



# the kiwi

The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN  
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Hon. Gen. Secretary: TERRY BROCK

26 Old Cross, Hertford, SG14 1RD. Tel.: Daytime 0992-54911; Evenings 0992-56427.

Hon. Treasurer: BERNARD ATKINSON

77 Wood Lane, Osterley, Mdx. TW7 5EG. Tel.: 01-560 6119

Kiwi Editor: ALLAN P. BERRY

24 Irwin Road, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5PP. Tel.: 0483 67185

VOLUME XXVIII No. 2

MARCH 1979

WHOLE 154

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 31ST MARCH, 1979,  
AT THE SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, MONMOUTH STREET, LONDON, WC2H 9HD,  
STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

### THE ANNUAL COMPETITION

IN FOUR CLASSES, WITH EIGHT TROPHIES AND FOUR MEDALS TO BE  
WON, AS DESCRIBED ON PAGES 7 AND 9 OF THE LAST ISSUE OF 'THE KIWI'

PLUS

### THE FROZEN SOUTH

WHILE THE JUDGING IS GOING ON ELSEWHERE, VICE-PRESIDENT  
MICHAEL BURBERRY WILL LEAD A SHORT SYMPOSIUM ON  
ANTARCTICA (ROSS DEPENDANCY AND ALL THAT).  
IN THIS REGION, THE VICE-PRESIDENT HAS BEEN CONCERNED MAINLY  
WITH THE EARLY PERIODS; HE IS RELYING ON SUPPORT FROM OTHER  
MEMBERS TO BRING AND SHOW ANTARCTICA MATERIAL, ESPECIALLY THE  
LATER ISSUES.

### CAN YOU HELP?

PENNY UNIVERSAL POSTAL STATIONERY.  
OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FIRST DAY MATERIAL.

ORIGINAL  
MILTON MILL  
NOTE

## EDITORIAL

Some contributors to these pages have expressed concern at the apparent delay they have experienced in seeing their notes published in 'The Kiwi'.

All copy is acknowledged and very gratefully received. But your Editor is usually planning at least two issues ahead. For instance, the vast majority of the copy in this issue was typed up during the Christmas break. Only two pages have been revised to include an appropriate article received at a later date. Obviously, the first few pages are held back for typing at the last minute.

Inevitably, there will therefore be a delay in the publication of your contribution, unless it is so topical that it would be stale at a later date. Please, do not let this deter you from putting pen to paper. Copy is still required. But I am afraid that your Editor cannot do this preparation in any other way - time will not permit.

ALLAN P. BERRY

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### MEMBERSHIP

#### NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

- I.MacKenzie-Calder, 90, Overbury Avenue,  
Beckenham, Kent, BR3 2PY.  
R.Martin, Flat 1, 40-42, High Street,  
Bexley Village, Kent, DA5 1AH.  
O.N.Rees, Stationers Hall, 3, High Street,  
Llandybie, Ammanford, Dyfed.  
Y.J.Vezina, Box 876, Niagara Falls, Canada, L2E 6V6.  
T.K.West, 60, Broadmead Road, Blaby, Leicester.

#### RESIGNED

- C.Biggs, 13, Oakington Avenue, North Harrow, Middlesex.  
F.G.Fifoot, 6, Albert Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex.  
B.T.Joyce, 47, Fossway, Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire.  
J.Robb, 63, St. Margaret's Road, Prestwich, Manchester, M25 5QT.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- J.D.Biddlecombe, Rystead, Pilgrims Way,  
Westerham, Kent, TN16 2DU.  
(previously of Chessington, Surrey.)  
A.Cook, 12 Sherwood Close, Derwent Braes,  
Shotley Bridge, Consett, Co. Durham.  
(previously of Burnopfield, Newcastle.)  
C.R.P.Goodwin, 46, Grand Parade, Brighton, Sussex, BN2 2PR.  
(previously of Seven Dials Corner, Brighton.)  
C.J.Moubray, Ridlington House, Uppingham, Rutland.  
(previously of B.F.P.O. 38.)  
R.Tromans, 218, Stourbridge Road, Halesowen, West Midlands.  
(previously of 69, Carol Crescent, Halesowen.)

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MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1979

This was a home fixture with a team from the Forces Postal History Society and in addition to the visitors, nineteen of our own members braved the inclement weather to be present at what promised to be an extremely interesting afternoon's entertainment.

Noel Turner explained that material would be presented in

chronological order of campaigns, so it came as no surprise when our own John Evans kicked off with a representative display of Maori War material, coupled with his extensive knowledge of the history of that conflict. Headquarters and Queen's Redoubt marks together with Province of Auckland relief datestamps were shown. George Crabb of the Forces Postal History Society produced a soldier's letter from Pte. Williams, a bandsman with the 12th Regiment.

Rather less material dealing with the Boer War was forthcoming, although two of our visitors were able to put up a few covers of that period.

On proceeding to the First World War, the visiting team really came into its own. The frames were swiftly filled with a wealth of material representing every campaign in which New Zealand forces had participated - France, the Dardanelles, and even the occupation of the former German colony of Samoa. Military Hospitals, Camps, Troopships and Hospital Ships' markings were also displayed. Two covers bore the cachet "Posted by a New Zealand Wounded Soldier" from the New Zealand Military Hospital at Walton-on-Thames.

The Second World War was covered in a likewise comprehensive manner. Each theatre of operations was represented, Europe, the Middle East and the Pacific, together with Army Camps and Air Force Bases in New Zealand and elsewhere. One quite uncommon cancellation shown was that of "Chief Post Office 2nd N.Z. Expeditionary Force", and I was particularly interested in a cover from the Cruiser H.M.N.Z.S. Achilles, of the Battle of the River Plate fame.

The Korean War was not overlooked, and finally, to bring us even more up to date, Allan Berry showed a collection of covers from New Zealand Forces based in Singapore during the present decade using the ANZUK 5 postmark.

Our visitors, all of whom brought material, comprised John Smith, Chairman of the Forces Postal History Society, two of his Committee Members, George Crabb and Alastair Kennedy, Newsletter Editor Alan Brown, and member Peter Burrows. Contributors from the home side were Bernard Atkinson, Allan Berry, Brian Pratt and Noel Turner, as well as John Evans. Gerald Pratt, our recognised expert in this field, was prevented from attending due to the adverse weather conditions, in spite of valiant efforts.

In proposing the vote of thanks, Phil Evans referring to the feast of New Zealand material shown by the visiting team pondered "why have they got it and we haven't?" John Smith responded for the Forces Postal History Society and the Meeting was deemed to have been a resounding success by one and all.

DOUGLAS HAGUE

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#### REVIEWS.

New Zealand Cancellations, by A.R.Marshall. Available from the Postal History Society of New Zealand, Inc., P.O.Box 25-105, St. Heliers, Auckland, New Zealand. Price \$NZ6.00.

The typescript of this book was entered in the Literature Section of Panpex '77, where it was awarded a Silver Medal.

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487	5d Steel Blue shade, MM	6.00
488	5d Pale Blue, fine MM	6.00
488b	5d 2 perf vertical pair, superb UM	30.00
487/8	5d Blue - 3 shades Blue, pale Ultramarine & steel Blue, FU Cat. CP £29	10.00
487a/8a	5d Blue, P14x13½ 3 shades, FU	1.50
489	6d Carmine, MM	2.50
489	6d Carmine, 2 shades, FU	0.25
489a	6d Carmine, P14x13½. UM	4.00
489a	Ditto. 3 attractive shades, Fine MM	6.50
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492	8d Red-Brown, MM	6.00
492	8d value - 2 shades Red Chocolate & Red-Brown, FU	0.75
493	9d Sage-Green, FU	1.00
493a	9d Sage-Green P14x13½. Fine MM	5.00
493a	Ditto. FU	0.25
493a/e	9d value P14x13½ - 4 beautiful shades, Sage Green, pale Sage Green, Yellow-Olive & the scarce deep Yellow-Olive, Fine MM	45.00
493a/e	Ditto - the 4 shades as above, FU	15.00
494	1/- Pale Orange-Vermilion shade, UM	9.00
494	Ditto. Fine MM	7.00
494	1/- Deep Vermilion shade, VFU	0.50
494a	1/- Orange-Vermilion, P14x13½. Light MM	8.00
495	1/- Pale Orange-Red, FU	0.75
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479/95	Ditto. The set G-FU. Cat. £27	20.00
	<u>KG V SURFACE PRINTED ISSUES</u>	
503/9	1915-19 set to 3d on De la Rue paper (5) MM	3.75
503/9	Ditto. FU	0.75
519/23	The set to 3d on Jones paper (5) Fine MM. Cat. SG £10.80	9.00
530/4	1925-30 set to 3d on Cowan paper, Fine MM (5)	7.00
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511/6	1920 Victory set (6) MM. Cat. £45	30.00
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536/8	1925 Dunedin set (3) superb UM	60.00
536/8	Ditto. Fine MM	40.00
536/8	1925 Dunedin Exhibition set, VFU (3)	60.00
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# ROWLAND HILL STAMPS

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It is really four books in one, dealing as it does with four different types of New Zealand cancellations. The first section deals with the single circle, or B-class datestamps, the second with the concentric circle, or G-class datestamps, the third with the English, or H-class datestamps, and the final section with the double circle datestamps.

The layout of each section follows very much the same pattern. Following the introductory notes, there is a list of each Post Office which used the type of datestamp under consideration, with illustrations which enable one to differentiate individual impressions where more than one of the same type was issued to a particular office. The earliest recorded date and latest recorded date of use are listed, as is the date of the proof impression and other details. Where relevant, issues to Travelling Post Offices, Marine Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, Military Camp Post Offices, special usage such as Registered, Paid or Fiscal, and conversions for Relief use are described.

The book is bound with a spiral metal binder, and each section is printed on a different coloured paper, making reference to each type easy. The reproduction is clear, and the tabulation neat and easy to follow. It is obviously the result of many years patient research and recording. It is a very worthy addition to the Literature on the Postal History of New Zealand.

A.P.B.

New Zealand Stamp Collectors Handbook, Second Edition. Available from Philatelic Distributors Ltd., P.O.Box 863, New Plymouth, New Zealand. Price \$NZ2.00.

This is an attractively produced publication. Perhaps the most useful information is to be found at the end, where there is a list of Philatelic Societies in New Zealand, a list of Stamp Dealers in New Zealand, and a list of Philatelic Publications, most of which are related to New Zealand philately and/or postal history. In this latter section, it was nice to see that 'The Kiwi' receives an honourable mention!

The articles which make up the bulk of the book may be considered a little elementary by most experienced collectors. Nevertheless, they will repay reading. There is a review of 1978, an article on writing up a collection (from a very personal point of view), postage rates in New Zealand, an introductory article on postmarks, an article on the stamp designer James Berry, with good coloured illustrations, advice on soaking off and cleaning used stamps, a review of errors and varieties that have occurred in New Zealand stamps, notes on how to look after stamps, and perhaps most interesting of all, an introduction to the Cinderella Stamps of New Zealand.

There is no doubt that this book is excellent value for money. It is to be hoped that there will be further editions as the years pass. But I would suggest that the addition of material for the more advanced student would be beneficial, and may increase sales.

P.A.

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HAVE YOU RENEWED YOUR SUBSCRIPTION? IF NOT, PLEASE DO SO NOW!!

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## THE LIBRARY.

The following books have been added to the Society Library and are now available to members.

Item	Lending Fee Code
45. Bougainville Police Runner Mails, by Rev. A.H.Voyce. Postal History Society of New Zealand Study No. 1.....	B
46. New Zealand Relief Datestamps, 1925 - 1974, by Alan Jackson. Postal History Society of New Zealand Study No. 3.....	B
47. New Zealand Registered Mail User Cachets. Postal History Society of New Zealand Study No. 4.....	B
48. New Zealand Mail to England via Brindisi, by G.J.Elliott. Postal History Society of New Zealand Study No. 6.....	B
49. New Zealand Postal Stationery Catalogue, Part 2 - Lettercards, by R.D.Samuel.....	C
50. New Zealand Postal Stationery Catalogue, Part 3 - Registered Envelopes, etc., by R.D.Samuel.....	C
51. Magpie Moth - Illustrated Varieties for Sheet Reconstruction, by Takeshi Watanabe.....	B
52. New Zealand Postal Slogans, by R.M.Startup.....	D
53. Egypt Postage Prepaid Military Datestamps, 1941 - 1947, by F.W.Benians.....	D
54. New Zealand Stamp Collectors Handbook, First Edition.....	B
55. All The Stamps of New Zealand, by Laurie Franks.....	D

Lending Fee Code : B = 30p, C = 40p, D = 60p.

The following books have gone missing from the Library during its moves recently. We would very much like to trace these books, or as an alternative, replace them either by gift or sale.

11. Postal Stationery of New Zealand - published 1966.
13. New Zealand Telegraph and Telephone Offices.
17. Receiving Post Offices of New Zealand.
19. New Zealand Post Offices, 1967 Edition.
30. Essay on the Early Richardson Printings on Large Star Paper, the Overlaps and the Dwarfs, by Mrs. Grace Gordon Kaye.
31. Postal History International No. 2, February, 1972.

Hon. Librarian, New Zealand Society of Great Britain,  
B.T.Atkinson, Esq., 77, Wood Lane, Osterley, Middlesex, TW7 5EG.  
Telephone (01)-560-6119. Callers welcome.

## AUCTION OF POSTAL HISTORY MATERIAL

On page 13 of the last issue of 'The Kiwi', brief mention was made of a sale of Postal History material to be conducted by McArthur & Co. of P.O.Box 1988, Wellington, New Zealand.

Further information is now to hand. As yet, the date of the sale cannot be given. But Catalogues will be available, posted Air Mail, for \$NZ3.50. Besides Postal History material, the sale will include historic books, paintings, prints and maps of New Zealand and Pacific interest.

Members may like to know that British Postal Orders can be cashed in New Zealand for their equivalent value in New Zealand currency.

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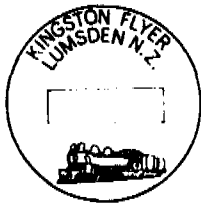


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## SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

### KINGSTON FLYER



The special steel pictorial datestamp will be used again at the Lumsden Post Office to cancel mail carried on the tourist steam train, "Kingston Flyer". The datestamp, which features an AB engine, will be available for the entire period the train will be running, i.e. 18th December, 1978, to 17th April, 1979.

### MARTON CENTENNIAL



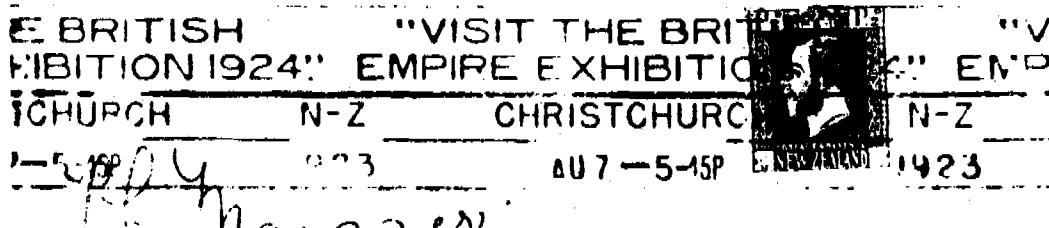
A special pictorial datestamp was used at Marton to cancel mail posted in a special posting box at the Marton Post Office to mark the Centennial of the Borough of Marton, on Friday, 9th February, 1979.

### THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION, 1924.

Following the notes published in 'The Kiwi', Volume XXVII, pages 16 and 40, about the British Empire Exhibition, 1924, I have been able to find a few more interesting items.

A member of my local Philatelic Society was kind enough to lend me a Map and Guide issued prior to the opening of the Exhibition. This describes the New Zealand Pavilion and its surroundings. The area of New Zealand's site covered approximately 132,400 square feet, of which 45,500 square feet was occupied by the Pavilion. It goes on to describe the New Zealand Industries which were represented, as well as unique natural history exhibits.

Through the courtesy of our member, ALAN JACKSON, of Wellington, I have obtained a postcard published by the Fleetway Press, London, which illustrates the entrance to the Pavilion. There were a number of large pillars on either side, decorated with New Zealand scenes.



The slogan cancellation illustrated was used from April, 1923, to March, 1924. This example, unfortunately not a complete cover, was used at Christchurch in August, 1923. Similar slogans were also used at Auckland, Dunedin and Wellington.

If any other member has information or material on this subject, I would be pleased to hear from them through our Editor.

K.B.MANN

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## NEW ZEALAND MANUSCRIPT CANCELLATIONS

It is my intention, with the assistance of fellow collectors, to document all possible manuscript cancellations used at New Zealand Post Offices. This is an immense field of research and can only be covered with the cooperation of fellow collectors.

Manuscript cancellations are those where the Postmaster used pen and ink on a posted article to:

- 1) Cancel the stamp if present.
- 2) Note the place of posting.
- 3) Note the date of posting.

I have been keeping records of datestamp usage since I commenced collecting New Zealand Postal History in 1971. In conjunction with the various monographs on datestamp types these records indicate where manuscript cancellations could have been used.

The usage of manuscript can be divided into four groups:

- 1) Offices thought to have used no datestamp.
- 2) Usage before the first datestamp was received.
- 3) Usage between datestamps.
- 4) Usage during the life of a datestamp.

Groups 1) to 3) can be taken as a unit because here the possibility can be identified from existing information. I have made a list of all these possibilities.

The fourth group requires a known manuscript with readable date which falls in the known range of usage of a datestamp. This is literally a 'relief' measure when the datestamp was unusable. This group cannot be predicted.

There are a few areas in this projected study which need amplification.

### ASSUMPTIONS.

1) That the Postmasters complied with the Postal Regulations. We have no record of when the first instructions were issued to Postmasters concerning manuscript cancellations, but from an early period (?1855) some instruction must have been given. In 1894, the regulation for sub-offices was "If the sub-office is not supplied with a datestamp the stamp on the correspondence for despatch should be cancelled by writing the name of the sub-office and date across them".

2) That the general issue of datestamps in late 1887 supplied all Post Offices which had no datestamp at the time of survey (? late 1886 or early 1887). This is likely to be nearly correct. Where a manuscript is known in the late 1880's or early 1890's from an office which should have received a datestamp then it is reasonable to assume that it missed the allocation.

3) If a Post Office was using a datestamp when the name of the office was changed, then the datestamp was not discarded (unless transferred to a new office) but was used until a replacement datestamp was received.

4) If an office had two or more datestamps in use and either was out of service or being replaced then no manuscript was used.

### PROBLEMS.

1) Letter/Number Datestamps.

These datestamps were issued to offices in the Nelson, Wellington, Christchurch and Invercargill Postal Districts in 1863. The allocation of many, apart from in the Wellington District, is

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in doubt.

2) Province of Auckland Datestamps.

After their initial use from 1864 these datestamps were reallocated to Auckland District offices as they were replaced from 1866. In 1867 there were 75 offices which could have received a datestamp of this type. It is likely that there were a number of these datestamps in use but only a few have been allocated. Their use was discontinued on instruction of May 22nd, 1877.

3) Obliterators.

Many offices were supplied with obliterators before datestamps and it is possible that manuscript endorsements were used in conjunction with obliterators. This also applies to the Concentric Circle rubber obliterators supplied to some offices in 1882. These were rapidly and some are known with indecipherable number and manuscript date.

I intend to include as many photostats or tracings of identified manuscripts as possible in this study. These will be in a separate section each identifiable from the text.

I appeal to all readers and collectors for information, with tracings or photostats if possible of any manuscript they may have. It is only by cooperation that our knowledge of the Postal History of New Zealand can be extended.

A.R.MARSHALL

P.O.Box 7, Otorohanga, New Zealand.

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NEW ZEALAND FORCES POSTAL HISTORY.

As opportunity has permitted both Alan Breen of Christchurch and myself have been working on a revision of everything that has been published relating to New Zealand Forces Postal History, from the Maori Wars of the 1840's through to the present New Zealand Forces Post Office 5 in Singapore. We have been rechecking everything that has been published, whether in Volume 111 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, or in my own books.

The intention of this work, which may last for another year or so, is to prepare a concise but comprehensive Forces Postal History of New Zealand Forces and British/American Forces in New Zealand, listing offices, dates established or closed, postage rates and postal markings used, censor markings, and frank stamps where appropriate.

In checking whatever has been published before, and going back to surviving wartime archives where they still exist, we have been fortunate to solve some of the older problems, as well as bringing to light others. We are of the opinion that some of the markings from the Second World War illustrated in Volume 111 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand were internal use datestamps or markings that did not normally appear on mail. We hope to be able to complete the assignment to units of the unit censor markings used in the Pacific from 1940 to 1945. We have found that K.W.18 of North Africa is a misreading of K.W.16 and that MPO KW16 was in fact at 2nd N.Z.E.F. Rest Camp at Alexandria. There is still much work to be undertaken. If any member has information which may be of help to us, we would be glad to hear from them.

R.M.STARTUP

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

## FISCAL STAMPS.

I have been working steadily on updating the lists of paper varieties in the Chapter on Fiscals in Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. There are many unrecorded varieties in the high value Arms stamps (above £5) - the £500 value was omitted - among the stamps overprinted FINE PAID, NOT LIABLE and DENOTING. For example, the 3d. King George VI stamp occurs with FINE PAID overprint both in red and in black. So far, I have found three paper varieties in the Arms type stamp overprinted NOT LIABLE.

I have found the 3/- Queen Victoria long type Duty stamp on Jones paper overprinted FINE PAID and some values of the Arms type stamp on Wiggins, Teape single watermark paper overprinted FINE PAID, and I feel sure others must exist. It is even possible that there are some unrecorded varieties in stamps overprinted PASSPORT FEE.

R.F.Savill has reported some unlisted type varieties in the rectangular Beer Duty stamps and I have found two unrecorded paper varieties in the square Beer Duty stamps.

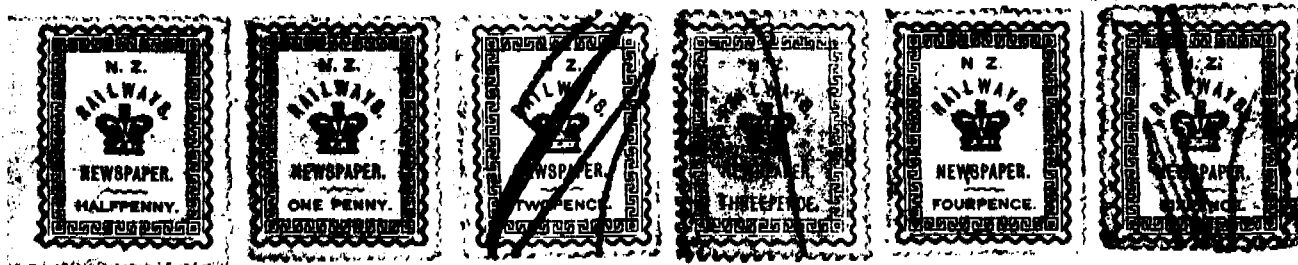
If any member who collects Fiscal Stamps has any possible additions to the list, I would be grateful for the information and preferably for an opportunity to inspect the particular stamps.

K.J.McNAUGHT

627, Grey Street, Hamilton, New Zealand.

Editor's Note. As readers will see, the three previous articles are appeals from students of certain aspects of New Zealand Philately and Postal History for information to assist them in their studies. I do hope that those of you who can help will do so by sending your comments and findings to the student concerned, either directly, or through the Editor.

## NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS NEWSPAPER STAMPS - FLAWS.



The coverage given to these stamps in Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand gives some idea of the interest they contain. Most collectors of New Zealand stamps have probably come across them, but often they are to be found hidden away at the back of a collection with other miscellaneous bits and pieces. Over the last couple of years I have accumulated a considerable number of these issues. From my experience it would seem that the information in Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand regarding the flaws which can be traced is probably only a starting point.

It is important to understand how the plate production caused different types of flaws. Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand tells us the method in which the plates were manufactured.

- 1) The basic design was set up in type and used to make 15 electros.
- 2) 'N.Z.RAILWAYS', the crown, and 'NEWSPAPER' were inserted and 15 subsidiary dies created. These were locked up in three rows of five and a stereo then made from these.
- 3) Into the stereo were inserted the values in words, and the scrolls.
- 4) Eight stereos, each carrying three rows of five impressions, were produced for each value to make a printing plate with twelve rows of ten impressions.

It is clear from the above that flaws can have been caused by accident or error at four stages, and therefore fall into the four classes listed in Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand.

- a) On the primary die made from the type-set original - occurring on all values.
- b) On the fifteen successive subsidiary dies - occurring on all values.
- c) On the stereo prepared for each value, occurring eight times on the sheet - individual values only.
- d) On the whole plate, occurring once only - individual values only.

From the very nature of Class a), it seems that the bent rule half way up the left side on the inner frame can be the only prominent constant flaw on the primary die.

'Cut across R in RAILWAYS', 'line at right below value', 'NEWSPAPER slopes to right' are listed as flaws in Class b). From examples in my collection it seems that flaws also exist on the inner frame at a point on the right side corresponding with the constant flaw, Class a), on the inner frame at left. I have examples of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d. values perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  (1890) with bent or broken rule at this point although the damage varies in extent. Two stamps with identical damage at this point, however, are a 4d. perf. 11 (1896) and 4d. perf. 14 (1901). These latter examples indicate a definite flaw, which could be under Class c) or Class d) if only the 4d. value is involved, or under Class b) if other values show similar damage. The recurrence of damage here seems to be more than coincidence as I have not traced flaws at any other section of the frame.

The flaw 'large dot in right hand frame' on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value is the only flaw of Class c) listed in Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. The Class d) flaws listed are

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Value - deformed right limb of N in NEWSPAPER.  
- broken H, N and Y in HALFPENNY.
- 1d. Value - cut across crown.  
- damaged O in ONE.
- 2d. Value - bent left leg of first A in RAILWAYS.  
- scroll omitted.
- 6d. Value - AI of RAILWAYS cut off (Row 12, number 10.)  
- flaw in crown.  
- top of N cut off.  
- top of ER cut off.

'No stop after N of N.Z.' and 'worn scroll' caused by poor impression or wear occur in numerous positions on the sheet.

I have noted the following flaws which belong to either Class c) or Class d).

- i)  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  - extra blob of colour adjoining top horizontal frame line beneath wavy line, 6 mm from left end. Four examples.
- ii)  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. perf. 11 - dot between top horizontal frame line and wavy line, 5 mm from right end. One example of each. This has the appearance of a guide dot.
- iii) 1d. perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and 1d. perf. 11 - 0 of ONE flattened on top left quarter. Two examples each, one copy in block of four with selvedge gives position as number 2 in the row.
- iv) 2d. perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  (9 examples), 2d. perf. 11 and 2d. perf. 14 (1 example of each) - bent left leg of W in NEWSPAPER. One example in pair with selvedge attached gives position as number 2 in the row.
- v) 2d. perf. 11 - no stop after RAILWAYS, and several marks in area to right of crown. One example in pair gives position as number 1 in the row.
- vi) 1d. perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  - dot over Z. One example.
- vii) 3d. perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  - scroll omitted. One example.

I should be grateful if members would look again at copies of these often neglected and overlooked stamps to confirm my noted flaws, and give any information about plate positions etc. and whether they can be classified under Class b), Class c) or Class d). Any information or advice would be appreciated, sent to me through our Editor.

DAVID CHURCHILL

#### NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS PARCEL AND FREIGHT STAMPS 1894 - 1897

Page 270 of Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand states 'The earliest date of use seen is 24th April, 1894, (1/- Freight), all other dated examples are cancelled (with oval double-lined date stamp mentioned on the previous page) in September or October, 1894, the latest on 18th October. One date stamp of 6th February, 1897, has been seen'.

I have, however, a 6d. parcel stamp, perf. 11, cancelled with the oval date stamp dated 4 AUG 94.

These issues are scarce but again, I would ask members whether they can shed further light on the period of use of these stamps. What other dates are hiding away at the back of your collection? Any information would be appreciated to help expand our knowledge.

DAVID CHURCHILL

#### THE LATER NUMBERED OBLITERATORS, 19 - 25

The subject of the allocation of these obliterators was aired in some detail in Volume XXVII of 'The Kiwi'. In 1926, R.J.G. Collins published his book "The Cancellations of New Zealand". These and other obliterators are discussed in this book and it is here that one finds reference to 'official records' and to the collection formed by the late C.L. Pack.

Our member, Dr. K.J. McNAUGHT has written the following comments, with this book in mind.

When writing previous notes on this subject, I had checked what Ray Collins had to say about 01 and 22, 23 and 24, but I



overlooked his references to 20 and 21.

#### Obliterator 21.

Ray Collins stated "No. 21 is not mentioned in the official records but there is no doubt that it was used at Invercargill. It appears to have had only a brief use as it has not been recorded earlier than 1865 and a combination postmark was in use early in 1866." (A late sample strike of 21 does in fact appear in the C.P.O. Register of 1885 - 1893).

Note the very important fact that Ray Collins was not even aware at that time that 21 was the first obliterator used at Okitiki (later Hokitika). The likely source of Ray Collins' statement that 21 was used at Invercargill would appear to be Pack's allocations quoted on page 15. I quote from Pack's original paper published on pages 262 - 268 and 293 - 298 of Volume XXVI of the London Philatelist, 1917. On page 295, he writes :-

"21 Invercargill, Southland, April 26, 1865. In bars. A pair of 1d. stamps, perf. 12½, on piece, with dated postmark as above and 21 in barred oval, made evidently by a double or combination handstamp. In Mr. Goodfellow's collection.

"21 As further good evidence that an early type of cancellation, 21 and bars, was used at Invercargill, there are several pieces in Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow's collection: one on a 1d. carmine, postmarked Invercargill AP- 1865, with also 21 and bars; on same stamp and another, a 2d. with 21 in bars and a dated Invercargill postmark in 1866."

I interpret all this as referring to the Invercargill duplex cancellation, not the Hokitika 21 in oval of bars. The 1866 date rules out the latter.

Evidence from several 'proving' covers which I have recently inspected is that the obliterator used at Invercargill before the provision of the combination postmark was in fact the large thin sloping 5 in circle of fine bars (Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume 111, page 82, no. 18) attributed in Volume 111 to Campbelltown and in Volume VI possibly to Winton.

To sum up, I am now satisfied that the probability that 21 was used at Invercargill is very remote.

#### Obliterator 20.

Ray Collins stated "According to the official records No. 20 was used both at Queenstown and at Greymouth. According to originals in Mr. Pack's collection it appears to have been used at Queenstown in 1864 and 1865". I have been unable to find any reference to this statement in any of the records made available to me by Post Office Headquarters.

Pack summarised his evidence for the use of 20 at Queenstown as follows :-

"20 Queenstown, Otago, N.Z. Mar. 1864 - back. To New Brunswick, British North America, June 8, 1864 - face. Also on the back is a circular postmark in red, of which only the letters INVER appear, probably Invercargill.

"20 Queenstown, Otago, N.Z. Mar. 10, 1865 - back. To G. Prince, Kingston, New Brunswick, British North America, June 10, 1865. Rather illegible, but probably an O of 20 in oval of 12 bars."

The claim that 20 was used at Queenstown rests on the evidence of these two covers. It is clear from his article that Pack had no knowledge of the existence of any obl iterators, with number only,

above 21, in particular Queenstown's 25. This could have influenced him to interpret the obliterations on his covers as 20 in mistake for 25.

The possibility remains, however, that Pack correctly interpreted the obliterations. If this is so, the latest possible date of use of 20 at Queenstown must be before 7th October, 1865, the date on my earliest Grey River cover with stamp cancelled 20, but probably several months earlier. To settle the question whether 20 was first used at Queenstown, we must examine Queenstown covers dated between 1st April, 1863, when the Queenstown office was opened, and 7th October, 1865, and preferably before 1st August, 1864, when the Grey River office opened.

#### Further Notes on Obliterations 22 to 24.

In the London Philatelist, Volume XXXI, 1923, pages 234 - 238, 257 - 260 and 287 - 288, Benjamin Goodfellow wrote an article on "New Zealand - First Type : Notes on Postal Cancellations". On page 235, he states "I have never found nos. 22 or 23 of this general type, but I have one specimen of a No. 24 (within thin bars) in which the figures are of exceptionally graceful design." His illustration on Plate 1 has a space before 24 and is clearly a fairly good tracing of the elegant first 024 obliterator of Manuherikia (Alexandra).

JOHN WHITE, of Sydney, has also sent comments on this subject, which have been passed on by Dr. K.J.McNAUGHT.

Obliterator 19 - I have not seen anything to confirm or even suggest its use at Oamaru. I have covers of 1864 and 1865 showing use of 01 at Oamaru. If 19 is allocated at that time to Oamaru, it would appear that Oamaru had both 19 and 01 which is unlikely. I would expect to find that 01 has been used at Oamaru from the early 1860's and that 19 was always at Waimate.

Obliterator 20 - I have seen nothing to suggest Queenstown.

Obliterator 21 - I have seen nothing to suggest early use at Invercargill.

Obliterations 22, 23 and 24 - I have not seen these.

025 in one line - I have not seen this and always understood it is not known. My feeling is that these mystery numbers 22, 23 and 24 never did exist as such but that they represent misreadings of 022, 023 and 024 in which the 0 did not show.

(John White concedes that as 25 exists then why not 22, 23 and 24 to complete the series 19 to 25? My view is simply that the obliterator ordered for use at Queenstown was inscribed '25' in error for '025'. K.J.McNaught.)

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#### THE FIJI CONNECTION.

In 'The Kiwi', Volume XXVII, page 59, under the above heading, I sought information about certain covers and fronts of covers of the 1901 period sent from New Zealand to the Colonial Postmaster at Suva, Fiji. To recapitulate briefly, this material fell into two categories. The first of these concerned 'On Public Service Only' covers bearing the legend 'New Zealand Post and Telegraph Dept.' at the bottom left hand corner. I was curious as to what the contents had been. Now, thanks to the enquiring mind and

alertness of our Editor, the answer to this particular question might have been found.

Allan was examining some similar items at a dealer's stand when his keen gaze fell upon one (and only one) with a manuscript annotation across the top right corner thus :- "Letter-Bills & Regd Letter lists Returned". Now this suggests to us, and we are of course open to dissension, debate and even correction, that when mail, including registered mail, was sent from Fiji to New Zealand it was accompanied by a waybill type of document and advice slips in respect of registered letters. In due course when the mail had been distributed by the New Zealand postal authorities, the lists and advice slips, duly receipted, were returned to the Postmaster in Suva. Deduction, surmise, pure guesswork? Well, maybe! Therefore, we would welcome alternative possible explanations please.

Also, still awaited, are any ideas about the second category items mentioned in the original article which were those covers addressed to the Money Order Office at G.P.O. Fiji.

DOUGLAS HAGUE

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From A.M.MADIGAN, Principal, Stamps Branch, Post Office  
Headquarters, Wellington, New Zealand.

50TH ANNIVERSARY FIRST TRANS-TASMAN FLIGHT SPECIAL MAIL.  
'THE KIWI', VOLUME XXVIII, page 1.

Your correspondent Andrew Mathieson is quite correct in his assertion about the overwing exhausts not being fitted to Southern Cross on the return flight from Blenheim to Sydney on 13/14 October, 1928. The error in our design has been drawn to our attention by the Air Mail Society of New Zealand, among others, and the additional information supplied by Mr. Mathieson is appreciated.

Because of some controversy over the registration markings these were not shown on the date stamp. However, we were not aware until after release of the date stamp that the "exhaust" error made in the 30th Anniversary stamp had been repeated. It was then, of course, too late to correct this oversight. Dare I say that should Southern Cross be depicted on any future stamp or date stamp, the design will be very carefully vetted indeed.

As Mr. Mathieson points out, the New Zealand date stamp commemorates the first trans-Tasman flight from New Zealand to Australia, which was the intention. Australia Post released a date stamp to mark the 50th Anniversary of the first flight from Australia to New Zealand on 10/11 September, 1928.

1978 CHRISTMAS STAMP - 23 CENT VALUE.

'THE KIWI', VOLUME XXVIII, pages 21 - 22.

It is confirmed that the scene is Paihia in the Bay of Islands. There never was any intention to be secretive about the locale depicted, but the name was deliberately omitted from the stamp in an attempt to present a scene representational of any New Zealand beach at Christmas time, rather than a single specific beach. It is, I think, rather sad that the insistence of some philatelists on having everything labelled has undermined this concept.

### THREE STATESMEN FEATURE ON STAMPS.

Statesmen are born, not made, according to an old saying. This was probably never less true than in nineteenth century New Zealand.

Several men in this period rose from obscurity to become, by their own efforts, world famous statesmen and leaders. It was the age of the self-made man.

Three such men are seen on a set of stamps issued on February 7th. Featured are photographs of Sir George Grey, Sir Julius Vogel and Richard John Seddon, all notable New Zealand statesmen.

Designed by Allan Mitchell of Wellington the three stamps are printed se-tenant, each bearing the denomination 10 cents.

These men, who each became Premier of New Zealand, had much in common. They were all born in England, but made their names in the "colonies".

Australia was the land of promise to which they all first journeyed, and after that New Zealand. Each quickly made his way to the top of the political tree.

Yet with so much in common, the lives of Grey, Vogel and Seddon still took quite different courses.

Sir George Grey was the oldest of the three, when he took office as Premier in 1877, but his association with New Zealand had started more than thirty years before.

Grey was born in 1812. At the age of 33, he was appointed Governor of the fledgling colony of New Zealand.

Grey's rapid promotion to the Governorship at such an early age, was in part a reward for exploration and administrative work in Australia.

Grey proved the right man for his times. Maori chiefs, including Hone Heke and Te Rauparaha, had for some time been troubling the white, mainly British, settlers. By 1848 the young Governor Grey had established stable British rule.

The victorious Grey immediately set about bringing the benefits of European civilisation to the Maori. Roads, schools and hospitals started to appear among the tribes.

The very qualities which made Grey successful in the time of war probably unsuited him to peacetime politics. Stiff and autocratic, he demanded undisputed authority and prestige. When the British Parliament passed the New Zealand Constitution Bill in 1852, Grey influenced its implementation in such a way as to retain considerable influence for the Governor.

He was sent to South Africa in 1854 but continued to act wilfully, often disobeying his Government's orders.

When Grey returned for a second term as New Zealand Governor in 1861, the Taranaki wars had started. The British Government obviously hoped that Grey's prestige with the Maoris would bring about a swift peace; alternatively, that he would defeat them quickly.

Many of the Maori people now supported a movement unifying the tribes under a Maori King.

An additional problem was that Grey now had to share government with the elected leaders of the colonists, and his ability to control policy was therefore greatly reduced.

Despite his difficulties with both Maoris and the elected

General Assembly, Grey considered himself indispensable. By 1868 this was no longer true, and he was replaced. Many thought it the end of an already remarkable career.

Grey was down but not out. He re-entered politics in 1874 as a member of the House of Representatives. His parliamentary career was to span a further 20 years, including two (1877-1879) as Premier.

A confirmed Liberal by this stage, Grey pursued a radical programme in parliament, advocating such things as a full adult franchise and the subdivision of large estates. Many of his ideas had to wait many years to become law under other leaders.

Grey retired from politics in 1894 and died in London in 1898.

Though his final years were embittered by his own unco-operative spirit, Grey had shown great enterprise and courage in his life. But he was a leader, and never a "team" man.

Julius Vogel, like Grey, experienced many fluctuations in popularity during his political career. Though effectively in control of the government for many of his years in parliament, he was Premier for just a short period - from 1873 to 1876.

He sat in parliament for five different constituencies as his popularity waxed and waned in different parts of the country.

Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., was born in London in 1835. Travelling to New Zealand by way of Australia, he helped to found the "Otago Daily Times" newspaper in 1861 and became well known for his political writing.

In 1863 Vogel was covering an election meeting for his newspaper. When no candidates came forward he arranged his own nomination and was elected unopposed to parliament. Such political opportunism became his trademark.

Vogel was soon the leading light of the parliamentary opposition, foremost in purpose, ideas - and ruthlessness.

Appointed Colonial Treasurer in Fox's government of 1869, Vogel found himself in a position to promote large and imaginative development schemes.

Several Premiers came and went in the ensuing years, while Vogel was leader in all but name. It was a difficult time for New Zealand. The country was going through a period of stagnation. Vogel's solution was a massive influx of borrowed money, to be spent on public works and on immigration. For this purpose, he raised vast loans overseas.

Vogel had neither the administrative machinery, nor the patience, to work out his schemes in detail. By 1873 when he became Premier these borrowing policies were running out of control and Vogel's popularity was declining. It became apparent that while he was an excellent policy-maker, Vogel needed a strong leader to keep him in check.

Vogel remained in parliament until 1889. He travelled constantly, on government and private business, and by the time he died in 1899 was more a citizen of the world, than of any particular country.

He had always seen his work in New Zealand as essentially that of colonisation, and his efforts were aimed at developing the colony to the utmost. He was a man of expansionist ideas, come at a time when such a man was needed.

Richard John Seddon was probably the perfect foil for Vogel. A

man of few original ideas himself, Seddon's strength lay in his ability to make other people's ideas work. He succeeded in passing into laws several schemes originally conceived by Vogel and Grey.

Seddon, born in 1845, had travelled the familiar London-Australia-New Zealand route. Arriving here in 1866, he settled on the West Coast of the South Island. Even when he rose to national prominence he never cut his links with this area.

Elected to parliament at his second attempt in 1879, he entered on the Liberal ticket, and under the patronage of Sir George Grey. Seddon soon showed an astonishing natural aptitude and amazing stamina in his work as a parliamentarian.

When the Liberals formed a government under Ballance in 1891, Seddon took office as Minister of Public Works. With his huge capacity for work he was the right man for the parliamentary rough and tumble of the 90's. Seddon's attitude was that "it is better to wear out than rust".

In 1893 Seddon was installed as Premier, with a united party and a good programme. In all, Seddon led the Liberal Party to victory in five successive elections, becoming popularly known as "King Dick". Very much a man of the people, Seddon toured the country whenever parliament wasn't meeting. For the last ten years of his life he also controlled the Treasury.

The achievement for which Seddon is perhaps best remembered today, was his introduction of old age pensions in 1898.

In 1900 he adopted the newly instituted title of Prime Minister.

Seddon died in 1906 still in office and while returning from a trip to Australia. As he set out on the journey he would never finish, Seddon spoke the words that were to become part of the folklore of his adopted land. "I am returning tonight", he said, "to God's own country".

ALAN MEEK

A New Zealand Post Office Feature Article.

PENNY UNIVERSAL POSTAL STATIONERY.  
OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FIRST DAY MATERIAL.

PRIVATE ITEM 2.

This item was illustrated on page 34 of 'The Kiwi', Volume XXVI, No. 2, March, 1977. A fifth example has now been reported. Since this is also postmarked in Christchurch, I believe that the chances of this having been commissioned by Muir & Moodie are vanishingly small. I propose that in future this envelope be known as the MILTON MILL envelope after the papermaker.

The sketch on the front page is as near a replica of the watermark of the Milton Mill envelope as I can obtain at the present. As near as I can tell, it is to the same scale as the original. Information was supplied by a member of the Postal History Society of New Zealand, and also by a member of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain. The paper is 'laid' and of heavy quality, and has been cut so that the watermark lies diagonally across the envelope after it has been folded. It may be found upright or inverted - an example of each is known.

B.J.PRATT