



The Kiwi



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

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

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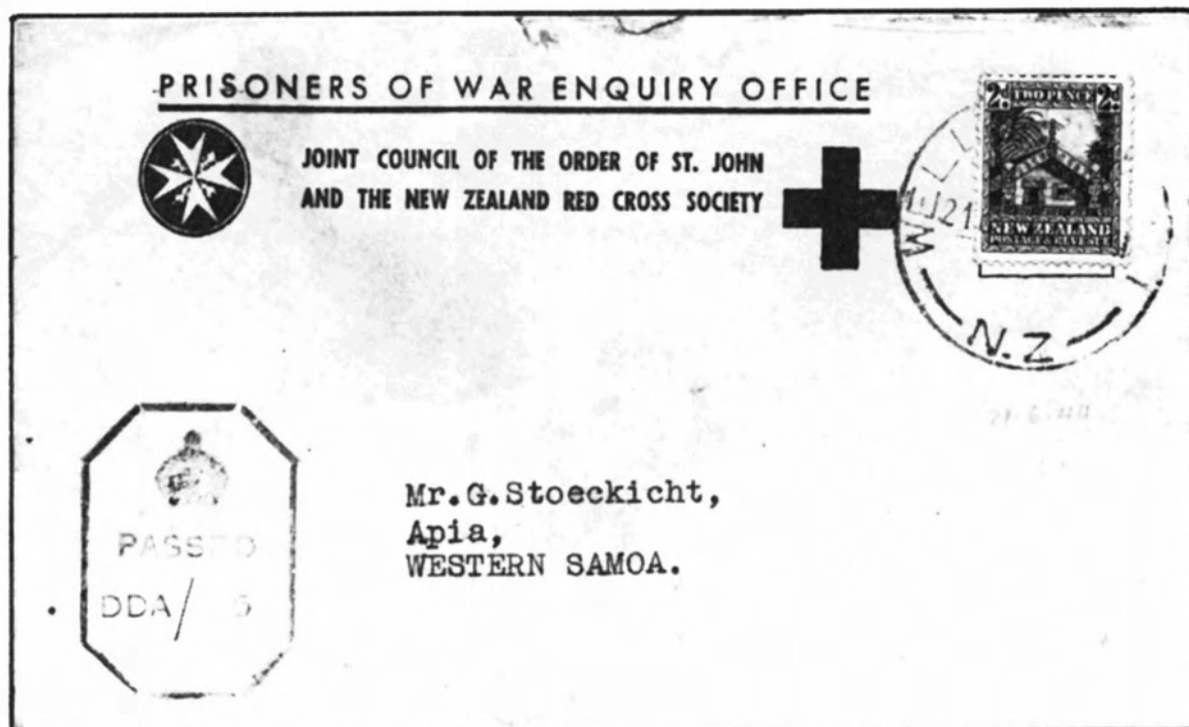
WHOLE 215

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 29TH JULY, 1989,
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

THE SUBJECT WILL BE THE SECOND PICTORIAL DEFINITIVES
OF 1935 - 1947

THE DISPLAY WILL BE GIVEN BY OUR MEMBER WALLY JACKSON.

WARTIME FREE POSTAGE



SEE PAGE 10

EDITORIAL

There remain but eight months before February, 1990, when the New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be staging an Exhibition in one of the rooms at the Horticultural Halls, Westminster, as part of Spring Stampex, 1990. Plans are already in hand to mount the Exhibits promised, but help is still needed for this exercise, and for Stewards to man the room throughout the Exhibition. If any Member can help, please contact Ernie Leppard, who is coordinating all the work for this event.

The special book planned for the same time is making good progress, many members having either written or promised contributions. Due to the expertise of the Authors, it is likely to be a significant contribution to the literature on New Zealand Philately and Postal History.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

O.E.Brightman, 91, Worship Street, London, E.C.2.

RESIGNED

J.Clayton, 18a, Taunton Road, Bridgewater, Somerset, TA7 9BG.

LAPSED

M.S.Ashton, 107, Ashworth Park, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 9DQ.

R.M.Baguley, 48, Albert Road, Grappenhall, Cheshire, WA4 2PG.

J.Broadhead, 516, Thorpe Road, Peterborough, PE6 6AN.

S.W.Fairbairn, 40, Charlesworth Street,

Christchurch 6, New Zealand.

J.T.Hill, 1, Pensher View, Washington, Tyne & Wear, NE37 3BH.

A.F.Letts, 12a, Highgrove, Wood Road,

Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, WV6 8LQ.

A.M.Leverton, Westway House, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9HF.

Captain B.Longworth, Fiddlers Green, 7, Sea Close,

Middleton-on-Sea, West Sussex, PO22 7RU.

A.G.Mathieson, Westbourne House, Mill Lane,

Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DY.

Lt. Col. R.B.Merton, 17, Clifton Road,

Winchester, Hants., SO22 5BP.

R.L.Monk, 20, The Shrublands, Cooden, Bexhill, Sussex, TN39 3SJ.

D.G.Payne, Pippacre, Westcott Heath, Dorking, Surrey, RH4 3SZ.

F.G.Payne, Dene Place, Ripley Lane,

West Horsley, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT24 6JW.

J.W.Skilling, P.O.Box 626, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

F.G.Steinle, 81, Bruce Avenue, Hornchurch, Essex, RM12 4JF.

T.K.Thorson, 1809, Ash Street, Wyandotte, Michigan 48192, U.S.A.

P.E.Thurlow, 25, Stow Road, Kimbolton, Huntingdon, PE18 0HU.

A.J.Todd, 46a, Box Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts., HP3 0DJ.

J.Widdup, 90, Ashkanasy Crescent, Evatt, Act 2617, Australia.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

I.MacEwan, 4, Mills Road, Brooklyn, Wellington 2, New Zealand.

(previously of Stoke Newington, London.)

A.P.McCulloch, Ardwall, Gatehouse of Fleet,

Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, DG7 2EN.

(previously of Anworth House, Gatehouse of Fleet.)

The meeting was opened at 2.35 p.m. by the acting Chairman, Ernie Leppard, with apologies for absence from Alan Baker, John Smith, Margaret Frankcom and George Riley. Seventeen members were present. After saying that Ross Marshall, the well known New Zealand philatelist, would be with us before the close of the meeting, the acting Chairman introduced our member George Gibson, whose display of most aspects of New Zealand philately, postal history and associated items would provide the entertainment for the afternoon.

Starting with a Full Face Queen cover bearing the 'PAID ALL' mark used on inter-island ferries and also the 'PAID ALL' used at San Francisco, George went on to suggest that it may have been the Scottish influence which prompted the introduction, in 1893, of advertisements on the backs of the Second Sideface Queen Victoria issues, and regretted that he could not show an Adson on cover! The 1898 'Wakitipu'/'Wakatipu' stamps were shown, both on covers.

The Christchurch Exhibition of 1906 was well represented, with the stamps, a set of the Exhibition labels and covers bearing most of them, and examples of early and late cancellations showing the break-up of the 'C' in CHRISTCHURCH. When a 1925 cover was put up, with a set of the Dunedin Exhibition stamps, George told how pleased he was to discover that it bore the 4d. 'POSTAGE' variety, and how much more pleased when, some years later, someone pointed out that one of the ½d. stamps had the 'EXHIBITIUN' variety as well!

The Centennial 1/- Kauri tree was shown and attention drawn to the not-often-noticed tiny figure at the bottom, showing the massive dimensions of 'Tane Mahuta'. A cover to a Prisoner of War bore the unfortunate cancellation 'Buy Health Stamps / for Health Camps'. The opening of Wellington Airport was accompanied by a story of the low-flying Sunderland which left a part of its keel on the runway, and its pilot, who was reprimanded for endangering his aircraft but was also commended for beaching the aircraft before it had time to sink.

Obviously it is not possible to list everything included in such a display, but further highlights included missing colour varieties, maritime cancellations, Pigeon Post and other air mails, and a tour of the New Zealand administered Pacific Islands. A most enjoyable show for us all.

Later, Ross Marshall showed the start of his new and novel theme of 'COAL', mainly centred around the Kaitangata area, just north of Dunedin. This included the 'Kaitangata Coal' Adson and the 1925 booklet adverts for the same; reply paid postal stationery cards, a printed postcard with the types of coal available and views of the mines and the nearby towns. Ross did point out that the theme had much room for expansion, and that he had a long way to go before he was satisfied. We also saw the Silver Medal which was presented to Ross from Bulgaria '89, at which he had been the New Zealand Commissioner and an Apprentice Judge.

After the vote of thanks, given by Ernie Leppard, the meeting was closed at 4.55 p.m.

A.G.

SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

GOLDEN JUBILEE: NEW ZEALAND FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS



GOLDEN JUBILEE
1939 - 1989

2 JUNE 1989

WELLINGTON N.Z.

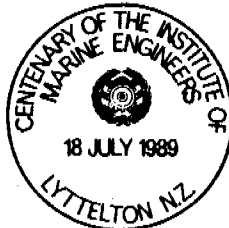
A special pictorial date stamp was used at Wellington on Friday, 2nd June, 1989, to mark the 50th Anniversary of the New Zealand Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

CENTENARY OF FREE KINDERGARTEN IN NEW ZEALAND



A special pictorial date stamp was used at Dunedin on Monday, 12th June, 1989, to commemorate the Centenary of Free Kindergarten in New Zealand.

CENTENARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF MARINE ENGINEERS



A special pictorial date stamp was used at Lyttelton on Tuesday, 18th July, 1989, to commemorate the Centenary of the Institute of Marine Engineers.

REVIEW

New Zealand 1990 Bulletin 1. Enquiries to New Zealand 1990, P.O.Box 4069, Auckland, New Zealand.

This 56 page booklet is the first to give official information about New Zealand's forthcoming International Stamp Exhibition, New Zealand 1990.

As well as a message from the Governor General and a welcome from the President of New Zealand 1990 and New Zealand Post Limited, there are also all the regulations that have to be followed by Organisers and Exhibitors alike. In addition, there are three articles of more permanent interest.

The first of these, by Brian Vincent, is a history of the first 100 years of philately in New Zealand, coupled with the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand. In listing the publications of the Society, it seems a pity that the opportunity was not taken to give the address of the Society, and the prices and availability of the publications they have made over the years.

In my view, Gerald Elliott's contribution on New Zealand's first postage stamp is marred by the intrusion of numbering for each section and paragraph. If one ignores these, the article makes

most interesting reading.

Bern Koningham has contributed a brief article on the World's First Air Mail Stamps - the Pigeon Stamps of New Zealand. Here two of the illustrations have been transposed, and one line is out of place, which rather spoils the effect.

It is a very useful introduction to New Zealand and its philately and postal history, pitched at just the right level to attract those who are not yet collectors of the country.

A CASE FOR HEAVY BREATHING

E.W.LEPPARD

In several of the issues of New Zealand, there is a need to differentiate between the various papers used for different printings, which also requires identification of the watermark. Many of these are difficult to separate initially, until one becomes a little more experienced. In the case of the Penny Universals, the Penny Dominion and the Arms issues, a difference in the watermark is also accompanied by a change in the direction of the mesh of the paper. This is usually denoted as being either Vertical Mesh or Horizontal Mesh, read in relation to the watermark rather than the design of the stamp. The mesh, or grain of then paper is determined by the papermaker when sieving the pulp on a mesh or dandy roll, to which bits are attached to give the watermark.

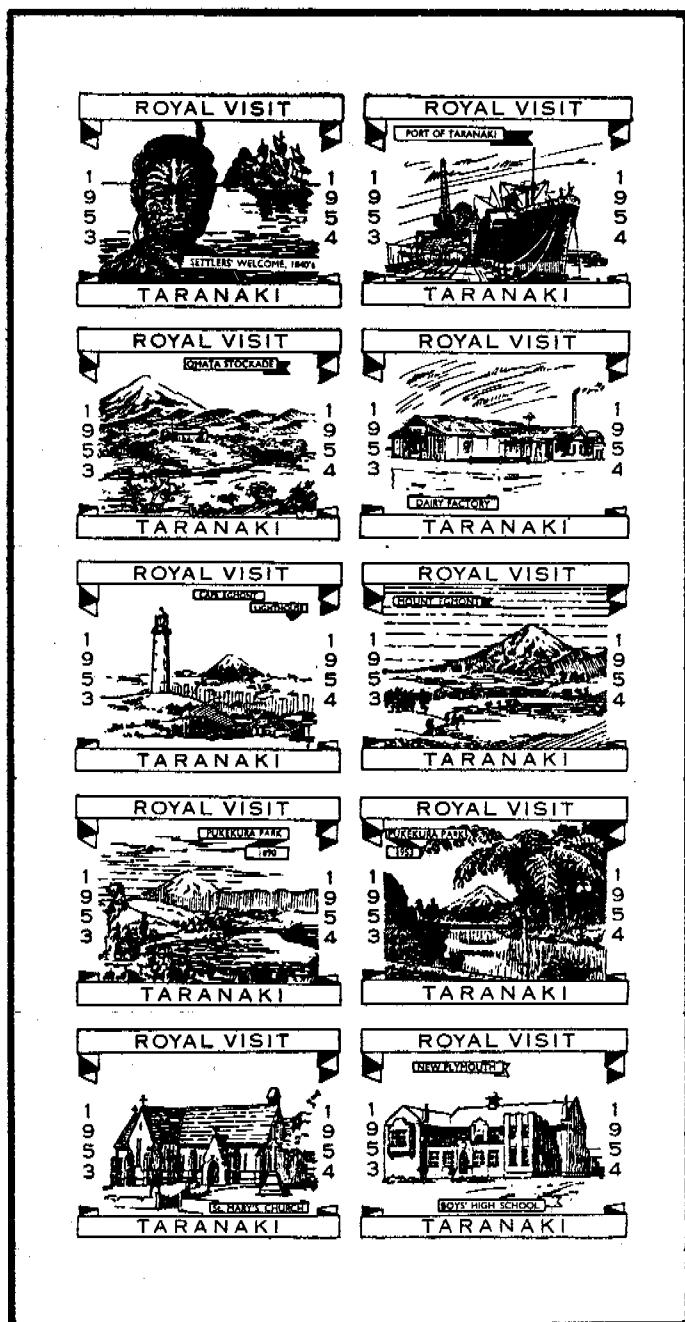
When I sit down to identify the mesh of the paper on which a stamp has been printed, my first reaction is to breathe heavily on the back and watch which way the paper bends. For vertical mesh, the stamp will curl vertically, and for horizontal mesh, it will curl horizontally. This invariably gives a rough guide before going further to separate the Wiggins Teape papers from the Cowan and Jones papers, or the first issues of the 1935 - 1947 Pictorial Definitives on single watermark paper from the later printings on multiple watermark paper.

If this method is applied to the first printings of the 4d. Lake Taupo of the 1898 - 1908 Pictorial Definitives, printed on soft New Zealand made paper without watermark, it will be found that both vertical and horizontal mesh paper was used, indicating that the printer found it immaterial which way round the paper was fed into the press. What is a little strange is that the printings on vertical and horizontal mesh papers also produce a difference in the size of the stamps. In extreme cases, the variation can be from 17.5 mms by 21.0 mms for horizontal mesh paper to 17.0 mms by 21.5 mms for vertical mesh paper, a difference which can be seen without any magnification. The variation in size seems fairly random, and appear on the three listed centre plate colour shades of greenish blue, indigo, and bright blue. The size difference reproduced on a full sheet of eight rows of ten stamps would be fairly substantial, in the case of horizontal mesh being 4 mms wider and 5 mms shorter than vertical mesh sheets. This would seemingly discount a random application by the printer as sheets would stack oddly, being of different sizes. The reason for the difference in the size of the stamps can be explained by the printer's method of printing from dampened sheets of paper to improve the definition, and thereby shrinking the paper via the

mesh as it dried. The same technique was also used for some printings of the 1935 - 1947 Pictorial Definitives, which produced some interesting varieties. But I cannot find any other stamp, either from New Zealand or elsewhere, that changes size on being printed. Can anyone else?

ROYAL VISIT TO TARANAKI, 1953 - 1954

ALAN JACKSON



The sheet of ten publicity labels illustrated here was apparently issued in Taranaki in 1953 to commemorate the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and the Prince Philip to New Zealand. I have not noted any previous mention of it in the literature. The labels are printed in deep blue on white gummed paper and rouletted about 10 all round. All the labels depict Taranaki scenes, including one of the Omata Stockade from the time of the Maori Land Wars. If any reader knows who was responsible for producing these labels, or any other Cinderellas issued to mark the Royal Visit, I would be glad to hear from them, through our Editor.

NEW ZEALAND PHILATELIC FEDERATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Pressure on space means that the results of the Questionnaire have had to be held over until the next issue of 'The Kiwi'.

NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL PARKS
(10) FIORDLAND NATIONAL PARK

CECIL BRISTOW

One of the world's largest National Parks, with an area of 212,000 hectares, it is New Zealand's largest National Park and is half as big again as the rest of the National Parks put together.

It occupies the western half of Southland Province and is renowned for its rugged grandeur. It is a complex tangle of mountains, steep plunging valleys, heavily matted rain forest and, it is estimated, as many as 300 lakes.

The mountains run the length of the Park and are all but surrounded by water. On the seaward side immense fiords indent the coastline, some 16 of them named, which can be as much as 32 Km long. Sheer rock walls drop deeply into the water and it is said that even one metre from the cliff side the water is too deep to hold an anchor.

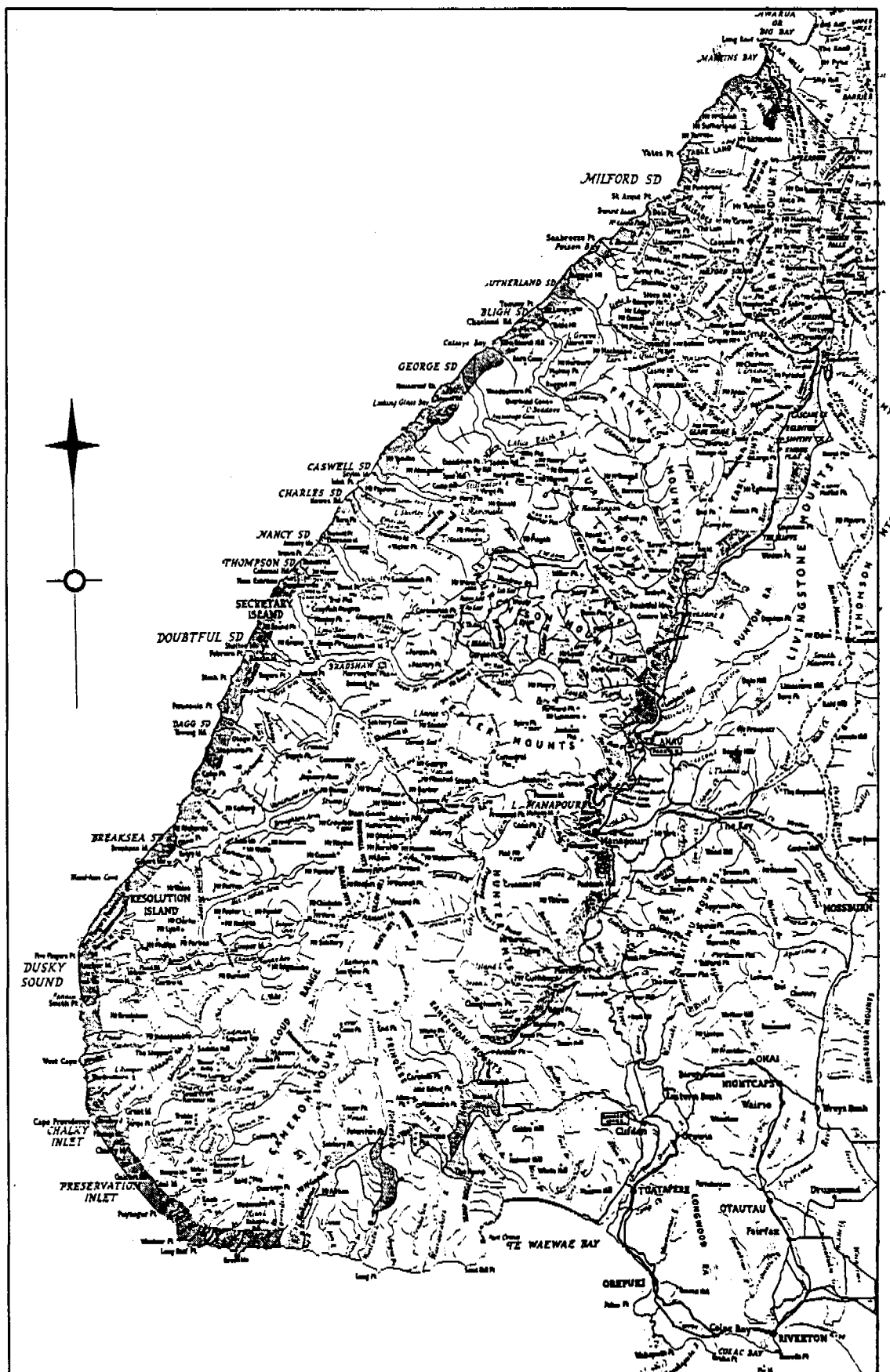
Milford Sound is the northern-most and the labyrinth formed by Chalky and Preservation Inlets and their associated sounds are the most southerly indentations. Near here is the isolated Puysegur Point lighthouse. This is a bleak, windswept spot with an area of dense bush behind it.

When building of the lighthouse began, because no suitable landing site could be found nearby for the materials for the original lighthouse, they had to be landed at Preservation Inlet, two miles away. Building a road through the heavy bush proved to be a most difficult task. Two men drowned in the Inlet, and a search party just managed to save another four men who had been wandering in the local bush, lost for 18 days. The lighthouse began to function in 1879 but was burnt down in 1942. It was replaced the next year by the present electrified light.

On the eastern side of the Park a chain of lakes and connecting rivers go a long way towards giving the Park an island effect. Lake Te Anau is the South Island's largest lake, and is only second to Lake Taupo in size in New Zealand. It has a length of 64 Km and is 396 metres deep. Extending westwards into the mountains are three arms known as North, Middle and South Fiords. It is more or less the gateway to Fiordland, and the Park's Headquarters is at Te Anau township. From there one can explore many of the Park's facets. For the tourists there are flights over the area, launch trips run across the lake to Te Anau Caves in which there are thundering waterfalls, cathedral-like ceilings and a glow-worm grotto. The name means 'the cave of the rushing waters' but the origin of the name is a bit of a mystery as the caves were not rediscovered until 1948.

Another launch trip takes one to the head of the lake at Glade House where the world-famous Milford Track starts.

Lake Manapouri is said to be New Zealand's loveliest lake and its deepest, with a depth of 443 metres. It is studded with small islands and is 178 metres above sea level. This has an important bearing on a vast local engineering feat. Located at the end of the West Arm of the lake is an underground hydro-electric station. The power house is in a vast cavern, 111 metres long and 18 metres wide, hewn out of solid rock 213 metres below ground. It contains



seven turbines, each of which drives a 100,000 kilowatt generator. To turn the turbines the water falls 183 metres from the lake and then passes through a 10 Km long, 9 Km diameter, tail race tunnel to discharge into Deep Cove in Doubtless Sound. The scheme was begun in 1963 and the last generator came 'on stream' in 1971.

When building the tail race tunnel the construction team were housed aboard the S.S. Wanganella, anchored in Deep Cove. Doubtless Sound is reckoned to be the geographic heart of Fiordland National Park.

The construction of the hydro-electric scheme opened up the whole area to the tourists. Previously there had existed only a walking track from West Arm of Lake Manapouri over the Wilco Pass to Deep Cove. This was replaced by a road to carry the heavy machinery during construction and now it provides a spectacular drive for the tourist coaches.

A jet-boat ride, invented in New Zealand, down the twisting Waiau River is an exciting way to travel between Lake Te Anau and Lake Manapouri. In spite of its remoteness the Park has a long New Zealand history. Captain Cook discovered Dusky Sound in 1770, and in 1773 he established New Zealand's first brewery, and the first ships workshop there. In 1792, New Zealand's first residential home was built in Dusky Sound when a sealing station was located there. The following year the first ship of 65 tons was constructed in the Sound.

The sealers and whalers were the first white men to live there. In 1823 a Welsh sealer, John Grono, explored the northern end of the area and left his mark by giving such names as Milford Sound, which he thought looked remarkably like the original in Wales, and Pembroke Peak.

Later, it was the Scots who were doing the exploration and leaving names. In 1877 Donald Sutherland settled at Milford, and a mountain, a fiord and a waterfall bear his name.

THE MILFORD TRACK

As the fiords could only be reached from the sea, there arose a challenge to reach Milford Sound by an overland route. In 1888, Quinton McKinnon and E. Mitchell found the McKinnon Pass and the search was practically over. A track was subsequently cut and in 1898 the Milford Track was officially opened. It was dubbed 'the finest walk in the world'. The track usually takes three to four days to traverse and is walked in one direction only. It involves some hard climbing, McKinnon Pass being 1,154 metres above sea level.

The starting point is at the northern end of Lake Te Anau and the first day is spent walking alongside the Clinton River, as it flows from its source near McKinnon Pass down through the Clinton Canyon to Lake Te Anau, staying overnight at Pomponola Lodge. The second day takes you over the pass in a steep zig-zag climb and the view is one of the highlights of the Park. Overnight stop is at Quinton Lodge. Guided parties often spend the third day visiting the Sutherland Falls, New Zealand's highest, which spill in three leaps, 580 metres from Lake Quill. One of the highest lakes in the world, it lies in a basin between Mount Hart, Mount Mackenzie and Couloir Peak, and is named after the first man to climb the face of the falls and find the lake.

The final day's walk covers the 20 Km track down to the Arthur River valley, passing numerous high waterfalls and Lakes Brown and Ada, to terminate at Sandfly Point. A launch trip across the Sound to Milford Hotel concludes the journey. From the Hotel one can see the renowned Mitre Peak at its best view, 1,691 metres high.

After the track, road access was a 'must'. As with the track, the difficulty was finding a practical way through the steep mountainous area. In 1889, W.M.Homer and C.Barber explored the headwaters of the Hollyford River and discovered the Homer Saddle which divides the Hollyford and Cleddau Rivers, the latter running into Milford Sound. The two rivers seemed to be a natural route but the saddle was a tough barrier. Homer suggested a tunnel but others vetoed it, the cost being excessive, and the project was shelved.

The great depression of the 1930's helped things along; in an effort to create work. By 1934 the road from Te Anau had reached the eastern side of the divide. From Te Anau township the road followed the lake shore for 28 Km, then swung away to follow the Eglinton River Valley, climbing gradually to the river's source and the Divide which has the source of the Hollyford River on the other side. The Divide is the lowest pass in the Southern Alps and the climb to it includes a straight stretch called 'the Avenue of the Disappearing Mountain', because an optical illusion is produced in which a nearby mountain peak appears to sink below the horizon.

Across the Divide the road drops into Hollyford River Canyon and takes a west north-westerly direction. In the upper Hollyford Valley the road lies at the base of some of Fiordland's highest mountains - Crosscut - 2,316 metres; Christina - 2,502 metres; and Talbot - 2,225 metres, where the Homer Tunnel is sited.

Work on the tunnel construction started in 1935. It proved to be a formidable task and, due to many setbacks, including the war years when work stopped, it was not opened to traffic until 1952. Avalanches during construction resulted in a reduction of tunnel bore, and motoring through it is reduced to 25 minutes in alternate directions every hour.

It is 1,240 metres long and descends from 923 metres on the Hollyford side to 795 metres at the other portal. You enter the tunnel at the source of the Hollyford River and emerge above the source of the Cleddau River, 17 Km from Milford. It is recommended that the traveller makes a stop at the Chasm, irrespective of the weather or the time available, just to take in the sight of the Cleddau River roaring its way into a deep cavern.

The road from Te Anau to Milford is 116 Km but it is suggested that an early start is made, allowing all day for the journey of a lifetime.

Much of the Park is still unexplored simply because of the difficulty of the terrain. The mountains, thick forest, torrential rain and heavy fogs are great deterrents. Annual rainfall is put at 6,000 mm and fog so thick at times it was once claimed 'with arm outstretched the hand disappeared!'.

One exploring party, trying to reach Dusky Sound from an inland lake, a distance of barely 30 Km, had to abandon their efforts after three weeks, having failed to reach half-way.

Mid-way along the western side of Lake Te Anau, lying between

the Middle and South Fiords, are the Murchison Mountains where, in 1948, Dr. G.B.Orbell, whilst searching for an old Maori village site, rediscovered the Takahe, *Notornis mantelli*, for 50 years thought to be extinct. The area has now been declared a special protected area to ensure the survival of the bird.

Another bird confined to Fiordland and even rarer than the Takahe is the Kakapo, a flightless parrot. The Pembrokeshire Wilderness on the northern side of Milford Sound plus the Sinbad Gully behind Mitre Peak, have also been set aside to protect it.

A herd of Canadian Moose, set free at the tip of Dusky Sound some 75 years ago, vanished without trace and were presumed dead for 17 years before being sighted again. So dense is the area that they have only been seen three times since then.

A camper in the Park reported being bitten by a venomous ant-like creature about 5 cm long, only to be told by entomologists that no such creature exists in New Zealand!

Can it be that one day the Moa will make its reappearance?



AN EVENING WITH QUEEN VICTORIA

JOHN WATTS

New Zealand has three systems of general prepaid postage available to 'businesses, clubs, etc.'. Reference to the New Zealand Post Guide gives the details as illustrated on pages 72 and 73 overleaf.

1.

REPLY POST SERVICES

Business Reply Post

- 2.67 A system of "collect" postage is provided by means of business reply cards, envelopes, and wrappers. The system can be used only within New Zealand.
- 2.68 A business reply card may be issued as a single card or as a portion of a double card. Business reply cards must conform to the specifications and conditions for standard letters in card form — see sheet, 7.
- 2.69 Persons, businesses, etc., desiring to use the system must obtain an authority number (from their Chief Post Office) and undertake to pay both the return postage and a fee of 2c on each reply. However, users of the system who receive 500 or more items a month, and who are authorised to operate under the deferred payment system (see paragraph 5.31), will be charged a flat fee of \$10 a month, as well as return postage.
- 2.70 An authority issued to an organisation may be used on business reply items addressed to branches of the organisation at places other than the office named in the "permit" block.
- 2.71 Business reply cards, envelopes, or wrappers must be printed on the address side in the manner shown hereunder.

<p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">BUSINESS REPLY POST</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0 0 40px;">Postage will be paid by</p> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">.....</p> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">.....</p> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">.....</p>	<p style="font-size: small; margin: 0;">Authority No. Wellington, N.Z.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
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- 2.72 Before a supply of cards, envelopes, or wrappers is printed, a proof or a specimen should be submitted to the Chief Postmaster.

2.

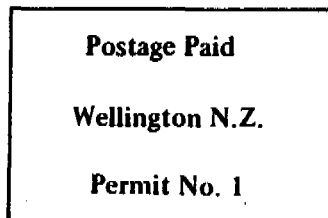
Freepost

- 2.73 A person, organisation, etc., wishing to obtain a reply from customers or any other person without putting them to the expense of paying postage, may include in their communications or advertisements, a special address. Replies bearing this address can then be posted in the normal manner but without prepayment of postage. The addressee pays the postage due and a fee of 2 cents on each reply.
- 2.74 This service is primarily designed to meet the needs of advertisers and business firms and only applies to articles posted within New Zealand.
- 2.75 Persons, businesses, etc., desiring to use the system must apply to their Chief Post Office for approval to use this service. The Freepost Authority will remain in force until cancelled either by the user or the Post Office.
- 2.76 Freepost articles may only be forwarded to private box, private bag, or Post Office counter addresses. The required address format outlined below, must be fully set out in any advertisements, or communications mentioning the Freepost Authority:

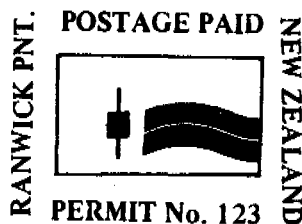
FREEPOST NO	
NAME	
P.O. BOX	
PLACE	
- 2.77 Users of the Freepost system who receive 500 or more items a month, or who are authorised to operate under the deferred payment system (see paragraph 5.31) will be charged a flat fee of \$10 per month, as well as the return postage.

POSTAGE IN CASH**Permit System**

- 5.26 The postage on articles for inland or overseas addresses may be paid in cash under the permit system to avoid the affixing of stamps. Application for permission to use the system should be made in writing to the Postmaster, who will forward the application to the Chief Postmaster. Forms for application (Acct. 56) are available at post offices.
- 5.27 Under the system, two forms of permit impressions are available:
- (1) "Ordinary" impression — a mark showing the words "Postage Paid", name of place and permit number must be imprinted upon each article (on the upper right-hand corner of the face) by printing or by means of a rubber stamp. The impression must appear in the top right hand corner in an area measuring 40 mm in depth and 74 mm in width. The letters of the imprint must not be smaller than 10 point or larger than 24 point. The design must be of the following form:



- (2) "Personalised" impression — the personalised impression must include the words "Postage Paid", name of place, and permit number in addition to a trade mark or symbol of the poster's own design, see under:



The impression must appear in the top right hand corner in an area measuring 40 mm in depth and 74 mm in width and must be imprinted on each article by printing or by means of a rubber stamp. The impression can be any shape.

Now, what has this to do with Queen Victoria?

It is that in 1987 at the Auckland Town Hall we were graced with the appearance of the 'Queen' as portrayed by Prunella Scales from 18th to 21st March.

Apart from the entertainment on the stage a couple of items of postal history were created in the promotion programme. For the first time as far as I can establish, the Freepost and Permit incorporated a G.B. postage stamp design. The stamp design used was the 3d. value from the 1887 Jubilee Issue.

Figure 1, illustrated on page 74, shows the stamp impression with Permit Number AK NZ 2868, reduced to 60% normal size. The cover has not been postmarked because the envelope was part of a bulk posting when the envelopes do not go through the cancellation process. Under the wording 'Special Reservation' is a cameo from the 5d. value of the 1880 Queen Victoria Great Britain issue.

Figure 2, also reduced to 60% of its normal size and also illustrated on page 74, shows the stamp impression used with the 'FREPOST No. 1952' permit and the information that 'NO STAMP REQUIRED'. You will note that the envelope carries the address

SPECIAL
RESERVATION



Mr J L Watts
1/3 Elderwood Lane
Takapuna
AUCKLAND 1309

Figure 1



FREEPOST No 1952
AN EVENING WITH QUEEN VICTORIA
AOTEA CENTRE
P.O. BOX 5749
AUCKLAND

Figure 2

'AOTEA CENTRE'. This is the new performing arts centre that is being built in Auckland, for which completion is hoped by 1990. Various promotion activities such as this one are being organised to raise finance for the building fund.

This is an interesting phase of advertising using stamp designs and at the same time fulfilling the New Zealand Post regulations regarding 'Permit' and 'Freepost' mail. I wonder if Queen Victoria would have been amused.

Reference

Postage in Cash - the permit to pay cash system in New Zealand, a short outline and an illustrated catalogue of the personalised or pictorial permit. R.M.Startup. Postal History Society of New Zealand Handbook number 23.

**LETTER BILL FOR RETURN OF MAIL
TO POST OFFICE**

Address:

Please forward with this letter bill by return mail cash or stamps to the value of for short paid correspondence sent herewith.

REGISTERED OR INSURED ARTICLES

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

No.

HUN

705

Please check the entries carefully and give your receipt below

Post Office

Annals of

Receipt of private bag, and contents entered hereon, is acknowledged.

Signature:

Date:

Mail 11

Enter here the address of any article for registration or insurance.
Please specify the nature of each article, i.e., letter or parcel:

Cash or stamps enclosed for short paid correspondence, unpaid postage, or customs duty on parcel (Value)

Stamps required for which cash is enclosed:

Stamps required

Amount

Stamps required

Amount

```

.....at.....at.....

```

..... at at

..... at at

..... at at

Total cash forwarded

Initials of officer supplying requisition:.....

Initials of officer witnessing enclosure:.....

Date of Dispatch

Initials of

Post Office

Receiving Officer**Date Stamp**

NOTE—This letter bill is to be returned to the Post Office by first dispatch of private bag. Cash or stamps should be placed in a sealed envelope and not sent loose.

Mail 11

78071G-174,000/10/87 MK

Figure 1

Figure 2

PRIVATE BAG BUSINESS REPLY POST - POSTAGE DUE COLLECTION

TONY DODD

The New Zealand Post Office in Hastings is currently using two different types of form to collect the postage due on Reply Paid Post in respect of Private Bag users. I believe that the same methods are used elsewhere in the country. The methods are:-

PRIVATE BAG LETTER BILL

This yellow form, illustrated at Figures 1 and 2 on page 75, is used to collect postage in respect of Registered or Insured Business Reply Paid articles. Postage is usually paid at the counter.

POSTAGE DUE LABEL

To: A.C.C.

.....

(Tear here)

No: 205

POSTAGE DUE

The postage on the attached postal article has been insufficiently prepaid. The amount payable is 85c and postage stamps to this value have been affixed to the back of the article by the Post Office.

Please attach (not gummed) to this portion uncanceled postage stamps or cash to the value of 85c for the postage due and sent by first mail to:

POSTMASTER,
R. Hall.....(Office)

Date of notice 18.5.88

12500/5/86-53369J-Y14

This serrated form, illustrated at Figure 3 alongside, is attached to one envelope of a bundle of perhaps several incoming articles at the same time, in respect of Reply Paid articles, except for Registered or Insured. Postage is collected at the Public Counter including a surcharge of four cents on each article.

WARTIME FREE POSTAGE

E.W.LEPPARD

Following my article in 'The Kiwi', Volume 37, page 109. November, 1988, regarding Wartime Free Postage, I have now acquired two further items that reinforce GEORGE BRANAM's reports on the Geneva Convention. Both appear to be items of Official Postal Stationery status.

The first item, Figure 1 (front) and 2 (reverse) is a Reply Card of the Order of St. John and New Zealand Red Cross for the Prisoner of War Parcels Scheme. Of interest is the fact that the card is from Stalag 383, dated 16th August, 1943. This camp was formerly Oflag 111C at Hohenfels, Bavaria. It changed from an Officers only camp on 1st November, 1942, and became a detention



Figure 1

APR 9 - 1943 • THIS PARCEL IS A GIFT FROM: - MOTHER 6022

Name (Block Letters) MRS. E.H. LAMBERT

Address P.P. WAI R.D. WHANGAREI N.Z.

For Name LAMBERT A.H. Service No. 3537
(NEW No 3213)

Address: Camp: OFLAG III C P.O.W. No. 24930

PARCEL RECEIVED BY:-

Signature A.H. Lambert. 24930 (3213)

Address Oflag 383 Date 30/1/43

STATE YOUR PREFERENCE FOR:

Cigarettes Capstan Tobacco No 3 Leaf Plug

NOTE—Only New Zealand made brands are available.

Figure 2

centre for N.C.O.'s who refused to work in accordance with the Geneva Convention. It housed 11 Officers and 5,041 Other Ranks, of which 4,494 were British.

The second item, Figure 3, is from the Prisoner of War Enquiry Office in Wellington, and was posted from there on 8th January, 1944, to the New Zealand Government Offices at 415, Strand, London. On the reverse in manuscript is the note 'Officer missing in Malaya', which shows that enquiries were still being made two years after the Officer was reported missing. I have a similar

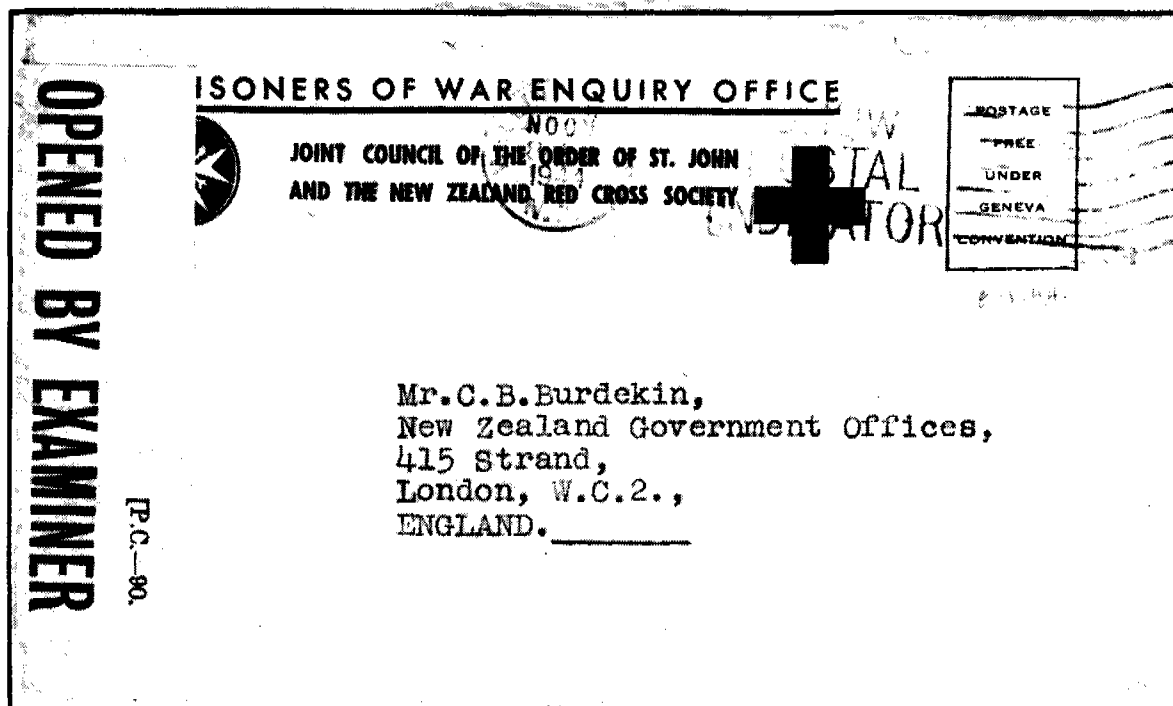


Figure 3

cover to this, but from the Pahiatua Internment Camp, with the DDA/5 censor marking. It is addressed to Apia, Samoa, but in this case, the 'Postage Free....' box is covered by a 2d. Second Pictorial Definitive stamp. It is illustrated on page 61.

I deduce from these covers that the New Zealand Post Office observed Free Surface postage directly to and from Prisoners of War and from Official Organisations, but the surface postage of 3d. was charged to members of the public using the surface mail Red Cross enquiry system through London and Geneva. Can we ask the tongue in cheek question whether New Zealand Post owes back payment on such mail?

H.M.S. NEW ZEALAND

E.W. LEPPARD

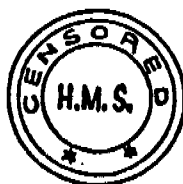


Figure 1

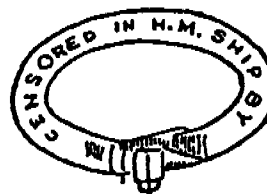


Figure 2

Following the publication of my article in 'The Kiwi', Volume 37, page 93, September, 1988, I now illustrate at Figures 1 and 2 the two censor marks which identify covers from this ship, as they are known to have been used by H.M.S. New Zealand during the First World War. These are taken from Dr. M.H. Gould's book 'British Naval Post and Censor Marks of the First World War'.