

THE KIWI

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Affiliated to BRITISH PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION and PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

VOLUME XI V No. 3.

MAY 1965.

WHOLE No. 72

The next meeting of the New Zealand Society will be held on Wednesday, 26th May at 6.30 p.m. at the Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth Street, London.

The meeting was to have been a display of World War I and II Postal History by your Secretary and Editor, but unfortunately Mr. Pratt will be abroad during this period. Your Editor will endeavour to cope, and would therefore be pleased if members attending the meeting will bring along what material they have.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP LIST No.14. 3/65.

NEW MEMBERS.

R.W. Ward

4048 3rd Avenue, San Diego 3,
California, U.S.A.

J.W. Ramplin

12, Upfield,
East Croydon.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

A.E. Still

1, Henwood Green Road,
Pembury, Kent.

T. Grassie

35, Brompton Road,
Southsea, Hants.

W.J. Lee

"Marlings" Avon Road,
Keynsham, Bristol.

D.M. Halliday

24, Westgarth Gardens,
Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

NOTES FROM THE SECRETARY.

RATES

I am sorry to have to ask members to make the following corrections to the list published in March for Postcards.

1/6/32 $\frac{1}{2}$ d not 1d.
1/10/39 1d (The $1\frac{1}{2}$ d rate is for Overseas)

OFFICIALS

Wide use of Franking Machines in Government Offices has rendered obsolete the use of overprinted and definitive official adhesives which were withdrawn from sale after 31st March 1965.

AUTOMATIC CANCELLING MACHINES.

Our member Mr. Startup has recently published as a supplement to Mail Coach a booklet which lists machines now in use and the slogans available to them.

LETTER CARDS

Not even the New Zealand Post Office can trace a full list of the Departmental Advertisements which appeared on the back of Letter Cards between 1926 and 1st October 1964.

Will Collectors please let me have particulars of Letter Cards in their possession. I should like to know of the date issued (if known) stamp on the front (e.g. Penny Field Marshal in 3d Q.E. II Head) wording of the advertisement and whether it is upright or upside down relative to the stamp when the card is opened out.

Will you please let the Secretary have your holiday addresses and dates away from home as soon as possible.

Our member Mr. B.R. Peace has prepared an index of back numbers of the KIWI of which most are available. The index is well produced at the modest sum of 2/6d plus 4d postage, and will members interested please apply to Mr. Peace, at 24, The Green, Leeds. 17. Yorkshire.

PAPERS

During recent years printings by Bradbury Wilkinson and De la Rue have been on a paper consisting of 50% Esparto 25% Rag and 25% Birchwood.

NOTES FROM THE SECRETARY (contd)
PAPERS

The Post Office now intend to use for direct plate printing also a paper used by Harrison and Sons a paper made of 50% Esparto and 50% Sulphite. Trials have shown that only minor adjustments of coating are needed.

G.E.C. PRATT.

NOTES FROM NOEL TURNER

Our Member, Mr. Grassie, see change of address in this issue, would like the assistance of Members in ascertaining further details of the following stamps. He possesses a copy of the current 2/- Maori Drawing which has a line of deeper colour running vertically along the right side of the stamp. One expert feels that this may be a partial double printing. He also possesses a plate block of the recent Health, both values, and on the 2½d stamp there is a white flaw on the small gull's wing on stamp R 12/2. There is also a break in the leg of the last A in Tarapunga, this being on R 12/1. The 3d value has a large retouch between the D of 3d and the tip of the P in postage R 11/2. There are also several small re-touches to the word postage on stamps R. 12/9 and 12/10.

My thanks are due to our Member, Mr. Hoggarth of Leicester for the following information of flaws and varieties on the 1964 Health stamps. Some of this information fits in with the enquiries mentioned above -

2½ & 1d Large Sheets (At least two good shades)
Row 10 No.2 Small white flaw on smaller bird's wing.
Row 8 No.12 (and other stamps to a lesser extent in the last two vertical rows)
Blacking out of dot between 'Postage' and 'Health', the dot below the right-hand 'D' and the 'D' itself.

Varieties: Partial Double Perfs.

Misplaced red printings:-

From slight misplacement to the right,
1 M/M or less.
1 M/M to the left.
7 to 8 M/M upwards.
6 M/M upwards and to the right.
2 to 3 M/M upwards and to the right.

NOTES FROM NOEL TURNER (contd)

VARIETIES.

3d & 1d. Large Sheets;

Row 9 No.2. Second 'R' of Korora broken.
Retouch between 'D' and 'P' of postage.
Row 9 No.4. First 'R' of Korora broken.

Miniature Sheets

Varieties

Missing Perf. Pin left hand vertical row.
(Variety occurs 3 times on my sheet)

Misplaced black printing.
(Slight misplacement) White outline to top
of bird's beak, yellow top to the rocks.

I shall not be available for personal correspondence between May 1st and the date of our next meeting, May 26th. I am off for a holiday, which I hope you will agree is well earned! Upon my return I shall be very happy to resume correspondence with those of you who write to me regularly on matters of interest to the Society.

NOEL TURNER.

REPORT OF MARCH MEETING.

There was a very good attendance at the March meeting for the Annual Competition and Quiz.

The President, Mr. Bartrop took the chair and introduced Major A.E. Hopkins M.C., F.R.P.S.L., R.D.P. from Bath who had undertaken the long journey to judge the competition and give a talk and display on Wreck Covers of N.Z.

Regrets were received from Mr. Royton Heath from Petts Wood for inability to be present.

While Major Hopkins M.C. was judging the competition entries the President was conducting a Quiz, some of which the questions were as follows:-

- (1) Was the $\frac{1}{2}$ d Newspaper Stamp 1873 to 1895 ever issued imperforated?

General opinion no, the imperf Newspaper Stamps one often sees offered complete with watermark as imp. are cut-outs from "Newspaper Wrappers" which were watermarked with a

REPORT ON MARCH MEETING(contd)

crown supplemented by a five pointed star on each side in top line, ONE HALFPENNY in the line beneath and NEW ZEALAND in bottom line, the watermark covering about two thirds of the wrapper.

- (2) Was the $\frac{1}{2}$ d Newspaper Stamp 1873 to 1895 ever issued with perf. compound 10 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ except as part of the first few issues in 1873?

No, as far as it is known. It should be borne in mind that the easiest way to check the issues is that the 1873 issue was printed on horizontal mesh paper whereas the other issues were on vertical mesh paper.

Major Hopkins having finished the judging made a few remarks and suggestions on the periods dividing the competition for the Cup and the Shield. He thought it a bit unfair for the 1d Universal's to be included in with the Chalon Heads in the Classic section and that therefore the Classic Section should stop at 1900. From 1900 to date being the Modern Section, which seems a reasonable division, but since the First Pictorials commenced at 1898 and one cannot have a few issues in each group we should have to commence at 1898 and no doubt your Committee will be giving this suggestion their consideration before the next Competition. The Committee will be pleased to hear of any comments members may wish to make on this suggestion.

The Judge made the following awards:- STACEY HOOKER CUP, Mrs. E.C.M. Moore, Esher with Auckland Cancellations, runner up Mr. Henry Hayward, Enfield, 1d Dominion.

Classic Section for the KIWI SHIELD was awarded to Mr. A.C. Agabeg of New Malden, runner up Mr. J.D. Evans of East Sheen.

Major Hopkins then entertained the members with a talk and display on wreck covers and other oddities in the way of cancellations or cachets on mail.

Wreck of the Colombo in 1862 struck in red; Wairarapa, total wreck, at the Great Barrier Island on November 1st 1894, damaged by fire on S.S. Makura 1913 shortly after leaving Sydney a fire broke out on board, salvaged from S.S. Tahiti from Auckland 8th August 1930. 1745 Bonny Prince Charming opened by rebels two letters from Edinburgh to London.

1912 Letters damaged by suffragettes.

1943 - 4 Blitz markings in the form of a bomb and "delayed by enemy action" or "damaged as a result of enemy action!"

REPORT ON MARCH MEETING(contd)

There were also markings "Damaged by snails" which cause a lot of damage in Cornwall, "Eaten by Rodents", damaged by "Tom-Tits", Everest Expedition Camp One 7-5-36, "Suffered detention in Gangtok Postmasters failure, sent to jail."

Great Britain 1d Black dated Bath May 2nd 1840 i.e. four days before official date of issue.

A vote of thanks was accorded by Mr. Noel Turner seconded by Mr. J.D. Evans and received with acclamation

"PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND" Cancellations

R.M. STARTUP.

Mr. John Evans' notes on these interesting cancellations in "KIWI" January 1965 make a valuable addition to the work already carried out on these elusive items. I gather from these notes, and what else I have seen, that it is just not quite clear what the Maori Wars were in the Auckland province. Those fortunate members who have my book "Maori Wars Postal Services", published here in New Zealand, (and now a collectors item itself) will have full details of intensive research covering the entire war period from 1845 until 1881, and if possible I would recommend reading a copy of this. But, the main war theatre history, the Waikato, can be briefly summarised.

Following action in northern Taranaki a strong force of Imperial troops became based at Otahuhu, south of Auckland, where they apparently used the Otahuhu or other civil post offices. From July 1863 an advance was made south to the line of the Waikato river where, close to the present small town of Pokeno, the Queen's Redoubt (and P.O.) was established. The Maori tribes to the south, continuing to defy Colonial imposed government, were to be restrained by the British Regiments and, to do this, a field force under General Duncan Cameron marched out from Auckland and Otahuhu on to Queens Redoubt. In a series of actions the field force followed the line of the Waikato river south reaching Ngaruawahia in December 1863. The force then moved south up the Waipa river, and thence eastward overland to near present Te Awamutu. The last major engagement took place in April 1864 by which time the field force and colonial units controlled the area between the Waipa and Waikato rivers - this very fertile land being confiscated from the Maori tribes by the colonial Government.

"PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND(contd)

April 1864 was Autumn in New Zealand and the garrisons in redoubts on the lines of communication leading north down the Waipa and Waikato rivers to Queen's Redoubt, settled themselves in for the winter months. The field force established winter headquarters at Te Awamutu while the "flying column" or more mobile units were withdrawn to Auckland and thence to Tauranga where they took part in the Gate Pa engagement. In the meantime the Colonial Government had raised Militia Regiments (from Australia or southern provinces of N.Z.) and with the coming of Spring moved these regiments into the Waikato to form military settlements - the centennial of Cambridge and Hamilton settlements was celebrated last August.

The "Headquarters" Army Post Office accompanied the headquarters of the field force on its moves south into the Waikato, but, though later dated examples of its obliteration exist, I have been unable to trace its whereabouts after April 1864. The field force Headquarters, after Gate Pa, returned to Auckland, and subsequently moved to south Taranaki through Wanganui but I have not been able to locate evidence that the Headquarters APO operated either in the Tauranga or Wanganui battle areas.

As the field force moved south into the Waikato redoubts were set up to guard the line-of-communications, and "field post offices" were opened at these redoubts - it seems that the Orderly Room clerk was ex-officio postmaster. My opinion is that these Field POs were opened from December 1863 and, to date mails handled and to cancel postage stamps on mail matter, the "Province of Auckland" datestamps were originally issued to these offices. From the Spring of 1865 the British regiments were withdrawn from the Waikato garrisons and redoubts - some of which were closed and others were taken over by the militia, and it is quite likely that at this time the field post offices became fully civilian offices though the Postmaster could now be a militiaman under Colonial pay. Ngaruawahia (or Newcastle) was undoubtedly one of the original field post offices and, from this office, I have a tracing of the Newcastle coin circle datestamp dated either DC 1 or OC 1 66. I have not so far been able to obtain details of other early "named" datestamps from the Waikato but on the evidence of this Newcastle item, and the change of the military control, would think that the "Province of Auckland" datestamps were withdrawn from the Waikato offices over 1865-66.

This would then indicate that usage after this time would be as "relief" datestamps somewhere within the province. However, as information on postal markings used by individual offices prior to the 1890s is so sparse, we are unable to

"PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND" (contd)

assign a probable relief usage of a PofA to a post office fire, or a replacement of an early datestamp.

With regard to the PofA No.5 datestamp dated SP 2 70 I would think (a) the letter was received at an unknown (to us) office where it was back datestamped with the PofA stamp, and forwarded to nearby Auckland where it was (b) back datestamped on receipt, had the postage stamp cancelled with the obliterator and then (c) forwarded to Onehunga on a different mail line next day.

Unfortunately a similar cover I have has the stamp missing it has similar back stamping. Addressed to Port Albert, Kaipara, the back datestamps are (a) PofA JA 3 74 with either 4 or A above the date - it looks more like A (b) Auckland, New Zealand, JA 3 B (no year) (c) Port Albert, New Zealand JA 5 1873 (note, year unchanged!)

There is much we have to learn about the cancellations and datestamps used by these earlier post offices but by articles such as Mr. Evans' the history is slowly becoming clearer.

P.O. Box 275
Masterton
New Zealand.

1st April 1965.

Dear Mr. Hard,

I have thoroughly enjoyed each issue of "The Kiwi" received since I joined the New Zealand Society of Great Britain, and I would like to congratulate you on your work.

Unfortunately I have been unable to write earlier simply through lack of opportunity here - what spare time there has been having to be devoted to editing the monthly journal of the Postal History Society of New Zealand - "The Mail Coach." However, I have arranged for you to be placed on the mailing list, with my compliments, so that you will be in contact with happenings here in the not-so-philatelic world. You may use any information in "The Kiwi" from the "Mail Coach" - the only acknowledgement needed is "from 'The Mail Coach'" or similar. The March and April issues are being posted by surface while future issues will be posted on publication direct to you.

The January 1965 "The Kiwi" is the last interesting issue to reach me from you and I would like to add comment to a

couple of the articles.

Mr. Riddell's very interesting notes on "Flag Stations" enlarged my limited knowledge on these scarce covers - the only thing I can add is that the "Post Office Guide" instruction on such letters still appears in the latest Guide - April 1964 - this reading

"When posted on trains at flag stations or sidings where there is no post office, letters and postcards need not bear the late-fee postage if inscribed "Posted at (name of flag station or siding)" "

I can confirm that the former express (or other) passenger trains are now in the minority in this country. Trains running at present being diesel engined suburban "commuters" trains, or express trains such as between Auckland and Wellington. Most passenger transport by rail is now by way of fast railcars (several classes but 88 seaters on this line) which run such as Wellington-Palmerston North-Napier-Gisborne, or Wellington-Palmerston North-Wanganui-New Plymouth. With the growth in the number of private motor cars and in the growth of passenger road coaches or buses the need for long distance passenger trains has dropped considerably.

With the also very interesting article by Mr. Evans on the "Province of Auckland" datestamp cancellations, I am enclosing a short article which may be of use to you. This is designed to enlarge on what has already been written for the general information of members.

Latest news here is that we are to have a commemorative stamp for the centenary of the first Parliament held in Wellington - the seat of Government having moved from Auckland to Wellington in 1864/1865. Thus the stamp programme for this year becomes.

April 14th two stamps, 4d 5d ANZAC 50th Anniversary

May 17th ITU commemorative 9d

July 16th Parliament in Wellington centenary -
one stamp

August Health stamps

October Christmas stamp

International Co-operation Year/20th anniversary of UNO and as soon as can be arranged, a stamp to honour Sir Winston Churchill.

Through the PHS of NZ we have been following the changes in New Zealand postal stationery since postage increases in October last year. The definite embossed 4d blue envelope has now appeared (replacing an interim 4d blue stereo and 3d orange overprinted) as also has the 1/4 pale blue registered envelope, and 3d orange newspaper wrapper. Still to be reported is the new postcard and new letter-card.

Changes in postal markings and postal history line is quite brisk and within the PHS work is forging ahead on possible booklets, more details later.

Latest report of interest is that during January-February the Auckland Naval Base post office was using an additional (or postal counter) postal datestamp inscribed Naval Base/Auckland. Now withdrawn from use.

With all best wishes from New Zealand,

Sincerely yours,

R.M. Startup.

P.O. Box 275,
Masterton,
New Zealand.

1st April 1965.

Dear Mr. Turner,

I had hoped to have written before thanking you for your letter of welcome to the New Zealand Society of Great Britain, and for the steps taken to advise other Society officers of my joining. This is very much appreciated but unfortunately, to my regret, I have been unable to drop you a line earlier.

There has been little opportunity for philatelic or postal history work over recent months here and what there has been was required to be devoted to the production of the monthly "The Mail Coach." I trust that your copies have been arriving regularly and satisfactorily in GB. The PHS of NZ is still growing and the current membership figure is about the 170 mark, however as the rush has now slowed down approval has been given to prepare and issue the membership list - a task for me some free evening this month. The April issue was despatched today through the office of Birkdale, Auckland which changed its designation today to Beach Haven. Contents are 14 pages with usual notes and including short articles on Scott Base PO Antarctica, the cessation of usage of official stamps, and ANZAC. May issue is already under planning and will probably include the conclusion of the Scott Base PO article as well as other items.

I have been very interested to receive the "KIWI" and am now arranging to send Mr. Hard a complimentary copy of the Mail Coach with authority to use any information he so desires. The 'KIWI' certainly has a 'postal history' flavour - I was rather interested to see the wide extent my writings on NZ postal history are known!

Latest news here is that a stamp will be issued 26 July 1965 to commemorate the centenary of the first Parliament held in Wellington, so this year's programme becomes -

April 14th	two Anzac stamps
May	ITU
either April/ May	Churchill memorial (date of issue indefinite)
July	single, Parliament in Wellington.
August	two stamps, Health
September/ October	Christmas stamp International Co-operation Year stamp

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours

R.M.Startup.

CHALON HEADS
The 3d Value

The comment has been made at several recent meetings of the Society, that the Chalon Heads or Full Face Queens as they are sometimes called are "out of range" of some members with the result that interest in these stamps has by their high value and cost been regarded as the pleasure of the few. There are, as I will endeavour to explain later, many interesting features of these stamps which do not of necessity bear the label of expense, but at present I am confining these notes to the 3d value. Originally, to meet the requirements of the rate on letters to Great Britain via Marseilles (on $\frac{1}{4}$ oz basis) it was decided to add a 3d value to the set. The order for the 3d value was dated 7th May 1862 and the invoice of Perkins Bacon & Co was dated the following 24th July for one engraved steel plate containing 240 stamps for £125 and 112 lbs of light blue ink and 28 lbs of lilac ink.

The value was first issued on 1st January 1863 and the earliest printings, while clear enough, had not quite the sharpness of the other four values.

CHALON HEADS(contd)

Davies the printer ran off 120,000 copies in December 1862 and no further copies were required until 1865. In 1867 the rate for interprovincial letters was fixed at 3d per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz so that whereas in 1865 121,920 copies were printed the printings in 1867 were 1,059,120, in 1868 412,800, in 1869 9360, in 1870 480,000, in 1871 246,240 and in 1872 474,000. The 3d interprovincial rate was reduced to 2d in November 1871.

Whilst in 1862 the colour was described as lilac the earlier stamps are only known in brown lilac. The ink had a tendency to fade.

We start therefore with the 3d brown lilac SG 40 and I think personally that used copies with first, the cancellation clear of the head, and secondly with reasonable margins are what to collect. My own opinion is that stamps in this state are worth getting even though there may be a small closed tear or thinning. Better copies can be substituted later when possible.

The 3d value was rouletted 7 at Auckland and suffered a number of other experimental forms of separation which are listed in Stanley Gibbons but these can be disregarded. These are hardly in the opinion of many, representative of the issue.

The local perforation 13 by Ferguson and Mitchell at Dunedin in 1862 is worth getting (SG 74) because this machine was in use for some time. It was superseded by the Government 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ perforating machine in late 1864.

As only one stamp on Felure paper is known, this can safely be disregarded. No printings on paper with N.Z. watermark were made. A few re-entries exist.

Owing to the stock of stamps held, many imperf stamps were available for issue and the earliest recorded date for the 3d value perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ is in 1867.

There is (SG 116) a 3d Brown Lilac recorded as Perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and although there are in existence Certificates of genuineness of this stamp, doubts whether it ever existed are stated in VOL II of The Postage Stamps of New Zealand and in my own opinion it is safer to assume that the 3d value Perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Brown Lilac has not been substantiated as existing.

We are thus brought to the values described as lilac and deep mauve SG 117 and SG 118. The descriptions as to shade are not really adequate. We have seen the large increase in the printings of 1867 and it is only natural that many shades would have appeared.

CHALON HEADS (contd)

The supply of 1867 was printed in lilac and in deep mauve. VOL I of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand at Page 79, beyond mentioning these shades states that the later printings ranged in shades from lilac to slate lilac, the final supplies being on a comparatively thin paper. These stamps are not uncommon and I find that an interesting range of shades of lilac exists. Some are paler which may be due to fade, but still the range is quite definite from a lilac to a pale lilac whilst the slate lilac is quite distinctive.

The so-called deep mauve shade also varies considerably and I have stamps of bright mauve and stamps of 1869 where pale mauve would be a better description.

Copies of SG 117 and of SG 118 are frequently off centre.

The 3d value is the one case where specialists appear to be agreed that copies provisionally imperf were issued because of the temporary breakdown of the 12½ perforating machine in 1869 and 1871. However, it is possible to cut down copies, particularly when marginal, and my own view is that except on piece or where part of the adjoining stamp is included in the specimens these varieties cannot be bought with safety. The shade identifies these imperf copies as distinct from the 3d Brown Lilac imperf SG 40.

Occasionally the 3d value in lilac and in "deep mauve" can be found with double perf 12½. The deep mauve "exists" with a row of perforations missing: also imperf vertically. I have been collecting these stamps for nearly 20 years and have never come across the former but have a copy of the latter. Where the imperf vertically is in pair (which I have never seen) no doubt would exist, but single marginal copies off centre could be cut down to "produce" this rare variety.

My own experience of collecting the ranges of shades of SG 117 and SG 118 to which I have referred, again where possible with the cancellation clear of the head is gratifying, at least to me. Dated copies help one to try and group the range of shades, which with study and not too great expense can produce a very interesting little section of a collection.

John D. Evans.

24.2.65.

From: E.H. PYRAH,
6, Clifton Park Road,
Davenport Park, Stockport.

I have recently acquired a copy of the New Zealand Herald dated 27th September 1871. This copy was addressed to Stockport and has a ld. SG.110 tied to it. Members might be interested in some of the articles and news contained in it.

The main story is the arrival from England of the "Countess of Kintore" 713 tons, Capt. Petherbridge. A full list of the packing cases together with the recipients of these is given. This is followed by a list of passengers and an account of the journey, especially the weather encountered. It would appear Capt. Petherbridge was responsible for the introduction of several species of wild life to N.Z. On this journey, he brought some yellow hammers and two hares (he started with four). Reference is also made to rooks, which he brought on a previous visit.

The arrival of ships from Fiji; Australia; is recorded together with their cargoes. Many adverts give the ships' names and the sailing schedules of local sailings.

After a list of the latest dates for posting to Fiji, Levuka, Tonga, the following appears:-

"It is notified for general information that on and after 6th October proximo, the colour of the penny, twopenny and sixpenny postage labels issued by this Department will be ld. brown, 2d. red, 6d. blue. (signed S.B. Biss, Chief Postmaster".

There is an article on the state of the roads and the writer is extolling the virtues of the steam roller for binding the surface together and he expresses the wish that the Government will invest in this method.

A report from Australia suggests that they had their "Mods and Rockers" in those days.

"Can your readers imagine what a convivial Saturday night in the townships in Queensland means? It means dancing in hobnail boots till 12 o'clock and after, free fights, diabolical screaming, shouting, roaring, cursing and swearing all round till daylight. It means three-quarters of the great unwashed after being turned out of public houses, having provided themselves with colonial rum, camping at the back of your house, making a good fire with your firewood....."

The following Clause from the Education Act is discussed, "It is provided that if every member of the Board die, he shall cease to be a member of the Board".

The cabmen of Auckland had been to the "Herald" Offices and complained about the bands of the Volunteer Forces, which were causing their horses to bolt and damaging their cabs, and made the request that they would refrain from playing when marching past the cab ranks.

The prices quoted make interesting reading:- Land from 10/- an acre; full board and lodging 20/- per week; whiskey 13/6 per gall; brandy 16/6 per gall. (Discount for large purchases).

Cobb & Co., Royal Mail Coaches timetable for the Auckland-One Hanga route is also given.

It is appreciated that much of this letter is non-philatelic in nature, but it does give a glimpse of life in N.Z. when it was a young Country. If any member would like more detailed information, especially with regard to the shipping names and sailing schedules, I would be pleased to provide it.