



The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN  
Affiliated to: BRITISH PHILATELIC FEDERATION

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# the kiwi

VOLUME XXXI No. 2

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WHOLE 172

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 27TH MARCH, 1982,  
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,  
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

THE ANNUAL COMPETITION WILL TAKE PLACE, DETAILS OF WHICH MAY  
BE FOUND ON PAGES 6 AND 7 OF THE LAST ISSUE OF 'THE KIWI'.

DURING THE JUDGING, IAN FOGG WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT  
ENTITLED 'CHALON HEADS AND RELATED MATERIAL'.

A FURTHER UNRECORDED AIR MAIL CACHET ?



SEE PAGE 26.

## EDITORIAL

Among the recipients of the British Philatelic Federation's Award of Merit for 1981 are Mr. and Mrs. Peter Marks, who were nominated by the Bournemouth and District Philatelic Society. The Award was designed to give recognition to collectors who have performed outstanding voluntary service in their own region but who are not known nationally so as to qualify for the Philatelic Congress Medal.

Our warmest congratulations go to Peter and his wife. I am sure that they are known nationally to all members of our Society. Without the quiet effort of the Bournemouth team, led by Peter, you would not be reading each issue of 'The Kiwi', whose distribution is managed so efficiently.

ALLAN P. BERRY

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### MEMBERSHIP

**NEW MEMBERS.** We welcome

E.W.Nanson, Littlefield, Glaziers Lane, Normandy,  
Guildford, Surrey, GU3 2DQ.

**RESIGNATIONS**

J.H.Pickering, Belvedere, Priory Road, West Kirby,  
Wirral, Merseyside.

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### NEW ZEALAND - PERSONAL CONTACTS.

The Hon. Secretary has been approached by a number of New Zealand stamp collectors for a 'contact - penpal' to exchange stamps, etc. Some of our members do have such contacts in New Zealand and find the exchange of stamps and information useful. If you wish to be given the name and address of a person in New Zealand, please write to Terry Brock, who will give you one from the list he now holds.

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### MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1982. SECOND SIDEFACE QUEEN VICTORIA DEFINITIVES

The Meeting was declared open at 2.30 p.m. by our Chairman, Stanley Cross-Rudkin, with approximately thirty members present. Apologies for absence were received from several members, and Geoff Chowles, a member from Auckland, New Zealand, was welcomed.

The leader for the afternoon was Rita Gilders, who stated first that she was not an expert on this subject. But anyone who can receive a silver-gilt medal at the British Philatelic Exhibition for an entry of this subject is certainly heading that way.

Rita displayed a good range of the penny value, both mint and used, showing the three dies and the seven plates, and a block of four overprinted O.P.S.O. On behalf of A.B.Johnstone, she showed a mutilated pane of this value with a block of four patched in, the subject of a recent article in Stamp Collecting Weekly.

Rita has the happy knack of bringing in other members at the right time. Thus, there was a small display by Tom Hetherington, Joan Donovan showed a reconstructed sheet of adverts on the penny value, as did Noel Turner, with interesting comments on the origin of both! Michael Burberry showed a great display of die and plate

proofs, and John Evans contributed sheets showing the values from threepence to one shilling, with a vast amount of varieties in shades, perforations, and so on.

The vote of thanks was given by Rex Greatrex, and the meeting closed at 4.30 p.m.

A.E.H.

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#### REVIEWS.

New Zealand Parcel Roller Cancellations, by G.I. Robertson. Published by the Postal History Society of New Zealand, P.O.Box 38-503, Auckland, New Zealand. Price \$NZ5.00, plus \$NZ1.25 postage to overseas addresses.

New Zealand Skeleton Relief Datestamps, 1925 - 1980, by Alan Jackson. Published by the Postal History Society of New Zealand, P.O.Box 38-503, Auckland, New Zealand. Price \$NZ12.50, plus \$NZ2.00 postage to overseas addresses.

These two books arrived too late to go on my Christmas list. A word of warning to anyone who decides to order either or both of them - do so by name, as they have both been numbered Handbook 17! They are both volumes which suggest new avenues to explore when the elusive errors and varieties become too expensive.

The roller cancellations were introduced in 1909 for second class mail and although they appear to have received a favourable reception their use had died out by about 1912, being replaced by rubber datestamps. Increasing objection to these 'killers', especially after the introduction of the 1935 Pictorials, prompted the Post Office to reintroduce the steel rollers after a gap of some 25 years, and by the end of 1980 some 275 offices used them. Their use will undoubtedly increase as more offices handle the requisite 10,000 items per annum.

The original rollers produced in 1909 had very heavy bars and carried the name of the issuing office between two rows of bars. Upon reintroduction two types of roller were produced, the undated type with two characteristic bars above and below the name of the post office, and the dated version with a single bar top and bottom. The undated roller was intended for use on newspapers and printed papers, whilst the dated roller was to be used on packets and parcels. The book contains 40 illustrations of all official conversions, other examples are known but usage was uncommon.

The bulk of the book is taken up with a checklist of the rollers, detailing the office of use, type of roller, earliest and last known dates of use, and lists the distinguishing features of the impression with measurements to 0.5mm. This wealth of detail means that there is every possibility of identifying even the small amount of the cancellation found on an off-paper stamp.

It speaks volumes for the robustness of manufacture that many of the cancellers are still in use 40 and even 50 years after their initial introduction.

The second volume, New Zealand Skeleton Relief Datestamps, is the first exhaustive list of relief usage and contains a complete list up to October, 1980, some 2,600 different usages. The preface covers the early history of reliefs with reference to British skeleton datestamps and Australian relief stamps and an

illustration of the proof impressions of the original eighteen datestamps issued in August, 1925. The reliefs were used mainly because the regular engraved datestamp had been damaged, lost, or the year wheel had to be replaced. Other reasons for use have been on the opening of new post offices when the engraved datestamp has not been ready on time, or where a locality or post office has changed its name and the new datestamp has not been ready. When a temporary post office has been opened it has not always been economical to prepare an engraved datestamp so a relief has been used.

The rarest relief usage is from the temporary military camp post offices during World War 11 and the pre-war territorial camp post offices. A complete list of all such offices known to or believed to have used reliefs is included. The book contains a comprehensive list of known varieties, usually different abbreviations for office names, misspellings such as Q instead of O, C instead of G, and the reversal of two or more letters in the name. Other errors listed are inversions, omissions, and date line variations. Over 70 illustrations of various reliefs are included making identification much easier.

As with the other handbook the bulk of the volume is taken up with a detailed checklist containing the names of offices, the dates the reliefs were used and the reasons for use.

All in all the two volumes are enough to delight the specialist and encourage the rest of us to bring out that shoe box of duplicates and give them all a thorough examination, who knows what rarities and unrecorded items may come to light.

E.A.C.

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#### THE WATERLOW STUDY CIRCLE.

This Study Circle has as its aim the investigation of specialised aspects of all stamps printed by Waterlow and Sons Ltd. and Waterlow Bros. and Layton Ltd.

An initial project of the Study Circle is the circulation of questions to which its members are seeking answers from the broad membership of the Study Circle. It is hoped that such 'Waterlow Questions' will highlight areas for general investigation thus enabling a programme of study and investigation to be framed which would fit in with particular interests and thus be of value to members. It is also hoped that questions about specific stamp issues might possibly be answered by information or research available in relation to other stamp issues either from the same or a different country.

At the first two meetings of the Waterlow Study Circle, held in June and October, 1981, members have considered the printer's marks on the stamps printed by Waterlows. Displays were given to illustrate these markings for the British South Africa Company (Rhodesian), New Zealand and Belgian Congo issues. The several types of marks and their functions have been considered.

Further information about the Waterlow Study Circle, including copies of the membership form, may be obtained from -

Colin G. Fraser, 23, Stansgate Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 2QZ.

## POSTAGE RATES.

G.E.C.PRATT

The present Rates of Postage, which have been in force since 1st October, 1980, will be increased from 1st April, 1982, to the following new rates :-

|                                             |         |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|
| LETTERS INLAND (STANDARD LETTERS).....      | 24c.    |
| LETTERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.....          | 35c.    |
| REGISTRATION FEE.....                       | £1.15c. |
| AIRMAIL LETTERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.....  | 70c.    |
| AIR LETTER CARDS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM..... | 45c.    |
| CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.....           | 18c.    |
| INTERNAL AIR MAIL (STANDARD LETTERS).....   | 30c.    |

### PENNY UNIVERSALS - PRIVATE FIRST DAY COVERS.

B.J.PRATT

#### BISHOP ENVELOPES

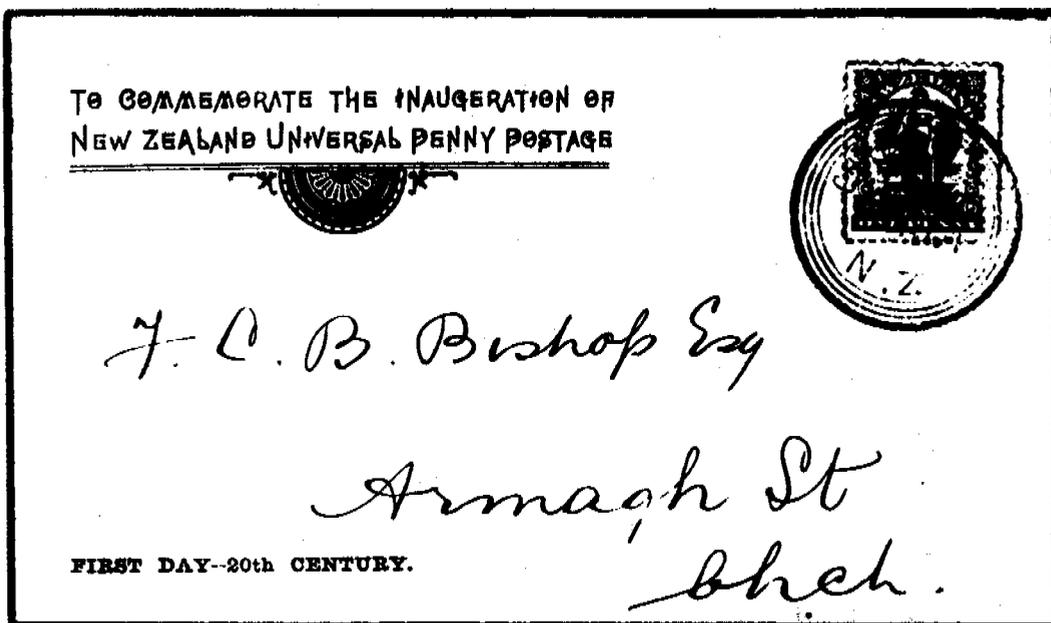
A fourth example has turned up from an auction in New Zealand, together with its insert compliments card. Addressed to Lawrence, New Zealand, the reverse has an R.P.O. DN-N / 2 JA 01 / 2 postmark, an arrival mark for Lawrence dated 3 JA 01, and, since the address on the front has been crossed out and an almost indecipherable scrawl which could be 'AL' there are two further postmarks on the reverse; the first ROXBOROUGH / 3 JA 01 / 3, and the second ALEXANDRA / 4 JA 01 / 2, which I take to be the final destination. Of the four envelopes so far recorded, two, including the one described above, have R.P.O. cancellations on the reverse.

#### MILTON MILLS ENVELOPES

There are now nine of these known, the last one coming from the last Annual Society Auction. This one presents one big problem. As you may remember, all the others previously recorded were printed in dark blue. This, the latest example, is printed in black on exactly the same type of paper. A possible reason for this may come from the address, which is F.C.B.Bishop, Armagh Street, Christchurch. It seems possible that 'The Imperial Stamp Company' (if they were indeed the authors of these envelopes) sent complimentary covers in a different colour to other stamp dealers, and F.C.B.Bishop was one of these, of some notoriety, I am given to understand.

One other possibility is that F.C.B.Bishop commissioned both envelopes, but I do not give this much credence since the handwriting on all the recorded Bishop Envelopes is the same, whereas the handwriting on the Milton Mills Envelopes varies. The photocopies or originals in front of me as I write show three different. The latest find is addressed in the same hand as that addressed to Messrs. Cusack & Merriman, who were possibly the printers of the envelope. The final possibility is that this black printed envelope is one of a trial run, but if so, why was it used? Nevertheless, this seems to be the most likely conclusion as there is a spelling mistake on the envelope, INAUGURATION being spelt INAUGERATION. Altogether a most interesting envelope and I am most grateful to the vendor for allowing this to come to my

collection. I hope he does not now regret selling it!



I have no further reports to hand, but should any other members have items to add to the list, I would be most grateful to hear from them through our Editor.

#### A FURTHER UNRECORDED AIR MAIL CACHET ?

TOM HETHERINGTON

Following recent discussions in 'The Kiwi' concerning unrecorded Air Mail cachets, I am prompted to report the cachet on the cover illustrated on page 21. It is franked with one 6d. Bell Block Air Mail stamp and one 1/- value 1935 Pictorial definitive. These are cancelled NEW PLYMOUTH N.Z -7.JL.37.6-PM. An Air Mail Etiquette is affixed over the manuscript marking 'per Air Mail'. The cachet 'Per Australia=London Air Mail' is struck in mauve.

Is this a privately produced cachet, or was it an official cachet applied at the New Plymouth Post Office. I would be grateful for any information that members may be able to give.

#### AIRMAILS ACROSS THE TASMAN

##### (12) THE FLIGHT OF THE DH DRAGON RAPIDE "TAINUI"

Our member, DOUGLAS HAGUE, has provided some information which is an interesting postscript to the article of the above title in 'The Kiwi', Volume XXIX, page 13.

Douglas writes that in April, 1978, he corresponded with Air Vice Marshal (as he now is) Cyril Kay about the number of covers carried in his aircraft DH Dragon Rapide ZK-ACO and he replied :-

"The position is that these covers were quite unofficial but as I had them franked at both ends they were in effect the first direct Air Mail between the two countries. I cannot tell you the precise number carried.....as you say most were on the Air Race stage and franked in Melbourne - and not so many on the extended New Zealand stage."

## 1982 COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS.

STEPHANIE KING

Subjects ranging from mountains to molecules are featured on the 1982 Commemorative stamp issue, released by the New Zealand Post Office on 3rd February, 1982.

The 35 cent stamp marks the International Year of Science while the four other stamps in the issue commemorate local centenaries: on the 30 cent, one hundred years of Frozen Meat Trade; on the 25 cent, the centenary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (S.P.C.A.); and on the two 20 cent stamps, which are printed se-tenant, the centenaries of the North Island districts of Tauranga and Hawera.

The International Year of Science is a world-wide event sponsored by UNESCO to promote an understanding of the social and economic importance of scientific research.

The stamp shows a modern bi-focal microscope and an electronic analysis machine, representing the sort of laboratory equipment available to scientists today. Also featured are a radio-telescope and a diagram of a molecular structure, symbolising science's concern with both the macro and micro, and with both theoretical and practical aspects.

Physicist Ernest Rutherford, New Zealand's most famous scientist "son" was by no means the only one. Today New Zealand has an international reputation for scientific research in areas such as forestry, agriculture, geophysics and specialised medical fields.

The sailing of the "Dunedin" from Port Chalmers in 1882 marked a turning point for New Zealand. The ship, pictured on the 30 cent stamp, carried this country's first batch of frozen meat to England, starting a trade which now rates as our biggest earner of overseas exchange.

The carcasses were prepared at a farm in Totara from which they were transported some fifty kilometres to Port Chalmers, to be frozen on board the "Dunedin". The ship sailed on 15th February, and reached England, cargo intact, 98 days later.

The S.P.C.A., whose centenary is commemorated on the 25 cent stamp, was founded in New Zealand at a public meeting in Dunedin on 26th June, 1882. It was modelled on the R.S.P.C.A. which had been started sixty years previously in England, and, like its English counterpart, its main concerns were with working animals such as farm dogs, horses, and cattle, and domestic animals.

Since then the S.P.C.A. has expanded throughout New Zealand into 45 branches. Its scope has expanded too; today the society is just as likely to be concerned with battery poultry farming or experiments on animals as with its more traditional activities.

The stamp's illustration depicts the wide range of animals - domestic, rural and wildlife - which are embraced by the S.P.C.A. creed.

Hawera's 51.5m high water tower dominates one of the 20 cent stamps. Built in 1914 in the centre of the town, it solved the problem of water pressure which had plagued the settlement in the early days.

Hawera actually means "burnt place" in Maori, and the lack of water pressure made the name only too appropriate when early settlers found they could do nothing to save any building which

caught fire. The view from the tower provides a panorama of the surrounding countryside, dominated by Mount Egmont which also features on the stamp.

The georgian-styled mission house featured on the other 20 cent stamp is "The Elms" and was built by Archdeacon A.N. Brown between 1838 and 1847.

Mount Maunganui, the landmark featured on the stamp, was a rejected lover according to Maori legend, who was frozen in place by the morning sun as he was about to drown himself in the Pacific. The other features on the stamp symbolise Tauranga as a holiday resort.

Designed by Allan Derrick of Invercargill, the stamps will be available from the Philatelic Bureau until 30th April, 1983, unless stocks are exhausted earlier.

A New Zealand Post Office Feature Article.

FINDINGS FROM FILES.

KING GEORGE 1d. STAMP - BOOKLET PLATE.

ALLAN P. BERRY

The story of the preparation of the King George 1d. Stamp Booklet Plate is contained in the files now held at the National Postal Museum. In this case, there are many gaps, due to the 'pruning' that took place in January, 1942. Nevertheless, there is still sufficient of interest.

The story starts with a letter from the High Commissioner for New Zealand, to the Controller, Post Office Stores Department, Stamp Section, Somerset House, London, dated 11th March, 1927. This reads:-

"...a request from...Government, to obtain a Steel Plate manufactured of the same design as the plate now being made for printing King George 1d. stamp, the die for which was forwarded to you with my letter of the 13th January last. (See 'The Kiwi', Volume XXX, page 86, September, 1981 - Editor.)

The present booklet plate was made by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. and the new plate is required to be of a similar description.

I am forwarding, with this letter, a specimen of the 1d. booklet plate (Universal design) and the Stamp Printer desires that the perforating points should be placed exactly where marked on the sheet, and also asks that special care be taken to ensure that the booklet plate (King George design) is made exactly to the measurements of the specimen, so that the plate will fit accurately the standard perforation used by the Stamp Printer.

...arrange to invite tenders for the supply of the booklet plate, and submit them...at your earliest convenience."

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd., Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd and Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd. were invited to tender for the supply of this plate to the following specification:-

"The plate to be of hardened steel, 240 set containing 144 stamp impressions, to be suitable for the production of clearly and perfectly printed stamps by the surface process on a Royal

## High Art Summit Machine.

The dimensions of the plate to be such that the plate will produce an impression similar to the specimen impression which may be seen on application to the Controller...except that the design is to be that of the current King George V New Zealand 1d. stamp.

A die for the production of the plate will be supplied to the Contractor by the Controller and a roller punch if considered suitable by the Contractor, is also available for his use.

Points for perforating pins to be provided at the bottom of the plate in the exact position shewn on the specimen and the centres of the perforation gutters in the plate to coincide with the centres of the perforation gutters in the specimen.

The perforation gutters to be as deep as possible to prevent marking when printing.

If practicable the plate should be made so that it can be screwed to a mount in the centre as well as on the edges.

All roller punches, working dies, moulds, matrices and other materials and things bearing any reproduction of the original design to be provided by the Contractor and to become the property and to be delivered up to the High Commissioner for the Dominion of New Zealand.

Three proofs of the plate to be provided for examination.

The plate to be delivered to the Controller...for inspection if desired.

After approval the plate to be packed by the Contractor in the best manner for shipment to New Zealand."

On 14th April, 1927, the Controller wrote to the High Commissioner as follows:-

"...I have to inform you that tenders for the...plate have been obtained as follows:-

|                                       |            |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. Ltd.      | £45        |
| Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. | £62.10.0.  |
| Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.         | £126.15.0. |

As Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. who quote the lowest, supplied the previous plate, it is recommended that their tender be accepted. Delivery is offered in one month from the receipt of contract."

Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd.'s tender was accepted by the High Commissioner in a letter dated 20th April, 1927, with the comment that

"...will be glad if you will do everything possible to effect delivery within the time specified."

The contract with Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd. is dated 26th April, 1927. On 29th April, 1927, the firm wrote to the Controller:-

"We have now duly received specimen of impressions...from you. We have in our possession an engravers proof taken from the same plate when originally manufactured by us, this proof being on New Zealand watermarked paper actually used we presume for the printing of the stamps. When comparing these two proofs we find there is a very slight difference in the length of the work, due

possibly to paper shrinkage.

When transferring the original plate, we made an exact gauge by which to check the size of the work. We should propose to use this same gauge on the present occasion, thus producing a plate exactly similar in size to the first booklet plate made by us.

But, in view of the slight difference between the proofs mentioned above, we should be glad to have your definite instructions before proceeding."

The Controller replied on 3rd May, 1927:-

"...there would appear to be no objection to your using the gauge you have of the plate originally manufactured by you for testing the overall dimensions of the new plate, but as pointed out to your representative, the size of the King George stamp is very slightly larger than stamps of the previous "Universal" design, and as a result, the perforation gutters must be correspondingly reduced in order to avoid increasing the overall dimensions of the new plate.

It is important that the centres of the perforation gutters in the new plate coincide with the centre of the perforation gutters in the plate previously made by you."

Unfortunately, there is now a gap in the correspondence in the files. The next letter is from Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd. to the Controller, and is dated 24th June, 1927. It appears that by this time the plate had been made and proofs had been submitted. These proofs apparently were unsatisfactory, as certain defects were clearly communicated to Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd., and this letter is their reply. It reads:-

"We acknowledge receipt of your favour of 21st instant, and have carefully noted your remarks. In reply we deal with your points as follows:-

Small crosses on tops of stamps.

These are defective in the original die supplied to us, the same defect naturally appears on the roller punch, and is reproduced on the finished plate.

Star referred to.

This is also defective in the die.

The spots outlined in red ink are due to printing only, the plate being perfect in this respect. It is a very difficult matter to produce a perfect print of such a large plate in a short time, and quite impossible to do so on special watermarked paper unless a sufficient quantity of paper is allowed for the purpose.

We are meanwhile completing the cleaning of the gutters, and will advise you when ready to pull further proofs."

There is a letter on the file, also dated 24th June, 1927, from the High Commissioner to the Controller. Clearly, again, there is correspondence missing. This letter mentions that from the Controller to the High Commissioner of 14th April, 1927, and subsequent correspondence. It goes on to say:-

"...proofs of the Plate, for examination of stamps only, were sent to you on the 17th June.

...understands that Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd. are

awaiting further instructions so that they may proceed with the hardening of the plate...if you are now in a position to give the Contractors the required instructions."

A further letter from the High Commissioner to the Controller is dated 12th June, 1927, and reads:-

"...ascertained from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd., that they expect to submit further proofs on watermarked paper, today or tomorrow.

A cablegram has just been received from the Dominion, enquiring when the plate will be shipped, and...has replied that it is hoped to despatch it by steamer leaving on the 20th July. It is understood that Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., require only a few days to harden the plate after proofs have been approved.

...will therefore be glad of immediate advice of the result of your inspection of the further proofs, so that, if they are satisfactory, advantage may be taken of the opportunity for shipment mentioned above."

The next letter is also from the High Commissioner to the Controller, and is dated 3rd August, 1927. This refers to:-

"...One Surface Printing (Booklet) Plate, for New Zealand Penny Postage Stamps supplied by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Company Ltd., ...shipment of which has now been effected per the S.S. "Pakeha" for Wellington.

In a communication received from the Suppliers on the 13th ultimo asking for disposal instructions with regard to the Plate, they intimated that further Proofs had that day been posted to you, and that providing they were approved and that they received your permission to harden the Plate, they would have no trouble in catching the above-mentioned Steamer which was due to leave on the 20th July.

Before arranging settlement of their Account...will be glad to have your confirmation that the Proofs were found to be satisfactory."

The story ends with a letter from the Controller to the High Commissioner, which reads:-

"...I have to inform you that the final proofs of the...plate submitted by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. were found to be satisfactory."

I am very grateful to the National Postal Museum for allowing access to these files and for permission to publish extracts from them.

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#### LATE USE OF OBLITERATORS

K.J.McNAUGHT

This subject was referred to in the third paragraph of page 370 of Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. In this, I stated "After the First World War a few offices continued to use obliterators with number or letter in oval of bars to cancel stamps which had not been postmarked at the office of despatch or to cancel loose letter mail." I then listed these offices,

including Auckland's A in oval of bars. My latest example of this marking is on a 1½d. King George V orange-brown first issued in September, 1918.

This is a common marking but most of the others are rarely found because of their very restricted usage. There can be no question that A in oval of bars was used as a general purpose 'killer', not just occasionally to cancel stamps on mail received from ships. Mail from the smaller islands round New Zealand, such as Ponui, in New Zealand territorial waters, would be treated the same way as any other loose letter mail. Clearly the obliterator was used in the normal way to cancel the stamps to indicate that Auckland was not the office of origin. U.P.U. regulations require loose ship letter mail from overseas to be cancelled with Packet Boat markings. Loose letters from the New Zealand Dependencies such as Cook Islands seem to have been treated as internal mail and loose letter markings were commonly used after about 1906. Before that A in oval of bars was sometimes used. Australian, Fijian and Tongan stamps are often found incorrectly cancelled with loose letter datestamps.

In the following list I give the latest examples that I have in my collection of the Post-War usage of other obl iterators. The numbers in brackets refer to the pages in Volume 111 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand where the obl iterators are illustrated.

- Dairy Flat - A over 22 on a 1d. 1935 Jubilee. (page 47).
- Normanby - WG over 1 on 1d. King George V perf. 14 x 15, first issued in 1927. (as No. 9, page 56).
- Reefton - N over 8 (see page 378 of Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand) on multiple watermarked 1½d. and 3d. Pictorials of 1936. (page 62).
- The Port - N over 28 on Penny Dominion, possibly pre-war usage. (page 62).
- Geraldine - C over 25 on 1d. King George V perf. 14, first issued 1926. (page 71).
- Westport - WP over 1 on Penny Dominion, possibly pre-war usage. (page 71).
- Palmerston - O4 on 1d. and 2d. Pictorials on piece dated at Palmerston 30th January, 1937. (type 21A, page 78).
- Balclutha - O19 on Flag Station covers of 1931 and 1932. (page 78).
- Naseby - O37 on 1½d. Victory of 1920. (as 29, page 78).
- Riverton - 6 on 1d. Health of 1943, confirmed by earlier covers. (page 82).
- Greymouth - G obliterator part of Duplex used on its own on Penny Dominion, possibly pre-war usage. (page 72).
- Nelson - N on cover of 1940. (page 62).
- Oamaru - large O in vertical oval on King George V 1½d. orange-brown first issued 1918. (page 80).
- Napier - NA on 3d. Sir Truby King of 1957. (page 53).

Eric Gibbs has an example of this obliterator used on a cover dated 24th January, 1964.

- 'Dunedin' - obliterator of 1862-1863 on King George V 1½d. orange-brown first issued 1918. (page 77).

My latest example of Gore - SD over 1 - is on a flag station

cover of 1912, but I must have included it in my list of such late usages from reported later examples.

The most remarkable examples of late usage, however, are three of the Perkins, Bacon obliterators first used in 1855 -

Rawene/        - 3 on 1d. King George V perf. 14, first issued 1926.  
Hokianga       (page 35). At least 71 years later.

Bluff           - 5 on 1d. King George VI of 1941-1942. At least  
86 years later.

New Plymouth Perkins, Bacon obliterator 9 on 1d. King George V perf. 14 on cover of April, 1932. This cover had been fed into the cancelling machine upside down and the uncanceled stamp, presumably, was cancelled in the sorting room before despatch, incorrectly using the obliterator instead of a hand datestamp.

Two further examples of Post First World War usage of early obliterators are -

Dargaville - A over 99 to obliterate an uncanceled 3d. King George V definitive stamp on a registered packet addressed to Wellington and with a 6d. King George V definitive stamp cancelled Kaihu, 19 DE 32. Eric Gibbs has this same obliterator cancelling the stamp on a cover dated Dargaville, 27 MAY 1949.

Feilding       - W over 24 on 2d. Centennial, 1940, can also be added to the list, from the collection of Eric Gibbs.

To be continued.

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#### PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND DATESTAMPS.

JOHN D. EVANS

Further to the notes in 'The Kiwi', Volume XXX, pages 60 - 63, July, 1981, our Editor has sent me two further interesting letters from our member ROYCE BOWEN of Cape Province, South Africa, which, with some research and comparison produce the following additional information on these datestamps.

1. S.G. 73 - 2d. pale blue, perf. 13, of 1862 - 1864, cancelled with Datestamp No. 1 dated FE.3.? This must be 1865, so that it is the second example of the earliest known date of use of this Datestamp Number.
2. S.G. 107 - 2d. pale blue, perf. 12½. This stamp described in the notes above mentioned is now described by ROYCE BOWEN as being Datestamp No. 1 dated SE.?.6? This could be 1864 or 1865.

ROYCE BOWEN has now reported 19 examples and of these, 2 are on S.G. 72, 1 each on S.G. 73, S.G. 88, S.G. 107, S.G. 108 and S.G. 110; 8 on S.G. 113 and 1 each on S.G. 114, S.G. 115, S.G. 122 and S.G. 122a.

In addition, our member JOHN ROBBINS has reported the following which I am confident have not been included in any notes on these interesting datestamps.

1. Serial No. 1 - 4 examples. On 6d., S.G. 43, dated AP.6.65; on cover with a pair of 1d. S.G. 110 dated OC.5.65, addressed to Mrs. Laver, at 1, Pitt Terrace, Pitt Street, Auckland. This

cover is some four days before that reported on page 62 of the July, 1981, issue of 'The Kiwi', Volume XXX, No. 4. The third example reported is on a 2d. S.G. 113 but the year is missing; as however this is Plate 1 of the 2d. value the date is likely to be either 1864, 1865 or 1866. The fourth example is on a 6d. S.G. 122 with date ?.FE.67. This was in the collection of Marcel Stanley below mentioned.

2. Serial No. 2 - one example on 6d. S.G. 122, partly imperf., with date OC.4.65.
3. Serial No. 4 - apparently at the Robson Lowe November, 1977, Auction of a collection belonging to Marcel Stanley a cover was offered with this serial number dated DE.16.66 on 2d. blue S.G. 114. This would be the latest known example of the 1864 - 1866 era.
4. Serial No. 5 - this single example was on a 3d. S.G. 117 with 1869 date, also in the Marcel Stanley collection.
5. Serial No. 0 - one example on 1d. S.G. 132 without date in the collection of John Robbins, and another on 6d. S.G. 136 on a cover of ?.OC.72 in the Marcel Stanley collection.
6. Three examples without serial number; one on cover dated AP.1.69; one on 1d. NZ watermark, S.G. 97; and the third on 6d. imperf. S.G. 43.

The following have also come to my attention.

1. Serial No. 5 - an interesting item, Lot 237, appeared in the Auction Catalogue of McArthur & Co. of Auckland for their sale on 2nd December, 1981. This is described as follows:-

NZ "Province of Auckland" backstamp (? Newton) on cover from Onehunga to Newton. 2d. blue FFQ cancelled with two c.d.s. of Onehunga NZ DEC 23 1868; very neat cover.

This happens to be the earliest example in the 1867 - 1875 era, the previous one being DE.24.68, a day earlier. One hopes that the lucky purchaser, whoever he or she is, is a member of our Society.

2. Code 'A'. What appears to be an alternative use of Province of Auckland datestamps has been reported by J.G.STONEHOUSE, himself a collector of these datestamp cancellations. This is on a 6d. Blue First Sideface Queen Victoria definitive, first issued on 2nd January, 1874. In place of the serial number was slotted in under the 'of' of 'Province of Auckland' an 'A' which looks like the 'A' in Postal Datestamps illustrations 26 or 29 on page 113 of Volume III of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. This 'A' was a mail index letter and it was slotted into the datestamp no doubt in absence of any of the serial numbers 1 to 8.

In December, 1875, a folded reply letter was sent by the Chief Postmaster, Auckland, to the sub-Postmaster at Newton which then used the letter 'A' under 'of' as above described. The 'Newton A' marking has been noted with dates ranging from DE.27.73 to DE.31.75, according to page 367 of Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. But this is the first example that I have come across in the United Kingdom.

With this haul, as it were, the Table needs further revision as under giving a total of 155 known examples of these Datestamps.

Included in this total is a cover to "MIRTHYR TIDVIL" franked with S.G. 122, 6d. red-brown, perf. 12½, cancelled with Datestamp No. 1 dated AP.1.68, a photocopy of which has been sent to me by the Bristol Stamp Dealer, J.M.A.GREGSON, who had it on offer at the time for £250.00.

| 1864-1866 era |               |             |                 | 1867-1875 era |             |                 |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| No.           | Earliest Date | Latest Date | No. of Examples | Earliest Date | Latest Date | No. of Examples |
| 1.            | FE.3.65       | JL.15.66    | 33              | FE.?67        | DE.3.72     | 7               |
| 2.            | JU.30.64      | OC.25.65    | 33              | NO.2.67       | -----       | 2               |
| 3.            | SP.27.64      | OC.28.65    | 6               | MR.15.69      | MR.14.73    | 2               |
| 4.            | OC.?65        | DE.16.66    | 4               | DE.4.67       | AU.27.69    | 6               |
| 5.            | OC.19.64      | SE.28.65    | 6               | DE.23.68      | SP.2.70     | 5               |
| 6.            | MR.9.65       | JY.3.66     | 3               | JU.12.68      | DE.24.75    | 3               |
| 7.            | DE.30.64      | OC.?65      | 3               | -----         | -----       | -               |
| 8.            | -----         | -----       | -               | -----         | JU.6.71     | 1               |
| 9.            | -----         | -----       | -               | OC.30.72      | ??.74       | 4               |
| 12.           | -----         | -----       | -               | -----         | DE.10.72    | 1               |
| A.            | -----         | -----       | -               | -----         | 1874?       | 1               |
| Total         |               |             | 88              | Total         |             | 32              |

#### SUMMARY

|                                                                                                |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Examples from the 1864 - 1866 era.....                                                         | 88         |
| Examples from the 1867 - 1875 era.....                                                         | 32         |
| Datestamp No. 1 and Datestamp No. 7 in the collection<br>of J.G.Stonehouse without date.....   | 2          |
| 'The Kiwi', Volume XXVII, page 63, and<br>Volume XXX, page 61.....                             | 22         |
| Examples without Serial Number or date in the<br>collection of Royce Bowen.....                | 6          |
| Examples without Serial Number but with date<br>notified by Royce Bowen.....                   | 2          |
| Examples reported by John Robbins without Serial Number<br>with or without date, as above..... | 3          |
| Total.....                                                                                     | <u>155</u> |

In the Addendum on page 62 of Volume XXX of 'The Kiwi', July, 1981, I referred to the 25 'Laver Covers' dated between April and May, 1865. ROYCE BOWEN has reported the covers listed at the top of the next page, all in the same handwriting, addressed to Mrs. Laver at 12th Regiment, Victoria Barracks, Sydney, New South Wales.

These covers from the dates cannot have been included in the 25 covers reported by R.M.Startup in 'Province of Auckland Cancellations' published in 1959. As the cover No. 3 (over) was despatched from Drury, some 16 miles north of Queen's Redoubt whence it reached Auckland by Mounted Trooper (see R.M.Startup's 'Maori War Postal Services', page 54) it is reasonable to suppose that since Lt. Laver was Lt. Quarter-Master, his station was relatively static. In which case, Covers No. 1 and 2 are quite likely to have been despatched from Drury. All the covers reached Auckland, from the dates shown, but the significance of the covers is that they were despatched during the actual period of

| Stamp, Cancellation and Date.                                                  | Backstamped                                               |                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. 6d. S.G. 43 and 6d. S.G. 55. Indistinct cancellation and date               | Auckland<br>OC.6.63                                       | Ship Letter<br>Sidney<br>A<br>OC.13.63 |
| 2. Pair 6d. S.G. 43. Indistinct cancellation and date                          | Auckland<br>OC.27.63<br><br>with manuscript ?KOHIRA Camp. | Ship Letter<br>Sidney<br>A<br>NO.12.63 |
| 3. 6d. S.G. 43. Faint DRURY circular datestamp JA.11.64 and Auckland JA.11.64. | Drury<br>JA.11.64                                         | Ship Letter<br>A<br>FE.1.64            |
| 4. 6d. S.G. 99. Indistinct cancellation and date; and Auckland MY.28.64.       |                                                           | Ship Letter<br>Sidney<br>JU.8.64       |

hostilities in the Second Maori War, from July, 1863, when forces moved to the front in the Waikato ready for the advance, and June, 1864, the closing action at Te Ranga, near Tauranga. (See 'Maori War Postal Services', page 78). None of the stamps or covers bear a Province of Auckland datestamp, which is consistent with the revised table of the 1864 - 1866 era, and it looks as if these datestamps were used after the main actions of the War. The actual Peace Agreement of 27th May, 1865, did not put an end to Maori Wars as a whole and they lingered on with local risings in the North Island until 1872.

#### REJECTED 1935 PICTORIAL DEFINITIVE DESIGNS

TOM HETHERINGTON

The designs illustrated are all printed on toned, unwatermarked, gummed paper. The ½d. and 8d. designs are printed in orange, the 3d. and 6d. in yellow-green, the 1½d., 2½d., 4d. and 9d. in blue, and the 5d. and 1/- values in brown. All appear to be surface printed.

Three of the designs illustrated, the 5d., 6d. and 1/- values, were used, with values erased, on the souvenir sheet produced for the 1950 Canterbury Centennial International Philatelic Exhibition (CANPEX). These miniature sheets are discussed in some detail in 'Captain Coqk', Volume 2, pages 142 - 144, Volume 7, pages 91 - 92 and Volume 9, pages 83 - 84. It is clear from these references that these three designs were the work of C.H. and R.J.G. Collins. The other designs used for the souvenir sheet were the work of J. Fitzgerald, using the pseudonym 'Myron'. It is also clear that these designs were originally prepared, with others, for the competition held to select designs for the 1935 Pictorial issue of New Zealand stamps. All were rejected by the Board of Adjudication.

It is a safe assumption that all the designs illustrated were the work of C.H. and R.J.G.Collins. Nevertheless, there is much more information available, I am sure. Did C.H. and R.J.G.Collins prepare other designs? Who printed the items illustrated? Do they exist in any other colours? If any member can answer these questions, or supply further information, I would greatly appreciate hearing from them through our Editor.



