



# ***THE KIWI***

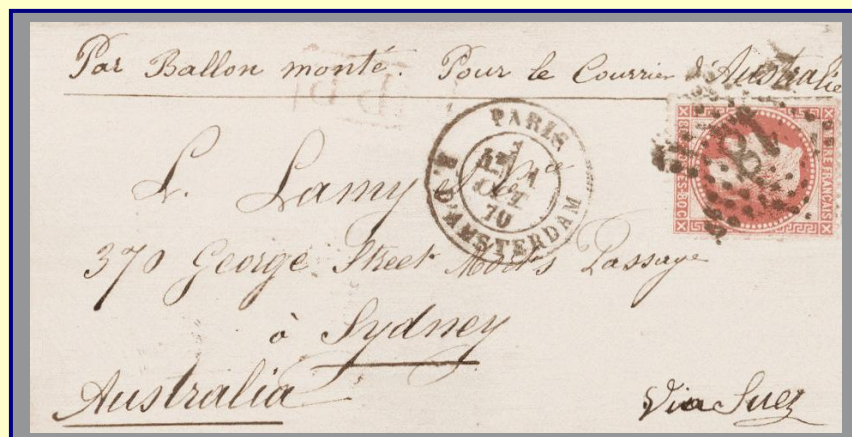
**JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**



*Stamps of the Government Life Insurance Department.  
(see page 78)*



## Superb material for the discerning



The above cover was an example of the world's first airmail and is the only known Paris ballon post cover addressed to Australasia. In 2009 Mowbrays Australia sold this 1870 Siege of Paris ballon monté cover for NZ \$238,625 – then a record Australasian price for a philatelic item.



The above 13 August 1855 cover from Auckland to Birmingham, England, bears a pair of New Zealand's very first 1d full-face queen stamps. Only three covers bearing 1d SG1 FFQs are known – this being the earliest recorded date. It was acquired in 2009 by John Mowbray for a client for NZ \$138,000.

Mowbray Collectables buys and sells collections, stamps and postal history. What can you offer? Contact our friendly staff in the first instance.

Mowbray collectables offers New Zealand and world collections, stamps and postal history in monthly postal auction catalogues – free samples available!

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*The Society is affiliated to: The Association of British Philatelic Societies  
the New Zealand Philatelic Federation  
and the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies.*



**MOWBRAY COLLECTABLES**

**is proud to support the New Zealand Society of Great Britain  
as its major sponsor**

# EDITORIAL

Thanks to all those who rose to the challenge of providing me with material to use in *The Kiwi*. This has varied from complete articles, in various forms, to little snippets of information or an item of interest. The result is another bumper edition of the journal, but if I am going to meet the requests made at the 2014 AGM for a bigger journal more often then I still need more material. I can work with most formats but scans are always good.

This issue of *The Kiwi* will be the second to be dispatched to you by our printers. The change brings with it some savings but unfortunately the lead times have stretched a little. I will try hard to get the journal to you as quickly as possible but my apologies if it is arriving a little later than you have become accustomed to.

Finally a word about meetings. We have a joint meeting with the British Society of Australian Specialists which will be held on the Saturday of 'London 2015' and we hope to see many of you there. The committee will be planning the 2016 programme at our next meeting in July so please let us have any ideas for meeting topics.



## THE KIWI - ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

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

*"Please Support Our Advertisers"*

## THE KIWI - CURRENT ADVERTISING RATES

	Full (single insertion)	Full (3 or more consecutive)	Half (single insertion)	Half (3 or more consecutive)	Quarter (single insertion)	Quarter (3 or more consecutive)
Full Colour	£90	£75	£75	£60	£50	£40

## NZSGB - CURRENT SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

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

Payment can be made by various means including PayPal ('gift' option). Details from Derek Diamond ([drdiamond@mac.com](mailto:drdiamond@mac.com)) or via the web-site.

## PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

SP3	<i>The Kiwi</i> , Volume 1-50. Full Text on CD.	£10 incl. P&P
SP5	Index to <i>The Kiwi</i> , Volume 1-60. Published on CD only.	£ 5 incl. P&P
SP6	Gems of Australasian Philately	£10 incl. P&P
SP7	The 1898 Pictorial Issue of New Zealand - Its Design, Printing & Use. (Derek Diamond)	£45 plus P&P extra

*payment and postage options from Derek Diamond, or via the web site*



# SOCIETY NEWS

## MEMBERSHIP NEWS

### New Members:

A warm welcome to:

Dr R Combe, Edinburgh

P Denston, Birmingham

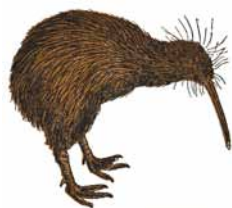


### ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

*Members without access to e-mail.*

Would members wishing to receive a paper copy of the 2015 Auction Catalogue please notify the Hon. Membership Secretary in advance. They will continue to receive the catalogue by this means in subsequent years until they request otherwise.

Full details of the arrangements for this year's auction can be found on page 72.



NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN  
BRITISH SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIAN PHILATELY



### Joint Meeting

Saturday 16<sup>th</sup> May 2015: (10:30 - 12:30)

Meeting Room B, Business Design Centre, 52 Upper Street, London N1 0QH

*New Zealand and Australia - shared interests*

### Provisional Programme

- \* Airmails : John Crowe, Laurence Kimpton and Alan Whittaker (BSAP)
- \* Shipping Links Between New Zealand & Australia : Lorraine Maguire (NZSGB)
  - \* Australia to New Zealand - Postage Due : Patrick Reid (BSAP)
  - \* An Australian/New Zealand Pot-Pouri : John Watts (NZSGB)

### UPCOMING NATIONAL EVENTS

- 6 June YPA Annual Convention & Fair Pudsey Civic Hall, LS26 5TA
- 13 June Swinpex 2015 St Joseph's School, Swindon, SN3 3LR
- 16-19 September Autumn Stampex 2015 Business Design Centre, London

## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

### NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday **May 16<sup>th</sup> 2015**

Business Design Centre, Islingtononon (**Meeting Room B**)

commencing at 10:30

This is a joint meeting with the British Society of Australian Philately

see page 65 for more details

### NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the North of England Group will be held on Saturday **May 9<sup>th</sup> 2015** at St. Luke's Church, Lodge Road, Orrell starting at 12:30.

**John Watts**, from New Zealand, will give a display entitled

“There is More to Christmas than Stamps”.

John's talks and displays are always a treat and the meeting is open to all members of the Society and guests.

Group Contact: - Jack Lindley ☎ 0161 705 1074

e-mail: lindleyjack@aol.com

### SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Scottish Group will be held on Saturday **June 20<sup>th</sup> 2015**

Group Contact: - David Stalker ☎ 0141 812 6653

e-mail: davidmstalker@yahoo.co.uk

### MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Midland Group will be held on Saturday **October 31<sup>st</sup> 2015** at the usual venue, St Anne's Church Hall (behind the Church) Parkhill, Moseley, Birmingham B13 8EU starting at 14:00. Members to bring along any mini display they have available.

Group Contact: - Ian Samuel ☎ 0121 449 0849

### SOUTH WEST REGIONAL GROUP

Group Contact: - Nigel Cox ☎ : 01643 708055 e-mail : 4seasonsbridge@onetel.com

**Midpex 2015**

4<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2015 10:00 – 5:00

**WARWICKSHIRE EXHIBITION CENTRE**

FOSSE WAY, NR. LEAMINGTON SPA,

WARWICKSHIRE CV31 1XN

The Society will have a Stand at this event - please come along and say hello.

## MEETINGS HELD

### NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD, IN LONDON, MARCH 28<sup>th</sup> 2015

The morning session was opened up for items of interest and recent acquisitions and, as usual, the range of material displayed was the source of much discussion.

**David Northover** showed a postcard, commercially used, with a single example of the 1933 Health stamp used on the first day of issue, November 8 1933.

**Keith Collins** asked for help with an airmail cover posted from New Zealand to England, via Australia and postmarked 14 May 1935. The rate at that time was 1s6d by air but the cover was prepaid with stamps to the value of 2s3d. Keith wanted to know why the difference but no answer was forthcoming on the day.

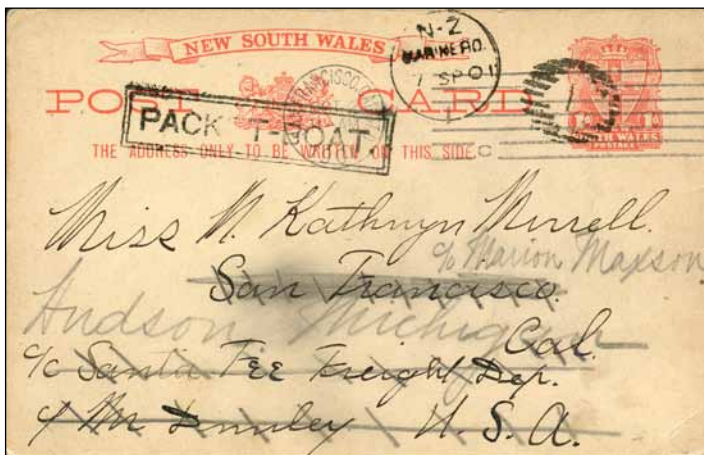
**Lewis Giles** had members scratching their collective heads with a piece of paper bearing, what appeared to be, two proof impressions of a circular cancellation for 'WAIUKU, NEW ZEALAND' (Figure 1). A handwritten inscription on the piece reads, "D.G. BERRI Patent/ In box with type". Waiuku was a frontier stockade during the Waikato War of 1863-4 and was guarded by a blockhouse. Lewis assumed that these were impressions from a canceller, prepared for postal purposes during the period of the conflicts, although the mark has not been seen on any postal items. There is some further, post-meeting, comment on page 71.



**Figure 1:** The mystery 'Waiuku' strikes

**Paul Wreglesworth** showed a number of 'Marine Post Office' markings from the 1880s and 1890s and explained the different forms of these marks that had been extensively researched by Ken McNaught. Paul referred to one elusive mark, a 'I' in barred oval. McNaught listed this marking as having been used on steamers sailing between New Zealand and San Francisco at the time although this mark is often described as an Auckland mark. Paul showed a cover from 1888 cancelled with an A type Marine P.O. and the barred oval mark. Dated 5 NO 88 the letter, to Germany via London, would have been carried on the *SS Mariposa*.

Paul then showed a New South Wales postcard (Figure 2). A message on the picture side indicates the card was written in Sydney on September 1<sup>st</sup> 1901 and addressed to San Francisco. The card has been cancelled with the barred 'I' mark as well as an A type Marine P.O. mark dated 7 SP 01. This would place the item on the *RMS Sierra* which sailed from Sydney on September 3<sup>rd</sup> and Wellington on September 7<sup>th</sup>, arriving in California on the 24<sup>th</sup> (1½ days behind the contracted schedule of 16 days). Whilst highlighting the use of the barred oval mark Paul pointed out that this was late usage of the A type cancellation and, to the best of his knowledge, it had not been recorded used on the *Sierra*.



**Figure 2:** A New South Wales postcard cancelled with the oval barred 'I' and showing late usage of the A type Marine P.O. mark. Applied, together with the Packet Boat mark, on the *R.M.S. Sierra*

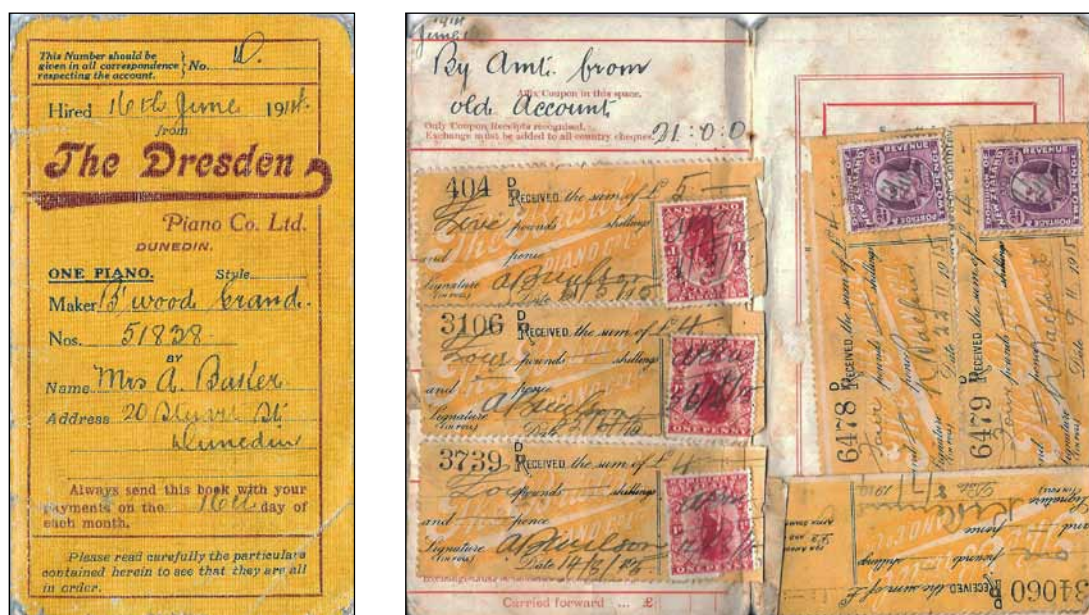
A further postcard with a PACKET BOAT marking, unrecorded by Hosking, in his book 'Paquebot Cancellations of the World', is the subject of a separate piece on page 94.



**Michael Wilkinson** put up two covers posted from Kaiapoi to the UK in 1892 with halfpenny newspaper stamps used to pay the postage. The first cover had a strip of five stamps correctly pre-paying the UPU rate of 2½d per ½oz whilst the second had a similar strip of five but with a further pair of newspaper stamps making 3½d in total. All seven stamps were cancelled at the same time. There was no obvious explanation for the extra penny. One suggestion was that it was a late fee or loose letter charge although, as there were no additional endorsements on the letter, this was only speculation.

Michael then showed an Edward VII cover marked ‘On Public Trust Office Business’ to Gorizia in Austria and addressed to Carl Klette who was the Austro-Hungarian Consul in New Zealand at the time. The letter had then been forwarded to him in Brazil without any further postage being added. Whilst the lack of payment had been noted there was no evidence that any further payment had been made on delivery in Brazil.

One item displayed was a small account book for ‘The Dresden Piano Co. Ltd.’, of Dunedin (Figure 3) which contained examples of 1d Dominion and Edward VII stamps used to receipt payments for the purchase of a piano by a Mrs Baker of Stuart Street, Dunedin. In 1913 Mrs Baker gave birth to a son Alfred Elliott Baker [Otago Daily Times, 11 August 1913]. Maybe he was destined to have piano lessons.



**Figure 3:** An account book from The Dresden Piano Co. showing the use of 1d Dominion and 2d Edward VII stamps on receipts for various amounts paid towards the purchase of a grand piano.

Evening Star, 2nd January 1915

**Important Announcement.**

Although the Dresden Piano Company's name has become a household word throughout the Dominion, it has been decided to relinquish this familiar title and to adopt in its place that of

**The Bristol Piano Co. Ltd**

When the business started, over 13 years ago, the name "The Dresden," being honorably associated with all that was best in Music and Art, was chosen as a good trading title, but, despite its well-earned popularity, there can be no doubt it is no longer acceptable for an

**ALL-BRITISH COMPANY**

The Shareholders and Directors are, without exception, British born and bred, and are all resident under the British flag; there is not, nor has there ever been, one single shilling of anything but British Capital used or invested in the business; and as Bristol is the birth place of the Founder and present Chairman of Directors of the Company, the Public will fully appreciate the change of title to that of

**The Bristol Piano Co. Ltd**

The piano was purchased through regular monthly payments which, together with an up front payment, would have eventually resulted in the purchase of the piano. Michael totted up the amounts in the booklet, many of which were for £4 or £5 (although the sums did vary), and believes that, even by 1920, Mrs Baker was still some way from completing the purchase of her piano.

In 1915 the Dresden Piano Company and its owners faced prejudice and decided “for reasons which will be obvious to patriotic citizens” to change the name to the Bristol Piano Company. An announcement in the Evening Star (see left) explained that this was a more appropriate name for an “All British Company”. They ceased trading in 1936, but the 7-storey building that it commissioned in 1912 is still recognisable in Princes Street, Dunedin, today [http://builtindunedin.com/tag/dresden-piano-company].



The afternoon was scheduled for the 'new look' 9-12 sheet competition. Although the number of entries was disappointing, after viewing, the winners were presented with their certificates and trophies by Society President Keith Collins. The results were as follows:

Class	Winner
Traditional	No Entries Received
Postal History	Lewis Giles
Open	David Northover



*Lewis Giles (left) and David Northover (right) receive their trophies from Keith Collins*

Rounding off the afternoon Michael 're-visited' the display of Edward VII that he had entered at Stampex 2012, commenting that his entry had not found favour with the judges on the day because of the amount of ephemera included in what was otherwise a traditional exhibit.

The three frames covered all aspects of the design and usage of the stamps and dealt with papers, perforations and stationery. Those present agreed that, whilst it may not have technically complied with the competition rules, it was an excellent display of material from the period.

## NOTES OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP MEETING, FEBRUARY 14<sup>th</sup> 2015

Nine members were present with one apology. Members took a moment to remember Don Scregg, a regular participant over the years at Northern gatherings, who passed away in January.

**Paul Wreglesworth** displayed missent covers and postcards, underpaid covers with 'unpaid postage dockets' still attached. He then showed some recently acquired marine post office mail and an album of modern covers with packet boat and loose letter markings.

**Stuart Potter** showed a complete sheet of arms stamps, overprinted 1½d. As the sheet had to be split when overprinted a new sheet number was applied to one half of the sheet. A full sheet of the 2½d Second pictorial issue followed with a further selection of plate blocks, varieties and booklets and booklet panes. Finally Stuart showed some George VI plate blocks, a selection of pigeonram stamps and some pictorial aerogrammes.

**Mike Hanson** brought examples of mail sent from The Agent General and High Commissioner of New Zealand and a cover from Britain to New Zealand, via Panama, which was underpaid and attracted a 'Half Fine' (see page 90 for further, post-meeting, information). Mike also displayed a very early example, dated 1880, of a yellow 'unpaid postage docket' and some examples of 'NZ' perfins.

**Ian Merckel** displayed some very nice material from Niue, 1902 to 1920, which covered different papers, sheets and varieties in the overprints.

**Jeff Hook** showed some unusual George VI plate proofs which he had acquired from Don Scregg. These were pairs, and printed in the issued colours, on card rather than the more usually seen paper.

**John Atkinson** brought two Queen Victoria lettercards addressed to the US. One of these had travelled via Montivideo and the other to South Carolina, via Chicago. He then displayed the full range of stamps issued by New Zealand Post in 2013.

**Dave Tetley** displayed a series of covers signed by notable mountaineers, including Chris Bonnington and Doug Scott and others who were involved with Antarctic expeditions.

**Harold Howard** exhibited TB Christmas seals in complete sheets together with seals produced for other charitable groups such as Diabetics, Crippled Children and the Lions. Howard complemented this material with some Christmas stamps picturing churches and related material which told the story of these churches.

**Jack Lindley** displayed material from the Chalon period including stamps (in singles and pairs), retouches, forgeries, trade samples and reprints produced for Hausberg.


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## NOTES OF THE MIDLAND GROUP MEETING, FEBRUARY 21<sup>st</sup> 2015

**John Potter** – Following the article in the November 2014 issue of *The Kiwi* John showed a commercially used 1½d Maori woman and a 2½d Mt Cook stamp on a registered cover and a number of WWII covers, returned to sender, with “Missing” cachet or pencil notations from Egypt base camp shortly after the evacuation from Crete. A very neat display followed of the round Kiwi stamps across the complete range issued so far. In the second half John showed an interesting display of items from Palmpex 1982 with stamps, cards, covers, and souvenir items including menu cards, inserts and wine labels from the special banquet.

**Terry Hancox** gave an interesting display of ‘colour changelings’ on a variety of New Zealand stamps. These are caused by water, air or sunlight pollution and were found or ‘doctored’ by Terry as part of an experiment. In some cases the results were spectacular – the 1953 Royal Visit 3d purple became orange and the 1981 Life Insurance stamps lost the background colour almost completely. For seconds Terry showed the art works by designer Lindy Fisher for the suggested 2008 Chinese Year of the Rat which had been commissioned by New Zealand Post. These comprised primitive and detailed sketches up to the final designs for stamps, covers and miniature sheets. However, just as she was finishing the work New Zealand Post changed their mind and altered the brief to ‘Children’s Pets’ rather than ‘Rats’. She had to start again but retained the commission. One of the original rat designs was altered and became the \$1.50 stamp in the issued set.

**Ian Samuel** showed a selection of postal stationery cut-outs from QV to QEII collected over many years, retouches and plate flaws on the 1970 low value moths issue. This was followed by two 1935 1d first day covers, one signed by R. J. G. Collins the co-designer, and a set of Panpex ’77 covers. To close Ian showed a range of New Zealand covers bearing pictorial cancellations.



**Have you got a computer and access to the web?**

Then check out the Society’s web site for details of meetings, ‘Discussion Board’, articles on New Zealand stamps and postal history and the new section on ‘Mrs Purdon’ covers.

**NOTE THE NEW WEB ADDRESS**

[www.nzsgb.org.uk](http://www.nzsgb.org.uk)

## D G BERRI - ENGRAVER OF POSTMARKING INSTRUMENTS

At the last London meeting Lewis Giles showed what appeared to be two impressions of an undated handstamp for Waiuku (Page 69, Fig 1).

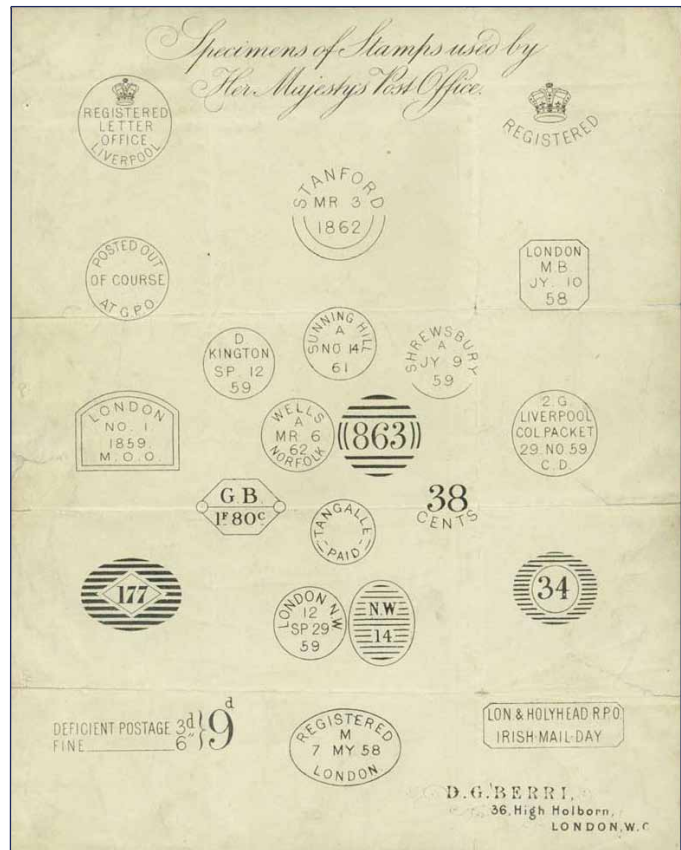
No one present could add to the story. However some digging, post meeting, has produced some more information.

D.G.Berri and Co. were engravers of postmarking and cancelling instruments, based at 36 High Holborn, London. They seem to have been at their most active in the 1850s and 60s and produced cancellers for the UK Post Office (Figure 1) and a full range of duplex cancellers for the Canadian Post Office in the 1860s. No doubt they produced for many other Postal authorities - including New Zealand.

As to the handwritten "In box with type". The canceller would be supplied with a space for inserting the variable data (date, time etc) and this was presumably supplied separately, in a box.

Alternatively this material has come from an archive and the location of the canceller, and the variable type, has been noted beneath the samples of the stamps.

- Paul Wreglesworth (Editor)



**Figure 1:** Specimens of stamps produced by D.G. Berri for the British Post Office during the mid 19th Century.

## NEW ZEALAND POST - 2014 PERSONALISED POSTAGE PACK

New Zealand Post have released details of their 2014 Personalised Postage Pack which contains reprints of all the Customised Advertising Labels (CALs) that were issued during the past year.

The pack contains 90 different labels, made up of a sheet of 25 gummed labels (shown here) and a sheet of 43 self-adhesive labels, together with three booklets. The pack is available from Whanganui, priced at NZ\$76.60.

Covers carrying all the CALs cancelled are also available, as a pack, from Whanganui, priced at NZ\$71.90.

The CAL pack contains a booklet for the Heart Foundation (10x 80c labels). The design is unchanged from earlier issues of this booklet which contained 60c and 70c labels.

The other two booklets were issued for Sister City events (more details on page 87)

Images here courtesy of Tony Ward.



*The sheet of 25 gummed CALs from the 2014 pack.*

(image reduced to 60%)



## ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION NOTIFICATION

The annual auction will be held on November 28<sup>th</sup> 2015 and managed by a team under the direction of the auctioneer – Brian Stonestreet. The rules are clearly stated below and will be strictly applied to assist in the smooth running of the event.

1. Vendors must send a written description (preferably by e-mail) of each lot for sale to the catalogue compiler.

**Andrew Dove**, e-mail address: [dove697@btinternet.com](mailto:dove697@btinternet.com)  
or by post to: 12 Stella Avenue, Tollerton, Notts. NG12 4EX

**All lists must arrive by July 17<sup>th</sup> 2015.**

Only a description of each lot is required with the vendors reserve price. No market estimate is required. Do **NOT** send items for sale to the catalogue compiler. The minimum reserve is £3.

The catalogue compiler will acknowledge receipt of lot descriptions within 5 days. He will subsequently supply a copy of the auction list entry for proof-reading and this will include notification of the lot numbers.

**Please communicate by e-mail if possible.**

2. **Only the first 400 descriptions will be accepted for sale in the auction of November 28<sup>th</sup> 2015.**
3. Vendors should note that, due to increase in postage rates, if heavy items are offered but fail to sell, they will be returned to the vendor who will be charged the full cost of postage.
4. **Scans of auction lots:** It is planned to include scans of selected lots on the Society website. If you have items that you wish to be illustrated send a scan at the time of accepting/amending the auction list when it is returned to you for proof reading. The catalogue compiler will arrange for the scans to be loaded onto the website. All scans should be JPEG files (**not** embedded into a Word Document) of medium resolution (i.e. <500kb) and in JPEG format. It is essential that the lot number is included in the scan - e.g., for lot 105 save as 105.jpg.
5. Lots should be contained in clear envelopes. Vendors should attach a label bearing the correct lot number to each lot. Labels should be at least 1 cm. square and located in the SE corner of the lot. Vendors unable to attend the auction must send their material to:

**Brian Stonestreet**, 32, Bedgebury Close, Vinters Park, Maidstone, Kent ME14 5QZ  
- to arrive not later than November 21<sup>st</sup> 2015.

Vendors attending the auction may deliver lots to the auctioneer not later than 11.30 on the day of the auction.

6. **Viewing** will commence at 12.30. The auction will commence promptly at 14.00.
7. Only members of the Society are eligible to bid in the auction.
8. **Successful purchasers** attending the auction will be given their lots during the auction on condition that they settle their account before leaving.
9. **Vendors** may not remove unsold lots without the authority of the auctioneer.
10. Successful purchasers not present will be contacted by e-mail or telephone. Provided that payment is sent by return, lots will be despatched as promptly as possible.
11. **Unsold lots** and sales, less all expenses, will be returned to vendors once all sales income is received.
12. The Society will insure all items from the time of their receipt by the auctioneer until the time of purchase or return to vendor.
13. No postage costs are paid by the Society. The Society fee remains at 10% of the hammer price and will be paid by the vendor. No lotting fee will be charged.
14. The auctioneer has the right to decline lots that do not conform to their description or which, in his view, are of insufficient quality to sell.
15. Any postal bidder with a serious complaint on receipt of his/her purchases must return them to the Auctioneer within one week of their arrival.



16. **Unsold lots:** A list will be placed on the Society website as soon as possible after the auction and withdrawn on the second Sunday after the auction. They will be available for purchase at the catalogue reserve on a first come first served basis by e-mail to [john.m.stimson@gmail.com](mailto:john.m.stimson@gmail.com).

## APPEAL

Each year it has been the practice of generous members to offer items, philatelic and general, to be auctioned for Society funds. This is much appreciated. We will be delighted to receive items, preferably by July 17<sup>th</sup> 2015, to allow a description to appear in the catalogue, otherwise at any time up to 12.00 noon on Kiwi Day.

Remember to bring your catalogue to the auction. **Copies available in the room will cost £1.00.**

## NEW ZEALAND ADVERTISING TELEGRAPH FORMS

*John Watts*

In May 2014 an article in *The Kiwi* (Ref. 1) reported details of research that had been conducted on the subject of advertising telegraph forms which were used from 1893.

Four 'Types' (A, B, C or D) were described with a total of 54 different forms identified, based on the nature and layout of adverts on the form. Where possible earliest and latest known dates of usage were shown.

I have now come across a new form (not used) which is shown below. This is a 'Type B' form and will be recorded as B17.

### Type 'B' Telegraph Forms (1-17)

Left Margin of Form: N.Z.S.Co.'s Mail Timetable

Right Margin of Form: 'Frisco' Mail Timetable

<p>LEAVE PLYMOUTH—JAN 21 : FEB 18 : MAR 16 : APR 15 : MAY 13 : JUNE 10 : JULY 8 : AUG 6 : SEP 2 : SEP 30 : OCT 28 : NOV 25 : DEC 23          LEAVE N.Z.—JAN 5 : FEB 2 : MAR 2 : MAR 30 : APR 27 : MAY 25 : JUNE 22 : JULY 20 : AUG 17 : SEP 14 : OCT 12 : NOV 9 : DEC 7</p>		
<p><b>N.Z.S.Co.'s MAIL</b> LEAVES N.Z.</p> <p>1893. JAN 19 FEB 18 MAR 16 APR 15 MAY 11 JUN 8 JUL 6 AUG 3 AUG 31 SEP 28 OCT 26 NOV 23 DEC 21</p>	<p><b>LYSAGHT'S</b> ORB BRAND <b>GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON.</b> Sold by all Ironmongers and Merchants.</p>	<p><b>FRISCO MAIL</b> LEAVES N.Z.</p> <p>1893. JAN 28 FEB 25 MAR 25 APR 23 MAY 20 JUN 17 JUL 15 AUG 12 SEP 9 OCT 7 NOV 4 DEC 2 DEC 30</p>
<p><b>N.Z.S.Co.'s MAIL</b> LEAVES LONDON</p> <p>JAN 8 FEB 5 MAR 5 APR 27 MAY 26 JUN 25 JUL 20 AUG 17 SEP 14 OCT 12 NOV 9 DEC 7</p>	<p><b>The Golden Apple</b> <b>Champagne Cider.</b> Manufactured from Pure Fruit of Local Growth, &amp; Carefully Selected by MALING &amp; CO., LTD., CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.</p>	<p><b>Bonningtons</b> <i>Caviareen</i> or "IRISH-MOSS" wonderfully increases the Power and Flexibility of the Voice.</p>
<p><b>Accumulated Funds Exceed £800,000.</b> <b>THE MUTUAL</b> <b>Assurance Society of Victoria, Ltd.</b> ESTABLISHED 1870. For LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and ANNUITIES. CHIEF OFFICE FOR N.Z.—DUNEDIN. DIRECTORS— Hon. W. H. REYNOLDS, M.L.C.; JOHN ROBERTS, Esq.; JOHN M. KITCHIE, Esq., J.P.; W. B. CRUICKSHANK, Esq., C.M.G., Auckland. Resident Secretary, WILLIAM WILLS, J.P.</p>	<p><b>Commercial Union Assurance Co.,</b> LIMITED, OF LONDON. —FIRE AND MARINE— CAPITAL, Fully Subscribed - - - - - £2,500,000 Total Invested Funds - - - - - £2,500,000 Total Annual Net Income - - - - - £1,400,000 <b>New Zealand Branch—</b> Head Office: Wellington, N.Z. General Manager: Frank Allen, J.P. LOCAL DIRECTORS.—J. B. HARCOURT, chairman; JACOB JOSEPH; J. KIRKCALDIE; G. M. KERRILL; E. W. MILLS, J.P. BRANCHES.—WELLINGTON—Geo. H. HARBROOK, Manager. CHRISTCHURCH—CUTTS &amp; GRAHAM, Managers. AUCKLAND— GRAHAM &amp; WALKER, Managers. DUNEDIN—R. E. D'OLY, Manager. AND AGENCIES AND SUB AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.</p>	<p><b>FRISCO MAIL</b> N. Z. FEB 22 MAR 22 APR 10 MAY 17 JUN 14 JUL 12 AUG 9 SEP 6 OCT 4 NOV 1 NOV 27 DEC 27 JAN 24</p>

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### References:

1. Watts J. 'New Zealand Advertising Telegraph Forms', *The Kiwi* vol63, no3, pp 67-75, May 2014

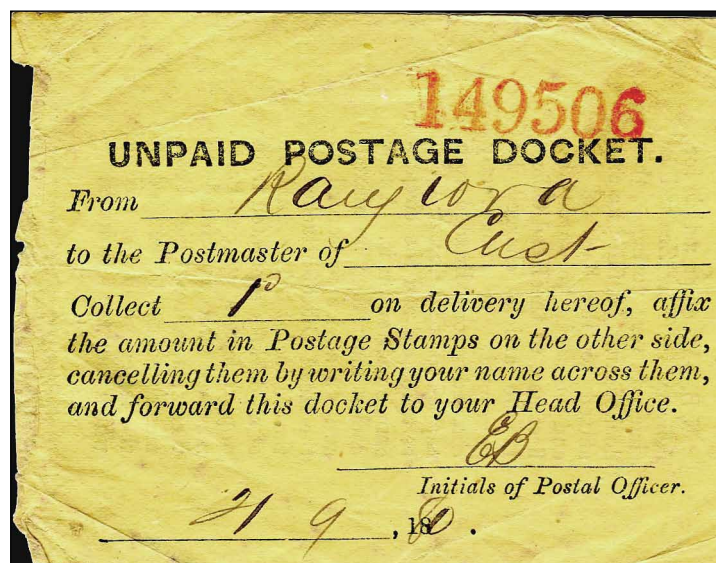
# UNPAID POSTAGE AND POSTAGE DUE DOCKETS

*Paul Wreglesworth*

It is always a pleasant surprise to see what members bring to Society meetings under the heading of 'recent acquisitions or items of interest'. Such was the case at a recent meeting of the North of England Group when not one but two examples of an 'Unpaid Postage Docket' and one 'Postage Due' Docket were shown (see 'Meeting Report', page 70). These are uncommon, if not rare, because they would normally be retained by the Post Office as part of the accounting process for underpaid items.

A docket, dated 1881, is illustrated in Volume I of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand's handbooks (Ref. 1). One of those shown at the North of England Meeting, is dated 21.9.1880, (Figure 1) and pre-dates that shown in the Handbook.

The dockets were first used on April 1 1878 so it would be interesting to hear if any earlier examples exist.



**Figure 1:** An 'Unpaid Postage Docket' used in 1880 on an underpaid item sent from Rangiora to Cust. The earliest usage recorded to date.

*(courtesy Michael Hanson)*

Prior to 1862, when a recognised postal service was established in New Zealand, the postmaster at the despatching office was required to indicate the sum to be collected before an unpaid package could be delivered. The amount had to be clearly marked and legislation was in place for the collection of the postage. Only the actual amount of postage was collectable but, in 1862, it was made possible to impose a fine where correspondence was unpaid, or insufficiently paid.

Records had to be kept by the despatching postmaster of every underpaid item who would submit monthly returns to Head Office. Postmasters at receiving post offices were debited with the amount they were required to collect. However if a letter was undeliverable or refused the postmaster had to forward the item to Head Office, together with a form, to claim credit for the amount charged against him. This resulted in a large volume of accounts, and protracted delays, because many smaller offices were manned by non-permanent officials.

From 1876 the regulations changed and required the receiving postmaster to send unpaid postage, collected on delivery of the letter or package, to the despatching postmaster at the same time that the Letter Bill was returned. In 1877 a further change was introduced instructing that postage stamps were to be sent to the despatching office rather than cash as had been the case prior to then.

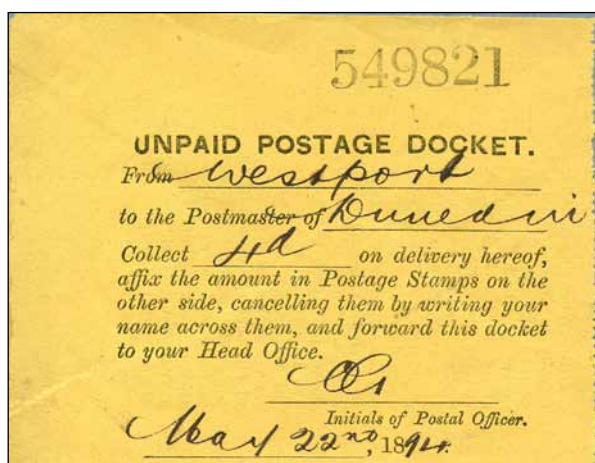


The Annual Report of the Postmaster General for 1878 stated:

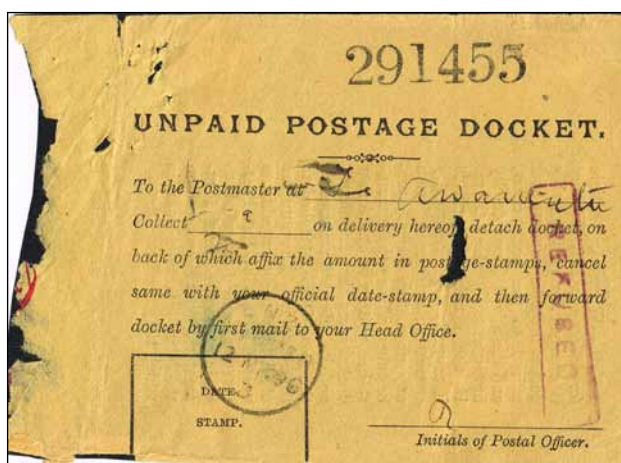
*“The collection of what is termed ‘unpaid postages’ together with the necessary accounts, has always been a matter of perplexity to the Department. A system recently adopted admits of these postages being collected by the agency of ‘unpaid dockets’ which has two-fold advantage: it ensures an almost absolute check against fraud, and enables the Department to abolish the lengthy postage accounts, which means a saving of considerable importance”*

The docket was in two parts, the docket proper and the advice, with details of dispatching office, collecting office and amount collected entered on both parts. The advice part was sent to the Post Office Accounts Department, Wellington and the docket was attached to the underpaid item. Having collected the charge the receiving officer affixed postage stamps, to the amount of the charge, to the back of the docket, cancelling the stamps by writing his name across them before forwarding the docket to Wellington.

Two other examples of this yellow/buff coloured docket are shown below (Figures 2, 3 and 4).



**Figure 2:** An 'Unpaid Postage Docket' dated 1894. This shows only minor differences in layout from that shown in Figure 1. (image reduced to 75%)



**Figure 3:** A docket from 1896 with changes in font and text layout with the addition of a space for a date stamp. (image reduced to 75%)

(courtesy Jim Shaw)



(images reduced)

**Figure 4:** An overweight letter from Westport to Dunedin, underpaid by 2d and with 4d (double deficient postage) to pay. The docket is correctly attached to the back of the envelope indicating dispatching and receiving offices and the amount to be collected. As the docket remains in place it is possible the letter was refused at delivery.

The wording on the front of the dockets, shown here used in 1880 and 1894 (Figures 1 and 2), show only minor differences in layout of the text. One variant, used in 1888, has been recorded with the printed date showing as '188 ' rather than '18 ' (Ref. 2). The later yellow/buff docket (Figure 3) shows a number of changes, with the words 'Unpaid Postage Docket' printed in a serified font. Although the text remains largely unchanged it is set out slightly differently. The most obvious difference is the removal of the printed date numerals and the addition of a space for a date stamp.

The text on the back of the dockets, which is printed at right angles to the direction of the text on the front, is shown below (Figure 5) and there are only minor differences between the earlier and later dated copies.

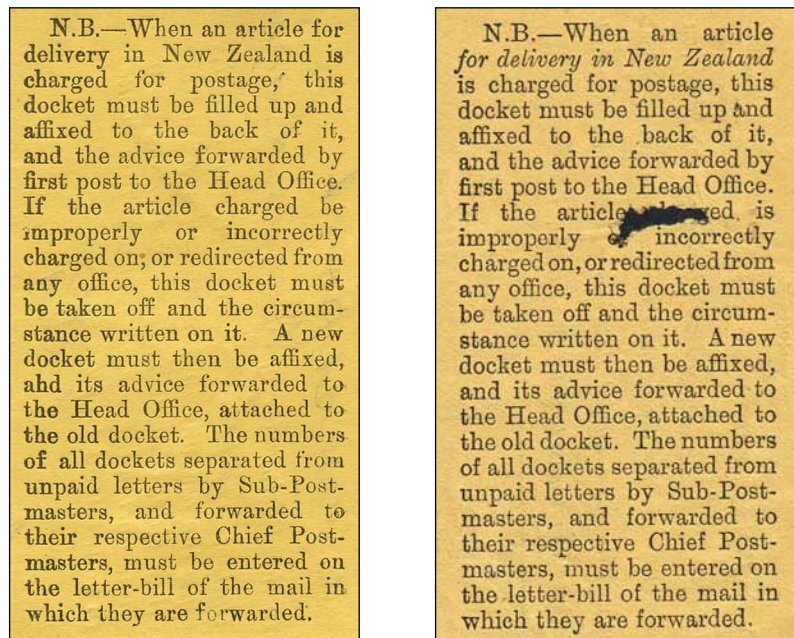


Figure 5: The text on the reverse of the 1896 docket (right) has one minor change from the earlier dockets (left) with 'for delivery in new Zealand' italicised.

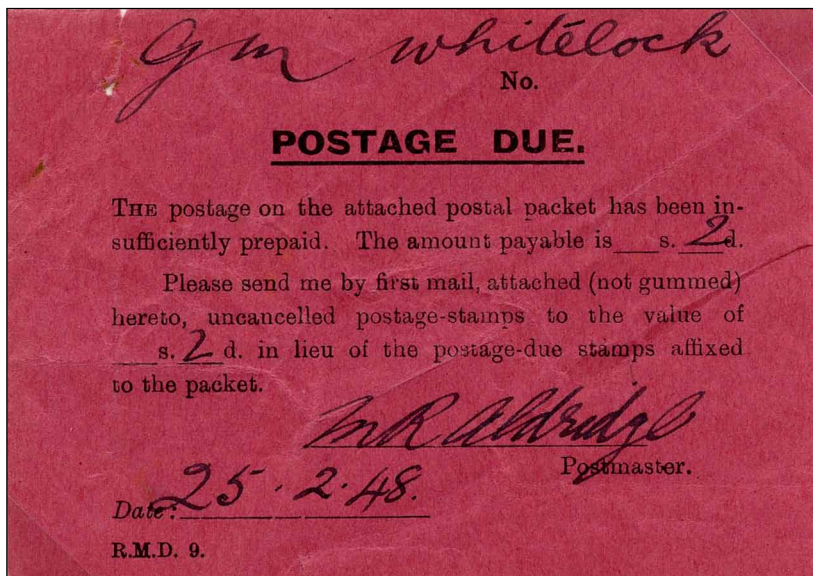


Figure 6: A 'Postage Due' docket from 1948. There is no text on the back.

The docket system became a very time consuming operation for post office staff and ended in 1890 to be replaced by postage due stamps.

The 'Postage Due' docket here (Figure 6) was also shown at the meeting. It had a slightly different purpose. A postage due stamp had been applied to the letter but the fee was not collected on delivery. The docket was a request for the addressee to pay the amount due!

There seems to be little record of these dockets. If members have any further examples of 'Unpaid' or 'Postage Due' dockets I would be pleased to receive details.

## References:

1. *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand*, Vol I, p492, Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand (1938).
2. Stanley Gibbons, Melbourne, October 26 1991 Sale, Lot 549.





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# NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE STAMPS

## -TRANSITION BETWEEN 'VR' AND 'NO-VR' ISSUES

*Terry Hancox*

The 'VR' around the lighthouse is a classic design representing Queen Victoria's reign and the issue of Government Life Insurance stamps. These were issued in 1891 after a dispute between the Government Life Insurance Office (GLIO) and the Post Office over the amount of postage owed. (Figure 1).



**Figure 1:** 1891 'VR' Life Insurance stamp

We are also familiar with the 'No-VR' issues that were issued following Queen Victoria's death in 1901. These are shown below (Figure 2). It is interesting to note that the 2d red-brown 'No-VR' stamp was first issued in 1905, with the 1d blue 'No-VR' issued in 1906, a long time before the remainder of the other denominations were issued in 1913.



**Figure 2:** 1913 'No-VR' Life Insurance stamp

So, one may ask, why the delay between the Queen's death in 1901 and issue of the new 'No-VR' stamps in 1905, 1906 and the bulk in 1913? The easiest thing to do, and was suggested at the time, was to remove the 'VR', perhaps replacing it with 'ER' to represent the new monarch.

However no decision could be made and it was not until 1903 that the Prime Minister, no-less, suggested the idea of a stamp competition with a £5 prize for the winning entry.



At close of the competition on 31 October 1903 23 entries had been received, but no suitable designs could be found. The example below (Figure 3), shown at full size with an enlargement on the front cover, is one of the unaccepted hand-drawn entries for that competition.



**Figure 3:** *Unaccepted hand-drawn essay for the stamp design competition*

As a consequence of this failed attempt to find an alternative design, the GLIO continued to use old stock of the 'VR' stamps. For the ½d, 1d and 2d values further reprints, using the old plates, were made between 1902 and 1904. The 3d, 6d and 1/- values had stock sufficient for usage through to the end of 1906, when all the 'VR' stamps were withdrawn and the GLIO fell in line with all other Government departments by using 'OFFICIAL' stamps. From 1 January 1907 the Post Office no longer recognised the use of Government Life stamps.

In January 1905 the Government Printer was asked to provide new plates based upon a design that omitted the Royal Cypher, 'VR'. The denominations were ½d, 1d, 2d, 3d, 6d, and 1/-. The design of these 'No-VR' stamps was very similar to their predecessors, but with the 'VR' inscription removed. Other design differences can be seen, with a reduction in height of the tower and the addition of a window at the centre. The rays of light were widened, the sea made more prominent and a modified border at the base of the stamp design.



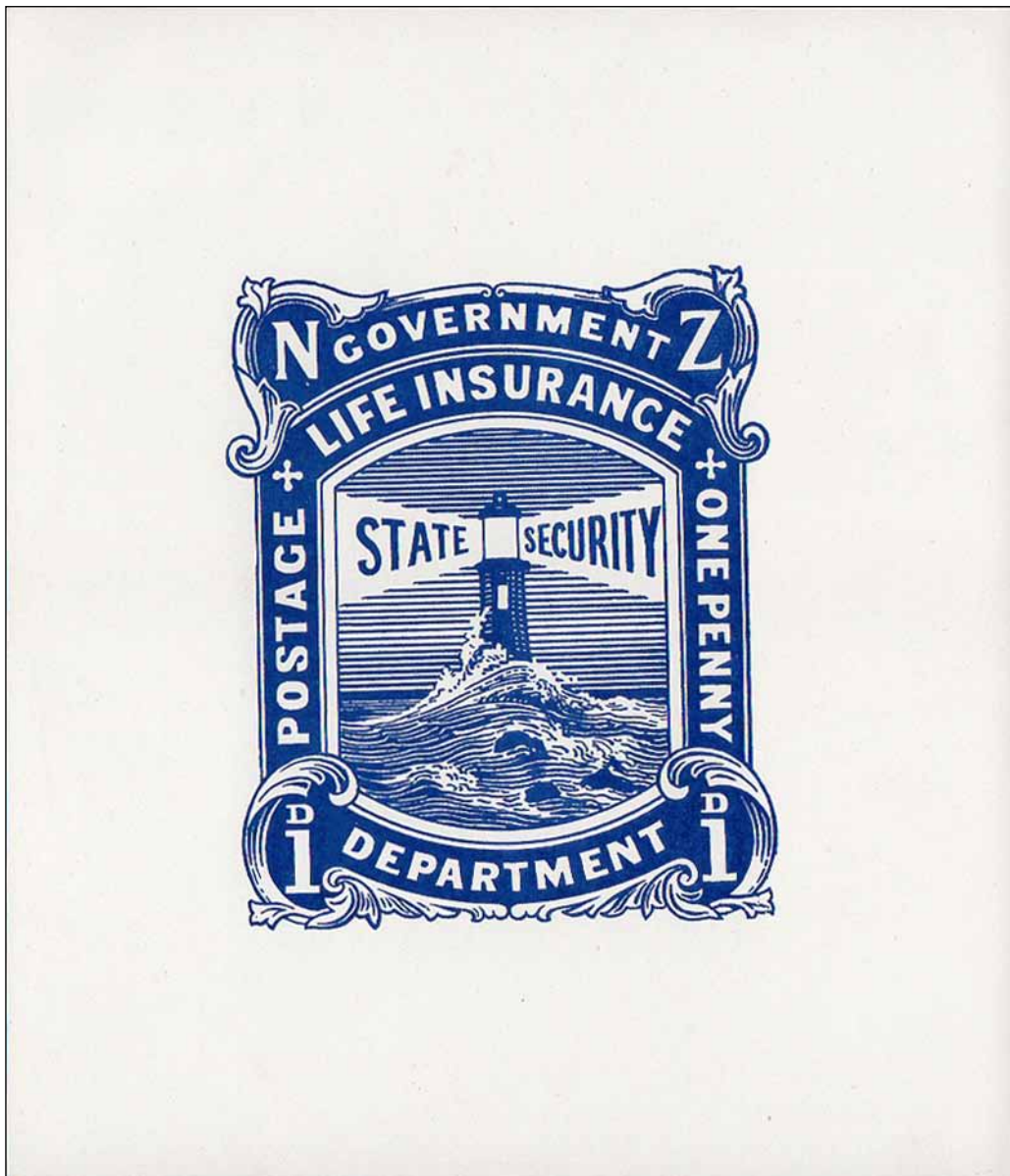
**Figure 4:** *A comparison of 'VR' and 'No-VR' designs together with a facsimile from the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition*

Only 1d and 2d values were ever issued in this new design. Although the 1d blue stamp (issued in April 1906) is relatively easy to find the 2d red-brown 'No-VR' stamp (printed in November 1905) is, in mint condition, perhaps one of the rarest of all New Zealand stamps.

## The Christchurch International Exhibition of 1906/7

An interesting event happened between the 'VR' and 'No-VR' stamps - the Christchurch International Exhibition of 1906/7. The Government Life Insurance Office had a stand at the Christchurch Exhibition and wanted to show a set of the Life Insurance stamps as part of their court. The GLIO District Manager, Mr J Prudho, asked the New Zealand Commissioner for display material that included a set of stamps.

The Commissioner did more than that, and had the Government Printers produce enlarged facsimile copies of the Life Insurance stamps.



**Figure 5:** 1d Christchurch Exhibition Facsimile (shown actual size).

At that time only the 1d and 2d Life Insurance stamps had been issued in the 'No-VR' format, but printing plates for all six values had been prepared. The facsimiles were, presumably, produced from enlargements of the die-proofs for these redesigned stamps, thus 'pre-release' examples of the ½d, 3d and 6d were shown (with the stamps themselves not being released until 1913) and a 1/- denomination that was never issued.

What is significant is that the ½d, 3d and 6d Christchurch Exhibition Facsimiles were produced in the same colours as the original 'VR' stamps, however these colours were changed prior to formal release in 1913.

An example of the 1d facsimile is shown at actual size (Figure 5) and a full set shown (Figure 6) at reduced size to illustrate colours and design. A set, cut down, to remove mounting damage, is also shown (Figure 7).





**Figure 6:** A full set of six facsimiles, on white card, reduced in size but illustrating colours and design.



**Figure 7:** A further set of six facsimiles, probably cut down from the Christchurch Exhibition originals.

Come 1913, the Life Insurance Office were successful in their application to reinstate the issue of a series of special stamps being “a splendid advertisement for the Office” and the full set of ‘No-VR’ stamps was issued. The 1d and 2d values that had been ‘pre-released’ in 1905-6 were produced in new colours with 1d changing from blue to red and the 2d from red-brown to purple. This value was subsequently re-issued in yellow in 1920.

## Conclusion

Upon the death of Queen Victoria, in 1901, the Government Life Insurance Office were hesitant to change the design of the Life Insurance stamps that incorporated ‘VR’ in the image. A public competition failed to find a suitable alternative but, perhaps due to wearing of the old ‘VR’ plates, new designs were prepared in 1905 that omitted the Royal Cypher. In 1905 and 1906 the 2d and 1d stamps with ‘No-VR’ were issued, albeit, not in great numbers. It was at the end of 1906 that all the Life Insurance stamps were withdrawn from use, when all Government departments adopted ‘OFFICIAL’ stamps.

It was not until 1913 that the GLIO were permitted to issue their own stamps once again, and that saw the issue of a new set of stamps based upon the ‘No-VR’ design.

The Christchurch Exhibition facsimiles correctly illustrate the 1d and 2d stamps of that time. However, they also show a 1/- design that was never used and ½d, 3d and 6d stamps in unissued colours.

As the Exhibition continued into 1907, after withdrawal of Life Insurance stamps, the Government Life Insurance Office’s display showed stamps that could not be used. The Christchurch Exhibition facsimiles therefore illustrate a unique period of transition in the life of Government Life Insurance Office stamps.

## Sources

1. “*Government Life Postage Stamps 1891-1981*”, p6. Government Life Insurance Corporation, Wellington.
2. Gwynn R., “*Collecting New Zealand Stamps*”, p126. Heinemann Reed, 1988.
3. Brodie J.W., “*A History of the Government Life Postage Stamps*” p56-60, 75-80, 137-140. New Zealand Government Life Insurance Corporation and Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand (Inc), 1988.

## RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

(excluding buyers premiums and taxes where applicable)

Auckland City Stamps, Public Auction No. 8, March 21 <sup>st</sup> 2015		
Lot	Description	Realised (Est) (NZ\$)
732	1893 Advertisements. 1d Rose p10 with blue adverts in left-hand marginal strip of 6 overprinted ‘Specimen’ One stamp mint others unhinged. Minor gum tone.	1450 (1250)
734	1893 Advertisements. 2d Lilac p10 with red-brown Beecham pills adverts in a bottom left-hand corner pane of 6 overprinted ‘Specimen’. One stamp mint, the rest unhinged.	800 (800)
735	1893 Advertisements. 2d p10 2nd setting in brown. Block of 6 VFU	305 (250)
776	1d Dominion Booklet 1d Kaitangata coal pane with sheet no. Fine mint. CP Cat \$4000	2600 (2500)
895	Health. 1930 Nurse Photographic proof mounted on card. On reverse in pencil “7/14/6 to be returned”. Has light vertical crease.	950 (750)
1030	1918 Cover ‘DAMAGED IN WRECK/TRAIN MATAROA’ 2 line red cachet on cover with KGV 1½d grey surface tied by Hamilton machine cancel. Salvaged from Auckland-Wellington Express.	3300 (1200)
1077	1913 ½d Auckland Exhibition postcard. The Aquarium & Government Court cancelled by Exhibition Auckland 14 JA 14 cds. Samuel AB.3a (m). Minor corner crease.	319 (250)



## SECOND SIDEFACE ADSONS WITH SPECIMEN OVERPRINTS

The two strips shown below (Figures 1 and 2) were sold in Auckland City Stamps' recent auction (March 21<sup>st</sup> 2015). Sideface stamps, with and without adverts, overprinted 'Specimen' are well known as they were produced for inclusion in sets of postage stamps for presentation to visiting dignitaries. The strip of 4 2½d stamps (Figure 3) has reversed watermark but is the only other multiple previously recorded.

It would be interesting to hear from anyone who is aware of any other multiples that exist from this, or other issues, as they are generally only found as singles within presentation sets.



Figure 1: 1d sideface with second setting adverts in blue, overprinted 'SPECIMEN' in mauve.



Figure 2: 2d sideface with second/third setting adverts in mauve, overprinted 'SPECIMEN' in mauve.



Figure 3: 2½d sideface (watermark reversed) with second/third setting adverts in red-brown, overprinted 'SPECIMEN'.

# THE STORY BEHIND AN ENVELOPE - AN EARLY CASE OF SHELL-SHOCK?

*Andrew Dove*

## Introduction

Whilst preparing my entry on New Zealand and the Boer War for Stampex, I was delighted to discover that Archives New Zealand has now digitised and made available the service records of some of the New Zealanders who went to South Africa with the Contingents.



**Figure 1:** A letter to Trooper Ike Moore

A particular cover which has intrigued me is shown above (Figure 1). The letter is postmarked in Whangarei and dated 16 NO 01. It is addressed to Trooper Ike Moore and, on arrival in South Africa, has been re-directed to Green Point Hospital and then to Woodstock Hospital before being inscribed 'Invalided to Australia'. The points of interest were two-fold, first, Trooper Moore is not amongst those listed as wounded in Kiwi versus Boer (Ref. 1). Secondly, I could not understand why he was taken to Australia rather than back home.

## The Record

Trooper Moore's service record (Ref. 2) shows that he signed up in Auckland on January 11<sup>th</sup> 1901. For the previous 8 months, he had been a member of one of the Volunteer Militias, the Marsden Mounted Rifles. He was aged 34 years and 9 months and is listed as a Settler/Labourer living in Whangarei.

The Sixth Contingent included 578 troops, including some who had re-enlisted from earlier Contingents. They sailed on the *S.S. Cornwall* on January 30<sup>th</sup> 1901 and disembarked at East London on March 13<sup>th</sup>.

Their campaigns are described in the Official History of New Zealand's Involvement by Hall (Ref. 3). After arrival, they moved north as part of Kitcheners force to clear the northern Transvaal of Boers. In September, they were in the Caledon Drifts where a number of engagements took place with the enemy. The attrition rate of both men and horses was high and, by September, Linklater records in his diary (Ref. 4) that only 18 officers



and 181 men were fit for action.

At this time, something happened to Trooper Ike Moore. At the end of September, near Aliwal North in the East Cape, he appears to have suffered an acute psychiatric disorder which led to him being hospitalised at Number 10 General Hospital, Norvals Point.

The admission must have been on or shortly before October 16<sup>th</sup> 1901 as a report from a Civil Surgeon at the Hospital reports:

*I have found Pt. I. Moore to be suffering from Dementia for the following reasons:*

*1. Observed by me*

*He sits or stands with a vacant stare & seems lost.*

*He tells me he feels he has committed some fearful crime, but yet does not feel quite sure of it.*

*Thinks has committed murder: been guilty of mutinous conduct and Stealing: has also tried to black his friends characters. His aim now is to try to atone for his part by undergoing punishment.*

*2. Observed by the Orderlies*

*They say he is quiet as a rule – seldom sleeps at night – cleanly in his habits – eats well. Told orderlies that he has committed several crimes and wishes now to be punished.*

*There is a history of sun stroke when a boy at school.*

A further report of the same date comments that the ‘condition began probably about end September 1901, Cause unknown’, that ‘The strain of service in the field seems to have affected his mind, as he imagines that he has conveyed intelligence to the enemy, has committed perjury & perhaps murder & is worse than other men and must be punished’ and that the condition is ‘Probably permanent. It will altogether prevent his earning a full livelihood, at any rate until he is cured’ and concludes that ‘he is of unsound mind and a fit subject for reception in a lunatic asylum’.

A Medical Board made a report on October 27<sup>th</sup>, 1901. This confirmed the recommendation that Moore be transferred to a lunatic asylum and added the information that he had tried to commit suicide twice whilst in General Hospital Number 5 (Cape Town).

The next document is a telegram, dated 14/12/01, to the General Commanding, Cape Town from the New Zealand Premier, Richard Seddon, himself, which reads ‘Yes authorise return Moore 3261 / Seddon / Premier’.

He seems then to have been re-patriated and the next information comes from the report of a Medical Board held in Auckland on February 10<sup>th</sup>, 1902. This records that ‘He has greatly improved mentally since leaving Capetown, and except for some amount of debility, he is rapidly improving.’

He appears to have made good progress after this date as the next document is request to be discharged, dated September 29<sup>th</sup>, 1902 and his Certificate of Discharge dated 4 days later.

The file is completed by Moore’s application for his back pay and War Gratuity which he sent on September 29<sup>th</sup> and his acknowledgement of receipt of the South Africa Service Medal with the associated clasps for ‘Transvaal’, ‘Orange Free State’ and ‘Cape Colony’ on November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1906. By this time he had returned to Whangarei.

## **Conclusion**

The record answers the question of why the letter was inscribed ‘INVALIDED’ without Moore being included as wounded. He appears to have suffered an acute mental breakdown after being in South Africa for about 9 months. There is no record of mental illness and he seems to have made a good recovery following his return to New Zealand.

The nature of the illness is an interesting speculation, albeit medical rather than philatelic. Combat Stress Reaction was first recognised, as Shellshock, during the First World War when the British army medical

services treated about 80,000 officers and men. In all about 15% of those discharged from service in the Great War were discharged with a diagnosis of mental disability. The medical literature appears to have started to be published from 1916. Considering the stresses that were placed on soldiers in earlier Wars it is, perhaps, surprising that human limitations were not recognised earlier. Certainly, the symptoms described for Trooper Moore would seem consistent with the literature from the First War. He had no recorded history of psychiatric illness, he suffered with guilt, sleeplessness, loss of appetite and agitation. He also improved quickly once he was removed from the environment. It would seem likely that this represents an early case of shellshock before the condition was recognised. One wonders how many more suffered without recognition, diagnosis or treatment.

With regard to Moore's journey home. Unfortunately, the record has no details of the transport arrangements made for his return home. The absolute dates between which he travelled were December 14<sup>th</sup> 1901 (Seddon's consent) and February 10<sup>th</sup> 1902 (the date of the first medical report compiled in New Zealand). The period of 58 days would have allowed time for him to travel via Australia if he was despatched swiftly after Seddon's instruction arrived and he made a good connection in Australia.

It is a little difficult to understand why this option would have been taken as there would have been a fairly frequent direct connection with New Zealand. It may be that the medical staff wished to remove him from South Africa as soon as possible.

It is also, of course, possible that the clerk in the post room at Woodstock Hospital was not from the Antipodes and viewed Australia and New Zealand as interchangeable and wrote slightly misleading information on the letter.

I would be most interested if any reader has any further information or thoughts on this interesting letter.

#### References:

1. Stowers 'Kiwi versus Boer'. Pub. Author, 1992.
2. New Zealand Defence Forces Personnel Records 'Isaac Webb Moore'. Archive reference: AABK 18805 W5515 0003996.
3. Hall DOW 'The New Zealanders in South Africa 1899-1902'. Pub. War History Branch, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington,. New Zealand, 1949.
4. Linklater J 'On Active Service in South Africa with 'The Silent Sixth''. Pub. McKee & Co., Wellington, c. 1903.

### RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

(including buyers premiums)

Mossgreen Auctions (inc. Prestige), Melbourne, Auction MG048, March 6 <sup>th</sup> 2015		
Lot	Description	Realised (Est) (AUS\$)
1899	1862-64 Large Star Imperf 1/- yellow-green SG 45, three good even margins but a little cut-into at right, unused, Cat £1600.	491 (250)
1900	1864 Wmk 'NZ' Rouletted 7 at Auckland 1d carmine-vermilion SG 101, clear rouletting at the top & into the design at left, the rouletting at left has separated at the base & been reinforced with a hinge, light numeral cancel, Cat £3000.	1404 (750)
1905	POSTAL FISCALS: 1940-58 £3/10/- bright rose SG F209, exceptional centering, lightly mounted, Cat £3250.	2106 (1850)
1908	1917 cover to a NZ serviceman with boxed 'NOT AT No 2/NZ GENL HOSPITAL/WALTON-ON-THAMES' h/s in violet, also & roneo'd 'Part of a Mail captured/by Germans and delayed' in violet.	421 (250)
1909	1931 Commercial cover to Adelaide with 2d+1d 'Smiling Boy' tied by 'LINWOOD/19NO31/NZ' cds	936 (600)

## SISTER CITY 'CAL' BOOKLETS

Details of New Zealand Post's 2014 Personalised Postage Pack, now available from the Collectables and Solutions Centre, Whanganui, are given on page 71 of this issue of *The Kiwi*. Alongside the gummed and self-adhesive labels were three booklets, one for the Heart Foundation and two 'Sister City' booklets. The Sister City booklets seem to have caught collectors by surprise and very little is known about them.

The Sister City concept is a form of twinning and, according to the *Sister Cities New Zealand* website, the objective is to bring together kindred organisations, voluntary, local-body and governmental groups, cultural, sport, educational and trade groups involved in people-to-people contact between countries and cultures.

The two CAL booklets (Figures 1 and 2) relate to Wellington's Sister Cities in China and Japan with one written in English and Chinese and the other in English and Japanese. On their website, Wellington City Council list the Chinese cities of Beijing and Xiamen and Sakai in Japan as Sister Cities. The Chinese booklet mentions two further Chinese cities, Tianjin and Zhejiang.

It has been suggested that the booklets were produced for use by delegates at a Sister City event in Wellington. If so it is surprising perhaps that the booklets contain 70c labels which was, until July 2014, the cost of posting a postcard or letter only within New Zealand. The face value of the labels would also indicate that the booklets were produced in the first half of the year prior to the increase in postage to 80c.

Considering how keen New Zealand Post are to refer to CALs as Personalised Postage Labels it is interesting that each of these two booklets is described as a 'Stamp pack' on the outer cover.



**Figure 1: The Chinese 'Sister City' CAL booklet.**

(images, courtesy of Tony Ward, are reduced to 60%)



**Figure 2: The Japanese 'Sister City' CAL booklet.**

(images, courtesy of Tony Ward, are reduced to 60%)



# TOURIST STAMPS FROM 'CAL' BOOKLETS

Tony Ward

In November 2014 Alan Tunncliffe wrote about the new Customised Advertising Label (CAL) booklets available from the 80 or so Visitor Information Centres or 'i-SITES', throughout New Zealand (Ref. 1)

These booklets appeared mid-2014 with 70c or \$1.90 labels for inland letter/postcard and overseas postcard use respectively. A postage rate increase in July necessitated the replacement of these booklets with ones containing 80c and \$2.00 labels although the designs were unchanged.

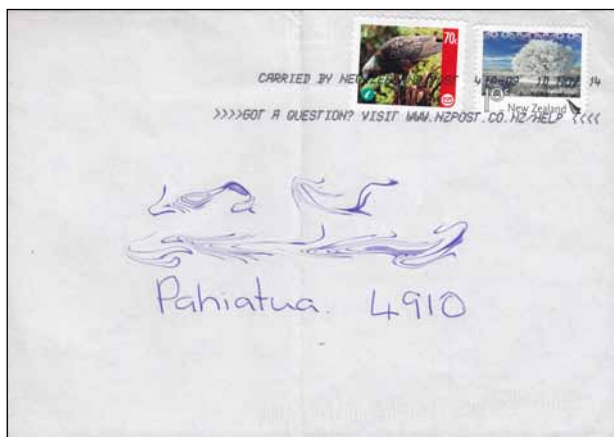


Figure 1: A 70c 'New Zealand images' CAL with a 10c stamp added to pay the 80c inland rate (image reduced)

Few 'i-SITES' held stocks of the 70c and \$1.90 CAL booklets and therefore examples of their correct postal usage will be scarce. An example of a 70c CAL used, after the increase in postage rates, is shown (Figure 1) with a 10c stamp added to make up the correct rate.

A \$2.00 CAL correctly used in November 2014, to Australia, is shown (Figure 2) on one of the range of postcards which are also sold at the 'i-SITES'.

As Alan anticipated, in his article, all of the tourist CAL booklets are now available from New Zealand Post Collectables Centre, Whanganui. At a price! Four booklets (\$7, \$8, \$19 and \$20), from each of the ten centres, costs the princely sum of NZ\$540.00! The booklets can be purchased individually.

Some examples are shown opposite (Figures 3 - 5).

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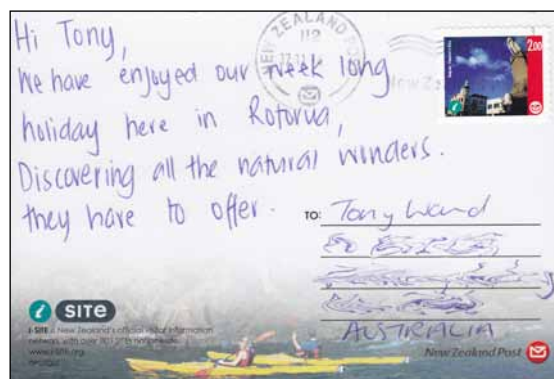
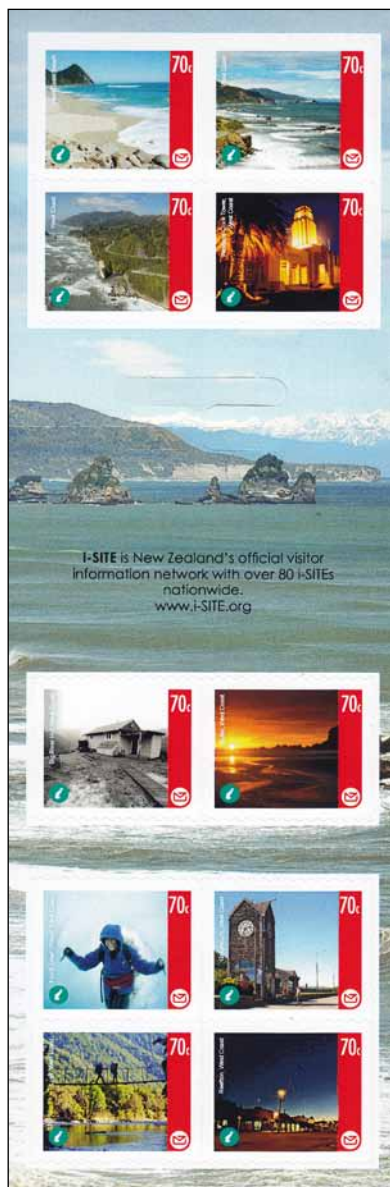


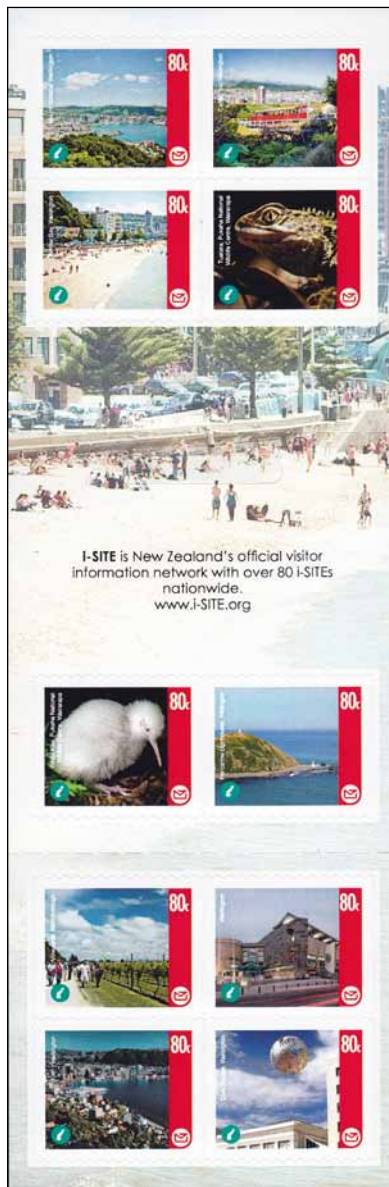
Figure 2: The two sides of an 'i-SITE' postcard to Australia correctly prepaid with a \$2.00 tourist CAL

(images reduced)

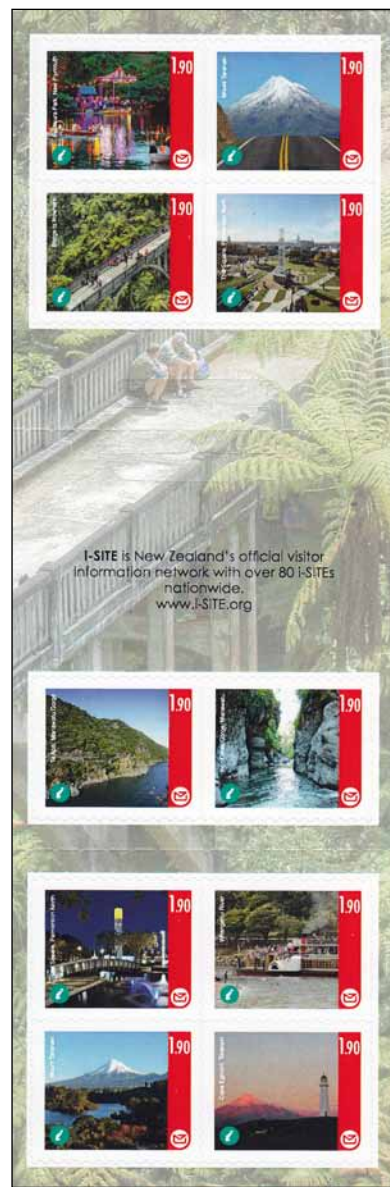




**Figure 3:** inside and cover of the West Coast Regional booklet containing 70c CALs.



**Figure 4:** inside and cover of the Wellington Regional booklet containing 80c CALs.



**Figure 4:** inside and cover of the Taranaki Regional booklet containing \$1.90 CALs.

## References.

1. Tunnicliffe A., 'New Tourist Stamps Issued as 'CAL' Booklets', *The Kiwi*, vol.63, no.6, pp154-5, January 2014.



## UNDERPAID INWARDS LETTER

### - DEFICIENT POSTAGE AND HALF FINE MARKINGS

*Mike Hanson*



**Figure 1:** Underpaid letter to Dunedin from England, via Panama, showing the handstruck markings indicating 'Deficient Postage' and 'Half Fine'.



**Figure 2:** Backstamps

I showed this 'Inwards' letter (Figures 1 and 2) at a recent meeting of the North of England Group and asked those present for information, in particular, regarding the 'Half Fine' marking. It appeared that it was unknown to all those present.

A similar marking (Figure 3) is recorded by Elliott (Ref. 1) on a letter from New Zealand to Glasgow but at the time of writing, 1968, no explanation was given for the 'Half Fine' marking.

I am grateful to the editor of *The Kiwi*, Gerald Elliott and Colin Tabeart, author of the definitive work on routes and rates between Australia, New Zealand and the UK who, between them, have been able to explain the markings on my cover; in particular the reason for the 'Half Fine'.

The rate from the UK to New Zealand at this time was 6d for  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, 1/- for 1oz but then an extra 1/- for every further ounce or part of an ounce (Ref. 2). Colin Tabeart has suggested that the sender possibly realised that his letter weighed more than one ounce and, thinking it would be a triple rate item at 6d per  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, placed stamps to the value of 1s 6d on the letter. The letter was therefore underpaid by 6d.

It was the responsibility of the British Post Office to determine any underpayment and mark the envelope with the necessary charges to be collected on delivery in New Zealand. So the envelope was duly endorsed to show the 6d deficient postage and a half fine of 3d. The fine was an additional 6d but, at this time, the fine was split equally between the British and New Zealand Post Offices hence a half of the fine was 3d, giving a total of 9d due to the British Post Office.

The backstamps on the cover (Figure 2) show that the letter was posted on November 1 1868 arriving at Dunedin on December 24 1868. On receipt the New Zealand Post Office has crossed through the British markings (6d + 3d = 9d), added their half of the fine (a further 3d) and marked the cover 1/-, in rough manuscript, the full total to be collected from the addressee.



There was a suggestion that, as one of the backstamps indicates the letter was 'Posted Since 7.30 Last Night' (Figure 2) that the rate might have been 1/- for a double rate letter and a further 1/- late fee, resulting once again in an underpayment of 6d. However there was no 1/- late fee rate during this period for mail travelling via Southampton and therefore this can be discounted as an explanation for the underpayment and fine.

The route, via Panama, was a short lived contract, running only from 1866 until January 1869. It was subsidised jointly by New Zealand and New South Wales, and other colonies paid a premium to use the service.

The letter to Dunedin left Southampton on the 2 November, aboard the *Tasmanian*, arriving at Colon on 21 November. From there it was transported overland to Panama and placed aboard the *Kaikoura* which sailed on 22 November, arriving at Wellington on 21 December 1868. It reached Dunedin three days later on 24 December. (Ref. 3)



**Figure 3:** 1868 cover from Auckland to Glasgow, via Panama, with handstruck marking indicating 'Deficient Postage' and 'Half Fine'

The mail item illustrated by Elliott (Ref 1) is reproduced here (Figure 3). The cover is prepaid at the single rate of 6d per ½oz and has been endorsed with a handstruck 'Deficient Postage/Half Fine' mark by the despatching post office. They have marked the deficient amount (6d) together with half the fine (3d) in script before adding a large manuscript '9' indicating the total due to the New Zealand Post Office. On receipt in Scotland the second half fine has been added and the cover endorsed with a handstruck 1/- ; the total sum to be collected on delivery.

The letter has been postmarked at Auckland JY 31 1868 and was placed on board the *Rakaia* which sailed from Wellington on 8 August, arriving at Panama on 4 September. Once transferred across the isthmus to Colon it left on 5 September via the *Tasmanian* and arrived at Plymouth on 29 September 1868 (Ref. 4). Backstamped on receipt at Glasgow 30 September it apparently completed the last leg of the journey in two days.

It is interesting to see that the New Zealand and UK Post Offices used very similar markings to indicate Deficient Postage and Half Fine.

## References

1. Elliott G. J., *New Zealand Routes & Rates Pre. 1874*, Vol III, Section14-20, The Postal History Society of New Zealand, 1968
2. Tabcart C, *Australia New Zealand UK Mails, Volume 1 - to 1880*, p11, 2011.
3. Tabcart C, *Australia New Zealand UK Mails, Volume 1 - to 1880*, p304, 2011.
4. Tabcart C, *Australia New Zealand UK Mails, Volume 1 - to 1880*, p305, 2011.

## REQUEST FOR HELP FROM MEMBERS

David Stalker writes:

I recently acquired the two items shown here (Figures 1 and 2).

These have all the appearance of the promotional folders issued by the printers Harrison & Sons in the 1950's and 60's yet there is no indication as to who produced these particular pieces. With the front cover inscribed 'Seasons Greetings' these were obviously intended as Christmas cards.

The 1965 card is signed inside by 'H. E. Harris' and the 1966 card has the names Bill and Mary Ann Harris printed beneath the 1966 New Zealand Christmas stamp. So who were the Harris's?

It was suggested, by the vendor of these cards, that they were produced by American collector and dealer Henry Harris. I contacted the American Philatelic Society (APS) and received a response from their librarian, Scott Tiffney, who was able to provide specimen signatures.

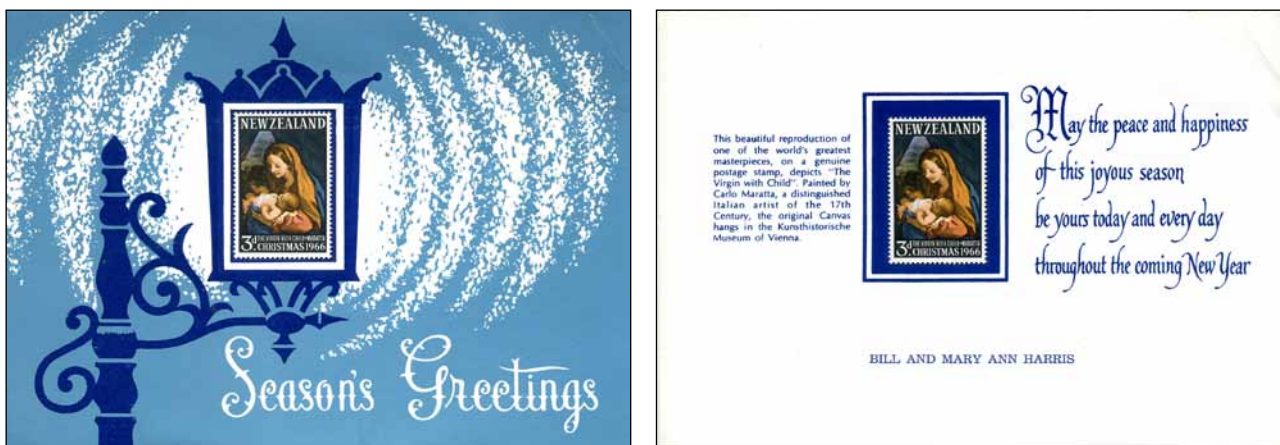
The first (Figure 3) was taken from Harris' initial application to the APS when he was 21. The other (Figure 4) dates from 1966 when he was given the Luff Award for Philatelic Excellence.

Without being a handwriting expert, the signature on the 1965 card (Figure 5) does look somewhat similar to the later signature from the 1966 Luff award, especially the "H's" and the dotted "I".

So did H. E. Harris produce these cards, and is it his signature in the 1965 card? There is nothing in the philatelic literature or that the APS Library could find that indicates that he did and no other examples seem to have surfaced. These may be private cards that were sent to either members of his family or close



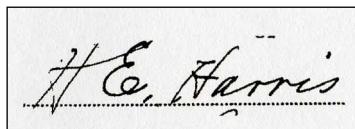
**Figure 1:** A Christmas card/folder containing two examples of the New Zealand 1965 Christmas stamp and the signature of 'H. E. Harris'



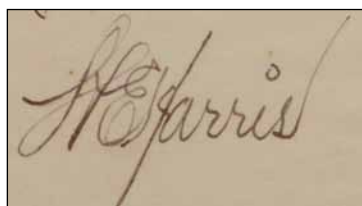
**Figure 2:** A 1966 Christmas folder containing the printed names of Bill and Mary Ann Harris

friends. If it is his signature, that would be the best guess.

The 1966 card is a little different. At the time of his death in December of 1977, Mr. Harris' remaining family consisted of his brother Stephen, sons Henry Jr. and Robert, as well as daughters Elizabeth, Georgia, and Janet. He also had eight grandchildren (not named in his obituaries) which may account for the "Bill" or "Mary Ann" of the 1966 Christmas card but for the moment their identities remain a mystery.



**Figure 3:** *H. E. Harris' signature from his APS application*



**Figure 4:** *H. E. Harris' signature from the 1966 Luff Award*



**Figure 5:** *The signature, Henry Harris, which appears on the 1965 card*

The story of H E Harris, and in particular the background to his receipt of the Luff Award by the APS, is fascinating and I attach an extract from 'Wikipedia' below:

*Harris gained media attention in 1962 when he went to court to prevent the Canal Zone and the United States Post Office Department from issuing large quantities of intentional error stamps to destroy the value of a few stamps that had reached circulation honouring the opening of the Thatcher Ferry Bridge (now the Bridge of the Americas) but lacking the silver ink used to depict the bridge. Harris had acquired some of the error stamps, and claimed that the issuance, which would reduce the value of the error stamps to a few cents each, violated his rights. He was successful in his lawsuit. For this, he was given the Luff Award in 1966 for exceptional contributions to philately.*

If anyone has any further information then please contact me through the editor of *The Kiwi*.

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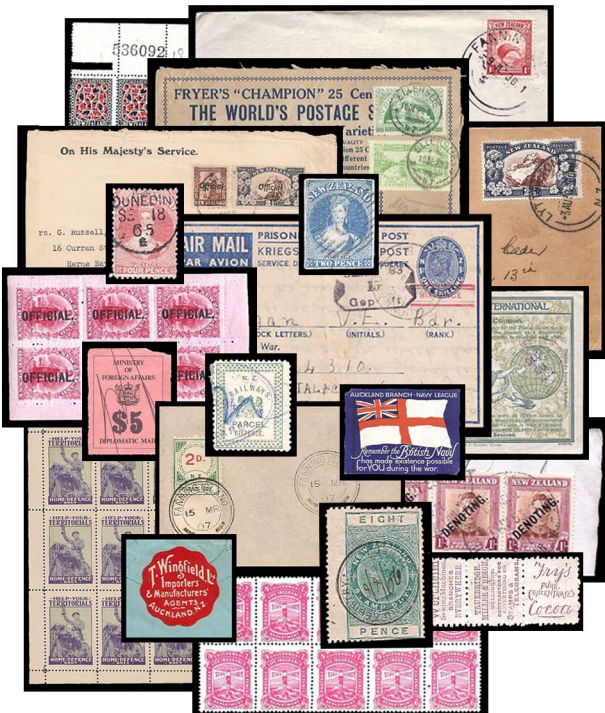

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## UNRECORDED PACKET BOAT MARKING

I have a picture postcard of Tenerife (Figure 1), addressed to Dunedin in New Zealand, with a boxed 'Packet Boat' mark that I have not seen before and can not find recorded in any of the standard reference works. So if anyone has any further information I would be pleased to hear from them.

On the picture side is a handwritten note "R.M.S. *Kumara* 20/12/05". The *Kumara* was operated by the Shaw Savill & Albion Co. and left Wellington on 10 November for London via Rio De Janeiro and Tenerife arriving on December 26th 1905.



Figure 1: 1905 postcard with PACKET BOAT marking

The marking measures 54mm x 10mm with letters 5mm in height. As a single lined box it differs from markings recorded from that period used in New Zealand so perhaps was applied on a mail ship?

The card has a Spanish stamp with a partial postmark 'AZU??' and a possible date starting 25 which suggests it was put aboard another ship sailing south rather than back on the *Kumara*.

Any help in identifying the mark would be appreciated.  
- Paul Wreglesworth

## \$20 IMAGES OF NEW ZEALAND DEFINITIVE STAMP (1994)

John Watts writes:

The illustration on the front cover of the March 2015 issue of *The Kiwi* made me go into my records and dig out an unadopted design of the \$20 stamp that I came across during my search for material in the NZ Post records for Vol. VIII of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. It was not shown in Chapter IV of the book and it was attributed to Heather Arnold who was responsible for the design that was released in 1994.







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The web site is up and running allowing orders to be placed directly once you have registered. Currently there are over 12,000 stamps, covers, postcards etc on the site and all are illustrated.

Email us if you have any problems registering or navigating around the site. There is a search facility allowing you to search for your Interests. e.g. Entering the word 'Railway' brings up around 200 different items.

### Website categories include:

- NZ definitive issues from Full Face Queens to the current issues.
- NZ Commemoratives from the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition onwards.
- NZ Health and Christmas issues.
- Booklets.
- Air mail stamps and covers.
- Life Insurance.
- Postage Due and Express stamps and covers.
- Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- Cinderellas.
- Various miscellaneous issues and covers. Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- New Zealand Postal History.
- New Zealand Postal Stationery.
- Antarctic stamps, Postcards and Postal History.
- Various British Commonwealth and Foreign Country's stamps and covers.

### Below is a sample of what you can find on the site:



1906 Christchurch Exhibition aluminum postcard (rare).



1906 Christchurch Exhibition set with Exhibition cancels.



1868 Full Face Queen postage due cover.



Registered postal stationery cover to USA.



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