

# THE KIWI

Hon. Secretary:  
C. A. GILDERS  
10 Southspring  
Avery Hill  
Sidcup, Kent  
Tel: 01-850 2709



Hon. Treasurer:  
NOEL TURNER  
Gladstone House  
High Road  
Wood Green, N.22  
Tel: 01-888 4888

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN  
Affiliated to BRITISH PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION and PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

K/W/ EDITOR and PACKET SECRETARY: ERIC N. BARTON, 11a Haig Avenue, Canford Cliffs, Poole, Dorset BA13 7AJ  
Tel. 0202-79565

---

VOLUME XX      No. 4.      SEPTEMBER 1971      WHOLE No. 109

---

## THE NEXT MEETING

WILL BE HELD ON

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th at 2 p.m.

AT THE

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, MONMOUTH STREET, LONDON.

On this occasion two rooms will be used.

1. The judging of the Competition by John Farthing and Peter Collins.
2. Maori Art by our President, H.L. Bartrop.  
Also the Quiz.

You are reminded to send in your entries early for the Competition to:- WARRENNE YOUNG, "PARKWOOD" BLETCHINGLYE LANE, CATTS CORNER, ROTHERFIELD, E. SUSSEX.

To this same address (Warrenne Young) lots for inclusion in the Auction on KIWI DAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, should be sent to arrive by OCTOBER 16th 1971. Full description and reserve if any should be sent with your lots.

Full details of the KIWI DAY and AUCTION will be sent to you by the Secretary at a later date.

The Competition Officer of the Society, Warrenne Young, has requested that I remind all Competitors submitting their entries by post, to state the method of posting by which they would like the material returned to them, and to include postage to cover same.

Cyril A. Gilders.

PACKET. All packets whether or not the circuit is complete, must be returned to Packet Superintendant (E.N. Barton), by October 16th, to enable me to produce the required Balance Sheet.

---

#### COMMITTEE MEETING - AUGUST 16th.

At the meeting held by the Committee on August 16th, it was agreed that Mrs. Young's kind gesture to act as assistant to her husband in his capacity of Auctioneer and Competition Organiser be accepted.

At the September meeting of the Society, those present will be asked to confirm, that in recognition of this gesture by Mrs. Young, she be made an Honorary member of the Society.

#### COMPETITION.

It was decided that the winners in the Classic and two Modern Sections will receive a permanent trophy, in the form of a silver gilt medallion. The judges will be John Farthing and Peter Collins.

---

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes of Westcliff-on-Sea has drawn my attention to the fact that money and stamps have been sent to T.F. Hughes instead of F. Hughes. Also the Paua Cigarette Box was noted in the January Kiwi as having been awarded to said T.F. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes has requested us to insert a notice in the KIWI to the effect that in future he and his wife should be known as Mr. & Mrs. FRANK Hughes in all cases, and that we might now correct the error re the Paua Cigarette Box.

K J.A.O MANNING.

We regret to report the death of our member K.J.A.O. Manning. He joined the Society in 1969, and resigned early this year, with effect from December 31st, but regretfully died shortly after.

He has lived some time in New Zealand and has many friends and relatives there to whom the Society offer their sympathy.

As well as N.Z. he was also an important West Indies Specialist.

-----

EXCHANGE PACKET.

Will members please note that  $\frac{1}{2}$ p on a cheque or Postal Order is NOT accepted by a Bank. An extra  $\frac{1}{2}$ p should be added to even up please.

Books for distribution are coming in a lot better, but I still need more. Since the end of the postal strike, over half the members on Packet List have or will have seen a Packet.

If the present rate of receipt of books is maintained, all members should receive at least one Packet this year.

E.N.B.

-----

THE EARLY COLONIAL SETTLERS. (8)

The Second Maori War

by

Mrs. Gordon Kaye.

Lieut. Cecil Foljambe continues (29th April 1863) :-

"William Thompson the Kingmaker had gone the day before to Mata Mata his own place, as he was afraid of being hung on account of being ringleader. He has written to all friendly chiefs to say he is driving all the Pakehas

(English) into the sea and intended to take Auckland, so the Governor collected these chiefs and sent them up and they saw the Maoris (instead of driving us into the sea) evacuate Te Tiki etc. But I must go on. I saw at this place more than any of the rest of the Naval Brigade - a war dance, a rare thing to see so close and yet be tolerably safe - safe if you do not move nearer their pah. Those who intended to give up their arms danced a war dance to shew their fighting was over. About 150 of them ran a short distance as hard as they could and then jumped up, their guns pointed up in air and all came to the ground together as one man in fact, and gave a yell. Then they all danced round and sang, or rather yelled and jumped again and then dispersed. We rode back, and that evening some of them came in and gave up their arms. The next day 50 or 60 of them came in and the rest came in the day after with many women. The Governor was at Pukerimu (Sir Geo. Grey) and the next morning he and the General left in a hurry for Taranaki (New Plymouth) ordering 70th Regt. there and 100 men of 57th, on account of Captain Lloyd being attacked in Taranaki by the natives' ambuscade, and Captain Lloyd and 6 men killed, the rest escaped. But the natives beheaded Captain L. and the 6 men and have sent their heads to several tribes. Here is a brutal triumph over us, for the savages. However, war is over in the Waikato District. But on the General's way down affairs became more pressing at Tauranga in the Bay of Plenty and Taranaki became quieter, so the 70th's destination was altered to Tauranga and the General went there with them and the 43rd and 68th and 2 or 3 Armstrong guns. The natives have got a large pah there near the sea. The "MIRANDA" "ESK" "HARRIER" and "FALCON" took the troops round there, the latter made two trips. We have heard no news from there yet".

Lieut. Foljambe stayed behind to continue his work for the Commadore, making plans of all the Maori paha.

"I first rode over to Te Awamutu and Rangiawhia, 17 miles to the former and 3 on to the latter. There is a pretty white church with a spire at Awamutu and at Rangiawhia there are two, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic. There is a good house at Awamutu which belonged to a settler named Gorst. I rode on to Kihikihi 4 miles and saw where Rewi's house had stood and saw his flagstaff. Rewi is one of the most cruel Maori chiefs, and has not yet been caught so the soldiers burnt his house and have since taken away his flagstaff. I rode on 3 miles to Orakau where the fight was; but the pah is levelled, and the peach grove only to be seen. I then rode back. Our advanced redoubt on that line is at Kihikihi and 1 at Rangiawhia, 1 at Haeriui and 1 at Awamutu. Haeriui is between.

"I slept at Awamutu that (Tuesday) night and the next day went down to see Paterangi close to, which was 10 miles. I walked it and passed three redoubts, Rangiatea, Te Ngako and Te Puna on the way and went to Piko Piko  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Paterangi and to Wai Are where the fight was  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Paterangi.....I could not get a horse so I had to walk back to Pukerimu...

"The next day I rode out to where the hostile natives were with the Interpreter who was going to talk to them. There were three of us. We rode out past Te Tiki and past Whareturere which was deserted now to a place out of sight from Te Tiki, called Te Whera o te atua where they had the breastwork of a pah, they allowed us to go within 100 yards of the pah and some came out and 150 said they would come in. The rest refused until they had seen their great chiefs".

Lieut. Foljambe later joined the "PIONEER" Naval Crew at Ngaruawahia (they had just been relieved by the Colonial Crew) and were going back to their ships on the next day, They ran the "PIONEER" two trips (between) Rahui Pokeka and Ngaruawahia and we left Rahui Pokeka with all our baggage, 3 - 12 pt Armstrong guns, ammunition etc., at 2 p.m., and arrived at Rangiriri at 5 p.m.

"....I shall do my best to get into the "HARRIER" and she will go home in a month or so..."

So ends Lieut. Foljambe's eyewitness accounts of the war.

As to the Bay of Plenty campaign, an engagement was fought at Gate Pa on 29th April 1864, which resulted in a complete and humiliating defeat for the British. The position was however reversed a few weeks later when Colonel Greer led a mixed column against a native force which was entrenching at Te Ranga. Infantry stormed the trenches and the Ngaterangi immediately surrendered, marking the end of direct action in the Tauranga area.

-----

This is the last of Mrs. Kaye's articles on the Early Colonial Settlers. We are most grateful to her for these, and next issue we hope to have a new slant.

(Editor).

## CORRECTIONS.

Mrs. Gordon Kaye wishes to point out two discrepancies in her articles on the Early Colonial Settlers, which she has now concluded. 1970 Art. 3, p.81, top line, read "Gipps" instead of "Gibbs". 1971 Art. 5, p.11. The coin type control of W1 is Wainuiomata (Hutt County) not Normanby. (Information kindly supplied by Dr. Adam Hunter of Invercargill).

-----

### NEW MEMBERS:

- |              |                                                          |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| R. Aymes     | - 249a, Sedlescombe Road North,<br>St. Leonards, Sussex. |
| D.B. Clayson | - 21, Foxglove Avenue, Leeds,<br>LSQ 2QR.                |
| D.R. Smith   | - 6, Farmhouse Road, Streatham,<br>London. S.W.16.       |

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

- |                   |                                                                                           |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P. Davey          | - Polgwynne, Feock, Nr.Truro,<br>Cornwall.                                                |
| G.J. Keeler       | - 13, Cranborne Close, Lostock,<br>Bolton. BL6 4JG. Lancs.                                |
| W.E. Lee          | - Little Spinney, Cary Castle<br>Drive, St. Marychurch,<br>Torquay, Devon.                |
| Major R.B. Merton | - 2, Hampshire Cross,<br>Tidworth, Hants.                                                 |
| R.T.J. Peete      | - 27, St. Patricks Road,<br>Ramsgate.                                                     |
| M.L. Smith        | - 162, Chester Road, Streetly,<br>Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.<br>Phone. 021-353-3022. |
| L.A. Wells        | - 11, Windsor Road,<br>Swindon, Wilts.                                                    |

RESIGNATIONS:

M. Olivant

- 7, Stirling Avenue,  
Waterlooville, Hants.

-----

AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION  
OF  
NEW ZEALAND WAR MEDALS, 1845-1866.

Mrs. Gordon Kaye.

- |           |                                                                                                                |         |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1845-1846 | HMS CASTOR (Lieut. R.J. OTWAY).                                                                                | V.RARE. |
|           | Of the 69 medals issued to the crew of H.M.S. Castor, only four were awarded to Naval Officers.                |         |
| - -       | (J. COE, A.B.)                                                                                                 | RARE.   |
|           | Fifty-six awarded to Naval ratings.                                                                            |         |
| - -       | H.M.S. HAZARD (H. Force, Qr.Mr.)                                                                               | RARE.   |
|           | Twenty-two awarded to Naval ratings; Force also received the First China War Medal, 1842.                      |         |
| - -       | H.M.S. OSPREY (W. Traveller, Painter)                                                                          | V. RARE |
|           | Seven awarded to Naval ratings.                                                                                |         |
| 1846-1847 | H.M.S. CALLIOPE (C.J. POLKINGHORNE, 2nd Mastr).                                                                | RARE    |
|           | Of the sixty-three medals issued to the crew of H.M.S. Calliope, only thirteen were awarded to Naval Officers. |         |
| - -       | (G.P. Harrison, Carp. Crew.)                                                                                   |         |
|           | Thirty-nine awarded to Naval ratings.                                                                          |         |

1860-1864 40th Regt. (1764 Corpl. W. BAKER).  
 - - (3432 P. NEYLAN)

1861-1866 3rd WAIKATO REGT. (Sergt.C. REID).  
 - - 3rd WAIKATO MILA (ENSGS F. OWEN).  
 - - 2nd Bn. 14th REGT. (1094 THOMAS DUNNE).  
 - - (1024 Corpl. WM. OVERTON)

1863-1864 H.M.S. CURACOA (JOHN BATNEY, A.B.)  
 - - H.M.S. HARRIER (H. ROSE) Blacksh  
 Sixty awarded to Naval ratings.  
 - - 40th REGT (34 J. MURPHY).

1863-1865 70th REGT. (608 GEORGE McFARLANE)  
 - - (627 PATK. DOYLE)

1863-1866 C. BATTY, 4th BRGDE. R.A. (1288 DRIVR  
 CHAS. DEVILE).  
 - - 1st BN. 12th REGT. (750 JOHN McCOLL)  
 - - 43rd LT.INFNTRY (116 THOS.ETHRIDE)  
 - - 50th QN'S,OWN REGT. (759 SETH BRITTLE)  
 Pair awarded to Major Bn.Lt.Col. F.HAMLEY,  
 South Africa medal 1834-53 (Capt.,12th Regt),  
 New Zealand 1863-66 (50th Queen's Own Regt).  
 A Rare Pair.

1864 4th Bn.Military. Trn. (2103 JAS. BUTLER) RARE.

1864-1866 1st Bn. 12th Regt. (1076 THOS. BYRNE).  
 - - (1087 HENRY SHUGARR).  
 - - 43rd LT. INFTRY. (582 JAS.W. WEBB).  
 - - 50th QN'S OWN REGT. (4343 JOHN CORMACK).  
 - - 68th LT. INFTRY (4002 JOHN BOYLE).

- - 2nd BN. 18th RYL. IRISH REGT. (1677 FREDK. MARSH)

1865-1866 57th REGT. (910 JOHN HIGGINS)

1866 1st BN. 12th REGT. (450 MICHL. REGAN)

- - 4th BN. MILITARY. TRN. (3257 MARTIN DADDS).

Undated AUCKLAND CDF (T. STEWART).

- - 1st WAIKATO REGT. (Pt. G. YOUNG)

- - MILITARY. TRAIN (3645 N. MARRINER).

- - 12th REGT. (3187 M. DALEY).

- - 2nd BN. 18th FOOT (1049 Pte. JOHN CANN (?) )  
name partially erased.

- - 57th FOOT (12 Pte. L. HARDGRAVE)

- - 65th REGT. (3248 ROBT. BRINSLEY).

- - 70th FOOT (426 Drumm. THOS. KIRSHAW).

- - Late issues 2/14th FOOT (2-265 Pte D. DELANEY,  
638, Pte. M. LYNCH)

- - Late issue 65th FOOT (3597 Pte. C. CARR).  
H.M.S. HARRIER (T. RODDA, A.B.)

Engraved and re-named (3) 1845-1847,  
(JOHN RICHARDS A.B., H.M.S. RACEHORSE):  
1861-1866, 57th Regt., Undated, WELLINGTON  
MILL.

-----

## NEW ZEALAND'S FIRST POST OFFICE.

### THE EARLY DAYS.

By. JOHN. J. BISHOP.

Before 1830 the number of letters written and sent from New Zealand must have been small. Apart from the first Missionaries who arrived in 1814, the early European settlers would most likely have been visiting whalers and sealers and a small number of escaped convicts from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Few letters would have been written by any of these groups other than the Missionaries, so that it is not surprising that the very few examples of early letters from New Zealand in existence today are almost all Missionary letters.

From 1830 a large number of immigrants began to arrive in the Colony, the great majority of them coming from the British Isles. With the growth of the population the mail, both inward and outward, grew also so that it is not surprising to find that by 1831 an attempt was being made to organise a mail service in the Bay of Islands. In 1830 Gilbert Mair, who had been a navigator since 1824 with the Church Missionary Society, purchased 394 acres of land from the Maoris at Te Wahapu about three miles south of Kororareka and established a trading station there. Mr. William Powditch who had entered into partnership with Mr. Mair commanded the "Bee" which carried supplies to the Te Wahapu store.

Presumably while at Port Jackson, Powditch had become friendly with James Raymond, the Postmaster-General of New South Wales, for early in 1831 Raymond authorised Powditch to make up mails at the Bay of Islands on his behalf. It appears that Mr. Powditch acted in a private capacity as no records have been found of any official recognition of this Post Office.

Apart from the facilities provided by Mr. Powditch, the usual method of sending letters from New Zealand in these early years was to hand them either to a Ship's Captain or a passenger with the request that they be handed to the Post Office officials at a port of call. This method was rather hazardous as not all Captains or passengers in those early days were honest and many letters failed to reach their destinations. For this reason many letters, especially those of any importance, were sent in duplicate or even triplicate, the copies being sent by different ships in the hope that one would arrive safely.

The letters were not pre-paid, the recipient being required to make payment of the charges assessed upon delivery, or from the Ship's agent at the port.

Early letters from New Zealand prior to 1840 are scarce and most were written by the missionaries. All examples seen so far have been handed to the Post Office at one of the ports in the British Isles or Australia. At this time in Great Britain, the law required that all letters in the hands of a ship's Captain be handed to the Post Office at the first port of call in the British Isles. From there letters travelled overland to London where they were sorted, had the charges assessed and were then forwarded to their destinations.

Most letters sent via Australia passed through Sydney. Possibly these may be letters despatched from the Bay of Islands by William Powditch and his successors during the period 1831-1840 when he was acting as unofficial Post-Master on behalf of the Postmaster-General of New South Wales.

#### Early Postal Markings

Up to the present, no letters had been recorded showing any postal markings to prove that they had passed through the first unofficial Post Office conducted at Te Wahapu by Mair and Powditch and from late 1932 by Mair alone, the partnership having been dissolved. We are now able to report that a number of such letters do in fact exist, having been located by the writer during his researches in various archives in London, in September and October 1970.

From the evidence of these letters, all from missionaries, it would appear that the Post Office must have received some official recognition at least by 1839, as in July that year manuscript markings begin to appear on letters indicating that postage has been paid in New Zealand. In all cases where the amount of postage paid is indicated the rate was 4d for a single rate letter (with multiple rates pro rata) to Sydney and the postage payable at Sydney was an additional 3d. On all letters reaching Great Britain from 1840 the rate was 8d per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz (with multiples pro rata) this being the "in-all" ship letter rate which was payable on delivery.

In all, thirteen letters have been discovered, all written by missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. The earliest letter is dated 5 July, 1839 and was written by James Shepherd from Wangaroa. The word "Paid" is found in manuscript on the face and the Paid Ship-Letter, Sydney

date-stamp records its receipt there on Aug 5 1839. A further letter written on 27 July is from R. Maunsell at Waikato Heads and this bears the manuscript note on the face "Paid 4d" with the Paid Ship-Letter, Sydney date-stamp of OC 28 1839. This is the first time that the amount of postage paid has been indicated on the letter.

During September six letters are noted with manuscript markings and in all cases this reads "Paid 4d". A batch of three letters from James Shepherd and dated 7, 21 and 23 September all obviously travelled by the same mail and were received at the Sydney Ship-Letter office on NO 4 1839. Two letters from J. Mathews and one from R. Mathews written from Kaitia all received the Paid Ship-Letter, Sydney date-stamp of OC 28 1839.

In November three more letters are noted, but in this case each bears differing manuscript markings. The earliest is from William Williams in Paihia dated 12 November and the note "Paid/Double" in two lines is found on the reverse. The letter passed through the Sydney Ship-Letter office on DE 9 1839 and arrived in London on 2 MY 1840. Although marked "Paid/Double" this letter was in fact a quadruple rate one weighing over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz but under 2 oz, the postage paid at Sydney, 1/- and London 2/8d, proving this. The postage paid in New Zealand should therefore have been 1/4d.

Another letter from James Shepherd at Wangaroa and dated 14 November is inscribed "8d Paid" (showing it to be a double-rate letter) and it reached Sydney on DE 23 1839. A letter from Henry Williams written in November (date unreadable) is inscribed "Pd 4d" on the face and this reached Sydney only on AU 21 1840 and London on 19 MR 1841. Although only 4d was paid in New Zealand, this was assessed as a double-rate letter in London where 1/4d was payable on delivery.

The only letter noted as being written during December 1839 is dated the 11th and is from William Williams in Paihia. This bears on the reverse the manuscript note "NOT PAID". Alongside is the crowned-oval date-stamp reading General Post Office, Sydney DE 25 1839, while on the face is the Paid Ship-Letter, Sydney date-stamp of JA 16 1840. A red 3 on the face shows that 3d postage was paid at Sydney between 25 December and 16 January - was this postage paid by the Church Missionary Society's Sydney office? The letter reached London on 18 July.

## The First Official Post Office

One of the first tasks undertaken by Captain Hobson after his arrival in the Bay of Islands on 29 January 1840 as Lieutenant-Governor was the setting up of an official Post Office. Early in February, Hobson established a Post Office in Kororareka and terminated the previous arrangement which had existed with Mr. Mair at his store at Te Wahapu because of the inconvenience of the distance from Kororareka. A Mr. Clayton Hayes, who had come from Sydney in the supply ship which followed Hobson's arrival in H.M.S Herald, was appointed clerk to the Police magistrate and also postmaster, his appointment having been made by Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales. This first official post office was conducted for the next few months from G.T. Clayton's store in Kororareka.

It is apparent therefore that the unofficial arrangements entered into by William Powditch with the Postmaster-General of New South Wales in 1831 continued until February 1840, when Hobson established his first official post office at Kororareka. From the evidence found in the London archives of the missionary societies, however, it now appears that, at least from 1839, some official recognition must have been given to this first post office. Had this not have been so there appears no reason for the manuscript markings on the letters indicating the amount of postage which had been paid in New Zealand.

Details of any letters known to readers showing similar manuscript markings, and especially any earlier than July 1839, would be welcomed by the writer.

### Further Evidence.

Since writing the above, we have been shown another most interesting letter through the courtesy of the Turnbull Library, Wellington. This letter was written by Rev. O. Hadfield from Waimate on 7 March 1839 to his father in England. On the face of the letter at left appears a manuscript note reading vertically "Waimate March/39". At the right is found the manuscript rate marking 1/3d, while at the top left 1/4d is inscribed. On the reverse the INDIA LETTER PLYMOUTH handstamp (unframed and in two lines) shows the port of arrival in the British Isles.

The charge of 1/4d shows the letter to have been assessed as a four-times-normal-rate letter provided that it reached Great Britain before 1840, and this would seem probable as the letter obviously travelled direct and not via Sydney.

The points of particular interest are the manuscript note at left reading "Waimate March/39" and the rate marking 1/3d. By itself the note at left does not prove that it was made by a postmaster at the date of posting as it may well have been a note added by the recipient after his receipt of the letter. The rate of 1/3d however, does tie in with the rate of postage payable on a 2oz letter from Waimate as charged from 1840, after the opening of the official Post Office at Kororareka. From the evidence therefore, it would appear that this letter also passed through the Post Office at Te Wahapu. If this evidence can be accepted, and taken in conjunction with the letters previously recorded from the London archives, we believe it can, then this is the earliest recorded letter showing proof that it passed through Mr. Mair's Post Office.

(Reprinted from the Pacific Stamp Journal - The House Magazine of John J. Bishop Ltd) to whom we acknowledge grateful thanks) Editor.

-----

#### NOTES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The New Zealand Collection formed by our late member - H.F. Blease - was sold at Harmers by auction on July 7th which I and another of our members attended. I had been warned by correspondents in New Zealand that the Side-face issues and the early Pictorial issues were rising in value rapidly in new Zealand. I think members of our Society should be made aware of the trend, because I have noticed that these stamps are not taken from Exchange Packets readily even when modestly priced. I give some examples from the Blease auction results,

Prices obtained for Chalon Heads were more or less as expected with one exception. A cover cancelled by penmarks, and in manuscript 'Marine P.O. June 70'; bearing a stamp p 12½ Cat: £2 with two ordinary covers to the same addressee - valued at £15 to £20 - sold for £135! This is a very early date and rare because of the manuscript cancellation by a Marine Post Office. This rare cover was photographed by me and sent to Dr. McNaught for inclusion in Vol:VI of "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand" The moral, of course, is study your postmarks.

Three die proofs 1d, 2d, and 3d in black 1872 dated Oct.30, Nov.7, Nov.14, marked "AFTER HARDENING" and dated,

valued at £2- to £30 sold for £72.50 and a 4d die in red valued £5 to £10 made £25. Another lot 1874 to 1/-, 1878 to 5/-, overprinted "SPECIMEN" including colour trials, and 1882-97 to 1/- cancelled by bars, valued at £10 to £15, sold for £115. A selection of p.12½ to 1/- with 3d block of four and compound perf: 12½ x 10 to 6d part o.g. or unused, valued at £20 to £25 made £70. A used collection 1874 and 1875, white and blue papers values to 1/-, mixed condition, valued at £20 sold for £72.50½

A used collection to 5/- with covers and some multiples (59 stamps) valued at £15 sold for £60.

|                    |    |        |            |      |            |
|--------------------|----|--------|------------|------|------------|
| 1882-97 mint perf: | 11 | valued | £30 to £35 | made | £52.50.    |
| "                  | "  | "      | 10         | "    | £15 to £20 |
| "                  | "  | "      | 10 x 11    | "    | £15 to £20 |
|                    |    |        |            | "    | £32.       |

A collection of 1898 - 1900 Pictorials valued £20 to £25 sold for £50, 1898 - 1909 collection valued £30 to £35 made £57.50, and 1907-08 collection valued £20 to £25 made £50. An Edward VII collection valued £15 to £20 sold for £60, and Geo.V. collection valued to £25 made £62.50.

A collection of 1920 Victory stamps, 1d Field Marshal including 3 Booklet panes, 2 pairs of Admiral (2/- and 3/-) proofs, and 1 cover with an oval framed "Loose Ship Letter" postmark bearing a 1d Field Marshal stamp cancelled in Sydney, which I had not seen before valued at £7 to £10 sold for £25. This oval "Loose Ship Letter" postmark is not illustrated in any of the Handbooks Vol: 1 - 4. Has any member a copy in his collection?

A literature lot including the Handbooks volumes 1, 2 and 3 valued at £30 sold for £50.

I especially recommend those of you who do not collect the middle issues of New Zealand to start now, before prices rise any further. They are of very great philatelic interest and a sound investment.

H.L. BARTROP

-----

## VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND.

I have been asked to write an article for the "KIWI" on my recent visit to New Zealand. I do not profess to be an author, but I will endeavour to give you my impressions, formed during my 12 weeks there.

Philately took a back seat during the trip, apart from protests from my wife when a plate block or colour dot was removed from stamps bought. My other hobbies of golf and gardening also were neglected but I indulged in photography to an excess and rediscovered the joys of swimming in warmer seas.

I did however have the opportunity of meeting once again Campbell Paterson this time in Auckland not Woking, and his son Warwick. I also called in at the office of John J. Bishop Ltd., where I met Mr. Bishop.

While in Christchurch I had hoped to visit Lawrie Franks Ltd., but vehicle problems prevented it.

To give you my background, I was born in Auckland and came to England in 1939 when I was 13 years of age. My recent trip, on which I was accompanied by my wife and two children, a girl of 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  and a boy of 10, was my first return visit since that date, and their first visit to the country, and it was made possible because I was lucky to be granted 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  months leave of absence from my Company.

Because of the time factor we flew both ways, and this enabled us to stop off at places we would not have seen had we gone by sea. We had two days in San Francisco and five days in Fiji. San Francisco is a wonderful city, the scenery is magnificent, and the people are reputedly the most friendly in the United States, and we saw no evidence to dispute these statements.

Our arrival in Fiji coincided with a tropical cyclone and the rain was like a sheet of hot water. In fact, so much rain fell that the road to our hotel was flooded and we had to find alternative accommodation. An enterprising taxi driver found us a modern air-conditioned hotel with swimming pool. This hotel was in a small sugar town called Ba and was run by a New Zealand couple.

Our arrival in Auckland on December 22nd was just in time to spend Christmas with my stepmother and friends. Christmas Day, which was rather overcast, was spent at an hotel on the beach and despite the weather, my family managed their swim.

We flew from Auckland to Christchurch for a three week tour of the South Island. We had intended touring the South Island in a camper van with tent, but a series of major breakdowns necessitated a change in plans, and after four days I refused to drive it further. An enterprising travel agent saved our South Island tour which was completed by car, staying at Motels. Despite our unfortunate experience with the camper van, it is a very relaxed method of touring and was certainly enjoyed by my children. The camp sites were excellent and the facilities usually good, as one would expect in a country that enjoys the open-air life. We also enjoyed our stay in the New Zealand Motels. They are very different to the English Motel, and in fact are fairly new to N.Z. having only really developed in the past five years. A family unit would usually consist of a twin-bedded room, a large living room with radio, T.V. and settee/beds for the children; either a kitchen alcove or separate kitchen with sink, cooker and fridge, and fully equipped with cutlery, crockery, towels etc. Also a shower, lavatory and wash basin, and also available was a washing machine and drying facilities. Restaurant facilities were not usually provided. N.Z. has the reputation of being a "do it yourself" nation, and this we found was the case at Motels. Ideal with children as there was less chance of them disturbing other guests and the children were able to relax.

The weather was most kind, and my childhood memories of sunshine and blue sky proved to be true. We did have rain but only for about six days out of our six weeks stay, and two of these rainy days were at Milford Sound where the average Annual rainfall is between 200 and 300 inches. At Queenstown, just 30 odd miles away over the mountains, the Annual rainfall is only 20-30 inches. We did notice that after a day's rain (and it did rain hard), the weather cleared up and it was really dry and sunny. The temperature from December 22nd until March 17th when we left, was mainly in the 70's with only a few days above or below that.

We saw varied types of scenery from beautiful lakes, snow-capped mountains, fjords, glaciers, and beaches galore. From all this wonderful scenery we recommend the South Island which is praise indeed from a North Islander. The South Island has excellent main roads, except in the hills where they are usually unsurfaced and 'interesting'. There is little traffic.

The North Island scenery is less spectacular but one attraction of the North is the thermal areas. We spent quite a few days at Rotorua and Wairakei, and visited

five thermal areas and saw many boiling pools, lakes and hot water geysers. Boiling mud in a variety of colours was most photogenic, and the whole area is most spectacular but one shudders to think about what is going on under the surface of the earth. Perhaps these geysers act as safety valves!

At Rotorua we witnessed a Maori concert which included the various haka or war dances which were led with great zeal and humour by a Maori 'Rugby All Black'. If he played Rugby in the same vein, then I am sorry for the Springboks against whom he played!

We visited the sheep farm previously owned by my grandfather, where the sheep were bred for their wool, but now superseded by synthetics. The present owner told us that he was changing to beef as it is more profitable and has a Pacific area market. He said that with the threat of Britain's entry into the Common Market, dairy produce, and to a lesser extent lamb, has long term problems.

Before we left we visited Northland where it is said 'Spring goes for the Winter'. They boast of only two frosts on average each Winter, with mid-day winter temperatures in the sixties for nine days out of ten. It is a neglected area after the 'Kauri gum rush' of fifty odd years ago, and only recently has its development re-started. The scenery there does rival that of the South Island.

New Zealand, I have heard said, is a wonderful country to grow up in and retire to. This sounds a hard sweeping statement but it does possibly mean that in business the pace is slower than most Western countries, and for the 'go getter' other countries possibly supply the necessary impetus. For a holiday it is delightful, the climate is kind, the people friendly, the countryside and scenery beautiful and uncrowded. It was the space that attracted us most of all. After all there are only 3 million people in an area the size of the United Kingdom.

Economically the Common Market worries them. They have been lucky in the past in having a ready market in the U.K. and have been able to maintain, because of this, a high standard of living. However, this in some ways has been a bad thing as by depending on one market, there have been too many eggs in one basket. The problem is one of 'marketing', which I am sure will be overcome, the other is that though there are the mouths to feed closer to N.Z., there is not the money to pay for the food. Many New Zealanders feel that this dependence on the U.K. is

not good, and that in the long term, N.Z. would benefit by having to fend for itself, and others feel the 'family' ties should be the main consideration.

Inflation in wage rates and prices is affecting N.Z. but this seems to be a problem of the Western world and not peculiar to any one country.

We returned to England via Sydney, Hong kong, and Rome. We spent three days in Sydney, a bustling industrial city with a smoke haze and pollution of the environment being its main topic.

Hong Kong we found fascinating, where the city area on the island is full of modern skyscrapers. We stayed at an hotel out of the city and close to a beach, where the old colonial style building was hung with fans from the ceiling, and there were many houseboys to help one. It was an excellent place and could have been out of a Somerset Maugham novel. Alas, it is due to be demolished later this year, and replaced by a skyscraper, as land is valuable in Hong Kong. Shopping there was wonderful and prices fantastically low. The best value was from the Red China Store in Kowloon, a short ferry trip from the Island.

We spent a day and a half in Rome - this was really too short, especially after the long and tiring flight from Hong Kong. Our visit to Rome coincided with a restaurant strike on the first day, a taxi strike on the second day, and a strike of caretakers of National galleries, museums etc which had been going for several weeks. On the day of the taxi strike, Marshall Tito made a state visit which added to the chaos on the roads. However, we managed to hire a car and saw most of the main sights in comfort.

We landed at Manchester airport on our return and came back to the harsh realities of life - earning one's living - mowing the lawn, battling with weed, or struggling with a set of golf clubs and a ball on the seaside course in a force 8 gale!

Philately is still taking a back seat as we pick a colour slide out of the unsorted pile and say 'where on earth is that!'

Altogether it was a wonderful trip, but it is not easy returning to normal life after it.

23.6.71.

## "THE VOYAGE OF CAPTAIN COOK".

Graham Monk who so kindly organised the purchase of quantities of "The Voyage of Captain Cook" for the benefit of our Members has now completed his work. He wishes to apologise to those Members who waited for several months for their copies and offers as explanation the fact that our original bulk purchase cleared all the stocks that were available in this country and that the balance of the Members' requirements had to be secured from Hong Kong. Everyone should now have received their copies, but if there is any question to be raised please write direct to Graham Monk, at 173, St. John's Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

E.N.B.

-----

### DR. J.D. RIDDELL.

We are sorry to be losing Jimmy Riddell from the Committee. His resignation with effect from June 29th, was accepted with regret, but besides New Zealand Postal History and Maritime Mails, Jimmy has many other interests and calls on his time. In the September Philatelic Magazine, for instance, is an erudite and entertaining article on Suriname, while in conjunction with his charming wife, Sheila, he has recently produced a handbook on U.S. Consular Post Offices in Japan.

Jimmy is also an active member of the Society of Postal Historians, the Postal History Society and the Hong Kong Society. At Philymphia, his joint entry with Mrs. Riddell "Foreign Post Offices in China" gained a Gold with Special Award, and at the same International, his "New Zealand Marine P.O's" was awarded a Bronze. I recall a certain National Exhibition where his display of Kororika set the cat among the pigeons. The number of sheets in his entry was insufficient to meet the requirements of the Competition. The Judges' Secretary anxiously toothcombed the rules, then it was discovered that all the known material relevant to the subject was mounted on the pages of the entry!

Our Chairman says that Jimmy will be missed because he is one of the few Committee Members who could type, but we are pleased to learn that his resignation from the Committee does not mean that he is leaving the Society, and

we shall continue to have the pleasure of his delightful company and benefit from his expert knowledge on New Zealand postal history.

P.E.C.

-----

#### N.Z. SOCIETY MEETING - 28th JULY, 1971

The display of New Zealand Airmails given at the Shaftesbury Hotel on 28th July, was opened by Michael Burberry with the Pigeongrams. Traditionally, this service and its stamps originated as a result of the wreck of the Wairarapa off the Great Barrier Island, while bound for Auckland from Sydney, and the display opened with a cover recovered from this vessel. Mr. Burberry stated, however, that he doubted if this event was in fact responsible for the realisation that speedier communication between Auckland and the Island, pointing out that it was not until business and mining interest developed on the Island that the pigeon service was introduced. The book produced by The Collectors' Club, New York, was mentioned as providing valuable information with reference to the postal history and philately of the pigeon post, and Mr. Burberry produced several pieces which gave rise to theories disproving some of the statements made in the book.

An interesting point was made that the triangular stamps were never intended to be of such large size (it is pointless to burden pigeons with too much unnecessary weight) but were in fact produced direct from the design and size intended only as essays.

The second part of one display was provided by Mr. & Mrs. Bowstead and Laurence Neal. Photographs were shown of the first aeroplane flight ever made in New Zealand in 1911, and of the first mail carrying flight in 1914. The first covers displayed dated from 1921 and other interesting items were a 1929 earthquake mail cover and one from the 1930 Dunedin-Christchurch flight, which was the first occasion on which official Air Mail Stickers were used in New Zealand. Covers from the private airmail service of Dominion Airways were shown and a further earthquake cover flown in 1931. Some historic Mail Notices of 1932 were produced, and mention was made of the extensive Christmas flights of 1931 and 1932 which bore special cachets and were made between numerous points in the Dominion.

Several wreck covers from crashed aircraft were shown, and the war years were marked by an airmail cover from New Zealand to a P.O.W. in Germany, flown covers from N.Z. Forces in the Solomons and New Hebrides and several covers showing the different rates paid on airmail carried by the various air routes used to Europe which were enforced by war-time exigencies closing the normal pre-war routes - a subject deserving of the fullest study and recording.

-----

#### THE RICHARDSON PRINTING ON LARGE STAR PAPER.

At Philymphia, a New Zealand ld. Chalon on Star paper in a curious foreshortened format was displayed. A seemingly identical copy exists in the Tapling Collection in the British Museum. Study of these two stamps set our member, Mrs. Gordon Kaye thinking, and the results of her deliberations have produced a fascinating story which to philatelists must be exciting as any detective mystery.

The story has been reproduced in a lavishly printed monograph on art paper with an illustration on almost every page. This is a book that is well worth having. Even if you don't collect Chalons yourself, you will be intrigued by the story which is unfolded as a result of Mrs. Kaye's scholarly research. Eric Barton will be pleased to supply the work at a price of 75p including postage. Profits on the sale will go to the Society. Cheques or P.O's please to E.N. Barton, 11a, Haig Avenue, Canford Cliffs, Poole, Dorset.

P.C.

-----

#### BRITISH PHILATELIC EXHIBITION - 3rd-6th NOVEMBER 1971

This year's B.P.E. will be held, as usual, at Seymour Hall. Hours of opening will be Wednesday to Friday, 10.30 to 8. Saturday, 10 till 6.

Medals will actually be awarded this year instead of merely certificates of awards as has been the case in the past. We understand that a fine lot of entries have been received, and hope that members have been active and that our Society will be well represented. At the last B.P.E., there were more entries for New Zealand than of any other Country except Great Britain.

Some new features and additional attractions this year includes a display by the Post Office of historic P.O. vehicles and uniforms, film shows, including the classic "Night Mail", and some exciting and historic specially invited displays. Shows to be put on by the Crown Agents, the P.O. Museum, the India Study Circle, and Airmail Society also give promise of good things.

Stewards: One of our own Society members, Phil Evans, has this year undertaken the duties of Chief Steward. As usual, all helpers will be warmly welcome, and if any member can find time to attend the Seymour Hall between November 3rd and 6th to give a few hours help, please contact P.L. Evans, 73, Blenheim Road, North Harrow, Middlesex, telephone No. (01) 427 7486.

P.C.

-----

# VOLUME VI OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Correspondence has been received from The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand of the list of Conveners who are looking after particular issues/subjects that will make up volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, they are:-

|                            |                   |                                        |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Chalons                    | M.C. Stanley      | P.O. Box 9, Wellington.                |
| Side Faces & Newspaper     | J.A. Robb         | 75, Forfar Street, Christchurch.       |
| 1898 Pictorials            | J. McC. Thomson   | R.D. 1, Winton.                        |
| 1d. Universale             | M.G. Tombleson,   | Makaraka, Gisborne.                    |
| 1d. Dominion               | E.R. Wilson       | Tempsky Rd, No. 15 R.D. Hawera.        |
| Ed. VII & Geo. V.          | A.A. Orton        | 167, Cashmere Rd, Christchurch.        |
| 1935 Pictorials            | F.W. Course       | P.O. Box 219, Hamilton.                |
| Geo. VI & Q.E. II          | F.J. Mohr,        | High Street, Bulls.                    |
| 1960 Pictorials)           | R.A. Dexter,      | 25, Mahoe St., Remuera, Ak.            |
| 1967 Pictorials)           | Miss P.E. Guymer, | 4, Millward St., Newtown, Wgtn.        |
| 1970 Pictorials            | P.C. Oldham,      | P.O. Box 6060, Auckland.               |
| Healts                     | D.E.G. Naish      | P.O. Box 1848, Wellington.             |
| Commemoratives & Christmas | Contact:          |                                        |
| Arms Type                  | D.E.G. Naish      | P.O. Box 1848, Wellington.             |
| Postal Stationery)         | F.H. Jackson      | 155, Memorial Ave, Christchurch.       |
| Duty Stamps                |                   |                                        |
| Postage Dues               | R.D. Samuel,      | 398, Ilam Rd, Christchurch.            |
| Life Insurance             | J.H. Skinner      | P.O. 819, Christchurch.                |
| Railway Newspaper & Parcel | J.W. Brodie,      | 26, Croydon St., Karori, Wellington 5. |
| Essays, Proofs             | M.C. Stanley      | P.O. Box 9, Wellington.                |

|                     |                    |                             |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Papers, Watermarks) | S.R. Daore         | P.O. Box 834, Christchurch. |
| Perforations )      | W. Patterson       | P.O. Box 5555, Auckland     |
| Printing Methods    |                    |                             |
| Postal History      | Dr. K.J. McNaught, | 627, Grey St., Hamilton.    |

A circular was issued by the Royal Philatelic Society for the assistance of conveners and contributors, and is as follows:-

"Following a recent meeting of the Publications Committee and Co-editors, the following guide lines were prepared for information of those concerned:-

In calling on the help of study groups, the aim is not only to encourage collectors to submit new evidence for publication but also to reduce the load of work falling on the Co-editors for Volume VI.

The Conveners, therefore, are requested to assume responsibility for (1) systematically assembling and writing up all important evidence not previously published in earlier Handbooks, and (2) anticipating the editorial requirements by careful selection of material.

In some modern issues, especially, every stamp in the sheet can be identified by some flaw or variety. As there is usually little point in preparing complete reconstructions of stamps which are readily available in sheet form, the policy must be to restrict lists of flaws to major ones, especially those which received attention during printing, by re-touching. It is appreciated that collectors who have gone to great pains to prepare a detailed list of flaws may be very disappointed at the proposed treatment of their work. However, every printed page adds materially to the cost and Conveners will greatly assist the Editors if they restrict the lists of varieties to those of major importance.

If cross reference is made to evidence or theories quoted from other published sources, this should be indicated in the text, and a bibliography of such references added at the end of the Chapter. All listed varieties should be verified before acceptance".

It is hoped that members of the New Zealand Society of Gt. Britain are able to contribute to this very important volume and members can either act independantly or J.L. Watts, Wahroonga", Weston, Nr. Hitchen, Herts, will be quite happy to forward any inputs that they may have that they wish to be considered.

As far as the 1960 Study Group is concerned, it is hoped that we will be able to offer the work that is done up until the closing date, and leave it to the convener - Mr. Dexter - to utilise whatever he feels is useful.

The following letter from Mr. A.A. Orton is of importance to all who specialise. Will those who have any information to pass on, however small, please contact Mr. Orton direct. (Editor).

"  
7.6.71.

167, Cashmere Road,  
Christchurch, N.Z.

Dear Sir,

I believe that you have been informed by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand of their intention to publish a sixth volume of The Postage Stamps of New Zealand as soon as they can get the necessary material together.

This volume will follow on from Vol. IV in dealing with New Zealand Stamps (Vol. V was devoted to the Island Dependencies), and will include any additional information that has come to light on the older issues since the publication of Vol. IV, and in addition will cover the many stamps, commemorative and otherwise, which have been issued by the Post Office in these later years.

Various members of the R.P.S.N.Z. have been placed in charge of the different sections of the proposed new volume with the object of collecting what new information is available, and ultimately of putting it in form suitable for publication. The deadline date for this is December 1972.

I happen to have been placed in charge of the Edward VII and George V issues. It is not anticipated that there will be a great deal of new material to be added to that which has been published in the earlier volumes - some 5 or 6 pages have been tentatively allotted to this section.

The R.P.S.N.Z. hopes that any information not already published in the handbooks, on any section, and which has come to light in Britain or in New Zealand, will be made available to the authors, and I am writing to ask if there has, by any chance, been anything in the way of a study group in Britain since the publication of Vol. IV on either of the sections for which I am responsible.

Failing this would it be possible for you to put me in touch with one of your members in Britain who specialises in each of these sections (or one for each section) with whom I could enter into some correspondence. I could give him (or them) some prior knowledge of what it was proposed to publish in the new volume, and I would hope that something not known to us here in N.Z. might be made known from British collections.

These two issues have, of course, been already covered in Vols. I, II and IV. Not a great deal more can be expected. However, we do have some new information, and we would hope that nothing which is known should be overlooked.

(Signed). A.A. ORTON.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

From: T. Hetherington, 23, Hollingbourne Road, Herne Hill. S.E.24.

July 29th, 1971.

Dear Sir,

The "Universal Penny Postage" card dated January 1st 1901, with its circular datestamp O.O. AM 1 JAN 1901, is not uncommon but I like to think that mine is the most important of them all. It is addressed to the Governor, "His Excellency the Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G."

Does any member know of one of these cards being sent to the Queen, or the British P.M. or P.M.G.?

(Signed) Tom. Hetherington.

-----

From: F.W. Kerr-Cross, "Budleigh", 66, Croxted Road, West Dulwich, London. S.E. 21 8NP.

Dear Mr. Barton,

To All Members

Turning over the pages, recently, of the KIWI Philypia Edition, 1970, it occurred to me - and this is worth a thought - to wonder just how many of our members who purchased their copies - have really read this most informative booklet. It is packed with most wonderful literature about our hobby, written with care and authority. Yes, I think it would pay many of us to read it, and I mean read it and inwardly digest it and let the contents in its fascinating pages sink in and become a part of each one of us.

This is not "just another pamphlet" on the history of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, with me "pride of place" will be given alongside The History of New Zealand Stamps by William Jolliffe, in my library.

By the way, in the design of the Cardigan Bay Issue 10c, has it been noticed that the horse is depicted running, swaying its body from side to side like a camel. Horses do not run like camels. Any comments?

(Signed) F.W. Kerr-Cross.

And thanks from at least one member who appreciates our efforts.

ENB/PC/JE.

There are still some copies left and if you would like one, please order from me (E.N. Barton) and send P.O. or cheque for 75p.

-----

From: P.H. Bladen, 46, Forsyth Street, Fairfield, Brisbane, Queensland,  
Australia, 4103.

8th May, 1971

Dear Mr. Barton,

I look forward to the arrival of each KIWI, and am always staggered by the standard of scholarship displayed by the contributors, and by the depth of their research.

My object in joining the Society was to learn more about N.Z. philately, and to share the delights of the Exchange Packet when we lived in England.

Believe it or not, I have no idea how to "plate" stamps, nor have I seen anyone else's written-up album sheets, and so I plod along with what I think the sheets should and should not contain.

Would it be possible, do you think, for a series of "Handy Hints" and suggestions on writing up, and mounting covers and cancellations based on the methods used by the more experienced members?

Now, just to fill an odd corner of KIWI, and to break my duck, so to speak, here is some information which may be useful.

I wrote to the Philatelic Bureau, Wellington, asking if it was possible to have advance information about special postmarks and cancellations, and the reply was as follows:-

"We do not provide advance information of special cancellations apart from newspaper publicity in New Zealand. The reason for this is, of course, that we are not always in a position to notify our overseas clients in sufficient time. To overcome this problem we do now provide for overseas clients only, special pictorial date stamp impressions on a standing order basis.

This service provides for the preparation of plain covers addressed to the individual client to be cancelled with special commemorative cancellations. That is, special commemorative mails and new pictorial date stamps but does not include opening of temporary Post Offices, unless a special pictorial date stamp is in use.

The charges for the service are - Envelope 2c, Servicing Fee 2c plus postage surface/air to the country of destination. The charges are withdrawn from the client's deposit account prior to the date of the service.

The next special pictorial date stamp is expected to be for a special stage coach mail between Wellington and Greytown on 5/7 June. This date and final arrangements have not yet been finalised by the Organisers".

A suitably amended standing order form was enclosed for me to complete and an initial deposit of not less than the equivalent of \$NZ 5 is required.

(Signed) P.H. Bladen.

E.N. BARTON  
Honorary KIWI Editor.

Duplicated and Distributed on behalf of  
The New Zealand Society of Great Britain  
by The Elmer Publicity Service,  
4, Barrack Street, Colchester, Essex.  
(Tel: Col. 73240)