



# 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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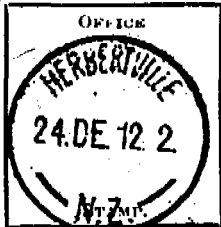
JULY 1991

WHOLE 227

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 27TH JULY, 1991,  
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 EARLY POSTAL MARKINGS OF NEW ZEALAND.  
THE DISPLAY WILL LED BY MARGARET FRANKCOM AND GWYNN EVANS.  
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MEMBERS WOULD BE APPRECIATED.

## NEW ZEALAND POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS CHRISTMAS GREETINGS CARDS

NEW ZEALAND POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS. 41		
Code: <i>479</i>	<i>Miss Ruth McKean</i>	
Office of Origin and Instructions: <i>[Signature]</i>	<i>Herbertville</i>	
Greetings. Words: <i>61</i>		Time finished <i>4</i> m. Operator's initials <i>[Signature]</i>
<i>Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.</i> <i>T McKean</i>		

See page 64

## EDITORIAL

The gremlins got into the March issue of 'The Kiwi', once again concerning the article on the First Decimal Definitives of New Zealand. Our Chairman has pointed out that the illustrations on page 26 are transposed, in that the centre one should be labelled 'No Code', and the right hand one 'XB top'. This time, it was entirely the fault of your Editor. Many apologies, and I trust that none will creep into the present issue. However, I am reassured by a most eminent philatelic writer, who tells me that a book or journal has yet to be produced that is absolutely perfect! That does not stop me trying!

ALLAN P. BERRY

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Cricklewood, London, NW2 3LX

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

National Archives of Canada, Library, Room 186,  
395, Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3, Canada.

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MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE, 1991

## THE STAMPS OF THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

The meeting was opened at 2.30 p.m. by our President, John Smith, standing in for our Chairman, Alan Gardiner, who, together with Alan Baker, sent his apologies for absence. The meeting welcomed Jim Brodie, the eminent New Zealand philatelist, as well as Eddy van Beek and Penny Dolan from Holland. John Smith then handed the meeting over to David Churchill to present his display of the stamps of the New Zealand Government Railways.

David pointed out that the carriage of letters was the monopoly of the New Zealand Post Office, but that the carriage of papers and parcels could be undertaken by other means, such as the railways. Initially, Newspapers were carried free, but in 1890, a charge was introduced for their carriage on the railways, and to

pay for this service, on a weight per mile basis, stamps were introduced. These were designed by John Rogers of the Government Printing Office, and there were six values -  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d. and 6d. Many plates were used to print the stamps, which were printed on a variety of unwatermarked paper, and were perforated by the contemporary Post Office perforating machines. Small plate varieties were noted, as were the perforation varieties such as imperf. between stamp and margin, imperf. between, double and triple perforations. A variety where the 3d. value was printed in brown instead of yellow was shown. These stamps were withdrawn in 1925.

David next showed the Freight Charges stamps. H.B.Dobbie, the Manager at Whangarei, undertook the experiment whereby the charges for the carriage of all freight was prepaid by the use of stamps of face value 3d. and 6d. inscribed Parcels and stamps of face value 1/- and 5/- inscribed Freight. They were perforated either 11 or 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and are found cancelled by Dobbie's initials or a rubber stamp, mostly between September and October, 1894. The experiment was considered a failure, and therefore, examples of the stamps are rare.

The next part of the display was a showing of the die proofs prepared by the Department for a proposed postage stamp issue. Having reached the stage of die proofs, the proposed issue was suppressed by the Post Office. A magnificent array of the die proofs in a variety of colours was shown.

The second half of the afternoon was devoted to the Railway Charges stamps, which were used from 1925 until 1958. There were initially ten values - 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6 and 5/-. All were produced by the Government Printing Office, the 9d. value being the first issued. It differed in design slightly from the rest, in that there was a schematic representation of a cross section of rail at the base, which was removed before the plates for the other values were laid down. Three other values were introduced later. A 10/- value was produced in February, 1926, to pay for excess baggage. This had very limited use, and was withdrawn in 1930. It is therefore scarce. An 8d. value was introduced in July, 1926, this being the standard charge for the conveyance of a bushel case of fruit. A  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value was introduced in February, 1928, to take the place of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value of the Newspaper stamp.

David explained how the initial plates were made up of 2 blocks, each of 5 rows of 10 impressions clamped to give 10 rows of 10 stamps in the printed sheet. This was later altered to give 10 rows of 12 stamps by the addition of 2 vertical rows printing the additional stamps at the left of the sheet. Perforations were either 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 14, 14, or 15 x 14, according to the dates. The stamps were overprinted with station names before issue, in an attempt to prevent possible fraudulent use. The four basic types of overprint were displayed and explained. A variety of cancellations are known, but these fall into 7 types, which were also explained and displayed. Some of the minor varieties found in the issue were demonstrated.

In conclusion, David showed some early Government Railways publicity labels, some Railways Parcel cards, advertising envelopes and goods labels.

The vote of thanks was proposed by Jim Brodie, who commented on how much one could learn from such a display, the scarcity of some items, the overall condition, and the clarity of the presentation. The meeting was closed at 4.30 p.m.

A.P.B.

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### SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

#### 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF BARNADOS (25 YEARS IN NEW ZEALAND)



A special pictorial date stamp was used at the Mangere Post Shop on Thursday, 4th July, 1991, to commemorate the 125th Anniversary of Barnados (25 years in New Zealand).

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### REVIEWS

Along the Line - 100 years of Post Office Unionism, by Bert Roth. Published by the Post Office Union (Inc.). Available from The Administration Officer, Post Office Union (Inc.), P.O.Box 6254, Te Aro, Wellington, New Zealand.  
Soft bound - ISBN 0-473-00959-5, price NZ\$19-95.  
Hard bound - ISBN 0-473-00958-7, price \$39-95.  
Postage - surface mail NZ\$19-00, air mail NZ\$23-50.

New Zealand Post Office workers were covered by "Regulations" day and night, on duty or off, but there were always applicants for a job which offered security, holiday and sick leave and a certain social standing.

Despite those advantages it was felt that a union could help to lessen the strictures imposed on the workers. Such a Union was formed in 1890 by a movement led by Dunedin Telegraph operators, the inaugural meeting being held on 1st June, 1890.

"Along the Line" describes in great detail the trials and tribulations of the Post Office and Telegraph Workers in their fight to form, maintain and expand trades unionism. It contains a wealth of information on the wages and conditions within the industry and on those who expended much energy and unpaid time to improve the lot of their fellow workers. There are numerous photographs of notable figures in the movement during its 100 years history and reproductions of a number of satirical cartoons that appeared in the press and the union's own journal "Katipo".

Many parallels can be drawn between the struggles of the early workers and their brothers 100 years later!

All in all, a volume not to be ignored by the serious student of the history of the New Zealand postal services.

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### DISPLAYS TO LOCAL SOCIETIES

Ernie Leppard and Allan Berry will be giving a display to the British Society of Australian Philatelists on behalf of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain on Wednesday, 12th July, 1991.

The Society meets at the British Philatelic Centre, 107, Charterhouse Street, London, and the meeting starts at 5.30 p.m., and not at 7.30 p.m., as stated on page 42 of the last issue of 'The Kiwi'.

George Gibson will be giving a display entitled 'Australasia', of which about 50% is New Zealand, to the Bognor Regis and District Philatelic Society on Tuesday, 27th August, 1991. The Society meets at the United Reformed Church Hall, Linden Road, Bognor Regis, and the meeting starts at 7.30 p.m.

Ernie Leppard will be giving a display to the Bishop's Stortford and District Philatelic Society on Wednesday, 4th September, 1991. The Society meets in the Sports Hall, Junior School, Bishop's Stortford College, and the meetings start at 7.45 p.m.

## AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST DECIMAL DEFINITIVES OF NEW ZEALAND

R.G.DARGE

Continued from page 48

### TWO AND A HALF CENT KOWHAI

The stamp depicts a branch and flowers of the Kowhai, a deciduous tree flowering in early Spring. It makes a brilliant show with its myriads of bright yellow blossoms. The stamp is similar to the 3d. designed by G.F.Fuller.

The printing by De La Rue required four cylinders to print the stamps in blue, brown, green and yellow and the sheet value is \$5.

Due to the large number of sheets required, the printing was by a rotary web fed machine with cylinders numbered 1A1A1A1A - 1B1B1B1B. A new blue cylinder was used for completing the order, the panes being numbered 2A1A1A1A - 2B1B1B1B. The new blue cylinder varied from the first cylinder in that the Imprint is in smaller type and the \$5 of the value and the perforation guide pin squares are in a new position and closer to the stamps. In both cases the 'A' pane was on the left and the 'B' pane on the right. The layout differed from the values printed by sheet fed machines.

The stamps were released with the other values on the 10th July, 1967, but the only cylinder blocks available came from 2A1A(3) - 2B1B(3). It appears that the panes 1A(4) - 1B(4) were mislaid and it was not until December, 1967, that the sheets appeared. This was reported by the late Arthur Dexter, but Pat Capill doubts that these sheets were mislaid as she purchased a block of 1A(4) on 21st July, 1967, from the Wellington Post Office.

During the same month a second printing was released from entirely new cylinders numbered 2A2A2A3A - 2B2B2B3B. The position of the new and third blue cylinder being placed last.

The sheets were printed by sheet fed press and basically the layout followed that of the other sheet fed values.

The stamp was available from stamp vending machines but it required to be purchased in pairs. The stamps are joined at every tenth stamp. It was also sold in coil form from counter appliances in rolls of 400 stamps and numbered 1 - 19. Numbered coil joins appear at every twentieth stamp, the numbers being inverted.

A further printing of these cylinders appears to have taken place during 1970. The yellow has a brighter appearance and the drag effect is not apparent.

One surprise was the appearance of a set of five progressive colour proofs in the November, 1981, auction of Len Jury Ltd. There is no official explanation for the release of the proofs on the market but they may have been a part of the treasure trove of De La Rue when many proofs were discovered and sold.

Pat Capill believes that the proofs first appeared in the 125th Sale Catalogue of Stanley Gibbons Ltd. with an estimate of £300 for vertical pairs of the set. There must be a number of sets about as they did appear in a number of auction catalogues during 1981 - 1982.

All printings abound in flaws and varieties of varying significance. The most popular and probably the most prominent flaw of the set is that contained at Row 8, stamp 5 from pane 2A1A(3). The flaw is shaped like a butterfly or an inverted heart. Equally fascinating is a touching up on both sides of the top centre flower at Row 12, stamp 7 from pane 2B1B(3) and known as the 'witch's eyes'.

The late Arthur Dexter, writing in 'New Zealand Stamp Monthly', Volume 4, number 1, page 7, April, 1971, reported that Row 8, stamp 5 was a carbon print flaw and having been pointed out during the preparation of the 3B - 3A cylinder it was touched up. He stated that the touching up had to be hand engraved to correspond to the design of the stamp. This was not well done and the touching up can be clearly seen in the 3B pane. The important feature of this most interesting report is the discovery by the late Arthur Dexter that the printer was not satisfied with his work and retouched the stamp after a considerable portion of the printing had been completed. The retouch appears to the left and to the design at the bottom of the flower.

An imperforate sheet is listed in the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, but its history is not known.

One sheet has an interesting corner fold of the top right corner and a large block has been found with the blue background completely missing on one horizontal row of ten stamps and partially missing on the rows above and below. The block was purchased by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. A comment was obtained from De La Rue who state 'it is evidently a waste sheet which should have been destroyed'.

A spectacular double perforation has been seen in two sheets where a double row of perforations appear in the left selvedge and the first two vertical rows. Partial double perforations appear on a number of sheets of the web printings.

A thick blue vertical doctor blade flaw on the left selvedge on a number of sheets and a thick horizontal green blade flaw from the latest printing has been seen. The flaw appears between Rows 1 and 2. Two used stamps are known with the yellow missing.

One interesting variety from the web fed printing is reported by Warwick Paterson. He obtained a block comprising the two horizontal rows on either side of a join of the reel, either caused by a break in the reel or the join of a new reel. He reported 'the (gummed) paper was joined with a broad strip of cellulose tape horizontally and the strip allowed then to run through the printing and perforating processes. The print can be seen to "jump" the join in several places across the strip, and perforations pass through stamps and tape.

'An operator has marked the join on its appearance after printing, with a thick red wavy line, and this too is seen to "jump" the join where it passes over it. The red ink has passed through the perforations and smudged on the back'.

Some sheets of the 2A1A(3) pane have perforations through the left selvedge in error. A number of sheets of the 2B(3)3B pane have perforations through the left selvedge. This procedure was carried out to obviate paper curl in the stack. In many cases the perforating is rough, which suggests that too many sheets are being perforated at the same time. Evidence of bent pins was seen in the first printing of 2A(3)3A and 2B(3)3B in that every second vertical row of Rows 17 and 18 and every second top perforation of Row 18 had a hole badly out of alignment.

At Row 19, stamp 1 a multipositive flaw can be found in the 'A' pane of the web fed sheets and the 'B' pane of the sheet fed printing

The stamp forms part of the Te Aro Counter Coil 'set' and is known with large numbers in black, handwritten and in biro with alterations.

### 2½ cent varieties.

1A1A1A1A	Row 1, stamp 7	Cylinder scratch through 'D' of
	Row 1, stamp 8	'ZEALAND' on Row 1, stamp 7 into
		'N' of 'NEW' of Row 1, stamp 8.
	Row 2, stamp 9	Disturbance above left leaves.
	Row 4, stamp 6	Minute dot after 'D' of 'ZEALAND'
	Row 6, stamp 5	White line from the flower through
		'A' of 'ZEALAND'.
	Row 6, stamp 8	White spot to right of middle
		leaves.
	Row 8, stamp 1	Disturbance above 'E' of 'NEW'
	Row 10, stamp 7	Touching up of letters 'NE'.
	Row 12, stamp 8	Two minute dots, one over '2', one
		by 'D' of 'ZEALAND'.
	Row 15, stamp 9	Grub on upper stalk.
	Row 19, stamp 1	Malformed tail on '2' of '½'. This
		is a multipositive flaw.
	Row 19, stamp 3	Touching up under right hand
		flower.

Doctor blade flaw vertically.

Partial double perforations.

Double perforations.

Triple perforations.

1B1B1B1B	Row 1, stamp 2	Small white spot between leaves.
	Row 2, stamp 2	Small white dot near top of 'N' of
		'NEW'.

	Row 3, stamp 1	Spots of blue colour in '2'.
	Row 4, stamp 6	Enlarging of joint in lower branch to bottom leaves.
2A1A1A1A	Row 2, stamp 3	Indented top frame line above '2½'
	Row 2, stamp 4	Touching up above '2½'.
	Row 8, stamp 5	Butterfly or inverted heart on top left flower.
	Row 10, stamp 6	Serif to large '2' of '2½'.
	Row 15, stamp 2	White spot on lower main branch.
	Row 15, stamp 9	Green flaw in top right flower.
	Row 15, stamp 10	Touch up over 'W' of 'NEW'.
	Row 16, stamp 2	White spot between two top strokes of 'E' of 'ZEALAND'.
	Row 18, stamp 1	Minute white spot in 'N' of 'ZEALAND'.
	Row 18, stamp 2	Touch up by right leaves.
	Row 18, stamp 9	Minute white spot under 'c' of 2½c
	Row 19, stamp 1	As 1A(4) - multipositive.

Yellow colour out of register leaving white leaves.

Perforations through left selvedge in error.

2B1B1B1B	Row 1, stamp 2	Small white spot near right leaves
	Row 1, stamp 5	Minute white spot over 'Z' of 'ZEALAND'.
	Row 1, stamp 10	White dot over 'W' of 'KOWHAI'.
	Row 4, stamp 6	Minute touch up under large '2' flaw under 'Z' of 'ZEALAND'.
	Row 5, stamp 7	Small touch up in '½'.
	Row 11, stamp 5	Line joining top of '2½c' to frame
	Row 12, stamp 7	Touching up each side of top flower - 'witch's eyes'.
	Row 14, stamp 9	Apostrophe on 'D' of 'ZEALAND'.
	Row 16, stamp 1	Partial touch up to flaw above 'D' of 'ZEALAND'.
	Row 16, stamp 8	Touching up below '2½c'.
	Row 18, stamp 5	Top serif on 'D' missing.
	Row 18, stamp 7	White blob on last stroke of 'N' of 'ZEALAND'.
	Row 20, stamp 4	White stroke above second 'A' of 'ZEALAND'.

No perforations through right selvedge in error.



## Vending machine coils

Coil joins appear every tenth stamp without perforations at top and bottom of join in all web fed sheets made into coils.

2A2A2A3A	Row 1, stamp 4	Touching up above top flowers
	Row 1, stamp 10	Swollen joint to top right twig fork.
	Row 3, stamp 3	Serif on 'c' of '2½c'.
	Row 13, stamp 8	Speckled blue print around stalks of two left hand flowers this is not constant.
	Row 19, stamp 9	Small white spot near top of middle spray of leaves.
	Row 20, stamp 2	Deformed left stroke of 'N' of 'ZEALAND'. In two states.

Bent perforating pins every second vertical row Row 17 and Row 18 and every second top perforation of Row 18 - both panes.

Horizontal green doctor blade flaw.

Perforations through right selvedge.

2B2B2B3B	Row 8, stamp 5	Large touch up near top left flower.
	Row 8, stamp 5	Retouch to left of flower and alteration to design at bottom of flower.
	Row 18, stamp 5	Nick in right frame beside leaves.
	Row 19, stamp 1	As 1A(4) - multipositive.

Bent perforating pins - as 2A(3)3A - both panes.

No perforations through left selvedge.

## Vending machine coils

Coil joins appear every tenth stamp with perforations at top and bottom of join in sheet fed printings.

Colour shift of yellow to left.

## Miscellaneous

Missing yellow - pane unknown.

Unusual blue doctor blade flaws in short smudged dashes across '2½'.

Corner fold top right corner.

Imperforate.

Missing blue colour.

Partial missing blue colour.

Set of five progressive colour proofs.

Row 2, stamp 9  
1A1A1A1A

Row 19, stamp 1  
1A1A1A1A

Row 2, stamp 4  
2A1A1A1A

Row 16, stamp 2  
2A1A1A1A

Row 3, stamp 3  
2A2A2A3A

Row 20, stamp 2  
2A2A2A3A  
First state

Row 20, stamp 2  
2A2A2A3A  
Second state

# NEW ZEALAND POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS CHRISTMAS GREETINGS CARDS

JOHN WATTS

The first mention of these items in 'The Kiwi' was a request for information written by NORMAN COLLINS, published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 33, page 108, November, 1984.

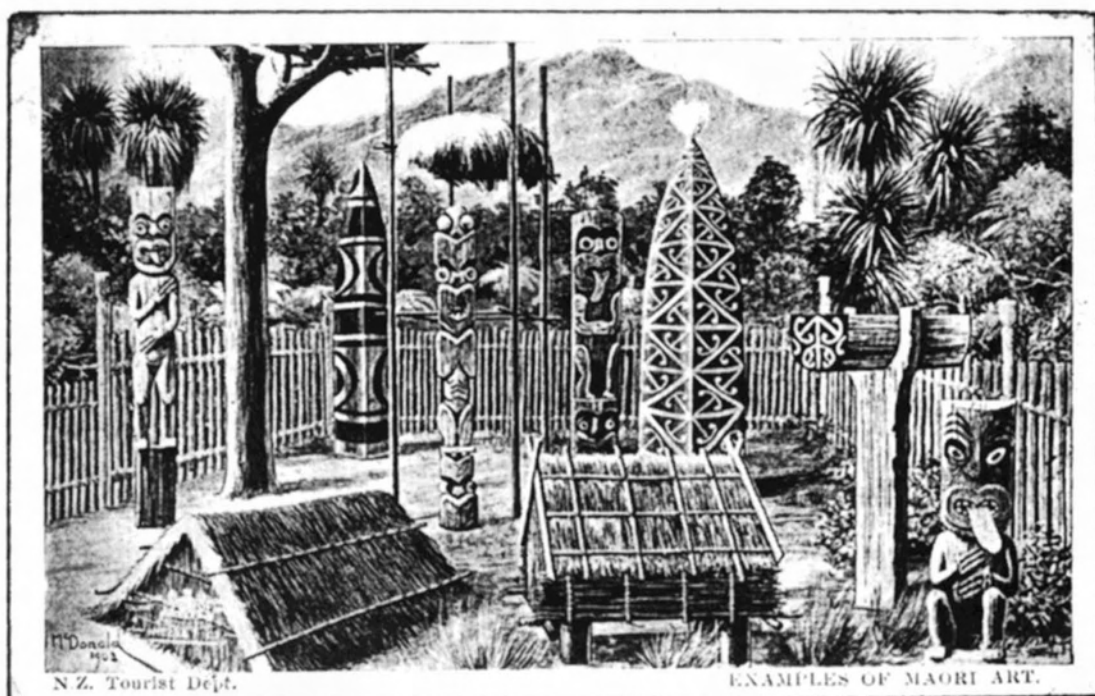
The next reference is a definitive article on the cards by ALAN JACKSON, published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 34, page 35, March, 1985, in which he quotes additional references to information published in 'The Mail Coach', and relevant excerpts from Post Office Circulars and Supplements. Alan ends by listing 33 views that he had recorded up to that time, together with the recorded colours in which they had been printed.

ALAN JACKSON and TONY DODD added two further views, one from each, to the list. These were noted in 'The Kiwi', Volume 34, page 64, July, 1984. The report brought to 35 the total number of views

recorded.

The late LAURIE FRANKS checked his own holdings of these cards, and his listing of the colours of printing of his cards was published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 37, page 45, May, 1988.

I can add one further view to the list. This is entitled 'EXAMPLES OF MAORI ART' and is illustrated below.



It is printed in blue, and was used from BALCLUTHA on 22nd December, but unfortunately, the year date is missing. In the bottom left hand corner are printed the words 'McDonald/1903', and above these to the right appear a Coat of Arms and other words which are difficult to decipher. So far as I am aware, these legends do not appear in any other views used on these cards. The printer's imprint 'Brett Co.' appears in the bottom right hand corner.

In the definitive article by ALAN JACKSON referred to above, the Circular of 1st March, 1910, is quoted. This instructed officers in charge and postmasters 'to return all Christmas greetings telegram cards and forms now on hand to the Controller of Stores. ... Application for supplies of the cards and forms for Christmas business is to be made, in future, on the 1st November in each year. Such applications to be sent direct to the Controller of Stores'

ALAN JACKSON goes on to state that in December, 1911, and in subsequent years, only special telegram forms were mentioned in the Supplements. He concluded that this indicated that the greeting card facility was withdrawn after the 1910 season. Certainly until now, I am not aware of any cards recorded as being used later than Christmas, 1910.

I can now report the late use of a card with the view, THE ESPLANADE, NAPIER printed in black, which is clearly dated HERBERTVILLE - N.Z. 24.DE.12.2, as illustrated on page 55. This late usage can be explained by the then postmaster not

following the instructions of 1910 and thus retaining cards for use in later years, or by a response by the Controller of Stores to a specific request from the postmaster and finding some cards still in stock. If any member has other examples of late such usage, I would be pleased to hear from them, through our Editor.

## THE STRAIGHT LINE 'PAID ALL' MARKINGS

J. EDGAR WILLIAMS

The purpose of this article is to provide an analysis and some conclusions about the postal markings 'PAID ALL' in a straight line, which appear on New Zealand covers of the 1870's to 1890's. I hope it will stimulate further research on some questions which remain unanswered. Little appears to have been written about these markings. The only mention of 'PAID ALL' in The Postage Stamps of New Zealand is on page 419 of Volume 111 (postal history), where there is reference to a postal regulation issued on 1st June, 1893. This regulation called for the use of a 'PAID' stamp on circular mail. It says that, until special stamps for this purpose could be provided, "in the meantime, the stamp 'PAID ALL' or 'PREPAID' may be used." The clear implication is that there were already in existence stamps saying 'PAID ALL' and 'PREPAID'. None of these stamps is illustrated, and it was said that, at that time, no covers were known bearing those stamps. However, page 492 of Volume 1V of The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, refers to Volume 111 and states "impressions have since been seen so that this problem is solved". Illustrations are given of two circular date stamps containing the words 'PAID ALL' and 'PREPAID', which are clearly the special ones which the 1893 circular said were to be prepared. Also illustrated are two straight-line 'PAID ALL' stamps which appear to be the ones I have labelled Types 1 and 5 below. Prior to, 1986, then, it was generally believed:-

- (a) That the two types of 'PAID ALL' stamps were related, since they appeared together in Volume 1V of The Postage Stamps of New Zealand.
- (b) That there were two formats of straight-line 'PAID ALL' stamps.
- (c) That one of these was "an early marking found in red on 'Full Faces'", while the other, in blue, was used in Invercargill.

Gerald Elliott's comprehensive work, New Zealand Postal Routes and Rates pre-1874, published in 1986, mentions the 'PAID ALL' marking as a requirement of the United States - New Zealand Postal Convention of 1870, which is quoted in full. Elliott also illustrates one such marking and shows two early covers to the United States of America carrying the marking, one of June, 1872, and the other of January, 1873. Also shown are two covers to the United States of America, dated May, 1871, and February, 1872, which do not show the marking, though they were sent after the date of the Treaty. No covers are shown with this marking to any country except the United States of America, although other 'PAID' markings abound.

A short section in Volume VII of The Postage Stamps of New

Zealand, relying heavily on Elliott, notes the existence of two unframed 'PAID ALL' markings, one slightly larger than the other. These would probably be my Types 1 and 3. The illustrations appear to be hand-drawn and are not exact. Volume VII adds "it is likely that similar markings were used at other Chief Post Offices on direct mail for the United States carried on the San Francisco services from 1871."

In recent discussions with a number of New Zealand specialists, both collectors and dealers, I have found some uncertainty about whether this was a New Zealand or a United States of America marking, despite the remark in Volume VII of The Postage Stamps of New Zealand above. I have analysed 25 covers in my collection showing straight-line 'PAID ALL' markings, and have concluded that they were indeed applied in New Zealand on mail to the United States of America. I have found seven different formats, three of which are correlated with a specific city or province of New Zealand. However, there are some ambiguities and inconsistencies which provide an ample field for further research.

The Postal Convention between the United States of America and New Zealand, which came into effect on 1st December, 1870, required, in Article 1X, that:-

"Every fully prepaid letter dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words 'PAID ALL' in red ink, on the upper right hand corner of the address..."

The purpose of the marking was to inform the postal officials of the country to which the letter was addressed that the letter was fully prepaid and no additional postage was to be collected. The postal authorities could not be expected to know the correct postal rates of all other countries, involving different currencies. The marking was, in theory, no longer necessary after the signing of the General Postal Union Treaty at Berne in October, 1874, and especially after the Universal Postal Union Convention was adopted in June, 1878. However, New Zealand did not adhere to the Universal Postal Union Convention until October, 1891. Until then, postal relations between New Zealand and the United States of America continued to be on a bilateral rather than a multilateral basis.

Another factor supports the hypothesis that these 'PAID ALL' markings were applied in New Zealand. The United States of America had similar postal agreements with other countries and colonies, including Victoria and New South Wales. Covers from those colonies to the United States of America during this time also bore a 'PAID ALL' marking, but in quite a different format. The words appear inside an oval or circle. None that I have seen from the Australian colonies are similar to the straight-line markings found on New Zealand covers. Such covers also show the same circular United States of America 'PAID ALL' date stamps as are seen on the New Zealand covers. Three examples of the New South Wales markings are:-

- (a) A cover of 5th May, 1876, from Sydney to San Francisco showing on the front the red, circular 'SAN FRANCISCO - PAID ALL' stamp dated JUN 16, and also on the front, a circular orange stamp with 'PAID ALL' in large letters across the centre.

- (b) A post card from Newcastle, New South Wales, to Ypsilanti, Michigan, dated OC 21 85, showing the circular purple Chicago receiving/transit stamp dated NO -6 and also an oval stamp in mauve with 'PAID ALL' in large letters.
- (c) A cover of SP 7 87 from Sydney to Columbus, Ohio, showing the same Chicago stamp dated OCT 6 and the same oval 'PAID ALL' in mauve.

It seems most unlikely that two different kinds of 'PAID ALL' stamps would have been applied in the United States of America, one being a circular date stamp type and the other bearing only the words 'PAID ALL' in different formats. It seems even more unlikely that mail coming from different British Colonies in the South Pacific, often on the same ship, would have received different markings at the United States of America port or mail distribution centre - several different straight line formats for New Zealand and an oval for New South Wales.

I have assigned numbers to the different types for convenience of reference. Breakdown of my covers by type, and descriptions of the various types are as follows:-

PAID ALL

- Type 1 - Words in plain capital letters, in mauve, orange, or red-orange, 24 - 25 mm long and 4 - 5 mm high. Ten covers.

PAID ALL

- Type 2 - Words in large, plain capital letters, in orange or black, between parallel bars; 45 mm long and 11 mm high. Four covers.

PAID ALL

- Type 3 - Words in plain capital letters, in orange-red, similar to Type 1, but larger - 32 mm long and 6 mm high. One cover.

PAID ALL

- Type 4 - Words in plain capital letters, in purple, in double-lined box, (double line not always clear), 40 mm long and 12 mm high. Four covers.

PAID ALL

- Type 5 - Words in letters with serifs, in mauve or orange, in single-lined box, 57 mm long and 13 mm high. Two covers.

PAID-ALL

Type 6 - Words in plain capital letters, first letters of each word larger, in mauve, 35 mm long and 8 mm high. One cover.

PAID-ALL

Type 7 - Words in letters with serifs, unboxed, in orange, 40 mm long and 7 mm high. Two covers.

The dates of usage of my ten examples of Type 1 range from July, 1875, to June, 1891. Most are in orange, but a few are in indeterminate colour, possibly due to aging. All are from Auckland city or province. All but two covers, both to the East Coast of the United States of America, show San Francisco circular 'PAID ALL' date stamps, the earlier ones being in red and the later in black. The two Full Face covers illustrated in Elliott show Type 1, and both were sent on ships from Auckland, in 1872 and 1873. Type 2 presents a problem in that not all examples are correlated with the same geographic area. There are two examples from 1876 and 1877, both being in orange and both from the Christchurch postal area. The two in black are dated 1889 and 1890. One is from the Christchurch area, but the other is from the Wellington area, from Hawera via Wanganui and the Railway Post Office. There are, of course, many instances of postal marking devices being transferred from one office to another. Three of these covers have San Francisco 'PAID ALL' date stamps, and the other a similar stamp from New York. I have only one example of Type 3, in orange, on a cover from Auckland to San Diego which has the San Francisco circular marking in red.

Type 4 is clearly correlated with Dunedin. Four of my five covers show Dunedin date stamps and the other shows Ettrick, near Dunedin. The dates are from 1885 to 1891. Three of these have either New York or San Francisco 'PAID ALL' marks; one dated 1887 has a postage due mark of one cent, although the cover has what appears to be the correct rate of 6d.; and the other, which arrived in Chicago in December, 1891, after New Zealand had joined the Universal Postal Union, showed no United States of America 'PAID ALL' mark. All have the straight-line 'PAID ALL' in purple.

I have two covers showing Type 5, one being an 1884 cover from Auckland to Santa Cruz in California with the 'PAID ALL' in orange, showing the San Francisco red circular 'PAID ALL' date stamp. The second is an 1897 cover from Nelson, per 'Alameda', to San Francisco with the marking in mauve, showing the black circular San Francisco 'PAID ALL' date stamp. This is the type which Collins mentioned as being used in Invercargill in Volume IV of The Postage Stamps of New Zealand.

Type 6 is represented by one cover, from Wellington to Rhode Island in 1883, with the marking in mauve. It is 'via Frisco' but has the New York duplex 'PAID ALL' date stamp. Type 7 presents a

fascinating problem, since my only two examples appear, in orange, on covers from the United States of America to New Zealand. One is an 1889 cover from Allegheny, Pennsylvania, to Onehunga, Auckland. The other is an 1888 cover from Rochester, New York, to Blenheim, in the South Island. This one was sent via New York, from whence it was returned to Rochester for additional postage. Could this stamp have been applied in the United States of America? Unlikely. The 1889 cover shows a San Francisco transit mark. The other, as mentioned, went via New York, and if it transited San Francisco, probably did so in a sealed mail bag.

I have two covers, both of 1885, which should have the 'PAID ALL' marking but do not. They probably just slipped through. Both show correct 6d. postage. One is from Geraldine, near Christchurch, and the other from Auckland. It is probably only a coincidence that they both transited Chicago.

The evidence seems compelling that the straight line 'PAID ALL' markings were applied at different Chief Post Offices in New Zealand. Of the seven different types, there are enough specimens of three to be able to draw a correlation with a specific Chief Post Office. These are:-

Type 1 - all ten of which are from Auckland or the surrounding area.

Type 2 - where three of the four specimens are on covers sent via Christchurch.

Type 4 - all five of the specimens being from Dunedin and vicinity. A dealer at the International Philatelic Exhibition, New Zealand 1990, showed me a cover from the Dunedin gold fields with this type.

Though by now it seems obvious, it should perhaps be stated that there is no apparent connection between the New Zealand circular 'PAID ALL' date stamps and the straight line 'PAID ALL' markings, which were meant for a use unrelated to the circular ones, except that the straight line ones might have been called out of retirement and used temporarily at some post offices for a short time in 1893 while the circular ones were being prepared for use with, appropriately enough, circular letters. What a pity that no one had yet thought of circular postage stamps.

What we now need are more specimens, especially of the scarcer formats. Also, any examples of 'PAID ALL' on 1871 covers would be of special interest. I would greatly appreciate readers sending me photocopies and/or descriptions of any covers showing these markings, and any information which would corroborate or contradict any of the above analysis and conclusions. Please write to me care of our Editor, or at P.O. Drawer 1, Carrboro, North Carolina 27510, United States of America.

Editor's Note - This article first appeared on pages 3 - 8 of Volume 55, number 1, First Quarter 1991, of 'The Informer', the journal of The Society of Australasian Specialist/Oceania by kind permission of the Editor and the Author, who hold the copyright. It is reproduced here in the hope that readers can assist our member J. Edgar Williams with his research.



## SURFACE AIR LIFTED

TONY DODD

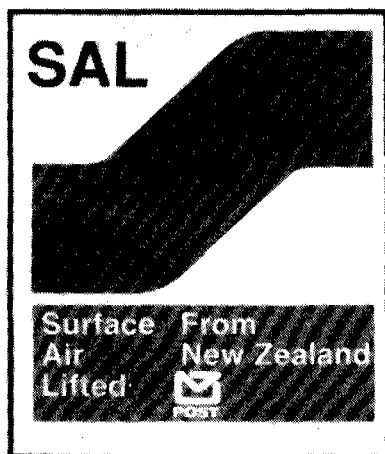
Members may like to have some details about the Surface Air Lifted - S.A.L. - scheme operated by New Zealand Post Limited. It is promoted as a service faster than surface parcels and less costly than air parcels. Basically, under S.A.L., articles are transported by surface overland within New Zealand and then by air to overseas destinations.

Both the S.A.L. and the International Air Parcels - I.A.P. - methods, for purposes of fees, are divided into groups of destinations abroad - three for the former and four for the latter. In each case, the United Kingdom falls into Group 2. The table below gives a comparison of the costs of sending a parcel to the United Kingdom in New Zealand dollars:-

Weight	S.A.L.	I.A.P.	Surface Parcels
0 - 200 grms	\$ 6-00	\$ 7-00	\$ 4-00
up to 1 Kg.	\$ 19-00	\$ 23-50	\$ 12-00
up to 20 Kg.	\$304-00	\$384-50	\$164-00

The anticipated transit times quoted in the respective brochures about the systems are 15 to 20 days for S.A.L. and 8 to 12 days for I.A.P. From my own experience, the transit time for surface parcels is 60 to 90 days. Differing rates are applicable for the different groups for various weight ranges.

Despatch by S.A.L. requires a blue and green sticker, which is stated to be the internationally recognised symbol; by I.A.P. a blue sticker is needed, although 'Fastpost' labels are used if there is no stock of the correct etiquette. Examples are illustrated below. All require customs declarations. Registration and Insurance can be accepted under all three systems with the appropriate extra costs.

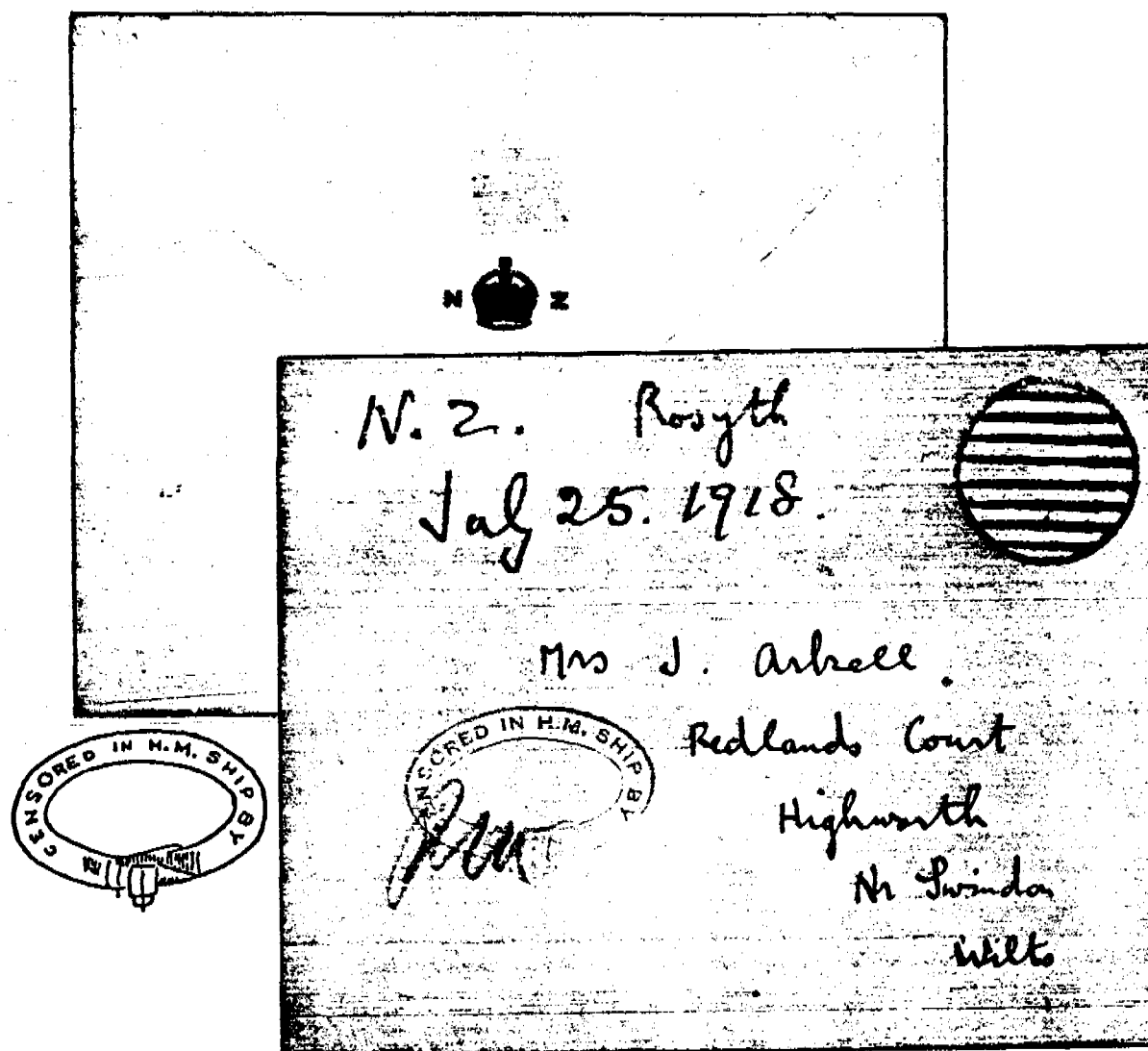


H.M.S. NEW ZEALAND

E.W.LEPPARD

Following the publication of my articles in 'The Kiwi', Volume 37, page 93, September, 1988, and Volume 38, page 78, July, 1989,

and pages 79 and 96, September, 1989, I now illustrate at below the front and reverse of a cover with the gartered censor mark, dated 25th July, 1918, by courtesy of GEORGE BRANAM. On the flap of the envelope is a crest 'N(crown)Z', and the front also carries the dumb mark which indicates that the ship was then at Rosyth Naval Base.



#### COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PARCEL POST CARDS

ALLAN P. BERRY

I am attempting to record varieties of these cards, which appear in collections of New Zealand. Two types are the most common - those with codes C. & F.P.P. 15] and C. & F.P.P. 15A]. One asks the addressee to pay the Duty and Charges before a parcel is delivered, the other asks for an Invoice relating to the goods so that Duty can be assessed. I know that there are other types. I would be grateful for any information about any of these cards, by means of photocopies of both sides, that members can send me.