



# The Kiwi



The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN.

Affiliated to: BRITISH PHILATELIC FEDERATION  
and to NEW ZEALAND PHILATELIC FEDERATION

ISSN 0964-7821

Hon. Gen. Secretary: MRS. MARGARET FRANKCOM

Queens House, 34a Tarrant Street, Arundel, West Sussex BN18 9DJ. Tel: 0903 884139

Hon. Treasurer: E.W. LEPPARD

68 Chestnut Grove, Balham, London SW12 8JJ. Tel: 081-673 4710

Hon. Packet Secretary: B.T. ATKINSON

77 Wood Lane, Osterly, Middlesex TW7 5EG. Tel: 081-560 6119

Hon. Editor: ALLAN P. BERRY

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

## 40TH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

VOLUME 41 No. 3

MAY 1992

WHOLE 232

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 30TH MAY, 1992,  
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,  
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

THE SOCIETY WILL BE ENTERTAINED BY OUR MEMBER ROSS VALENTINE.

THE FIRST HALF OF THE DISPLAY WILL BE DEVOTED TO  
ESSAYS, PROOFS, SAMPLES, AND PRESENTATION SETS.

THE SECOND HALF OF THE DISPLAY WILL BE DEVOTED TO  
CANCELLATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MAORI WARS.

AS ROSS VALENTINE WILL BE RETURNING TO NEW ZEALAND SHORTLY  
IT IS SUGGESTED THAT EVERYONE SHOULD MAKE A GREAT EFFORT TO  
SEE A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION.

IT IS HOPED THAT AS MANY MEMBERS AS POSSIBLE WILL ARRIVE BEFORE  
THE MEETING STARTS TO MEET THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS  
OF THE COMMITTEE IN THE RESTAURANT FOR AN INFORMAL GATHERING.

## CONTENTS

Editorial.....	34
Membership.....	34
Meeting Report - The Annual Competition.....	35
North West Regional Meeting Report Held 22nd February, 1992.....	36
Reviews	
New Zealand Postal Stationery Catalogue - Part 3 - Registered Envelopes, etc., by Robert Samuel....	37
BoxLink, by R.M.Startup.....	37
Publications Received - Taranaki Postal History.....	38
Special Datestamps.....	38
Displays to Local Societies.....	38
Contributions of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain to New Zealand Philately and Postal History, by K.J.McNaught...	38
Kiwi Reminiscences, by R.P.Odenweller.....	40
Province of Auckland Datestamps, by Gerald Elliott.....	48
The Ferguson Collection, by J.W.Brodie.....	49
"Missent" and Allied Markings, by Safari.....	54
Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot....., by A.B.Johnstone.....	61
First Maori War Letter, by Margaret Frankcom.....	64

## EDITORIAL

The first ever issue of 'The Kiwi' was dated April, 1952. It was produced on foolscap paper, and was six pages long. It was edited and produced by R.F. Lees, in collaboration with P. Alvin Hewett. It is now somewhat of a rarity, as are all the early issues of our journal. For some long time now, issues have been produced six times a year, dated January, March, May, July, September and November. Your Committee decided that the fortieth anniversary issue would be the one dated May, 1992, here presented.

The first issue from the desk of the present Editor was dated January, 1975. For some years, the artwork was prepared on an old Olympia portable typewriter, which eventually wore out and was replaced by a Silver Reed EX42 electronic typewriter. Finally, when it was agreed that 'New Zealand - A Philatelic Miscellany' should be produced in 1990, an Amstrad PCW9512 was purchased, and is in use to this day. It has certainly made the production of an issue very much easier, and gives a far better appearance to the end product.

Over the years, 'The Kiwi' has been entered in the appropriate literature sections of various Philatelic Exhibitions, and has been awarded various medals, as listed below.

Panpex '77 - Bronze Medal - Volumes 24 and 25, 1975 and 1976.

Zeapex '80 - Bronze Medal - Volumes 27 and 28, 1978 and 1979.

Palpex '82 - Bronze Medal - Volumes 29 and 30, 1980 and 1981.

Tarapex '86 - Silver-Bronze Medal -

Volumes 33 and 34, 1984 and 1985.

Sydpex '88 - Silver-Bronze Medal - Volume 36, 1987.

Royal 100 - Silver-Bronze Medal - Volume 36, 1987.

Stampshow '89 - Silver-Bronze Medal - Volume 37, 1988.

Austamp '90 - Silver-Bronze Medal - Volume 38, 1989.

New Zealand 1990 - Silver-Bronze Medal - Volume 38, 1989.

New Zealand National Philatelic Literature Exhibition, 1991 -

Silver-Bronze Medal - Volume 39, 1990.

Philanippon '91 - Silver-Bronze Medal - Volume 39, 1990.

'The Kiwi' would not have achieved what is a high standard for a specialist society's journal were it not for the many members who have contributed articles over the years. Every Editor tries to cultivate as many writers as possible, and I am very grateful for all who have helped over the seventeen years it has been my privilege to hold the post of Editor.

ALLAN P. BERRY

---

## MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

M.E. Allen, 33, Middleton Road, Horsham, Sussex, RH12 1JS.

L.J. Armstrong, P.O. Box 145-440, Kilbirnie,

Wellington 6030, New Zealand.

W.P.L. Malcolm, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

P.E.Tyler, 1023, Rocky Point Court N.E., Albuquerque,  
New Mexico, 87123-1944, United States of America.

RESIGNED

A.R.Marshall, P.O.Box 7, Otorohanga, New Zealand.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

M.D.Jackson, 48, Ward Grove, Myton Grange,  
Warwick, Warwickshire, CV34 6QL.  
(previously of Aragon Court, Warwick.)

MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 28TH MARCH, 1992 - THE ANNUAL COMPETITION

Our Chairman, Alan Gardiner, opened the Meeting at 2.30 p.m. with thirteen members present. Apologies for absence were presented on behalf of Alan Baker, Mike Baker, Anne Carter and Lewis Giles. The Judge for the 1992 Annual Competition, Gerald Bodily, was introduced to all present, before departing to carry out the his task. The Meeting was then handed over to Ernie Leppard, who entertained us while the judging was taking place with a display of New Zealand Forces Postal History from the Second World War. He explained how the New Zealand Forces departed in January, 1940, there being three echelons. The first and third went directly to Egypt, the second to the United Kingdom, before being sent back to Egypt.

The postal arrangements illustrated by Ernie's talk were discussed in his article on the subject published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 41, pages 1 and 12 - 15. It was fascinating to see covers with all the datestamps there illustrated, and to hear small anecdotes from the speaker's fund of knowledge. For instance, we were told that the datestamp M.P.O. K.W.3 was destroyed by a landmine outside Tobruk. Much of the background history of the campaigns in the Middle East, in Greece, Crete and later in Italy were discussed, and the stories of some of the individuals featured on the covers were also told. It was a fascinating display.

Finally, Gerald Bodily returned to give us all the results of his deliberations, with useful comments on the various entries. The results were as follows:-

Classic Section	:	Kiwi Shield - Allan McKellar Railway Newspaper and Freight Stamps.
Runner-up	:	Paua Musical Box - E.W.Leppard Cook Islands, 1892 - 1903.
Modern Section 1	:	Stacey Hooker Cup - E.W.Leppard Penny Universal Dot Plates.
Runner-up	:	Paua Book Ends - E.W.Leppard Cook Islands.
Modern Section 2	:	Noel Turner Trophy - J.A.W.Smith 2½d. Second Pictorial Issue.
Runner-up	:	John D. Evans Trophy - E.W.Leppard 1940 Centennial Issue.
Modern Section 3	:	David Forty Salver - E.W.Leppard 10 cent Royal Visit stamp of 1970.
Runner-up	:	Teko-teko Maori Carving - E.W.Leppard The Kiwi.
Postal History	:	John J. Bishop Trophy - Allan P. Berry Treasury Department First Frank.

Runner-up : The Barton Bowl - Allan McKellar  
Early Machine Cancellations.

The Award for the best entry submitted by a Member who had not previously won an award was given to Tom Latto for his study of the Sheet Value and Plate Markings on the middle values of the Queen Elizabeth II Definitive issue of 1953 - 1958.

Our President thanked Gerald Bodily for his efforts on our behalf and congratulated him on the birth of his second child, a son, on 25th March, 1992. He also thanked Ernie Leppard for entertaining us while the judging took place, and Anne Frankcom and Liz Berry for assisting the Judge in his efforts. The Meeting was declared closed at 4.45 p.m.

A.P.B.

---

#### NORTH WEST REGIONAL MEETING HELD 22ND FEBRUARY, 1992

##### ORRELL ST. LUKE'S CHURCH HALL, WIGAN, LANCASHIRE

This informal meeting had been arranged to discuss the future prospects of holding regular meetings in the North West. Seven Members and one Guest attended and apologies were received from ten Members.

The purpose of future meetings was discussed. It was felt that although formal displays would be welcome, most of our meetings would involve the study of New Zealand philatelic material with a member acting as leader and others contributing material for study and discussion. Tom Latto agreed to chair the meetings with Jeff Hook acting as Secretary.

Future meetings have been arranged for 9th May, 5th September and 21st November, starting at 1.30 p.m., with an expected duration of about three hours.

The May Meeting will be devoted to Health Covers and Health Camp Postal History, with Tom Latto as the leader, and Cinderella material, with Jack Lindley as the leader. Any Member is welcome to bring along material within these two subjects.

Tom Latto then showed two displays he had recently shown at his local society. The first was a thematic display of Chatham Islands with a history of the Moriori who once populated the Islands, followed by Plate Blocks of the 1953 Queen Elizabeth II definitives.

JEFF HOOK

#### Directions to Orrell St. Luke's Church Hall

By Car - Leave M6 at Junction 26 - ignore M58 - follow exit to Orrell and Billinge - turn left at traffic lights - about half a mile left again at traffic lights into Church Street - a further  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile road splits at Station Hotel - take right fork - 100 yards Orrell St. Luke's Church - park in Church Car Park.

By Train - From Wigan Wallgate Station train to Orrell - four minutes past then hour arriving twelve minutes past the hour - leave station and turn right - 200 yards Orrell St. Luke's Church Hall.

## REVIEW

New Zealand Postal Stationery Catalogue Part 3 - Registered Envelopes, etc., by Robert Samuel. Published by Shades Stamp Publications with the Assistance of Philatelic Foundation Christchurch (Inc.), P.O.Box 1129, Christchurch, New Zealand, price NZ\$20-00, plus NZ\$8-00 postage surface mail or NZ\$14-00 postage air mail.

This is a catalogue that will be of use to many in our Society. Registered Envelopes from Queen Victoria to Queen Elizabeth II are listed with a guide to mint and used prices. Registered Envelopes that were produced privately for Exhibitions are also shown. Newspaper Wrappers are described and priced for the same period as the Registered Stationery.

World War Two Prisoner of War Aerogrammes and Cards are described and reference made to the fact that they are scarce either mint or used, the used items being put to good alternative use in the Camps.

Several private aerogrammes are recorded, starting in 1978, and include some apparently from the Ross Dependency. Stamped adhesive labels were produced at the time of some major philatelic exhibitions. These, along with Lazi-Letter, the Speediegram and, surprisingly, Honey Labels, complete the 'etc.'.

The present Volume is a worthy addition to its two predecessors.

BoxLink, by R.M.Startup. Published by the Postal History Society of New Zealand, P.O.Box 38-503, Howick, Auckland, New Zealand. ISBN 0 908588 41 0. Price NZ\$21-00 to members, NZ\$32-00 to non-members, plus NZ\$8-00 postage and packing surface mail to the United Kingdom, or NZ\$14-00 postage and packing air mail to the United Kingdom. Other postage rates on request.

The BoxLink service was introduced by New Zealand Post Limited on a trial basis in September, 1988, and from June, 1989, was marketed vigorously throughout New Zealand. It is a service designed for the large commercial customer, on mail addressed to Post Office Boxes or Private Bags. Various markings have come into use for application to mail being sent using the service, and it is this aspect of modern New Zealand Postal History that is covered in the present publication.

As is to be expected from any work by Robin Startup, there is a comprehensive history of the service to date, with its introduction, advertising and usage. The markings are clearly illustrated, and there is a large list of users of the service, with an indication of the markings used by individual firms. It is clear that there is more to be recorded, and more will be introduced in the future, so we can look forward to updating information from time to time in 'The Mail Coach', the journal of the Postal History Society of New Zealand.

There are two criticisms of the book. It is produced on a high gloss 'Art' paper, which will suffer very badly if ever it gets damp. Also, the Introduction is right side justified, but the rest of the text is not. A small point, but illustrates lack of care on the part of the typesetter. However, the book is a must for those who wish to collect modern New Zealand Postal History.

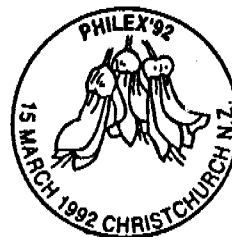
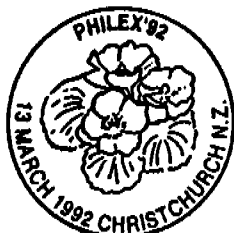
## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Taranaki Postal History. This is 26 page A4 booklet which is in two parts. The first, by Robin Startup, lists the changes to post offices and postal services since 1st April, 1987, when New Zealand Post Office became New Zealand Post Limited. The second part, by Andrew McNiven, is a further update to the postal markings section of the handbook 'Postmark Taranaki' published by Tarapex in 1986. It is understood that copies are available to interested parties from the Taranaki Philatelic Society, P.O.Box 628, New Plymouth, New Zealand, for NZ\$5.00 per copy. There is no information as to the cost of postage and packing, but an appropriate sum should be added.

---

## SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

### PHILEX '92 STAMP EXHIBITION



Three special pictorial date stamps were used at the New Zealand Post stand at the Philex '92 Stamp Exhibition held in the Chandelier Room at the Chung Wah Restaurant, Worcester Street, Christchurch, from 13th March to 15th March, 1992.

---

## DISPLAYS TO LOCAL SOCIETIES

The New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be giving a static display in Room 'A' at the Drove Road School, Swindon, on the occasion of Swinpex '92 Stamp and Postcard Fair, to be held on Saturday, 20th June, 1992.

---

## CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN TO NEW ZEALAND PHILATELY AND POSTAL HISTORY

K.J.McNAUGHT

Because of the stature of its leaders, this Society has had a profound effect in the United Kingdom in promoting New Zealand Philately and Postal History. This is not surprising in view of the fact that most of the office holders have had fabulous collections of their specialities, some unsurpassed in the world.

For a New Zealand member, the value of a Society based in the United Kingdom has to be assessed for its contributions mainly through its publications.

Since I joined the Society in 1955, I have always keenly looked forward to receiving my copy of 'The Kiwi', possibly more than any other journal. The foremost reason has been because United Kingdom members have drawn attention to problems requiring attention and freely asked for assistance, whereas, by contrast, most senior collectors in New Zealand have been reluctant to admit limitations of their knowledge. It takes a competent and generally

knowledgeable person to realise where there are serious gaps in available information and to pinpoint aspects of a topic which require further investigation. An appeal for help is psychologically sound as it is likely to receive a sympathetic response from a fellow collector with the required knowledge or relevant evidence.

Sometimes the question raised has been based on an unintentional erroneous statement, which has provoked the expected prompt response; for example, illustrations of O.P.S.O. overprints which were immediately recognised as forgeries. But even this did not close the subject, as the lingering question still remained unanswered - how do we distinguish between genuine O.P.S.O. overprints and dangerous forgeries and between official and private reprints?

More often the questions raised have proved challenging and very difficult to answer because no one has done the necessary work and published articles clarifying the problems. In 1979, an article by Jim Hill on 'New Zealand Packet Obliterators' ('The Kiwi', Volume 28, page 14 - 18, January, 1979) provoked several collectors into examining their holdings and extending information in this neglected field. An article in 1988 by John Firebrace on 'The Reinforcement Datestamps, 1914 - 1915' ('The Kiwi', Volume 37, page 31, March, 1988) provided a timely reminder that this subject is still not finalised.

In Postal History, interpretation of the evidence presented by markings on stamps and especially on covers has been a source of lively and productive discussion. We all have our own specialities and preferences in the hobby. In my case, John Robbins' articles in the late 1970's proved the most challenging and important. For anyone interested in the methodology of research, I commend members to read again his articles on 'The Later Numbered Obliterators, 19 to 25', ('The Kiwi', Volume 27, page 18, January, 1978). This is a model of logical presentation and discussion or 'analysis' of evidence in cases where documented proof is missing. Some of the evidence he has quoted has since been extended or revised, but his main conclusions still cannot be faulted. Although his arguments and conclusions were challenged at the time by John D. Evans and by Grace Gordon Kaye as unproven conjecture, no one has since produced convincing evidence that the second Obliterator 19 was first used at Oamaru, that Obliterators 20 and 21 in horizontal oval of bars were first used at Queenstown and Invercargill respectively or that Obliterators 22 and 23 exist. I have since added 24, as my original report of this was another case of misinterpretation, this time of a deceptive blotched 21 of Hokitika misread as 24. My reference to alleged Obliterators 22, 23 and 24 on the last line of page 217 of Volume VII of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand that 'it is now considered doubtful if these exist' correctly throws the onus back on collectors to produce convincing positive evidence that they do exist. John Robbins' articles on Shakespeare Road ('The Kiwi', Volume 27, pages 64 and 108) brought to light new information on this office and his conjecture that Port Ahuriri Obliterator numbered 1 was first used at Shakespeare Road has proved correct.

Postal History has clearly attracted more attention than stamps in articles published in 'The Kiwi', but we must not overlook

Frank Scrivener's detailed report on 'The New Zealand King Edward VII Halfpenny Green Stamp Overprinted "Official" With the Word Reading Downwards Instead of Upwards - thus Inverted' ('The Kiwi', Volume 34, page 101, November, 1985). This important article was responsible for the inclusion of this variety in Stanley Gibbons' Commonwealth Catalogue, and its final acceptance by the Expert Committees of the Royal Philatelic Societies of London and of New Zealand.

The range of topics discussed in 'The Kiwi' has been quite remarkable. Substantial articles have covered such diverse subjects as 1898 Pictorial and Penny Universal re-entries, varieties in modern stamps, Postal Stationery, World War covers, Health Camps and Cinderellas and excerpts from Postal Archives. Among early contributions, B.R. Peace's articles in 1972 and 1973 on New Zealand Wreck Mail ('The Kiwi', Volumes 21 and 22) have been outstanding. John D. Evans provided extensive background history and geographic information in his Postal History articles. I am sure that other collectors would have highlighted other topics for special mention.

Competent Editors are vital to the success of any publications and acknowledgements are due to Albert A. Hard (1957 - 1966), Graham C. Monk (1967 - 1969), and Eric N. Barton (1970 - 1974). The Society owes much to Allan P. Berry for his outstanding work over the past 17 years. The standing of the Society in the Philatelic World is revealed by the calibre of the eminent members world wide whom Eric N. Barton, Peter E. Collins and Phil Evans persuaded to contribute to the Philypia [1970] September issue of 'The Kiwi'. Allan P. Berry managed to gather an equally impressive number to contribute to 'New Zealand - A Philatelic Miscellany', published by the Society in 1990 as a souvenir volume commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the Treaty of Waitangi.

---

#### KIWI REMINISCENCES

ROBERT P. ODENWELLER

What makes a person want to devote a lifetime to the collecting of stamps from a far off country? Everyone seems to have a different answer, yet they are not so different when you look at them.

It may be presumptuous to write reminiscences at the age of 53, but somehow the thoughts that came to mind when sitting down to meet the challenge posed by the Editor of 'The Kiwi', there are some milestones that I remember, along with lessons learned from them, that might be worth passing on to some who may be at a different stage of collecting interest today.

#### THE EARLY YEARS

My start in New Zealand came in 1945 at the ripe old age of seven. My older brother - almost two years my senior - decided to collect stamps. Naturally, I had to do the same. We both collected the world - it **was** once possible to contemplate. Indeed, I still have my old world-wide album from those days. He decided that it would be more 'grown-up' to specialize so he chose to collect the U.S.A. We always seemed to be getting a lot of stamps from relatives who had old collections lying around, so there was quite



a bit of U.S. material to choose from. Unfortunately for me, he was bigger than I was, so either he got first choice or I was subjected to a little physical abuse.

As I was not interested in too many unwanted lumps on various parts of my anatomy, I decided that it would be a good move to choose another collecting area. About that same time, I had spent the princely sum of \$2-00 on a single New Zealand item, a 3/- Mount Egmont, full Scott's catalogue value, and a not insignificant sum for a seven year old boy in those days. With that much capital invested I decided that I was committed for life to collect New Zealand stamps.

Each year when the catalogues came out, I checked to see the new value of the stamp, and sure enough, it had gone up. I congratulated myself on my ability to pick 'em.

Some seven years later, I knew a bit more, and learned that my single watermark stamp was a multiple watermark variety, with a then catalogue value of only \$1-75. I also learned that since it was off centre, it would only bring a fraction of the percentage of the catalogue value if I were ever to try to sell it.

That stamp now resides in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. Lessons learned - never pay full catalogue value unless it is the going rate, check condition, and make sure you have the right stamp!

As a postscript to this, my brother stopped collecting stamps in his teens, never to return, while I made a second collection of U.S.A. in my 20's. Virtually complete from the first issues, and with great attention to centering and quality, it was useful to me in my early Air Force career when I travelled around the country to various stamp clubs. The local collectors would say 'what do you collect?'. If I said 'New Zealand', they would mumble something like 'how nice' and find something to get busy with elsewhere, but when I said 'I specialise in New Zealand, but have a small sideline collection of U.S.A.', they would ask to see the U.S.A. collection. When they saw its level of advancement, which was often beyond what they would have expected, they then asked to see some New Zealand, thinking 'if this is only a side speciality, what can the primary one be like?'.  
THE FIRST CHALON

At the age of fifteen, I lived close enough to have a reasonably regular opportunity to visit fabled Nassau Street in New York City, the heart of philatelic America. There were many dealers all along a relatively short stretch of street, mostly in upper floors of office buildings. My favourite haunt was run by a husband and wife team, Jake and Sophie Buser, who tolerated my enthusiasm. As I expanded my New Zealand holdings from the modern issues backwards, my eye was always drawn to the Chalons, but they were generally out of my range.

One day I decided to take the plunge. Not long before I had purchased the Smiling Boys for \$20-00, a price - again an enormous sum for my then earning capacity - that remained fixed at that level in the catalogue for some years to come. With that major expenditure, the only logical next step was a Chalon, but which? The Busers had a perforated 3d. value that looked nice though they said it was a bit faded, so I bought it for a good bit off the

Simon. He had left instructions in his will that his mint British Commonwealth collection be sold at auction through the Equitable Stamp Company in New York, presumably to do a personal favour for the people connected with it at the time. There I was able to pick up the London 1d. and Blue Paper 1/- at prices that I couldn't touch if the sale had had a wide international following.

Another obvious lesson - if you are to sell at auction, pick one where the coverage is likely to reach a good audience.

#### GETTING 'SKUNKED' PART 11

After a few national level exhibitions with quite a good result in each, there was a local exhibition, to be held in Marquette, Michigan, near where I was based. I was the only member of the stamp club with any exhibiting experience. It was to be a one frame exhibition, with each entrant expected physically to build the actual frame being given the wood and glass to do so. It was held in a local bank, with the judges a local history society president, the photographer for a local paper, and a teacher from the local college. None was a collector of stamps.

My exhibit comprised pages on each of which was a complete mint set of each of the New Zealand definitives, starting with the Chalons. They looked as fresh as they would have had they all been purchased across the counter yesterday. Apparently, the judges thought that was the case, and I received no award at all.

Lesson learned - don't make it look too easy.

#### INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

Although I had tried to get accepted in the 1966 exhibition in Washington, I made the mistake of mislabeling what I intended to show and was rejected. Mini-lesson - terminology can be very important when the organisers are trying to decide which exhibits are likely to be better to accept.

As it turned out, my first exhibition was Philympia London in 1970. New Zealand accounted for the largest number of exhibits other than the obvious Great Britain national section. All but one of us, Dick Agabeg, received 6 frames, while he had 7. Since mine was the only one with the London and Blue Paper issues complete unused, used, and on cover, including both bisects, I thought that it should have had an edge. The rest of us received vermeil, while Dick had a gold. I asked the late Bill Purves of Australia, one of the judges, to give me some comments on how to improve the exhibit. He confided in me that mine had been up for a gold, but that the jury was told that there were too many golds and to downgrade some. Since I was the youngest of the exhibitors and likely to be back for London 80 and 90, mine was one of the victims of the cut. I still have trouble with that philosophy.

The next time the exhibit was readied for an international, this time a F.I.P. show, was in 1974. Unfortunately, after having entered, I was chosen to be an apprentice judge. I withdrew my exhibit from competition, and it was granted a show award of gold with special prize, equal to what it had been quietly judged as and would have received had it remained in competition. At that show, Alan Huggins was another apprentice, and we went round together, spending about twice as much time looking at the material than any of the regular judges.

My first real F.I.P. show for New Zealand was in Paris, 1975. Unable to attend, I was delighted that it received a large gold medal. At just about the same time that I had received news of the award, I was notified that the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand had just added me to their list as what turned out to be the first non-Kiwi Fellow. Although I had been made a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, in 1969, the special recognition at the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand was particularly meaningful. It was quite a year.

#### AUCTIONS, PART 11

In the process of building that exhibit, a sale of an original find of Colenso correspondence came up at one of the major London houses. The prime cover was the unique pair of the 1d. brown NZ, which went to Marcel Stanley before winding up with me. The lots were, to put it kindly, not very well thought out. I had a trip to London where I had contacted the auctioneer to be able to see the lots, and the late Dick Agabeg, on learning that I was to have them for a day, asked to look on as well.

Each lot had perhaps 15 covers, some of which were quite exceptional while the rest were reasonably pedestrian. None of this showed in the descriptions, and each was valued about £15-00, if I remember correctly. As we looked at each, Dick suggested to me more than a hint that there was more than enough for both of us. Zeroing in on the good covers, he pointed out ones that he would like and suggested that we consider buying the lot between us for £30-00. My feeling was to ignore the valuation and to see what I was interested in paying for each item, which I wrote down on a piece of paper. When the amount for single items exceeded what Dick was suggesting, he withdrew from the contention. Apparently, he had some difficulty in this case in getting away from the low estimates.

I sent in my bids. Apparently all of the major New Zealand buyers, who were quite wide spread at the time, had seen the same sale and had also zeroed in on what they felt was a bargain. Another specialist, who should remain nameless - I'll call him Jack here - thought that he would be the only one clever enough to spot it and arrived at the sale room prepared to commit major larceny. A typical lot in that section was announced as estimated at £15-00, but would open at £45-00. At this point, I have been told by someone who was there, Bobbie Lancaster, acting as agent for a number of buyers, raised her hand and announced that it would help clear the air - for the second highest bidder for whom she was agent - by starting at £120-00, and it took off from there. The ultimate sale price was often about ten times the estimate, sometimes more. I have been told that 'Jack' became almost apoplectic, and about half-way through the proceedings threw down his catalogue and stormed out of the room.

The lesson learned is simple - be prepared to pay what you think something is worth and not to rely on anyone else's mistakes.

#### THE WORLD'S LARGEST CHALON

Also in 1975, after having lived in Bermuda for five years, we felt that it was necessary to return to the U.S.A. for our older daughter's schooling. This was probably a wise decision, as she

ultimately went to the University of London for her undergraduate studies in archaeopaleobotany and only weeks ago completed her requirements for a doctorate in anthropology at Yale University.

The house we chose was, as is apparently customary with most house hunters, a bit pricier than intended. To swing the deal I needed to sell some stamps. The Chalons had to stay, so my collection - 17 volumes - of 1874 - 1974 had to go. There was a dealer willing to buy them, but he did not have a specialised interest in New Zealand, so he told me that his pricing would only take into account those items that were 'big tickets' in the Scott Catalogue. He advised me to remove those that were speciality oriented, since that would not make a difference to the final price.

I carefully removed a small number of stamps that had taken me a very long time to find, but that were only of interest in a highly specialised sense. The sale took place, and I bought the house. Since we had lived in Bermuda where houses are all named and there were no street numbers on our new street, we named the house 'Chalon'. Since then at least four philatelists including Marcel Stanley have named their house the same, with some even writing asking permission to copy my idea.

#### GRAND PRIX

After an active latter part of the 70's and five large gold medals in five attempts, the exhibit was thrown into the F.I.P. Honour Class. Each time it was shown, I added more new material to it and remounted a large number of pages. In 1980, there were four F.I.P. shows, starting in India. Many of the exhibits that went to the second, in London, were sent directly to Norway. I took mine home, and added about 30% more material. One judge commented that since nothing had changed it was like a replay of London for the second best. In his case it seemed obvious that nothing new had been looked for.

A small break from the F.I.P. circuit took place in the form of the International show in Auckland. I showed only five frames, of the imperforate issues only, and won the Grand Prix there. It was one of the most attractive prizes I have ever received, a silver letter balance on a slab of Maori greenstone.

While that exhibit was in New Zealand, I was working feverishly on the remainder of the exhibit for Buenos Aires, adding almost 40% more material. The exhibit there was in 15 frames, one of the last shows that had no limit on the size of the exhibit. Adding five frames to a ten frame exhibit does tend to signal that there might have been some expansion.

Again, I was unable to attend the show. The wife of the United States Commissioner, Roberto Rosende, went up to receive the Grand Prix d'Honneur for me. After the news, combined with the massive effort at preparing exhibits that year, I decided that this would be a wonderful point at which to retire from competitive exhibiting. There are no higher goals to achieve, and doing it twice, as some eight people have done thus far is, to me, somewhat akin to masochism.

Lessons - don't expect the judges to notice subtle changes in your exhibit - make the changes obvious. Don't rely on an unchanged exhibit but remount often, if not every time, so that it

won't look like an old shoe.

#### THE RESURRECTION OF AN OLD FRIEND

When I sold my general collection in 1975, it was like amputating an arm. There were many pieces that would have been ideal in a competitive exhibit of later issues.

After the relative 'burn-out' leading up to the show in Buenos Aires, I decided not to think about anything new to collect for a while. If I were to collect anything new, it would come after me, rather than my looking for it. About two years went by and I came across the meagre stock of speciality items I had put away earlier. The decision was made. These would be the backbone of a reference collection of all listed varieties in Campbell Paterson.

At first it was to have one example, either unused or used, of each shade and variety before 1900. After starting that way, it was apparent that one would not do, as the range of shades within a 'family' might not be as distinctive without having more. Then I adjusted the idea to one unused and two used of each shade. As this representation grew, it was both evident that it worked as well as being pleasing to look at. In addition, the unused in some cases provided examples of original gum.

Although I have always had a weakness for covers and multiples, in most cases they do not really belong in this collection. In addition, I do not really want to be competing for such items with those who are actively building up major exhibits.

The write-up of this collection has been basically to extract the pertinent section of the Campbell Paterson Catalogue as a header to the material on the page. When time permits, it will be expanded to include the other major catalogues as well. Ultimately, I hope to add computer generated text to the pages to clarify small points of distinction in identification.

In 1987, I showed selected pages of this collection at the Royal Philatelic Society in London. I had hoped that the New Zealand Society of Great Britain would be issued a special invitation, but apparently there was not enough time to get the word out and only those who were members of the Royal Philatelic Society of London were able to attend. The comments from those were sometimes in contrast to those reported to me of members who felt that including catalogue information was not in the best taste. Although I am normally attuned to such sensitivities, the whole approach of the exhibit was based on it and I feel that it would have lost quite a bit of meaning without the catalogue information. Perhaps it could best be written off to American eccentricities.

Today the collection grows at a very diminished rate, since there is very little left to find for it. The last major purchase was the 8d. Official of the 1935 issue in the 'good' perforation, known only used. It, like a number of great pieces purchased in the last four or five years, has languished in my vault waiting to be mounted on a page. Time has not been available to do so. My available time seems to have been eaten up in writing and administrative duties, primarily for F.I.P., the Collectors Club, and the Philatelic Foundation. Perhaps some day I'll find the excuse to reduce these commitments and get back to the things I love - the stamps of New Zealand.

# PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND DATESTAMPS

GERALD ELLOTT



It has been some time since anything was published about these most interesting and intriguing datestamps.

Volume VII of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand in 1988, contained the latest information, and I trust that in the last four years a lot more facts have emerged. Unfortunately, so far little new information has been passed on to me, and I sincerely hope that this short article will induce some response from Members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain.

It is unbelievable how little we actually know about these datestamps, which were in use during the period 1864 - 1877, over one hundred years ago.

Information is still required on the location of use for the original issue in 1864, for the Datestamps Numbers 3, 5, 6 and 7. So far as I know a Cover has not yet been located with the Number 7 used in any period or a Number 5 in the first period of issue.

A possible source of information, which could be of some help, are other letters/covers addressed to the same addressee and everyone is asked to check their collections.

Details if the known covers used in the first period are as follows:-

Numeral 3  
(2 Feb 1865)

Mrs. D. Moxon,  
10, Pembury Road,  
Lower Clapton, London.

Numeral 6  
(27 Feb 1867)

Mr. R.F.Tomes,  
Welford Hill,  
Stratford on Avon,  
Warwickshire.

Has anyone got other items from the above correspondence?

The three known Covers with re-allocated datestamp using Index number unchanged have been identified as follows:-

Numeral 1.

(2 Nov 1867 - 7 May 1868)

4 Covers - Shortland

(4 Jan 1869 - 3 March 1869)

3 Covers - Graham's Town

Numeral 5.

(24 Dec 1868 - 2 Sept 1870) 3 Covers - Newton

Numeral 6.

(24 Dec 1875)

1 Cover - (Wangarei Heads)

Are there any more Covers hiding in someone's collection for the above numbers or, more importantly, Numerals 2, 3, 4 and 7?

Subtypes of original numeral 1 are known to exist with No. 3, No. 4 both upright and sideways, No. 5, Letter A and Blank. All appear to have been used at the Thames Goldfields. It has been assumed that these index numbers and letters were no longer used to identify a location, but were used as a time or mail index - has anyone got another suggestion?

The subtype of original Numeral 2 changed to No. 3 has been identified as Eden Terrace (20 Dec 1875) and original numeral 5 changed to Letter A has been identified as Newton - four proving covers from 27 Dec 1873 to 31 Dec 1875.

Several subtypes of original Numeral 4 changed to No. 1, No. 3 (with flat top), No. 5, No. 8 or Letter B, No. 12 with '1' in manuscript and Letter O, exist on postage stamps, but so far not yet found on cover.

A Cover does exist, in the K.J.McNaught collection, for the subtype of original Numeral 7, changed to the Letter O. The cover is dated 30 October, 1872, and is addressed to:-

Mr. W.J.Cooper, Esq.,  
9, Claire Street.  
Dublin,  
Ireland.

It is endorsed '25 Oct 1872 Mrs. Martelli'. Has anybody any more Covers or, better still, letters from this correspondence?

Incidentally, has anybody seen a Numeral 8 either on stamp or cover? Please do look, and I look forward to receiving any correspondence on the use of these Province of Auckland Datestamps.

Many articles appeared in 'The Kiwi' up to about 1985, contributed by John D. Evans and others, and in the Campbell Paterson Ltd. Newsletter 1982 - 1986. I now only hope that a new item soon comes to hand.

---

#### THE FERGUSON COLLECTION

J.W.BRODIE

At the end of the nineteenth century there were several New Zealand philatelists who had built up major collections which, after the fashion of the times, included not only New Zealand issues but stamps from countries world-wide.

Earliest among these was A.T.Bate, a collector with wide interests, a member of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand from 1889, the year after it was founded, to his death in 1922, and a member of the Philatelic Society, London, from 1892. A member of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand from its first year and its Secretary/Treasurer from 1891 to 1909, L.A.Sanderson was mainly interested in New Zealand revenue issues and brought together a

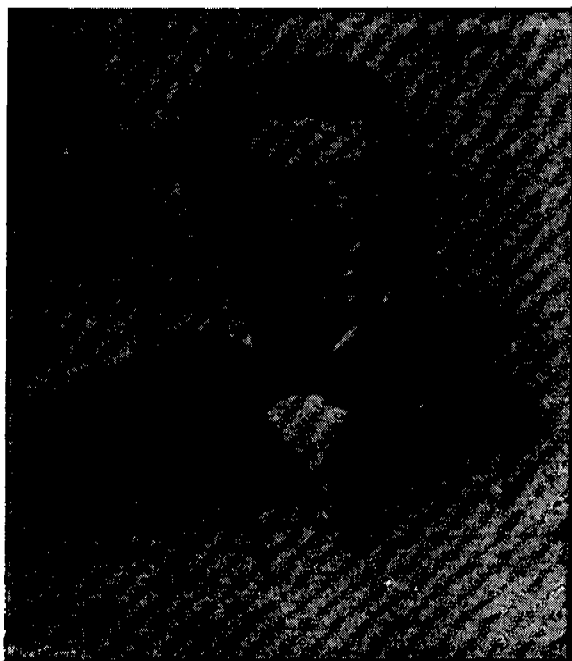
fine collection of these stamps.

Augustus Hamilton collected New Zealand postal and revenue stamps as well as British and Colonial issues, amassing over a fifteen year period a 60-volume collection that included "many countries almost, if not quite, complete", and numbers of "superb varieties". Hamilton was well known as the Director of the Colonial Museum and as the author of the major reference work 'The Art Workmanship of the Maori Race in New Zealand'. He died in 1913.

Lastly in this group of contemporaries, we come to William Ferguson, whose postage and revenue stamps, franks and postal history formed a collection notable for its wide range and degree of specialisation. He joined the Philatelic Society of New Zealand in 1902 and the Royal Philatelic Society, London, in 1923, becoming a Fellow in 1927.

A.T.Bate's major collection of New Zealand was sold to E.W.Mann; the fate of Augustus Hamilton's sixty albums is not known and L.A.Sanderson's stamps were dispersed after his death in 1950. However, the extensive collection that William Ferguson had built remained intact after his death in 1935 until it was sold in Wellington in the early 1960's. Thus many present-day New Zealand collectors were able to obtain sections of Ferguson's material when the purchaser, Ray Rowell of Wellington Stamp Centre, sold it on. For a collection started nearly a century ago, it was strangely in tune with modern philatelic interests.

#### WILLIAM FERGUSON



William Ferguson was a prominent member of the Wellington community. Among biographical records in the Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington is a manuscript prepared by William Ferguson "for the information of his son William Dubois Ferguson" in which is set down all that he knew of the families of his father, his mother and his wife, and the story of his own career.

In 1821, Esther Lindo married William Dubois, then an underwriter at Lloyds Coffee House and in 1845, their daughter Louisa Ann married William Ferguson, a brewer and noted analytical chemist and a Fellow of the Chemical Society. Sometime after this William Ferguson's death, his widow sailed for New Zealand in 1883 on S.S. Takapuna, with two of her sons, Henry Lindo and William - the

William Ferguson with whom we are concerned.

William was born in London in 1852. In 1867 he took up and apprenticeship in mechanical engineering, and worked in engineering and in draughting and design. He completed his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained a B.A. in



1879 with certificates in practical engineering, mechanical and experimental physics, chemistry and geology. He was awarded an M.A. in 1880 and was appointed as assistant to the Professor of Civil Engineering.

Moving to Wellington from Dunedin where the family had settled, William, in mid-1884, became Engineer and Secretary (and later Treasurer) to the Wellington Harbour Board and until 1908 was responsible for major development of the harbour facilities. As his entry in the Cyclopedia of New Zealand remarks, "Great credit is due to Mr. Ferguson for the manner in which he has carried on the business of the port, and the excellent provision made under his wise direction for conducting the trade".

From 1908 to 1917 he was General Manager and then Managing Director of the Wellington Gas Company, being responsible in that time for the design of the company's gas-works. He left the Gas Company at the beginning of 1917 to take up the post of Chairman of the war-time National Efficiency Board.

His professional qualifications were substantial - Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers (M.I.C.E.) in 1893, Member I.C.E. Ireland 1916, Foundation Member New Zealand Society of Civil Engineers 1914, and its President in 1919-20. All through his career in New Zealand and up to his retirement in 1924 at the age of 72, he practised as a consulting engineer, serving on no less than eight Royal Commissions and reporting on many harbour, railway, drainage and mining engineering projects. Because of his recognised administrative capability, he was appointed in 1919 as Chairman of the Triennial Court of Appeal for Public Service Re-grading and, up to 1924, as a member of the Board of Public Health.

William Ferguson's career is that of a man of considerable attainment and energy, schooled in a profession where precision and clarity are the keystones. These qualities were reflected in his approach to philately and in the collection he built up. There was a point in time when William Ferguson's career might have come abruptly to a close. He had married, in 1890, Mary Louisa Moorhouse at St. Paul's Church in Wellington. Their son William Dubois Ferguson was born in 1891, and three years later the parents visited Australia. Their return passage to New Zealand was booked on the S.S. Wairarapa, on her last ill-fated voyage that finished on 29th October, 1894, with the ship wrecked on Miners Head on Great Barrier Island with the loss of 121 lives.

Both William Ferguson and his brother Dr. Henry Lindo Ferguson of Dunedin (later knighted) were keen stamp collectors. Lindo Ferguson joined the Philatelic Society of New Zealand in 1894 and William in 1902. Both served long terms as Vice-Presidents, Henry Lindo from 1905 to 1946, and William from 1922 to 1935. William's association with the Philatelic Society is spelled out in his obituary in New Zealand Stamp Collector, Volume 16, number 2, page 29, June, 1935.

"William Ferguson brought his scientific training to bear upon stamp collecting. He found his hobby a most valuable relaxation from the cares and responsibilities of his calling. Mr. Ferguson was ever encouraging to the young collector, and his kindly assistance to the junior members of the old Wellington Society

will not soon be forgotten. Although he had virtually handed his collection over to his son, he continued until a short time before his death to take an active interest in certain sections particularly in the fiscal stamps of New Zealand of which he possessed what is probably the finest collection ever accumulated".

The Society's Annual Report for 1934-35 recorded that "at various times he contributed many rare and choice items to the Society for its collection".

In a letter sent to William Ferguson on 21st February, 1935, not long before his death, P.R.Jackson, a friend and himself the possessor of a fine collection of New Zealand revenue stamps, wrote "I am enclosing a few fiscal and local stamps which I have accumulated and which may be of use to you". At some earlier time, William Ferguson had written in the front of each of the albums holding his collection words to the effect that "These stamps are the property of my son and I am looking after them on his behalf". (Death duties were rather high.)

#### THE COLLECTION

After William Ferguson's death on 20th June, 1935, his wife having pre-deceased him in 1930, his son William Dubois Ferguson took over the collection. He joined the Philatelic Society of New Zealand and the Royal Philatelic Society, London, in that year and became a Fellow of the latter Society in 1939. What had become a consuming interest for his father did not seem to have the same hold on him, for little was added to the collection after 1935. William Dubois Ferguson himself died in 1959 while travelling in Belgium. Some time afterwards, in the early 1960's, the collection, as part of his estate, was sold by the Public Trustee as executor.

Thus it came about that the collection that William Ferguson had commenced towards the end of last century, survived intact until seventy years later. The manner in which he had collected - partly a conventional collection and partly material accumulated and mounted for study - reflected some of the general collecting interests of the times and, surviving through changes of fashion, met with a ready appreciation in the 1960's by modern collectors again interested in revenues, postal stationery and items of postal history, as well as postal issues. William Ferguson in some of these aspects had been ahead of his own time. He collected the whole world as most of his early contemporaries did, but his interest in official franks, impressed revenues and postmarks, for example, was somewhat unusual.

From Ray Rowell's hands the collection was dispersed. Many New Zealand philatelists were able to buy postal stationery and postal history items amongst them some rare and significant material that William Ferguson had discovered, including an impression on paper of the Anglo-French handstamp "GB over IF 62 4/10 c". He had noted "In Post Office Inspector's Office, found in Akaroa P.O., use unknown (a series of these)". This led K.J.McNaught to the detailed study of the Anglo-French Convention and the use of the handstamps that later appeared on pages 385 - 387 of Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand.

Ken McNaught recalls "I purchased quite a number of First World War items such as covers and pieces with Patriotic Fund and other war-related endorsements, both printed and handstruck, including franks and circular and machine Paid datestamps; also my first 'Wales' oval meter frank impression." The fine U.S. revenue material was bought by the late Colin McNaught, the Wellington dealer, the New Zealand Chalons were added to the Marcel Stanley collection, and four or five volumes of Australian revenues found a ready buyer in that country. Forgeries and British Railway Parcel stamps, and Circular Delivery Company stamps went to the later George Chamberlain.

My own interest in revenue stamps had only just begun at the time of the sale, but I was able to obtain a small collection of Colonial revenues and some New Zealand postal history and postal stationery items. The material had several striking characteristics: all the annotation was in a consistent style - fine italic sans-serif lettering in Indian ink; where appropriate the revenue stamps had been identified by reference to Morley's catalogue and the numbers pencilled below each one; in stamp issues where material was available, multiple reference copies, varieties, errors and cancellations were all mounted and annotated. One further characteristic was Ferguson's habit of using as hinges long strips of gummed hinge paper with large serrates along the edges to mount any items which had a longish horizontal edge, such as covers, cards and stamp multiples in rows or blocks.

Ferguson's main interest in later years was his collection of New Zealand revenue stamps. Last year in London I had the pleasure of viewing a fine accumulation of New Zealand revenue material - Stamp Duty, including special-purpose issues, Law Courts, Lands and Deeds, and impressed revenues. Much of this was from Ferguson's collection - on his album sheets with his unmistakable lettering, annotations of varieties and his use of serrate mounts. The material had been obtained a short while previously from a Robson Lowe auction.

How remarkable that this section of William Ferguson's collection, begun nearly one hundred years ago, should survive as he left it, so we can appreciate the depth of detail and specialisation that Ferguson brought to his collecting. It can perhaps be too easily forgotten that such major collections contributed, in times past, a great deal to our knowledge of the stamps of New Zealand, that today is taken for granted.

#### References

Strachan, W.N., Editor.

A Century of Philately, A History of New Zealand Stamp Collecting, Wellington, Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, 1988.

Cyclopedia of New Zealand, Volume 1, Wellington, 1897, The Cyclopedia Company, Wellington. William Ferguson, pages 318-319.

## "MISSENT" AND ALLIED MARKINGS

### SAFARI

In Great Britain, during the early and middle of the nineteenth century, missent letters were a source of great nuisance. From evidence it seems that from about the time of the establishment in London in 1784 of the Dead Letter Office, it was decided that missent letters should be forwarded to their correct destinations from the office of missending discovery.

Explanatory marks indicating missending, and therefore no second charge was required to be levied, seem to have made their appearance soon after the Dead Letter Office was created. Some of the mishaps were advised in manuscript, but others had cachets with 'Missent' or similar indicative wording, but there were many variations.

The practice was adopted overseas, including New Zealand from the earliest days. For Example, Clause 28 in the Regulations of 1st March, 1859, reads:-

When letters or other parcels are missent to any office, the words 'Missent to (name of place)' must be written on the face of each, and the date-stamp of the office affixed immediately after. Such letters or parcels must then be carefully forwarded to their destinations by first post.

In this regard an example is noted of a cover with a 2d. Full Face Queen, and addressed to Akaroa, with endorsement in ink 'Missent to Lyttelton', postmarked alongside 'LYTTELTON DC 11 64'.

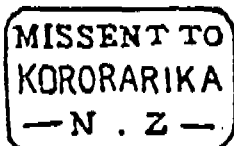
Later the Post Office Rule Book of 1911 laid down that every missent article was required to be date-stamped on the address side to which it had been missent, preceded with the word 'Missent To', and a report made on the proper form. The article was then to be forwarded to its destination by the first opportunity.

Such was the pattern from very early years but either many offices were not supplied with suitable cachets or did not indicate 'Missent' in manuscript or were not aware of the regulations or rules.

Broadly, for convenience, cachets and markings can be divided into two periods - firstly pre-1900, and secondly post-1900, although I concede perhaps one or two might be transferred to the earlier era.

### FIRST PERIOD

#### 1. Kororarika



Four examples known in the hands of collectors. It appears that the cachet may have been used for re-direction rather than missent purposes. It may have been lost in March, 1845, when Russell was sacked. See 'The Postage Stamps of New Zealand', Volume VII, page 113 - 114, and 'The Pacific Stamp Journal', Volume 19, number 11, March, 1972.

2. Auckland

# MISSSENT TO NEW-ZEALAND

This was reported in use at the General Post Office, Auckland, in May, 1846, by visiting British Commissioners. Two examples are reported, for 1858 and 1895.

See 'The Pacific Stamp Journal', Volume 20, number 2, May, 1972, and Zeapex 80 Souvenir Catalogue, pages 65 - 79.

3. Dunedin



This, together with Numbers 4 and 5, were discovered by R.J.G.Collins, being proof impressions of markings engraved about 1862 - 1865 by Fergusson and Mitchell of Dunedin. See 'The New Zealand Stamp Collector', Volume 45, number 3, August, 1965, pages 82 - 83.

Examples used on 1d. Chalon Head, Davies Print on star watermarked paper, perf. 12½, and on an 1863 cover from Tasmania to India were reported in 'The New Zealand Stamp Collector', Volume 7, number 1, page 38, March, 1990. A further example used on cover was reported in 'The Mail Coach', Volume 27, Number 3, page 109, February, 1991.

4. Invercargill



See notes for Number 3 above. Examples reported in 'The Mail Coach', Volume 16, number 10, page 182, June, 1980, on a cover front of 1895. Another example is known from 1907.

5. Picton



See notes for Number 3 above. An example is recorded in Volume VII of 'The Postage Stamps of New Zealand', page 250.

6. Auckland



A metal marking was still held at the General Post Office, Auckland, in 1972, but not shown on the impression sheets of 1976. See 'The Mail Coach', Volume 16, page 183, June, 1980. Examples dated 13th June, 1875 and 16th May, 1956, are reported in 'The Postage Stamps of New Zealand', Volume VI, page 431.

'The Postage Stamps of New Zealand', Volume VII, page 248, recorded 'Missent to New Zealand' from the early 1840's on letters addressed to other countries but accidentally sent to New Zealand.

## SECOND PERIOD

For easy reference, for this period the Post Offices are shown in alphabetical order.

7. Auckland On impressions obtained by the Postal History Society of New Zealand in 1971 - 1972. See 'The Mail Coach', Volume 16, number 10, pages 182 - 184.

### ~~MISSSENT TO AUCKLAND~~

8. Awanui Example from the Author's collection dated 1991. Note misspelling which is strangely similar to that of nearby Kaitaia (16.) although the typeface is rather different.

### MISS-SENT AWANUI

9. Bucklands Beach from impressions from the Post Office supplied in May, 1989.

### MISSSENT TO BUCKLANDS BEACH

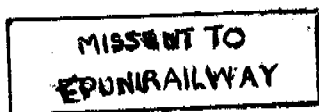
10. Christchurch a) from impressions obtained from the Post Office in 1952 - 1953. See 'The Postage Stamps of New Zealand', Volume 111, page 512.

Mis-sent to Christchurch.

- b) from impressions obtained as for Number 7.

### MISSSENT TO

11. Epuni Railway example from the Author's collection dated 1983.



12. Greymouth example dated 2nd June, 1915. See 'The Postage Stamps of New Zealand', Volume VI, page 431.

### MISSSENT TO GREYMOUTH.

13. Hanmer Springs example dated September, 1971, and still in the Post Office in 1972. See 'The Mail Coach', Volume 16, number 10, page 183, June 1980. The same type as Number 9 b) above.

14. Hawera example dated 1984 in Author's collection.

~~This article was mis-sent  
to Hawera~~

15. Kaikohe example dated 1991 in Author's collection.

### MIS-SENT KAIKOHE

16. Kaitaia

example dated 1991 in Author's collection.  
Note misspelling.

**MISS-SENT KAITAIA**

17. Kawakawa

example dated 1991 in Author's collection.

**MISS-SENT**

**NOT KAWAKAWA**

18. Lambton Quay



from impressions obtained as for Number 7.  
Example dated 1977 in the Dr. K.J.McNaught collection, and a further example dated 1978 in the Author's collection.

19. Lepperton

example dated 1975 in the Dr. K.J.McNaught collection. The cover was actually wrongly addressed and re-directed, but this Post Office clearly has a 'Missent' cachet.

**MIS-SENT TO**

20. Levin

examples dated from 1983 to 1991 in the Author's collection.

**MIS-SENT TO  
LEVIN**

21. Lower Hutt

example dated 1979 in the Dr. K.J.McNaught collection.

**MISS-SENT TO**

**LOWER HUTT**

22. Mangakino

example dated 1992 from the collection of Robin Startup.

**MISS-SENT  
MANGAKINO**

23. Mangere Bridge

example dated 1977, reported in 'The Mail Coach', Volume 16, number 11, page 216, July, 1980.

**MISS-SENT TO**

24. Miramar

from impressions obtained as for Number 7.

**MISS-SENT TO MIRAMAR**

25. Moray Place

example dated 1975 from the Dr. K.J.McNaught collection.

**MIS-SENT TO**

26. Naenae

examples dated 1977 from the Author's collection, and dated 1978 and 1979 from the Dr. K.J.McNaught collection.

**MISSENT TO  
NAENAE**

27. Nelson

from impressions obtained as for Number 7. An example dated June, 1969, was reported in 'The Pacific Stamp Journal', Volume 17, number 5, August, 1969.

**MISSENT TO  
NELSON.**

28. Oamaru

example dated 1979 from the Dr. K.J.McNaught collection. Note spelling error - 'MISENT'.

**MISENT**

29. Petone

from impressions obtained as for Number 7. Example dated 1979 in the Author's collection.

**MIS-SENT TO**

30. Plimmerton

example dated 1979 from the Dr. K.J.McNaught collection.

**MIS SENT TO**

31. Porirua

examples dated 1975 and 1976 from the Author's collection.

**MIS-SENT TO PORIRUA**

32. Reefton

example dated 1928 reported in 'The Postage Stamps of New Zealand', Volume VI, page 431. Also from impressions obtained as for Number 7, with a remark that the marking was of some age, possibly from the 1860's on.

**MISSENT TO REEFTON.**

33. Russell

examples dated 1987 and 1990 from the Author's collection.

**Missent Russell**



34. Stoke from impressions obtained as for Number 7.

**MIS-SENT TO STOKE**

35. Stokes Valley from impressions obtained as for Number 7. Examples dated 1977 in the Dr. K.J.McNaught collection, and dated 1978 in the Author's collection.

**MIS-SENT TO  
STOKES VALLEY.**

36. South Auckland Mail Centre

**MIS-SENT TO NEW ZEALAND**

#### ROBIN STARTUP reports

This was used on missent mail received from overseas - all inwards mail from abroad is distributed through the centre, they being closer to Auckland Airport rather than Auckland Centre. Inwards overseas mail bags, after unloading at the airport, are taken straight to the centre, and, if not directed to specific centres, are opened and the bundles sorted into the inland fastpost stream. Airmail sent to New Zealand in error - 'out of course' - receive this rubber stamp marking before being included in outward mail. The specimen impression was applied on 2nd November, 1991, so it is right up to date.

37. Takapau example dated 1977 in the Author's collection.

**MIS-SENT**

38. Te Aro examples dated 1973 and 1979 in the Dr. K.J.McNaught collection.

**MISSENT TO TE ARO**

39. Upper Hutt from impressions obtained as for Number 7. Examples dated 1978 and 1991 in the Author's collection.

**MISSENT TO UPPER HUTT**

40. V.I.C. examples dated 1979 and 1980 in the Dr. K.J.McNaught collection, and dated 1990 in the Author's collection.

**MISSENT TO VIC.**

41. Wainuiomata from impressions obtained as for Number 7. Example dated 1977 in the Dr. K.J.McNaught collection.

**MISSENT TO WAINUIOMATA**

42. Waipukurau

examples dated 1985 and 1990 from the Author's collection.

## MISSORTED

43. Wanganui Philatelic Bureau.

example dated 1975 from the Dr. K.J.McNaught collection.

**MISSENT**

44. Wellington a) from impressions obtained 1952 - 1953 and 1971 - 1972 - see Numbers 7 and 9 a). Example known dated 1935.

**MISSENT TO  
WELLINGTON, N.Z.**

b) example dated 1979 in the Dr. K.J.McNaught collection.

**MIS SENT TO, ...**

45. Wellington South

example dated 1979 from the Dr. K.J.McNaught collection.

**MIS SENT TO**

46. Whitianga

from impressions obtained as for Number 7.

Mail mis-sent to WHITIANGA.

It should be noted that where the cachet itself does not incorporate the name of the Post Office, the circular date-stamp of that Post Office is almost always alongside or nearby.

### GENERAL COMMENTS

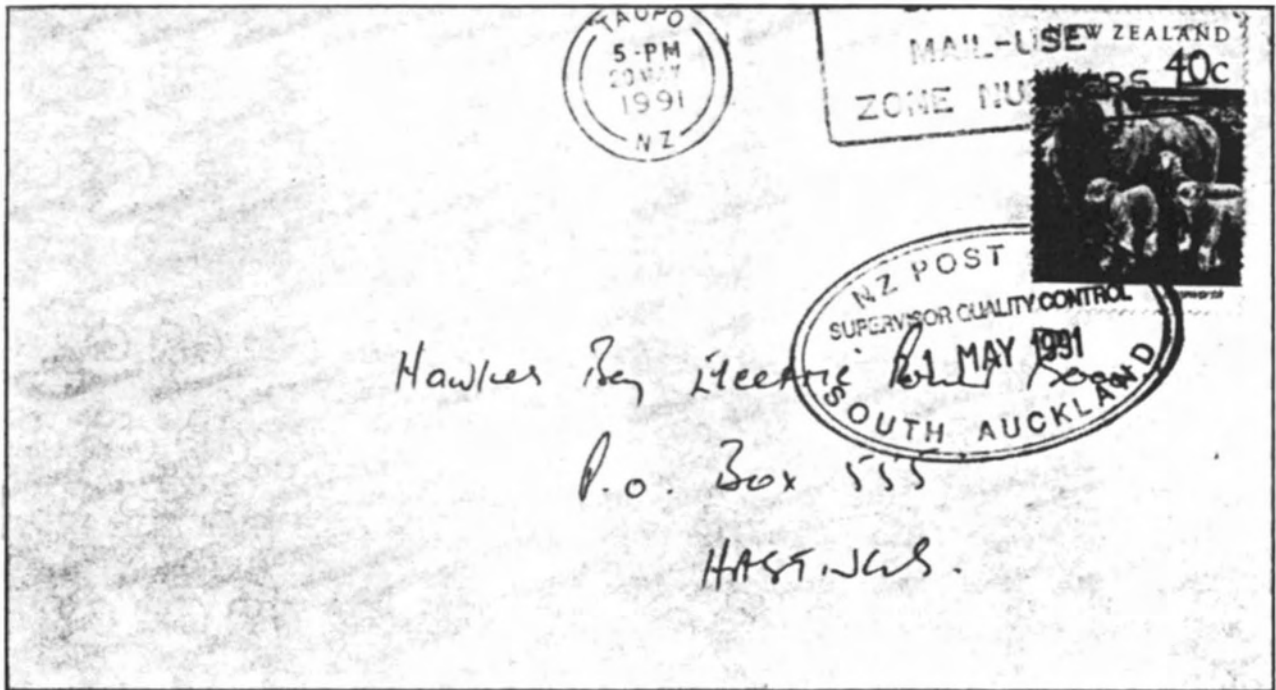
Summarising, I have noted 46 different markings but some of them may have been held and never used. Number 8 would fall into this category. From so many cachets appearing from Post Offices in the Wellington District at about the same time, it would seem that in the 1970's an instruction might have been issued locally directing their usage.

A recent check revealed that none of the markings for Numbers 8, 10, 13, 18, 24, 32, 34, 41 and 46 could be located in the Post Offices concerned, but, of course, some of them had been closed down.

Rarely one finds examples of mail endorsed in manuscript at the Post Office receiving the item in error - for example, Papakura in 1978 - but in regard to Wainuiomata, an example for 1979 illustrated below has 'missent to ' in ink manuscript alongside a straight line 'Wainuiomata' - see the illustration on the following page.

## MISSENT TO WAINUIOMATA.

Apart from the very few Post Offices which may still have 'Missent' cachets, as of November, 1991, the only way to detect mis-direction is the appearance of a circular date-stamp of some other Post Office not part of the address. Illustrated below is a cover from Taupo addressed to Hastings but with the oval 'N.Z. Post South Auckland' of on-forwarding.



Readers are asked to check examples in their collections and to advise the Editor of any additions or amendments, as it is hoped that these will be included in a later article. Unless updating is essayed from time to time, just as this attempts to bring evidence together, examples become lost or overlooked for the future.

Undoubtedly the next phase will be the detection of missent mail through mechanical sorting devices, but that will be another story.

---

SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT.....

A.B. JOHNSTONE

It is not within the terms of reference to embark upon a history of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain, but merely to dwell upon some personal relationships derived from membership, and to recapitulate on impressions which evolved from more intimate contact with some of the early members, albeit, regrettably, often only through correspondence.

If there has been one outstanding and recurring characteristic of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain throughout its life then most assuredly it must have been ENTHUSIASM. From its inception in 1952 there has never been a lack of willing and

conscientious officers whose considerable efforts have maintained to the present day the high standards established forty years ago.

The popularity of New Zealand philately proved infectious and from the initial core in London the zeal of the original band of stalwarts rapidly attracted membership from all over the United Kingdom and other overseas countries, including, of course, New Zealand itself. A glance at the founder member list reveals a number of prominent philatelists and a wealth of philatelic talent upon which the infant society could draw.

The writer hastens to plead that it must not be misconstrued as invidious if many worthy names receive no mention in these notes, but it must be borne in mind that from Scotland, a distance of four hundred miles, contact was inevitably confined to correspondence and occasional visits to meetings of the Society.

Perhaps appropriately, one name that immediately springs to mind is that of Douglas Edsall of Ngahinepouri in the Waikato, a regular contributor to 'The Kiwi' from Volume 1, number 1 onwards. His puckish sense of humour was ever evident but he had a keen philatelic brain and was happy to share his knowledge wherever and whenever it was requested. Through the columns of 'The Kiwi' the writer got in touch with Douglas and so commenced a correspondence which was to continue for over twenty years until his death. It began tentatively with philatelic matters only but soon developed into a personal relationship, until his letters could run to some fifteen to eighteen pages recounting his early struggles in New Zealand after World War One, and eventually the establishment of his farm. My own collections bear witness to the extent of his generous help, which hopefully was adequately repaid, perhaps with some little success as he always insisted that his wife Ethel proclaimed, "You can have the top brick off the chimney".

However, it was his spirit of fun that kept revealing itself - not always appreciated by the philatelic trade - but instanced by an item which he forwarded. This was the 1959 Red Cross 3d. in block of four including the celebrated missing Red Cross, all enclosed in cellophane and neatly mounted on black card, for which he requested how much was the best offer. Being well aware of what he could get up to, the package was opened up to reveal that he had carefully cut around the flag with a razor blade and a piece of stamp edging behind, inserted the blank paper, and then most carefully inked in the blue shading, all beautifully executed. For his pains he received a string of invective - and no money, which, being Douglas, he thoroughly appreciated and no doubt expected. This item still succeeds in its duplicity when included in society displays.

His sad death in 1972 was the end of an era.

About the same time another sad loss occurred with the death of Gerry Erskine who, together with his wife Margarete, gave sterling service to the Society in its formative years. Always polite and most considerate in his approach, he was genuinely grateful for any help the writer was able to supply with material for displays as he carried the New Zealand banner to many societies in the south, despite never enjoying the best of health.

Before moving to London, Jimmy Riddell had a dentist's practice in Jedburgh, and it was one of life's pleasures to call and chat stamps, leaving any qualms about the 'chair' to his patients. He

was a most enthusiastic collector, as evidenced by his outstanding works on R.T.P.O.'s and Marine P.O.'s, published in 'The Kiwi' and other journals of the philatelic press.

Likewise, Dr. A.A.Clark of Dumbarton provided an excellent excuse for a diversion on a business trip and spend some time studying, not without a little envy, his collection of Full Face Queen Victoria stamps, many on superb covers.

Further regular discussions on New Zealand took place annually at the Scottish Philatelic Congress, when Cargill-Somerville, Jim Fairbairn, A.Bruce Alexander and the writer would put their heads together in any convenient corner and discuss whatever material had been brought along. It was on one of these occasions that a member of the Scottish Philatelic Society made an approach to ask advice on a New Zealand item that was being offered to him by a Dealer. Counsel duly given, it was suggested that the recipient should join our Society. This most gentlemanly gentleman proffered his thanks and withdrew. His name - Stanley Cross-Rudkin.

As early as 1959 the Society ventured north of the border to give a display to the Edinburgh Philatelic Society in the Adelphi Hotel in April. W.Farrow of London acted as representative and brought contributions from several members, which were eagerly studied by very learned collectors in a pass-round display.

Ten years later, at the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in Bristol, 1969, the Society held a meeting which the writer was fortunate to attend, being on holiday in the area. It was a pleasant renewal of old acquaintanceships, regrettably not with Ted Hossell, unable to attend through illness. Betty Mitchell, the 'Penzance Pixie', enthralled and amused with more of her collection devoted to "William Colenso", and the Rev. Gilding of Trowbridge led a study circle on the Peace Issue. A very happy gathering, for which the President, Harry Bartrop, tendered his warm thanks.

However, these notes would not be complete without mention of the 'Three Musketeers', as the writer thought of them. Many happy hours were spent in their company, usually coinciding with one or other of the National Exhibitions in London. Jovial Michael Burberry with his passion for Penny Universals; Noel Turner, who joined the Committee at the Annual General Meeting in 1953 and immediately injected his inimitable sense of humour into the proceedings. He was a natural to collect the ever popular Health Issues.

And finally, Phil Evans, deeply interested in the philatelic intricacies of the 1935 Pictorial Definitives and the Peace Issue, and always so appreciative of any involvement in these subjects.

All three did outstanding work for the Society over many years, no more so than in preparations for that memorable occasion in the Silver Jubilee Year, 1977, the visit to the Royal Philatelic Society of London, when fifty-two frames of New Zealand material were mounted.

To commemorate that year also Stanley Gibbons issued a special New Zealand edition of their magazine when three members were invited to contribute articles.

May the 40th Anniversary of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain be equally successful.

FIRST MAORI WAR LETTER

MARGARET FRANKCOM

An early letter in my collection, from Auckland to Wellington, is of interest as it refers to the First Maori War and the sacking of Kororareka by the Maoris. The letter is dated 19th March, 1845, and there is a note that it was received on 27th March, 1845. On the reverse is struck the unframed 'NEW ZEALAND MR 19 1845' date stamp, Type 1. The Crown Within Oval datestamp 'WELLINGTON NEW ZEALAND MR 26 1845' is struck on the front. A manuscript '4' on the front indicates four pence to be paid by the recipient, being the local rate in force from 6th September, 1843, to 31st March, 1851. The letter is addressed to 'Colonel Wakefield / Principal Agent / of the New Zealand Company / Wellington' and reads:-

Pr. H.M.B. Victoria

Auckland 19th March 1845

Coll Wakefield,

Wellington

My Dear Sir,

On the arrival of this vessel you will be put in possession of the melancholy intelligence of the maoris having taken Kororareka and fiercely driven off the inhabitants many of whom are glad to escape with their lives - leaving the whole of their property a prey to the Savages. I regret that I cannot afford time to write you a full account of the whole affair but my hands are full of other matters. The "Slain Castle" is on the eve of sailing for Sydney which leaves me no spare time. I must refer you for particulars to Captain Richards who was on the spot when the unfortunate collision took place. This vessel after calling at Wellington proceeds to Hobart Town for more Troops. The expected assistance from Sydney has not yet arrived. 250 Soldiers are looked for hourly and if they do not come soon it is quite impossible to say what the consequence may be. Capt'n Robertson of the Hazzard who behaved most gallantly on the occasion has been seriously wounded, he is rather better, but far from being out of danger. The inhabitants in Auckland are very much excited and many packing up to leave in the Slain Castle. Active preparations are being made by Government to put the settlement in a proper state of defence.

The termination of the affair at the Bay will be most ruinous to the Interests of the Colony, indeed I fear much it will finish it, for years to come if not entirely.

I send you pr. this vessel your package of newspapers - please make enquiry of them, as it is possible they may be forgot.

I am My Dear Sir

Yours very Truly

Wm. Grahame

There are two names to which I have been unable to find reference. They are Captain Richards, mentioned as being 'on the spot', and the writer of the letter, William Grahame. If any reader can provide information about these gentlemen, I would be very grateful.