

#### JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN



Province of Auckland datestamp N<sup>o.</sup> 6 possibly used at Whatawhata (see page 124)



#### Superb material for the discerning



The above cover was an example of the world's first airmail and is the only known Paris ballon post cover addressed to Australasia. In 2009 Mowbrays Australia sold this 1870 Siege of Paris ballon monté cover for NZ \$238,625 – then a record Australasian price for a philatelic item.



The above 13 August 1855 cover from Auckland to Birmingham, England, bears a pair of New Zealand's very first 1d full-face queen stamps. Only three covers bearing 1d SG1 FFQs are known — this being the earliest recorded date. It was acquired in 2009 by John Mowbray for a client for NZ \$138,000.

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## THE KIWI

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The Society is affiliated to: The Association of British Philatelic Societies the New Zealand Philatelic Federation and the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies.



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#### **EDITORIAL**

A range of articles in this issue of *The Kiwi* with, hopefully, something to interest everyone. In particular I draw your attention to the article by Gerald Ellott on the Province of Auckland Datestamps used during and after the Maori Wars. This is a companion piece to the excellent Maori War Cancellations article which appeared in the September 2012 issue of *The Kiwi*.

Our weekend meeting in Glasgow is just one month away. There is still time to join us. Check the web site, or previous copies of *The Kiwi* for details. Our biennial 16 page competition will be held during the weekend and if you are unable to attend we will accept colour photocopies which must be with the Secretary by September 26th.

Finally, to facilitate future improvements to our web site we have made a number of behind the scenes changes. Of most importance to members is a change to the web address which is now www.nzsgb.org.uk If you have this 'bookmarked' on your computer then please change to the new address.



#### THE KIWI - ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

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John & Jan Fitzpatrick	131
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Ashford Stamps Ltd.	132

ADVERTISER	PAGE	
Robert P. Odenweller	132	
Classic Stamps Ltd.	Inside Back Cover	
Auckland City Stamps	Back Cover	

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#### THE KIWI - CURRENT ADVERTISING RATES

	Full (single insertion)	Full (3 or more consecutive)	Half (single insertion)	Half (3 or more consecutive)	Quarter (single insertion)	Quarter (3 or more consecutive)
Colour	£90	£75	£75	£60	£50	£40
B&W	£75	£60	£60	£45	£40	£35

#### **NZSGB - CURRENT SUBSCRIPTION RATES**

Membership rates are £20 (within the UK) and £25 (overseas). Payment can be made by various means including PayPal ('gift' option). Details from Derek Diamond (drdiamond@mac.com) or via the web-site.

#### **PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE**

SP3	<i>The Kiwi</i> , Volume 1-50. Full Text on CD.	£10 incl. P&P
SP5	Index to <i>The Kiwi</i> , Volume 1-60. Published on CD only.	£ 5 incl. P&P
SP6	Gems of Australasian Philately	£10 incl. P&P
SP7	The 1898 Pictorial Issue of New Zealand	£45 plus P&P
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#### **SOCIETY NEWS**

#### **MEMBERSHIP NEWS**

# New Members: A warm welcome to: D. Denys, Belgium Prof. P. Leonard, Twickenham

#### ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION NOTIFICATION

The auction will be held on November 29<sup>th</sup> 2014 and the catalogue will be distributed electronically at the beginning of September to those with e-mail accounts. Those without should receive a paper version with this copy of *The Kiwi*. As with previous years a number of lots will be illustrated on the Society's web-site.

#### **BIENNIAL SOCIETY COMPETITION (16 PAGES)**

This will take place on the Saturday of the Society weekend in Glasgow (October 4th). It would assist the Secretary (Michael Wilkinson) greatly if members intending to submit an entry would contact him by **September 26<sup>th</sup> 2014** with the title of their entry.

Members unable to attend may submit a colour photocopy (16 sheets) of their entry and this must be with Michael by **September 26<sup>th</sup> 2014**. Contact details can be found on page 111 of this issue of *The Kiwi*.

Members are reminded that all material contained in an entry must be the property of the entrant.



Chris King (left), President of the Royal Philatelic Society London, accepts a copy of SP7, "The 1898 Pictorial Issue of New Zealand - It's Design Printing and Use"; donated to the Royal's library by the author Derek Diamond.

#### FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

#### **NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY**

#### **MEMBERS WEEKEND**



#### MARRIOTT HOTEL GLASGOW 3<sup>rd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> October 2014



Friday 3 <sup>rd</sup>	16:00	Arrive at hotel		
October	18:00	Meet in bar		
	19:00	Dinner in Merchant So	uare	
			<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Introducer</u>
Saturday 4 <sup>th</sup>	09:30	Welcome		Alexander Mc Culloch
October		1 <sup>st</sup> Meeting	Members	Michael Kirwan
	11:00	Break for coffee		
	11:30	2 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting	David Beech	Alexander McCulloch
			Research and Conserva	tion in Philately
	12:30	Break for lunch		
	14:00	3 <sup>rd</sup> Meeting	Paul Wreglesworth	Bob Clark
			Christchurch 2012 Revi	sited
	15:00	Break for coffee		
	15:30	4 <sup>th</sup> Meeting	Members	Keith Walker
	17:00	*Competition results, ju	udges critique and viewing	g
	19:00	Dinner reception - Din	ner at 19:45	
		Whisky miniatures at places sponsored by Auckland City Stamps Wine at dinner sponsored by John Mowbray		and City Stamps
Sunday 5 <sup>th</sup>	09:30	1 <sup>st</sup> Meeting	John Hepworth	David Stalker
October			New Zealand and World	l War I
	10:30	Break for coffee		
	11:00	2 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting	Members	John Studholme
	12:30	Lunch and Farewell		

<sup>\*</sup>Entries for the Society Competition must be submitted during lunch break on the Saturday. Judging, by National Judges Alan Watson and Jean Osborne, will take place in a separate room during the afternoon session.

#### NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the North of England Group will be held on Saturday **September 6<sup>th</sup> 2014** at St. Luke's Church, Lodge Road, Orrell starting at 12:30. Members are invited to bring along new acquisitions or items of interest.

Group Contact: - Jack Lindley 2 0161 705 1074

#### MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Midland Group will be held on Saturday **November 1**<sup>st</sup> **2014** at the usual venue, St Anne's Church Hall (behind the Church) Parkhill, Moseley, Birmingham B13 8EU starting at 14:00. Will members please bring along some items of interest or a mini display.

Group Contact: - Ian Samuel 2 0121 449 0849

#### MEETINGS HELD

#### NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD, IN LONDON, JULY 26<sup>th</sup> 2014

The theme for the meeting was 'Postal Treatment of Postcards' and was led by John Stimson who confined his talk and display to the period 1876 to 1901. During this period of rapid expansion in the Colony the Government Printing Office in Wellington used the original De La Rue & Co.'s 1d First Sideface die to create the electrotype for use on New Zealand's official Post Cards. John showed the progression of early types printed in red-brown for use only within New Zealand, including many varieties, and explained these cards were generally sold in packs of 50 for commercial use. By 1890 the format had changed to allow for 'Inland and Australian' usage and a range of examples was shown (Figure 1) some endorsed 'unclaimed' and others to destinations including Bombay, Bolivia, U.S.A. and Scotland.



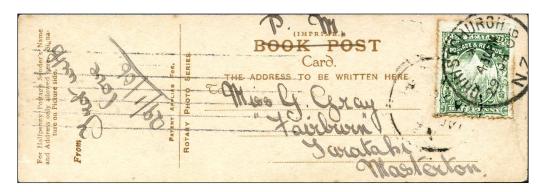
Figure 1: 1891 'fancy frame' postcard from Oamaru to Melbourne (via Dunedin) with a bankruptcy notice for George Mingay Aldrich - flour miller. By this date arrangements were in place for exchange of postcards with the Australian States Post Offices at the 1d rate.

Postcards were shown from the 1<sup>st</sup> Scenic, and the Boer War series, during which John recounted some of the messages on the cards including "please send by return steamer 1 crate of oranges and 70lbs of bananas" & "the officers inform me that no trace of your keys could be found aboard ship. Trusting they have since turned up". Finally John showed a number of Letter cards, used from 1895, including overprints and cards uprated with additional postage to comply with overseas rates.

**Lewis Giles** showed postcards with ½d Mount Cook stamps prepaying rates to the U.S.A. and postcards endorsed 'printed matter' to comply with the regulations for the reduced rate for printed matter only. One fun item, was a postcard addressed to 'Miss G. Reed, Southern Cemetery, Dunedin'. Presumably it reached the addressee as there were no 'Dead Letter Office' marks!

**Keith Collins** displayed examples of the ½d postcard for use by the public and postcards overprinted 'Official' which were used by the Department of Education as a Primary school progress card.

**Paul Wreglesworth** showed two interesting 'book post' cards, printed in England, with images of actresses of the period. Measuring just 135 mm x 44 mm the cards were intended as book marks after receipt. The word 'Book Post' has been crossed through and 'P.M.' (Printed Matter) added to attract the lower postal rate for printed matter (Figure 2).



**Figure 2:** Book Post card, measuring just 135mm x 44mm, endorsed 'P.M.' to ensure the card was conveyed at the printed matter rate of ½ d.

Paul showed a range of cards to and from New Zealand that were insufficiently pre-paid - thus attracting postage due - paquebot and t.p.o. transit markings on postcards and concluded the session with a range of picture postcards bearing Universal Mail, DX or Fastways postage stamps explaining how the cards had been treated by the respective Companies.

Through a series of dated postcards Paul was able to show, particularly for Universal Mail, how their procedures changed over a ten year period up to 2013 (Figures 3 and 4 below). Their agreement with New Zealand Post requires Universal to collect all cards bearing their stamps, in their own mail boxes, and to process them via handling agents overseas. These agents have been in several different places over the ten years including Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong and more recently Malaysia. Initially the cards were postmarked to indicate where and when they had been processed. In recent years the practice has changed to the application of an undated 'wavy line' cancel, sometimes combined with a sticker on the picture side of the card. Obviously sensitive to complaints that the stickers obscure part of the picture the practice has changed, since 2013, to the placing of the sticker over the stamp!

Paul finished with a plea to everyone, in the interests of postal historians of the future, to write the date of sending on all holiday postcards.





**Figure 3:** Postcards bearing Universal Mail stamps and processed in Singapore in 2005 (left) and Taipei/Taiwan in 2006 (right)







**Figure 4:** Labels applied to the picture side of the postcard by the processing centre in Brunei Darussalam (2010), Singapore (2011) and Pusat Darussalam (2013) where, as the final indignity, the label is placed squarely over the Universal Mail stamp. (images reduced)

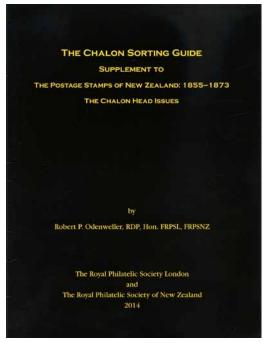
#### **NEW PUBLICATIONS - REVIEW**

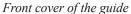
#### THE CHALON SORTING GUIDE

#### - SUPPLEMENT TO THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND 1855-1873

Author Robert P. Odenweller RDP, Hon. FRPSL, FRPSNZ. Published 2014 by The Royal Philatelic Society London and The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand. ISBN 9780900631257. A4 Softback, 28 pages fully illustrated throughout in colour.

Available from The Royal Philatelic Society London or The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand.







One of the well illustrated internal pages

The sub-title to this publication is "Supplement to The Postage Stamps of New Zealand: 1855-1873" which was published in 2009 and runs to 360 pages. So the first question is – do you need the big book to make full use of the Guide? The answer is absolutely not, rather, as Chris Harman says in his Foreword, "this guide (transforms) complications into logical groupings evolving through time", making it an effective introduction to New Zealand's classic issue.

The author establishes 18 groups using the key features of the printing – a combination of printer, paper (i.e., with or without watermark), perforation (i.e., imperf or perforation gauge) and the colour changes that were made in 1871 affecting three face values. Throughout the text the author wisely excludes shade variations, the local 'experimental' separations, and most of the details about plate wear; all of which topics are, of course, tackled in the 2009 book.

The heart of the Guide is pages 9 to 21 where each of the six face values is examined in turn and a description of the possible major groups is provided. This clearly explained procedure gives a fascinating result since each value has a different number of groups. The twopence has most - 20, and the fourpence the least with only three. What Bob Odenweller is telling us is that a comprehensive collection of the Chalon issue consists of 65 examples. This target is achievable given time and, with good used examples, does not require millionaire status. It compares with the 18 examples illustrated in the Campbell Paterson catalogue and some number in the high hundreds if the collector were to embrace the varieties excluded from the Guide as mentioned above. Then, to make the Guide an indispensable aid to the serious, but not highly specialised collector, a stamp sized, colour illustration of each of the 65 groups is provided.

Viewed from the standpoint of both usefulness and value for money this is a publication with no competition for all collectors of Chalons of New Zealand.

Derek Diamond

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT CARDS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

#### Andrew Dove

During the First World War, a number of Patriotic Organisations sprang up in New Zealand to provide comforts for the troops. More than 600 organisations were set up, and each was controlled locally. Some central co-ordination was attempted through the War Funds Act of 1915 but the local population proved very resistant to such interference (Ref. 1). By the end of the War, about £6.5 million had been collected and distributed.

One organisation was the Liverpool Equipment and Allies' Relief Fund. This was named after Lady Liverpool, the wife of the Governor-General, who was heavily involved in providing welfare for the troops.

This fund collected money and used it to provide parcels for the troops. The Wairarapa Daily Times of April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1916 contains an advertisement which promotes the cause:

#### 'LIVERPOOL EQUIPMENT AND ALLIES' RELIEF FUND

The Wairarapa Liverpool Equipment Committee forwarded to Wellington this week two hundred 2s6d Dominion Gift Parcels. Some contain condensed milk, sardines, cocoa, face towel, bootlaces, khaki handkerchief, and the latest daily paper; others marmalade and sweets (in place of cocoa). Mr Rupert Hatch kindly gave his services for packing.

On Wednesday last Mrs Coradine, president of the Wairarapa Liverpool Equipment Fund, and some members of the Committee, distributed 136 pairs of socks and about sixty Balaclava caps to the Wairarapa men leaving with the 11<sup>th</sup> Reinforcements. The committee urgently require a further supply of caps and socks as each month they undertake to provide these comforts for the Wairarapa men leaving for the front.'

Accompanying the parcels were pre-printed postcards to be returned to the Committee acknowledging receipt and also giving the opportunity to send a message concerning the content of the parcel.

The different types of these cards were described at some length in a series of articles in the mid 1980s in The Kiwi. The discussion was started by Allan Berry who asked for information about a similar card to that shown in Figure 1 (Ref. 2). Subsequently, further examples and a number of different variations were illustrated (Ref. 3).



**Figure 1:** An acknowledgement card sent in August 1918 from the Middle East by a member of the Wellington Mounted Rifles Section of the New Zealand Mounted Rifles Brigade (reduced to 90%)



Figure 2: An acknowledgement card, reduced in size, and sent from Trentham Camp on 16 JL 17

(reduced to 90%)

Although a large number of the cards must have been used, few seem to have survived. Some time ago, I acquired the card shown in Figure 2. It appeared smaller than usual and I had assumed that, in the past, a collector who was more interested in the fine strike of the Trentham Military Camp cancellation had reduced it in size.



Figure 3: A further acknowledgement card, also sent from Trentham Camp on 16 JL 17

(reduced to 90%)

More recently, a further card (Figure 3) has come my way and caused me to revise my opinion about the cards.

Although there were many organisations distributing largesse, only the funds based in Masterton and the Wairarapa seem to have provided cards to acknowledge receipt and give feedback.

I wonder whether the ladies in Masterton sent parcels to troops encamped at Trentham (possibly from the 28<sup>th</sup> Reinforcements which sailed on July 26<sup>th</sup> 1917) and wished to receive an acknowledgement. Unfortunately, there were no suitable cards available and so they cut off the designation of the Liverpool Equipment fund and used them instead.

#### References.

- 1. Ed. McGibbon 'The Oxford Companion to New Zealand Military History'. Pub. Oxford University Press (2000). ISBN 0 19 558 376 0.
- 2. Berry A.P., 'World War I Inland Post Cards', The Kiwi, vol.33 no.3, pp43-44, May 1984.
- 3. Capill C.G. & Gibbs E.R., 'World War I Inland Postcard', The Kiwi, vol.35 no.6, pp111-116, November 1986.

## BEGINNING AND END OF THE EMPIRE AIR MAIL SCHEME FROM NEW ZEALAND

#### Robert Clark

As Britain felt that cheap and fast communication was an important way of binding the countries of the Empire together, it set up the heavily subsidised Empire Air Mail Scheme (EAMS) whereby all first class mail was to be sent between Empire countries by air at the very low rate of 1½d per ½oz. The first stage in June 1937 involved the countries on the route from Britain to South Africa, the second stage in February 1938 the countries on the route to Singapore while the third stage to Australasia was in July 1938 with New Zealand joining the EAMS on 26<sup>th</sup> July 1938 (Ref.: Source 1). The 1½d New Zealand George VI definitive was issued on 26<sup>th</sup> July for use on this service.

#### Last pre-EAMS mail

The cover in Figure 1 was on the last dispatch from New Zealand at the pre-EAMS rate of 1s6d. It is postmarked in Auckland on  $25^{th}$  July and, as New Zealand to Australia was still by sea, it was carried from Auckland to Sydney on the 'Niagara' on  $25^{th} - 29^{th}$  July (Ref.: Source 2) and then flown Sydney – Southampton on IW 676 on  $2^{nd} - 11^{th}$  August (Ref.: Source 3). That flight carried New Zealand mail at the old rate and the first Australian mail at the EAMS rate.



Figure 1: Last dispatch from New Zealand before introduction of the Empire Air Mail Scheme (EAMS)

(reduced to 80%)

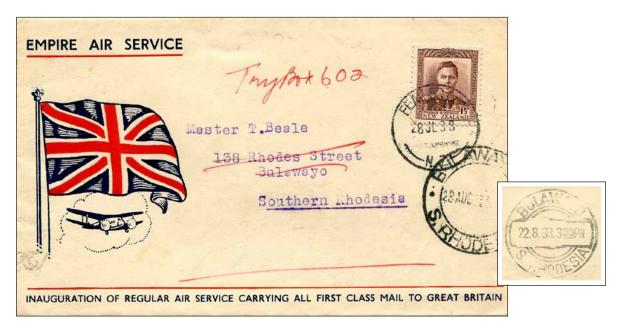
The last sea-mail at the 1d rate from New Zealand to the United Kingdom also left Auckland on 25 <sup>th</sup> July. It was sent on the 'Monterey' via the USA and arrived in London on 18 <sup>th</sup> August. It appears that the New Zealand Post Office wished to ensure that the first EAMS mail did not overtake the last sea-mail and so, from 26 <sup>th</sup> July, mail was accumulated in New Zealand. Although the 'Awatea' left Auckland for Sydney on 1<sup>st</sup> August, it did not carry any EAMS mail.

#### First EAMS mail

The first EAMS mail at the 1½d rate was sent to Sydney from Wellington on the 'Wanganella' on 4<sup>th</sup> August and from Auckland on the 'Mariposa' on 5th August. Both ships arrived in Sydney on 8<sup>th</sup> August and the mail was

flown from Sydney on SW 1 on 9<sup>th</sup> August, arriving in Southampton on 18<sup>th</sup> August (Ref.: Source 1). Covers to Britain were not backstamped on arrival and so the first service is exemplified in this article by two covers from New Zealand to Africa.

Figure 2 shows a cover to Southern Rhodesia which was off-loaded from SW 1 in Alexandria on 16<sup>th</sup> August and then flown on the Imperial Airways African Service to Beira, Mozambique on 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> August. From there it was flown by Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways to Bulawayo via Salisbury and is backstamped at Bulawayo at 3.30pm on 22<sup>nd</sup> August. It was later redirected on 28<sup>th</sup> August. Interestingly, Walker reports that the Bulawayo mail was not backstamped (Ref.: Source 1). The pre-EAMS air mail rate from New Zealand to Southern Rhodesia was 2s5d (Ref.: Source 4) and so the reduction to 1½d was really significant.



**Figure 2:** First dispatch from New Zealand on the EAMS to Southern Rhodesia (reduced to 90%)

Although SW 1 arrived in Alexandria on 16<sup>th</sup> August, the mail from New Zealand for Egypt, Sudan and Uganda has an Alexandria transit datestamp on 21<sup>st</sup> August (Ref.: Source 1). It appears that as there was a very heavy mail on service SW 1, the mail for these countries was off-loaded somewhere between Singapore and Karachi and then sent on service SW 3 which arrived in Alexandria on 20<sup>th</sup> August. Figure 3 shows such a cover with an Alexandria backstamp on 21<sup>st</sup> August.



Figure 3: First dispatch from New Zealand on the EAMS to Egypt

#### Last EAMS mail

The EAMS continued until the outbreak of war in September 1939. Its end was announced on 4<sup>th</sup> September 1939 by the New Zealand Postmaster-General who reported that the last EAMS mail to reach Britain by air was that dispatched from New Zealand on 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> August and that EAMS mail dispatched from New Zealand on and after 29<sup>th</sup> August was being forwarded from Sydney by sea. Also that: "Particulars of the likely time of arrival in London of intermediate dispatches cannot be furnished, but such mails will no doubt be delayed en route." (Ref.: Source 2)

Walker (Ref.: Source 1) contains a very strong interpretation of this statement:

"The New Zealand Postmaster-General also announced that all mails from New Zealand in transit by the Empire Air Services at the time of the declaration of war (September 3) had been intercepted and diverted to surface transport. This would include all those mails despatched from New Zealand between August 12 and August 28 inclusive."

The double rated cover in Figure 4 is postmarked 5<sup>th</sup> August and would have been sent from Wellington to Sydney on the 'Awatea' on the dispatch of 9<sup>th</sup> August and flown from Sydney to Southampton on 15<sup>th</sup>–24<sup>th</sup> August (Ref.: Source 3).



Figure 4: Late dispatch from New Zealand on the EAMS to Britain

(reduced to 90%)

I cannot find any record of an EAMS dispatch from New Zealand to Britain on 11<sup>th</sup> August although there was a dispatch of mail via the Panama Canal which may have carried EAMS mail for Canada and the British West Indies. The next dispatch was from Auckland on the 'Wanganella' on 18<sup>th</sup> August and from Wellington on the 'Maunganui' on 19<sup>th</sup> August (Ref.: Source 2). Both these dispatches connected with SW 164 on 24<sup>th</sup> August and as that service arrived in Poole on 3<sup>rd</sup> September, the day war was declared, it seems unlikely that the EAMS mail would have been unloaded en route. Doubt must therefore be placed on the statement in Walker.

The next EAMS dispatch was sent Auckland – Sydney on  $22^{nd}$ – $26^{th}$  August 1939 on the 'Monowai' (Ref. Source 2) and would have connected with SW 166 which flew from Sydney to Poole on  $29^{th}$  August –  $9^{th}$  September (Ref.: Source 3). It is possible, but unlikely, that the EAMS mail for Britain was off-loaded from that flight during its journey. The next EAMS dispatch was on the 'Maunganui' on  $29^{th}$  August and it was sent by sea from Australia.

#### First post-EAMS mail

From 4<sup>th</sup> September, the air mail rate was increased to 1s6d. The Sydney Morning Herald reported on 4<sup>th</sup> September that the next dispatch from New Zealand was scheduled for 9th September from Wellington on the 'Maunganui' arriving in Sydney on  $13^{th}$  September (Ref.: Source 5). The cover in Figure 5 is postmarked in Wellington on 9<sup>th</sup> September 1939 and is likely to have been sent on the first dispatch at the new rate from Wellington later that day and subsequently flown from Sydney to Poole on SW 172 on  $16^{th} - 27^{th}$  September (Ref.: Source 3).



Figure 5: First dispatch from New Zealand after the EAMS ended

#### **Sources:**

- 1. Walker D.A., 'Airmails of New Zealand, vol. 2', pub. Air Mail Society of New Zealand (1986).
- 2. 'Papers Past'. Available at: www.paperspast.natlib.govt.nz
- 3. 'Imperial Airways Aircraft Movement Charts', British Airways Archive and Museum, Heathrow.
- 4. Startup R., 'New Zealand Overseas Airmail Postage Rates 1930 2011', pub. Air Mail Society of New Zealand and Mowbray Collectables (2012).
- 5. 'Trove'. Available at: www.trove.nla.gov.au



#### Have you got a computer and access to the web?

Then check out the Society's web site for details of meetings, 'Discussion Board', articles on New Zealand stamps and postal history and the new section on 'Mrs Purdon' covers.

## NOTE THE NEW WEB ADDRESS www.nzsgb.org.uk

## MAORI WAR CANCELLATIONS THE PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND DATESTAMPS

#### Gerald J. Ellott MNZM RDP FRPSL FRPSNZ

#### Introduction

Although British Troops were in New Zealand from 1845 until 1872, there were no special Army Post Offices for their use apart from the Military Post Offices and Postal services in the Waikato during that campaign in 1863-1864.

The only named Obliterators were the ones used at Onehunga, Otahuhu and the Queen's Redoubt, situated at Pokeno, Maketu and a Headquarters Obliterator which is known used at Tauranga in 1864. These were described in my earlier article in *The Kiwi* (Ref. 1).

Military Post Offices in the Waikato, which were assumed to be only temporary, were issued with Province of Auckland numbered datestamps as shown in the table below:

Datestamp No.	Military Post Office	Datestamp No.	Military Post Office
1	Newcastle (Ngaruawahia)	2	Te Awamutu
3	Alexandra (?)	4	Hamilton
5	Cambridge (?)	6	Whatawhata (?)
7	Ngahinapouri (?)		

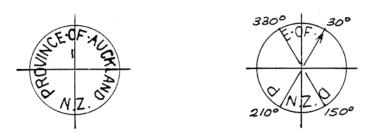
All the postal services for the British Armed Forces apart from the Royal Navy were carried out by the local New Zealand Post Office and their personnel.

For a Historical Review of the numerous engagements, it is recommended that the two volumes by James Cowan "The New Zealand Wars" be consulted. An Index is available on the NZETC web site (Ref. 2).

#### **Province Of Auckland Datestamps**

Due to the lack of contemporary records, it has been difficult to determine which numbered datestamp was used in any specific location. Whilst it has been established that there were seven different numbers used (1 to 7), only the location of use for three of them has been definitely confirmed. For the remaining four, no examples on cover for cancellers numbered 5 & 7 have yet to be found used during the 1864 – 1867 period. The most prolific known use is the Number "1" which was used at Newcastle (Ngaruawahia).

#### Province Of Auckland Datestamp No. 1 - Used at Newcastle (Ngaruawahia)

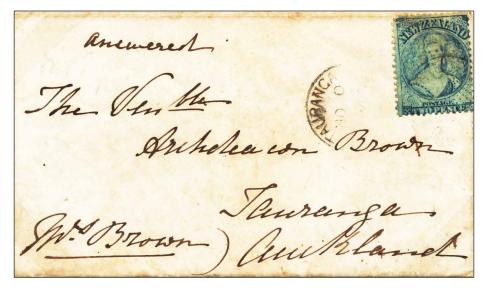


**Figure 1:** Province of Auckland N<sup>o.</sup> 1 Datestamp (23.5mm diameter) & Diagram showing the relationship of the letters (**Note: These differ on each Datestamp**)

The Military Post Office at Newcastle (Ngaruawahia) opened in December 1863.

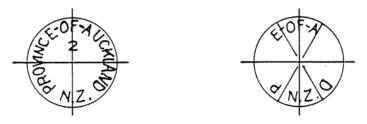
The canceller is known used between 30 December 1864 and 20 February 1866.

53 Covers are recorded (50 covers from Quartermaster Robert Laver, 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment)



**Figure 2:** November 1865, Proving Letter from the wife of William Griffen Stack, I<sup>st</sup> Regiment Waikato Militia, Newcastle to Tauranga.

#### Province Of Auckland Datestamp No. 2 - Used at Te Awamutu



**Figure 3:** Province of Auckland N<sup>o.</sup> 2 Datestamp (23.5mm diameter)

The Military Post Office at Te Awamutu opened in July 1863 at the 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment Redoubt.

Known used 14 September 1864 to 5 December 1865. Eight covers are recorded (four covers from Lieutenant William Smith 1st Waikato Regiment). Proving cover addressed to Marshall Paymaster 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment.

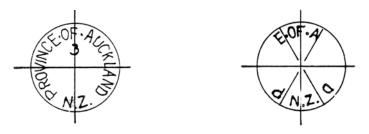


Figure 4: 26 September 1864 Te Awamutu



**Figure 5:** Mourning cover. 26 September 1864 Te Awamutu (Province of Auckland N<sup>o.</sup>2 datestamp) 1 October Auckland c.d.s. and 22 December c.d.s. Edinburgh on reverse.

#### Province Of Auckland Datestamp No. 3 - Location Unknown (Possibly Alexandra)

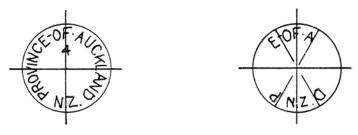


**Figure 6:** Province of Auckland N° 3 Datestamp (23 mm diameter)

The Military Post Office at Alexandra opened on 24 August 1864. Reported known used 27 September 1864 to 28 October 1865. Only one cover is recorded and is shown below (Figure 7).



**Figure 7:** Cover dated 2 February 1865 (Province of Auckland N<sup>o.</sup>3 datestamp) 6 February Auckland c.d.s., 12 April 1865 London 'Paid' mark . Province of Auckland c.d.s. on reverse.



**Figure 8:** Province of Auckland N<sup>o.</sup> 4 Datestamp (23 mm diameter)

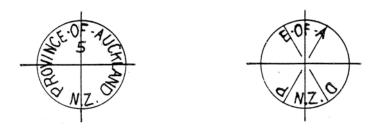
The Military Post Office at Hamilton opened on 26 August 1864 with Sergeant Dominic Perry as Postmaster. Reported known used October 1865 to December 1866.

Only one cover has been recorded, dated 16 December 1866 and is shown below (Figure 9). This is a proving cover from Thomas Lees, 4<sup>th</sup> Waikato Militia, Hamilton.



**Figure 9:** Cover dated 16 December 1866 (Province of Auckland N<sup>o.</sup> 4 datestamp) 22 December 1866 Auckland c.d.s. on reverse.

#### Province Of Auckland Datestamp No. 5 - Location Unknown (Possibly Cambridge)



**Figure 10:** Province of Auckland N<sup>o.</sup> 5 Datestamp (23 mm diameter)



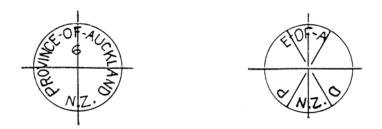
**Figure 11:** Strip of 3 stamps postmarked 21 December 1864 (Province of Auckland  $N^{o.}$  5 datestamp). Private Treaty Sale 2000 (Ref. 3).

The Military Post Office at Cambridge opened on 8 September 1864.



**Figure 12:** Cover postmarked 23 December 1868 at Onehunga and Auckland 24 December 1868. Province of Auckland  $N^{o.}$  5 datestamp **used at Newton as a receiving mark** (Proving Cover).

#### Province Of Auckland Datestamp No. 6 - Location Unknown (Possibly Whatawhata)

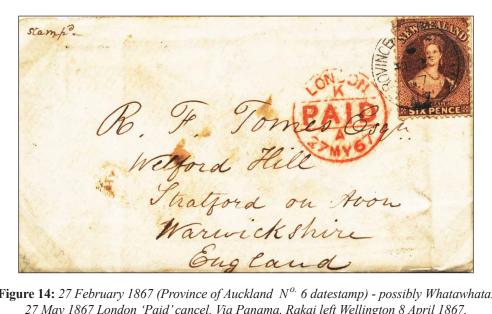


**Figure 13:** Province of Auckland N<sup>o.</sup> 6 Datestamp (23 mm diameter)

The Military Post Office at Whatawhata opened in January 1864.

Reported known used 9 March 1865 to 12 June 1868.

Only one cover has been recorded 27 February 1867 and is shown on the following page (Figure 14).



**Figure 14:** 27 February 1867 (Province of Auckland N<sup>o.</sup> 6 datestamp) - possibly Whatawhata. 27 May 1867 London 'Paid' cancel. Via Panama, Rakai left Wellington 8 April 1867.







9 March 1865 28 February 1867 4 April 1867

**Figure 15:** Province of Auckland  $N^{o.}$  6 datestamp on individual stamps (see also front cover - pair postmarked 12 June 1868)

#### Province Of Auckland Datestamp No. 7 - Location Unknown (Possibly Ngahinapouri)





**Figure 16:** Province of Auckland N<sup>o.</sup> 7 Datestamp (23 mm diameter)

The Military Post Office at Ngahinapouri opened in January 1864.





2 October 1865

30 December 1864 (3 in 30 inverted and reversed)

7 December 1865

**Figure 17:** Province of Auckland  $N^{o.}$  7 datestamp on individual stamps

Reported known used (four items) between 30 December 1864 and 7 December 1865 (Figure 17).

There are no known covers recorded, however one cover is known with the Number 7 converted to a letter 'O' (Figure 18).



**Figure 18:** Cover to Dublin, Ireland postmarked 30 October 1872 Auckland (back). Light impression of the Province of Auckland 'O' datestamp behind barred '1' oval cancel. A second strike of the 'O' datestamp is on the reverse (see inset - reduced scan)

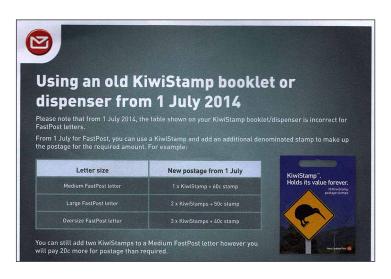
#### Conclusion

Notwithstanding the Province of Auckland datestamps were used at different locations during and after the Maori Wars had ended, because of their original allocation to the Military Post Offices in the Waikato, in the opinion of the author all examples should be included.

#### **References:**

- 1. Ellott G., 'Maori War Cancellations', The Kiwi, vol. 61, no. 5, pp97-107, September 2012.
- 2. Cowan J., 'The New Zealand Wars: A History of the Maori Campaigns and the Pioneering Period: Volume I (1845–64) and Volume II: The Hauhau Wars, (1864–72). Pub. 1955 (I) and 1956 (II). Text available at NZETC (New Zealand Electronic Text Collection) web site. Follow link: (http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-corpus-newzealandwars.html)
- 3. Gregson J.M.A., 'The Yeroc New Zealand Chalon Heads', Private Treaty Sale, Lot 465, January 2000.

#### HELPFUL ADVICE FROM NEW ZEALAND POST

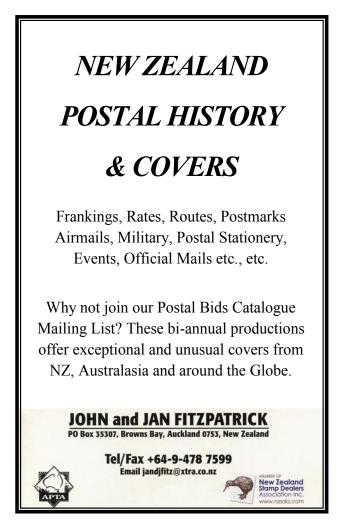


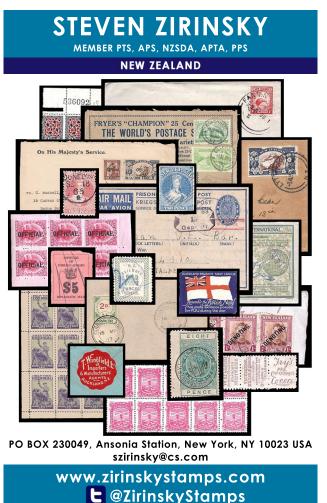
John Watts writes from New Zealand with information regarding New Zealand Post's new postage rates which came into effect from July 1<sup>st</sup> 2014.

New Zealand Post has gone to great lengths to communicate the impact of these changes on the use of the non-denominated 'KiwiStamp' which now has a value of 80c.

Although the stamp will continue to satisfy the standard letter rate within New Zealand the advice given on 'old' booklets or stamp dispensers regarding the use of the 'KiwiStamp' to pay 'FastPost' rates is now out of date.

Thus, for example, in order to pay the \$1.40 to send a medium 'FastPost' letter customers are advised that they can use one 'KiwiStamp' but will need to add a further 60c stamp to make up the rate. Helpfully the advice from New Zealand Post indicates that two 'KiwiStamps' can be used to pay the postage on a medium 'FastPost' letter - "however you will pay 20c more for postage than required.





#### REQUEST FOR HELP FROM MEMBERS

#### **Gerald Ellott writes:**

The postmark shown below featured on the front cover of the June 2014 issue of *The Mail Coach*, journal of the Postal History Society of New Zealand.



As you know the actual battle took place on 29 April 1864. Interestingly the NZ War Medal, is for the earlier war and not the 1861-1866 war, which should have been illustrated!

I would appreciate details from our members regarding the date and the "British Forces 2668 Postal Services". I hope that someone knows the answers.



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Robert P. Odenweller P.O. Box 401 Bernardsville, NJ 07924-0401 USA.

#### **Bernard Atkinson writes:**

This postcard has a cancellation on the back "N.Z. Medical Supplies Store \* Camberwell S.E." and is dated 2nd September 1919. A handwritten note reads:

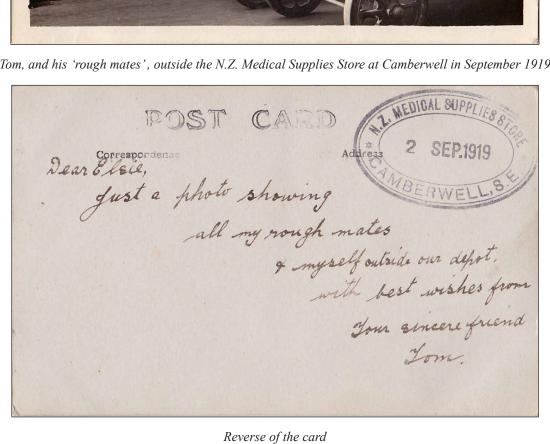
> "Dear Elsie, Just a photo showing all my rough mates and myself outside our depot. With best wishes from your sincere friend Tom"

If anyone has any information about the history of this depot I would be delighted to hear from them. It is possible the depot supplied stores to the hospitals at Hornchurch and Brockenhurst.

Any information that members might have can be sent via the editor.



Tom, and his 'rough mates', outside the N.Z. Medical Supplies Store at Camberwell in September 1919



Reverse of the card

#### **Bob Brown writes:**

On purchasing a New Zealand collection at auction recently, I found the enclosed newspaper cutting on the page below mint and used examples of the 1965 Health issue (Figure 1).

The cutting refers to a painting by a Miss Chloe Talbot-Kelly and states that it was used for the postage stamp "without permission".

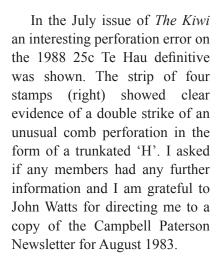
The lady in question appears to come from Highbury, but Highbury, where? There is no other indication on either side of the cutting as to date or day of publication. Wikipedia reveals that there are suburbs called "Highbury" in both Auckland and Wellington.

My heart favours the former simply because, on my one trip to NZ in 1991/2, I only saw a Piwakawaka once, on a walk to the West of Auckland as far as the Tasman sea. It was flying in a little dell on a path down to the sea-shore. Once seen never forgotten.



The cutting from an unknown newspaper.

Does anyone know whether the allegation was substantiated or whether there was any subsequent acknowledgment by the New Zealand Post Office as to the source of the image? Miss Talbot-Kelly is credited with the design in Volume VI of the RPSNZ Handbooks but SG does not credit her with any part of the design.





Strip showing strike of comb head (1) and (2), the latter a double strike

Under 'New Issue Comment' Paul D'Aragon discussed 'Fournier Perforations - The Maori Heads, Shells'.

As C. Capill pointed out long ago, Fournier have an unusual perforating comb which resembles the "Chambon" perforator of the 1960's - that is, two holes above the horizontal row of holes in each strike. A bad strike of the comb will show up in a similar manner to the Chambon, in that there will be a wider or narrower gap between adjacent perforation strikes. It would appear in this form to be just as collectable as the Chambons, especially as Fournier are doing a better job and the displaced strikes further apart than normal, as well as to the left or right of the next row. (This of course makes the stamps look a little drunk!). When the strike is too far away from the next the impression is of a "blind" perforation. Bear in mind that the Shells are perforated single vertical comb and the "Heads" are single horizontal comb.

The Campbell Paterson Newsletter is a fantastic source of information - if you know where to look!



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