

THE NEW ZEALAND

STAMP MONTHLY

GREAT BRITAIN ANNIVERSARIES



THE "MAYFLOWER" WHICH CARRIED THE PILGRIM FATHERS TO AMERICA. THE MAYFLOWER SET SAIL FROM PLYMOUTH, THE SAME PORT THE FIRST SETTLERS TO NEW ZEALAND SET SAIL FROM IN THE "TORY".

VOL. 2. No. 12.

MARCH, 1970.

FEATURING:-

- ★ NEW ZEALAND EXPO SET
- ★ AGENTS OF DESTRUCTION
- ★ THE WORLD'S RAREST STAMP FOR SALE

25c

NEW ZEALAND DEPENDENCIES

During December we purchased a \$15,000 collection of N.Z. Dependencies, one of the finest collections formed in New Zealand. We list below a selection of scarce and unusual items and recommend prompt ordering to avoid disappointment. Cash with order please (or suitable references); all items supplied subject to your satisfaction.

☐ = Block of four.

- P.278 **Aitutaki**. 1912-16. KEVII (SG 11-15) ½d to 1/- with pale and deep shades of the 6d. The five stamps in fine ☐'s M \$65
 P.278a — 1927 2½d (SG 44), a fine ☐ used on registered cover, pmk. "Rarotonga 24.JL 33" 7.50

P.279 **Niue**. 1902 Overprint on 1d Universal (SG 1), a Mint uninged well centred ☐ in superb condition (one stamp has a short perf). A good investment item. (Photo) \$375

- P.279a — — (SG 1), a very fine used vertical pair of this rare stamp (Photo) \$240
 P.279b — 1902 ½d Basted Mills paper with surcharge inverted (SG 4b), a Mint copy (Photo) \$40

Cook Islands

- P.280 1892 1st Type, 1d black on white paper (SG 1B) ☐ M \$15
 P.280a — — 1½d mauve on white paper (SG 2B) ☐ M \$18
 P.280b — — 2½d blue on white paper (SG 3B) ☐ M \$24
 P.280c — — 1d black on toned paper (SG 1A) ☐ M \$16
 P.280d — — The set comprising 1d, 1½d, 2½d and 10d all on toned paper (SG 1A-4A) in Mint singles \$40
 P.280e — — The scarce 10d carmine on toned paper (SG 4A) M \$25

P.280F 1892. The 1d, 1½d, 2½d and 10d on white paper, all values in Mint blocks of 6 showing in numerical order, the 6 different types from which the sheets were made. The 10d is especially scarce. A specialist's item, the 4 blocks of 6 \$300

- P.280g — — The set of 4 values, all on toned paper, fine used \$40
 P.281 **1893. Queen Makea Takau. Imperf colour trials**, 1d chestnut, 1½d mauve, 2½d rose-carmine, 2½d rose-lake, 5d purple and 10d pale blue. Superb condition, the set of 6 (Photo) \$150
 P.281a — 1896. 1d blue U, the rare mixed perf variety 12½ and 12 x 11½. (See "The Postage Stamps of N.Z.", Vol. V, P.101.) This is the horizontal pair used to illustrate this variety and as a pair is possibly unique (Photo) \$150
 P.281b — — A complete Mint pane of 60 of the 1d P.11 (SG 12) fine and well-centred \$25

P.282 — 1899. ½d on 1d surcharge (SG 21). A complete Mint pane of 60 showing the varieties (broken "F" R 2/4 and 7/4, broken "N" doubled "Y" and others). A specialist's item in very good condition \$250

- P.282a — — A fine Used ☐ with two clear strikes of the "A 39" cancellation with "9" reversed (Photo) \$100
 P.283 **Postal Stationery**. 1894 Makea 1d P/C (1st type) with extra 1½d mauve. P. 12 x 11½, bearing Xmas greeting to London. Very scarce. Used. \$50
 P.283a — — 1896, as above but 2nd type (broken "A" in Islands") with extra 1d blue P. 12 x 11½. Very scarce used \$50
 P.284 1899 Torea ½d blue (SG 11). A part Mint pane of 36 showing varieties and flaws. Reasonably centred and good condition \$20
 P.285 1901 1d brown Crown Ovpt. (SG 22). A fine Mint copy (Photo) \$40
 P.285a — — Ditto, an unused ☐ (Photo) \$150

P.285b — — A fine Unused marginal block of 12 with letters in margin. Ex "Gudgeon" collection. Large multiples of this stamp are rare. The piece \$500

P.285c — — The scarce error, surcharge double crown (SG 22c). A fine Used well centred copy bearing two distinct separate crowns (Photo) \$350

- P.286 1902 Torea, 2d deep brown, error, no figures of value (SG 31a). A fine well centred Mint copy (Photo) \$150
 P.287 Registered Cover with pair each of Aitutaki and Penrhyn 1920 1½d Picts. Pink "Rarotonga 24.JL 33" \$5
 P.287a — with single of 2/- Admiral, Jones paper (SG 88) Pink "Manihiki 30 JA 33" \$12
 P.287b — with 1932 Picts ☐ 1d and pair of 2½d P.13, no Wmk Pmk "Rarotonga 24 JL 33" \$7.50
 P.287c — with 1927 2½d and 4d Picts. Pmk "Rarotonga 26 OC 28" \$6

Wants Lists Welcomed. Approval Books can be sent on receipt of references.

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STAMP MONTHLY

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Please address general
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 New Plymouth.

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All applications treated confidentially.

NEWS BRIEFS

BISECTS SOLD

Warwick Paterson last week announced the sale of fullface bisects to a New Orleans collector for \$3,500.

\$15,000 PURCHASE

One of the finest collections of the South Pacific ever assembled in New Zealand was recently purchased by John J. Bishop Ltd. Some items from this purchase are on offer in this magazine.

MILLIONAIRE VISITS NEW ZEALAND

Arthur Silberberg, founder of Stamps for the Wounded, recently visited New Zealand on a world wide tour. Mr. Silberberg made television appearances showing him giving away stamps to children to promote the hobby.

PHILYMPIA

The New Zealand representative for Philympia 1970 is Mr. C. M. McNaught, P.O. Box 166, Wellington.

EASTER SET FOR COOK IS.

The Cook Islands are issuing an Easter set on March 12th. Values 4c, 8c, 20c and 25c. The stamps feature "Easter" paintings.

NORFOLK IS. BIRDS

The first part of this set has just arrived. If the rest of the set is as attractive as these this will be a very popular set.

ROYAL VISIT STAMPS—FIJI

The Fiji Royal Visit set will be on sale for only one month.

STRIP FOR CAPT. COOK

The Australian Post Office are issuing a strip of five stamps (5c each) showing various features of Cook, his ship, companions etc. There will also be a separate 30c stamp.

7c FISHING COLOUR MISSING

John J. Bishop's Ltd's Newsletter announces this find made in the South Island in his latest Newsletter. Evidently the yellow is missing from one stamp in a number of sheets.

ANPEX 1970

Two coil stamps, 4c and 5c, will be issued on the opening day of Anpex. They will feature Australian native flowers. Further details April issue of the N.Z.S.M.

\$300,000 FRAUD

A young twenty-one year old man has been arrested in Sydney in connection with a series of alleged frauds said to total \$300,000. The young man, with others, had been removing postmarks from stamps and then reselling them back to the Post Office.

NEW ZEALAND



NEW STAMP ISSUE: EXPO '70

An attractive set of three stamps will be released on 8 April 1970 as part of New Zealand's participation in Expo '70 in Japan.

The stamps were designed by Mr. M. Cleverley, Auckland and were printed in Japan by the Japanese Government Printing Bureau, Tokyo by four colour photogravure, the postage values being 7c, 8c and 18c respectively.

One of the main attractions of the New Zealand Pavilion, the Geyser Restaurant, is featured on the 7c stamp, while the Pavilion itself, an interesting building comprising five inter-connected units, is depicted on the 8c stamp. Another striking and unusual exhibit, the bush walk is represented on the 18c stamp. The predominant colours are purple, blue and green on the 7c, pink and brown on the 8c and shades of green and brown on the 18c.

A specially designed First Cover has been produced for this issue. These covers will be unaddressed, dated stamped at the Philatelic Bureau, Wellington and mailed to clients in an outer envelope. Orders for these covers may be placed at any Post Office from 16 March.

MAORI NAMES ON MOTH AND FISH STAMPS

The following letter was received by the New Zealand Federation of Philatelic Societies, Inc., from the Director-General's office, Wellington.

"At the design preview held on the 26th August 1969, and subsequently, following publication of the designs in newspapers, magazines, etc. comment was made about the inclusion of Maori names in only some of the designs. In addition, the correctness of some of the Maori names depicted was questioned.

It was therefore decided to further investigate the matter in order to ensure the correctness of the names and also to include, if possible, the Maori names on all the moth and fish stamps.

As you will appreciate, this was of some importance as it is essential for the information in a stamp design to be accurate.

Intensive research was undertaken and the opinions of the experts in Maori language and culture, together with those of authorities on specific subjects such as entomology, were obtained.

Unfortunately, in line with the difficulty experienced by the designers and ourselves, these further attempts to authenticate the names proved virtually impossible owing to the fact, for example, that many moths are known by tribal names rather than a name common to the Maori people as a whole. A similar situation arose with some of the fish designs.

As a result, it has been decided to delete all Maori names from the moth and fish designs, which will now appear with only the English name."

NEXT MONTH

A Special Article on the New Zealand Philatelic Bureau, Wellington.

TAUPO - TURANGI HELICOPTER MAIL

As part of the Taupo Centenary Celebrations a helicopter mail of six bags containing 6,305 items, weighing 54 lbs 3 oz, was flown from Taupo at 3 p.m. on 9 January 1970, landing at Turangi 25 minutes later.



10c ROYAL STAMP

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Behans Bookshop, Birkenhead.
Henry's Northcote Stationery.
Mairs Stationery, Queen St.
Paul's Bookshop, Panmure.
Pettit's Stamp Shop, Takapuna.
I. Stein, Newmarket.
Universal Bookshop, Newmarket.
Whitcombe & Tombs Ltd.

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Universal Stamp Traders.

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WELLINGTON:

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Lambton Bookshop.
Monk's Stationery, Kilbirnie.
Richard's Book Centre, Kilbirnie.
Wellington Stamp Centre.
Wellington Stamps & Coins Ltd.
Whitcombe & Tombs Ltd. (all branches).

LOWER HUTT:

Rainbolt's Bookshop, Naenae.
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PETONE:

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Stewart's Bookshop.

RICHMOND:

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Date of Issue: 12th March, 1970.

AUSTRALIA EXPO 70 STAMPS

Two Australian stamps will be issued on 16th March, 1970, to mark EXPO 70 to be held in Osaka, Japan, during the period March to September.

The 5c. stamp, designed by Mr. John Copeland of Adelaide, will show the Australian Pavilion at Expo 70, and the 20c. stamp, designed by Mr. Arthur Leydin of Sydney, will feature the Southern Cross and Japanese characters meaning "from the country of the south with warm feeling".

The 20c. value corresponds with the air rate to Japan and it is expected that its message will be seen widely within Japan.

Both stamps are of horizontal format in the usual commemorative size. The 5c. stamp will be on sale for about two weeks, but the 20c. value will be on issue during the six months of EXPO 70.

A special EXPO 70 souvenir and gift pack, containing the two stamps, will also go on sale on 16th March at post offices. The cost will be 25c. These packs are also being sold at the Australian Pavilion at EXPO 70.

5c. EXPO 70

Designer: Mr. John Copeland.
Colours: Blue, red, brown, bronze.

Size: 37.5 mm x 25 mm.

Issue date: 16th March, 1970.

Subject: Australian Pavilion, Osaka.

20c. EXPO 70

Designer: Mr. Arthur Leydin.
Colours: Red-orange, black.

Size: 37.5 mm x 25 mm.

Issue date: 16th March, 1970.

Subject: Southern Cross and Japanese writing.

ROYAL VISIT STAMPS

Two postage stamps will be issued on 31st March, 1970, to mark the visit to Australia of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip.

The stamps will be of 5c. and 30c. denominations. The latter is the letter-airmail rate to Britain and Europe. Both are of horizontal format in the usual commemorative size and will be on sale for about two weeks.

A special Royal Visit souvenir and gift pack, containing the two stamps, will also go on sale on 31st March at post offices. The cost will be 35c.

The Post Office will also be issuing a special first day cover for the Royal Visit stamps. Details about this, the stamp designs, and the special Royal Visit postmarks, will be announced shortly.

U.S.

NAVY TO CACHET APOLLO 13 COVERS

NORFOLK, VA. - Manned Spacecraft Recovery Forces of the U.S. Navy will provide commemorative cachet and cancellation services for the upcoming Apollo 13 manned space flight to the moon.

Philatelic coordinators designated for the Atlantic and Pacific Fleet Recovery Forces (Task Force 140 and 130) will receive all such covers and make distribution to assigned ships.

To permit adequate time for required handling of covers, collectors should send pre-stamped, self-addressed envelopes to the appropriate coordinator at least three weeks prior to the scheduled launch date for the mission. For the scheduled April 1970 launch of Apollo 13, covers should be forwarded prior to 23 March 1970.

In accordance with U.S. Post Office Department Regulations, only United States postage may be used on covers submitted. Stamps (postage) of other countries or the United Nations cannot be used. Cash, money orders or checks in lieu of postage cannot be accepted. It is requested that collectors furnish standard size covers, 3½ inches by 6½ inches with a filler inserted to simplify handling.

Due to the popularity of the cancellation service and the limited postal facilities on recovery ships, the coordinators for Task Force 140 and Task Force 130 will accept a maximum of two (2) covers from individual collectors.

When more than the authorized number of covers is submitted, such covers will be returned unprocessed. Covers received too late for distribution to Recovery Force Units will be returned unprocessed.

Addresses for the Atlantic and Pacific area Coordinators are:
Apollo 13 Covers

Manned Spacecraft Recovery Force,
Atlantic Building SP-1, Naval
Air Station Norfolk, Virginia
23511.

Chief in Charge (Apollo 13)
Navy Terminal Post Office
FPO San Francisco, Calif.
96610.



'CLEANED'

These stamps were purchased from R. V. Jones, C/o Radio Corporation of N.Z. Ltd., 80 Courtenay Place, Wellington, per medium of Book 43 issued by the Hawke's Bay Philatelic Society—March, 1940. The following note is extracted from the book.

"During an investigation by the Inspectors' Dept., G.P.O., Wellington, to find out who was circulating stamps with forged Postmarks, they were handed a collection which had rubber-stamp cancellations cleaned off by a process which did not injure the colour dye of the stamps. Although there is no law forbidding the cleaning of stamps provided they are not again issued as "unused", the Inspectors' Dept. had two dies made, one for the large framed and one for the small framed stamps. These dies were hand impressed in official cancellation ink on the 4th and 5th March 1936. It was then decided that a variety of philatelic interest was being created and the use of the dies was discontinued.

"With the exception of a complete set retained by the owner and some copies given to two leading N.Z. philatelists, all remaining stamps are contained in this booklet and are offered as a unique addition to collections of N.Z. stamps."

There were 152 stamps in the said booklet, comprising the following:—

First Pictorial Designs: 1/-, 2/-, 5/-.

Edward VII: 1/-.

George V: 2d, 3d, 6d, 1/-, 3/-.

Unemployment: 1/-.

Arms: 1/3.

Our thanks to Mr. H. D. Mullan for making this article available.

The Stamp Den

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 Samoa Moon Landing (scarce) M .45

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STAMP WHOLESALERS

PUTARURU, N.Z.

POSTMARK CORNER

A. F. WATTERS

New Zealand's first Official Post Office mail delivery took place on the 10 January 1970 when six bags each weighing 50 lbs. were carried from Taupo to Turangi, a distance of 31½ miles by road. The Postmaster-General Mr. A. McCready, and Mr. L. Bergman accompanied the mail consignment.

As this is Taupo's Centennial year the town's public relations officer thought up this novel idea to publicize Taupo. Commemorative envelopes were on sale and the department agreed to a special date-stamp.

A special letter receiver was set up and it was decided that mail from other places would be accepted for this special flight and hundreds of covers from outside Taupo were received to swell the thousands posted in the box.

At 3 p.m., one hour after the mail closed, a small interested group watched the helicopter take off for its 25 minute flight to Turangi. When it touched down after coming in from over Lake Taupo the Turangi postmaster Mr. M. J. Priestley accompanied by Miss W. McKellar and Mr. G. F. Aukett, Post Office staff took delivery of the bags of mail.

Report of the Post Office 31st March, 1969. This always proves to be well worth reading for it gives many helpful paragraphs as well as listing the new completed buildings and new buildings under construction. Many are now Post Offices. On that date 13 new post office buildings were being built and the department had 30, 671 personnel.

Apollo splash down. The Western Samoa Post Office advises that following unprecedented popularity they will cancel mail on any following splash down days with a special postmark. For Apollo 12 they issued a set of stamps the cost being 38 cents (Australia and New Zealand) and a few First Day Covers with the special postmark are still available.

HUIROA (New Plymouth) - This post office 21 miles east of Stratford closed the post office side of the business on the 31 January 1970. This office opened in the same house as it has been run from on the 20 June 1896. For periods this office was run at the local

school too and the date stamp would have been carried back and forth daily. It has always had the same coin type date stamp since it was issued on 13th May 1898. The telegraph which hasn't closed was opened 9th March 1906. Miss M. P. Stanford signed the registered mail on the last day.

TWIZEL (Timaru) - See NZSM Vol. 2 No. 9. At that time I understood that this Post Office would be in the Oamaru postal district however when this office opens possibly late February 1970 it will be in the Timaru district.

BARRYVILLE (Hamilton) - This post office has closed 29 November 1969 as the store was closed and at the moment a prospective buyer is being sought and if one is found it appears that the post office will reopen with the store.

HINDON RAILWAY (Dunedin) - This office opened on the 1 September 1903 in the railway station and when the N.Z. Railway transferred the agency on the 3 September 1969 this office closed.

WHATAWHATA (Hamilton) - This post office was burgled in 27/28 December. After muffling the burglar alarm the safe was cut open and over \$700 in cash, postal notes, etc. was taken. The building was broken into the previous week but the alarm deterred the thief. In January all outgoing mail was being cancelled with a Hamilton datestamp. Hinakura (Masterton) was also burgled 24-28 December but little of value was taken.

Slogans on the 11th November 1969 at least 1.30 p.m. Wanganui used a line ¼ inch long instead of the year slug. Dannevirke is using a new slogan International Education year 1970 in three lines. It is possible that this slogan may be used at other post offices as at U.N.E.S.C.O.

Porirua is to use a special slogan prior late March but as yet I haven't heard anything else about it.



I received a most interesting inquiry from Col. Leonard H. Smith (Jr.) and have found it most enjoyable finding out something about it.

"Illustrated, is a poor specimen of a New South Wales S.G. 332 (Scott no. 110, P. 12 x 11½), which bears two strikes of a marking reading A.C. in black ink seemingly the same as normally used for postmarks. I have a suspicion that this may be a N.Z. marking.

Though similar to certain New Zealand postal markings, this does not appear to be of New Zealand origin. Between 1910's and 1936 a series of rubber die obliterators were issued to the larger post offices to cancel stamps on packets and newspapers, and though undated parcel rollers replaced them, a few of the larger offices still use them, or did until recently as "killers". (to cancel stamps not postmarked). Auckland, AK in circle is fairly common on stamps or registered. These obliterators had the letter code or telegraphic code, both are the same, and were within a circle of dots on a full circle. Generally they are taller in size and thinner than the AK.

AC is not a N.Z. code and the closest is AO, Akaroa and I have been advised by the department that no obliterators was used at the office as it is a smaller one.

The other marking used in the 1900's consisted of a small letter or letters framed or unframed, but little is known of them. At this stage it appears that these were used on the message or undeliverable postcards where the larger markings would have defaced the message or address. The N.Z. Post Office and Telegraph Department's Rules and Regulations covering at least part of the period states "Care must be taken to see that no marking defaces the one showing posting place time date." This shows that they would be little chance of extra markings on the stamps.

It is almost certainly a rubber marking put on the stamps privately prior to being issued to the firm's office for receipt purposes, as many businesses marked the stamps with letters consisting of the firm's initials. The firm's rubber stamp or others had the full name printed on them. As these stamps were not used for postage purposes it was quite alright. This was different from perfins which were legally accepted for postage too.

(Thanks to N.Z. and Australian Post Offices and R.M. Startup.)

Quick Reference TO BACK NUMBERS OF N.Z.S.M.

VOLUME ONE

April 1968. Vol. 1. No. 1.

N.Z.: 3c Maori Bible details and background, 10c, 15c New definitive designs.

Other new issues: Cook Islands: Hurricane hits. Western Samoa: 21st Anniversary South Pacific Commission. P./N.G.: Frog issue and background. Australia: World Weather Watch issue. Fiji: The Postage stamps of Fiji; and other British Commonwealth issues.

General: The Federation of N.Z. Philatelic Societies—R. Herbison. Junior page: Plunket.

May 1968. Vol. 1. No. 2.

N.Z.: 23rd Anniversary of V.E. Day. Flashback World War II.

Other new issues: Cook Is.: \$4, \$6 Defins. Canada: I.H.D. Stamp U.S.A.: American Flag issue, \$1 Airlift Postage Stamp. Great Britain: Bridges; and other British Commonwealth issues.

General: A definition of Postal History—R. Startup. Striking Gold in the Attic. The Frozen Equator. Stamp printing in Great Britain. Junior page: Maps of N.Z. on stamps.

June 1968. Vol. 1. No. 3.

New issue articles: Cook Is. pmks. etc. U.S.A.: 1968 Christmas stamp, Support our youth, Marquette, Henry Ford. Great Britain: Anniversary set. Australia: Flower set; and other B.C. issues.

General: Delacryl Printing Process. British Solomon Is. history. Guyana background history. Wainuomata Philatelic Youth Camp. China drops Serial Numbers—B. Henderson. Junior page: Abel Tasman.

July 1968. Vol. 1. No. 4.

N.Z.: 28c Fox Glacier issue, 1968 Health Stamps.

Other new issues: Canada: Lacrosse issue. U.S.A.: Lucy Stone, Register and Vote. P./N.G.: I.H.R. issue. Australia: Olympic Stamps; and other B.C. issues.

General: Photogravure printing. The Siege of Gibraltar, Ships of Anguilla, The Great Trans-Pacific Flight, Human Rights. Junior Page: Treaty of Waitangi.

August 1968. Vol. 1. No. 5.

N.Z.: New Zealanders in the Olympic Games. Nomination for distinguished Philatelists Roll.

Postmark Corner: Relief Date-stamps.

Other new issues: Falkland Is.: new definitive issue details. P./N.G.: Seashells—second series. U.S.A.: Walt Disney issue; and other B.C. issues.

General: The use of the Ultra Violet lamp. Your collection—Condition—G. Lawson. Police on stamps. Spies used Stamps. Poached egg stamps. Great Britain: Trades Union Congress. Stamp Convention at Palmerston North. "Project Apollo", Earth Station Ascension Is. Junior Page: Pink and White Terraces.

September 1968. Vol. 2. No. 6.

N.Z.: Suffrage and I.H.R. issues. The Campaign for Women's Franchise. N.Z. and the W.H.O. International Human Rights—Mr. K. E. Swan.

Postmark Corner: Dateframes, slogans, date blocks etc.

Other new issues: Cook Is.: Cook issue. U.S.A.: Daniel Boone. Nauru: Independence issue., etc.

General: The discovery of the South Pacific by James Cook. The Crown Agents. Watermarks and the Identification—G. Lawson. Fifty years of Czechoslovakian Stamps—G. van Zanten. Films of Philatelic interest—R. Hunt. Junior page: Ships on N.Z. Stamps.

October 1968. Vol. 1. No. 7.

New issue news: Australia: Famous men and women issue. Building and Savings issue. U.S.A.: "John Trumbell" American artist, John Dewey, Waterfowl Conservation, Leif Erikson. R.S.A.: Hertzog Commemorative. Great Britain: New stamp booklets, Philatelic Agency for Jersey Is., etc.

General: Stamps with a difference—Precancelled, perfins etc.—G. Lawson. Junior page: More famous N.Z. ships.

November 1968. Vol. 1. No. 8.

N.Z.: Auckland Convention Report. Tarapex 69 gets underway.

New issue news: Cook Is.: Olympic Games issue. U.S.A.: Cherokee Strip, Chief Joseph, 20c Airmail stamp. Great Britain: 1968 Christmas stamp, etc.

General: The Social Security Tax Stamps—C. Matthew Jr. Royal Philatelic Society celebrates 80th Birthday. Insuring your collection—G. Lawson. British Indian Ocean Territory. Junior page: Errors.

December 1968. Vol. 1. No. 9.

N.Z.: New 25c Dairying and \$2 colour change issue. Perfins history—A. F. Watters.

Other new issues: U.N.: I.H.R. issue. P./N.G. Sea Shells last issue. Gilbert/Ellice Is.: 25th Anniversary of the Battle of Tarawa. Cook Is.: 1968 Christmas. Etc.

General: Colour and Shade differences—G. Lawson. Junior page: Mount Egmont on stamps.

January 1969. Vol. 1. No. 10.

New Issues: Pitcairn Is.: World Health issue. Canada: Curling. Great Britain: Concorde Stamps, more sets in blocks, etc.

General: When are miniature sheets not miniature sheets—B. Henderson. Choosing Stamps to save—G. Lawson. The New Country, Malawi. Stamps of Samoa. Birds of Malawi.

February 1969. Vol. 1. No. 11.

N.Z.: International Labour Organisation issue and background notes.

Other new issues: Western Samoa: 7th Anniversary of Independence. Cook Is.: Scout Stamps. Canada: Massey, 1968 Christmas. U.S.A.: American Legion. Great Britain: British ship issue background notes; etc.

General: Collecting First Day Covers—G. Lawson. Junior page: N.Z. Flag on stamps.

March 1969. Vol. 1. No. 12.

N.Z.: Opinion "Whither Philately"—L. Franks.

New issues: P./N.G. Heritage issue, The Myth of Tito or Iko, The Myth of Luvuapo and Miro, etc.

General: Astronomy and Philately—G. Lawson. Postage Stamps of Jamaica. Junior page: Advertisement stamps.

VOLUME TWO

April 1969. Vol. 2. No. 1.

N.Z.: Law Society issue, Life Insurance new lighthouse issue. Opinion "Historical Philately"—W. Paterson.

General: Great Britain National Postal Museum. Interesting facts about he Samoa Express issue. How to Exhibit. Music on stamps—G. Lawson. Junior page: Who was "Young Nick"?

May 1969. Vol. 2. No. 2.

N.Z.: Centenary of University of Otago. Opinion "Research"—A. F. Burge.

General: Cuban Space Issues—G. M. van Zanten. Another new country, Nagaland. Exhibition Tips—F. Course. Atoms for Peace—G. Lawson. The Postage Stamps of Cyprus. Junior page: Three great men. Centrepiece: Around Auckland, and new issues.

June 1969. Vol. 2. No. 3.

N.Z.: Export Stamps. New issues for Niue and Tokelau Is.

General: Alcock and Brown—50th Anniversary of first non-stop Transatlantic flight. Fanning and Washington Islands—A. F. Watters. Hints for Thematic Collectors—R. Startup. The French Space Programme—G. van Zanten. Bermuda. Rugby on stamps—G. Lawson. Junior page: Auckland Islands.

July 1969. Vol. 2. No. 4.

New issues: P./N.G. Orchids. Western Samoa Moon stamps, South Pacific games. Fiji: Military forces, Change to decimal currency. Great Britain: Prince of Wales issue, etc.

General: Kororareka—A. F. Watters. Collecting Number Ones—G. Lawson. Early St. Lucia. Christianity on Stamps. Society Addresses. Message from the President of N.Z. Philatelic Societies—S. R. Dacre. Centrepiece: Christchurch Philatelic Society and new issues.

August 1969. Vol. 2, No. 5.
N.Z.: Bay of Islands Issue. Waitakato Show Results. Campbells Bay Youth Camp. Exhibition postmarks—A. F. Watters.

General: Mountains and Mountaineering—G. Lawson. Pitcairn Islands—New scenes featured. Robert Louis Stevenson and Samoa. Early Stamps of Singapore. U.S. Moon Stamp. Junior page: Kerikeri, Bay of Islands. Centrepiece: Youth Philatelic Camp, Auckland, and new issues.

September 1969. Vol. 2, No. 6.
N.Z.: The 1970 Pictorial new designs and designers. 1969 Christmas stamp.

Other new issues: Norfolk Is.: Christmas 1969, 125th anniversary of the annexation. Canada: Sir Isaac Brock, Christmas 1969. Australia: Primary industry issue.

General: Junior page: Pigeon Posts. 1970 Definitives pictured in centrepiece and reviewed. The Lost Continent—G. Lawson.

October 1969. Vol. 2, No. 7.
N.Z.: Tarapex 69 Issue. The remarkable voyages of Captain James Cook.

Other new issues: P./N.G. Musical Instruments. Western Samoa Christmas stamps. Australia Christmas, Prime Ministers series. Great Britain: Technology issue. United States: Football issue.

General: Paper making—R. A. Dexter. Medals on stamps—G. Lawson. Space Stamps of Roumania. Centrepiece featuring Tarapex Committee and visiting Philatelists.

November 1969. Vol. 2, No. 8.
N.Z.: Tarapex results and reports: Corso issue and details, 7c fishing industry definitive.

General: Space sets from the smaller countries—G. van Zanten. Spine Chilling pastime—land divers. Queen Maud Land issues? U.S.A. Stamp for Eisenhower, Crippled children issue. Great Britain Christmas 1969. Junior page: How Dunedin began. Centrepiece featuring Tarapex photos.

December 1969. Vol. 2, No. 9.

General: Famous Nativity Paintings by old masters—D. A. Sterry. Post Office New Issue policy. Life on Pitcairn Island today. From Kenny to Crown Agents. Early Space Stamps of the Soviet Union. Apex 1970 Tours. British Private

Local issues. Junior page: Otago Centennial. Centrepiece features Christmas issues.

January 1970. Vol. 2, No. 10.
N.Z.: Cardigan Bay stamp issue. **Other new issues:** Papua/New Guinea Heritage Stamp issue. Norfolk Is.: New definitives.

General: British Virgin Is. Famous ships. St. Vincent Birds. Space Stamps of the Soviet Union Part 2—G. van Zanten. 50th anniversary of the First England-Australia Flight. Junior page: 2d Otago Centennial.

February 1970. Vol. 2, No. 11.
N.Z.: 10c Royal Stamp.

General: Youth Philatelic Camp and Seminar 1970. A Collection with a Difference. "Tea Tree or Ti Tree"—A. F. Watters. 150th Anniversary of Telfairs Improvements to the Mauritius Sugar Industry. Apex trophies/court of honour. Rhodesian Postage stamps definitive issue. Great Britain Rural Architecture. British Honduras background notes. More space stamps of the Soviet Union—G. van Zanten. Junior page: the 1d Black. Centrepiece: featuring the Captain Cook Bicentenary issue from ideas to actual stamp set.

March 1970. Vol. 2, No. 12.
N.Z.: Expo set details and background notes.

General: Self Adhesive stamps—B. Henderson. Abd-al-duri—Nagaland. Agents of Destruction. Charles Dickens and his Illustrators. Philympia and the F.I.P. British Guiana No. 1 for sale.

Great Britain Anniversaries issue. Expo and Royal Visit issues—Australia.

SPECIAL ARTICLES OF INTEREST TO YOU

Back copies containing articles you want are available at 25c each. See special price for full sets.

A few sets of Volume I or II available at special price of \$1.20 each or bound with hard cover \$3.00 each. (Volume II next issue). Send to N.Z.S.M., P.O. Box 513, New Plymouth.

SELF-ADHESIVE STAMPS

For the benefit of those who haven't had much to do with the self-adhesive stamps flooding continually from Sierra Leone and Tonga, here are some interesting points.

Backing Paper

When purchased mint, these stamps are always on the original backing paper. This is special security paper, and in the case of Tonga is covered with phrases such as "Tonga the friendly islands", or "Tonga where time begins". Backing paper of Sierra Leone's stamps usually bears advertisements. Post Office clients merely peel the stamp itself from the backing paper, and press it in place on the envelope - no licking is required with these. Sierra Leone now has all its stamps, both definitives and commemorative, self-adhesive, and their Post Office is loud in its boast of how it "guards the health of its patrons, by saving them to lick well-handled sticky backs". Mint stamps should be mounted by the original backing paper.

Don't Soak

Anybody receiving letters bearing any self-adhesive stamps should not attempt to soak them off. All you achieve by soaking is to remove the top layer of the stamp, while the bottom gummed part stays stuck to the envelope, and you end up with a severely thinned stamp. The solution is to very carefully lift a corner, and peel the stamp from the envelope. This must be done slowly, otherwise either the stamp will tear, or half the envelope will lift off too!

But when this is done, all is not over, for the stamp's self-adhesive back is still very sticky and cannot be mounted like that or it would adhere to the page. The solution here is to cover the back of the stamp with ordinary flour, and rub it well over the entire back. Then blow off all surplus flour, flick the stamp a few times and dust it well to remove all unrequired flour, and there you are! A fine used self-adhesive stamp ready to mount.

In their catalogue section of Sierra Leone, Stanley Gibbons recommend that any used self-adhesive be mounted left attached to the original cover or piece, and if you want to have a collection of page after page of stamps mounted "on piece", this is quite alright.

Cancelled-to-order stamps supplied by the Post Office are always cancelled on the original backing paper. Having such stamps, the philatelist has two choices: he can either mount the stamps on the backing paper in the same way as mint copies, or peel the stamps off, and dust the backs with flour, then mount them.

B. R. Henderson.



**MR. CAMPBELL PATERSON
LEADING STAMP DEALER
TOURING NEW ZEALAND**

One of New Zealand's foremost dealers and authorities on New Zealand Postage Stamps, Mr. Campbell Paterson is to tour New Zealand with his wife and daughter in March and April. Mr. Paterson has settled in England and now directs a publishing and stamp dealing business with active branches in Auckland and London which is one of the largest and most successful firms dealing in the stamps of one country. The business deals

almost exclusively in the stamps of New Zealand. Mr. Paterson has become widely known in stamps over a period of thirty years. He was compiler in 1963 of Stanley Gibbons Ltd.'s first specialised catalogue of the stamps of Great Britain.

The firm of Campbell Paterson Ltd. was established in 1949 and itself publishes New Zealand's only specialised catalogue, one which as well as pioneering the highly successful "loose-leaf" system of annual revisions is now recognised a'round the world as a definitive work and a leader in its field. It has played a large part in popularising New Zealand stamps overseas.

Mr. Paterson is to address major gatherings of philatelists in Christchurch, Auckland, Wellington and Whangarei.

CARDIGAN BAY EARLY ISSUE?

On 23 January, the week before the issue of the 10c Cardigan Bay stamp, I received an airmail letter from an American friend, enclosing a number of mint stamps of U.S.A. and N.Z., including a 10c "Cardigan Bay". Aha, I thought, this looks interesting - in view of the fact that this stamp was not due

for issue until the following Wednesday, the 28th! The question now was, what to do with the stamp?

After some thought, I decided to post it on a registered letter to myself, and so stuck it and an 8c stamp on an envelope and duly presented it at the post office on the following Monday, January 26th. The postal clerk was rather surprised at this, and decided not to postmark it and hand me a receipt, but told me she would refer it to the supervisor who would contact me about it.

Not having heard anything by late afternoon, I rang the supervisor and was told that he had been in touch with Wellington about this. They were very surprised about it and had no idea how the stamp could have got into circulation so soon before the day of issue! I was asked for the name and address of the man I got the stamp from, and was told that the registered letter would be held until Wednesday, the official first day of issue, and then postmarked.

So my attempt to get a "pre-First Day Cover" failed! But I will nevertheless be interested to hear from my American friend exactly how he managed to get the stamp so soon.

B. R. Henderson.

PHILATELY WITH DENNIS



"My wife says I can have the set to 10 cents—and I'll call back for the top values next week when she's at her mother's."

READER'S LETTERS

AGENTS OF DESTRUCTION

(See article page 14).

Auckland

Dear Sir,

The notes and comments by Warwick Paterson in the February issue of the C.P. Newsletter regarding the article entitled "The Agents of Destruction" are to say the least very "revealing". Personally I had to go to the dictionary for the word "apocalyptic", but no matter.

It is interesting to note that there is no mention of Hawid Strips, these apparently being exempt from criticism.

I have a very fine K.G. VI collection, from A to Z unused. I say unused because I have soaked the gum off every stamp. The value according to present standards has gone down to almost nil, but that is my affair.

The stamps are in perfect condition, mounted on good paper etc. and are safe for years far beyond that of mint stamps with gum. No curl, no cracks, no trouble with a hot climate.

Yours sincerely,

T. L. GARDNER.

CANCELLED TO ORDER



TELLING THE DIFFERENCE

Hamilton.

Dear Sir,

If Otto Hornung would explain in one sentence **How** you can tell a C.T.O. used stamp from postally used one, it would be more helpful than all this. I have some C.T.O. stamps and examples of postally used and there is absolutely no difference! No one would be so silly as to keep or try to sell a C.T.O. **without** soaking gum off the back. I bet Otto Hornung or anyone else could not tell the difference of a C.T.O. cancelled carefully on a corner or a postally used copy similarly cancelled? So! C.T.O.'s are genuine collectable stamps. Any argument?

"Old Timer."

MARK C.T.O.

STAMPS SPECIMEN

Wanganui.

Dear Sir,

I am compelled to disagree with Mr. Hornung in the February N.Z.S.M. on Cancelled to Order.

Firstly they are NOT CHEAP. - always being sold as the genuine article at top prices, mostly because they are fine quality - but they are NOT USED. The Post Office should place a small specimen mark on them and sell as such at a 75% reduced rate. These could be purchased in Australia 40 years ago, but with a larger disfiguring SPECIMEN across them such as £2, £1 and 10/- ~~Roos~~ I won't buy used stamps for this sole reason—I'm being cheated. I'm "out with the C.T.O."

R. Oliver.

CARDIGAN BAY

New Plymouth.

Dear Sir,

Is Cardigan Bay running backwards? The stamp shows Cardigan Bay in full stride but the dirt on the back left wheel is thrown forward giving the impression that the horse is running backwards.

V. Hutchinson.

GHOST IMAGE QUERY

Wanganui.

Dear Sir,

I have two (separate) used 1969 Christmas stamps which I call my Ghosts. - Woman is white, all of face and most of front of gown—All looks very ghostly. Are there any others like this?

R. Oliver.

3c Otago University Flaws

Mr. A. B. Young, Remuera, sends news of two flaws in the 3c Otago University stamps.

The first consists of a black dot on the bottom of the "R" on stamp 2 row 7, on sheets 1111 and also lalalala.

The second occurs on stamp 8 in Row 3 and I have seen it in 2 states. On sheet 1111 the flaw consists of three blobs in the left hand orange border, near the tree - one yellow blob, one green and one

red. This state occurs on some sheets only. On the other copies of sheet 1111 and on all copies of sheet lalalala I have seen the yellow and the green blobs occur as before, but the red blob has disappeared and is replaced by a gap in the red printing screen pattern, as if the red blob had been bodily deleted.

IDEA FOR SOCIETIES PHILATELIC POSTAGE

I read with interest in the official organ of the Philatelic Society of Western Australia that their Exchange Superintendent goes to a lot of trouble to mount mint stamps suitable for use in posting exchange books on to the next member. These are located on the last page of each book and are available at cost. Many of our N.Z. philatelic society members still use common definitives when sending on Exchange Books and the above innovation would also be useful here.

CARDINAL SPELLMAN'S COIN COLLECTION

Harmer, Rooks Numismatists Ltd., New York, the coin-dealing associate company of Harmer, Rooke Co., Inc., philatelic auctioneers, has acquired the collection of rare coins formed by the late Cardinal Spellman, containing very rare coins, such as the gold 7 ducat piece issued by Pope Innocent XI in 1679 (valued at \$20,000), and the U.S. \$2½ coin—The Little Princess—minted in 1841 (valued at \$18,000), the collection will be displayed in the firm's Fifth Avenue galleries and elsewhere for about a year. Ultimate intention is to sell the bulk of the holding, intact, to an institution or museum.

NEWS BRIEFS

The 10c Royal Stamp to be issued on the 12th of March is NOT a commemorative issue. The Philatelic Bureau, Wellington, advises that it will NOT be supplying this stamp to clients with a standing order of commemorative stamps only. The 10c Royal stamp is the first stamp of the 1970 Definitive issue.

N.Z.S.M. APPRECIATES NEWS
FROM READERS

GREAT BRITAIN NEWS

PHOSPHOR 1/6

The release on December 10 of the Machin 1/6d. value, with an all-over phosphor coating came without prior official notice, and therefore f.d.c. of this stamp will be much sought after. The printing figure is in multi-millions, so mint copies will not be scarce. At first glance these stamps may appear to be non-phosphor, but they have a different appearance as far as colour is concerned, and, of course, they react under the ultra-violet lamp.

COLD WATER IN

"PHILATELIC EXPORTER"

Already dealers in the retail magazines are using the terms 'scarce', 'exclusive' and 'excellent investment' in connection with the recent Jersey ½d., and Guernsey ½d. and 1½d., also the 1d. and 1/6, with the incorrect latitude. However, the fact that they are being offered in complete sheets demonstrates just how scarce they are! If the sellers really believe them to be such an excellent investment, why not keep them? My previous warning to you is repeated—leave well alone.

British philatelic sales up nearly £2 million in five years

More than 400 post offices throughout Britain now contain a special philatelic display. Four glass-fronted cases, 27 inches high and 20 inches wide, feature presentation packs, first-day covers, current definitive (including regional) issues, commemorative stamps, postage due labels, and a selection of stamp booklets. An adjacent notice advises the public where the items displayed can be obtained.

Object of the exercise is to stimulate still further the post office's philatelic sales, which have risen from about £100,000 in 1963-1964 to £2,588,000 in 1968-1969. Plans are advanced to put displays into a further 100 post offices in the next few weeks.

If you believe in the saying 'history repeats itself', then I would commend you to the historical coincidence between the 1929 £1 P.U.C. and the 1948 £1 Silver Wedding. In 1951, 22 years after the 1929 £1 was issued, the price of the stamp, either mint or fine used, was around the £6 mark. Even this price was considered by some people in 1951 as on the high side, because for several years prior to the war the stamp could be bought in quantity for under face value.

For a short time the £1 Silver Wedding was obtainable at under face value when purchased in bulk and in 1970, 22 years after its issue, the market price stands at £6. Now I do not suggest that the value of the £1 Wedding will ever get to the heights of the £1 P.U.C., but I am quite sure that this stamp is the very best buy obtainable in Britain at the moment.

Gibbons to auction fabulous G.B. collection

A major coup is implicit in the announcement of Stanley Gibbons Auctions that they are to sell the 'Maximus' collection of Great Britain stamps on February 5 and 6.

This superb assembly is the largest and most valuable collection of G.B. still in private hands. Its owner, a very well-known philatelist indeed, is a connoisseur of taste and discrimination.

In total, the collection occupies over one hundred volumes, and spans the years 1840 to 1970. Its great strength however, is in the 19th century issues, and it is to these that the sale is restricted.

The magnificent catalogue produced by the auctioneers gives some idea of the painstaking and incredible knowledge with which the collection has been built. 66 descriptive pages, many with illustrations, plus 34 full page plates including 6 in colour, describe stamps in such superb condition that it has to be seen to be believed.

Gibbons state that the 'Maximus' collection is not only the biggest but also the finest collection of British stamps ever to have come on the market.

The timing of the sale is superb in that it will ensure the maximum possible interest from all G.B. collectors who plan to exhibit at Philympia. This fact, combined with the unquestioned uniqueness of many of the lots to be auctioned on February 5 & 6, guarantees that some spectacular realizations will be made.

NEW PRINTING FIRM

FOR PIRATE SET

The definitive issue of stamps designed and printed by John Waddington Limited of Leeds was formally handed over today (Friday, 30th January) to Mr. N. G. F. Taylor C.M.G., J.P., Commissioner for the Eastern Caribbean Governments.

The presentation of the St. Christopher Nevis, Anguilla stamps

by Mr. Beric Watson, Managing Director of John Waddington of Kirkstall Limited took place at the Group's London headquarters at Morris House, Berkeley Square.

Waddington's main design studios were given the task by the Crown Agents in late 1968 of conceiving a design with a piracy and naval theme for the new issue.

The subjects to coincide with the period of time of approximately 200 years from Christopher Columbus's landing in the West Indies in 1492.

Staff artists were assigned to take on the Crown Agents' brief by studio manager, Alan Woodall.

Using the company's own large and comprehensive reference library and with the assistance of Mr. John Munday of the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich the artists spent many weeks researching the subject before deciding how precisely to interpret the brief they had received.

The British occupation of Anguilla held up their flow of work for some time but by July 1969 finished artwork for the new definitive issue had been produced.

The artists conceived the original design idea together with the presentation layout and choice of colours.

The design team's research and study work including many visits to local libraries paid off as they explored such subjects as cutlasses, pistols, doubloons, cannons and uniforms associated with the Spanish, French, British and Dutch sea powers and the pirates of that time such as the blockade-running Henry Morgan and the blood-thirsty Frenchman L'Ollonnois who operated in the waters around the Leeward Islands.

The result is a superb series of 16 values in sheets of 50 from the ½ cent to \$5 due for release on February 1st.

John Waddington of Kirkstall Limited, a subsidiary of John Waddington Limited make their debut as stamp producers with the new definitive issue.

This company specialises in all aspects of security printing including coupons and promotional material for international corporations throughout the world.

This definitive issue is sheet-fed by Multicolour litho-offset using an extremely sensitive 300 screen.

John Waddington of Kirkstall Limited are also specialists in posters, showcards and high grade printing in letterpress, litho-offset and by silk screen process on paper, board, plastic, wood, glass and foil with facilities for gold blocking.

STATUS OF ABD-AL-KURI AND NAGALAND INVESTIGATED

(News from The Philatelic Exporter and Trader, U.K.)

Abd-al-Kuri issue is bogus says Southern Yemeni post office

In late November 1969 we received from an organization styling itself Inter-Philatelic Agency, with an address in Rome, Italy, a notice to the effect that the agency had been charged with all postage stamp matters concerning Abd-al-Kuri.

Whereabouts

Not being certain of the precise whereabouts of Abd-al-Kuri, we looked in our large-scale atlas for help. From this we learned that A-al-K is an island about 20 miles long and 3 miles wide, approximately midway between Cape Guardafui (sometimes referred to as the 'Horn of Africa') and the island of Socotra. Further reference works told us that A-al-K forms part of the People's Republic of the Southern Yemen.

Having ascertained what sort of place had just struggled through its philatelic birth pangs, we reverted to the Inter-Philatelic Agency press release to learn that the first issue of stamps for A-al-K consisted of three airmail denominations.

First Set

An illustration shows the 100 fils and 150 fils stamps; the third, with a face value of 500 fils of even bigger format (3½ inches long by 2 inches deep) and it depicts the Boeing 2707-300 aircraft. The aggregate face value, 750 fils, is the equivalent of 15/- sterling, or U.S. \$1.80.

Notwithstanding the undoubted attractions of these large, colourful, and highly topical stamps, the G.P.O. at A-al-K made no provision for servicing f.d.c., nor has it any facilities for selling stamps directly to philatelists. Because of these shortcomings, the press notice advised, all orders should be sent direct to Inter-Philatelic Agency.

As A-al-K is part of Southern Yemen, it seemed only fair that Inter-Philatelic Agency be given the chance to comment.

Agents

The Rome firm's remarks, dated December 11, are as follows:

We beg to point out that Abd-al-Kuri was never under the jurisdiction of Aden, but was administered from Mukalla, in the former Eastern Aden Protectorate. After Aden State changed into the present Southern Yemen, some territories in the former Eastern Aden Protectorate did not take part into South-

ern Yemen (sheikhdoms of Alawi, Dhubi, Hadhrami, Maflahi, and the sultanate of Yafi' al-'Ulya). Other territories in the former Eastern Aden Protectorate which took part in the present Southern Yemen (e.g. Kathiri, Quaiti, Mahra) continue to issue their own postage stamps as 'Southern Arabia'. Upper Yafa is a particular case.

It would be good if the issue of Abd-al-Kuri could be mentioned without reference to the government in Aden and not under the heading 'Southern Yemen'. If you do not wish to publish it as 'Abd-al-Kuri, it would be convenient to place it under 'Southern Arabia'. Rome, Italy.

Inter-Philatelic Agency Further News

This letter provided a little information on Southern Yemeni politics, but not much on A-al-K's supersonic stamps.

A couple of days later, however, a torch of light moved in from the east. This was in the form of the following letter.

Abd-al-Kuri is definitely another bogus stamp issue. This country did not authorize such an issue which must be regarded as null and void.

We have no plans to release separate series of stamps for each island or village we own, and we regard such an act contrary to the Universal Postal Union regulation, articles 10 and 178. We therefore request you to inform all your readers that these stamps are illegal, and have not been authorized by the Government of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen. On our part we are contacting the printers through proper channels asking them to furnish the name or names of persons or organizations that placed the order, and any valid documents they possess for the printing of the stamps. If they fail to produce the required documents we will take further action.

For the information of your readers Abd-al-Kuri is governed by a district commissioner of Province I who is stationed at Socotra Island. It has a population of less than 500, and the main occupation of the islanders is fishing. This island together with the islands of 'Darsa' and 'Samha' better known as The Brothers, and Socotra, were part of the domain of the former Sultan of Mahra. They were conquered by the National Liberation Front in 1967. There is no mail service

to and from the islands, and the air and sea services are irregular and far between.

Abdo Ali A. Rehman
Director General of
Posts and Telegraphs
Southern Yemen.

Nagaland-Standing Committee Statement

The Stamp Trade Standing Committee has been making enquiries into the present situation in Nagaland in so far as it affects the postal services. It is known that the country is at present in a state of some turmoil, but as far as the postal services are concerned the Indian authorities have been and are effectively in control, and letters posted in Nagaland must bear Indian stamps if they are to pass through the normal postal channels.

Trouble

It is possible that clandestine services may operate to carry letters between Nagas who wish to communicate with each other without using the normal Indian postal services. It is also possible that to prepay the cost of carrying such letters some of the recently issued Nagaland labels may be available at some points in the country. It must be emphasised, however, that the use of these labels imposes considerable risks both on the seller and on the person carrying the letter, since they would undoubtedly be in considerable trouble with the Indian authorities if caught.

One Cover

The Committee was shown one cover bearing Nagaland labels addressed to this country. Since it is clearly evidence that the Nagaland labels cannot prepay international postage, but can only at the most have some local use, the Committee does not regard the single cover as convincing evidence of the postal use of the Nagaland labels.

It is considered that these Nagaland labels bear comparison with the Irish Sinn Fein propaganda labels of 1907/16. (These labels symbolised Irish Nationalism; they could not be used to prepay postage on letters passing through the normal postal services.)

Labels

Considering the above, the Committee believes that to conform with the Trade Descriptions Act, dealers offering the Nagaland issues should state that they are Propaganda labels or, if desired, Civil War propaganda labels.

THE AGENTS OF DESTRUCTION

(From the Campbell Paterson Newsletter by Warwick Paterson).

Mr. Kenneth Rowe of Toronto, Editor of the "Canadian Philatelist", journal of the Royal of Canada, recently published an article, titled, "The Agents of Destruction" which comprised a remarkable amount of research, and from an extensive bibliography) reference.

I wrote to Mr. Rowe asking permission to use notes from his article and he has responded generously, with a further mass of information on the subject, this time as it relates to Postal History, comprising chronologies of the development of papers and inks. These last I hope to use in further notes later on - in the meantime, however, I shall summarise the research as it concerns stamps - I think readers should find the notes to say the least, apocalyptic! (revealing - for those without a dictionary handy).

1. Chemical Migration Damage

The chemical phenomenon of migration is one of the biggest culprits in the philatelic damage field. Low grade paper has a high degree of acidity and these chemical compounds will migrate to anything mounted or held in contact with such papers.

The main culprits are cheap album pages, black paper or mounts, cardboard stiffeners inside covers and cheap interleaving. All of these products are acidic and will cause damage to stamps.

It never fails amaze me that a collector will pay several hundred dollars for a set of stamps and then proceed to mount them on little squares of cheap black paper. A good quality album page of 100% Rag Bristol may cost a little more to purchase because of the extra care which has gone into manufacturing it but in the long run it will save money by providing a less damaging environment. Black paper mounts and pages should be avoided like the plague. You have only to examine an old postcard or photo album to realise what this ink, or dye, impregnated paper can do to material mounted upon it.

The composition of the paper, the ink or the gum of the stamps themselves may sometimes be of poor quality and unless they are mounted on a good quality, chemically neutral page the effects of ageing will be accelerated.

Many of you have seen, as I have, letters from the 16th and 17th century which - the paper as

firm and crisp today as when it was first made and we have also seen letters from 20 or 30 years ago which are now going brown and brittle. The reason for this, of course, is the difference in manufacturing processes which has occurred in the last two centuries. Before 1792 paper manufacturing processes built a degree of protection into the paper itself. An Alkaline bleach was used. It was washed in hard water containing calcium and often chalk was used as whitener.

Consequently such papers are very low in acid content and are extremely permanent. The introduction of chlorine as bleach in 1792, followed by the use of allum in sizing have ensured that all papers produced after that date are very acidic. This means that they deteriorate at a much faster rate. Paper like all other things is, of course, dependent on initial quality; obviously a paper which was cheap when purchased cannot be expected to have the same degree of permanence that will be achieved by a good quality paper.

2. Plastic Protection Damage

When dealing with plastic materials, one should always remember the old Indian proverb that "there is no way to catch a snake that is as safe as not catching him". There are too many factors which contribute to deterioration which are inherent in the stamps and covers themselves, and the environment in which they are stored, without adding another one.

The use of plastic materials for philatelic purposes seems to increase each year and they are now being used for interleaving, stock book strips, pockets and mounts.

It is unfortunate that these plastics materials have not been with us long enough to have stood the test of time. There are already several reported instances in the philatelic press of damage caused to philatelic material by plastic protection of one sort or another.

(1) Although manufacturers of these products guarantee that they are perfectly harmless, one wonders if, in twenty years' time when any damage becomes obvious, the manufacturers would replace the damaged items or even still be in business. Collectors should note that the only plastic protection accepted by the U.S. Bureau of Standards for archival purposes is cellu-

lose acetate compound to their own formula. Mylar and polyethylene films are being considered but extensive tests have not been conducted. Collectors should be aware that they are risking irreversible chemical changes in their stamps and covers by using these untested materials.

It is impossible for the individual collector to determine the quality of any plastic product until it is too late. It is safer to avoid these products until time has passed judgment upon their permanence and neutrality.

The damage caused by plastic adhesive tape is well known and it should never be used for any philatelic purpose. The nature of the adhesive means that eventually fibres and adhesive will bond into a brittle oily mass and no solvent has yet been found which will remove the stain when such decomposition is advanced.

3. Light Damage

The action of light in combination with oxygen causes a breakdown of all types of cellulose and exerts a chemical effect upon most types of in. It can and does penetrate up to five layers of paper protection and the foxing around the edges of an old book is often caused by light penetrating from the edge of the page inwards. Collections should not, therefore, be stored in brightly lit locations but should be kept in closed cupboards. Particular care should be taken when exhibiting the material at exhibitions that direct daylight does not fall on the material.

4. Air Pollution Damage

Air pollution is, of course, very newsworthy these days and its effects upon paper books are well known. The main culprit is sulphur dioxide, which creates acidity in paper and book bindings. This phenomenon is more serious in the industrial areas of the country but exists to some extent everywhere.

Collections stored on open shelves are more susceptible to this damage than collections enclosed in cupboards. Albums should not be laid flat but stored on end with sufficient space to allow for restricted air circulation. Sealing material in closed containers only accelerates deterioration.

5. Temperature and Humidity

If possible, the temperature at which collections are stored should never exceed 70° Fahrenheit as heat accelerates all chemical processes. Closely related to temperature change is the degree of humidity. A 50% humidity is recommended, more than this encourages micro-organisms which will feed on both the size and the cellulose in the paper.

The effects of a tropical climate on both stamps and album pages are too well known to require any description here.

Summary

These then are the agents of destruction. Only one has been missed and this is the one that affects all things - time. In order that the collectors of the future will have something to collect we must take care of our treasures now.

There is only one time-proven method of maintaining a philatelic collection in the optimum condition for the longest period of time and that is to mount all stamps, mint or used, directly onto a 100% Rag Bristol album page by means of top quality gummed hinges. Ensure that any interleaving or page backing is of the highest quality (non-plastic) obtainable. By so doing you will ensure that your stamps are maintained in optimum condition for as long as possible. Remember that by the time you come to sell your stamps the mint-unhinged fad will probably have gone the way that all such fads usually go".

Copies of this article are obtainable from Campbell Paterson Ltd., free of charge - please enclose stamped addressed envelope.

QUESTA-

NEW PRINTING FIRM

"In January, 1970 a new chapter in European security printing will commence when Questa Colour Security Printers Ltd. comes into existence.

Questa Colour Security Printers Ltd. will specialize in printing high quality postage stamps by fine-screen lithography, the printing process which has made the greatest strides forward in recent years.

Principals of the firm will be Messrs. W. F. Rodgers, K. M. McAllen and C. G. Haswell who until recently were founder Directors of Format International Security Printers Ltd. of London."

PHILATELIC THOUGHTS

Murray Wing

I have again been in the Auckland/Waikato area and took the opportunity of looking up well known dealers and philatelists. In Hamilton I called on Alan Ambury unannounced and despite the fact that he was about to depart on a fishing trip, gave me half an hour or so of his valuable time. This was most appreciated. My young son John, was most impressed with the trophies of earlier fishing trips which Alan displayed, and is still talking about the large snapper whose plaster cast was in the hallway.

In talking to the proprietor of a stamp agency in Queen St., Auckland, I learnt that his premises had been burgled. It seems that the thieves left quite a mess but did not appear to take any stamps as they must have been after cash.

Back home in Wellington the proprietors of Tiki Stamp Service have had the misfortune of having their attractive showcase in Manners St. completely denuded of stamps and covers. Brian and Ross will now be following the example of older established dealers in the capital city of displaying only coloured illustrations of stamps etc. as it seems inevitable that vandals and the like must strike sometime.

Capital Stamps seem to have abandoned their show case in the Dominion Life Arcade in Wellington.

I broke my journey at Papatotē hoping to meet the proprietor of the stamp shop there. To my sorrow it was Thursday and the notice gave opening hours for Fridays and Saturdays and I did not have time to phone up his home. I wonder if other prospective customers fare likewise? Never mind better luck next time.

This trip I was able to meet Auckland philatelists Val McFarlane and John Valentyn and I very much enjoyed their hospitality and quiet chat on matters philatelic.

Counter coils of the current decimal definitives seem quite elusive. Collectors who save these should make every endeavour to acquire them now before it is too late. Only certain Post Offices have elected to use counter coils which give rise to counter coil numbered pairs. Some dealers have resorted to buying full coil rolls and disposing of the remainders after obtaining the numbered pairs.

Another tip for collectors is to obtain copies of the current \$2.00 N.Z. definitive. (multi-coloured)

before they are replaced after what will be a comparatively short life. The 10c and higher values of recent N.Z. commemoratives will also be good holding either mint or used.

Don't forget to obtain a copy of the recent 1d and 1/6d Guernsey pictorial definitives with the incorrect latitude of the island shown as 40 degrees 30 minutes north. Advice has been received that this will be corrected in the next printing.

At the time of writing a real old Wellington Southerly is blowing up and one cannot but feel that when the authorities run out of ideas for new stamps issues they could bring out one final one - to commemorate the windy city, more especially after one has been up in the windless north for a period of several weeks.

SOCIETY NOTES

WELLINGTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY (Inc.)

At the January monthly general meeting of the Wellington Philatelic Society the guest speaker was Mr. R. L. Gigg. He gave a very comprehensive talk and display on Norfolk Islands and its stamps. The history of this island, only 14 square miles in area, is full of interest and much of this has been communicated through its postage stamps. Mr. Gigg gave a very full description of all the Norfolk Island stamp issues particularly the paper varieties of the first issue, changes of colour etc. The ship issue was well documented. Other items of interest include imprint blocks, coil stamps, covers; early postmarks and retouches, re-entries etc. The display was supplemented with postcards etc and concluded with a showing of coloured slides many of them featuring scenes depicted on the various stamps. The President, Mr. Marcel Stanley proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Gigg which was passed by acclamation. The evening was concluded by a short sale of stamps.

WELLPEX

The steering committee will be recommending to the Annual General Meeting of the Wellington Philatelic Society next month (March) that an exhibition be held in the Wellington Town Hall and Concert Chamber from 1-6th May 1972.

M. G. WING.

WHAT'S COMING ?

NEW ZEALAND

- 1970: March 12: Royal Stamp 10c.
 1970: April 8: Expo 70. 7c, 8c and 18c.
 1970: May 20: Moths and Butterflies—New pictorials. 1c, 1c, 2c, 2½c, 3c and 4c.
 1970: June 24: United Nations. 2c, 3c and 10c.

PITCAIRN ISLAND

- 1970: March 23: Flowers, 1, 2, 5 and 25 cents.
 1970: September: Fish.

NIUE ISLAND

- 1970: Two commemorative issues.

ROSS DEPENDENCY

- 1971: New Definitive series.

WESTERN SAMOA

- April — 1889 Apia Hurricane series.
 June — Tourist series.
 August — Regular Air Mail Series.
 October — Christmas set of 4.

PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

- 1970: Bird Series.
 1970: Native Art.
 1970: Scenic Series.
 1970: Famous Men Series.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

- 1970: Ships Series.

AUSTRALIA

- 1970: 29 April: Anniv. of Cook's discovery of Australia. 5 and 10 cents.
 1970: Royal Visit, 5c, 30c.
 1970: April: International Grasslands Congress.
 1970: 18th International Dairy Congress.
 1970: Orthopaedic Conference.
 1970: United Nations Anniversary.
 1970: Alcoholism and Drug Conference.
 1970: 50th Aniv. of Qantas (2 stamps).
 1970: Famous People (Booklet).
 1970: National Development Series.
 1971: Sydney Stock Exchange.
 1971: 100th Anniv. R.S.P.C.A.
 1971: Animals Series (3).
 1971: 50th Anniv. of RAAF.
 1971: May: Rotary Convention.
 1971: Parliamentary Conference.
 1971: Aust. Natives Assn.

NORFOLK ISLAND

- 1970: April 29: Anniv. of Cook's discovery of Australia. 5c, 10c.
 1970: New Birds definitive series.

- 1970: Feb. 25: 3, 4, 9, 45 cents.
 1970: July 22: 1, 7, 10, 25 cents.
 1970: Oct. 15: Christmas.
 1971: Feb. 24: 2, 5, 15, 50 cents.
 1971: June 16: 20, 30 cents, \$1.
 1974: Discovery of Norfolk Is. by Captain Cook.
 1979: Death of Captain Cook.

FIJI

- 1970: March: Royal Visit. 2c, 10c and 25 cents. (Definitive values overprint.)
 1970: March: Closing of the Leprosy Hospital. 2 x 10 and 30 cents.
 1970: Nov. 2: Centenary of first Fiji stamp.
 1970: Discovers and Explorers.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

- 1970: March 2: Cent. British Red Cross. 3c, 10 and 35 cents.
 1970: June 1: 25th Anniv. U.N.
 1970: London Missionary Society.
 1970: Christmas.
 1970: New Definitives.

BR. SOLOMON ISLANDS

- 1970: April: Post Office.
 1970: June/July: New Constitution.
 1970: Sept. Oct.: Centenary of British Red Cross.

NEW HEBRIDES

- 1970: Christmas.

FROM ENGLAND

THE TIP OF THE MONTH

WESTERN SAMOA. It has been already mentioned how strange it was that in spite of the boom in .GB. issues, those overprinted had been relatively neglected (there is a fast growing improvement in the sale of these stamps, handicapped however by an almost all round shortage of stock). Well there was a somewhat similar situation over Western Samoa, for though all other stamps of Commonwealth countries in the Southern Pacific were amongst the best sellers Western Samoa was more or less the odd one out. However there has been a distinct change and from about September of last year, the demand has been gradually speeding up, and just as collectors are now finding it much more difficult to obtain certain sets of the G.B. overprints, the same situation looks like occurring over Western Samoa, particularly with the 1952 issue, for that set was replaced when the stamps of the country in question were anything but best sellers. All in all, it would appear from the way

sales are increasing that Western Samoa, will ultimately overtake the popularity of the rest of the Commonwealth Pacific, and then look out.

Commonwealth Courier.

TONGA ROYAL VISIT ISSUE

On Saturday morning the 7th March, 1970, the Post Office place on sale throughout the Kingdom a Special Commemorative Series of Postage stamps in honour of the Historic Visit of H.R.H. Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip and Princess Anne to Nuku'alofa. The Portraits utilized on these unique Self-Adhesive, Free-Form stamps were commissioned specially for the occasion and were produced by Walsall Security Printers, Walsall, England. The complete series, Postage, Airmail and Officials are limited to 11,000 sets. The printing plates have been destroyed and no further quantities can ever be made.

POSTAGE COMMEMORATIVES

3	seniti
5	"
10	"
25	"
50	"

93 seniti face value

AIRMAIL COMMEMORATIVES

7	seniti
9	"
24	"
29	"
38	"

T\$1.07 face value

OFFICIAL AIRMAIL COMMEMORATIVES

.75	seniti
1.00	pa'anga
1.25	"

T\$3.00 face value

GILBERT & ELLICE

It is understood that only 17,000 copies of the Christmas issue were printed, and dealers orders were cut by 47%. Another printing was ordered, with strict instructions that there must be no change. However there will be no difficulty in telling the 1st from the 2nd printing as the olive green of the first is replaced by a distinct olive,

FALKLAND ISLANDS - DEFENCE FORCE GOLDEN JUBILEE

30/4/70



SPECIAL ARTICLE
THIS ISSUE

GT. BRITAIN

1/1/70

GENERAL ANNIVERSARIES



(1/6 VALUE FRONT COVER)

SPECIAL ARTICLE
THIS ISSUE

ST. VINCENT - 20th ANNIVERSARY OF REGULAR AIR SERVICES

13/3/70



ST. LUCIA - EASTER 1970

7/3/70



The three stamps forming the triptych are divided by slit perforation horizontally and comb perforation vertically.

SPECIAL ARTICLE
THIS ISSUE

EAST AFRICA SATELLITE EARTH STATION

23/3/70



SEYCHELLES Bi-Centenary of the First Settlement on St. Anne 1770

APRIL 1970



Charles Dickens and his Illustrators



SEE THE SPECIAL ARTICLE ON PAGE 20

COMMONWEALTH NEWS

February Releases

2nd February, 1970

British Honduras. Definitive values over-printed 'Population Census 1970'. 5, 10, 15 and 25 cents.

St. Kitts Nevis Anguilla. Definitive Issue. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 60 cents; \$1, \$2.50 and \$5.

St. Lucia. Definitive Issue. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 25, 35, 50 cents; \$1, \$2.50 and \$5.

Turks and Caicos Islands. New Constitution. 7 and 35 cents.

4th February, 1970

Guernsey. Definitive 1d and 1/6 values reprinted with correct latitude (49° 30' N).

Malawi. Insects of Malawi. 4d, 9d, 1/6, 3/- and Souvenir Sheet.

6th February, 1970

Bermuda. Definitive surcharged with Decimal Values. 1d o/p 1c, 2d o/p 2c, 3d o/p 3c, 4d o/p 4c, 6d o/p 6c, 8d o/p 5c, 9d o/p 9c, 10d o/p 10c, 1/- o/p 12c, 1/3 o/p 15c, 1/6 o/p 18c, 2/- o/p 24c, 2/3 o/p 36c, 2/6 o/p 30c, 5/- o/p 60c, 10/- o/p \$1.20 and £1 o/p \$2.40.

16th February, 1970

Antigua: 40th Anniversary of Air Services. 5, 20, 35, 50 and 75 cents.

British Virgin Islands. Definitive Issue. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 25, 50 cents; \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5.

East Africa. East African Musical Instruments. 30 and 70 cents; Shs. 1/50 and Shs. 2/50.

23rd February, 1970

Guyana. Republic Day. (To be withdrawn on 21st March, 1970). 5, 6, 15 and 25 cents.

Forthcoming Issues

DEFINITIVE ISSUES

Anguilla, 1970. **Antigua:** 3rd August, 1970. **Barbados,** 4th May, 1970. **Brunel:** 1970. **Cayman Islands.** (New Value Tablets). 8th September, 1970. **Montserrat,** 1970.

COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES

Antigua. Military Uniforms. September, 1970. **Antigua.** Centenary of Death of Charles Dickens. May, 1970. **Christmas** 1970. October, 1970. **Ascension.** Deep Sea Fish. 6th April, 1970. **Barbados.** Tourism. 1970. 25th Anniversary of the United Nations. May,

Botswana. Developing Botswana. 23rd March, 1970. Cent-

enary of the Death of Charles Dickens. 9th June, 1970. **United Nations.** 24th October, 1970. **Christmas** 1970. 13th November, 1970. **British Honduras.** Orchids. 2nd April, 1970. **Hardwoods.** 2nd July, 1970. **Christmas** 1970. 2nd October, 1970. **British Virgin Islands.** Centenary of Death of Charles Dickens. 4th May, 1970. Centenary of British Red Cross. 10th August, 1970. **Spanish Main.** 16th November, 1970. **Cayman Islands.** Easter. 17th March, 1970. Centenary of the Death of Charles Dickens. 17th June, 1970. **Tourism.** November, 1970. **Ceylon.** Opening of the U.P.U. Building. May, 1970. **Expo** 1970. March, 1970. **Asian Productivity Year.** June, 1970. Centenary of the Faculty of Medicine. July, 1970. **Keppitipola.** 28th September, 1970. **U.N. Anniversary.** 24th October, 1970. **Cyprus.** Europa. May, 1970. **East Africa.** Satellite Earth Station. 11th July, 1970. 25th Anniversary of United Nations. 24th October, 1970. **Commonwealth Games.** August, 1970. **Falkland Islands.** Defence Force Golden Jubilee. 30th April, 1970. **Guernsey.** 25th Anniversary of Liberation. 9th May, 1970. **Horticulture.** 12th August, 1970. **Churches.** 11th November, 1970. **Guyana.** Easter. 23rd March, 1970. **Hong Kong.** Asian Productivity Year. 5th August 1970. **Exposition** 1970—Osaka, Japan. 14th March, 1970. **Tung Wah Centenary.** 9th April, 1970. **Jamaica.** Easter 1970. 23rd March, 1970. **Jersey.** 25th Anniversary of Liberation. 9th May, 1970. **Battle of Flowers.** 28th July, 1970. **Lesotho.** Centenary of the Death of Moshoeshe. 11th March, 1970. **Malawi.** Rand Easter Show. (1/6 Definitive Overprint). 18th March, 1970. **Mauritius.** Expo 70. March, 1970. **St. Helena.** Centenary of the Death of Charles Dickens. 9th June, 1970. **St. Kitts.** Centenary of the Death of Charles Dickens. 1st May, 1970. **Art Festival.** July, 1970. **Stamp Centenary.** 14th September, 1970. **Christmas** 1970. 16th November, 1970. **St. Lucia.** Easter. 7th March, 1970. **St. Lucia.** Centenary of the Death of Charles Dickens. 8th June, 1970. Centenary of British Red Cross. September, 1970. **St. Vincent.** Centenary of British Red Cross. 1st June, 1970. 20th Anniversary of Regular Air Services to St. Vincent. 13th March, 1970. 150th Anniversary of the Anglican Cathedral. 7th September, 1970. **Seychelles.** Bi-Centenary of the first settlement on St. Anne Island. April, 1970. Centenary of British Red

Cross. August, 1970. **Tristan da Cunha.** **Crawfish.** 1st November, 1970. Centenary of British Red Cross. 1st June, 1970. **Turk and Caicos Islands.** Easter. 17th March, 1970. Centenary of the Death of Charles Dickens. June, 1970. 100th Anniversary of British Red Cross. October, 1970. **Zambia.** World Meteorological Day. 23rd March, 1970. Preventive Medicine. 25th May, 1970.

Amendments

The following alterations to information previously published have occurred.

Antigua: The coil stamps were released on 30th January and not, as previously announced, on 20th January.

Jersey: The Inauguration of the Jersey Post Office Issue will remain on sale for one year. The revised withdrawal date is 30th September, 1970.

Mauritius: The Telfair Commemorative stamps were released on 22nd December, 1969, instead of 15th December.

Montserrat: The proposed issue for Easter, 1970, will not now be made.

St. Kitts: As 1st February falls on a Sunday, the new Definitive Issue is being released on Monday, 2nd February.

St. Lucia: As in the case of St. Kitts, the new Definitive stamps will be released on 2nd February.

Sales Figures

Lesotho: Centenary of Maseru. 2½c: 317,913; 10c: 56,601; 12½c: 46,285; 25c: 37,393. FDC: 4,522.

Malawi: 50th Anniversary of I.L.O.

4d: 2,251,872; 9d: 290,697; 1/6: 159,699; 3/-: 55,318; Souvenir Sheet: 3,306; FDC: 2,966.

Malawi: Orchids.

4d: 980,680; 9d: 132,752; 1/6: 82,032; 3/-: 42,187; Souvenir Sheet: 17,273; FDC: 2,624.

Malta: Centenary of Birth of Gandhi.

1/6: 415,096.

Malta: 50th Anniversary of I.L.O.

2d: 1,342,774; 6d: 610,232.

Malta: 1969 Commemoratives Issue.

2d: 1,080,864; 5d: 1,166,651; 10d: 539,087; 2/-: 298,030.

DETAILS OF NEW AND FORTHCOMING ISSUES

Falkland Islands DEFENCE FORCE GOLDEN JUBILEE

On 30th April, 1970, the Falkland Islands will issue a set of stamps to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the Defence Force. Designed by Mr. R. Granger Barrett, the stamps have been printed by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. using the lithographic process on CA Block watermarked paper. They are printed in sheets of 30 stamps; each stamp measures 28.5 x 43 mms. perforation to perforation.

The Falkland Islands Defence Force was formed in 1920, but its origins can be traced back to 1892 when a body of Volunteers was raised for the defence of the Colony. During the First World War, and particularly in December 1914 when the naval battle of the Falklands was being fought between Sturdee and Von Spree, the Volunteers kept constant watch, patrolling on horseback continually. Their task was to give warning and make ready for evacuating Stanley on the enemy being sighted. After the war the volunteers were disbanded, only to be reconstituted as the Defence Force within a year. During the Second World War its numbers were considerably augmented by the influx of British citizens who left Argentina and Uruguay. Service in the Defence Force is voluntary in peacetime, but during the Second World War, following Japan's entry, conscription was introduced and the maximum age limit raised from 48 to 51. The present Force is trained by Royal Marines seconded from the United Kingdom.

St. Vincent 20th ANNIVERSARY OF REGULAR AIR SERVICES

On 13th March, the St. Vincent Government will release a four value commemorative stamp issue to mark the 20th Anniversary of Regular Air Services to the Island. This set has been designed by Mr. R. Granger Barrett and printed by Joh. Enschede en Zonen using the lithographic process on CA Block watermarked paper.

The stamps depict four of the types of aircraft that have been used to maintain services to and from St. Vincent during the last two decades.

Lesotho CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF MOSHOESHOE I

A special stamp issue will be made on the 11th March, 1970, to commemorate the centenary of the death of Moshoeshoe I.

Moshoeshoe has been described as the most brilliant African statesman of his day, and it was entirely due to his leadership that the Basotho survived as a nation during the pressures of the last century. Early in the nineteenth century the comparative peace of Southern Africa was shattered by the Zulu chief Chaka, who by creating a war machine which no other tribe could withstand, spread destruction over a very wide area. In the general fighting which followed, the Basotho, who were living peacefully in the Caledon River valley came under pressure from the Batloka who had retreated from the Zulus, and in the series of wars which resulted there was a complete disruption of normal life. The remnants of the Basotho were gathered together by Moshoeshoe, the chief of the Bakoena (crocodile) clan, who fortified Buthe Buthe mountain and held it against the Batloka until he was forced to move south to another mountain stronghold at Thaba Bosiu. This position proved to be impregnable, and by 1831 the last of the attacks was repulsed.

Moshoeshoe then began to establish peace and prosperity among his people and to lay the foundations for the future nation. He issued proclamations which were the beginnings of a legal code, and at this time the important principle was established that the land belonged to the people and could not be alienated, thus preventing the exploitation of the land by others. Moshoeshoe received valuable guidance from the missionaries of the Paris Evangelical Mission, whom he had invited to come to Lesotho after hearing of the valuable services they had rendered elsewhere.

However, within a few years Moshoeshoe was threatened by the encroachment of white settlers. By 1841 there were a few white farmers living along the lower reaches of the Caledon at peace with the Basotho, but as the numbers of settlers grew and settlement took place on land within Moshoeshoe's sphere of influence, friction arose which

eventually, led to fighting between the Basotho and the Boer settlers. Although the Basotho repulsed all attacks on their Thaba Bosiu stronghold they were not so successful in other parts of the country, and Moshoeshoe decided that to preserve the land remaining to him his only solution was to seek the protection of the British Government. On the 12th March, 1868, the country was finally proclaimed to be British, and by the Convention of Aliwal North on the 12th February, 1869, the boundaries of Lesotho were fixed as they still remain.

The great chief died on the 11th March, 1870, in the knowledge that the nation he had founded and fought to preserve had achieved the means to survive.

The two stamps released to mark the anniversary of his death were designed by Mr. G. L. Vasarhelyi and printed by Messrs. Thos De La Rue & Co. Ltd. on Basuto Hat watermarked paper in sheets of 25 stamps.

Turks & Caicos Islands NEW CONSTITUTION, 1969

To mark the inauguration of the New Constitution on 16 June, 1969, the Turks and Caicos Islands are issuing two stamps on 2 February, 1970.

The main provision of the New Constitution is for the replacement of the former Legislative Assembly and Executive Council by a single State Council. It also defines the powers of the Administrator and the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bahamas in his role as Governor of the Colony of Turks and Caicos Islands, a post which he has held since 5 November, 1965.

Although the Turks and Caicos Islands have had universal adult suffrage for many years the New Constitution will allow the Islanders a far greater say in the government of the Islands than heretofore. The United Kingdom will however retain responsibility for external affairs and defence.

ST. LUCIA EASTER 1970

Release date: 7th March, 1970.
Designer: V. Whiteley. Printer: Joh. Enschede en Zonen (Holland). Process: Lithography.

The altarpiece produced for the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe in Bristol by William Hogarth in 1755-56 is a great rarity since it was most unusual for a religious painting of such size and magnificence to be painted in England in the mid 18th century. Most English painters of the period were forced into portrait painting in order to make a living.

Hogarth, who had very strong opinions about the low status given to English Art of the period, was probably delighted to be granted the opportunity of showing that a great religious painting could be produced by an English artist. However, it is fair to say that, in painting the triptych, he was influenced by the Italian Baroque style which was then current in Europe and especially by the Venetian, Sebastiano Ricci, whose work was well known in England.

The Triptych itself shows from left to right, "The Sealing of The Tomb", "The Ascension" and "The Three Marys at the Tomb" and it is reproduced in its original proportions on the stamps.

Printed in London

Hogarth painted the Triptych in London and subsequently spent 6 days supervising its erection in St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. It is interesting to note that the total bill, including construction of the frames, transportation and erection, came to around £800, of which sum Hogarth received £525 for the actual painting.

In the mid 19th century the Church was restored and the size of the Triptych necessitated its removal. It was first offered to the National Gallery and then advertised for sale in the daily press. Both measures proving unsuccessful, it was sold at a nominal cost on the understanding that it would be displayed to the public. To this end it was deposited with the Bristol Fine Arts Academy (later to become the Royal West of England Academy).

With the passing of years it became an embarrassment due to its size and in 1912-13 it was rolled up and stored away in a box. Apart from a brief spell in 1938 when it was shown during the Church Congress, it remained in this condition until 1954.

The advent of World War II in 1939 had put paid to the Academy's

plans to build a special display area for the Triptych and in 1954 a committee comprising members from the Royal West of England Academy, the Vestry of St. Mary Redcliffe, the National Art Collections and the Director of the Bristol City Art Gallery met to decide the fate of the paintings.

As far back as 1905 they were in need of restoration and the intervening years of storage had worsened the situation. The work of restoration was entrusted to the National Gallery and it was decided that the restored altarpiece should be presented to the Corporation of Bristol. On 6th December, 1955, the formal presentation was made and this unique example of English religious painting of the 18th century is now displayed perpetually in the Bristol City Art Gallery, to whom the Government of St. Lucia is grateful for allowing them to reproduce it on their stamps marking Easter 1970.

Seychelles

BI-CENTENARY OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT ON ST. ANNE, 1770.

To mark the occasion of the 200th Anniversary of the establishment of the settlement on St. Anne the Seychelles Government is issuing a four value set of stamps in April. The stamps are being printed by Thos. De La Rue & Co. Ltd. using their Delacryl (Litho.) Process from designs originally prepared by Mr. Aidan Smith and subsequently adapted by V. Whiteley. They will be on CA Block watermarked paper in sheets of 25 stamps and each stamp will measure 1.12" x 1.6765" perforation to perforation.

Although there is some evidence suggesting that the Seychelles Islands were visited by traders from Arabia and the Persian Gulf sailing to and from ports in East Africa in the Middle Ages, it was not until 1770 that the first recorded attempt at permanent settlement was made.

In 1741, the French Governor of Mauritius, Vicomte Mahe de Labourdonnais, despatched an expedition under Lazare Picault to explore the Islands and 15 years later, on 1st November, 1756, a formal French claim to the group was made when Captain C. N. Morphey set up on Mahe a 'Stone of Possession' engraved with the arms of France.

However, more time was to elapse before any attempt at a permanent settlement was made. Pierre

Poire, who had been appointed by the French Government to take charge of finance and agriculture in Mauritius after the collapse of the French East India Company, introduced the cultivation of spices to that country in an effort to counteract the Dutch Far East monopoly. In 1770 he decided to extend this effort to the Seychelles and the first permanent attempt at settlement resulted. A small settlement and garden were set up on St. Anne's Island but success was short lived. Two years later a more enduring settlement was established on Mahe but the honour of harbouring the first settlers must go to St. Anne's.

WHAT IS A PHILATELIST?

(taken from Fitzroy Philatelic Society Newsletter May 1969)

An average type of person on the whole.

When stamps appear normality is abandoned and in its place comes that frenzy known only to collectors.

HE LIKES

Stamps whether from Australia or Zululand.

Bargains, whether he collects the country or not.

Circuit books and plenty of them even if he "sits" on them.

Competitions at the Club if others enter.

Displays and talks if others give them.

Unusual items to be able to boast.

Catalogues, in order to criticize what he sees.

Societies, as long as he has no work to do.

Philatelic publications, as long as he doesn't have to pay for them.

Thousands of circuit sheets as long as he doesn't provide them. Good quality peelable hinges.

HE DOESN'T LIKE

Rules of the circuit branch.

Forwarding circuit books when he should

Making sure his report slip and cheque is forwarded promptly

Providing circuit sheets to assist the Exchange Branch.

Those who outbid him at auctions

Those who steal by substituting other people's stamps.

Even with all his likes and dislikes the average Philatelist is a reasonable bloke, liking company at a meeting and he can develop into a wonderful "Ear-basher" on his favourite country or theme. But he should remember that the bloke he is talking to also collects another country and thinks the other is just a 'nut'.

CHARLES DICKENS AND HIS ILLUSTRATORS

1970 is the Centenary Year of the death of Charles Dickens and a number of countries will be issuing postage stamps to mark the occasion. In this era when it may be argued that some postal administrations appear to issue stamps mechanically, and of no more than tenuous relevancy in subject, it is as well to state immediately and in no way defensively that there are at least two good reasons for a Dickens Centenary commemorative set to be issued by any Commonwealth country. Firstly, it is hardly necessary to say that Charles Dickens, the prince of story tellers, marshalled and recorded the English language for the benefit and delight of society up to the present day as, perhaps, no one else has done; thus, any country with English-tongue roots or associations can properly pay tribute to Charles Dickens on this score alone. Secondly, Charles Dickens was a severe critic of society and his writings defined contemporary squalor and wretchedness so sharply as to awaken the need for social reform far beyond the immediacy of his own land.

Few Changed

No writer was ever served better by his illustrators than Charles Dickens. Anyone who had the good fortune to become acquainted as a youngster with "Pickwick Papers", "David Copperfield" or "Oliver Twist" must retain still an impression of the pictures accompanying the text, pictures which almost certainly appeared in the original publications and which were so evocative, dramatic and, often, so moving, that publishers of the many subsequent editions of the novels were quite content to reproduce them time and time again. As a result, any mention of Mr. Pickwick, Oliver Twist, Micawber, Sara Gamp and many others, conjures up an image uniform in the minds of countless people. Surely, it is significant that very few modern film and play producers have seen fit to tamper with these popular images when dressing the characters for their dramatizations of Charles Dickens' work.

Some of the 1970 Centenary stamps are reproduced here and it will be noticed that the artists responsible have wisely not chosen to depart from conventional representation of scenes and characters; in fact, in almost every case, the modern artists' vignettes could be

transferred to the pages of 19th-century editions of the books and be entirely in sympathy with the typography and text.

It is curious to think that the immortal stories owed their start to the fact that a series of sporting plates had been commissioned from an artist and needed some text matter before being published in book form. The artist was Robert Seymour, Dickens' first illustrator, and his illustrations appeared in the first part of "Pickwick Papers" published on the 31st March 1836. Unfortunately, poor Seymour, who seems to have suffered from persecution mania, committed suicide soon afterwards and the need to find hurriedly a successor artist arose. Hablot Knight Browne, a young man of French Huguenot descent, was the artist chosen and for over 20 years, Browne, who signed his work with the soubriquet "Phiz", worked in happy co-operation with Dickens. "Phiz" was the ideal interpreter. "They were as suited to each other", said G. K. Chesterton, "and to the common creation of a unique thing, as Gilbert and Sullivan. No other illustrator ever created the true Dickens' characters with the precise and correct quantum of exaggeration".

From the moment that the "Phiz" illustration of Sam Weller brushing boots in the courtyard of the White Hart Inn appeared, sales of the instalments of the "Pickwick Papers" began to advance. Charles Dickens's reputation was established and until his death an audience awaited his every word.

Other Artists

Other artists were commissioned and one of the best was George Cruikshank who, in fact, was Dickens' first illustrator, having been responsible for the plates which accompanied his earliest work "Sketches by Boz". Cruikshank's fame rests on his work for "Oliver Twist", which started its series course in "Bentley's Miscellany", a magazine which the indefatigable Dickens was editing and contributing to at the same time that "Pickwick Papers" was in full flight.

Cruikshank, who was retained on "Bentley's Miscellany" as chief illustrator, had a vast knowledge of the seamier side of London life and his acquaintance with its denizens and his ability to capture the droll and grotesque in his art, made

him a fortunate choice for illustrator to "Oliver Twist". The "Sketches" and "Oliver Twist" were the sum of the artistic association between Dickens and Cruikshank although they remained friends throughout Dickens' life.

George Cattermole was another artist whose services were employed. Perhaps the most technically gifted of all those who served Charles Dickens, his early training as an architect is apparent in much of his work, particularly his illustrations to "The Old Curiosity Shop" and to "Barnaby Rudge". His life's output was considerable but he is now best remembered for his Dickens' illustrations, which certainly contributed an atmosphere of their own, and which are identifiable at a glance.

John Leech, for many years the principal attraction of "Punch", illustrated "A Christmas Carol". The work of John Tenniel of "Alice in Wonderland" fame, Landseer, Clarkson Stanfield, the maritime painter, the great typographical artist Samuel Palmer, and a number of others, appeared alongside the Dickens' text.

Mention of Marcus Stone, a graceful artist who illustrated "Great Expectations" and "Our Mutual Friend", the last complete novel, cannot be omitted. Dickens was his first patron and many years afterwards, as a successful society painter, Stone looked back with warmth to their association.

Last Words

The last words ever uttered in public by Charles Dickens were a sincere and moving testimony following the death of an artist, Daniel Maclise, who contributed plates to several of Dickens works. "Maclise was . . . the gentlest and most modest of men . . . No artist devoted himself with truer chivalry to the art goddess whom he worshipped". The words were said at a Royal Academy Banquet on the 25th April 1870; a few weeks later, on the 9th June, Charles Dickens, too, was dead.

He left behind eloquent testimony to the debt that he owed to his illustrators and to the intense interest that he took in their work. He was by nature generous and grateful, always ready to acknowledge his obligation to others and he would have been gratified to know that since his death it has been almost a *sine qua non* for the original illustrations to accompany the many reprintings of his works.

(Designs are in the centrepiece, P.4)

THE EARLY DAYS UNTIL THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMPS OF SARAWAK

Sarawak, which today forms part of the Federation of Malaysia, is situated on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. To the north-east lie the state of Sabah (formerly North Borneo) and the sultanate of Brunei. To the south and east it is bordered by the Indonesian portion of Borneo and to the north-west by the China Sea. Sarawak has an area of just under 50,000 square miles (about half that of the United Kingdom) and a population of fewer than 1,000,000 comprising Dayaks, Ibans, Kenyahs, Chinese, Malays and a few Europeans. The capital, Kuching, is situated on the Sarawak River some 18 miles from the coast. The principal products of Sarawak are timber, rubber, sago and rice. Mineral produce consists of gold and crude oil. Petroleum is mainly imported from the neighbouring State of Brunei, refined in Sarawak and re-exported partly as crude oil and partly as refined products.

GOLD

Sarawak formed the most westerly province in the dominions of the Sultans of Brunei from the seventeenth century, if not earlier, being valued for its deposits of gold and antimony. With the decline of the Brunei sultanate in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries control of Sarawak became purely nominal and the inhabitants were virtually left to their own devices. In the 1830s the reigning sultan of Brunei was Omar Ali Suifudin II who, on account of prolonged mental illness, delegated the tasks of government to his uncle, Raja Muda Hassim. A period of oppressive rule and great brutality by the governor of Sarawak, the Pengiran Mahkota, led to a rebellion in the province and in 1837 Hassim commanded a punitive expedition aimed at quelling the revolt.

BROOKE

These events coincided with the voyage of a young Englishman, James Brooke, who left England in his own yacht in 1838 on a trip to the Far East. In June 1839 he visited Singapore and was subsequently despatched by the Governor on goodwill mission to Hassim, to thank the latter for his courtesy towards some shipwrecked British sailors. Hassim took a liking to the personable young man and sug-

gested that the British should establish trading stations in Sarawak. Brooke reported back to Singapore but nothing was done to implement the suggestions. In August 1840 Brooke returned to Sarawak where the rebellion was still simmering. With the aid of the guns from his yacht *Royalist* Brooke succeeded in routing the rebels and suppressing the revolt by mid-November 1840. Hassim later sided with Brooke against the treacherous Mahkota and secured his services for life by appointing him Rajah of Sarawak on the 24th November 1841. Brooke was created Knight Commander of the Bath in 1847 and, despite the fact that he was strictly speaking the ruler of a foreign country, was appointed Governor of Labuan Island which Britain annexed as a crown colony in 1846. Sir James Brooke also served as British Consul General for the island of Borneo, and was instrumental in bringing peace and prosperity to the whole area, acting in conjunction with the Royal Navy to put down piracy and opium smuggling.

Between 1861 and 1863 he was absent in England on account of ill health and his nephew Captain Brooke acted as regent. On his return to Sarawak, however, Sir James Brooke quarrelled with his nephew and disinherited him, appointing his younger brother Charles Johnson Brooke as his heir instead. In 1863 the United Kingdom recognised Sarawak an independent sovereign state. In 1888 Sarawak became a British protectorate and following the Japanese occupation during the Second World War it became a British colony, subsequently, in 1963, joining the newly formed Federation of Malaysia.

NO INFORMATION

Nothing is known of the early postal history of Sarawak despite conjecture that letters must have existed from the trading settlements established by the Honourable East India Company at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Virtually all the early mail, in the period prior to the introduction of adhesive stamps, consisted of the Rajah's personal correspondence which was carried by his yacht from Sarawak to Singapore for onward transmission in the usual way. Letters to

or from Singapore were charged at the rate of 4 annas per half ounce and Indian stamps were used from 1859 if not earlier since they have been recorded on covers emanating from Sarawak, though the cancellations would not be applied until the letters arrived in Singapore.

On the 1st March 1869 a post office was opened in Kuching and Indian stamps on mail posted there were cancelled with a large double-circle hand-stamp inscribed **POST-OFFICE** with **SARAWAK** in the centre and the date added in manuscript underneath. This handstamp was in use for some years previously, even though a post office as such did not exist before 1869. A rectangular obliterator consisting of nine parallel lines was used to cancel Indian adhesives used in Sarawak from about 1864. The B 172 or D 14 obliterator of Singapore was invariably applied to such stamps in addition. These markings, together with a diamond-shaped obliterator containing a capital S in parallel lines and double-lined oval date-stamps, were used to cancel the first Sarawak adhesive stamps which were introduced on the 1st March 1869.

FIRST STAMPS

The first stamps consisted of a 3 cents denomination (Straits currency) for the prepayment of the postage on letters only as far as Singapore. Until 1897, when Sarawak joined the Universal Postal Union, the stamps can only be regarded as locals and possessed no franking validity beyond Singapore. Covers destined for addresses beyond Singapore had to bear Sarawak and Straits Settlements stamps; such "combination covers" are highly prized by collectors as examples of mixed franking.

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PHILYMPIA AND THE F.I.P.

(LONDON 1970)

Philympia 1970 - Expected to be one of the greatest Stamp Exhibitions has been recently declined patronage of the F.I.P. (Federation Internationale de Philatelie). On a smaller scale this would be tantamount to the N.Z. Federation of Philatelic Societies withdrawing its patronage, say, of TARAPEX.

Read current opinion of the situation from Great Britain.

Tucked away on the last page of a three-page press release issued in late December by the organisers of Philympia 1970 is the following statement.

The Federation Internationale de Philatelie has advised the organizers of Philympia 1970 that F.I.P. patronage is no longer operative. This decision by the F.I.P. means that exhibitors shewing in London next September will not be exhibiting under F.I.P. rules but under the rules set out in the Philympia 1970 Prospectus on pages 27 and 28.

Of all the announcements from and about F.I.P., this should be the one most welcomed by everyone concerned with the long-term interests of philately.

True Value

True value of F.I.P. patronage, if any, will be demonstrated this September when Philympia 1970 opens its doors on what is, I am certain, going to be an outstandingly successful event. The whole futile process of applying for, receiving, and subsequently withdrawing the patronage, has seriously weakened the whole authority of international organized philately, as represented by the Federation Internationale. Its good offices are exercised largely on the European continent, and are no doubt highly appreciated by those philatelic federations—and remember, they are collectors—who like to derive kudos from belonging to a supranational body. When it comes to settling deep-seated international disputes, F.I.P. is about as effective as the United Nations, insofar as it can paper over the cracks without doing anything to underpin the masonry.

Communist Countries

For East Germany, for instance, as well as for Cuba and North Korea, membership of F.I.P. is of paramount importance, because it gives them international respectability and prestige vis-a-vis the political bosses at home. However,

like the Swiss, and indeed the Red Chinese, at U.N.O. Britain can get along quite happily without being subjected to the rules and regulations of F.I.P. These are aimed first and foremost at pacifying and 'keeping sweet' their members federations, and since in almost every case the federation executives are men of parochial inclinations, who hold the jobs because they are able to devote the necessary time and money, this means that the ruling bodies in F.I.P.-affiliated philately are very often unrepresentative of the best stamp talent in the countries involved.

Dealers

If this seems remote to you, come down to earth by recalling the vicious quarrels which for many years split F.I.P. federations on the question of permitting professional philatelists (i.e. dealers) to serve as jurors at international exhibitions. In the end, the massive knowledge displayed by several international traders made it imperative to recruit them, but this went against many people's inclinations. It was a 'gentlemen versus players' situation.

Choice

When the Philympia committee chose to recruit its own jurors from amongst the cognoscente, and those jurors did not fit in with the likes and dislikes of sundry national federations, the London committee was faced with the simple choice of either abandoning the strength of its jury panel, or of subscribing to the fiction that F.I.P. knew best.

Acrimonious correspondence, and the barbed comments which have characterized philatelic writing on this subject, not only demonstrate the considerable difficulties which F.I.P. has yet to overcome; they also make it clear that the F.I.P. management—a self-perpetuating oligarchy, again selected on the basis of those who have the time, the money, and the inclination—has a good deal to learn.

Both the trade and collectors will have an extremely satisfactory time at Philympia, and the absence of F.I.P. patronage will not affect the event in the least. A few collectors may not shew their exhibits; but there will be no lack of first-class material—perhaps a useful lesson for some of the small brigade or international pot-hunters.

NOTE. The New Zealand Federation does not belong to the F.I.P. This is due to the high affiliation fees.

World's Rarest Stamp for Sale

British Guiana 1856 1c. to be auctioned in New York

The world's rarest stamp—the legendary British Guiana in New York. The auction will be held on March 24 in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, and will be conducted by Bob Siegel of Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries Inc., 10, East 52nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Last occasion when the 1c. magenta was seen by the public was at the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue Centenary Exhibition, held in London's Festival Hall from February 17 to 20, 1965. Its display then was arranged by Finbar Kenny, general manager of J. H. Stolor Inc., the New York wholesalers. Mr. Kenny bought it on behalf of its present owner when it was sold in New York in 1940. The stamp had previously been the property of the American millionaire Arthur Hind who paid £7,000 for it at the sale held in Paris in 1922 to disperse the Count von Ferrary collections.

The present owner's identity is one of philately's best-kept secrets, though there has been much speculation over the years, with suggestions ranging from a Texas oil millionaire to an Australian cattleman. According to present plans, the owner will allow his identity to be revealed on March 24, after the bidding has finished. The figure at which it will stop is anyone's guess, but it could well exceed £100,000.



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GREAT BRITAIN

SPECIAL STAMPS FOR FIVE ANNIVERSARIES

Illustrations on the front cover and in the centrepiece.

Famous anniversaries are the subjects of five special stamps to be issued by the Post Office on April 1. They are the 650th anniversary of the Declaration of Arbroath, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale, the 75th anniversary of the International Co-operative Alliance, the 350th anniversary of the sailing of the Mayflower for the New World, and the 150th anniversary of the Royal Astronomical Society.

The stamps are valued at 5d, 9d, 1s, 1s6d, and 1s9d and are the work of two designers, Fritz Wegner and Miss Marjorie Saynor.

The Declaration of Arbroath forms the subject of the 5d stamp, designed by Fritz Wegner. The stamp depicts the artist's impression of the signing of the document, and eight colours are used - orange, blue, black, yellow, gold, red, emerald and olive.

Florence Nightingale is portrayed by Fritz Wegner on the 9d stamp, in the hospital at Scutari. The stamp is in eight colours - red, black, green, dark blue, buff, olive, gold and blue.

The International Co-operative Alliance 1/- stamp is the work of Marjorie Saynor, who has illustrated representatives of four of the main countries involved in its creation. They are (left to right on the stamp) Earl Grey of Great Britain; Mr. Charles Robert of France; Prof. Victor Bohmert of Germany; and De Keussler of Russia. Also illustrated is a document showing the initials of the Alliance in the four tongues it recognises as official languages - English, French, German and Russian. Seven colours - blue, black, yellow, gold, light green, brown and red - are used.

The sailing of the Mayflower is the subject of Fritz Wegner's 1s6d stamp. It depicts the ship leaving Plymouth harbour and is in eight colours - dark green, light green, black, brown, yellow, gold, red and blue.

The Royal Astronomical Society 1s9d stamp by Marjorie Saynor shows three figures (from left to right on the stamp) - the first President of the Society, Sir William Herschel; Francis Baily; and Sir John Herschel. Also shown is a facsimile of a telescope. Five colours are used on the stamp - yellow, black, red, bold and grey.

THE ARTISTS Fritz Wegner designed the immensely popular Christmas stamps last year. Born in Vienna in 1924 he came to England in 1938 and studied at St. Martin's School of Art, where he is now a visiting lecturer in graphic design. Married, he has three children.

Marjorie Saynor received preliminary training at the Regional College of Art, Hull. From 1953 to 1957 she attended the Royal College of Art on a scholarship. On completion of her studies she began work as a freelance illustrator and has taught part-time in art schools in the Medway area and at Maidstone.

Declaration of Arbroath Edward II, having failed to gain lasting recognition of his claim to sovereignty over Scotland, influenced the Pope to excommunicate the Scottish King, Robert the Bruce. The Declaration of Arbroath, signed on April 1, 1320, was the response to this excommunication. It spoke for the Scottish people, eloquently arguing the history of their independence and determination to maintain it.

Florence Nightingale was born in Florence on May 12, 1820 and trained as a nurse at Kaisersworth near Dusseldorf. She followed this with studies in London and Edinburgh hospitals, and then in Paris. She offered her services to help the sick and wounded in the Crimea and was one of 38 hand-picked nurses sent there in October 1854. There, among the wounded soldiers, she became known as the Lady with the Lamp. She died on August 13, 1910.

International Co-operative Alliance was signed in London in August 1895. Its aims are to promote a non-profit-making system of production and trade, organised in the interests of the whole community, based upon voluntary and mutual self-help. Among its activities it conducts research studies into problems of interest to Co-operative movements - such as consumer credit and oil resources - and it works in close collaboration with other affiliated organisations.

The sailing of the Mayflower on September 6, 1620, the Mayflower sailed out of Plymouth with about 100 people on board, all seeking a life free from religious persecution

in the New World - the Americas. Early in December that year she reached her destination and a small party was sent out to seek a suitable landing site. A landing was made on December 11, 1620, and the voyagers, later to be known as the Pilgrim Fathers, set up the colony of Plymouth, Massachusetts. This event is now celebrated in the USA on December 22 and is known as Forefathers Day.

The Royal Astronomical Society was founded in 1820 for the encouragement and promotion of astronomy. It was one of the first learned societies to be formed for the study of one specific science and has for many years held an international reputation among astronomers and workers in related fields. Its main functions are to collect and publish the results of astronomical and geophysical research and to maintain as complete a library as possible of astronomical literature.

AMBURY SHIELD RAFFLE RESULT

REPORT FROM THE WAIKATO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

At the first meeting of the New Year held at the end of January, the Waikato Philatelic Society were shown colour slides taken at the Whakatane Stamp Exhibition of 1967. Since Tarapex now seems to be fading slowly into the past, Whakatane certainly seems to be history. This is the third selection of slides that the Society has had from Whakatane and if other Societies have not yet seen them they can certainly be recommended. This particular selection covered the Court of Honour.

At the first February meeting members were tested with a Quiz. Questions were posed by the president, Mr. J. O. Moore, to teams of four and the winning team was Messrs. Tommy, Bunn, Bailey & Dean, who totalled 72 points out of 100. The Quiz was followed by a silent display given by Mrs. R. E. Moore from her collection of Paintings on Stamps.

The Waikato Philatelic Society is due to hold its Annual General Meeting on February 18th.

Members of Societies throughout New Zealand will be interested to learn that the Raffle held at the Ambury Shield Weekend for a full set of "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand" was won by Mr. S. I. Larsen, Eureka, R.D.4, Hamilton.

QUICKSALES NO. 5

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H.M.—Hinged Mint

U—Used

[]—Block

M—Mint

M.U.H.—Mint unhinged.

Catalogues

C.P.—Campbell Paterson

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430	2.50	N.Z. 500 Commercial Envelopes. Ideal pmks. and slogans.	
431	1.00	N.Z. 10 envelopes with special markings. Irregularly poked, etc.	
432	3.00	N.Z. 25 Registered envelopes. A few Cook stamps.	
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433	1.25	Papua Covers (3) S.G. 114, 146, 147 and 1 New Guinea Cover 1937 S.G. 191 (146 and 147 are F.D.C.) Stamps Cat. \$2.38.	
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438	1.00	20 7½c Trout New Perf. V.F.U.	
439	1.00	10 20c Meat V.F.U.	
440	2.00	20 20c Meat V.F.U.	
441	1.50	10 28c Fox Glacier V.F.U.	
442	3.00	20 28c Fox Glacier V.F.U.	
443	6.00	10 \$1 Glacier V.F.U.	
444	12.00	20 \$1 Glacier V.F.U.	
445	1.60	10 25c Dairy V.F.U.	
446	3.20	20 25c Dairy V.F.U.	
447	2.00	20 30c Ruapehu V.F.U.	
448	1.60	10 50c Falls V.F.U.	
449	3.20	20 50c Falls V.F.U.	
450	3.00	10 sets Telegraph M. Unhinged Cat. \$5.30.	
451	6.00	20 sets Telegraph M. Unhinged Cat. \$10.60.	

POST BIDS TO QUICKSALES NO. 5, P.O. BOX 174, NEW PLYMOUTH.



NATURAL HISTORY SERIES

The 6-cent stamps will be issued with first day ceremonies May 6 in New York City, where The American Museum of Natural History is currently observing its centennial year.

Three of the stamp themes are based on displays in the museum. The fourth is a detail from a mural at Yale University's Peabody Museum of Natural History. The four jumbo-size, horizontal stamps will be printed on the same sheet and issued in panes of 32.

In one of the most complex stamp printing assignments ever carried out, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will apply eight inks in four passes through the press.

The stamps depict an American bald eagle, a herd of African elephants, prehistoric reptiles and a ceremonial canoe of the Haidas, a northwest Indian tribe. Eagle and elephant stamps will appear twice on the top row of each pane, in that order, canoe and reptile stamps in similar fashion, on the second row, and this pattern will be repeated throughout the pane.

The first three press passes will be by offset lithography - two yellows, then red and blue and finally two greens. Two browns will be added by the Giori press.

The Age of Reptiles stamp is a detail from one of the largest murals in the world - 110 feet long, 16 feet high - which Rudolph Zallinger painted for Yale's Peabody Museum in a commission that required four and one half years. Shown on the stamp are six creatures from the Jurassic geologic

period, the more prominent being a brontosaurus, left, a stegosaurus, centre, and an allosaurus, right.

Paul Rabut, of Westport, Connecticut, designed the Haida Ceremonial Canoe stamp, basing it on a display in the American Museum of Natural History. This sea-going canoe, 64 1/2 feet long, was made by hollowing out a spruce tree. The figures in the canoe represent a Tlingit chief and his party on the way to a marriage ceremony.

Dean Ellis, of New York City, patterned his African Elephant Herd stamp design after a display that is also in the American Museum. African elephants are the largest living land mammals, reaching a height of about 12 feet and weighing six tons or more. They travel in small herds, led usually by a female.

Walter Richards, of New Canaan, Connecticut, designed the American Bald Eagle stamp, guided by a model in the American Museum. Eagles are found in most parts of the world, and down through history have been considered the king of birds and a symbol of courage and power. The national bird of the United States is facing extinction.

GUIDE TO ORGANIZED PHILATELY FEATURED BY SCOTT'S JOURNAL

As *Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal* completes half a century of continuous publication its columns feature a classified directory of specialist societies and other groups functioning in the world of stamps and stamp collecting.

Compiled by Mary Louise Lieberman, this checklist will help the collector with special philatelic interests establish useful contacts with those who share his enthusiasm and enhance his understanding of the material in which he is interested.

A significant feature of this guide to organized philately is its identification of journals and newsletters published by specialist societies, study circles and the like. Much information invaluable to the collector along specialized lines is on record only in these periodicals, whose existence more often than not isn't suspected by the tyro.

More than 160 different organizations functioning in this country and overseas are classified under 72 separate headings in the installment of the guide to organized philately appearing in the February, 1970 issue of *Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal*, which completes the magazine's 50th volume. A comparable installment is scheduled to appear in the March issue.

Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal is available by subscription at \$5 a year from Scott Publications, 488 Madison Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. 10022.

CANADA MANIPEX 70

PUBLIC SERVICE INFORMATION

The 42nd convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will take place in Winnipeg, Manitoba this year. The convention conveniently called MANIPEX 70 (Manitoba Philatelic Exhibition) is being sponsored by the Winnipeg Philatelic Society. MANIPEX 70 will be held at the Marlborough Hotel in the Skyview Ballroom Thursday, June 25 through to Saturday, June 27 with June 24 being set aside for registration and getting acquainted.

The Royal Philatelic Society has Toronto, Ontario as base for their society, however, the convention was transferred to Winnipeg in order to celebrate the Centennial of Manitoba. (1870 - 1970) The theme of MANIPEX 70 will centre around Manitoba's history. A large exhibit and bourse will host representatives of Post Office Administrations and well known authorities acquainted in the knowledge of philately.

MANIPEX 70 is a contribution to 100 years of Manitoba by the philatelists (stamp collectors) of Canada. Plan to take part or attend with a friend.

More information regarding MANIPEX 70 such as exhibit forms, bourse applications or reservations can be obtained on request by writing to:

MANIPEX 70, P.O. Box 1425, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba.

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SPACE STAMPS OF THE SOVIET UNION, Part 4

BY G. M. VAN ZANTEN

In April 1964 a two part set came out, the first part called "Way to the Stars" consisted of three stamps, both perforated and imperforate copies. The 4 Kopek shows three sputniks, the 6 Kopek the Mars I space station and the 12 Kopek Gagarin and space capsule. The second part of the set shows rocket construction engineers, all values in this 4 stamp set have a 10 Kopek value and again came out perforated as well as imperforate; they show Tsiolkovsky, who was the subject in my first article, Friederich Zander who was the first Chairman of the Moscow reaction-propulsion study group, Nicolas Kibaltchich who took part in the plot that resulted in the death of Tzar Alexander II on the 1st March 1881, it was he who designed and made the bomb used in the assassination. Arrested and condemned to death, while in prison he designed a rocket propelled vertical take-off aircraft and asked for the plans to be submitted to a committee of experts. These designs were carefully filed, because publication might favour a commutation of the death penalty by the public, they were published after the revolution. The last stamp in the set shows the pioneers medallion and the Sarawak memorial.

Different Values

A very attractive sheet was issued on the 20th August 1964, this exists on ordinary paper and on glossy paper, strangely enough Gibbons lists both at the same price, the Lollini space catalogue gives vastly different prices. The glossy sheet had an issue of only 70,000 sheets. The inscription on top and bottom of the sheet reads in Russian: "Glory to the Soviet Nation, a Nation of Pioneers, who travel into the Stars under the Communists" All six stamps have a value of 10 Kopek and make up a composite design showing earth, moon and various space craft.

Voskhod I was the subject of a set of five stamps and a miniature sheet, this craft was launched on the 12th October 1964 and was the first space ship to carry three cosmonauts: Komarov, Yegorov and Feoktistov. Normal earth atmosphere in the cabin enabled the crew to go without being encumbered with special clothing. On re-entry the crew stayed on board and the landing system was brought into action near the ground and final contact took place at almost

zero velocity, no information has been given about this system. The first three stamps show photo reproductions of the crew members, together with some information and an orange rocket, all these have a long 6 Kopek stamp shows the common value of 4 Kopek. A very long 6 Kopek stamp shows the three cosmonauts and a rocket in the background, the 10 Kopek of the same format shows the three in space helmets and in the foreground a large rocket, predominant colour for these two long stamps is blue. The sheet shows once more the three photographed against a red banner and the globe with trajectory and red star. A set of two very attractive First Day Covers comes with the set, the Moscow cancellation shows a rocket and text in red.



Leonov

The flight of Alexei Leonov and Pavel Belyayev was the subject for the next set of stamps. Voskhod II was launched from Baikonur and was in orbit from 18 to 19 March 1965 and is best known for the first ever Space Walk by Leonov, he left the capsule for ten minutes, his companion Pavel Belyayev was the only cosmonaut to land his spacecraft himself using manual controls, this was made necessary after automatic orientation systems showed a fault. Belyayev died of severe stomach ulcers on the 10th January 1970. Two stamps showing the cosmonauts in space helmets were issued on the 23rd May 1965, both have a 6 Kopek value. A large stamp in blue and orange shows the space walk of Leonov, this stamp has a value of 10 Kopek and shows the cosmonaut filming

alongside his space craft also imperforate stamps were issued. Quite a number of Leonov's own impressions of space ships have been shown in various magazines, one of the best was in a magazine "Soviet Union", this particular one forms part of my own collection; others have appeared in various other publications. A miniature sheet measuring 149 x 59 mm was issued to commemorate this space walk and as it is difficult to trace I give here the Gibbons number; MS 3107, which gives a very conservative value of \$2.50 for the sheet unused and only 80 c used. A recently received copy of this sheet was stated as being very scarce in Russia.

Three stamps to commemorate Cosmonauts day show some interesting designs all have one thing in common, the Soviet Union shown in fluorescent red on the globe. All show a monument, the high value shows the 27 m high Gagarin monument which is made of steel concrete and marble, and which was erected in the place where he landed from his first flight near the town of Engels in the U.S.S.R. A limited issue of multicoloured stamps on metallic paper completed the set for Cosmonauts day, both these aluminium-surfaced stamps have a 20 Kopek value and show rockets, radio telescope, satellite and cosmonauts.



Art by Leonov

STAMP AUCTIONEERS FEDERATION

Nine European stamp auction houses are the founder-members of the new International Association of Stamp Auctioneers (I.B.V.), formed at a meeting in Vaduz, Liechtenstein. Main object of the association is to protect philatelists buying and selling stamps at auctions.

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JUNIOR PAGE

by Simon Sam.

THE 3d CENTENNIAL OF 1940

If you are able to read this page you are old enough to be a philatelist. And what, you ask me, is philatelist? What is the difference between a stamp collector and a philatelist? The former is one who 'collects' stamps; the latter is one who 'loves' his stamps and studies them. The study of stamps takes us into many interesting subjects. Why is a stamp required; how does the artist go about his work; the making of paper; the production of the stamp—choice of paper, watermark, ink, perforations. This is what we may call the technical side of the hobby. The other side deals with the picture on the actual stamp. What's it all about? When I was your age this side of the hobby was frowned on; it was regarded as not quite 'proper' philately. But things have changed and most governments now realise the importance of the designs on the stamps they produce. This month we shall have a look at 3d centennial of 1940 and try to find out what the artist is wanting to tell us in his stamp picture.

The artist was L. C. MITCHELL of Wellington, the printers were Bradbury Wilkinson & Company, England. The stamp tells us that it is the 'LANDING OF THE MAIN BODY OF IMMIGRANTS ON PETONE BEACH JAN. 22, 1840'. A secondary title could be 'How Maori and Pakeha came together to become one people.' The aim of this set of stamps was to show the whole period of New Zealand History. Mr. Mitchell's job was to deal with the arrival of the first organised party of settlers to come here. You will know that by this time there were small pakeha settlements in both North and South Islands; missionaries and traders and whalers had spread pretty well over the country and were working in well with the Maori people. In their turn the Maori appreciated the importance of being friends with the new comers especially those from Britain.

Mr. Mitchell shows something of the friendly feeling in this stamp where we see two Englishmen gentlemen - dressed in their best—talking with Maori chiefs on the beach at Petone. These immigrants didn't just come here—there was a lot of organising to be done before they left England and if we would really 'know' this stamp we must know something of the men

in England who made it possible for them to come and live here.

Wellington and Nelson and Wanganui were founded by the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY. Its first chairman was John Lambton, Earl of Durham and when he died his position was taken by a London ship-owner Joseph Somes. You see how Wellington got the name of its principal street LAMBTON and the Island in the harbour SOMES. The real force was however a wealthy Englishman EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD who is sometimes said to be the 'founder of New Zealand'. In 1826 Gibbon and his brother William found themselves in prison and for many people that would have been the end of things. But it was while there that Gibbon Wakefield became deeply concerned over the distress and poverty of thousands of people in 'Merry England'. He made a study of colonization; wrote articles and pamphlets on the subjects and made it his life's work. In 1838 he went to Canada with his friend the Earl of Durham, Governor General, and Canada has much to thank both men and Charles Buller for what they did for that country. Wakefield, looking round for a suitable country to colonize decided on the land of New Zealand. Britain didn't want any more colonies; she had not forgotten the rebellion in the American Colonies and felt she had enough troubles without looking for more. But Britain was jealous of France and was keeping a watchful eye on New Zealand which had indeed been 'claimed' for George the Third by Captain James Cook seventy years earlier.

Gibbon Wakefield was regarded in the Colonial Office as a bit of a nuisance but he believed in his ideas and would not accept 'no' as being final. In the end the New Zealand Company decided to send out its survey ship 'Tory' without waiting for Government permission. It sailed from Plymouth and today on the waterfront we may see two tablets one to the 'MAYFLOWER' of NEW ENGLAND and the other to the Tory of NEW ZEALAND.

When the 'Tory' reached New Zealand the leader, Colonel William Wakefield, had a long discussion with one of the leading whalers in Cook Strait, Richard (Dicky) Barrett. Barrett, a Durham man who had been shipwrecked on the Taranaki coast married the daughter of a chief and was held in high regard by Maori and Pakeha. Gibbon Wakefield's son, Jermingham, has a delightful account of the two men on board the 'Tory'

the British officer and the fat and jovial whaler. Wakefield wanted to buy land for the settlers who were coming; one of the ships had already left England for New Zealand. Barrett told his relatives - the chiefs of Port Nicholson - of the value of having the pakeha living with them and persuaded them to sell such land as may be required. The site of the first town was fixed on at the mouth of the Hutt River and was given the name of BRITANNIA and this was the name of the first post office in the district. Although there was another named Port Nicholson opened about the same time.

In this 3rd stamp Mr. Mitchell shows the arrival of the first party of immigrants—about 150 of them—at Port Nicholson on 22 January 1840 in the ship 'AURORA'. We are told the three ships in the harbour are the trading barque 'Helena' from Sydney, the 'Aurora' and the Company's supply ship 'Cuba'. I'm not sure which is which.

The Post Office has admitted that the rigging in the ships is not correct - the double yardarms were not introduced until about 15 years after the period of this stamp. It is also doubtful whether the location of the ships in the open roadstead is correct, it is more than likely that they were anchored in the lee of Somes Island shown in the stamp and that the landing was more to the Hutt Road side of the beach. This island was named Matiu in honour of one of the daughters of the Polynesian navigator Kupe who discovered this land and sailed into this harbour hundreds of years before Tasman or Cook came here. Colonel Wakefield named it after Joseph Somes the chairman of the New Zealand Company. The hill in the distance would be in the city of Wellington - possibly Mount Victoria. Nicholson gets its name from an early harbourmaster of Sydney.

The Maori name was Whanganui a Tara the great harbour of Tara who is believed to have arrived in one of the canoes of the great fleet commemorated on the 4d. stamp of this set.

NOW THEN - can YOU tell ME something about this stamp? What is the Maori term for Port Nicholson and where does it appear on New Zealand Postage stamps? If you know the answer write to me at this magazine and I'll ask the editor to print the reply - and there's a special 'Captain Cook' cover for the first correct answer received.

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