

THE KIWI

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Affiliated to BRITISH PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION and PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

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WHOLE No. 79.

The attention of Members is drawn to the announcement below concerning our next Meeting. This is an event which should not be missed by anyone who can travel to London on Wednesday, July 27th. Will Committee Members do their utmost to attend the Meeting at the time indicated at the foot of this page.

OUR NEXT MEETING

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 27th at

Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth Street, London.

Mr. Ken McNaught, our Member from Hamilton, New Zealand, will be visiting the Society on the above date and will show us coloured 35 m.m. slides, and talk on the subject of the Dies and Die States of the 1d, 2d, 6d and 1/- Second Side-face Queen stamps. He will also give us a display of the same issues. Our President, Harry Bartrop, received the display by sea mail prior to the arrival of Ken by air at Congress which was held this year at Brighton. Our President writes, "believe me, please, when I tell you that you must make an 'all-out' effort to attend this Meeting". Ken also intends, if time permits, to demonstrate the characteristics of the Geo.V. surface printings and papers, and he may also say a few words about the early Postal Fiscals. Included in the parcel are pages of Province of Auckland and Flag Station postmarks, the latter being on entire envelopes.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: We have some urgent business to transact and the President will be grateful if ALL Committee Members will attend at the Shaftesbury Hotel not later than 5.30 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTE FROM NOEL TURNER.

Following the production of the emergency issue of the 'Kiwi' in May, I sent letters of appeal to a number of Members to assist me with material for this, the July issue. Unfortunately I was not in England throughout the month of May, and have therefore not been able to personally acknowledge to each Member who has made a contribution. The quantity of copy now available is more than sufficient for the current issue, and I shall be delighted to hand over the surplus to Albert Hard's successor when he has been appointed. My grateful thanks to all who have assisted, and my apologies if your contribution does not appear in this issue. You can be sure that it will be in the September or November issues.

NOTES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

First of all I would like to thank Mr. Riddell most sincerely for his splendid report on our Annual Competition and Meeting on March 26th. There are a few corrections to be made:-

On page 4, Entry No.5. The designer's name is H. Linley Richardson.

Entry No.4 to which the Shield was awarded is owned by Mr. E.K. Hossell of Brent Knoll, Nr. Highbridge, Somerset.

The 1/- Chalon Yellow Green submitted with the query "Was it S.G.No.3., or No.45?" The Handbook Part 1 states that the faked blueing on the back of a stamp when endeavouring to make it appear a genuine, S.G.3. is always of uniform intensity, whereas the true blueing of the paper varies in intensity. The Handbook Page 37 states "By 1855 Ahuriri had achieved the status of a sub-office, and was supplied with an obliterator with the number 11." Presumably if an obliterator was supplied to this Office in 1855, stamps were also supplied through a main office, otherwise what would the obliterator be used to cancel? I think the owner should submit this stamp to the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, and he can obtain a free opinion from the Expert Committee as he is a Member. The small pinhole is in one corner of the star watermark, and may be an excessive thinning by the watermark bit, when the paper was manufactured.

If the 'Rustington' Chalons were collected by an old sea Captain who bought stamps at various ports of call, the two stamps cancelled by red chalk marks were most likely

Notes from the President (Contd)

on letters sent to his home address from friends whom he had met when visiting New Zealand, because the chalk marks were made in a British Post Office according to Mr. Agabeg, and these two were, therefore, not bought in New Zealand.

In regard to the third question re the K.E.VII 8d value line perf. 14 S.G.168. I wish to disassociate myself from the opinion that this stamp does not exist. After all it exists with sideways watermark SG.478. As Quiz Master, I tried to give an unbiased summing up. Mr. Dacre of Christchurch, N.Z. has questioned its existence, and Ray Collins proved to his own satisfaction that it does exist; and his article was published in The London Philatelist. The New Zealand Post Office records state that some stamps were perforated 14 with upright watermark, and put into circulation. It would be interesting to ask the Royal Expert Committee if their records reveal whether they have ever issued a Certificate of Genuineness for SG.168, and the same question should be put to the R.P.S.N.Z.

Incidentally, there is - subject to being unsold - a reconstruction on the one penny value, third setting in four panes of sixty at £15.0.0., and the same on the two pence value at £16.0.0., for sale to the first applicants. Write to me at once if you want either of these. I have just retired from business, and if I can assist a Member with problems in any way, do please write to me personally. This Society is affiliated to the British Philatelic Association, and any Member can, therefore, have a stamp expertised by them at a special rate. They will also arbitrate in the rare event of a dispute with a Dealer.

H. LaCoste Bartrop.

OUR LAST MEETING.

Our thanks are due to John Bradford of Leamington Spa for acting as Leader at our last Meeting, which was devoted to a study of stamps of the King George V period. Your acting Editor was unfortunately not able to attend, but reports that I have since received have all been to the effect that the Meeting was well conducted and highly successful. Below you will find a report submitted to me by John on how this Meeting went and what material was produced.

Due to the unavoidable absence of our President, our Vice-President, Michael Burberry opened the Meeting. This Meeting was to study the King George V issues.

Our Last Meeting (contd)

The Meeting commenced with several sheets of Die Proofs and Essays submitted by Peter Garnett and Michael Burberry. These showed the many states of the Die Proofs and the different essays for the stamps of the early King George Heads. Some of them quite unique.

Mr. E.G.Ward submitted several sheets of used specimens. Here was quite a contrast. It was quite a change to see used stamps on view, and this small collection showed the complete range of George V stamps.

John Bradford then showed his collection which comprised mint stamps from the recess printed issues. These consisted of mainly blocks from the complete issue $1\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1/-, and showed the two perforations of the issue together with the two perf. blocks. The reason for the two types of perforation has frequently been discussed in past issues of the 'Kiwi' and at our Meetings, but we still await an explanation which is acceptable to all. It is stated that some of the first sheets were perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ all through, but because of the unsatisfactory alignment the sheets were then perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ for the top four rows and $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ for the bottom six rows. Now, going back to the stamps of Edward VII we find the same situation. Why were the stamps again perforated by one head and many sheets wasted when it had been proved that this was unsatisfactory?

Mr. Bradford then showed a study of the 4d value. Of the whole issue the 4d value is perhaps the most interesting - major plate varieties, changes of colour and the differences in paper and perforation are all found in this stamp. One recess plate was originally supplied - that of Plate 20 - and the stamps printed in a yellow colour. This colour was later changed to violet. Large blocks were shown of the yellow 4d with the two perforations, and also showing on these blocks were the re-entry from and impression of a different value. Separate transfer rollers were not made for each value of this issue. The transfer roller containing the impression of the 4d also had the impression of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d values on the circumference of the roller. In the process of laying down the impression on the plates a mistake in two instances was made. Just before the 6th impression from the right in the top row was laid down the transfer roller became turned round in the press, with a result that a partial impression of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d was rolled in before the mistake was noticed. Another turn of the roller occurred just before the 10th impression was laid down in the 4th row. In this case it was a partial impression of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d value that was rolled in. The plate was removed from the press, a steel punch was hammered on the back of the plate so that the recess lines on the surface of the plate were filled in and then a correct impression rolled in.

Our Last Meeting (contd)

Most of the impression was removed but sufficient traces remain to identify the denomination of the incorrect impression.

Towards the end of 1924 the plate began to wear and a second plate No.44 was laid down from the same transfer roller as the earlier plate. The impressions on the plate were not so clear and distinct as they had been on Plate 20. The plate was carefully gone over before it was hardened and because of this every stamp has some peculiarity enabling the whole sheet to be plated. A complete sheet of Plate 44 was shown and several portions of this sheet had been plated. Also shown were several blocks issued in 1926 with perforations missing from the fifth row.

To conclude the evening's show Gerald Pratt gave a complete contrast in submitting Postal Stationery of K.G.V. The sheets showed that the Postal Stationery of this period was in a state of confusion. He showed that the Post Office was very economical because of the use of old stationery overprinted with the K.G.V head. The change of the postal rate also helped in the chaos - this caused overprinting to be added with new values. There were a variety of different value tablets caused by the different post offices using their own rubber hand-stamps.

The above concludes the report by John Bradford whose modesty has prevented him adding that at the conclusion of the Meeting, Michael Burberry gave a vote of thanks which was received with acclamation.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP LIST No.21. 6/66

NEW MEMBER.

G.R. Anstee

Samarang, 26, Solent Road,
Boscombe, Bournemouth, Hants.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

A.E. Still Senr.

33, Lime Hill Road,
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

RESIGNATION

H.S. Bruckshaw

'Edgehill', Plas-y-Bryn, Newtown
Montgomeryshire.

PLEASE WITHDRAW FROM YOUR LIST.

R. Freeman

26, Downside Rd, Sutton, Surrey.

Dr. B.N. Webb

4, Essex St. Tawa, New Zealand.

Peter Garnett writes that he possesses a postal marking which is approximately the size of a half-crown, and within the circle at the top the words "Post Free" appear, and in the corresponding position at the foot of the circle "Prisoners of War". The circle is not complete being broken in the middle on either side. In the centre of this marking there are two large letters, the first of which is clearly a P followed by a stop, and the second seems to be a C or possibly an O with a break, creating the impression of a C.

This marking appears on a cover dated 14 AU 1915 from New Zealand to an addressee "Interned in Holland (Groningen)". Notwithstanding this marking, the letter was stamped with three 1d Dominions.

No record appears to exist of this mark. It seems to be a rubber stamp struck in blue-black and partly cancelling the stamps which are also postmarked, although the place name is illegible.

Has anyone else seen this mark, or can any Member throw light on its use?

Perhaps this is not a New Zealand marking at all but was used within the European system forwarding P.O.W. mail?

Would Members look at their copies of S.G.763b (C.P.N41a).

In most copies seen the obliterating dot of the surcharge measures 4.25mm. A single copy has now come to light with a dot measuring 3.75 mm and it would be of considerable interest and philatelic importance to establish the extent to which this smaller type surcharge was used on this stamp.

Peter Garnett.

"PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND"

Prior to the illness of our Editor, Albert Hard, a communication was addressed to him by our Member, Joe Stonehouse of Upton-by-Chester, containing further information on the subject of Province of Auckland date stamps. John Evans will no doubt wish to cross check the information given with that already in his possession. It is believed that some of the stamps were included in the Stonehouse contribution to our Competition.

Province of Auckland (contd)

Date stamp No.1.

Cover addressed to Miss Agnes
Matthew, Gourdie Hill, Errol,
Scotland. Date stamp Nov. 27 1867,
on 6d red-brown P 12½ Wmk Star.
Carries London arrival in red -
Paid A 27 Ja 68 in circle. Also in
red circle about ¾" diameter
C.A. or C.R.
P.O. P.O.
Backstamped Auckland New Zealand
07. O No.27 Also Errol JA 28 68
in circle.

If any Member can help me to identify the C.A. (or C.R.)
P.O. arrival stamp, I would be most grateful.

Date stamp No.2.

1. Feb ? 1865 on 2d Wmk Star Perf 12½
2. Oct 25 1865 on 6d Wmk NZ Perf 12½
3. Oct 27 1864 on 2d Wmk Star Impf

Date stamp No.3.

1. Oct ? 1867 on 6d Wmk Star Impf.

Date stamp No.4.

1. Aug 10 1869 on 2d Wmk Star Perf 12½

Date stamp No.5.

1. Ju 4 1869 on 1d Wmk Star Perf 12½

Date stamp No.7.

1. Oct 27 1865 on 6d Wmk Star Perf 12½
2. Dec 7 1877 on 6d Wmk Star Impf

No Serial No.

1. ? ? 1864 on 1d Wmk Star Impf
2. ? ? ? on 6d Wmk Star Impf
3. ? 6 ? on 2d Wmk Star P.12½

Joe Stonehouse.

NOTES FROM NOEL TURNER.

JULY 'KIWI': It has been difficult for me to make selection
from the masses of material which have been
submitted to me, but I hope that this issue will be
acceptable to the Members. As stated elsewhere I am passing
the surplus to the new Editor when he is appointed and I am
sure that he will be greatly encouraged to find that when
direct appeals are made, there are Members who are prepared
to submit something for inclusion. I repeat my thanks to all.

Notes from Noel Turner (contd)

THE PACKET: Gerald Pratt asks me to repeat my appeal that
(1) Members should give him the dates of their holidays so that the long delays experienced in the past can be avoided this summer. When writing he would also be delighted if you will send Booklets for inclusion in the next Packet.

THE PACKET: Insurance costs are rising rapidly and Gerald
(2) Pratt draws my attention to the fact that the 3d contribution made by Packet recipients covers less than half of our costs in this respect. We have, therefore, reluctantly decided that the contribution shall be raised to 6d, and amendments will be found on future Packet forms.

VOLUME 1: On behalf of one of our Members in New Zealand we are able to offer Handbook No.1 complete with photo plates of the 2d Full-face Queens, and included in the offer is a copy of R.M. Startup's "Province of Auckland" Cancels. Both these books will be sold to the highest bidder, and your offers should be submitted to me not later than the 14th August. This is a rare opportunity not to be missed by those who still lack Vol.1.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED: One of our Members, who wishes to remain anonymous, has written concerning a visit to the National Gallery. The principal purpose of the visit was to find the picture "The Two Trinities" (the Pedroso Marillo). The lady was given a number of quite contrary directions by various officials and failed to find the picture, which as you know was the subject of the 1965 Christmas stamp of New Zealand. The letter concludes with the question, "has anyone seen it lately?" - if you know the answer and can say where it is please write to me.

NOT GUILTY: The National Press carried an announcement recently "Stamps to the value of over £2,000 Stolen in the Wood Green District". I wish to make it clear that I was not the thief - neither was I the collector who suffered!!

QUESTION FROM AN ANONYMOUS MEMBER:

Early this year a collection of not very exciting Chalon's appeared in an auction. A pair of blue sixpennies caught the eye and examination showed them to be imperf vertically. This variety is not catalogued. Vol IV of the Handbook mentions such a variety as being in the collection of Mr.A.A. Orton of Dunedin. (page 18). At least three vertical lines must have escaped perforation. Probably the whole sheet was

Question from an Anonymous Member (contd)

vertically imperf. Yet only one example is officially recorded. A second has now been observed. Any more known? P.O. of Origin? Information please! to me - NOEL TURNER - and I will publish the replies.

MARLBOROUGH GOLDFIELDS.

(See Mr. R.C. Agabeg's letter, page 7, March "The Kiwi")

Information on the postal history of the Marlborough Goldfields is sparse, firstly through the destruction of General Post Office records by fire on 28 April 1887, and the destruction of Marlborough Provincial archives, and also Chief Post Office records, when the combined provincial buildings/Chief Post Office were burned down on 1 November 1876. Existing information has thus been taken from the "New Zealand Gazette" - the weekly official publication in which appointments were promulgated, and mail service lists. However, at this stage, the gazetting of a postmaster's appointment is only an indication of when he commenced work, as he could have been acting as postmaster for weeks earlier. However, from the latter 1870s "Gazette" dates are far more accurate in relation to the establishment of post offices.

Gold was discovered in Marlborough in the Wakamarina river valley, southwest from Havelock, in April 1864, when apart from Blenheim, Picton, and Havelock, the only postal services were to isolated sheep stations. Gold miners flocked into Havelock direct by sea or overland from Nelson or Picton, and Havelock quickly boomed through this unexpected invasion. From Havelock the miners made their way on foot to the mouth of the Wakamarina valley and thence made their way up the valley, fossicking for gold in every creek and gully. By June 1864 there were 4,000 miners on the field, this reaching a peak of 5,000 men very shortly afterwards. However, the gold was very easily won, and though 24,838 ounces were exported in 1864 returns rapidly dwindled, and by Autumn 1865 (April-May) most of the miners had moved on, leaving only small numbers of workers behind.

Post Offices established in the Wakamarina valley to serve the miners were :-

Canvastown. At mouth of valley, named as being a town of canvas tents erected by the miners. Opened 1 March 1865, closed about 9 January 1867.

Marlborough Goldfields (contd)

Wakamarina. About 3 miles up the valley from Canvastown. Opened 1 June 1864, closed Autumn 1865.

Deep Creek. 6 miles up valley from Canvastown. Opened 1 July 1864, closed years afterwards.

Later in 1864 gold was also discovered in the Mahakipawa or Cullens Creek area, east from Havelock, but this short lived field soon faded into insignificance. Nevertheless, two Post Offices were established :-

Mahakipawa. At mouth of valley, opened 1 September 1864, closed later, in 1870.

The Forks. On forks of a creek about 1 mile south from Mahakipawa, Opened 8 November 1864, closed 31 October 1865.

The MARLBOROUGH GOLDFIELDS postal datestamp could have been used at any of these offices - it could have been a "relief" datestamp like the Otago and Nelson Goldfields - but it is indeed scarce. I have no record of postal markings for 1864-65 for the above offices - but I would appreciate hearing of any!! - so at present it is impossible to say just where the MARLBOROUGH GOLDFIELDS datestamp was used.

R.M. Startup.

New Zealand.

THE TEMUKA STAR.

No! this is not a star, a ship, a War Medal or indeed a Public House. According to Dr.C.J.L. Scott in his "Notes on the Early Cancellations of New Zealand" Temuka is an important place on the Christchurch - Dunedin Highway. Its office which was opened on 1st September 1863 had an obliterator which had a short life, and is sometimes seen on the later Full-faces or Chalon Heads and this from its curious appearance has, according to my experience in the last few years, been referred to as the Temuka Star. It was used in conjunction with a circular date stamp and I have it, alas on stamps only, on 1871 2d orange P 12½ S.G. 128, and 1872 2d vermilion P 12½ S.G. 133. It is quite scarce and can be described as follows:-

The Temuka Star (contd)

A circle of approximately the size of a 1d with A at the top, N.Z. immediately beneath, TEMUKA across the centre, the month and day immediately beneath, and the year (without the 18) at the foot. At the side of this marking there is a thick continuous central bar with three shorter markings above and below. They could be described as elongated petals and are arranged in ray fashion. The circular date stamp described, is taken from Dr. Scott's pamphlet and the star can be found in Volume 111 of the N.Z. Handbook on page 70.

One would surmise that the "Star" does not appear wholly on the stamps to which it was applied, because of the three or four examples I have seen, the star is only partly discernable. Nevertheless it is something worth looking for, since I have seen the estimated value on a common Chalon Head at £5 a few years ago, and it may now well be more as a result of the present interest in Early Cancellations.

Though there were three other Temuka obliterations, "T" within 9 Horizontal Bars, a large "TK" without bars or anything else, and "TK" within 7 Horizontal Bars, none of which have I ever seen. Temuka later used "C" over "55" within 8 Horizontal Bars, and I have this on the 2d 1878 First Side-face P 12 x 11½ S.G. 181. This is not often seen either, in my experience. Temuka was in the Christchurch District when "C" over "55" was issued, but it was probably transferred to Timaru when the Timaru Postal District was constituted on 1st January 1879.

There is another "Star" issued at Geraldine which is less interesting, but as I have never seen it, I do not feel competent to write about it. Geraldine later used "C" over "25" within horizontal bars and I have this cancellation. The "Geraldine" Star is illustrated on Page 70 N.Z. Handbook Vol. 111.

I shall be pleased to learn whether any of our Members has a "Geraldine" Star and to have his comments upon it.

John D. Evans.

MY FAVOURITE STAMP

THE 6d. 1906 NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITION - (Part 11).

by G.E. Waddingham

(Reproduced by kind permission of the Editors of the
New Zealand Stamp Collector).

The next proclamation was February 5, 1840, forced on Governor Hobson by the activities of the New Zealand Land Company. This ceremony was held on the flat lawn of the British Residency and no flagpole was erected then for the reason that one was already there. Civilians were also present, but are not shown in the design. If this event is the accepted one, then thematic collectors would name the ship H.M.S. HERALD flagship of Governor Hobson as she was offshore and her officers were at the ceremony.

Later, when the French called at the Bay of Islands prior to sailing for the South Island, Governor Hobson hurriedly had a proclamation, based on the Treaty of Waitangi, prepared and read at the ceremony on May 21, 1840, as referred to in THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND. The flagstaff then would have been erected at Flagstaff Hill and the ship would be H.M. Brig BRITOMART. Actually it is believed BRITOMART could not have been at that spot and no ship should be in the design, certainly not HERALD which at that time was in the South Island where Maori signatures were being obtained for the Treaty of Waitangi. This ceremony cannot be the one shown in the design, as there is no resemblance either to the landscape or to the people in attendance.

The next proclamation was at Akaroa to forestall the French, where BRITOMART, Capt. Stanley, arrived on August 10, 1840, the British flag was hoisted and formal possession taken of the South Island. Authority was exercised on the following day by Court under Magistrate C.B. Robinson. The French frigate L'AUBE arrived next day and French immigrants 18 days later.

Again this cannot be the scene on the stamp.

My Favourite Stamp (contd)

It must now be obvious that the design shows the scene associated with Captain Cook and his "proclamation" - not "annexation" - at Motuara Island, Queen Charlotte Sound, on January 30, 1770.

The sketching of Motuara Island and the ceremony are correctly displayed with naval officers only, just as on the 3d stamp of the same set showing a similar historical scene, THE LANDING OF COOK.

There is no mistaking the likeness of Motuara, the Naval officers and the erecting of the flagpole. Thematic collectors would therefore be correct in naming the ship H.M. Bark ENDEAVOUR.

It was nice to meet so many of our Members at Congress at Brighton this year. One lady "from up the Country" said "see you at the big Meeting in November, and I shall be there in time for lunch - I wouldn't miss it for worlds"

May I suggest that you make a note in your diary now - SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26th - and come to the informal lunch if you can!

NOEL TURNER.

NOTES FROM R.M. STARTUP, MASTERTON, NEW ZEALAND.

The Postal History Society of N.Z., catering, as it does, for both philatelists and postmark collectors as well as postal historians, is still growing. The Society's third publication "Postal Stationery of New Zealand" was published in June and Gerald Pratt, who has been of much assistance to us in its compilation, will be reviewing it later in "The Kiwi". This book will be widely illustrated and will have about 80 pages and will be available at 15/- a copy (10/- to members of the P.H.S. of N.Z.)

The Postmaster-General has announced that the 1966 Health stamps - to be placed on issue 3rd August and to be withdrawn 30th November - will feature a Bellbird on 4d value and the Weka on the 5d value.

With the increase in postage rates in 1964 some values of postage stamps, such as the 2½d, became obsolete. There are still large stocks of these stamps on hand and instructions have been issued to Post Offices that they are to be sold or used wherever possible.

During the recent visit of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, to this country, official mail from her entourage was franked with a rubber stamp inscribed ROYAL VISIT 1966 and with part of the N.Z. Coat of Arms in the centre. Examples of this in collectors hands appear to be rather scarce.

The postage stamp stock of the late George Kitching, who traded in Dunedin as Wilcox Smith & Co., has been purchased by Laurie Franks Ltd., of Christchurch against worldwide opposition. The stock weighs about three tons, and as an idea what it contains here are a few extracts from the catalogue -

1898 pictorials, 1d London print used	25,000 copies
1s various printings etc.	5,000 copies
1935 pictorials, 2d used, unsorted estimated	838,000 copies.

R.M. Startup.

NOEL TURNER.

(Acting Editor)