



THE KIWI

JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN



*Image shown at
150% of original.*

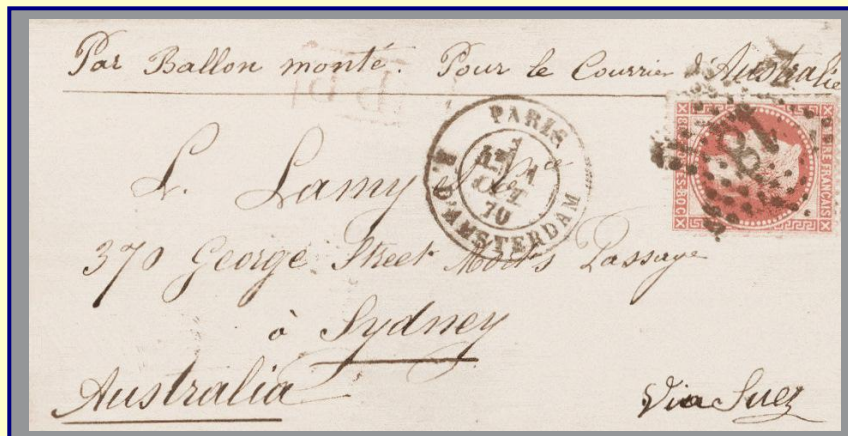
Revenue Stamps - A Topic for our Members' Weekend (Page 212).

VOLUME 70 NUMBER 6
WHOLE NUMBER 410

NOVEMBER 2021



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 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

After much uncertainty, and two postponements, we finally held our philatelic weekend in Newcastle at the end of September. Those members who were able to attend enjoyed not only a good social occasion but were treated to some fantastic material covering a wide range of subjects. A report of the weekend can be found in this issue of *The Kiwi* although there is not enough space to do justice to all of the material or the speakers.

Such events cannot happen without a lot of work behind the scenes and the support of members, sponsors, those who either offer items as raffle prizes or those who buy raffle tickets. I won't try and thank everyone here individually, I would be bound to forget someone. So just a big thank you to everyone involved.

CORRIGENDUM

Volume 70, No.5 - Page 180, Figure 5

The legend under the right half of this figure should have read "Top left hand pane, Row 2, stamp 6, (Robb 018). This has been corrected in the *eKiwi* which can be found on the Society's website.

SOCIAL MEDIA AND THE SOCIETY



The Society's Facebook Group has made an excellent start since it was launched in January. Already several interesting items and discussions to see – which is, of course, the main purpose of this initiative. Do consider joining us.

Home page: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/401583861134848>.



THE KIWI - ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

ADVERTISER	PAGE
Mowbray Collectables	Inside Front Cover
Ashford Stamps Ltd.	233
Steven Zirinsky	233

ADVERTISER	PAGE
Classic Stamps Ltd.	Inside Back Cover
Auckland City Stamps	Back Cover

"Please mention the NZSGB when you speak with our advertisers"

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)
Full Colour	£90	£75	£75	£60	£50	£40

NZSGB - CURRENT SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Membership rates are £20 (within the UK) and £25 (overseas) - with printed copy of *The Kiwi*.

Members who prefer to receive an electronic version of the journal (*e-Kiwi*), downloadable from the Society's website, as an alternative to the paper copy pay £20 regardless of country of residence.

Payment can be made by various means including PayPal ('gift' option). Details from the membership secretary nzsgbmembership@gmail.com or via the website.

SOCIETY NEWS

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Deceased - a sad farewell to:-

J Latham, Sussex



ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

The Annual Auction will be held at 14:00 on **Saturday 27 November 2021**
at the **Royal Philatelic Society London**, 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 7BW

All members for whom we have an e-mail address should have received an electronic copy of the catalogue and a paper copy has been distributed to those requesting one. Anyone who has not received an email copy or would like a paper copy please contact John Stimson (contact details on page 207).

If you are attending the auction remember to bring your catalogue. Copies on the day will be £2.

The catalogue and a number of lots are available to view on the Society's web-site.

POSTAL BIDS - A REMINDER

If you are unable to attend in person Postal Bids are most welcome. These should be sent by post, e-mail or telephone to the Hon. Auctioneer, Brian Stonestreet, to arrive no later than November 25th.

Send bids to:

32 Bedgebury Close
Vinters Park
Maidstone
Kent ME14 5QZ

☎ 01622 675784

e-mail: b.stonestreet@btinternet.com



A number of philatelic medals, awarded to **Dr Ken McNaught**, were offered for sale in September by Mowbray Collectables.

One of New Zealand's best known philatelists his contribution to the hobby was recognised around the world with many prestigious awards.

Ken was asked to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, one of the highest awards in philately, in 1978.

Ken was a member of The New Zealand Society of Great Britain from 1965 until his death in 1999.

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be held on **Saturday 27 November 2021**
at the **Royal Philatelic Society London**, 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 7BW

AGM & ANNUAL AUCTION

The meeting will start at 11:00 with the Annual General Meeting of the Society. The Annual Auction will be held in the afternoon. Lots may be viewed from 12:30 and the auction will start promptly at 14:00.

70th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Notice is hereby given that the 70th Annual General Meeting of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be held at the at the **Royal Philatelic Society London**, 15 Abchurch Lane, London, EC4N 7BW, commencing at 11:00 am.

AGENDA

1. Minutes of the 69th Annual General Meeting - published in the January 2021 issue of *The Kiwi*
2. Chairman's report and review of 2021
3. Financial report and 2020/2021 Accounts from the Hon. Treasurer
4. Report from the Hon. Packet Secretary
5. Report from the Hon. Library Liaison Officer
6. Report from the Hon. Editor of *The Kiwi*
7. To elect Officers to the Committee:
 - a) Honorary President
 - b) Vice President(s)
 - c) Honorary Chairman
 - d) Honorary General Secretary
 - e) Honorary Membership Secretary
 - f) Honorary Treasurer
 - g) Honorary Editor of *The Kiwi*
 - h) Honorary Packet Secretary
 - i) Honorary Auctioneer
 - j) Honorary Library Liaison Officer
 - k) Other Officers of the Society
8. Any other business proper to the Annual General Meeting of which due notice has been given to the Honorary General Secretary.

Nominations are invited from members for all of the Officers of the Society, having obtained the agreement (in writing) of the member so nominated.

Michael Wilkinson, Honorary General Secretary

FORTHCOMING REGIONAL GROUP MEETINGS

NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the North of England Group will be held on Saturday 13 November 2021 at St. Luke's Church, Lodge Road, Orrell starting at 12:30. Members to display new acquisitions or items of interest.

Group Contact: - Jack Lindley ☎ 0161 705 1074 e-mail: lindleyjack@aol.com

MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP

Group Contact: - Ian Samuel ☎ 0121 449 0849

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

Group Contact: - Adrian Philbey ☎ 0141 562 5817 email: adrian.philbey@ed.ac.uk



**70th ANNIVERSARY DISPLAY TO THE ROYAL
PHILATELIC SOCIETY LONDON
LONDON, 29 SEPTEMBER 2022**



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19 TO 26 FEBRUARY

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The venue in Islington, London

The main exhibits hall

www.london2022.co

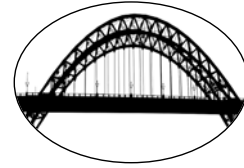
FIP FEPA AIR The International Philatelic Bourse PTS

MEETINGS HELD

NOTES OF THE MEMBER'S WEEKEND, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE



COPTHORNE HOTEL
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
24th - 26th September 2021



This was the eleventh residential weekend organised by the Society. Originally planned to be held in 2020 and postponed twice it was encouraging to see the room full as we gathered for the first session on the Saturday morning. Not everyone who had planned to attend the original event was able to get to Newcastle and so some changes to the programme were necessary. We still seemed to be able to accommodate an incredible variety of material and this report can only include some of the highlights. However it is hoped some of the topics will lend themselves to articles for inclusion in future issues of *The Kiwi*.

Brian Stonestreet kicked off the first session, for member's items of interest and new acquisitions, with a display of the 2003 Scenic Definitives. These were the first where New Zealand Post incorporated a silver fern logo within the design as a postal identifier, differentiating their products from those of some of the private postal providers. Brian pointed out that some of the early printings had very poorly defined fronds, appearing more as a silver blob, and had to be recalled.

David Stalker showed the recent issues from New Zealand Post commemorating the 2021 Tokyo Olympics. The stamps issued for the Paralympic Games had originally been released in 2020 although the event was subsequently postponed to 2021. David provided some of the background to the athletes featured on the stamps and suggested that New Zealand Post had actually missed a trick as it was in fact 100 years since New Zealand first entered the Games as a team.

Paul Leonard explained his role at the Royal Philatelic Society, London, applying his scientific knowledge in support of the Expert Committee. As New Zealand Health stamps are of particular interest to Paul, from a personal collecting perspective, he displayed some photo essays, produced by James Berry, which he had been able to enlarge for better definition.

John Atkinson displayed what he described as his New Zealand Post "Freebies" although he felt he had to qualify the statement by saying they were only "free" if you first spent a considerable amount of money! These were the "points" issues which were sent to collectors and the amount of money spent equated to a level of reward. In the early years these were stamps set in a miniature sheet. These developed in time to sheets of imperforate stamps and then to se-tenant stamps in miniature sheets.

Stuart Potter had brought examples of the 2d whare stamp from the 1935 Pictorial Issue, on multiple watermarked paper. One block displayed was a distinct brown colour. The stamps and paper were undamaged and Stuart suggested this was not a 'changeling' as might be suggested, and showed a single on cover which did exhibit the characteristics normally seen when an orange stamp is affected by exposure to chemical or environmental change.

Laurence Kimpton gave a short display of 1930s airmails illustrated with a series of covers from flights from New Zealand carried on overseas air mail services. Acceptance of this mail had been enabled by the signing of an agreement, at the 1929 UPU Conference, allowing for air mail fees due to overseas countries to be prepaid with the stamps of the country of a letter's origin rather than requiring the use of stamps from the countries where the service actually operated. Laurence also showed some suitably distressed covers that had been damaged in aeroplane crashes at Singapore, in March 1954, and at Heathrow, in April 1968. The latter resulting from a BOAC flight, forced to make an emergency landing and which then bursting into flames.

Paul Wreglesworth used covers, recently acquired, to demonstrate how a little research could generate so much additional information regarding not just the cover, but also about the writer and recipient of the item. One of these covers had been carried on the first sailing, in 1870, of the mail service between Auckland and San Francisco. With no New Zealand postal markings it transpired that this particular letter was almost certainly written, and entered the mail system, on board the mail steamer. The letter was written by a passenger on the *Wonga Wonga* and addressed to a lady whom he would marry the following year.

Andrew Dove asked for suggestions concerning the perforations on his block of George V ½d stamps, overprinted Samoa (shown here). This marginal block has upright watermark and the stamps have been comb perforated, gauging 14x15. However there is also an additional vertical line of perforations in the left sheet margin, gauging 13¾, which must have been generated by a line or rotary machine. There is record of similar things observed with the 1882 Second Sidefaces where an extra line of perfs is found occasionally at the very top of the sheet. It has been argued that sheets of stamp paper was received, bound in 'books', each sheet numbered for accounting purposes both above this line of perforations and elsewhere on the sheet (a bit like a cheque book). To save time all the sheets would be removed from their binding by guillotining, and (normally) below the line of perfs. Could this explain the perfs on this block of George V stamps if the sheets were bound along the left side of the sheet?



John Stimson explained some of the research he had done on a recently acquired cover carried from the UK on the 'All Red Route' via Vancouver. From 1897 to 1899, when a subsidy was available, the mail steamers travelled to Wellington. This cover travelled from Canada on the SS *Tongariro*, in March 1899, which didn't go to Wellington as the subsidy had been withdrawn. Mail for New Zealand would have been taken from the ship in Australia and then onwards to New Zealand by a suitable vessel from Brisbane or Sydney. John also showed examples of the advertisement stamps about which he had written in the last issue of *The Kiwi* and in a second article printed in this issue. He asked for members who might have similar items to get in touch.

Michael Wilkinson ended this first session with examples of CALs (Customised Advertising Labels) and their more recent incarnation PLs (Personalised Labels) received recently. These included examples from a New Zealand artist and those issued on behalf of 'Stand' to raise money for children's health projects.

The second session of the day was given over to a presentation from **Professor Brian Clayton** entitled 'A Postal History of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1955-58' which proved to be so much more. Brian began with a map of the Antarctic with which he was able to show the intended route for the Expedition, from the edge of the Weddell Sea, down to the South Pole and on to the Ross Sea.

It was the dream of Vivian Fuchs, a geologist and explorer, to walk across the Antarctic, via the South Pole. He was aided by Edmund Hillary and together they travelled from the Weddell Sea all the way down to Scott Base, a journey of around 2,000 miles. Over half of this had never been walked before and this was the half that Fuchs started with. The weather was terrible throughout.

Such an undertaking required investment and support which came from the UK, New Zealand and, importantly the US who helped with support systems. Fuchs was keen that the Expedition should be a Commonwealth activity but Canada and Australia were involved in other projects so it was largely left to the UK and New Zealand. The opening frames of Brian's presentation dealt with much of the organisation and administration of the Expedition. Hillary produced 'Share Certificates' to raise funds, one for school children and one for adults.

In 1956 an advance party set out on the *Theron* and followed a route used by Shackleton. They suffered in a similar manner and with the ice closing in they were forced to unload in a hurry, and lost some kit as the

ice cracked. They built a hut from one of the large crates they had brought equipment in and worked in there during the day, sleeping in tents at night. The diary of one of the party, Rainer Goldsmith, was published under the title "Eight Men in a Crate".

A postal service was established by the British Advance Party at Shackleton Base with stamps of the Falkland Island Dependencies overprinted "Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1955-1958". Brian showed many covers serviced during this period and a letter sent by Rainer Goldsmith to a pottery in London requesting a set of mugs for the party. Rainer is possibly the lone surviving member of the Expedition party and lives near to Brian in the Midlands.

Ross Dependency stamps were produced by New Zealand Post for use at Scott Base which opened on 11 January 1957. Amongst the covers shown here was the first registered item, with label No. 1, (shown below) and signed by 17 expedition members. Brian also had covers with labels No. 2, 4, 5 and 6 on display.



In the second part of the display Brian discussed the establishment of Scott Base, on the edge of Ross Island. After overwintering at the base the New Zealand Party, led by Edmund Hillary, left on their 700 mile journey. They made far better progress than Fuchs who had struggled pulling sledges over ice ridges. Controversially, rather than wait for Fuchs, Hillary decided to push on from Depot 700 to the South Pole.

Brian's display showed many more covers and press photographs associated with the various stages of the Party's journey to Scott Base which they finally reached on 2 March 1958.

Fuchs was knighted by Queen Elizabeth on his return to the UK but Brian ended his talk by paying tribute to two of his 'unsung heroes'. The first, Taffy Williams, was the Party's radio operator who was able to maintain radio contact throughout the entire expedition. The second was Frank Ponder, tasked with the design of Scott Base. He set it all out at an airport near Christchurch and the layout never changed.

In the third session **Andrew Dove** spoke about New Zealand in the early days of the First World War. The display covered the period from the declaration of War in August 1914 until the bulk of the Expeditionary Force transferred from Egypt to the United Kingdom in April 1916.

He started with an account of the Advanced Force which left for Samoa 7 days after the



A papyrus envelope possibly posted from one of the Field Post Offices of the New Zealand Mounted Brigade, based in Egypt in 1915, and cancelled with one of the oval datestamps originally used on the troopships.

declaration of War at the request of the Imperial Authorities to capture the German Radio Station. Correspondence is rare but the display included postcards from both troopships with manuscript endorsements showing the name of the troopships. He also included some sheets showing German Colonial stamps overprinted GRI by the local printer and some of the errors to be found in the overprints.

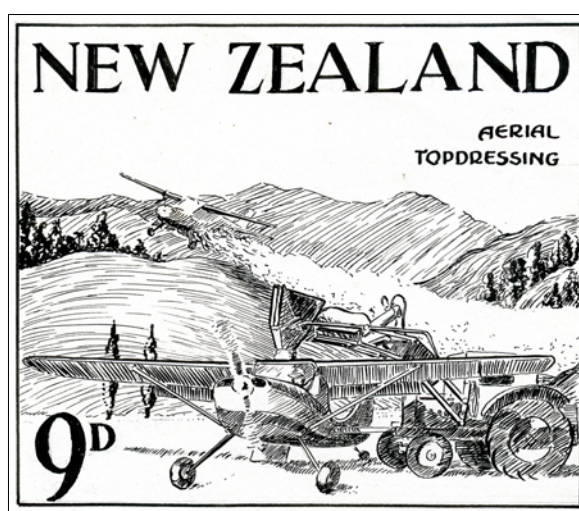
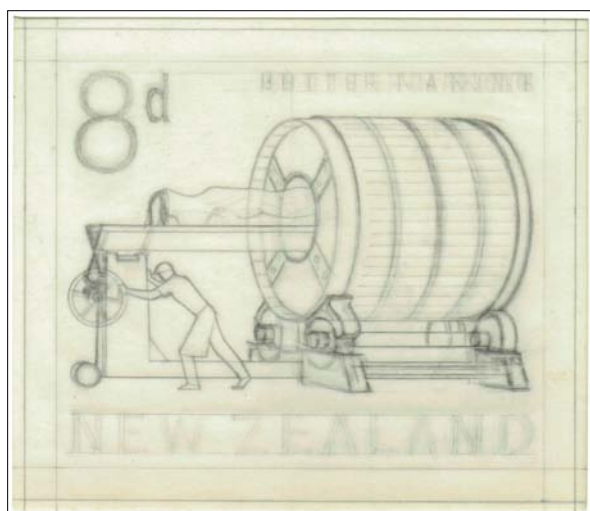
Next, he moved on to the tented camps that were established to train the 8,444 members of the Main Force and First Reinforcements. There was sparse provision for postal services and mail is rare.

There was a brief excursion showing troopships. This was important because on arrival in Egypt, there were no datestamps available to use on the soldiers mail. The authorities brought the cancellers from the troopships ashore and used them. They remained in use for some years.

After an account of the postal arrangements available to the different units of the force, there was a brief account of the Gallipoli Campaign which played a large part in defining the New Zealand national identity. The display concluded with some memorial cards produced by the family of those killed in the Dardanelles. This served as a reminder of the human side of the tragedy which saw 2,770 New Zealanders killed and a further 4,800 wounded on the Peninsula.

The final Saturday session was a tripartite display celebrating the 61st anniversary of New Zealand's Third (1960) Pictorials! **Paul Wreglesworth** explained that it had been the intention to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the issue at our members' weekend when originally planned for 2020. Subsequent events meant that had not proved possible but it was agreed to include it in this year's programme.

Paul began by describing the transition from the recess printed definitive issue of the 1950s to the new multicoloured photogravure issue. A public competition was held to obtain potential designs with 1,072 entries received from 268 competitors. These ranged from fairly basic drawings to impressive pieces of artwork. Several examples were on display including scans of some fine examples sent by two of our New Zealand based members, **Murray Willocks** and **Tim Beach**.



*An early draft for the 'butter industry' design (left) and rejected artwork for the 'crop dressing' design (right).
[not to scale]*

Once the final designs were selected four companies, Bradbury Wilkinson, Waterlow & Sons, Harrison & Sons and De La Rue were involved in working up the designs and examples of their work were displayed. However, ultimately, only Harrisons and De La Rue were entrusted to print the issued stamps. Harrison & Sons, who already had a wealth of experience printing in photogravure, were tasked with producing the higher values, from 9d to £1, whilst De La Rue, with little experience of multicolour photogravure printing, were asked to print the lower values, to 8d. Paul explained some of the issues De La Rue encountered which necessitated many replacement cylinders for some colours in particular.

Alexander McCulloch displayed the issued stamps and explained the different papers used as De La Rue sought to improve the print quality of their stamps. A change to a chalk surfaced paper, late in the life of the issue, went some way to achieving their goal and examples of some values, the 4d in particular, are quite

scarce. Alexander was able to show a complete cylinder block of this value on chalky paper of which only four or five examples are thought to exist. The display also included a wide range of flaws and errors found with the issue including misplaced and multiple perforation errors, offset colours and missing colours.

David Stalker described the three formats of the booklets known from this issue. The first, a 4/- booklet from September 1960, the second a 4s 6d booklet first issued in May 1962 and a final printing, 4s 3d, issued in February 1964. The booklets were printed using a special booklet plate and David described the layout and assembly of the booklets. Exploded booklets showed all the adverts and the presence of waxed paper sheets to stop adhesion of Air Mail stickers in humid conditions. Variations in postage rates led to changes in the tables in the booklets and differences in insertion of replacement tables and hand written amendments were shown.

The section on coils started with counter coil wrappers and end papers for each denomination. Initial issues of the first five denomination counter coils had section numbers in black but due to complaints by Post Office clerks this was changed to red. Changes to the descriptive wording on the wrappers were described. Of note were off-sets or set-offs of the section numbers, Chambon Perforations, upright numbers, repaired wrapper papers and mixed chalky/un-surfaced paper joins for the 3d and 6d coils. The mixed coil join no. 3 for the 3d counter coil is believed to be the only example extant.

Vending machine and Lightning roll coils were also issued. Only 1d and 3d rolls were issued for vending machines. The stamps were laid out horizontally on the rolls as opposed to vertically on the counter coil rolls. Initial rolls had joins every 12 stamps and were issued with either 960 or 480 stamps in the roll. Later issues from 1963 onwards were printed on continuous rolls of 960 stamps on sideways watermarked paper. Wrappers for these rolls were not affixed to the rolls. Wrappers for the 2½d, 3d and 4d Lightning Rolls were shown.

Counter rolls can be collected in three different ways – a simple collection of one coil join for each value with black and red section numbers as appropriate; collecting section numbers 1 – 23 or 1 -19 for the higher values or across the sheets in column of row positions, for higher values. David described the approach he has taken in assembling his collection, using cylinder combination strips, flaws and fly-specks and, in some cases, perforation guide holes to allow the sheet column or row to be identified. For the 2d and 2½d values all stamps have identifiable marks but for the 3d upwards colours were more intense or the printings were cleaner and it is more difficult to assign sheet positions. Examples of sheets showing this approach for each value were shown, of particular note were sheets of the 4d. An example of a puzzling off-set of the printers imprint on the ‘wrong’ selvedge was shown. David also described how the sheets were set out when producing the counter rolls and how that might explain the mixed chalky/unsurfaced coil pairs found with the 3d value.



One of the frames from David Stalkers extensive study of the coil stamps.

Stuart Potter rounded off this particular session by showing a number of first day covers produced by Mrs Purdon for the lower values of the issue. He described the quality of the artwork as some of the best the artist produced from the 1940s through to the 1960s.

John Hepworth led the first session on the Sunday morning which was focussed on the postal use of postal stationery. 2021 is the 145th anniversary of New Zealand's first postcard which, when introduced, was a game changer allowing the public to send messages across the country for 1d rather than 2d which was the cost of sending a letter.

Not only is it interesting to look at the routes and rates associated with the use of postal stationery but it is possible to learn much of the social history associated with the stationery. The first item of private postal stationery appeared in 1892 and was printed for Austin Walsh & Co., and Auckland based tobacco merchant. The small cards were placed inside cigarette packets and the purchaser was encouraged to complete the card and return them to be entered into a monthly competition. The cards were prepaid ½d compared to the normal rate of 1d. John showed examples of the card and an original cigarette packet.

John displayed a wide selection of basic postcards and also the illustrated postcards issued in 1897, the 1899 series with various scenes in the lower corner and the 1900 series associated with the Boer War. These were followed by examples of postally used registered envelopes some of which, particularly the larger ones, are very difficult to find used. John highlighted an extremely rare of a, size H, Formula registered envelope endorsed "Book Post". Addressed to stamp dealers Winch Bros., Colchester, England. Posted from Christchurch on 26 JU 88 and prepaid 1 shilling, being 6d registration and 6d postage at the book post/printed matter rate of 3d per 2oz. Shown here (reduced from original).



John finished his display with newspaper wrappers and envelopes showing a wide range of usages.

Paul Wreglesworth showed an uprated postcard to Bolivia (1898) and examples of registered envelopes and lettercards to various unusual destinations including Mauritius (1899), Jamaica (1901) and Gibraltar (1897); the P&O ship *Arcadia* advertised it would call at Brindisi, Malta and Gibraltar en route to England.

John Stimson showed further examples of postcards and described some of the interesting messages found on some of these. This was followed by further registered envelopes to unusual destinations.

Michael Wilkinson moved the story forward to the Edwardian period showing a lettercard which took a circuitous route to reach the intended recipient having been forwarded four times! Examples of stationery envelopes including one, registered to Australia in 1903 and another to Buenos Aires via Montevideo. Some OHMS envelopes, 1d Dominion postcards and George V and VI lettercards were also on display.

Paul Wreglesworth finished the session with a selection of uprated prestamped registered envelopes, from the 1960s and 1970s with unusual rates or to less common destinations including 'Value' and 'Insured' items.

The final session of the weekend was introduced by **Paul Woods** with a look at some of the material generally consigned to the "Back of the Book". He started by explaining the background to Duty Stamps. New Zealand had tried, and failed, to introduce a Stamp Duty Act in 1865 whereby a payment of one penny would have to be paid on every cheque and every invoice valued at over £5. When the act was passed the following year the Treasury was totally unprepared and no stamps were available.

In October 1866 Charles Batkin, a treasury official, was tasked with having stamps available throughout the country by 1 January 1867. There were no engravers up to the job of producing dies and plates at that time so Batkin was sent to Australia, who already had duty stamps in use, to find out more. He had a £400 budget.

He returned knowing there was no time to follow the Australian model and so he engaged printer Alfred Flack, who had earlier offered to produce suitable stamps, to design a series of stamps adopting a 'key plate'

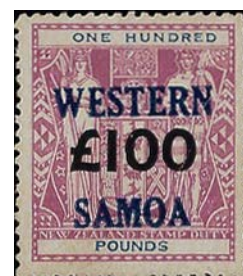
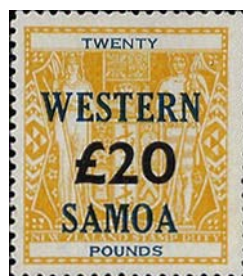
approach whereby a single design could subsequently be overprinted with a specific value. The first stamps were printed on a 'NZ' watermarked paper set aside from producing the Chalon issues. However, there was a problem with the way the Act was drafted which implied that only one stamp was to be applied to a document so a vast number of stamps, between 1d and £10, would be required.

Batkin set up a network of Provincial Stamp Offices which would hold and distribute the stamps to the smaller Stamp Offices for sale. He also put in place a system for cancelling the stamps by escutchioning and adding a foil strip to prevent removal and re-use. Crown in circle cancellers were also introduced and Paul advised that if you see such a cancellation on a postage stamp then it has been used for revenue purposes.

Paul displayed examples of the early Duty Stamps along with examples used for Duty Paid, Fine Paid and Ad Valorem (which could be up to 10% of the amount involved). Ad Valorem stamps were eventually replaced by ultra high value stamps, the so called 'Gold Stamps', of which the highest known is £190,225.

Paul went on to discuss the later issues including the one for 1880, designed by William Bock. Die proofs are known of values from 6d to £200 with no more than four of each known. Paul showed examples, some of which were the only known examples. New discoveries of used stamps were being made all the time. A very nice example of a £400 stamp, dated January 1883 was shown and there is speculation that £300 and £500 value stamps may well exist.

Paul also showed some superb material from the 1931 and 1950 Duty issues, the 'Arms Stamps' which were used both in New Zealand and the Dependencies. Finally examples of duty stamps on documents were shown. **Paul Leonard** showed a document with high value stamps, a probate document for Chemist, William Edward Woods.



Lorraine Maguire showed examples of Wage Tax stamps and described how, in the 1940s, she and her brother would be sent by their father to buy them.

Duty stamps produced for Western Samoa. The £100 value is particularly scarce, one of just forty stamps specially produced in 1951 following an urgent request.

Brian Stonestreet displayed some interesting Duck Stamps and explained the history, which went back to the Lacey Act, passed in the US in 1900 to protect the game bird population. Hunters were required to have a licence which was paid for and receipted with a special stamp. New Zealand introduced a range of revenue stamps for the same purpose, the first of these being a \$5 stamp released in 1994.

Michael Wilkinson closed the weekend displays with a look at Postage Due stamps and began with some underpaid covers sent within New Zealand or from overseas to which first (1899-1900) or second (1902-38) issue postage due stamps had been affixed. The most underpaid included two from the UK, with 1s 2d and 1s 9d to pay: the senders had bought stamps for surface mail but postal clerks, thinking to be helpful but costing the recipients significant sums, had put both on the first regular airmail service from the UK to Australia, arriving in Sydney on 21 December 1934, going on to New Zealand by ship. Michael's display also included a cover from Napier to Masterton with 4d to pay in September 1899, 3 months before any postage due stamps were issued.

THE F J EAST SILVER JUBILEE TROPHY



The **F J East Silver Jubilee Trophy** is traditionally given for the best article, or series of articles, written by a member of the Society and published in *The Kiwi*.

Dr David Stalker is a regular contributor on a number of topics. His series of articles on the 1960 Pictorial Issue coils, based on much of his own research, was highlighted by Paul Wreglesworth, editor of *The Kiwi*, when he presented the trophy to David at the Members' Weekend in Newcastle.



BIENNIAL SOCIETY COMPETITION (16 SHEETS)

The biennial 16 sheet competition was held during the Newcastle philatelic weekend with a total of 21 entries judged by an experienced team of judges led by Federation Judge Bill Shand.

Marks were awarded for ‘philatelic knowledge and personal study’ (max. 35 points), ‘treatment, originality and importance’ (30), ‘relative condition and rarity’ (30) and ‘presentation, write-up and arrangement’ (5).

Awards were given as follows - Gold (>85 points), Large Vermeil (80-84), Vermeil (75-89), Large Silver (70-74) and Silver (65-69) with the Gordon Kaye salver being awarded to the entry scoring the highest number of points.

The Judges provided constructive and encouraging feedback on the entries and picked out a few common themes that they felt everyone could learn from. The importance of a ‘plan’ and an ‘ending’ to the exhibit was emphasised. There were just three entries awarded ‘Gold’ awards and the overall winner, receiving 89 points, was Paul Woods who was presented with the Gordon Kaye Commemorative Salver at the Gala Dinner on the Saturday evening (above). The results in full were as follows:



Paul Woods (left), winner of the biennial 16 sheet competition held at the Newcastle weekend, receives the Gordon Kaye Salver from our Chairman John Stimson.

Entrant	Title of Entry	Award
David Stalker	King George VI Counter Coils	Gold
Paul Woods	Introduction of the Arms Stamps (1931)	Gold
Paul Wreglesworth	Marine Post Offices on the Auckland to San Francisco Route (1870-1907)	Gold
Andrew Dove	Military Camps in New Zealand before World War I	Large Vermeil
Terry Hancox	Design of the ‘One Ton Cup’ Special Issue	Large Vermeil
Stuart Potter	The 1d kiwi issue	Large Vermeil
Michael Wilkinson	New Zealand images of King Edward VII	Large Vermeil
John Atkinson	New Zealand Airmails	Vermeil
Anthony Collinson	New Zealand Proofs (1901-1910)	Vermeil
Lewis Giles	Routes and Rates in the Chalon Period	Vermeil
John Hepworth	Railway Newspaper and Parcel Stamps	Vermeil
Alexander McCulloch	The Redrawn Issue of 1956	Vermeil
Lorraine McGuire	New Zealand Soldiers Captured in Crete During WW II	Vermeil
John Brown	New Zealand Farming	Large Silver
Harold Howard	New Zealand 1d Dominion 1909-23	Large Silver
Harold Howard	Ashburton Postal History	Large Silver
Michael Kirwin	New Zealand 1978/80 Provisional Definitives	Large Silver
Paul Wreglesworth	The Art of Letter Writing - Kiwi Style!	Large Silver
Paul Leonard	Man Versus Machine ~ Reviewing Current Approaches to Expertising New Zealand Classic Stamps	Silver
Brian Stonestreet	New Zealand Butterfly Issues 1991	Silver
Brian Stonestreet	Introduction of Frama Machines in 1984	Silver

NOTES OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP MEETING, 4 SEPTEMBER 2021

After a long absence with no opportunity to meet face to face it was a pleasure to welcome eight members for this meeting and to enjoy a fascinating selection of material.

Paul Wreglesworth showed three covers acquired since we last met. With each cover Paul had been able to unearth information about the covers along with some of the family history associated with the senders and recipients of the letters.

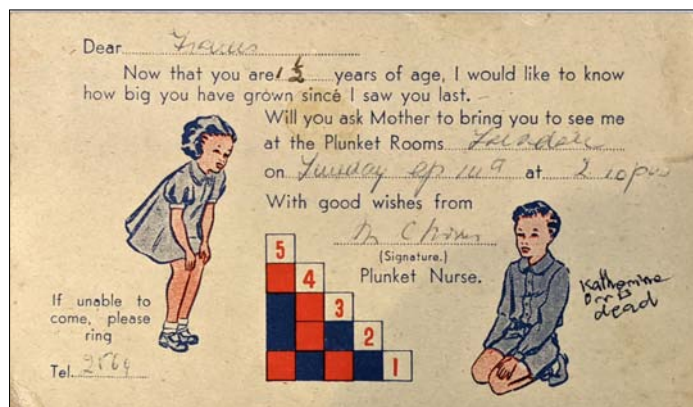
One of the covers, from 1870, had been written and posted, on the very first contract sailing between Auckland and San Francisco, on board the *Wonga Wonga*. A Marine Post Office would, in time, be established on these mail steamers but on this sailing the letter was handed to the Mail Agent who, in the absence of any datestamps, 'cancelled' the stamp with cross strokes in ink.

John Atkinson displayed a selection of postmarks on 1d Universals and 1d Dominions. This was followed by two airmail covers, one addressed to Turkey and the other to Ethiopia. Both were produced by Douglas Walker, in November 1947. Neither cover is listed in the catalogues but in *The Airmails of New Zealand* (3rd Edition) there is reference (p131) to a Postage Rate Alteration on 3 November 1947 when airmail letters, forwarded by the NZ-Australia-GB service for addresses in foreign countries in Asia, Africa and Europe will be granted air transmission.

John Hepworth showed a fine selection of King George VI counter coil pairs in complete sets showing numbers both printed and applied by rubber stamp.

Stuart Potter also had some counter coil material to show but later material which included QEII coil pairs and counter coil lead papers from the 1960 Issue with a range of different coiling dates recorded. This was followed with examples of the 1967 50c booklet.

Stuart then showed two different versions of covers carried on the first official flight from Australia to New Zealand on 12 April 1934, returning on 14 April. These covers were numbered 1-300 and 301-500, differing in the crew signing box, which is printed in the earlier covers but hand written in the second batch.



Harold Howard showed a selection of cards and covers including one (left) which had been sent by a Plunket Nurse following up on the growth of a child, aged 1½.

A mini-display of 1d Dominion stamps included complete booklet panes with adverts for Kaitangata Coal, Abdulla Cigarettes, Big Tree Oil and Dainties Biscuits.

This was followed by a selection of items associated with Ashburton Railway Station,

including picture postcards, covers and railway charge stamps.

Mike Hanson continued the coil theme with examples of King George VI coil strips from vending machines, identifiable by the guillotined edge to the stamps. A strip of 1d kiwi stamps with a coil join was followed by a 1d Admiral stamp, on cover, which had been badly damaged by the gripper teeth in the vending machine (the stamp itself is shown here, right). No arguing this was from a vending machine.



The next item from Mike was an interesting postcard calling members of the Dunedin Garrison Band for practice. Both sides of this 1895 unstamped card are shown at the top of the opposite page (reduced from original size).



Jack showed an example of a postcard, and the envelope in which it was mailed (below), produced to commemorate the introduction, by New Zealand, of Universal Penny Postage on 1 January 1901. Whilst these are not uncommon the majority seen are to individuals within New Zealand and they are seldom seen sent overseas. This example was of particular interest being addressed to “General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Commander in Chief of the British Army in South Africa, Pretoria”.



NEW PUBLICATIONS

The New Zealand Airmail Catalogue, 4th Edition

One of the main objectives of the Airmail Society of New Zealand (Inc) is to record the airmail history of New Zealand, as a handy reference for collectors and for future generations. Their first publication, in 1931, was the handbook *The Air Mails and Pigeon Posts of New Zealand*, compiled and edited by Ray Collins. A second publication appeared in 1986 *The Airmails of New Zealand, Volume Two: Overseas Flights 1928-1940* by Douglas Walker. This was supplemented, in 1997, with Robin Startup's *Airmails of New Zealand, Volume Three: International Airmails 1940-1970*. In 2012, *New Zealand Overseas Postage Rates 1930-2011* was co-published with Mowbray Collectables. In 2020 a second edition of *The Airmails of New Zealand Volume One: The Internal Flights* was published, based largely on the work of Jim Stapleton.

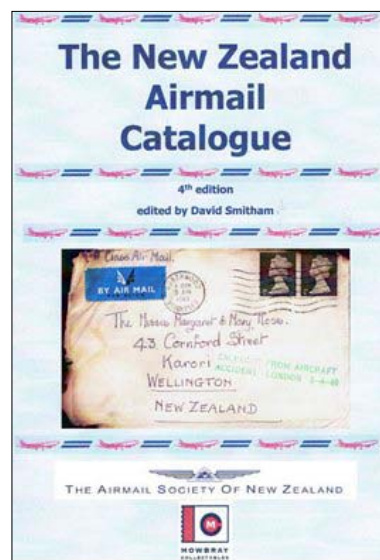
In 1987 Jim Stapleton arranged for Stirling and Co to publish *The New Zealand Airmail Catalogue*. A second edition was published in 1994 and Mike Shand did much of the work necessary for a third edition, published by Mowbray Collectables. Now a fourth edition, edited by David Smitham, and jointly published by the Airmail Society of New Zealand and Mowbray Collectables, is available.

At 95 pages, this edition lists every known flight from 1911 through to the present day and every effort has been made to replace the mono-colour images of earlier editions with coloured scans and a different font, for improved readability, has been adopted. The section on wartime flights has been completely revised, thanks to Alan Jackson, and checklists of Antarctic flights and interrupted flights are now included.

Overall, an increase of 130 new entries! Pricing has also received some attention, with the prices of many early flights being adjusted, based largely on recent auction realisations. A useful list of acknowledgements and references can be found at the front of the publication.

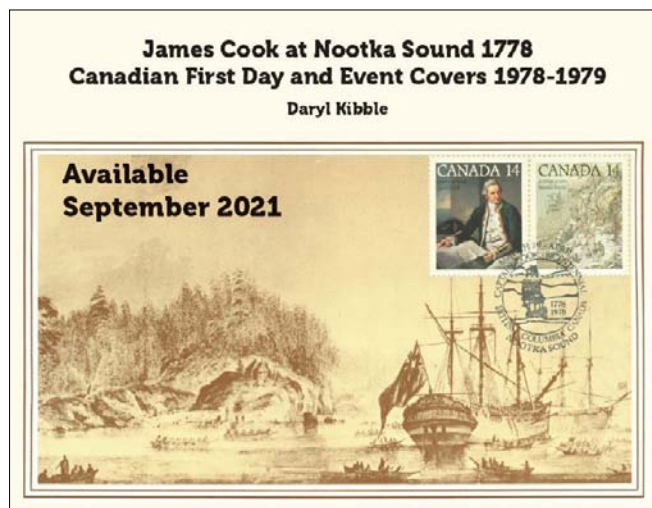
The book is well illustrated, full colour and perfect bound. It is available from Mowbray Collectables, Private Bag 63000, Wellington, NZ 6140 or retail@mowbrays.nz tel +64 364 8270.

Price, post-paid: \$NZ39.00 within NZ, \$NZ51.70 to Australia, \$NZ68.50 to USA, and \$NZ65.40 elsewhere.



James Cook at Nootka Sound 1778 - Canadian First Day and Event Covers 1978-1979

Members with a general thematic interest in Captain Cook and his voyages may recall the offer to purchase Daryl Kibbles publication: *James Cook: Third Voyage 1776-1780* (see *The Kiwi*, Vol.68, No 6, p190 for details) may be interested in this latest publication from Daryl.



His latest book deals with stamps and covers associated with Cook's arrival off Nootka Sound, Canada on 29 March 1778. Two days later, the two ships anchored in Ship Cove, now known as Resolution Cove, on the southeast side of Bligh Island. Here they remained until 26 April.

The book is available, perfect bound with soft cover, case bound with hard cover or as an electronic PDF.

Those interested can contact Daryl for further details. kibbled@bigpond.com

RESPONSE TO PREVIOUS ARTICLES

Captain Francis Cadell and his Correspondence.... Vol. 70, No. 5, pp182-189, September 2021

John Studholme wrote to say: “One article that particularly caught my eye was the one on Cadell - my first glimpse of the article was towards the map, seeing where I live - Longniddry - shown! Cadell came from just a village away at Cockenzie. The old picture of Cockenzie House was interesting, as today it is not visible from the Firth of Forth as houses have been built along the sea front since that picture! Cockenzie House became rather run down, but fortunately has been renovated in recent years and put into various community uses. The Prestonpans Tapestry (depicted in *The Battle of Prestonpans* book shown on page 183) was appropriately one of the locations where it was put on display. This was followed by ‘The Great Tapestry of Scotland’, also displayed at Cockenzie House as well as several other venues around Scotland.

I was also reminded today, when playing golf across the road here at Longniddry, that the 5th hole is called ‘Cadell’s Neuk’!”

Hole	Pace of Play	Name	White Yards	Yellow Yards	Par	Stroke Index	Score		W = + L = - H = 0 Points	Ladies Yards	Par	Stroke Index
1	0.12	Durward	396	397	4	7				386	4	5
2	0.24	Fairways	413	403	4	11				413	5	11
3	0.36	Pentlands	460	450	4	3				442	5	3
4	0.48	Largo	194	184	3	17				168	3	16
5	1.00	Cadell's Neuk	319	310	4	9				303	4	7

Part of the scorecard from Longniddry Golf Club showing the 5th hole - Cadell's Neuk. Neuk meaning 'nook' or 'corner'.

A Bad Day at the (Post Office) - Lake Brunner. Vol. 70, No. 5, p176, September 2021



Robert Duns, (librarian for the Christchurch Philatelic Society) got in touch to say “Your article in the latest *Kiwi*, prompted me to look in the [Robin] Startup file to see if there was anything there that might provide some additional information”.

As ever the notes that Robin Startup made on New Zealand's Post Offices are full of useful information and Robert abstracted some facts from the files and forwarded them to me. I have selected a few of these which might be of interest. [Ed.]

LAKETOWN was an alternative name for LAKE BRUNNER. The name ultimately changed to Jackson's and was named after Adam Jackson, who had driven stock from Canterbury to the West Coast in the 1860s. The population in 1901 was just 11.

- 20/04/1871 Agency post office opened as LAKE BRUNNER, Henry Pow, postmaster w/o salary.
- 1/09/1876 Michael Jackson opened a store and hotel (Perry Range Hotel)
- July 1884 Outward mails despatched to Hokitika Wednesday and Saturday
- Sept. 1887 This office probably amongst the 750 post offices without datestamps now issued with an “A” class datestamp to cancel postage on outward letters, and to back-stamp inward mail.
Earliest Date Recorded: 9 NO 90 Latest Date Recorded: 15 JA 92
- 1/01/1892 John Jackson postmaster
- 1/05/1892 Name changed to JACKSON's

Robert commented further: “The new year slugs [for the c.d.s] were sent out in November each year, so unless their one didn't fit they should have been able to use the new one from 1 January.

31 January 1891, was a Saturday, so the office should not have been open on Sunday 1 Feb! However, as it would seem that the Post Master was also the publican one could wonder if he was conscientious or unconscious.”.

NEW ZEALAND POST NEW ISSUES

Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games (Date of Issue: 4 August 2021)

The Tokyo Olympic Games were originally scheduled to run from 24 July to 9 August 2020 but in March 2020, as Coronavirus began to impact everybody's lives, the decision was taken to reschedule the Games to 2021. NZ Post issued a set of six stamps, and a miniature sheet, on 7 October 2020.

The Paralympic Games were rescheduled to run from 24 August to 5 September 2021 and a set of stamps to celebrate these games featuring some of New Zealand's most celebrated paralympians.

The **\$1.50 value** - features Sophie Pascoe, a below-the-knee amputee and New Zealand's most decorated Paralympian. Sophie is a nine-time Paralympic gold medalist and multiple world champion.

The **\$2.80 value** - features Cameron Leslie a Para swimmer and wheelchair rugby player born with a quadruple limb deficiency. He is the world record holder and three-time gold medalist in the Men's 150m individual medley SM4.

The **\$3.60 value** - features Emma Foy & Hannah van Kampen - Emma is visually impaired and won a bronze medal at the 2013 UCI Para Cycling Road World Championships. She was ranked #1 in the world in the Elite Women's Tandem track standings along with her sighted pilot Hannah van Kampen.

The **\$4.10 value** - 'Spirit of Gold' - a term used to describe the dual purpose of Paralympics New Zealand: 'gold' to recognise its high-performance credentials and 'spirit' to represent caring for and inspiring communities.



Technical Details: Stamps and miniature sheet designed by John Morris, New Zealand Post, Wellington, New Zealand.

Printed by lithography, in four process colours and metallic gold, by Southern Colour Print, New Zealand.

Paper: 'Tullis Russell' 106 gsm red phosphor gummed stamp paper. Perforations gauge: 14

Stamps size: 30mm x 40mm (vertical). Miniature Sheet: 150mm x 90mm (horizontal).

The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring 20th Anniversary

(Date of Issue: 1 September 2021)



\$1.50 - The Journey Begins



\$1.50 - Hiding from the Black Rider



\$1.50 - The Prancing Pony



\$2.80 - Flight to the Ford



\$3.60 - The Bridge of Khazad-dûm



\$4.10 - The Gates of Argonath

20 years after the release of *The Fellowship of the Ring*, the first in Peter Jackson's epic *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy, NZ post have issued a set of six stamps (left) featuring scenes from the film. One of modern cinema's greatest achievements, the film was nominated for a total of 13 Academy Awards.

The stamps were issued in sheets of 25 along with a further six mini-sheets, with the individual stamps set within a more expansive scene. The artwork is by Wellington artist Sacha Lees.

A further single mini-sheet has been produced, containing the two highest value stamps, \$3.60 and \$4.10, for 'Royalpex 2021' the New Zealand National Stamp Exhibition. The perforations are different on this sheet and gauge 13.33 x 13.6.



Six miniature sheets - each showing just one of the individual stamps (shown here at 50% of the original size)

Technical Details: Stamps and miniature sheet designed by Sacha Lees, Wellington, New Zealand.

Printed by lithography, in four process colours, by Southern Colour Print, New Zealand.

Paper: 'Tullis Russell' 106 gsm red phosphor gummed stamp paper. Perforations gauge: 14.4 x 14

Stamps size: 35.71mm x 50mm (vertical). Miniature Sheet: 112mm x 66mm (horizontal).

1946 PEACE ISSUE: THE 3D TAILFIN RETOUCHES

Dr Andrew Dove

Introduction:

One of my early stamp collecting interests was the 1946 Peace issue. At the time, in the 1960s, it was cheap, there was a lot of material available and it had much philatelic interest. As a bonus, it was and remains a very attractive and effective set of stamps.

The stamps were printed by three printers; Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co (1d and 2d) and Harrison and Sons (1½d and 1s) with the remaining values printed by Waterlow & Sons (½d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 8d and 9d) and it is these values that provide most interest.

In contrast to the 1919 Victory Issue, the new set was designed to celebrate the return to Peace by a weary world. James Berry designed the stamps and the 3d, 4d, 5d and 6d showed images representing the war effort and peacetime activities in the two central vignettes.

Each value produced by Waterlow was printed in two colours using a separate plate for the frame and centre images. Each value except the 8d had two frame plates and two centre plates manufactured. The plates were used in different combinations and it is possible to prove the four possible plate pairings in the 3d, 5d and 6d. It seems likely, therefore, that the plates were withdrawn from the stores to print further supplies at random (Ref. 1). The 8d was printed using two plates for the frame and only one for the centre.

Each plate was numbered in the margin but, unfortunately, the sheets of stamps were guillotined prior to delivery and the numbers removed. Recently, Paul McTaggart (Ref. 2) has examined proof sheets held in the Post Office archives at the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa and confirmed the plate numbers were still on the proof sheets and agree with the plate numbers recorded in the *Postage Stamps of New Zealand*, Volume II, (The Handbook) (Ref. 3) which have been used to date.

The 3d value and its retouches:

The 3d value celebrated the role of the Air Force. The frame was in green and, in the centre of the stamp, showed the badge of the Royal New Zealand Air Force. The centre plate was in ultramarine with the left vignette showing military aircraft, a Spitfire and Avro Lancaster bomber, and the right showing civilian aircraft, a Short 'Empire' flying boat and a 'York' transport plane.

One of the best known varieties of the whole issue occurs on this value and is quite often seen in auctions. It consists of re-working of the tailfin of the flying boat. Two stamps on the sheet are affected, one on each centre plate (Figures 1 and 2).



Figure 1: Centre Plate: 42796
Row 3 Stamp 2: Retouch to tailfin.



Figure 2: Centre Plate: 42883
Row 2 Stamp 4: Retouch to tailfin.



Figure 3: An unretouched tailfin.

Some stamps from both plates, particularly in sheets with a heavily printed impression, show a faint line delineating the rear tailfin, in unretouched stamps, but it is clear that the appearances shown in the retouches above come from attention specifically carried out on these stamps.

It is also interesting to note that although the tailfin is the most obviously affected part, both the stamps also show evidence of the surrounding areas of sky being strengthened. This is clearest on Row 2, Stamp 4 where there is extra shading adjacent to the frame but Row 3, Stamp 2 also shows less obvious shading around the tailfin.

A fairly recent acquisition contributes to the story. Shown below (Figure 4) it is an unmounted mint block of twelve stamps which would usually show a tailfin retouch **BUT** it does not show the retouch to the tailfin of either Row 3, Stamp 2 or Row 2, Stamp 4. The Campbell Paterson catalogue states that there are ‘only two or three blocks known’.

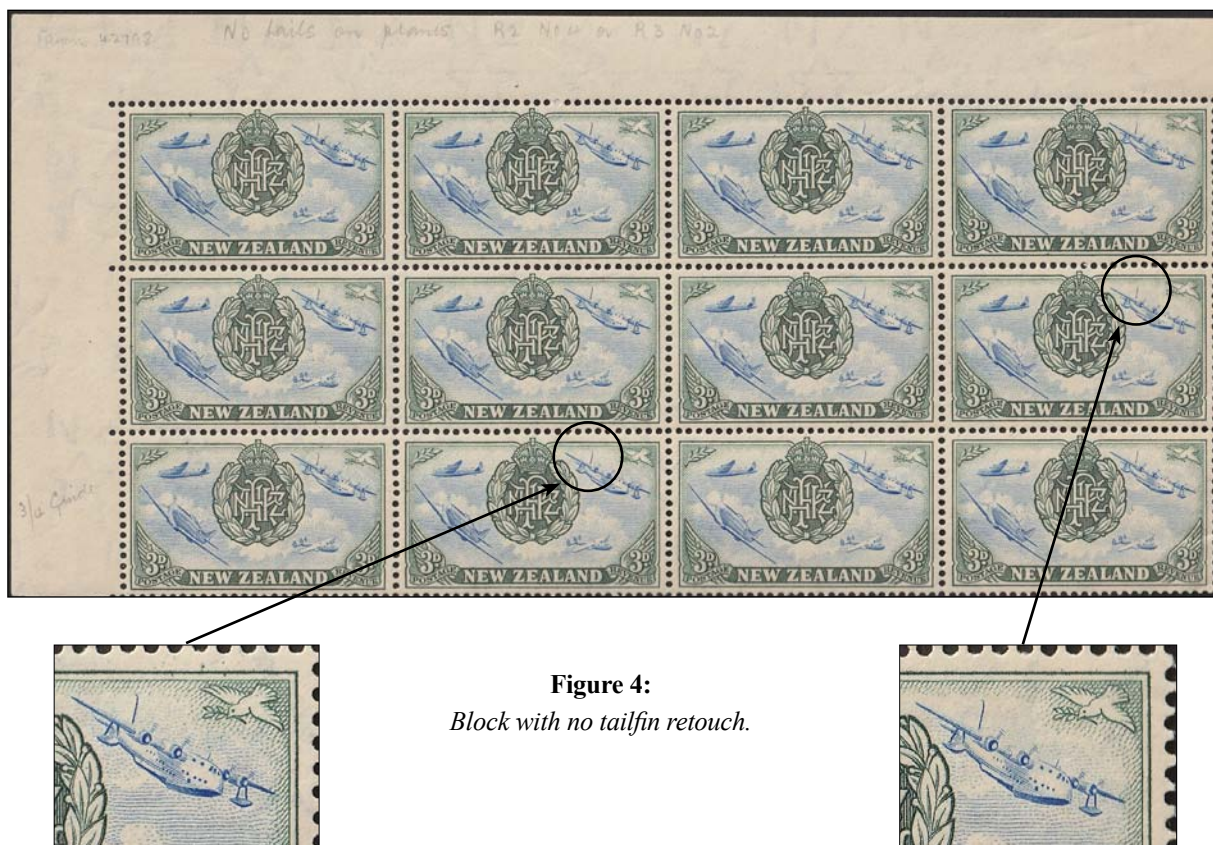


Figure 4:
Block with no tailfin retouch.

For completeness of information, this block came from the Graham Cooper collection of King George VI stamps (Ref. 4). The catalogue description of lot 898 was:

*‘4d.(sic) Centre Plate 42883/Frame Plate 42798 upper left corner block of twelve (4x3), Row 3/2 and 4/2 (sic) variety **tail of the flying boat not drawn in**, and R 3/4 with ‘T’ mark, fine unmounted mint and, according to Murray Payne, ‘very rare’. CP S43a(U).’*

Apart from the obvious errors in this description, I believe that the block shown above is actually printed from centre plate 42796.

From an examination of other blocks in my collection, there is a small flaw at Row 3, Stamp 3 in sheets from centre plate 42796 that is not present in those from centre plate 42883. This can be seen in the enlarged image shown to the right (Figure 5).



Figure 5:
Flaw in centre plate 42796 on Row 3, Stamp 3

Allocating a stamp to a specific position can be difficult as transient specks are frequent. However, this dot is present in eight of the ten blocks from centre plate 42796 and none of the six from centre plate 42883 that I have in my collection. Its position in relation to the lines outlining the leg of 'R' in the badge varies a little as the two process printing meant that the two plates were not always positioned accurately. This variation in position would show that the speck is located on the centre plate and also account for it not being visible in two of the blocks as it may be hidden by the lines of the frame.

Discussion:

The two recuts of the tailfin described above are the most obvious variations to the plate in this whole issue. It is interesting to speculate on why and when this retouching was undertaken and where the 'No Retouch' block fits into the time line.

Waterlow seem to have treated the plates for the various values in different ways. There is evidence that at least one value, the ½d, was modified during the printing run after a flaw developed (Ref. 5). There is an example of an obvious flaw on the 5d value at Row 8, Stamp 1, the 'Trailing Aerial' flaw, which persisted throughout the whole print run. There is another example on the 8d value where two flaws that developed during the print run were not corrected (Ref. 6).

With regard to the origins of these retouches, *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume II*, at page 124, (Ref. 3) states:

'After a small printing from centre plate 42883 an imperfection was noticed in one impression and it was re-entered.In the printed sheet this stamp appears as row 2, No. 4.' In regard to the other retouch, the Handbook records 'On plate 42796 the rudder of the plane in the top right-hand corner was retouched on row 3, No. 2 and it closely resembles that of row 2, No. 4'.

The Handbook then explains that Messrs. Waterlow & Sons said that the two retouches were necessary because the plates had suffered damage during printing.

This explanation may be correct but it seems a strange coincidence that two images were damaged and retouched so early in the printing that very few blocks were issued from one of the pre-damaged plates.

It is possible that one flaw (Row2, Stamp4) was retouched before printing and that a few sheets were printed from the other plate before it became damaged. The damage to Row3, Stamp2, centre plate 42796, may have been so extensive that the sheets printed from it were unusable and destroyed. For the damage to occur so early and to be so severe, one might expect that something would have been visible during the proofing process.

Some circumstantial evidence about the Row3, Stamp2 retouch may be found on the Waterlow Archive Sheet shown here (Figure 6). The Waterlow & Sons archives contained sample sheets for the issues that they printed. The 3d sheet is labelled as "File Copy 52422" and has the total number printed, 12,500,00, written in pencil on the top margin. The sheet was printed from centre plate no. 42796 and frame plate no. 42798. Significantly, it has a manuscript small ink cross just above the retouch at Row3, Stamp2.



Figure 6: *The Waterlow Archive Sheet, with a small ink cross above the retouch at Row3, Stamp2.*

The significance of this cross is unclear but it appears to be in ink and is probably contemporaneous with the printing of the sheet in 1945. Assuming that the cross was applied at this time, it would highlight this particular impression and might suggest that work had been undertaken that required inspection by the examiner to confirm the retouch was satisfactory.

Where does the 'no retouch' block fit in? It is certainly very scarce. Apart from the comment in the Campbell Paterson catalogue, there was a lot of focus by collectors on the blocks containing the flaws whilst the stamps were on sale at the Post Office. If there had been a significant number printed with neither retouch, it would be reasonable to expect a lot more examples to survive. It may have been a proof sheet which was later gummed and perforated and added to stock for issue or it may have been a very early printing just before the plate was damaged. I am not sure and would welcome any suggestions.

More questions than answers: Was the reason for the two retouches the same? When did they occur during the print run?

The answer may lie in the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa with the proof sheets or with the examination of further examples of the 'no retouch tailfin' blocks. Unfortunately, neither options are available at present but if anybody reading this has another example of the rarity I would be delighted to hear from them through the Editor of *The Kiwi*.

References:

1. Dove AF, 'Printing plates for the 1946 Peace Issue', *The Kiwi*, Vol.46, No.3, pp52-53, May 1997.
2. McTaggart P. '1946 Peace Issue – Waterlow Plate Numbers Confirmation and New Findings', *The Kiwi*, Vol.66, No.5, pp160-164, September 2017..
3. Collins RJG & Watts CW (Eds.), *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Vol. II*, pp111-139, pub. The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, 1950.
4. Anon. 'The Graham Cooper collection of King George VI Stamps', Auction Catalogue, lot 868, pub. Spink, London, 14-15 December 2016.
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A DATE FOR ALL YOUR DIARIES

There will be a meeting of the Society, during the exhibition, on Thursday 24 February (14:00-16:00)



INTERNATIONAL
STAMP EXHIBITION



2½^d SIDEFACE WITH ADVERTISEMENTS – A NEW DISCOVERY WITH TWO PRINTS

John Stimson

The stamp below (Figure 1) continues the story of the major errors and varieties of the advertisement stamps started in my previous article in the September issue of *The Kiwi* (Ref. 1). Again we find a stamp that has printed on the reverse two images of the adverts, one fainter than the other. At first glance these would appear to be the same advert for Lattey, Livermore & Co., Ltd. But all is not as it first appears.



Figure 1: 2½^d. Blue advertisement stamp, (shown at 200%) with inter-panneau margin
Variety of CP DA4e (1) (y) - Double adverts, misaligned.
Only known example.

The starting point for identification of any particular variety of the Adson stamps is the stamp itself. In this case a relatively common used copy of the 2½^d. Blue second sideface stamp, perf 10, used in Balclutha.

The stamp still has the inter-panneau margin attached to the right. This tells us the stamp came from the last (sixth) column of stamps in either the top left or bottom left pane of sixty stamps. The sheet was divided into four panes of sixty stamps. The inter-panneau margin would have been folded under the stamp when affixed to its envelope, hence missing out on the remainder of the Balclutha cancellation mark.

Turning over to the advertisements, there is a doubling of the advertisements on the back. The advertisements are upright in relation to the stamp design and so this is from either the second or third setting of the advertisements.

The above description leads us to consider the classification in the Campbell Paterson catalogue (Ref. 2) “CP DA4e(1)(Y) advert clearly doubled”. But as stated before all is not quite as it first appears.

The first, and probably the most obvious, point is that the advertisements with the more intense colour are misaligned.

A partial strike of a “Fry’s Pure Concentrated Cocoa” advertisement on the inter-panneau margin, and a strong print of the Lattey advert have been moved both right and down, a very significant misalignment.

The second point to note is the presence of a second fainter advertisement on the back of the stamp. This appears to be correctly aligned with the stamp and, by consulting J A Robb’s *The 1893 New Zealand Advertising Stamps* (Ref. 3), it becomes clear it is, as we would expect, the Lattey advert from position 007 in the top right hand pane of the stamps.

What makes this example of a double print of the adverts so remarkable is the degree of the shift of the more intense print. When looking at the images in Figure 2 it becomes evident that this print of the adverts has been moved a full 30mm to the right, and about 8mm down. The result is that the advert is displaced more than one stamp to the right, and across the inter-panneau margin.

When presented with other inter-panneau advert pairs (Figure 2), and a mint block (Figure 3) it is easy to see how large the movement has been. The Fry's advert is printed on the inter-panneau margin, more than one stamp further right than it should have been. The faint Lattey, Livermore & Co. Ltd advert is correctly positioned on the stamp. This advert is plate position 007 according to Robb's plating guide. The darker offset Lattey print is plate position 006, confirmed by the presence of the Fry's advert at position 005 next to it.

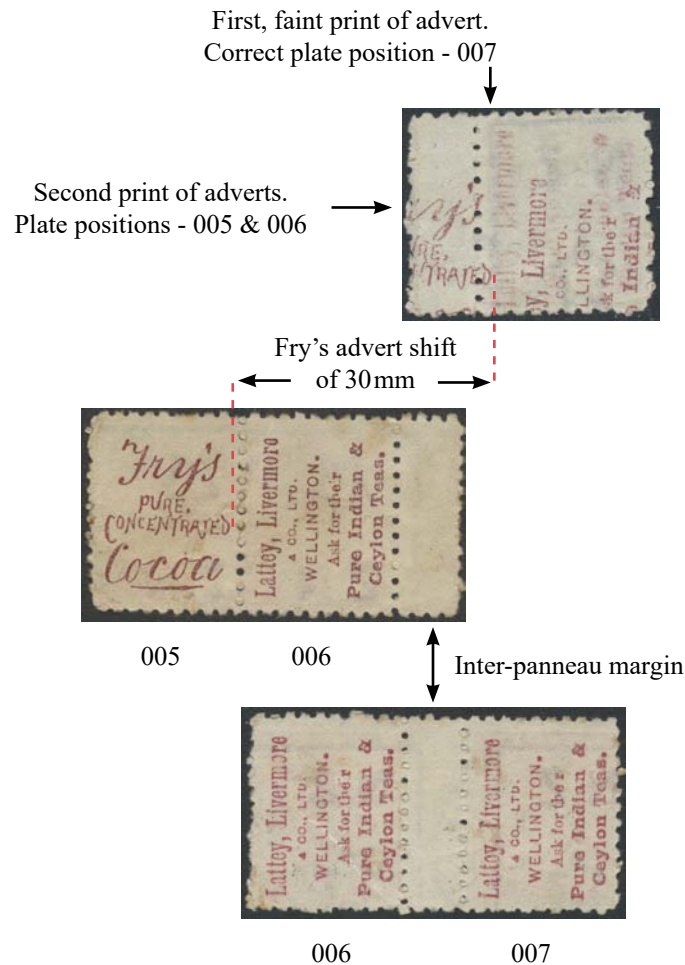


Figure 2: Used pairs of adverts at sheet positions 'Robb 005-007' showing inter-panneau margin.



Figure 3: Mint block of adverts showing the sheet margin at top and the inter-panneau margin, without any shift of printing.
Top row positions 'Robb 005, 006 and 007'.

Without the inter-panneau margin, it would be almost impossible to detect that the displacement of the intense adverts was 30mm - more than one stamp away from the correct position. The shift would otherwise have been thought to be of the same Lattey advert and displaced approximately 4mm.

Hypothesis:

I believe this advert stamp, with two advertisement printed on the same stamp, is from a unique single sheet of stamps, and the result of two separate errors in the printing process for the advertisements:

1. The first error in the process was a very light or faint print of the advertisement. Probably the result of a failure to re-ink the plate prior to printing the advertisements on the sheet. Recognising this the printer then decided to correct the problem by re-inking the plate and printing the advertisements again.
2. The second error in the process was, for whatever reason, a failure by the printer to correctly align the sheet in the press for the second printing of the adverts, resulting in a significant misalignment with the stamp image.

Conclusion:

The evidence presented in this article supports the assertion that sheets of adverts were on occasion printed very faintly, and were corrected by a re-print. Examples of these stamps should be distinguished from other printing errors such as those described as “kiss prints”, or (true) “double prints” of equal intensity.

It is probable that both “double prints” and these stamps exhibiting two different prints are unique, perhaps only coming from single sheets. “Kiss prints” are more common, but still worthy of a place in any specialist collection of the advertisement stamps.

The question then comes to classification. Can this stamp be referenced in the specialist catalogue as “CP DA4e(1)(Y) advert clearly doubled”? - I don't think so. I believe that reference to be for a “true double print”. So perhaps there needs to be a new description added? I would suggest this has to include two different adverts printed on reverse - because that is what we see in this example, and what would be apparent on all other stamps from this sheet.

This stamp adds further to the growing body of evidence suggesting that the Government Printing Office were not as careful printing the advertisements as they were in producing the original stamps. The experiment to print the adverts lasted just nine months and was probably an unwelcome distraction from printing the stamps themselves.

The author would love to hear the opinion of other collectors on the hypothesis put forward in this article and to see scans of other stamps matching this or a similar description.

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1967 5 CENT BIASECTED STAMP - NICE TRY!

Paul Wreglesworth



image reduced

It is difficult to know if this was philatelically inspired. A picture postcard, it was posted at Paraparaumu Beach, on the west coast of New Zealand's North Island, in February 1970. The sender, Bill, used a bisected 5cent stamp from the 1967 Pictorial Issue to pay the 2½cent postage for a postcard. The Post Office was having none of it and charged the recipient 5 cents, "double deficiency". If only Bill had used the whole stamp!

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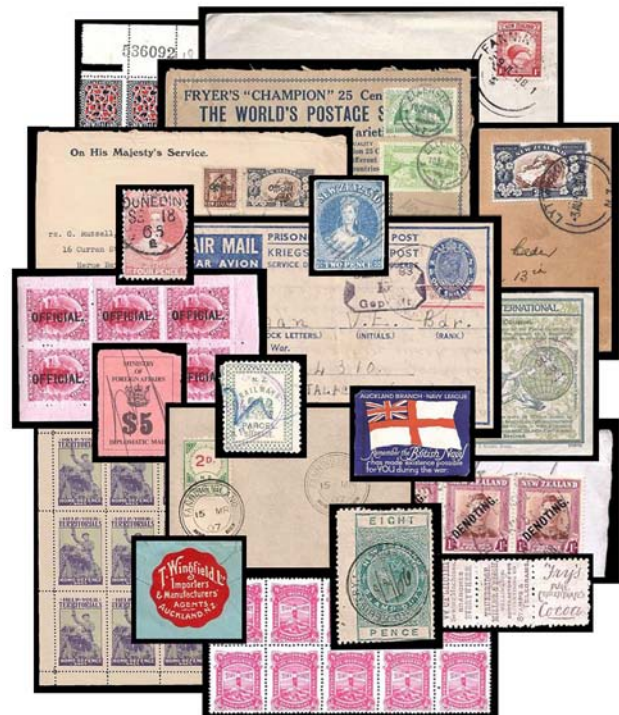
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A WORLD WAR II STAMPED PIGEON POST FLIMSY

Chris Folland

The flimsy:

The stamped World War II 1943 Great Barrier Island Pigeongram flimsy, shown below (Figure 1) is a type of flimsy I had not seen before, and not described in the classic booklet on New Zealand Pigeon Post stamps by Walker (Ref. 1). Many readers may not be aware of these flimsies, but some have been recorded in the philatelic literature as discussed below. Accordingly, since I bought this flimsy in an auction in spring 2021, I have become aware of other broadly similar flimsies, partly through additional kind information given by New Zealand philatelic experts. However, the flimsy shown does have one, so far, unique characteristic. This is that it is stamped with an 1899 red 1/- triangular of the Great Barrier Island Pigeongram Agency.

Serial No. <i>N.D.B. OKUPU LOFT</i> [N.Z.F.—586.]		TO <i>Mrs J.R. Walker 500 Queen St. Auckland</i>	
FROM <i>J.R. Walker, 500 Queen St. Auckland.</i>			
Originator's No. <i>JR 1</i>	Date: <i>7/7/43</i>	In reply to No. —	

This Pigeongram is being sent by an Army pigeon to Great Barrier Island, from the special Army Signal's Depot, Victoria Street West, Auckland, 7th July, 1943. The Pigeongram bears a stamp of the "Great Barrier Pigeongram Agency", which was inaugurated by Mr. Fricker, 1896, and ceased operating 1908. Although this stamp was not used for its original purpose, it has been destined to be flown to Great Barrier Island. This stamp is the first Pigeon Post stamp to be cancelled by the Army, and the first stamp to be flown back to Great Barrier Island since the service ceased. The Army pigeons are being used to raise funds for the Victory campaign, and this is the first occasion that army pigeons have been used by civilians.

T.O.O.		Sender's signature: <i>J.R. Walker</i>	
T.H.I. <i>1534</i>	T.O. Liberation: <i>1535</i>	No of copies: <i>1</i>	Pigeon King 1/- <i>NZAKO/42/401</i>
Date and time of return to loft: —			

Figure 1: Pigeon Post flimsy bought from Classicphil auction in spring 2021.

Dated 7 July 1943 and sent by JR Walker to Mrs JR Walker, Auckland,

first to Okupu Loft, Great Barrier Island and then returned.

This example has a Great Barrier Island Pigeongram Agency 1/- red triangular stamp.

Other broadly similar flimsies:

The most authoritative discussion of World War II Pigeon Post flimsies used in New Zealand is relatively recent and is in Chapter XVI, of *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Vol. X* (Ref. 2). In common with the example shown here (Figure 1) there is a 1943 flimsy illustrated (p 756), with NZF form number 586, sent to Okupu Loft from Auckland and then returned. The date is only stated to be “9th” but we can be sure this was 1943 from the message, and it was probably July. The messages on these flimsies acknowledged that it was approximately 46 years since the founding of the Great Barrier Island Pigeongram Agency by Mr (Walter) Fricker in February 1897. Even more importantly, the message states that the flights were part of the Third Liberty Bond campaign. Posters advertising the scheme are shown below (Figures 2 and 3). This was the only occasion on which New Zealand Army Signals cancellations, as applied to these flimsies, had civilian use. The flimsy in Figure 1 has a broadly similar message, calling the campaign the “Victory Campaign”. Moreover, the message states that this was the first Pigeon Post stamp to be cancelled by the New Zealand Army, and the first to be used for a pigeon flight from Auckland to Great Barrier Island since the cessation of the Original Great Barrier Island Pigeongram Agency service, nominally at least in 1908. However, the example shown in *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand* has a 1935 Pictorial Issue, 1/- Parson Bird stamp. The original postage rate for messages sent from Auckland to Great Barrier Island was 1/-.

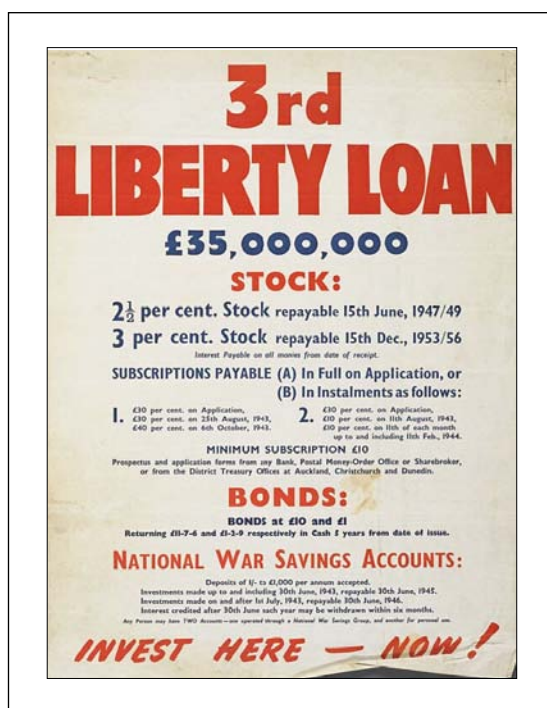


Figure 2: Poster, ‘3rd Liberty Loan’, June 1943, Wellington, by National War Savings Office (Gift of Mr C H Andrews, 1967). [GH014045]



Figure 3: Poster, ‘Who - Me? Yes!’, June 1943, Wellington, by FACM Banks Ltd, National War Savings Office. (Gift of Mr C H Andrews, 1967). [GH014045]

[Figures 2 and 3 reproduced by kind permission of The Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa.]

How many other examples are there? In the July 2021 issue of *The Kiwi*, the Editor (Paul Wreglesworth) asked in a “Request for Help from Members” for any further information. Mr R Duns from Christchurch kindly replied saying that the Philatelic Federation has several other similar messages, some handwritten, in its collection. These usually have 1935 Pictorial Issue stamps on them. Many appear to have been addressed to Mr R.J Walker. Some other details of this wartime service can be seen in the July Request for Help. Further background information can be found in an article from 1985 and published in *Captain Coqk*, newsletter of the Christchurch Philatelic Society (Ref. 3). A number of handwritten messages are shown but none have stamps attached. So, are there any further messages using Pigeon Post stamps?

Gerald Elliott, RDP, has kindly shown me a further example of a flimsy on form NZF 586 with a Pigeon Post stamp which was originally in his collection. This same flimsy (Figure 4) was sold by Classicphil at auction (April 1-2 2021, Lot 20067). This is another example of a flimsy sent by J.R Walker on 9th July 1943. The message on the flimsy claims it was unique in having a copy of one of the Original Great Barrier Island Pigeongram Service 1/- stamps, labelled "pigeon gram" (Campbell Paterson Catalogue number VP4). In common with the other examples it has the Army Signals postmark.

Serial No.		(N.Z.F.—586.)	
TO <i>N.O.S. OKUPU LOFT. FOR RETURN</i>			
FROM <i>J. R. Walker, 500 Queen St. Auck.</i>			
Originator's No.	Date :	In reply to No.	
<i>J.R. 2.</i>	<i>9/7/43.</i>		

This Pigeongram is being sent by an Army Pigeon from the special Army Signals Depot, stationed at Victoria St. West, Auckland, 9th July 1943. The occasion being for the raising of funds for victory. This Pigeongram is unique in the fact that it bears a stamp of the "Original Great Barrier Island Pigeongram Service" which was commenced 46 years ago, and ceased operations, 1908. This message is being sent from Auckland to Great Barrier Island, and will be returned by pigeon. This is the first time in the history of N.Z. that Army Pigeons have been employed for civilian service. Although this stamp was not used in the original service, it has been destined to be flown by pigeon to the Great Barrier. **FACT IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.**



T.O.O.	Sender's signature <i>J. R. Walker.</i>		
T.H.I.	T.O. Liberation:	No of copies :	Pigeon Ring Nos.
<i>1205</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>NZAKO 42/12</i>
Date and time of return to loft :			

Figure 4: *J.R. Walker, July 1943, Pigeongram with Original Great Barrier Island Service blue green on buff stamp.*

Other stamps were sometimes used on such flimsies without much regard to face value. Gerald Elliott has kindly sent me scans of two handwritten examples (Figure 5). The left-hand example is dated "9" with three lower value 1935 Pictorial issue stamps adding to 11½d while the right-hand example has just one 1940 1d Centenary of British Sovereignty over New Zealand stamp. The left-hand flimsy states that it is for the 3rd Liberty Loan issue. So it seems quite likely that the stamps placed on these flimsies did not pay a genuine postage charge for these flights.



Figure 5: . Two further 1943 handwritten flimsies with Army Signals postmarks with (left) 1935 Pictorial stamps and (bottom right) a 1940 Centenary of British Sovereignty over New Zealand stamp. Neither postage amounts add to 1/-.

Conclusions:

My main conclusion is that quite a number of both handwritten and typed Great Barrier Island flimsies were used at about the same time in the winter of 1943 at Auckland, probably mainly July. They were often used in connection with Liberty Loan Bonds and postmarked by the New Zealand Army Signals. But it remains unclear whether the two flimsies shown here with an Original Great Barrier Island Pigeongram Service and a 1/- Great Barrier Island Pigeongram Agency stamp are each unique. What seems likely, though, is that the flimsy with the 1899 triangular 1/- red Agency stamp shown in Fig 1 has not been reported before in the philatelic literature.

Acknowledgement:

I am particularly grateful to Gerald Elliott, MNZM, RDP, for help and encouragement in writing this article.

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2. Vincent BG (Ed), *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand Vol. X, Ch. XVI*, pp 747-761, pub. Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand, 2013.
3. Wilson JF, 'Use of Pigeons by the New Zealand Army During World War II', *Captain Cook*, Vol. 13, No. 6, pp 66-68, July 1985.

1897 PRINTED STATIONERY POSTCARD - VARIETY

Stephen Jones

Collectors will be familiar with the first colour illustrated printed stationery postcard issued by the New Zealand Post Office in 1897. These cards were issued in two values, 1d (Samuel AA.7a) and 1½d (Samuel AA.8a/b). Both values had the same illustration on the reverse (Figure 1).



Figure 1: *The multicolour illustration on the reverse of the 1897 postcard.*

The cards were printed in two stages, firstly the illustration which was lithographically printed by Waterlow and Sons and then the value side (Figure 2) which was completed by the Government Printing Office in Wellington. A little over 94,000 cards of each value were produced during the short usage period of two years, with the first cards coming out a few days before Christmas in 1897.



Figure 2: *An example of the 1½d postcard, as issued, used to Sweden.*

Not an especially scarce card but, a few years ago, I acquired the example below (Figure 3). It has the multicolour image on one side but lacks any evidence of the expected postal impression on the other side. What is even more surprising is that it has been used in the UK, postmarked in London in 1903.

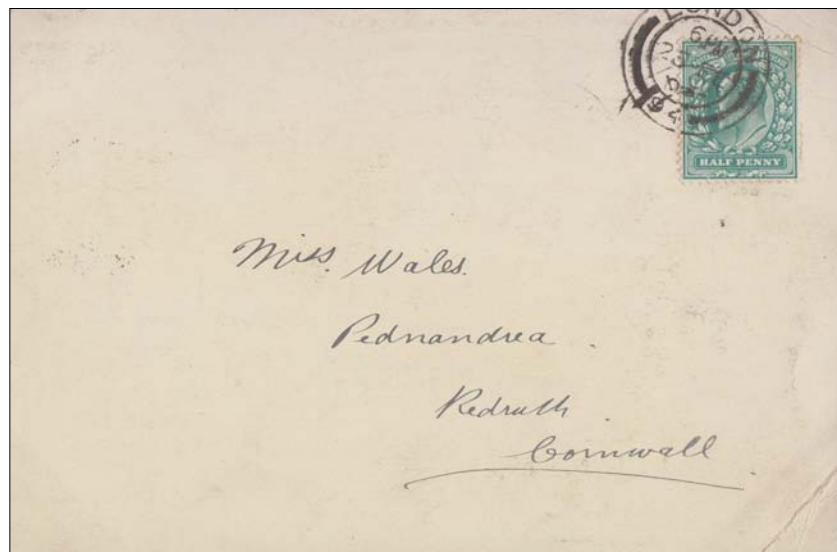


Figure 3: Postcard, with plain front, used in the UK, on 25 February, 1903.

Samuel's 1988 catalogue of postal stationery makes no mention to this variety, however Vol IX of the RPSNZ handbooks, page 7, refers to cards being "known with the scenic panel on the reverse but with the front panel completely blank". No information on how these cards were distributed is given.

More recently I acquired a second example (Figure 4). Again the front panel is blank but the card is used in New Zealand (Figure 4), and postmarked Invercargill April 10, 1902.



Figure 4: NZ usage of a plain fronted card on April 10, 1902.

Given the purpose they were printed for it seems unlikely that these would have been sold over the post office counter in New Zealand. As I acquired the UK example first, my initial thoughts were they had originated from Waterlow's prior to being sent to New Zealand, but finding a copy used in New Zealand 10 months before doesn't add any support to this idea. Given that Samuel didn't comment on them when he published his catalogue in 1988, this variety could be worth looking out for.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS CADELL AND HIS CORRESPONDENCE FROM NEW ZEALAND TO SCOTLAND

PART 2: AFTER AUGUST 1866

Klaus Møller and Gerald Elliott MNZM RDP FRPSL FRPSNZ

Part 1 of this article (Ref. 1) dealt with Francis Cadell's exploits up until his return to Australia in August 1866, and the known correspondence that he sent back to his family home in Cockenzie in Scotland during his first period in New Zealand.

This second part covers his activities from August 1866 until his death in early 1879, with a particular emphasis on the known correspondence that he sent home to his father during his second period in New Zealand.

Please see Part 1 Refs. 2-10 for the sources of the historical information provided in this second part.

Australia - 1866-1868:

After his first period in New Zealand, Cadell returned to Australia for a couple of years. Early in 1867 he was appointed to lead an expedition to the Northern Territory to choose a site for a capital and an area for agricultural settlement. But his recommendations "fell on deaf ears", so late in 1868 he returned to New Zealand again.

New Zealand - 1868-1870:

Not a lot is known about Francis Cadell's activities in New Zealand in this two-year period. He owned a small schooner, *Lulu*, and had a half share in *Ohinemuri*, both built in Onehunga in the late 1860s. These were engaged in the Pacific Islands trade, including a controversial importation of natives from the Sandwich Islands to be used for labour in Northland flax mills.

In 1870 he advised the New Zealand Government on the purchase of the paddle steamer *Luna*, and on what to do with the aging *Sturt*. He also became involved in the sale of arms and ammunition to the Government.

Australia - 1870-1879:

In 1870 Cadell returned to Australia for a third time. His attentions now fell on the Northern Territory, which he had explored a few years earlier. He became heavily involved in pearl fishing, and presumably because of a scarcity of labour for this activity, also in the nefarious practice of "Blackbirding" (a euphemism for capturing and using natives for enforced labour, i.e. slavery). This eventually led to his arrest and deportation from Western Australia in 1877.

While pearl fishing and trading in the Dutch East Indies in his vessel *Gem* in 1879, he was murdered by one of his crew, and the boat was scuttled near the Kei Islands with his body on board. An ignominious end to a colourful and adventurous life!

Several places are named after him – including Cadell Street in Goolwa, Cadell Strait in the Northern Territory and a small settlement on the banks of the Murray River in South Australia.

Philately and Postal History:

An overview of the eight covers currently registered in the census of covers bearing Chalons (Ref. 2), that Cadell sent back to his family home in Cockenzie/Prestonpans in Scotland during his second period in New Zealand are listed in Table 1, shown opposite.

As for all but one of the five covers described in Part 1 of this article, these eight are all addressed to Cadell's father Hew (H.F. Cadell), were all sent by Francis Cadell, and are all endorsed "Via Marseilles", i.e. they were

intended to be conveyed on the premium westbound mail route which included a fast transit from Marseilles to the English Channel on the French railway system and which, from 12 September 1863, commanded an additional rate of 4d for a letter weighing up to ½ oz (Ref. 3).

#	Despatch:		Arrival:	Stamps Used:	Illustrated:
	On	From	On		
6	21 Nov 68	Auckland	–	2d(2);6d	Below
7	19 Dec 68	Port Waikato	20 Feb 69	2d(2);6d	Page 228
8	15 Feb 69	Shortland	4 Jun 69	2d;4d(2)	Page 7-79 (Ref 4) - low quality image
9	13 Apr 69	Auckland	17 Jul 69	6d	Page 228
10	31 May 69	Waiuku	14 Aug 69	6d	Page 229
11	3 Aug 69	Auckland	3 Oct 69	2d(5)	Page 229
12	13 Jan 70	Wellington	–	2d(2);6d	Lot 620 CRL Auction (held 12-11-91) - part image.
13	16 Mar 70	Auckland	15 May 70	2d(2)	Page 230

Table 1: *The eight currently recorded covers sent by Cadell during his second period in New Zealand.*

Cover 6: 21 November 1868



Letter posted from Auckland on 21 November 1868 addressed to H.F. Cadell Esq, Cockenzie, Edinburgh. The annotation on the obverse suggests that the letter contained in this cover was written in Adelaide, South Australia, or on his way back to Auckland from Adelaide. The 'Prince Alfred' arrived at Auckland from Sydney on 20 November 1868.

- Franking:** Pair of 2d Plate II (SG115) and a single 6d (SG122) Davies star-watermarked perforated 12½ prints from 1864-71.
- Cancellations:** Barred circle '1' Duplex (Auckland).
- Postage Rate:** Postage Rate to the UK "Via Marseilles": 12 September 1863 to 1 April 1870, 10d for the first ½ oz.
- Carriage:** *Hero* departed Auckland 22 November 1868; *Geelong* departed Sydney 5 December 1868 and Melbourne 9 December 1868; *Syria* arrived Marseilles 22 January 1869.
- Transit Time:** No receiving dates recorded.
- Provenance:** Joseph Hackmey.

In theory, Cover #6 could instead have been sent on the last sailing of the "Via Panama" service out of Wellington, promising an even faster transit time than the premium westbound route "Via Marseilles", and for 6d rather than 10d (Ref. 3). But he was probably set in his belief that the premium route was the best, and was more than willing to pay for it. Besides, the mails closed at Auckland for Australia on 22 November, so it was carried on the premium westbound route as intended.

Cover 7: 21 November 1868

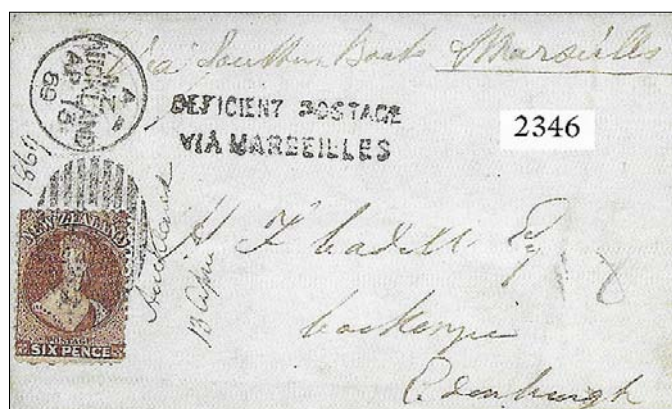


Letter Posted from Port Waikato on 19 December 1868 addressed to H.F. Cadell Esq, Cockenzie, Scotland.

- Franking:** Pair of 2d Plate II (SG115) and a single 6d (SG122) Davies star-watermarked perforated 12½ prints from 1864-71.
- Cancellations:** Port Waikato large-framed c.d.s. dated 19 December 1868. Received in Prestonpans on 20 February 1868 (c.d.s. on reverse) after transiting in Auckland on 22 December 1868 (c.d.s. on reverse) and London on 20 February 1868.
- Postage Rate:** To UK “Via Marseilles”: 12 September 1863 to 1 April 1870, 10d for the first ½ oz.
- Carriage:** *Hero* departed Auckland 24 December 1868; *Avoca* departed Sydney 2 January 1869 and Melbourne 5 January 1869; *Delta* arrived Marseilles 19 February 1869.
- Transit Time** 62 days (normal – see Ref. 3).
- Provenance:** Gerald Elliott; currently in Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa.

Cover 8: 15 February 1869 - apparently misdirected en route, very long transit time of 109 days (Ref. 2).

Cover 9: 13 April 1869



Letter Posted from Auckland on 13 April 1869 addressed to H.F. Cadell Esq, Cockenzie, Edinburgh.

- Franking:** Single 6d (SG122) Davies star-watermarked perforated 12½ prints from 1864-71. As indicated by the unframed “DEFICIENT POSTAGE / VIA MARSEILLES” hand stamp on the obverse, this cover was underpaid by 4d for this route and was therefore relegated to the standard route.
- Cancellations:** Auckland duplex consisting of c.d.s. and ‘1’ in diamond barred oval obliterator.
- Postage Rate:** To UK via Southampton: From 27 March 1857, 6d for the first ½ oz.
- Carriage:** *Prince Alfred* departed Auckland 15 April 1869; *Avoca* departed Sydney 17 June 1869 and Melbourne 20 June 1869; *Poonah* arrived Southampton 15 July 1869.
- Transit Time** 95 days (abnormal – see Ref. 3).
- Provenance:** Len Jury.

Cover 10: 31 May 1869



Letter Posted from Waiuku on 31 May 1869 addressed to H.F. Cadell Esq, Cockenzie, Scotland.

- Franking:** Single 6d (SG122) Davies star-watermarked perforated 12½ prints from 1864-71. As indicated by the unframed “DEFICIENT POSTAGE/VIA MARSEILLES” hand stamp on the obverse, this cover was underpaid by 4d for this route and was therefore relegated to the standard route.
- Cancellations:** Waiuku large framed c.d.s.
- Postage Rate:** To UK via Southampton: From 27 March 1857, 6d for the first ½ oz.
- Carriage:** *Phoebe* departed Auckland on 8 June 1869; *Avoca* departed Sydney 17 June 1869 and Melbourne 20 June 1869; *Poonah* arrived Southampton 12 August 1869.
- Transit Time** 95 days (abnormal – see Ref. 3).
- Provenance:** Len Jury.

Covers #9 and #10 were both underpaid by 4d for the “Via Marseilles” route, and were therefore relegated to the standard route due to the short payment – see the figure captions for carriage information. Relegation to the standard route was standard practice if a letter was underpaid for the premium route, rather than withholding the letter until extra postage was applied, or incurring a fine to be paid by the recipient – provided, of course, that the applied postage was sufficient to cover the rate for the standard route.

Cover 11: 13 August 1869



Letter Posted from Auckland on 3 August 1869, addressed to H.F. Cadell Esq, Cockenzie, Edinburgh, N.B. (North Britain).

- Franking:** Five (3 singles and a pair) of 2d (SG114) Davies star-watermarked perforated 12½ prints from 1864-71.
- Cancellations:** Duplex of c.d.s. and barred circle No. 1 obliterator (Auckland).
- Postage Rate:** To UK via Marseilles”: 12 September 1863 to 1 April 1870, 10d for the first ½ oz.
- Carriage:** *Phoebe* departed Auckland on 4 August 1869; *Geelong* departed Sydney 12 August 1869 and Melbourne 15 August 1869; *Poonah* arrived Marseilles 1 October 1869.
- Transit Time** 61 days (very good – see Ref. 3).
- Provenance:** H Gordon Kaye; Joseph Hackmey.

Cover 13: 16 March 1870



*Letter Posted from Auckland on 16 March 1870, addressed to H.F. Cadell Esq, Cockenzie, Edinburgh.
(reverse of envelope shown to right).*

Franking:	Two singles of 2d Plate II (SG115) Davies star-watermarked perforated 12½ prints from 1864-71. A 6d stamp including postmark has been removed / excised, causing hole in obverse.
Cancellations:	Auckland duplex consisting of c.d.s. and '1' in diamond barred oval obliterator.
Postage Rate:	To UK via Marseilles: 12 September 1863 to 1 April 1870, 10d for the first ½ oz.
Carriage:	<i>City of Melbourne</i> departed Auckland 17 March 1870; <i>Malta</i> departed Sydney 26 March 1870 and Melbourne 29 March 1870; <i>Ripon</i> arrived Marseilles 13 May 1870.
Transit Time	60 days (fast – see Ref. 3).
Provenance:	Nicklin; currently in the Klaus Møller collection.

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2. Møller K , 'Census of Dated Items Bearing New Zealand Chalons', *The New Zealand Stamp Collector*, Vol.100, No.2, pp69-71, June 2020; and *The London Philatelist*, Vol.129, No.1476, pp202-205, June 2020. (simultaneous publications). See also <https://www.rpsnz.org.nz> under the heading 'Resources', go to 'Excerpts & Resources', accessed through the article title (now updated to 21 January 2021). The most recent version can also be requested from moller.stamps@gmail.com.
3. Møller K and Elliott GJ, 'Total Transit Times for Different Postal Routes from NZ to the UK during the Chalon Period 1855 to 1873', *The London Philatelist*, Vol.130, No.1483, pp106-119, March 2021.
4. Elliott GJ FRPSL FRPSNZ, *New Zealand Routes and Rates pre-1874 – Vol. II*, Handbook No. 22, Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc., Howick, New Zealand (1986) – ISBN 0-908588-16-X (Series).

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AUCTION 84: Closes December 7, 2021.

The following KGV and 1935 plate blocks in the auction:

NOTE: there will be NO 'Buyers Commission' in this auction



LOT 367 (CP K5d)



LOT 371 (CP K5g(2))



LOT 392 (CP K9a)



LOT 394 (CP K10a)



LOT 411 (CP K12b)



Lot 426 (CP K04a)



LOT 429 (CP K08a)



LOT 555 (CP L7c)



LOT 563 CP L13e(U)



LOT 582 (CP L04e)



LOT 598 (CP L013e)

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