Colonial Royal Mail Company and the New Zealand Steam Navigation Company for the carriage of mail. It was not until February, 1864, that a notice was published in the New Zealand Gazette that "arrangements have been made for the fixing of a letter box on the poop (in such place as will be most accessible to the public) of each the steamers belonging to the "said companies" for the reception of inter-provincial letters, pre-paid by postage stamps, after Mails are closed at the Post Offices."

These regulations provided that all letters posted in this way should have sixpence each in postage stamps, as a late fee in addition to the required ordinary postage. From the covers available it appears that stamps on these letters were cancelled with the normal cancellation then in use at these port town Post Offices.

Mail Agents were carried on the boats. By 1879 the Post Office advertised for Officers to staff the Agencies. In 1887 a disastrous fire in the General Post Office destroyed all postal records and in addition all the information re these services. At this time the datestamps did not show the ship's name, so it is hard to fully know which ship used which datestamp. By 1896 the datestamps began showing the ship's names. Marine Post Offices were discontinued in 1907 and were not recommenced until 1923. At the advent of fast planes these post offices closed. Today mail from ships crews is carried in a special bag from the ship to the Post Office and at many this mail is marked with a rubber marking "Packet Boat" with the stamp being cancelled with the ordinary datestamp. The larger offices i.e. Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, have a special datestamp

with Packet Boat while Auckland and Christchurch even have a slogan available for the machine. Ship mail has also been found cancelled with F.M.B. or O.M.B. (Foreign Mail Branch, Overseas Mail Branch) datestamps and parcel rollers.

The International law states that a letter can be posted on a ship while at sea with the stamps of the last country of call until it reaches territorial waters of the next, however it appears that so long as the letter is posted on board the stamps don't really matter. For these reasons you can get stamps from one country cancelled in another one. (Refer N.Z.S.M. Vol. 1, No. 7.)

Victoria Street. This Post Office in Christchurch (N.Z.S.M. Vol. 1, No. 10) opened on the 3rd February. It is situated near the corners of Montreal and Salisbury Streets. The datestamp issued to this office is a new type.

Maungaraki. Post Office opened on the 3rd February also. This office is on the western hills overlooking both the Hutt Valley and the Wellington Harbour. The Department is looking for a site for a building, but an agency has opened meantime serving this residential suburb.

Scout Jamboree. Two date stamps were used at this office. The difference is the length of the arc line on the left of the word Kaiapoi at the foot of the datestamp—R.M.S.

University of Auckland. A Post Office opened there on February 17th.

Makarora West (Dunedin) opened 20th January.

Warkworth is now using a publicity slogan.



R.M.S. NIAGARA



VICTORIA ST.

POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INC.

Meeting 12th February. The Secretary was asked to send greetings to the Hon. President, Mr. E. C. Cowell, at present undergoing medical treatment in hospital.

Captain Tom Ward of England, whose vessel was in port, gave a most fascinating talk and display about 4 covers carried as packet boat mails from England to Sydney and thence on to N.Z. Such mail carried under contract had to be "stowed safely" and "locked" in a "dry place" on vessels of not under 250 tons. This service lasted for five years in the early 1850's—but no vessel ever took less than 100 days between England and Australia. This was Captain Ward's third visit and third display to the Postal History Society.



PACKET BOAT SLOGAN

The latest from PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

NEW NATIONAL HERITAGE ISSUE

FROM APRIL 9



Dramatic designs unfold centuries old Papuan folk tales in the second of our annual National Heritage Stamp issue. Depicted in traditional colours, these four stamps are further distinguished by their unusual arrangement in the form of two ancestral memorial boards. Designed by artist, the Rev. H. A. Brown, and selectively printed in three colour offset litho by Joh. Enschede & Sons of Holland, the four stamps in two denominations will be featured in a se tenant arrangement of 50 stamps per sheet. First Day Covers and Stamps . . . addressed and unaddressed, may be ordered from your local stamp dealer or by filling out the order below. If ordering direct from Port Moresby please remit by bank draft, bank cheque or international money order.



Cut along this line.



PHILATELIC BUREAU

PORT MORESBY, PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Please supply stamps and First Day Covers for the "Folklore" special issue on 9th April, 1969.

The denominations: 5c, 5c, 10c and 10c.

	Quantity	\$ N.Z. Price	Cost Total
ADDRESSED COVERS: Full set/s on cover/s—use separate sheet for addresses		0.40c	
UNADDRESSED COVERS: Full set/s on cover/s		0.37c	
PACKING FEE: For unaddressed covers		5c	
MINT SET/S		0.31c	
USED SET/S		0.31c	
		Total Enclosed	

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE

COUNTRY POST CODE

GOLD MEDAL

FOR VOLUME V, "THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND"

The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Incorporated, has just received advice that its most recent publication in the series "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand" has been awarded a gold medal for literature at the International Postage Stamp Exhibition, EFIMEX, held in Mexico City in November 1968, at the conclusion of the Olympic Games.

This is indeed a rare and high honour for the Society and for those who were associated with its preparation and production. It was the only gold medal awarded in the literature class, which attracted 77 world wide entries.

Volume V "The Islands Handbook," published in 1968, deal specifically with the stamps and postal history of New Zealand Island territories, the Cook Islands, Samoa and New Zealand Antarctica. The late Mr. R. J. G. Collins, of Christchurch, New Zealand's best known philatelist, was the author, with Mr. A. R. Burge and Mr. C. W. Watts as co-editors. It was for his work in connection with Volume V that Mr. Burge recently received the first award of the Society's highest honour, the Rhodes Medal.

Copies of the volume are still available from the Society, P.O. Box 1269 Wellington. Price \$16.80, plus postage 40c within New Zealand, \$1 overseas. A few copies of Volume IV dealing with New Zealand stamps up to 1960 are also available at \$12.60, plus postage within New Zealand 30c, overseas 70c).

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Australian Post Office has published a booklet titled "Australian Postage Stamps: The Early Commonwealth Period and the Kangaroo and Map Series." Its purpose is to provide an official outline of the main events which preceded the introduction of a uniform series of postage stamps for the Commonwealth of Australia and to describe the development of the Kangaroo and Map design. A short account of the several series in this design is also given. The booklet contains information never published before. The book is available at philatelic selling points, price being 50c (post free by surface).

MR. LAURIE VERNAZONI

Writes

IS THE MOON THE LIMIT?

A review of the world stamp market over the past few years provides much food for thought. Prices for a great number of stamps have risen so rapidly that collectors are asking if these increases will continue. The same question has been asked over the years, and will be asked for many years to come. Price increases must continue, for the demand will become greater as the philatelic population grows. We refer, of course, to stamps issued by responsible governments for genuine postal purposes, and not the worthless rubbish turned out by some postal authorities as a butcher turns out his daily supply of sausages. It is true that the early classics are getting beyond the pocket of all but the wealthy collectors, and one cannot predict if, in due course, they will rise less rapidly in price or if it will require millionaire astronauts to reach them. However, the collector with moderate means has no need to worry about the "diamonds" of the hobby. There are many of the lesser jewels that offer pleasure in possessing and opportunities of a profit-making hobby in due course. A glance through catalogues published during the past few years will convince readers that demand has forced prices up and the popularity of our own stamps, and others, on the overseas market undoubtedly will cause further increases. A wise dealer will not raise prices unless forced to do so, but it is the buying public who control the market; the greater the demand the higher the price. It's as simple as that. The not-so-wealthy should forget the scarce classics for they will obtain great satisfaction from the lesser jewels. As Confucius would have said: "A lot of small potatoes will nourish just as well as a few large ones".

Stirling Stamp News.

ISLE OF MAN TO HAVE OWN STAMPS

Following Jersey and Guernsey, who are to issue stamps this year, the Isle of Man are now looking into the possibilities of issuing their own stamps.

BARBUDA

This tiny island with a small population has caused quite a stir among Catalogue Editors in England. Faced with an ever increasing tide of new issues—unnecessary or irrelevant as often the case seems to be, the Catalogues are taking increasing steps to give a guide line to collectors on such issues. Gibbons for a number of sets has a special appendix at the back listing the availability of these sets and until proof of common usage is available there, they will remain catalogued but with no price listing. Scotts of America have issued a special booklet listing such sets. Now has come the question—do Catalogue editors draw the line on issues that have or are not available for postal use or go even further and condemn those sets from islands that are tempted to go Universal Declaration of Independence and flood the market with Olympic and such like sets?

Mr. O. Urch of the Commonwealth Catalogue thinks such a stand is necessary. If nothing is done he feels that dozens of places such as Carriacou, Nevis, Redonda, Rodrigue, Tobago, and various Pacific islands will all be jumping on the bandwagon. Barbuda with a 10/- face value for an Olympic Set (the games had already finished several months earlier) is certainly a tempting example to emulate.

However, if these stamps are genuinely available from this particular island's Post Office (s) for ordinary mail usage Catalogue editors have regretfully only one avenue.

COLOUR BARRIER IN STAMP COLLECTING?

An English Philatelic writer mentions that he has never come across a single non-white philatelist. Presumably the writer means non-white of AFRICAN origin and writes that he has previously noted this in U.S.A. where dealers had confirmed his opinion. Early this year an exhibition will be held in ABIDJAN-WEST AFRICA — called PHILEX AFRIQUE — and it will indeed be interesting to note the number of AFRICAN Philatelists participating.

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA SECOND HERITAGE ISSUE

On 9th April, 1969, a set of four Papua and New Guinea postage stamps will be issued which will consist of two 5c and two 10c stamps, respectively.

This set will be the second Folklore issue in the National Heritage Stamp series to feature examples of the bold primitive motifs of the Elema tribe. This tribe is composed of ten dispersed clans who inhabit the coast of the Papuan Gulf between Cape Possession 80 miles North West of Port Moresby and the mouth of the Purari River, a further 95 miles away.

The earlier set of Folklore stamps featured designs and myths belonging to four of these clans. In this issue is depicted the pictorial mythology of two further clans—the Leikipi and Luipi.

Elema traditional art was closely linked with their mythology and this was based on their clan organisation. Their traditional designs are usually long in proportion to the width. To enable these stamp motifs to conform to this feature, both legends have been carried over two adjoining stamps by the artist, the Rev. H. A. Brown. This is the second time that a set arrangement has been used in a Territory stamp issue.

For over a quarter of a century the Rev. H. A. Brown has worked as a pastor of the London Missionary Society among the people of the Gulf of Papua. During this time he has made extensive research into and assisted in the preservation of all manner of Elema artifacts which abound with some of the most notable examples of art and mythological traditions of the Territory. Moreover, he has used his skill here, as an interpretive artist to incorporate their designs into this attractive stamp issue.

With the exception of the use of lettering in these motifs, which is a contemporary intrusion into Elema art, Mr. Brown has kept strictly to the application of traditional colours, namely, black, white, yellow, red and slate-blue. These pigments are made from natural local materials such as clay, roots, charcoal and coconut oil.

The method by which the traditional artist approached his work is worthy of mention. Firstly, the entire surface of the board was charred to provide a blackened base. A design was then incised and the

relief portions were painted in the traditional colours available. It is with this mode of working in mind that the borders of these stamps have been blackened as far as the perforation.

Of the two stamp designs depicted, both of which are in the form of ancestral memorial boards, the former portrays the story of Iko (Tito) a Leikipi hero whose totem is the jellyfish. His place in mythology varies. Some say he was responsible for the building of the first house; whilst to others he is known as the originator of the way of masked ceremonies or the rules of marriage and kinship.

The latter design depicts the Luipi warrior, Miro, who slew Luvuapo the great boar near the flat rocks known as The Bluff, a promontory west of Kerema on the Gulf of Papua. Legend has it that Luvuapo was the great ancestor founder and name giver of the Luipi clan whose totems include the "Pig's footprint" plant and the lawyer vine.

The myth of Tito or Iko is one of the most widespread of Papua myths. To the Kerewa of the Delta Iko is known as Hido; the Kiwai of the Fly River know him as Sido.

According to the Elema version Iko was the offspring of Siamese twins, Levareovu and Pekovu, who were joined together back-to-back. When Iko grew up he took pity on the plight of his twin mothers. Having fashioned a knife from a piece of sago palm wood, he succeeded in severing them, and from then on they were able to live a normal life. He used the piece of skin he had removed from the backs of his mothers for a drum skin. This drum had a peculiar rhythm that reproduced the names of his mothers. He travelled about widely beating this strange drum and gained great reputation. Eventually he married and settled in a village, but the villagers were jealous of him and, one day while out hunting, they murdered him. His mothers came and took away his body for burial. Actually in spirit form he still continued travelling always beating his mysterious drum. One day he encountered his twin mothers and asked for a drink, but was offered his skull as a drinking vessel. Angered by this lack of respect for the dead, he dashed aside the gourd, exclaiming that all mankind would now know the full bitterness of death. He himself went off to the Spirit Land, over towards the setting sun, and planted it with coconuts and betel nut palms as a place where the spirits of the dead might live.

THE MYTH OF TITO OR IKO



In the above design Iko's face is shown in the upper part of the stamp arrangement. To demonstrate his western associations the face is shown in Purari Delta fashion with a small mouth. In Elema art faces are usually shown with large mouths and ferocious teeth. Iko's mothers, Levareovu and Pekovu are seen joined together back-to-back in the lower part of the design. His famous drum is in the centre linking Iko with his mothers. The rest of the design, together with the border, is made up of variants of the Kautei motif. The Kautei (*Brassaia actinophylla*) is a tree totem of the Leikipi clan.

THE MYTH OF LUVUAPO & MIRO



The legend of Luvuapo and Miro is the theme of the red, black, white and slate-blue design featured on the two 10c stamps.

Long ago, Luvuapo, the eponymous ancestor of the Luiipi clan, being enraged at the treatment he had received from the coastal people, assumed the guise of a wild boar under the name of Ita-Koraita. The people became so terrorised by his raid that they decided to migrate. One night when the sea was calm, they loaded their possessions onto their canoes and set off to find a new place to line untroubled by their enemy. In the darkness and confusion of departure one woman got left behind. She hid herself in a cave that had an entrance too narrow for the boar to enter. For food she went by night to the former village gardens. She was with child and in due course gave birth to a son whom she called Miro. When the baby cried she would hush him by saying "Be quiet or Ita-Koraita will get us!"

The years passed and Miro became a young man. Instructed by his mother, he constructed a series of platforms and made his weapons ready and then lit a big fire. Ita-Koraita saw the smoke rising and in a rage hastened down to the coast. He found Miro standing on the first of his platforms. This he demolished, but Miro sprang on to the next, and inflicted a wound on the boar, although that plat-

form was knocked over. So the struggle continued until, standing on the last platform, Miro managed to inflict a mortal wound on his adversary.

In the above design Luvapo is shown as having his boar's face. The concentric pattern represents the tusk of a pig, formerly a highly prized valuable. The three-pronged element in the border pattern is ita mora "pig's footprint," a kind of croton so-called because the shape of the leaf resembles a pig's footprint. This croton is a Luiipi totem, as is the oro-fare "gourd", the motif down both sides of the centre. The semi-circular figures with long pointed dentates on the two sides of the centre, represent morove, the "lawyer vine" or rattan cane (*Calamus* sp.) also a Luiipi totem. The face of Miro is shown in the second half of the stamp arrangement decorated with boar's tusks, and his mouth is depicted in typical Elema fashion.

GREAT BRITAIN PRICES DROP

After reaching a peak last August-September, prices for Great Britain PHOSPHOR Commemoratives have slackened off. In some cases drops of 25% to 30% have been noted. Dealers in London seem to agree that they have had little interest from the investor and prices reflect a lull in buying at this time. On the other hand the ordinary sets in many cases have held their prices relatively well. The peak in prices came a little later in November/December, but subsequent drops have only been minor. Gone now are the large BUYING Adverts. from English publications and indeed the whole pace of the G.B. Commemorative has slowed. One firm at the peak of prices were altering their printed buying list almost fortnightly; nowadays confines itself to offers.

STAMPS ISSUED BY TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 1966-1967

Date Issued	Description	Denomination	Number Sold
31/8/66	South Pacific Games Commemorative Issue	5c	700,00
		10c	200,00
		20c	200,000
7/12/66	Flowers Special Issue	5c	1,196,202
		10c	294,952
		20c	244,944
		60c	196,338
8/2/67	Higher Education Commemorative Issue	1c	745,000
		3c	500,000
		4c	500,000
		5c	1,500,000
		20c	250,000
12/4/67	Beetles Flora and Fauna Conservative Issue	5c	1,196,650
		10c	295,100
		20c	199,600
		25c	199,700
28/6/67	Industry Commemorative Issue	5c	1,195,250
		10c	245,300
		20c	194,790
		25c	195,040
30/8/67	Battles Commemorative Issue	2c	514,900
		5c	1,983,600
		20c	283,700
		50c	193,700
29/11/67	Parrots Special Issue	5c	2,780,200
		7c	311,606
		20c	293,806
		25c	351,256

PACIFIC ISLAND COMING ISSUES

British Solomon Islands. 100th Anniversary of British Red Cross, 1970. **Fiji.** The Inauguration of the South Pacific University at Laucala Bay Suva, November, 1969. Military Forces, 23rd June, 1969. South Pacific Games, 11th August, 1969. **Gilbert and Ellice Islands.** University of South Pacific, 1969. 100th Anniversary of British Red Cross, 1970. **New Hebrides.** Timber, 1969. **Papua and New Guinea.** National Heritage Folklore, 9th April, 1969. South Pacific Games, 25th June, 1969. **Western Samoa.** 75th Anniversary of the death of Robert Louis Stevenson, 21st April, 1969. 8th Anniversary of Independence, 1970. **Pitcairn Is.** 17th Sept., 1969. New definitives.

CANADA REVISIONS IN 1969 STAMP PROGRAMME

The release of the Canada Games stamp will coincide with that of an issue marking the 200th Anniversary of the Founding of Charlottetown, P.E.I. as Capital; the Charlottetown issue has been re-scheduled from the previously announced 19th August. A further revision will defer release of a First Non-Stop Transatlantic Flight Commemoration from the previously announced 21st May until 13th June, 1969.

The Canada Games stamp will provide recognition of a concept rather than a specific event. Quebec City was the site of the First Canadian Winter Games in February, 1967; the First Summer Games, to be held August 15th-25th, 1969 at Halifax and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia completes a cycle which will be repeated at similar intervals in the future. The Games, encouraging inter-provincial amateur participation in a wide range of sports, are sponsored by the Fitness and Amateur Sport programme of the Department of National Health and Welfare.



ISSUES FOR BALANCE OF THE YEAR

The following United Nations stamp issues are scheduled for the balance of 1969:-

10th February: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). 6c and 13c.

14th March: United Nations building, Santiago, Chile. 6c and 15c. Airmail stamp. 10c. Definitive stamp. 13c.

21st April: Peace through International Law. 6c and 13c.

5 June: Labour and Development. 6c and 20c.

21st November: Tunisian Mosaic. 6c and 13c.

NEW COMMEMORATIVE STAMP FOR UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (UNITAR)

The United Nations Postal Administration will issue a new stamp on 10th February, 1969, to commemorate the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

One of the main functions of the Institute, which began operations early in 1965, is to train personnel, particularly from the developing countries, for service with national administrations or with the United Nations itself.

UNITAR also conducts research on problems which concern the United Nations, such as the transfer of technology to developing countries, the problems of certain small states and territories and the problem of migration of skilled personnel to affluent nations.

The new stamp, in denominations of 6 cents (green, red,

blue, purple, yellow and black) and 13 cents (purple, red, blue, yellow, black and grey) will be printed in lithography by the Government Printing Bureau, Tokyo, Japan, in quantities of 2,700,000 and 2,200,000 respectively. It was designed by Olav S. Mathiesen (Denmark).

NEW COMMEMORATIVE STAMP IN "BUILDING" SERIES PLUS NEW 13 CENT DEFINITIVE AND NEW 10 CENT AIRMAIL STAMP

The United Nations Postal Administration has announced that it will issue three new stamps on 14th March, 1969—a commemorative issue of 6 cents and 15 cents in the "Building" series for the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile, as well as a 13 cent definitive and 10 cent airmail stamp, to meet revised postal rates.

The UN building stamp will be printed in photogravure by Bundesdruckerei, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, and will measure 41 mm. horizontally x 26 mm. vertically, perforation to perforation. The 6 cent (blue, green and light purple) will be printed in a quantity of 2,700,000 and the 15 cent denomination (maroon, orange and yellow) in a quantity of 2,200,000. The design was adapted from a photograph by Ole Hamann (Denmark).

The 13 cent definitive (blue, gold and black) will be printed in photogravure by the Government Printing Bureau, Tokyo, Japan, in an initial quantity of 4,000,000. It was designed by L. Holdanowicz and M. Freudenreich (Poland).

1943 "HEALTH" IMPERFS IN SECOND AMEER SALE

In the sale of the second part of the collection of His late Highness the Ameer of Bahawalpur, Stanley Gibbons estimate that three of the New Zealand lots will make prices in the region of £750 apiece. All three are from the Health set of 1943.

The first is the 1d + ½d in a mint corner block of eight with the first pair "Imperf. between". It is from a sheet purchased at the Christchurch G.P.O. and is the only known example of this error.

The second is the 2d + 1d, again an unmounted mint corner block of eight with the first pair imperforate, and the third another 2d + 1d, this time in a corner block of four with second pair imperf., and used on a souvenir cover from Greymouth. This last is almost certainly unique.



GREAT



Here Mr. John Stonehouse (left), Britain's Postmaster General, is seen in the Bureau's strongroom, which houses £1 million of stamps, examining a sheet of the new issue commemorating notable British ships. With him is Mr. Tom Kerr, G.P.O. Accountant, who is in charge of the strongroom.



Here, collectors queue at the Bureau's Public counter to buy stamps on the first day of a new issue. Those who also buy first day covers can post the letters on the premises.

BRITAIN

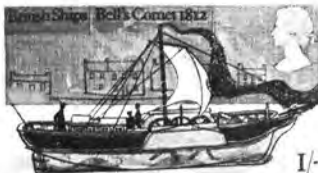
NOTABLE ANNIVERSARIES

APRIL 2nd, 1969



UNACCEPTED STAMP DESIGNS

Shown below are a selection of designs submitted for the British Ships issue of 15th January, 1969.



Andreu Restali



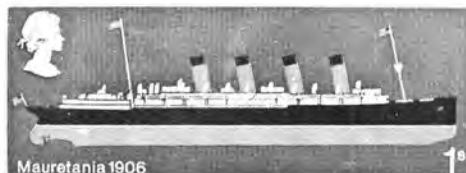
Johan T. Polak



Clive Abbott



Clive Abbott



Clive Abbott

Latest British Commonwealth Sets



HONG KONG
LUNAR NEW YEAR
10th FEBRUARY, 1969



MALAYSIA
MINGGU PERPADUAN
8th FEBRUARY, 1969



GUYANA

EASTER
10th MARCH, 1969



BERMUDA

GIRL GUIDES ANNIVERSARY
17th FEBRUARY, 1969



MALAWI

I.L.O.
5th FEBRUARY, 1969



ST. VINCENT
CARNIVAL

17th FEBRUARY, 1969



BRITISH COMMONWEALTH NEW ISSUES

February Releases

3rd February, 1969

Antigua. Tercentenary of Parliamentary Government. 4, 15, 25 and 50 cents.

5th February, 1969

Malawi. 50th Anniversary of the I.L.O. 4d, 9d, 1/6 and 3/- and Souvenir Sheet containing each value.

6th February, 1969

British Antarctic Territory. 25th Anniversary of Continuous Scientific Work by the British Antarctic Survey. 3½d, 6d, 1/- and 2/-.

8th February, 1969

Malaysia. Minggu Perpaduan (Solidarity Week). 15, 20 and 50 cents.

10th February, 1969

British Solomon Islands. End of Inaugural Year—University of the South Pacific. 3, 12 and 35 cents.

United Nations. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) 6 and 13 cents.

11th February, 1969

Hong Kong. Lunar New Year. 10 cents and \$1.30.

17th February, 1969

Bermuda. 50th Anniversary of Girl Guides. 3d, 1/-, 1/6 and 2/6.
St. Vincent. Carnival. 1, 5, 8 and 25 cents.

Ceylon. The late E. W. Perera. 60 cents.

19th February, 1969

Guyana. Phagwah Festival. 6, 25, 30 and 40 cents.

25th February, 1969

St. Kitts. Fish. 3, 15, 25 and 35 cents.

Forthcoming Issues

DEFINITIVE ISSUES

Barbados 1969. **Bermuda,** Decimal Currency 1970. **British Antarctic Territory,** Replacement of existing £1 value 1969-70. **British Virgin Islands,** 1969. **Brunei** 1969-70. **Cayman Islands,** 1969. **Ceylon,** 5 and 10 Rupees 1969. **Guernsey** 1st October, 1969. **Jamaica,** Decimal Overprint 1969. **Jersey** 1st October, 1969. **Mauritius** 12th March, 1969. **Montserrat** 1970. **St. Kitts** 1969.

St. Lucia 1969. **St. Vincent** 1969. **Swaziland** April, 1969. **Turks and Caicos Islands,** Decimal Overprint 1969. **Uganda** 9th October, 1969.

COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES

Antigua. Centenary of the Redonda Phosphate Industry, 1st September, 1969. 1st Anniversary of Carifta, May, 1969. **Ascension Island.** Fish, 1969. Royal Naval Crests, 1969. **Barbados.** 1st Anniversary of Carifta, May, 1969. Christmas 1969, November, 1969. Horse Racing, March, 1969. **Botswana.** Important Crops, April, 1969. 22nd World Scout Conference, 21st August, 1969. **British Honduras.** Orchids, 1st March, 1969. Hardwoods, 1st June, 1969. Christmas 1969, 1969. **British Indian Ocean Territory.** Coral Atolls, April, 1969. Ships of the Islands, October, 1969. **British Virgin Islands.** Tourism, September, 1969. 75th Anniversary of the death of Robert Louis Stevenson, 1st March, 1969.

Brunei: - Opening of Dewan Majlis and Lapau Di-Raja, 1969. Installation of Pengiran Shah Bander as "Y.T.M. Seri Duli Pengiran Di-Gadong Sahibol Mal", May, 1969. **Ceylon.** WESAK stamp 1969, April, 1969. 50th Anniversary of I.L.O., May, 1969. Buddhist Temple Paintings, August, 1969. Centenary of the Archaeological Department, 1969. A. E. Goonesinghe, 30th April, 1969. Silver Jubilee National Savings Movement, March, 1969. **East Africa.** 50th Anniversary of I.L.O.; 14th April, 1969. East African Musical Instruments, July, 1969. **Falkland Islands.** Centenary of the Diocese of the Falkland Islands, 1969. 21st Anniversary of the Falkland Islands Government Air Service, 8th April, 1969. **The Gambia.** Aeronautical (historical), 1969. **Guernsey.** Bi-centenary of the Birth of General Brock, 1st December, 1969. **Guyana.** Anniversary 'I.L.O./CARIFTA', 30th April, 1969. 3rd Caribbean Jamboree and Diamond Jubilee of Scouting in Guyana, 1969. Easter, 10th March, 1969. Christmas 1969, 1969. Arts and Culture week, 1969. **Hong Kong.** Satellite Earth Station, April, 1969. **Jamaica.** 50th Anniversary of the I.L.O., 1969. Tourism, 1969. **Jersey.** Inauguration of Independent Postal Services, 1st October, 1969. **Lesotho.** Centenary

of Maseru, 4th March, 1969. **Malawi.** Orchids, 4th June, 1969. Insects, 1969. Masks, April, 1969. Christmas 1969, 1969. **Malta.** Centenary of the Birth of Ghandi, 1969. **Montserrat.** Development Projects, June, 1969. Tourism, 1969. Fish, September, 1969. Carifta, 1969. Christmas, 1969, 1969. **Nigeria.** Timber, 1969. Martin Luther King, 1969. **St. Helena.** Dress Uniforms, 1969. Mail Communications, 19th April, 1969. **St. Kitts.** Christmas, 1969. Sir Thomas Warner, 1969. **St. Lucia.** Easter, March, 1969. "Carifta", May, 1969. **St. Vincent.** Statehood, 1969. Free Trade Association, 1969. **Singapore.** 150th Anniversary of the founding of Singapore, August, 1969. Completion of the 100,000th Housing Unit, July, 1969. 25th Anniversary of E.C.A.F.E., April, 1969. **Tristan da Cuha,** Clipper ships, 1st May, 1969. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1969. **Zambia:** 50th Anniversary of I.L.O., 18th June, 1969.

GUYANA

HINDU FESTIVAL OF PHAGWAH

Phagwah (or Holi) is one of the gayest of Hindu Festivals. Its significance is partly social and partly religious. It marks the destruction of an evil society by God with its replacement by a righteous one.

It is also a great social occasion because it heralds the arrival of the warmth of spring and the gathering of the winter crops.

In celebrating the festival it is customary for those participating to powder each other lavishly with sweet smelling powders and to spray liquid of magenta crystals as well.

Four multicoloured stamps are being issued to commemorate this Festival. The 6 cents and 30 cents are common in design as are the 25 cents and 40 cents.

This issue, which is being released on the 19th February, was designed by J. E. Cooter and printed by Perkins Bacon Ltd. in the lithographic process on Lotus Blossom Bud water-marked paper in sheets of 50 stamps.

DETAILS OF NEW AND FORTHCOMING ISSUES

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

75th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island was inspired by a visit to the Virgin Islands and in tribute the colony is issuing a four value commemorative set to mark the 75th anniversary of his death.

By tradition the scene of most of the action is set in the Virgin Islands group although opinion is divided about the actual island. The issue evokes instantly the magic and romance of the famous novel and the scenes and characters depicted on the stamps are as follows:

4 cents—Long John Silver and Jim Hawkins.

10 cents—Jim's escape from the Pirates.

40 cents—The Fight with Israel Hands.

\$1—Treasure Trove.

The issue is being released on the 1st March, 1969.

Designer: Miss J. Toombs.
Printer: Enschede en Zonen.
Process: Photogravure. Watermark: C.A. Stock.

JERSEY

NEW DEFINITIVE

The designs for the new definitive issue of postage stamps to be released by Jersey when that country assumes responsibility for its own postal affairs are now well in hand.

The issue is being designed by V. Whiteley Studios who have been to the fore in designing Crown Agents' stamps for many years.

All stamps except two will bear the portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II in the top right hand corner and the Jersey Crest will be in the bottom left hand corner.

To mark the occasion Cecil Beaton was specially commissioned to take a portrait of the Queen for this stamp issue. The designs and subjects are as follows:—

Vignettes Yachting and Elizabeth Castle. La Corbiere Lighthouse. The Royal Square. La Hougue Bie. Gorey Castle by Night. Arms and the Royal Mace. Jersey Cow. Map of Jersey. Portelet Bay.

Map of Jersey. Gorey Castle by Day. Airport, States Chamber. The Royal Court. Her Majesty the Queen.

The values of the stamps will be as follows: 4d 1d, 14d 2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 9d 1/- 1/6, 1/9, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, £1.

The territorial name Jersey will, of course, appear on each stamp. The three higher values will be of a slightly larger size than the rest of the set.

At the same time a three value commemorative issue will be released for the Inauguration of Independence Postal Services. The stamps, having values of 5d 9d and 1/6, will be common in design with changes of background colour. The design shows a First Day Cover upon the stamp and the Arnold Machin portrait of the Queen. Mr. R. G. Sellar of Coleraine, Northern Ireland, was responsible for the designs being the winner of a competition held by Jersey.

The Crown Agents' Stamp Bureau will be responsible for philatelic sales in all parts of the world other than North America.

A Philatelic Bureau will be established in Jersey to handle sales to the general public, including requests by post. Enquiries should be addressed to the Department of Postal Administration, P.O. Box 106, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Island.

This information will be of much interest to the many collectors of British "Regionals" who have been looking forward, for many months, to Jersey's own stamps. They may be assured that it is Jersey's intention to follow a moderate stamp issuing policy and that all issues will be freely available and within reach of their pockets.

CEYLON

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE ALL CEYLON BUDDHIST CONGRESS

On the 19th December, 1968, Ceylon issued a 5 cent stamp to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the All Ceylon Buddhist Congress. The original intention was that this should be a two value issue, but one value was withdrawn before release.

According to the chronicles, Buddhism first came to Ceylon with the mission of Mahinda, the

son of Asoka, the Emperor of India, in the year 247 B.C. when Devanampiyatissa was King of Ceylon; Buddhism became the religion of the majority of the people in Ceylon and the ruling kings gave it their official patronage. From about the beginning of the 13th century, Buddhism and the Sangha suffered alike due to the unsettled political conditions of Ceylon and want of royal patronage.

The religions introduced by the westerners were well organised and the missionaries worked zealously for the propagation of their faith. Very soon the Buddhists began to realise that in order to preserve their religion they themselves have to be organised, and hence in the latter part of the 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century they began to form associations and societies for the purpose of reviving and strengthening Buddhist activities. The first of these societies was the Buddhist Theosophical Society formed by an American, Colonel H. S. Olcott. Olcott, it will be recalled, was featured on a Ceylon stamp released in December, 1967.

The period of religious awakening in Ceylon saw the birth of the All Ceylon Buddhist Congress under the chairmanship of the late Sir Baron Jayatilleke and the inaugural meeting was held at Anada College on December 21st and 22nd, 1919. During the last fifty years this organisation has developed to such an extent that today it has a membership of nearly 300 affiliated organisations representing Buddhists from all parts of Ceylon.

Release date: 19th December, 1968. Printer: Bruder Rosenbaum, Vienna. Process: Lithography. Designer: Mr. A. Dharmasiri. Set: 100.

The All-Ceylon Buddhist Congress inaugurated the World Fellowship of Buddhists with representatives from 29 countries in May, 1950. The first meeting was held in Kandy at the Dalada Maligawa (The Temple of the Sacred Tooth Relic). The World Fellowship of Buddhists now has regional centres in almost every part of the world.

The stamp depicts the Headquarters of the Congress at Baudhaloka Mawata, Colombo.

EAST AFRICA

50th ANNIVERSARY INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Fifty years ago, at the end of 1918, the First World War was drawing to a close. Not only had peace to be made, it needed to be a durable peace. The peace treaty signed in Versailles on 28th June, 1919, set up the League of Nations whose essential task was to avoid future conflicts. But it had already been understood that universal and lasting peace "can be established only if it is based upon social justice". The International Labour Organisation was therefore created alongside the League of Nations with the responsibility of setting up international collaboration for the study of labour problems and for the adoption of international standards of workers' protection.

Of this structure, only the I.L.O. remained after World War II. Relying on the confidence of the workers, employers and governments which constitute it, and drawing on its capital of accumulated achievements, the I.L.O. was ready to face the future. In Philadelphia in 1944, the Organisation marked its 25 years of activity by enlarging the scope of social international co-operation and bringing the I.L.O. into the struggle against poverty and insecurity. As the first specialised agency to enter into relations with the United Nations, it threw its weight wholeheartedly—while continuing its work for the protection of workers into a new and essential undertaking: international technical co-operation.

There were 45 State Members in 1919, and 117 in 1968. These figures are eloquent, for they demonstrate that the I.L.O.'s work affect the whole world and more particularly those countries which have recently become independent and where problems of development are most acute. For the past twenty years, I.L.O. experts have supported the efforts of governments in organisation of employment services and labour, administration, vocational training for unskilled workers and managers alike, productivity in large and small undertakings, development of co-operatives, workers' education, social sec-

urity systems, better conditions of work and higher living standards.

1969 will see a new departure; the I.L.O.'s World Employment Programme, whose aim is to furnish to everyone opportunities for jobs and skills of value to the community and satisfying to the workers. There again, as in the past, the I.L.O.'s main concern will continue to be man, the purpose and the means of social progress.

Release date: 14th April, 1969.
Designer: Rena M. Fennessy.
Printer: Harrison and Sons Ltd.
Process: Photogravure. Watermark: Nil. Set: 100.

ST. HELENA

MAIL COMMUNICATIONS

Communications with St. Helena have always been a problem. As there is no airfield on the island, the sea route is St. Helena's life line and, therefore, it is very fitting that the island should mark the sea communications over the years by issuing a special set of stamps. It is a four value set in denominations of 4d, 8d, 1/9 and 2/3 featuring vessels that have called at the Island.

The 4d value features the brig *Perserverance* (1819) as it is the 150th Anniversary of the first call of any vessel carrying mail from Great Britain. This delivery continued at quarterly intervals.

The 8d value features the *Dane I* (530 tons). In 1885 it started service as a Mail steamer and in 1864 it was transferred to Mauritius ('Overland') service. In 1865 it was chartered by the Admiralty to convey stores to Zanzibar for the naval forces engaged in the suppression of the slave trade but, having left Simonstown on 28th November, 1865, she ran ashore when approaching Port Elizabeth and became a total loss. When in December, 1857 the *Dane* delivered her first mails to Jamestown, the port of St. Helena, the island was in a flourishing condition for it had long been an important victualling station.

The 1/9 denomination features one of the steamships of The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, the s.s. *Llandoverly Castle* (1925). 1969 is also the 100th anniversary of the first of regular monthly calls by Union Castle Steamships. The *Llandoverly Castle II* was a 10,639 ton vessel which served around

the African coast. It is sister ship to the *Llandoff Castle* and was sold to the ship breakers in December, 1952.

The 2/3 denomination features another Union-Castle vessel the *Good Hope Castle*. This ship visits the island regularly today and is a 10,538 ton vessel which was built in 1965 as a cargo mail-ship with accommodation for twelve passengers.

The issue will be released on the 19th April, 1969. It was designed by John Waddington Ltd. staff artists and printed by Perkins' Bacon Ltd. in the lithographic process. The stamps are printed on CA Block watermarked paper in sheets of 60.

GUYANA

EASTER 1969

Following the enormous success of their 1968 Easter commemorative stamps, Guyana is releasing a further set on the 10th March this year.

Again, a painting by Salvador Dali is featured. This one is entitled "The Sacrament of the Last Supper" and hangs in the National Gallery of Art, Washington D.C. (Chester Dale Collection). The Guyana Postal Authority is grateful for the Gallery's permission to reproduce this painting.

In the painting Dali has produced an unusual treatment of the subject. The "Resurrection" is depicted in the sky above the Last Supper table.

Th design is common to each value with changes in the colour panels.

Release date: 10th March, 1969.
Printer: Thos. De La Rue and Co. Ltd. Process: Photogravure. Watermark: Lotus Blossom Bud.

OLYMPIC COMPETITORS — STAMP ISSUES ONLY

From the East Berlin Sammler-Express the following countries are those who did not participate in the Mexico Olympic Games other than with stamp issues.

Ajman, Albania, Andorra, Bhutan, Burundi, Cayman Islands, Cook Islands, Cyprus, Dahomey, French Polynesia, Fujeira, Grenada, Jordan, Cambodia, Laos, Maldives, Mauritania, Montserrat, Qatar, Ras Al Khaima, Rwanda, Sharjah, Somalia, Umm Al Qiwain, Upper volta, Yemen Royalist, Yemen Arab Republic.

Hong Kong

LUNAR NEW YEAR

To celebrate the Lunar New Year, Hong Kong are releasing two commemorative stamps. 1969 is the "Year of the Cock".

The New Year as well as being a time for celebration is also one of the debt-settling times when all the outstanding debts of the old year are paid off (as near as financial conditions will allow). The grudges and feuds of the old year are also supposed to be settled. Houses, shops, sampans and junks are hung with good luck charms and favours and a new year fair is held: the noise of celebrations is added to by the noise of firecrackers. On New Year's Eve, which is usually the most jubilant day of the entire festival, branches of cypress, sesame, and fir are burnt as a symbol of the departing year, all doors are locked and sealed and they remain so until 5 a.m. the following morning when the entire family assembles to watch the master of the house unseal and unbolt the doors and windows and extend a welcome to the new year.

The Year's first and second days are spent at the family table, in calling on one's relatives and one's friends, in giving and receiving presents, and in wishing Happiness and Prosperity to everyone whom one meets. Immemorial experience has shown however that brimming goodwill, not to speak of one's digestion, may be in need of a short respite after all this and so on the Year's third day everyone who can rests at home.

"Lai Tse"—lucky money—is given to children on New Year's Eve in small red envelopes, this is to symbolically protect their financial interests in the following year. An annual dinner is given by the merchants and business men and all employees receive an extra month's salary. The floors are not swept during the celebrations as this would be sweeping away good luck, also charms are displayed to ward off evil spirits, one of them being the Skin Tiger, a sort of reverse action Robin Hood who is supposed to steal the cakes of the poor and give them to the rich; the assumption being that the poor have lived off the rich for the past year and it is now time

to settle the account. New Year is a most important festival and "Kung Hei Fat Choy" is the season's greeting.

Release Date: 5th February, 1969. Designer: R. Granger Barrett. Printer: Enschede. Process: Photogravure.

Bahamas

GOLD COIN ISSUE — "Unique "kidney shaped stamps

Recently, the first Gold Coins ever struck by the Bahamas were issued. Struck by the Royal Mint of London for the Bahamian Ministry of Finance, the coins were quickly sold out. These Gold Coins were issued to commemorate the first General Election under the new Constitution.

In 1806 a half-penny was introduced in the Bahamas, but proved unpopular so that no coins were issued until 1966, when new coins of all copper, nickel and silver coins were issued because of the decimalisation of the currency.

The commemorative stamps featuring these Gold Coins are of an entirely unique format and concept. Printed in steel engraving, on metallic gold paper, they are "kidney-shaped", to show the two sides of each coin. Special perforation devices had to be produced to perforate the stamps along these novel lines.

Day of Issue: December 2, 1968. Printer: Thomas De La Rue. Method: Steel engraving. Paper: Metallic gold paper. Size: 1-7/8" diameter.

3 cents design: \$100 Gold Coin (616.37 gr) showing Christopher Columbus landing in the Bahamas 1492; obverse: Queen Elizabeth II.

12 cents design: \$50 Gold Coin (308.19 gr) showing the Santa Maria, flag ship of Columbus; obverse: Queen Elizabeth II.

15 cents design: \$20 Gold Coin (123.27 gr) showing lighthouse in Nassau Harbour; obverse: Queen Elizabeth II.

\$1 design: \$10 Gold Coin (61.64 gr) showing Fort; obverse: Queen Elizabeth II.

Grenada

TRANSPLANTATIONS OF THE HEART AND OTHER VITAL ORGANS ISSUE

Honouring the 20th Anniversary of the W.H.O.

The sensational strides made by Medicine in recent times, are featured on the Grenada's stamps honouring the 20th Anniversary of W.H.O. This is a "first" in the stamp world! The world was startled to learn, for example, about successful heart transplantations, and now the nature of this and other operations can be studied on these stamps.

Day of Issue: November 25th, 1968. Size: 25 x 40 mm. Printer: Bradbury Wilkinson and Co. Ltd. Designer: M. Shamir. Sheets: 50 stamps. Printing method: Multicolour lithography.

5 cents: (green, red, blue, yellow, beige) KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION: In this operation the surgeon removes only one of the patient's diseased kidneys, leaving the adrenal gland intact.

25 cents: (red, blue, rose and dark brown) HEART TRANSPLANTATION. Recipient's diseased heart is removed, except for a part of each auricle. Donor's heart is tailored and sutured to recipient. After heart's beat, is started by shock, pumps are switched off.

35 cents: (yellow, red, blue, beige, dark magenta) LUNG TRANSPLANTATION. This is one of the most delicate transplant operations. The first successful lung transplantation was performed in May 1968 on a 15-year-old boy in Scotland. Previous lung transplantations in the U.S.A. and Japan were unsuccessful.

50 cents: (orange, red, rose, black, turquoise) CORNEA TRANSPLANTATION (KERATOPLASTICA). Through a disease, the cornea loses its transparency and is being exchanged for a donated cornea. In this delicate operation the donated cornea is inserted after the diseased one has been removed.

These designs were executed by Israel's famous stamp designer M. Shamir in consultations with leading surgeons in Israel, including Dr. Posner who carried out successful Lung Transplants.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF JAMAICA

The largest Commonwealth country in the Caribbean, Jamaica has an area of 4,244 square miles and lies about 90 miles to the south of Cuba. The island is 144 miles from east to west and is dominated by a range of mountains which traverse its length. The highest peak, Blue Mountain (7,402 feet) is the highest mountain in the English speaking West Indies. There are higher mountains in the Dominican Republic. Two-thirds of the island consists of a high limestone plateau, broken by innumerable valleys of great scenic beauty. Many parts of the island, and especially the northern slopes and river valleys, are covered with luxuriant vegetation. Jamaica boasts more than a hundred rivers and numberless streams, hence the aboriginal name "Xaymaca" which means "land of wood and water."

Apart from the refuse mounds (middens), implements and cave drawings which they have left behind, little remains of the Arawaks, the aboriginal inhabitants of the island. Christopher Columbus discovered Jamaica on the 3rd May, 1494 and named it Saint Jago in honour of the patron saint of Spain. In 1503-4 he spent twelve months stranded on its northern coast. It is thought that the first serious attempt to colonise the island was made about 1509 when Don Juan de Esquivel was appointed governor by Columbus's son, Diego.

From that date until 1655 Jamaica was under Spanish rule. During that time the Spaniards gradually exterminated (largely due to European diseases to which Indians had no immunity) the peaceful Arawaks and introduced Negro slaves from West Africa to work the sugar plantations. The island was divided among eight Spanish noble families who discouraged colonisation to such an extent that by the middle of the seventeenth century, the population had scarcely risen to 3,000.

Jamaica first came to the attention of the English in 1596 when Sir Anthony Shirley made a lightning raid on the capital city, Saint Jago de la Vega (later called Spanish Town by the English). In 1635 and 1643 the island was plundered by English freebooters under Colonel Jackson but no attempt was made to capture the island till 1655 when Oliver Cromwell despatched an expedition under Admiral Penn and General Venables. Their target was Hispaniola (the island today

shared by Haiti and Dominican Republic) but, repulsed in his objective, they invaded Jamaica instead and received the Spanish surrender on the 11th May, 1655. The Spaniards tried to recapture the island in 1657-8 but without success and, by the Treaty of Madrid in 1670, Britain was confirmed in possession of the island.

Guerrilla warfare by the former Spanish slaves, known as Maroon, continued down to the end of the seventeenth century. During this period also Jamaica was the haunt of buccaneers who made their headquarters, Port Royal, the most notorious city in the Caribbean, before it was destroyed by earthquake in 1692. A succession of hurricanes in the early years of the eighteenth century completed the ravages begun by the earthquake. The seat of government was transferred from Spanish Town to the present capital, Kingston, in 1872.

During the eighteenth century and the interminable colonial wars between France and Britain, Jamaica was often threatened with attack but after Admiral Duckworth defeated the French in 1806 this threat was removed and Jamaica's external relations have been peaceful ever since. The nineteenth century, however, was a time of great social and economic upheaval, largely on account of the abolition of slavery which took place between 1833 and 1838. Following the disturbances of 1865 and the high-handed action of Governor Eyre, Jamaica abrogated. The past century has witnessed a gradual development in the island politically. In 1884 elected members were added to the legislature and their number increased in 1895.

Representative government was fully established in 1944 and paved the way towards independence which was achieved in August, 1962. Jamaica is now a parliamentary state within the British Commonwealth of Nations. The population of the island today is about two millions, predominantly Negro, with several minorities of European, Chinese and Indians.

Jamaica was the earliest British colony to establish a post office. On the 31st October, 1671 a postmaster was appointed, but the earliest incumbent of this office, whose name is recorded as James Wales, who set up a Post Office in November, 1687. His appointment was greeted unfavourably by the inhabitants who protested strongly against his high postal charges. Wales was

superseded by his patron, the Earl of Rochester, who was authorised to establish another system the following July and arrange for the prompt collection and delivery of mail. At that time the rates charged on letters to England were 6d for a single sheet, 1/- for a double sheet and 2/- for a 1 ounce letter. The collection and delivery of mail within the island was also sanctioned and a sliding scale of charges for these services instituted. Letters collected or delivered within a radius of 40 miles of Port Royal were charged at the rate of 2d a single sheet, and double that amount levied on mail delivered beyond that distance.

Overseas mails were originally carried by merchant vessels, whose captains were paid 1d per letter for their pains, but in 1702 the British Packet service was introduced. Two years later Edmund Dummer organised a packet service which was subsequently extended to include the islands of Barbados, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis. Dummer lost so many ships through shipwreck or capture by pirates that he was forced out of business in 1711. Between that date and 1755 letters had to be transmitted overseas by courtesy of merchantment as before.

Between 1711 and 1720, in fact, the Jamaica Post Office was in abeyance. In 1755 the British Post Office resumed responsibility for the conveyance of Jamaica's external mails and this system prevailed until 1860 when Jamaica took over the running of her own postal affairs. In 1840 the British Packet service was terminated and from then onwards the overseas mail was carried by vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

In 1843 Jamaica abandoned the method of computing postage according to the number of sheets and introduced rates based on the weight of a letter, the minimum charge being 4d for a half-ounce letter carried up to 60 miles. Letters were marked with hand-struck stamps, adhesives not coming into use until 1858 when contemporary British stamps were permitted. These stamps may be identified as used in Jamaica by means of the oval numeral obliterators "A 01" (Kingston) and "A 27" to "A 78". The stamps recorded were the 1d, 4d, 6d and 1/- of 1858-60 and these stamps, bearing the oval obliterators or Jamaican date-stamps, are eagerly sought after by specialist collectors.

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The use of British stamps in Jamaica officially came to an end in August, 1860, when the local authorities assumed control of the postal service. Distinctive Jamaican stamps were not introduced, however, until the 23rd November, 1860 and in the interim prepayment of postage had to be indicated by hand-struck markings, though there is evidence to suggest that British adhesives continued to be used unofficially.

Jamaica's first distinctive postage stamps were printed by De La Rue, which had three years earlier produced the island's first fiscal stamps. The contract for the postage stamps was placed through Messrs. Thomson Hankey and Co. who acted as agents for the Jamaican government. The series consisted of 1d, 2d, 4d, 6d and 1/- stamps bearing a laureated profile of Queen Victoria in various frames. The stamps were typographed on paper bearing a pineapple watermark, pineapples being featured prominently on the Jamaican coat-of-arms. A 3d denomination was added to the series of the 10th September, 1863. The stamps of this series vary considerably in shade. The most outstanding variety in this series is the so-called "dollar variety" which occurs once in every sheet of the 1/- value and appears as a vertical stroke through the "S" of Shilling.

In 1867 the Crown Agents took over from Thomson Hankey the supply of postage stamps to Jamaica. The transfer was not immediately reflected in the stamps since a stock of pineapple watermarked paper was still on hand at the printers, but from the 1st October 1869 Jamaican stamps were printed on the standard Crown CC paper then used in the colonies. In 1872 a 1d denomination was added to the series, while 2/- and 5/- values appeared three years later.

Between 1883 and 1890 the watermark was again changed, to the Crown CA design then being adopted. Alterations in the postal rates during this period led to changes in the colours of the 1d and 2d stamps. The original Victorian series of Jamaica had a fairly long life, several denominations surviving as late as 1919. Between 1905 and 1811 the 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/- and 2/- values were re-issued on Multiple Crown CA paper and all of them were subject to changes in colour between 1909 and 1911.

The first break with the original designs, however, came in 1889 when new 1d and 2d stamps were

released in a uniform design. A 2½d stamp was required a year later to prepay the international letter rate and pending production of this, the 4d stamp was provisionally surcharged. Jamaica introduced an Imperial Penny Post on Queen Victoria's birthday, the 24th May, 1900 and, to mark the occasion, a new 1d stamp was introduced on the 1st May. This departed from previous precedent by being pictorial in concept and recess-printed. The stamp depicted a view of the Llandoverly Falls based on a photograph taken by Dr. J. Johnston. Originally the stamp was printed entirely in red, from a single working plate, but the following year it was re-issued with the vignette in slate black. A small quantity of the second printing was made on blued paper and such stamps are now highly prized by collectors.

The death of Queen Victoria in 1901 and the accession of King Edward VII was the opportunity to introduce new stamps in Jamaica, but contrary to expectation the portrait of the new monarch was not adopted for the designs. Instead Jamaica introduced a design incorporating the island's coat-of-arms. Between the 16th November, 1903 and the 24th February, 1904 stamps in denominations of ½d, 1d, 2½d and 5d were released. The second stamp in the fourth row of the upper left pane of each denomination exhibits a curious flaw in the word SERVIET in the motto, giving the impression of SER.ET instead. The coat-of-arms design was redrawn between 1905 and 1811. These stamps were typographed by De La Rue originally on Crown CA paper but after 1905 the new Multiple Crown CA paper was introduced. A 5/- value was added in November 1905 and a 6d stamp in August 1911. The coat-of-arms design was redrawn in 1906 and gradually the modified designs were released in denominations of ½d and 1d. King Edward VII made a very belated appearance on a 2d stamp which was not, in fact, released till February 1911, almost a year after his death.

The frame of the new 2d stamp was adapted for the King George V series which appeared gradually between 1912 and 1920. The series, in denominations of 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/-, 2/- and 5/-, was typographed by De La Rue on Multiple Crown CA paper; a 1½d value was added to the series in 1916. Jamaica introduced a temporary levy on correspondence during the First World War in 1916.

A quantity of ½d and 3d stamps were overprinted WAR STAMP for this purpose. The first printings were made with the words in one line, but in September, 1916 the overprint appeared in two lines. There are numerous varieties and errors in the overprints. The local overprints were made in serifed lettering, but in October, 1919 De La Rue overprinted the stamps in small, sans-serif letters.

After the First World War Jamaica was one of the first British colonies to embark on a pictorial definitive series. Between 1919 and 1921 a handsome series was released, alluding partly to Jamaica's history and partly to its rich and varied scenery. The historical landmarks ranged in chronological order from the landing of Columbus in 1493 (3d), King's House Spanish Town, the seat of government from 1762 till 1872 (2d), the monument in honour of Admiral Lord Rodney who saved Jamaica from French invasion in 1782 (2/-), the monument to Sir Charles Metcalfe who governed the island during the difficult period following the abolition of slavery (3/-), the Jamaica Exhibition of 1891 (½d) and the Jamaican Contingent embarking (1½d) and disembarking (2½d). The latter appeared originally with an interesting error, showing the Union Jack upside down. The design was corrected for the second printing. Jamaica's former inhabitants were referred to in the 1d (Arawak woman and antiquities) and the 4d (the old cathedral in Spanish Town, the former capital). Loyalty to the crown was expressed by the statue of Queen Victoria "of Jamaica Lady Supreme" (1/-) and the profile of King George V "of Jamaica Supreme Lord" (10/-). The aboriginal name of the island was alluded to in the typical inland scene on the 5/- with the caption "Isle of Wood and Water." Apart from the ½d and 1d (which were typographed) the series was recess-printed by De La Rue on Multiple Crown CA paper.



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SOCIETY NOTES

WELLINGTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY (INC.)

Over fifty members and visitors attended the January monthly general meeting of the Wellington Philatelic Society. (There is no December meeting.)

The early part of meeting was devoted to the passing of a special resolution to amend the rules concerning the holding of the annual general meeting in February each year. Now that the rules have been amended it will be possible for the Committee to change the date of the A.G.M. from February to March, or April, but not later than 30th April.

The main feature on the evening's programme was an illustrated talk (colour slides) and display of "Essay Proof Material showing some actual and proposed N.Z. Stamp Issues" by Mr. Marcel Stanley F.R.P.S.N.Z., F.R.P.S. London. Other Societies have also been privileged to see this material in recent months and all agree that many of the items are unique to say the least. Pencil drawings by Mr. J. Berry were outstanding. It was interesting to see how the artist's designs were sometimes altered by the printers, not always for the better. Some early air mail designs put forward by the Collins's which were not accepted by the authorities were another series which caught the eye. The make-up of the Chalon head stamps of N.Z. was also most fascinating, especially the fine engraving work which went into the background design. In drawing attention to particular features on the colour slides Mr. Stanley used a curious torch with a V shaped beam. It proved most effective. Mr. Stanley tells me that he had seen these torches elsewhere but it was only recently that he was successful in obtaining one.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Stanley was proposed by our Patron, Mr. R. J. Searle, who had just returned from an extensive overseas trip, and this was carried with acclamation.

Messrs C. M. McNaught and A. Rowell judged the five (5) entries for the Philpot-Crowther Salver Competition which in a very close contest was won by Mr. C. A. Aagesen's entry of 3 pages of Switzerland. The layout of Mr. Aagesen's stamps

was excellent. In announcing their decision the judges made special mention of Mr. Barry M. Smith's entry which almost headed off the winner but lost points on grounds of being incomplete. (The three pages of N.Z. Govt. Life Lighthouse Pictorials did not have the 1/- value, but this presented the owner with a problem as there was really no room for it on the first three pages and he had to put it on a fourth page which could not be included in terms of the conditions of the competition.)

M. G. WING.

THAMES VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

January 15th. The first meeting for 1969 started with the President welcoming members and visitors to the evening. As there was no urgent business to be tabled, it was decided to hold it over to the February meeting, and the evening be given over to the showing of the two films; Postal Impressions, and Miniatures Magnificent, which were both enjoyed by all present. Mr. Austin presented a short quiz on 1960 Pictorials. Supper closed the evening at 10.45 p.m.

F. J. JANS.

WHAKATANE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Although we had a meeting earlier in the month, our main meeting for January was held on the 21st, when we were pleased to welcome Mr. F. C. Holland, a distinguished philatelist from Worcester, England.

We were treated to a talk and display on "The Difficulties and Troubles of the British Post Office, 1840-70". An authority on British Postal History, Mr. Holland spoke of the problems posed by the introduction of adhesive stamps in the U.K. Also to many of us the first few pages of the Great Britain Catalogue listing, are very bewildering and Mr. Holland explained very clearly the sequence of issues and the reasons for their frequent changes. It was a pleasure to hear this speaker whose knowledge of his subject is so comprehensive. On display were many unique items and we are indebted to Mr. Holland for giving us the privilege of view-ign material never before seen out here.

Later in the evening, for the benefit of the ladies, Mr. Holland displayed a selection of covers.

postal stationery etc., which had emanated from the Royal Households and in some cases, letters that were from members of the Royal Family—of particular interest was the initialling of the envelopes by the writers. This was only a portion of his "Royal Collection" and it was a pity that time did not permit a more thorough perusal.

R. S. CRADDOCK.

SOUTHLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY (INC.)

The final meeting of 1968 on December 7th was a Special General Meeting called to discuss the advisability of carrying our own insurance on Circuit Books. Mr. John Thomson moved the Motion, explaining that 10 years ago a policy had been taken out with the present insurance company to cover loss and philatelic damage (excluding dishonesty of members), and since then no claim had been made. Mr. Thomson suggested that a certain amount be removed from the General Account to an Insurance Account. The Motion was seconded by Mr. Brian Hinton. The higher premiums, plus the stringent demands of insurance companies as compared with the Society's own conditions gave the Meeting much to discuss. Mr. W. White, the Exchange Superintendent, assured the Meeting no circuit book would be made up above the limit of the Insurance Account. The Motion was put to the Meeting and carried unanimously. The remainder of the evenings was devoted to films from the Postal History Society of New Zealand (Inc.) and tape recordings of birds from Papua and New Guinea. The President, Mr. R. W. Pollok presented certificates to winners of the Club Competition.

The first meeting of 1969 was on February 1st. The first half of the meeting was composed of Thematics. Mr. R. W. Pollok and Mr. Bruce Robinson presented their thematic collections of Churchill, each showing how the same subject could be approached from different angles. Other members gave their comments and ideas on how to work on a thematic collection and Beginners were certainly given something to think about. Entries were received for the Maurice E. Broad Memorial Trophy Competition, Southland's annual competition for seniors. The announcement of the winner and the presentation of the very handsome silver salver will be made at the meeting on March 1st.

PAMELA LAING.

FILL THOSE GAPS - AUSTRALIA

1959 NATIVE FLOWERS

	M	U
1/6 Christmas Bells	30	12
2/- Flannel Flower	30	3
2/3 Wattle (Maize paper)	60	10
2/3 Wattle (White paper)	1.00	15
2/5 Banksia	45	8
3/- Waratah	50	8

1959 ZOOLOGICALS

6d. Banded Anteater	10	2
8d. Tiger Cat	15	2
9d. Kangaroo	20	5
11d. Rabbit Bandicoot	20	4
1/- Platypus	75	3
1/2 Tasmanian Tiger	25	4

1957-61 SPECIAL DEFINITIVES

5½d. War Memorial (No. 335)	30	10
5½d. War Memorial (No. 336)	30	10
7d. Flying Doctor	10	2
1/- Colombo Plan	20	5

1963 NAVIGATORS

4/- Tasman	80	20
5/- Dampier	1.00	25
7/6 Cook	3.50	3.50
10/- Flinders	3.00	1.00
£1 Bass	5.50	4.00
£2 King	18.00	17.00

1964 BIRDS

6d Thornbill	10	5
9d Magpie	40	25
1/6 Galah	40	25
2/- Whistler	50	7
2/5 Blue Wren	80	25
2/6 Robin	1.00	50
3/- Ibis	75	20

1966 DECIMALS

1c. Queen	2	1
2c. Queen	3	1
3c. Queen	5	1
3c. Multicolour (Coil)	25	4
4c. Queen	6	1
4c. Multicolour (Coil)	20	4
5c. Thornbill	7	3
6c. Honeyeater	8	4
7c. Humbug Fish	10	2
8c. Coral Fish	12	4
9c. Hermit Crab	14	5
10c. Anemone Fish	14	3
13s. Avocet	20	10
15c. Galah	25	10
20c. Whistler	30	5
24c. Kingfisher	50	10
25c. Robin	40	15
30c. Ibis	45	10
40c. Tasman	60	15
50c. Dampier	75	15
75c. Cook	1.00	50
\$1 Flinders	1.30	50
\$2 Bass	2.60	1.00
\$4 King	5.00	3.00

1967 QUEEN ELIZABETH

	M	U
5c on 4c Red	15	4
5c Blue	7	1
5c Multicolour (Coil)	8	3

1968 FLOWERS

6c Multicolour	10	4
13c Multicolour	20	5
15c Multicolour	25	5
20c Multicolour	30	5
25c Multicolour	35	10
30c Multicolour	45	10

COMMEMORATIVES, ETC.

1927 1½d Canberra	12	5
1928 3d Kookaburra	1.25	1.25
1929 3d Airmail	60	60
1½d Swan	20	10
1930 1½d Sturt	12	8
3d Sturt	75	75
1931 2d Kingsford Smith	15	5
3d Kingsford Smith	60	50
6d Kingsford Smith	1.50	1.50
6d Airmail	1.75	1.50
1932 2d Bridge (Typo)	20	8
2d Bridge (engraved)	30	10
3d Bridge (engrave)	50	50
5/- Bride (engraved)	—	50.00
1934 Victorian Cent.	10	3
3d Victorian Cent.	—	30
1/- Victorian Cent.	—	3.00
2d Macarthur	40	5
2d Macarthur ((Dark Hills))	—	25
3d Macarthur	85	75
9d Macarthur	—	5.00
1/6 Airmail	50	8
1935 2d. Anzac	15	5
1/- Anzac	5.00	5.00
2d Jubilee	—	3
3d Jubilee	—	60
2/- Jubilee	9.00	8.00
1936 2d Cable	12	3
3d Cable	50	40
2d S.A. Centenary	12	3
3d S.A. Centenary	40	40
1/- S.A. Centenary	—	1.00
1937 2d N.S.W. Sesqui	12	3
2d N.S.W. Sesqui	75	50
9d N.S.W. Sesqui	3.50	3.00
1940 1d A.I.F.	15	3
2d A.I.F.	15	2
3d A.I.F.	1.00	50
6d A.I.F.	2.50	2.00
1945 2½d Gloucester	5	2
3½d Gloucester	10	10
5½d Gloucester	15	15
1946 2½d Peace	5	2
3½d Peace	8	8
5½d Peace	10	8
2½d Mitchell	5	2
3½d Mitchell	10	10
1/- Mitchell	30	20
1947 2½d Newcastle	5	28
3½d Newcastle	10	10
5½d Newcastle	12	10

1948 2½d Farrer	7	2
2½d Von Mueller	7	2
2½d Scout	7	2
1949 2½d Lawson	7	2
2½d Forrest	7	2
3½d U.P.U.	10	10
1/6 Airmail	25	5
1950 2½d N.S.W. Stamp	8	3
2½d Vict. Stamp	8	3
1951 3d Barton	8	2
3d Parkes	8	2
5½d Federation	20	20
1/6 Parliament	30	30
3d Hargraves	8	2
3d Latrobe	8	2
1952 3½d Scout	8	2
1953 3d Beef	35	5
3d Butter	30	5
3d Wheat	30	5
3½d Beef	35	4
3½d Butter	30	3
3½d Wheat	30	3
3½d Coronation	8	2
7½d Coronation	20	20
2/- Coronation	60	60
3½d Young Farmers	8	3
3½d Collins	10	3
3½d Paterson	10	3
2/- Tasmania	1.25	1.25
3d Tasmanian Stamp	15	3
1954 3½d Royal Visit	8	2
7½d Royal Visit	20	20
2/- Royal Visit	60	60
3½d Telegraph	8	2
3½d Red Cross	8	2
3½d W.A. Stamp	8	2
3½d Railway	8	2
3½d Antarctica	10	3
2/- Blue Olympic	75	75
1955 2/- Green Olympic	75	75
3½d Rotary	8	2
3½d U.S. Friendship	8	2
3½d Cobb & Co	8	3
2/- Cobb & Co	75	75
3½ Y.M.C.A.	8	3
3½d Nurse	8	3
3½d S.A. Stamp	8	3
1956 3½ Resp. Govt.	8	3
4d Olympics	10	3
7½d Olympics	15	15
1/- Olympics	30	20
2/- Olympics	50	50
1957 4d S.A. Resp. Govt.	10	3
3½d Christmas	8	4
4d Christmas	10	3
1958 2/- Qantas	50	50
8d Kingsford Smith	20	10
4d Broken Hill	8	3
3½d Christmas	8	3
4d Christmas	8	3
1959 4d Post Office	7	3
4d Qld. Self Govt	7	3
5d Christmas	7	2

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For issues 1960-68 of Australia See page 30.

see page 30—February N.Z.S.M.

THE STAMP SHOP

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NEW PLYMOUTH

GREAT BRITAIN ISSUES 1969

5th MARCH: Definitive: 2s 6d, 5s, 10s, £1.

2nd APRIL: Notable Anniversaries. 50th Anniv. of first non-stop transatlantic flight by Alcock and Brown: 5d. 10th Anniv. of the Conference of CEPT: 9d. 50th Anniv. of ILO: 1s. 20th Anniv. of NATO: 1s 6d. 50th Anniv. of the First Flight to Australia (Ross and Keith Smith): 1s 9d.

28th MAY: British Architecture.

1st JULY: Prince of Wales Investiture.

1st OCTOBER: Post Office History and Activities. To be announced. Christmas. Concorde Ghandi.

HOLD GREAT BRITAIN 4d CHRISTMAS

Good Variety

Due to the huge print order for this stamp (over 440 million) two different printing machines sheet fed and reel fed were used. Stamps printed by each machine can be easily identified by the position of the Queen's head in relation to the boy's head.

Stamps on the Rembrandt sheet fed press have the top of the Queen's head level with the top of the boy's head. The stamps printed on the reel-fed Timson press have the top of the Queen's head 1 m.m. lower, approximately half way down the boy's head. The Timson stamps can also be identified by the "moth-eaten" appearance of the boy's grey pull-over.

The Timson stamps had to be re-fed through the Rembrandt press to obtain the gold colour of the Queen's head.

BRITISH POSTAGE STAMP EXPORT BOOM

For Britain's General Post Office, stamps are big business and an ever increasing business. Sales for the year 1968-9 are expected to be worth £2,588,000, compared with £100,000 in the year 1963-64, and the G.P.O. estimates that 25 per cent of the sales are export orders. A central organisation for philatelic sales by post is provided by the G.P.O. Philatelic Bureau in Edinburgh, Scotland.

The Philatelic Bureau was opened in London in 1963; three years later, the rapid increase in

business compelled it to move to larger premises in Edinburgh. Here the Bureau provides such specialised services as first day covers, presentation packs and a monthly Philatelic Bulletin. It also provides staff at major philatelic exhibitions, British Weeks and other promotion events.

A London Postal Headquarters team was established in 1968 charged with the responsibility of increasing revenue. The team's plans for overseas sales are already well advanced; and there are now two overseas agencies acting as distributors of British stamps—one in New York, U.S.A., and the other in Frankfurt, Germany. A third is to be opened in Tokyo, Japan, shortly.

(See centrepiece for illustrations.)

RECORD ENTRIES FOR "STAMPEX" LONDON

Each year London holds a National Exhibition, but this year entries have surpassed all expectations. In 1968 200 entries were received, but for this year's show there are more than 300.

Additionally STAMPEX have captured a fine crowd-puller—Opening day is also the release day of the Mardon high value Great Britain definitives. Large attendances are confidently expected on the first day to buy these and post at the special exhibition Post Office.

The popularity of this exhibition has meant the cancellation of this year's London International Dealers' Bourse. The hall to be used for the bourse has now had to be used to display entries.

Interesting points from the number of entries are firstly the large number of Postal History collections entered—almost a third of all entries are in the Postal History Classes. Thematic entries are once again very strong in number—approx. 50. Thematic collecting is certainly gaining a large number of followers every year.

COMMENT FROM L. VERNAZONI IN STIRLING STAMP NEWS

7c stamp for 50th Anniversary of the International Labour Organisation to be issued 11 Feb. A poor looking job with two hands holding spanners and trying to screw nothing—screwless and clueless.

SNIP TIPS

WITH NELL

A stamp often missing from collections of modern Australia would be best picked up without too much delay. This is the 13c AVOCET. If you see a fine copy available, put it aside even as spares for these will always be handy for swapping later on. While at it don't pass over the current 13c flower. It has little use in Australia and fine copies will always attract a premium. The flower stamps will possibly continue for some time, but I doubt if you will regret holding onto a few copies.



TIMARU PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The January meeting was very well attended—quite a surprise as usually in January, many members are away on holiday. Numerous visitors were welcomed.

The evening auction was one of the most interesting for some time; a slightly overpostmarked Blue Boy fetched just over \$2! But best of all was a fine assortment of early issues of Niue and Aitutaki, all used, which sold at approx. one third catalogue to the great delight of the buyers!

Miniature sheets of the recent Cook Islands' Commemoratives, and Norfolk Island 1968 Christmas stamps were in great demand and seem very popular.

B. R. HENDERSON,

TARANAKI PHILATELIC SOCIETY

36 members were present at the February meeting to see club member Mr. Trevor Kearns win the prize—two dinner tickets at the Devon Tourist Hotel in the raffle organised for TARAPEX funds.

Speaker for the evening, Mr. R. Herbison (Whakatane), advised members on points for their entries in the exhibition. Mr. Herbison stressed to members that entries were judged on standard reached, and not in competition with other entrants in their class.

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50	.75	75	3.00
100	5.00	120	12.50
10	Health stamps		.25
25	.75	40	1.50
50	2.00	60	5.00
9	Christmas stamps		.25
5	Arms Type		.25
10	Life Insurance		.30
5	Postage Dues		.20
25	Official stamps		.60
50	Official stamps		2.00
25	Pre 1935		.75
50	Pre 1935		2.00
50	Large Pictorials		.60
100	Large Pictorials		2.50
GREAT BRITAIN			
25	.10	50	.30
100	1.00	200	5.00
300	12.00	400	25.00
25	Commemoratives		.30
50	1.00	100	6.00
25	Pre 1937		.50
CANADA			
100	.75	200	2.50
300	8.00	400	27.50
25	Commemoratives		.30
50	.75	100	2.00
150	5.00	200	25.00
UNITED STATES			
100	.50	200	1.50
300	3.00	500	6.00
1000	mounted		50.00
50	Commemoratives		.50
100	1.00	200	2.50
300	5.00	500	25.00
AUSTRALIA			
25	.10	50	.25
100	.50	500	1.50
200	3.50	300	15.00
25	Commemoratives		.25
50	.75	100	2.50
UNITED NATIONS			
15	1.00	20	1.75
50	6.00	75	12.00
100	20.00	160	40.00
PRESIDENT KENNEDY			
25	1.50	50	5.00
75	10.00	100	20.00
NEW ZEALAND DECIMALS			
		Per 10	100
6c	Flower	.10	.60
7c	Flower	.20	1.25
7½c	Trout	.60	5.50
8c	Flag	.20	1.20
10c	obsolete	.30	2.00
10c	current	.10	.60
15c	obsolete	.60	5.00
15c	current	.20	1.20
20c	Drawing	.10	.60
25c	obsolete	1.20	10.00
30c	Chateau	.50	4.00
50c	Falls	1.00	9.00
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BRITISH SHIPS

THE GREAT BRITAIN

In 1839 the Great Western Steamship Company decided to build a new ocean going passenger vessel and commissioned the foremost designer and engineer of the day, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, to draw up the plans for an iron-bull steamship that would surpass anything existing at that time and for which no expense would be spared. So enthusiastic was Brunel that building commenced the same year under the supervision of William Patterson, a noted ship-builder of the time, in a specially-constructed graving dock at Bristol and although originally intended as a paddle-steamer, before she was half completed a new propeller-driven vessel, the Archimedes, came on the scene and impressed Brunel so much that he changed his design to that of a screw-propelled ship.

The Great Britain, or the Mammoth as she was originally to have been called, was 322 feet overall with a beam of 51.5 feet and had a tonnage of 3,270. There were 26 single and 113 double state-rooms for her passengers who were catered for on a luxurious scale. She was fitted with a four-cylinder steam engine developing 1,000 horsepower that drove a four-bladed propeller 15 foot in diameter, plus 1,700 square yards of sail to assist her when the wind was in the right quarter. These sails were set on six masts, a most unusual feature for a ship of that period, and as they had no official title were christened Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

On 19 July, 1843, HRH Prince Albert launched, or rather floated, the Great Britain out of her building dock and after fitting out, which took until December 1844, she left Bristol for London where she was visited by Queen Victoria and hundreds of Londoners.

The Great Britain was designed for the transatlantic service and her career on this route began on 26 July 1845 when she sailed on her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York with 60 passengers and 800 tons of cargo to become the first iron-bull, screw propelled steamship to make the Atlantic crossing. This passage took just over fifteen days.

Although an outstanding success, she was to suffer an accident in 1846 when she ran aground in Dundrum Bay, County Down, off the coast of Ireland, that put her out of commission for six years. It took almost a year to refloat her but her bottom, boiler and engines were found to have been strained, and fearing the repair cost would be too high, she was sold at a fraction of her building price to Messrs Gibbs, Bright and Company of Liverpool.

Fitted with new engines and her rig reduced to four masts, she spent the next 23 years in the Australian emigrant trade until in 1882 she was sold once again. This time her new owners removed the engines and converted her into a three masted sailing ship and put her back on the Australian run until, during a very rough passage round Cape Horn, she sustained such severe damage that she was forced to put into Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands for repairs. Here at long last she was declared no longer fit for service at sea. However, her life was far from finished for she became a storeship for wool and later coal until in 1937 she was found to be leaking and she was towed to the quiet inlet at Sparrow Cove where she lies aground to this day.

There may still be another episode in the life of the Great Britain to come, for recently efforts have begun to bring this great old ship back home to Bristol for preservation.

THE CUTTY SARK

On the afternoon of Monday, 22nd November, 1869, a sailing ship was launched at Dumbarton, on the Clyde, that was to become one of the most famous clippers in the history of Great Britain. She had been built for Captain John Willis Junior who gave her the curious name of Cutty Sark taken from the short chemise of Robert Burns' witch Nannie. Universally known as "old white hat", after the white top hat he used to wear, Willis' ambition was to win the great annual race home from China with the first of the new season's tea, the winner of which nearly always gained the highest price for her cargo. One year before, in 1868, a new clipper bearing the name Thermopylae had been launched that was very fast indeed and it was this ship that the Cutty Sark had been built to beat, but al-

though they raced each other on many occasions over the following years Willis' ambition was never achieved in the tea race.

On composite construction (wood and iron), the Cutty Sark had a length of 212.5 feet, an extreme breadth of 36 feet and a gross tonnage of 963. She normally carried a crew of twenty-four. 32,000 square feet of sail could be set on her three masts that could produce the equivalent to 3,000 horse-power to give her a speed in excess of 17 knots in the right conditions, that on one occasion, drove her 363 miles in twenty-four hours.

Unfortunately for the Cutty Sark, the days of sailing ships in the tea trade were numbered a week before her launching, on 16th November, 1869, when the Suez Canal opened ensuring steamships a faster and more reliable passage to and from the east.

1877 proved to be the last year in which a clipper ship could pay a dividend on a tea cargo and the Cutty Sark had to be switched in 1878 to the Australian wool run, but even cargoes here were on the decline and in 1895 she was sold to the Portuguese under whose flag she traded until 1922 when she was re-purchased for Britain by Captain Wilfred Dowman who restored her to her former glory. In 1938, two years after his death, Captain Dowman's widow presented the Cutty Sark to the Thames Nautical Training College so that she might join HMS Worcester at Greenhithe as a training-ship for cadets for the Royal and Merchant Navies. Here she remained until May 1953 when she was presented to HRH Duke of Edinburgh, patron of the Cutty Sark Preservation Society, so that she may be preserved in dry dock at Greenwich as a permanent memorial to the sailing merchantmen.

CAYMAN ISLANDS ½ CHRISTMAS ERROR STOLEN

A single copy with the gold printing omitted has been stolen from a consignment sent to Switzerland. This error is from the only known sheet of sixty with gold omitted.

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JUNIOR PAGE

ADVERTISEMENT STAMPS

by Simon Sam



Every boy and girl who collects stamps now and then comes across interesting little things which are NOT really postage stamps. What shall we do with them, they ask. Some of these odds and ends have no real connection with the post office, but some have. Most stamp catalogues list only stamps which have been approved by the post office, but there are other stamps and other items which some catalogues do list. Such things as the Great Barrier Pigeon stamps of New Zealand, the local stamps of German cities, the stamps of English universities, the Confederate stamps of America. One catalogue I have, issued by one of the largest stamp shops in the world, catalogues 'stamps' issued for taxes on such things as tobacco, playing cards, beer, firearms, hunting and automobiles.

I know of several persons who collect these odds and ends and I know of no reason why you and I should not do the same. In New Zealand we have the Queen Victoria Duty and Unemployment and Social Security stamps, which have no connection with postage. We have also the Advertisement stamps and the Perfs—stamps with initials perforated through them. The advertisements are recognised, but for some reason most collectors throw away the perfs although they were issued with the approval of the Post Office. This month we shall have a look at the advertisement stamps.

It started in 1893 when an advertising firm of Truebridge, Miller and Reich signed a contract with the N.Z. Post Office which gave them the sole rights to advertise on current stamps and telegrams. There was some opposition and the contract was not renewed.

Colours: The Postage Stamps of New Zealand list seven primary colours, black, sepia, blue, green, mauve, brown and red in descending order of rarity. There are shades of these colours, and also other colours which resulted from a mixture of the printing inks.

1d: All colours except black and sepia. 2d: All colours except black, sepia and blue. 2½d: Green; mauve-red. 3d: Red, mauve-red, brown, sepia. 4d: Brown, mauve, mauve-brown. 8d: Mauve-brown, red brown. 1/-: Red, mauve-red, brown, black. Perforations: ranged from 10 to 12½.



Advertisers	No. of designs
Sunlight	28
Bonningtons	15
Beecham's	20
Patent Waterproofs	1
Kaitangata Coal	1
Lattley Livermore & Co.	1
Lockhead's	6
MacBean Stewart	1
S. Myers & Co.	1
Truebridge Miller & Reich	1
George W. Wilton	1
W. Strange & Co.	6
Fry's	2
Crease's	3
Dodgshun's	2
Salsaline	1
Flag Brand	2
Poneke	3
Cadbury's	1

There were three settings of the type. These all added together mean than a complete collection of every variety would run into several thousands of stamps. You and I have no possible hope of making such a collection . . . not unless we found a large box of unsorted stamps hoarded away in the old building. BUT we can look out for them and have a few.



FIRST TYPE WHITE PRINTING ON RED BACKGROUND



SECOND AND THIRD PRINTINGS VARIOUS COLOURS FOR PRINTING ON WHITE

SCOUTING IN NEW ZEALAND

Stamp Collectors in many ways become associated through their hobby with many outside interests. Possibly much more than usual through an inborn curiosity for details behind a stamp issue or special postmark. Recently an INTERNATIONAL SCOUT RALLY was held at KAIAPOI with what seemed staggering number of young lads attending.

Scouting is popular throughout New Zealand, so much that one in every 50 of our population is actively engaged in some part of the Scout movement.

Young lads first start in the CUB section (8-11 age group) where outdoor adventurous activities are stressed.

SCOUTS (age 11-16) number over 17,000 including Sea and Air Scouts, learn basic skills which have a practical use in everyday life.

During this stage in the past, many lads left the Scouting movement through loss of interest. The Scouting Association however were alive to the situation and set out a glamour programme which served to challenge these lads to partake in what is now named VENTURER UNITS. Upon reaching high standards in cultural activities, Public Service and adventure came the possibility of winning Scouting's highest award, the Queen's Scout Badge.

CLASSIFIED COLUMNS**WANTED TO BUY**

ORIGINAL Coolgardie Cycle Express stamps, 1/- and 2/6 values—issued 1894 in Australia.—E. Erbs, 60 Moa Road, Auckland 2. 12

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NEW Zealand Postal Fiscals. Officials Postage Dues, Life Insurance. Top prices paid. Submit Arnold Wheeler & Co., 495 Collins St., Melbourne, Australia.

125 price increases in our latest buying List. Write now for free copy to The Stamp Shop, P.O. Box 174, New Plymouth.

1967, 1968 Health Stamps \$1.75 per 100 sets until March 31st.—The Stamp Shop, P.O. Box 174, New Plymouth.

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A. HARRIS
G.P.O. Box 2697,
Wellington, N.Z. 12

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1000 Australian mixture \$3.00. Cheque or Bank Notes accepted. Mr. S. Batten, Blyth, South Australia. 12

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