



# the kiwi

The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN  
Affiliated to BRITISH PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION and  
PHILATELIC CONGRESS of GREAT BRITAIN

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WHOLE 125



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The article referring to this stamp of King George VI is reproduced by kind permission of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and the Editor of Stamp Monthly to whom we are greatly indebted for the permission to include this in 'Kiwi'. The article will be found on Page 42.

## KING GEORGE VI One Shilling and Threepence Frame Plate 1

F. J. Mohr

Details of the Annual Competition held 30th March, 1974

CLASSIC SECTION

- 1st. S.F.CROSS-RUDKIN...Second Side Face Issue..Kiwi Shield and  
Medallion.  
2nd. J.D.EVANS....."Chalons".....Paua Cigarette Box.
- 

MODERN SECTION I

- 1st. P.L.EVANS...Study of the 5d Swordfish..Stacey Hooker Cup and  
Medallion.  
2nd. G.C.PHILLIPS...Study of the GV  $\frac{1}{2}$ d  
Surface Printed...Paua Book Ends.
- 

MODERN SECTION II

- 1st. B.T.JOYCE...GVI. 1/- to 3/- values..Noel Turner Trophy and  
Medallion.  
2nd. D.S.HAGUE...Ic Red Admiral Butterfly..John D.Evans Trophy.
- 

POSTAL HISTORY SECTION

- 1st. J.G.EVANS.....Manuscript Cancellations..John J. Bishop Trophy and  
Medallion.  
2nd. J.D.EVANS.....Early Communications.
- 

The Barton Bowl was awarded to E.K.Hossell as the best non-winner of the competition.

The judging was carried out in a very businesslike manner by Patrick C.Pearson a member of the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society and of the Society's Expert Committee.

## Next Meeting...

SATURDAY 25th MAY at 2.30

**RITA**  
GILDERS

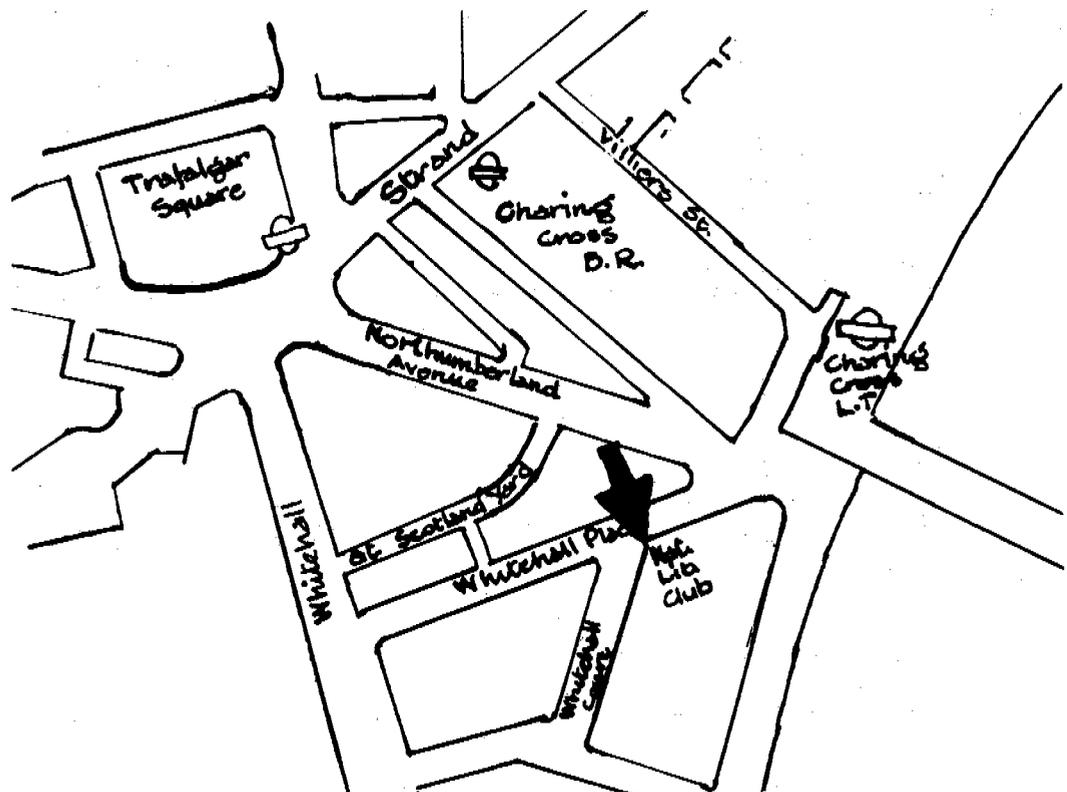
&

ALAN  
**ROSE**

Our Special Award winners at B.P.E. 1973 will tell us about their exhibits and how they solved the problems to win the KIWI TROPHY (Rita, with her Second Sidefaces) and the BRIDGER & KAY TROPHY (Alan, with his 2nd Pictorial 1d Kiwi). Whether or not you are concerned about competitions at any level, this will be an interesting afternoon. If you are one of the many who shirk writing-up you are likely to find some useful and encouraging hints emerging.

## ➤ CHANGE OF MEETING PLACE ◀

This meeting will be in the Meston Room at the National Liberal Club, No.1 Whitehall Place, S.W.1 (main entrance, at the corner of Whitehall Court). It is in easy walking distance from Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square and Strand underground stations and Charing Cross B.R. main line station.





# BUYING OR SELLING BY AUCTION

If you are interested, or contemplating becoming interested, in Philatelic Auctions, either as a buyer or vendor, it will pay you to contact us. We would like to take this opportunity to point out some of the advantages offered by our Auction House.

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6. Majority of lots sold to collectors
7. Commission 15 per cent

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King George VI One Shilling and Threepence. Frame Plate 1. F.J.Mohr.

The collection and study of stamps printed from the 1s.3d. frame plate 1 will provide a satisfying array of philatelic varieties. Touch-ups, flaws, retouches, re-entries, transfer-roller defects, inverted watermarks, partial double perforations and shades are all represented. In addition, newcomers to the hobby will gain an insight into the problems arising in the preparation, use and maintenance of the plate, and the printer's reaction to those problems. This background knowledge will be useful in studying other printings, especially those by the same printers, Thos de la Rue & Co.

Only one impression of the 1s.3d. frame was taken up on a transfer roller from the completed subsidiary die for that value. In time, the transfer roller deteriorated. Some of the small ridges broke away, resulting in a corresponding break in the colour of the stamps. No noteworthy damage occurred during the rolling-in of frame plate 1, but by the time the transfer roller was used to re-enter row 4, no. 2, and row 15, no.3 a distinctive break showed in the right hand panel of the stamps. Because the damaged transfer roller was used to lay down frame plate 2 printings from frame plate 1 and frame plate 2 may be readily identified. Indeed, most catalogues give each a separate listing.

The plate consisted of 160 impressions in 16 rows of 10, and the plate number appeared below row 16, no.2. Printings were made in conjunction with centre plate 2 and centre plate 3A, the number of the centre plate appearing below row 16, no.1. The frame was in bright blue, the centre in deep red brown or dark brown.

The frame lines on several impressions did not roll in strongly and some were recut before printing commenced.

Obvious re-cutting (touching -up) of the left frame line occurred on row 10 no.3 (clear doubling - see Fig.1), row 14, nos. 2 & 3 (sharper than usual with a bend in towards the top panel). row 10 no. 8 and row 12 no. 9 (both sharper). Row 12, no. 10, had a distinctive light patch, present on all printings on the right value tablet. Row 4, no. 2, was apparently troublesome from the start as there was a coloured flaw inside the right frameline about half way up, and frameline itself appeared to have been touched-up (flaw (a) in Fig.1). There was also a flaw inside the bottom right inner corner (flaw (b) ). Other flaws developed in the plate, and during printings in conjunction with Centre plate 2, both row 4, no. 2 and row 15, no.3 where re-entered (and also re-touched), while row 8, no.4, row 13, no.8, and row 15, no. 5, were re-touched. I cannot say whether or not both classes of repair were made at the same time as I have not seen enough material in sheet form to settle the question.

The re-entries are particularly interesting as the illustrations and the following descriptions show :

Row 4 no. 2 (a) The flaws and touch-up described above were present on the proof sheet, (b) Re-entry and re-touch. The faulty impression was knocked up from the back and burnished off. Another impression was laid down, but by this time the transfer roller had been damaged. Before printing resumed, the defective impression was retouched. The break in the outermost frameline was re-cut. The break in the inner frameline was



only partially closed by the continuation, sharply downturned, of the re-cutting of the top line of the curved ornamentation beside it. In the printed stamps, the right side was slightly darker than before.

Row 15 no. 3. (a) The earliest printings were normal. (b) A flaw developed on the left frameline about 10 mm from the bottom. Note that the flaw was in the same position as that on row 13, no. 8, but of a different shape. (c) Re-entry and re-touch. The impression was knocked up and burnished off and re-entry effected by using the damaged transfer roller. The left side of the printed stamp was slightly lighter than before, with no trace of the flaw. The right side was darker with clear doubling of the design. The doubling was not due to the re-entered impression being rolled in slightly to one side of the remains of the original one, but the shifting of the damaged transfer roller, as the break in the inner frameline confirmed. The re-entered impression was re-touched in the same way as row 4, no. 2. Both stamps may be distinguished from frame plate 2 printings by the break in the inner frame line. In frame plate 2 this, as well as the outer frame line, was firmly re-cut. Notice too, that the detail in the left panel of all stamps differed from that in the right-hand one. The absence of mechanical repetition of the features would indicate that the original die was cut by hand.

The three retouched impressions are described below. The second and third stages are illustrated - in each case the original state was normal, that is, without a flaw.

Row 8, no. 4. (b) A flaw developed just outside the right hand frame line opposite the top of the value tablet. (c) Re-touch. Flaw gone, frame line sharper and thinner where it touched the scroll and for a short distance below. The outline of the scroll was also affected the dark area below was reduced in size and altered in shape.

Row 13 no. 8. (a) Normal. (b) Flaw on left outer frame line opposite the top of the bottom group - in the same position as the flaw on row 15, no. 3, but of different shape. There was also a flaw higher up the panel near the foot of the second group from the top. (b) Re-touch. At the site of the major flaw the frame line was slightly irregular with only a minute trace of the flaw. The smaller flaw higher up the panel was not removed, thus making for easier identification of the stamp.

Row 15, no. 5. (a) Normal. (b) Flaw on right hand frame line opposite the top of the bottom group in the panel. This flaw was co-existent with the flaw on row 15, no. 3. An identical flaw in the colour of the centre appeared in the same relative position. This was not the only instance of identical flaws occurring on both frame and centre plates in these printings and would indicate two things - that the flaws were caused by a foreign object on some part of the press coming into contact with the plates, and that the frames and the centres thus affected were printed on the same press. (c) Re-touch. A trace of the flaw remained on the inside of the frame line, but otherwise there were no distinctive features the centre flaw, incidentally, disappeared at the same time.

As printing progressed, more flaws developed. Most were very small, but those on row 4, no. 3 (left frame line) row, 10 no. 2 (at the top of the 'P' of Postage) row 10, no. 6 ('n' of Revenue) and row 13, no. 2 (Above 'e' of postage) may have deserved attention.

However, rather than repair the plate the printer discarded it.

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P.T.S.

P.T.S.

J.M.A.GREGSON, 46, COTHAM HILL, BRISTOL. BS6 6LA

Special offers for the month of May.

1/- Chalon on Blued Paper, a very fine used copy of attractive appearance, lightly cancelled with Perkins Bacon 17 in bars canceller. The margins are close and there is one minute pinhole but the colour is extremely fresh. Cat. £300. £40-00

At Stampoex we were fortunate to purchase a top marginal block of the 8c new Mountains stamp depicting Mt.Ngaurahoe completely IMPERFORATE between top stamp and margin. We can offer vertical pairs, the top stamp imperf. at margin at ..... £35-00  
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POSTAL HISTORY COVERS

A superb printed cover of the New Zealand Accident Insurance Company franked with six copies of the Stamp Duty 1d Blue Stamp F 145 all superb c.d.s. used OAMARU 22 OC 92. Scarce used on cover. £25-00

Postage Paid cover from Hobart to Gisborne with fine "NOT KNOWN BY/LETTER CARRIERS/GISBORNE, N.Z." and "NOT FOUND" in purple, also superb GISBORNE squared circle. £15-00

Postage Paid cover from Hobart to Opunake redirected to Havera. The cover bears a brilliant strike of the very small boxed "NOT KNOWN BY LETTER-CARRIERS, HAVERA", also italic "REDIRECTED" and "UNCLAIMED". The cover is slightly trimmed but of superb appearance. £12-00

1903 Registered cover from Marton bearing 1d Universal and 3d Huia. The cover is addressed to Wellington and is redirected to Hobart and carries a fair impression of the rare boxed "PLEASE GET YOUR LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE STREET YOU RESIDE IN". £12-00

1d Adson SG 214 - an incredible block of 6 cancelled in manuscript "Ratapapa" 27/4/94. As the office opened on April 24th 1891 and closed on March 1st 1895 this is an item of the utmost rarity. £70-00

3d Huia SG354 - a nice used copy with large part of the oval "LOOSE SHIP LETTER" cancellation. £1-50

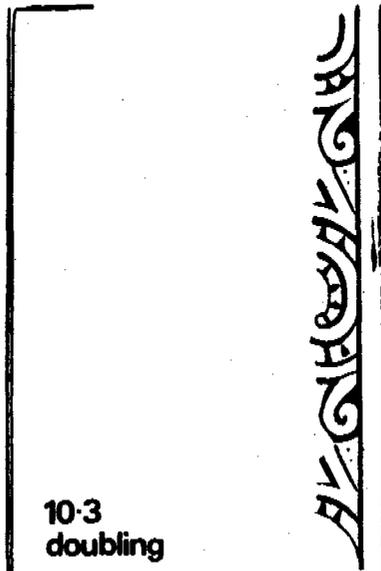
9d Terraces SG368 - a fine used copy with central strike of the "STRAND ARCADE AUCKLAND" closed office, opened 1900 and closed 1909. £1-50

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Terms cash with order and postage extra please.  
Wants lists always welcome, my stock is continually being replenished so it will pay you to leave your lists with me and I will gladly send any item on approval to known clients.

The paper used for all printings from frame plate 1 was Wiggins, Teape "Royal Cipher" grade, with horizontal mesh, used with the watermark sideways. The star in the watermark normally appeared to the right of the letters N.Z. when viewed from the front, but in some sheets the star in the watermark, when viewed from the front, appeared to the left of the letters N.Z. These were described as inverted watermarks.

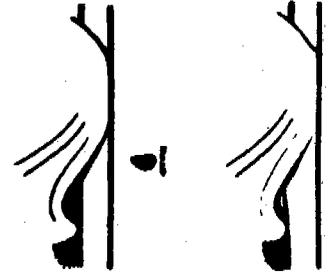
The perforations gauged 14 and were done by means of a comb machine which normally worked through the sheets from bottom to top. In some sheets there was an extra strike of the perforating machine on the bottom selvage which cut into the gutter between the stamps, doubling some holes.



10-3 doubling



4-2 flaw (a)



8-4 flaw and retouch



4-2 flaw (b)



4-2 re-entry



15-5 flaw and retouch



15-3 flaw and re-entry



13-8 flaw and retouch

## RESUME OF THE MEETING HELD MARCH 30TH 1974

The Chairman, Phil Evans, welcomed Mr. Thomas of Billericay a member who had not previously attended a meeting of the Society.

Whilst the annual Competition entries were being judged, members were shown a display of Christmas stamps by Ted Hossell supported by F.R. Ribbens.

The material exhibited related to all 14 issues since the inception of this popular series in 1960. The original policy of issuing just one stamp usually depicting a Nativity scene from famous works of art was unfortunately, in the opinion of Mr. Hossell abandoned in 1970 when the New Zealand Post Office introduced the first set of three values, the additional ones representing an anonymous stained glass window and a symbolic design. Many of the varieties which have occurred in the issues were exhibited, one of particular interest being an imperforate pair of the 1973 stamp an item of which only 60 are thought to exist. Incidentally, it was Ted Hossell who pointed out to the New Zealand Post Office that the 1968 stamp was wrongly described "Adoration of the Shepherds" instead of "The Holy Family", an error for which the Post has steadfastly refused to accept responsibility.

A vote of thanks was proposed to Messrs Hossell and Ribbens by J.L. Watts and carried unanimously.

The postcards promised by Ted Hossell have been sent to the Secretary to whom application for same can be made.

The Annual Competition was most thoroughly and ably judged by Patrick C. Pearson a judge of international repute and a signatory of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists this year in Paris.

The judge commented upon the difficult task set him by the overall high standard of the entries. He had been particularly overwhelmed in Modern II Class where there were only two marks between the winning entry and the next three competitors.

In the Classic Section Mr. Pearson felt that the 15 points handicap was slightly unkind and suggested that 10 would be fairer. His slight disappointment over the Postal History Section was solely due to the fact that he is a perfectionist in this particular sphere and thus expected a higher standard than one would have expected under normal circumstances.

In his vote of thanks to Mr. Pearson, our President Noel Turner paid tribute to the meticulous care taken over the judging which could only result in satisfaction to all concerned.

Appreciation was also expressed to the "Backroom Boy" Competition Secretary Warrene Young.

The Secretary, Cyril Gilders was unable to be present at the meeting due to an attack of influenza and the good wishes and hopes for a speedy recovery were expressed by all those members present.

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Collectors of New Zealand Antarticta will find interest in an article in the Philatelist of January, 1974 issue about the "Correspondence of Sir Clements Robert Markham" who, as President of the Royal Geographical Society, was largely responsible for the promotion of the Scott Expedition in "Discovery".

Phil Evans.

DETAILS OF MEETING HELD 26TH JANUARY 1974.

This was the Chalon Head Display by John Evans who with the four frames available divided the display into four parts and the 25 or so members present were able to view each part of the display (which comprised in all 126 sheets) after a talk of about half an hour on each part.

The first quarter included some very interesting early material by our President Noel Turner which included original plate proofs of the six values and reprint die-proof for the centre of the 3d value. These were shown in comparison with blocks of four of the Hausberg reprints made long after printing had ceased. The degree of wear on the latter is very noticeable and varied from value to value.

A die-proof was also included of the head and shoulders of Queen Victoria taken from the first engraving by William Humphrys. The head and shoulders were used as a model for the 1d stamp of Nova Scotia and the bust for the stamps of New Zealand. A number of examples of the Jeffrey Forgery were also shown with genuine stamps for comparison. A sheet of stamps was displayed illustrating the early perforation difficulties experienced and included extremely small Chalon stamps and others that were nearly twice as big. There were plate proofs on coloured papers and a specimen of the two pence value of the Davies printing of 1863.

Five clear examples of postal pen-cancels were also shown together with two similar 1d Chalon stamps that must be regarded as Fiscals although carrying pen cancellations.

Finally there were examples of the Province of Auckland cancellations together with a soldier's letter franked with a 1d Chalon, the cover being counter-signed by the Captain of the Force in which Sapper William Head was serving at the time.

This was followed by a display of some 17 sheets by John Evans from SG1 used with re-entry and also SG2 and 3 the latter being one of the 250 copies used with the "18" Cancellor of Otago.

Some Richardson prints followed which showed up the Bright Red and Red Slate of the 1d ( SG4 ) and the Blue and the Pale Blue Shades of the 2d ( SG5 ). There was a lovely copy of the 1s Green ( SG6 ). The 1858/61 Richardsons ( SG8 - 17 ) were represented by some 30 stamps with an unused copy of the 1d in the orange vermillion shade, a re-entry Row 11 no.3. and an unusual serrate 18 ( SG22 ) with serrates all round used at Nelson - the 6d ( SG24 ) with this serrate was also present, with "overlaps" illustrated at the top of one stamp and the bottom of another (both 6d values). Other highlights were a 6d Chestnut and five 1s values, two of the Pale Green which has a tendency to Emerald Green ( SG16 ) and three of the Greenish Blue ( SG17 ).

After we had viewed this interesting and unusual display for too short a spell it had to be taken down in the interests of time and was replaced with the next part of the show.

The second display comprised about 36 sheets of the Davies prints during the experimental period from April 1862 when stamps were made obligatory until the end of 1864, ( SG33 to SG109 ).

The interesting point of this display was the writing up of the stamps in the new shades appearing in Campbell-Paterson's Catalogue after the detailed research of Marcel Stanley of New Zealand. This shade allocation is particularly detailed in the 2d Blue because some of the shades occur in the four stages of plate wear now in the Catalogue (1) no plate wear (2) early (slight) plate wear (3) intermediate plate wear and (d) advanced plate wear. John Evans explained that a useful distinction between (1) and (2) is late 1862 as the stamps on Pelure Paper have slight plate wear and that stamps with intermediate plate wear (3) start in 1863 when the wear became more extensive on the right of the Queen's head and neck. There is little doubt of the advanced Plate wear which applies to the 2d stamps issued probably from early 1864. These estimates of course assume that the Plate wear was uniform over Plate 1 which Marcel Stanley probably assumed. The shades have always in part been due to haphazard use of ink by Davies the printer. The other interesting point was the comment on the new lay out of the Campbell-Paterson Catalogue which now with the Chalon Heads sets out the stamps by sets (as in Stanley Gibbons) which it calls "Groups" instead of setting out the various paper perforations and so on of each value which was the old format. John Evans put forward the view that the old format for the Chalon Heads was clearly preferable to the new layout by sets and "Groups" because it made the study of each value much easier to follow from the viewpoint of the Collector of a Specialist Society and much easier for the Collector and the newcomer to the hobby to understand. Maybe some of our members have their own views and the Editor would like to have these for publication. Highlights of the second display were quite numerous but in the space available the unusual copies of the 1d, the 48 copies of the 2d used for the study of shade and plate wear, the strip of four unused of the 3d value, the shades of 6d Black-brown the 13 X imperf of the 2d and 6d values, the handsome 6d value unused Red Brown ( SG43 ) and the four copies of the Emerald Green Shade of the 1s value early in 1864 and a number of unused copies culminating with a copy of the 1s SG109 defective but desirable!

The third display consisted of some 36 sheets of the 1864 - 67 issue ( SG110 - 125) which had been awarded a silver-gilt Medal in B.P.E. a few years ago, of the 1d value the display showed the first supplies in Carmine Vermillion ranging through to Pale Orange in 1871, some 48 stamps in all including two double-perfs. This was followed by the three shades of SG113 which were quite distinct from the 14 2d stamps Plate 1 shown.

The shades of the 2d Plate II including heavily retouched copies and worn impressions were shown in seven sheets with shades of the deep blue, greenish blue, bright blue, blue and pale blue. The 3d value with accidental imperf copies followed in lilac, pale lilac, slate lilac, the interesting bluish lilac and in the deep mauve shades, stamps in brownish mauve, deep mauve and dull mauve. A Provisional Imperf on Piece cancelled "5" of Timaru was shown with a 12½ x imperf copy, probably used at Dunedin Otago and a double perf copy used at Auckland.

There were some 10 copies of the 4d Rows including the Deep Rose shade and the Orange-yellow (SG120) and some 25 stamps of the value in the changed colour yellow with shades of bright yellow, pale yellow and gold.

The Display of the 6d value clearly showed the deep Red Brown shade with the Red Brown ink becoming progressively duller and paler through the issue until there was no trace of the red pigment. This study showed up well over the 36 stamps displayed. Two Provisional Imperfs were also shown.

Of the 1s value John Evans showed the Deep Green shade and a copy imperf x  $12\frac{1}{2}$  vertically and two provisional imperfs verified by contemporary 1s imperf copies with the  $\frac{4}{A}$  Onchunga and "070" Wellington Postmarks. The new shade of SAP Green was shown. This is a late printing, probably of 1872. In all there were 45 stamps of this value shown.

The fourth Display was of stamps of the 1871-73 issue with changed colours of the 1d 2d and 6d ( SG126 - 136 ). This was also a Silver-Gilt Medal entry at B.P.E. a few years ago, and comprised about 35 sheets. The shades of Deep Brown, Reddish Brown and Brown appeared in Perf 10 and Perf 10 x  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and in the irregular compound Perf that is Perf 10 on one side top or bottom and Perf  $12\frac{1}{2}$  on three sides. There was also a double perf  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in the Deep Brown shade, and a Provisional Imperf in the Reddish brown shade which was acknowledged as genuine by the late Gordon Kaye one of the greatest of all New Zealand philatelists. Re-entries Row 11 no.3 and no.19 no.3 were also shown.

Then came the 2d value in shades of Orange again with the irregular compound perf and in perfs  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in Deep Orange, Orange, Pale Orange, Orange Vermillion with heavily re-touched copies and worn impressions with a range of some 79 stamps. The three unwatermarked papers were well illustrated and unused blocks of four were also shown. The watermark N.Z. of this value SG 141 and SG 141A were well represented and the scarce printing on the Union Bank Wellington paper with watermark "Lozenges" SG 142 and 142A heavily retouched.

The 4d value on Saunders paper without watermark was printed in Yellow -Orange and used as an additional rate per half oz. on letters to U.K. via Brindisi Italy. It is one of the few values where the used copies are scarcer than the unused copies of which there were five. A cover to London via Brindisi from Napier with datestamp 23rd Oct. 1873 was shown and another used copy with the "S" cancellation of Invercargill.

There is one forgery of this value used with forged obliterations, this is believed to have emanated from Germany: other values were similarly forged.

The 6d value in shades of Blue with Perf 10 x  $12\frac{1}{2}$  the irregular compound perfs and perf  $12\frac{1}{2}$  took up some seven sheets with shades in Deep Blue, Blue, the shade with the grayish tint, the Pale Blue and the Chalky Blue. The Chalky Blue contained a white pigment mixed with the blue and the ink was applied more thickly. An unused block of four in the Blue Shade Ex Burrus was a feature of this value.

A set of the 1884 reprints of the 1d 2d and 6d values concluded the display.

A memorable Display to all who saw it and the general was for the moment that John Evans was the envy of the Society no doubt over the stamps which he had collected over the last 25 years which members had insufficient time to view.

One member came to the Meeting from Whitstable Kent by mistake expecting to see Rita Gilders second sideface. But he did say his mistaken journey was well worth it!

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As you may imagine this article was written by J.O.Evans himself.  
Editor.

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Correspondence from E.K.Hossell

Thank you for publishing my queries. I have had two replies to No.1 and none to the others.

Following up on No.1 I made a silly mistake bulking up the numbers and as a result, the figures I sent you were incorrect. In order to clarify the position I enclose a plan showing the maximum number of 36 'wides' and can report that George Wood from Orpington has Pl.19 without the 4 in vertical Row 12 and Les Marx of Te Awamutu has Pl.20 also without the v. Row 12 'wides'.

May I now ask if any members have Plates 19 and 20 WITH the 4 'wides' on vertical Row 12 s/s 4,5,6,7 ?

The ready response of the two members above has established two of the states that exist for which one is grateful.

Yours sincerely,  
 E.K.Hossell.

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Hor: 1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4	N	<u>W</u>	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5	N	<u>W</u>	N	N	N	<u>W</u>	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
6	N	<u>W</u>	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7	N	<u>W</u>	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<u>W</u>	N
8	N	N	N	<u>W</u>	N									
9	N	N	N	<u>W</u>	N									
10	N	N	N	<u>W</u>	N									

## MEMBERSHIP

A hearty welcome is extended to the following new members :-

Mr. J.H.Harrison, 52, Keys Park, Eye Road, Peterborough. PE1 4SN

Mr. L.W.Jury, P.O.Box174 New Plymouth, New Zealand.

Mr. E.N.Lloyd, "Ty Coch" 18, Padarn Crescent, Llanbadarn, Fawr,  
Aberystwyth. SY23 3QW.

Mr. F.R.Wiggins, 2, Langdale Avenue, Ramsgate, Kent.

Change of address :-

Mr. M.H.Boyce, 1225, Sheridan Road, Wilmette, Illinois. 60091 U.S.A.

Mr. G. Rippon, 5, Pear Tree Close, Brinsworth, Rotherham, Nr.Sheffield  
S60 5LG.

We regret to announce the following members are deceased:-

H.J.Vallance of St.Austell and P.K.Henson of Headington, Oxford.

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It would appear that John J. Bishop Ltd., have changed their address. This information I take from the Pacific Stamp Journal. The new address is as follows :-

P.O.Box 25 - 085 Auckland 5, New Zealand.

John J. Bishop Ltd., are doing solely Mail Order only and dealing in only the stamps and Postal History of New Zealand and its dependencies up to and including the reign of George V. (as a rough guide to the end of 1936).

The New Zealand Stamp Auctions which was part and parcel of John J. Bishop Ltd., has been taken over by the new firm Auckland City Stamps Ltd., and all correspondence relating to them should be addressed to P.O.Box 3496 Auckland 1.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

In a letter received by our President from our member Maxwell Boyce of U.S.A. he writes that he is now retired and living on the shores of Lake Michigan and is quite inactive as a collector but he very much enjoys 'Kiwi'.

J.D.Evans writes in reference to the March 1974 'Kiwi' on Page 34 there is an error as follows :-

Under Group 2 line 3 delete "10 Wellington" and substitute "18 Otago". This error is one made by the author of the article and not the Editor of 'Kiwi'.

Ian Fogg has referred to me a letter from John Prince in which he asks to be put in touch with anyone who has any Postal History items for sale pre 1910. At our local Society I won the Hobson Trophy with N.Z. Postal History and in another competition at our Society I was second with N.Z. Pigeon Post. Mr. Prince's address is 28, Bagshaw Avenue, Chapel-en-le-Frith via Stockport.

A letter from J.S.Stonehouse of Ipswich informs us and also John Evans that searching through some Auckland Date Stamp Covers part of which he has been collecting for over 17 years he has found one Date Stamp No.4 on 2d Blue Perf 12½ SG112 dated 10 Aug 1869. This is five days after the one recently found by Mr. Evans. Mr.Evans informs me that there are now 4 copies known three of which are dated 30th July 1869 5th August 1869 and 10th August 1869 in the relief usage period of 1867 - 75. Since only one copy was known when Mr. Startup published his pamphlet on these datestamps in 1959 progress is to say the least slow!

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### Echo of January 1974 Chalon Heads Meeting

John Evans has written about his reference to 'R.M.S.Simla' which he mentioned as having taken the Plates and the First Issue of the Chalon Heads to Wellington : the First Issue was on 18th July 1855 and he said he hoped to get some details and a photograph of a print or sketch of the ship. He tried the National Maritime Museum first and has had the following interesting reply dated 6th February 1974.  
Dear Mr. Evans,

R.M.S.Simla 1854

This ship was built in 1854 and had a tonnage of 2441 gross: length 330 feet: beam 37.9 feet: depth 27.8 feet. She had an Iron Hull and Single Screw 1 h.p. 1766 Boiler Pressure 16lbs per sq. inch. The gear ratio between the engine and the shafts was 1 to 2½ and the large gear wheel had mortised hardwood teeth meshing with a cast iron pinion on the propeller shaft. The engine was the "Steeple" type with two cylinders. Each cylinder was provided with 4 piston rods terminating in a crosshead from which a connecting rod descended to the crankshaft below.

After the Crimean War , P. & O.Line submitted a tender for the Australian Mail Contract, but this tender was rejected in favour of one submitted by a Glasgow based firm. This was an unwise decision on the part of the Treasury as P.&O. had a great deal of experience in steamship operation. In spite of changing its name this Company could not make a success of the venture and P.&O. took over the Mail Contract in 1858 for £180,000 exactly £40,000 more than the 1856 tender. Previous to P.&O. securing the Contract they chartered the 'Simla' to the European and Australian Company and it would have been in this period that the plates for the first issue of New Zealand stamps would have been carried."

This information supplements that given in Vol.1 Postage Stamps of New Zealand. John Evans has since received from the Museum a photograph of R.M.S.Simla at Southampton as the old South Western Hotel appears in the distance. The vessel dwarfs the dock as it then was. If Chalon Head collectors require a photograph an order can be placed with the Dept.of Pictures, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, S.E.10 9NF quoting negative no. P18063 the cost is 71p. Application for reproducing the photograph may attract a further fee and consent of the Museum. John has also written to the P.&O. and their reply will be published later.  
Editor.