



The Kiwi



The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN.
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WHOLE 253

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1995,
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 11.00 A.M.

IT IS KIWI DAY

AND STARTS AT 11.00 A.M. WITH THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.
THE ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION WILL COMMENCE AT 2.00 P.M.

44TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Notice is hereby given that the 44th Annual General Meeting of
the New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be held at the
Y.W.C.A. Central Club, 16 - 22, Great Russell Street, London,
on Saturday, 25th November, 1995, commencing at 11.00 a.m.

AGENDA

1. Minutes of the 43rd Annual General Meeting.
2. President's Report and Review of 1995.
3. Financial Report from the Hon. Treasurer.
4. Report from the Hon. Packet Secretary.
5. To elect i) A President.
ii) A Vice-President.
iii) A Chairman.
iv) A Vice Chairman.
v) An Hon. General Secretary.
vi) An Hon. Packet Secretary.
vii) An Hon. Treasurer.
viii) An Hon. Auctioneer.
ix) Other Officers of the Society.
6. To elect a Committee.
7. Any Other Business proper to the A.G.M. of which due notice
has been given in writing to the Hon. General Secretary.

Nominations are invited from Members for all of the Officers of
the Society, having obtained the agreement in writing of the
Member so nominated.

KEITH C. COLLINS, HON. GENERAL SECRETARY

EDITORIAL

With this issue of 'The Kiwi' we come to the end of yet another Volume of our journal. Looking along the shelves of my own book case it is interesting to see that it has now been in my care, as Editor, for twenty-one years.

It has been a most enjoyable and rewarding task, from which both I and my family have made many friends, not the least of whom are those who have written interesting articles on many and varied topics over the years. Both I and all the membership owe the contributors a great many thanks. Without them there would not be a journal - I only put it together.

A Happy Christmas and Prosperous New Year to you all.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

Basil Jenvey, 8, The Causeway, Swansea, SA2 0SX

Warwick Delamore, Auckland City Stamps,

P.O.Box 3496, Auckland, New Zealand.

T.F.Schofield, 93, Wilderness Road, Earley,

Reading, Berks., RG6 5RE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Ian Cameron, 37, Badingham Drive, Leatherhead, Surrey.

(previously of P.O.Box 41, Leatherhead, Surrey)

MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER 1995

KING EDWARD VII & KING GEORGE V - MAJOR HENRY DUMAS

Our Chairman, Alan Gardiner, opened the meeting at 2.20 p.m. with 29 members present. He introduced members attending a meeting for the first time, Ron Faith from Leamington Spa, and Brian Cartwright from Andover, well known from his work at Phillips the Auctioneers. Three apologies for absence were received. Alan then introduced our speaker Major Henry Dumas who was showing further exhibits from his display of 5th June 1993.

Major Dumas told the assembled company that his collection was based on the pre-war collection of Major K. Beaumont, a past president of the Royal Society Philatelic Society, London, which he had taken over in its entirety and added to over the years. He commenced with a card with a Maori Council Frank. The Waterlow set of 12 sample sheets of nine of the 1898 Pictorials followed, Major Dumas remarking that these were acquired long before they were listed in Volume IV of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand. He displayed the Perkins Bacon prints with a penchant for the Plate Numbers running from Numbers 1 and 2 of the ½d. Mount Cook to 5 and 6 of the 6d. and 1/- reduced size of the 1898 Pictorials. Penny Universal surface and Penny Dominions stamps were shown, with plate proofs, die proofs and essays. The King Edward VII stamps, also showed proofs and essays, one of the latter showing the Garter star which featured as missing on the Sash of the Queen Elizabeth II definitives of 1985. He showed the 8d. blue King Edward VII definitive which Beaumont was convinced was the rare perforation 14 line, which Ray Collins and Ken McNaught eventually proved could not exist. The Manawatu Wounded Soldiers Fund labels

were shown, as were the cancellation of the New Zealand Farmers Remuera Camp of 19th December, 1913, and the cancellation of the Special Mounted Constabulary for the Maritime Dock Strike of 1913.

The second half concentrated mainly on the King George V issue, both recess and surface printed. All values were displayed and continued his showing of the Perkins Bacon plate numbers. Two perf. pairs were shown, mostly in blocks as well as a profusion of shades including some provisional colours such as the 2d. in Mauve Pink, of which two sheets are known, the scarce 6d. in Carmine Lake and the 9d in an unissued colour of Plum. Many of the imperf. and re-entry varieties, particularly of the 4d. value, were shown. The One Penny Field Marshal and the high value Admiral Stamps of King George V were displayed, all with proofs, colour trials, essays and unique items.

John Smith in giving the vote of thanks remarked that good material always brings out an exceptional turnout, today was no exception, its was a great privilege for us to enjoy seeing such material. The meeting closed at 16.45.

E.W.L.

NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL MEETING

At the Orrell Meeting on Saturday, 9th September, 1995, fourteen members were present and apologies for absence were received from six. The Chairman, Tom Latto, opened the meeting and extended a warm welcome to the guests, Allan and Elizabeth Berry. Allan had kindly accepted an invitation to judge the first Regional Competition and to exhibit some of his award winning material. Tom recalled the origin of this Regional Group four years ago and its steady growth from an average attendance of nine in the first year to fourteen at the present time.

There were ten entries for the Competition, with all five classes represented. Whilst Allan was judging, members were privileged to view part of his Government Life Insurance Department collection. As this was the first occasion many of the members had entered a competition Allan was asked to comment on each entry. Following the conclusion of the judging he gave a general resume and guidance on what competition judges look for, especially at National level. He then commented on each of the entries and offered advice on where, and how, each could gain higher marks.

The winning entry for the Captain Cook Trophy was a display of the King George VI 1½d. value and the second prize - the Kiwi Medal - was won by Laurence Kimpton with New Zealand Acceptances for Overseas Airmails, early 1930. Elizabeth Berry kindly agreed to present the awards.

Allan then expanded on his display with more material from the Government Life Insurance Department, taking the story up to 1913. He provided an insight into how, initially, the Department was linked to gold prospecting in the South Island and how special postage stamps came to be used, the stamps being provided by the Post and Telegraph Department but being paid for by the Government Life Insurance Department. A wealth of material included Post Office presentation copies, profs and examples of practically all papers, perforations and watermarks. A very fine selection of

covers both pre-stamp, with stamps and in the inter-regnum while definitive stamps overprinted 'Official' had to be used by all Government Departments. There followed a most interesting display of New Zealand franked mail from various Government Departments, Exhibitions and so on.

All members present enthused at what had been an excellent meeting. It had been a privilege to see such quality material and in such quantity. On behalf of all present the Chairman thanked both Allan and Elizabeth for their visit, exhibits and judging and hoped we would see them again in the North of England in 1996.

Provisional dates for the meetings in 1996 are 17th February; 11th May; 21st September and 16th November, to be confirmed at the next meeting. This will be held on Saturday, 18th November, 1995, at Orrell commencing at 1.30 p.m. A Display of the 1970 Pictorial Definitives will be given by Paul Wreglesworth and members are asked to bring any unusual material on this subject.

J.H./T.D.L.

NEWS RELEASE

NEW ZEALAND POST LAUNCHES NUCLEAR-FREE STAMP

New Zealand Post unveiled news of a special issue nuclear-free stamp on Thursday, 17th August, 1995.

New Zealand Post chief executive Elmar Toime said the company had decided to produce a stamp which reflected the strong feelings most New Zealanders had on this issue.

"Throughout the world, stamps often provide a unique way of commenting on the current affairs and the social climate of a country. In the same way we recognised the national euphoria created by Team New Zealand winning the America's Cup, we wanted to capture the national feeling this country has held for many years on nuclear weapons".

The design of the stamp stands for New Zealand speaking out about the use of nuclear weapons in the world.

Rather than show a traditional clean, green New Zealand image, New Zealand Post briefed the designer, Chris Martin of Colenso Communications, Wellington, to convey an active nuclear-free message to the rest of the world.

"The design shows an image of the world in the place of an eye. This represents New Zealand's vision of a nuclear-free world, and the total nuclear disarmament symbol covers the mouth, representing New Zealand speaking out", Mr. Toime said.

The stamp has a \$1-00 value - the price of mailing postcards or aerogrammes internationally.

"As one of the first countries in the world to declare itself a nuclear-free zone, New Zealanders will remind the world every time they use the stamp of their aim for a nuclear-free world".

Printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, the stamp was available from all Post Shops and Post Centres from 1st September, 1995.

STAINED GLASS BEAUTY CAPTURED IN CHRISTMAS ISSUE

The beauty of stained glass windows is the feature of this year's Christmas stamps, on sale from 1st September, 1995.

New Zealand Post has chosen to bring this old art form to life in a colourful set of stamps, taken from two different Christchurch churches.

St. Mary's Anglican Church in Merivale provides the images for the 45 cent and 70 cent stamps. The Archangel Gabriel can be seen on the 45 cent stamp while Mary is featured on the 70 cent stamp.

The four remaining Christmas stamps show different aspects of the nativity - the Adoration of the Shepherds (80 cents), Mother and Child (\$1-00) and the Worship of the Three Wise Men (\$1-50 and \$1-80). The images for these are taken from a three lancet window in The Lady Chapel of St. Luke's Anglican Church, Christchurch. The window in its entirety adorns the first day cover.

As an alternative to Christmas cards, New Zealand Post is offering a set of six different maximum cards, featuring the stained glass windows, to send to family and friends.

Maximum cards are a collectible, but can be sent as postcards. To qualify as a maximum card, they must feature a picture, postage stamp and date stamp which all relate to one another but are not identical. The maximum cards, valid for international postage, feature each of the denominations in the Christmas issue and are priced at \$1-80.

The Christmas stamps have been designed by a previous Christmas stamp designer, Ken Hall of Christchurch, and are printed by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin.

Also being released on 1st September, 1995, is a Farm Animal stamp booklet. The booklet of ten 45 cent stamps features a different rural resident from sheep, hens and pigs, to the faithful border collie. The booklet, a timely reminder of the importance of farming to the New Zealand economy, also depicts deer and goats which are a more recent rural phenomenon.

The Farm Animal stamp booklet and first day cover were designed by Joanne Kreyll of Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin.

The 45 cent Christmas stamp and 45 cent Farm Animals booklet stamps issued on 1st September, 1995, were each replaced by 40 cent stamps of the same design on 2nd October, 1995.

NEW ZEALAND POST ANNOUNCES FAMOUS NEW ZEALANDERS STAMP ISSUE

Sir Brian Barratt-Boyes, Dame Whina Cooper, Barry Crump, Sir Richard Hadlee, Dame Kiri Te Kanawa and Charles Upham are the six famous people voted by New Zealanders to feature on a special New Zealand Post stamp issue.

"This is the first time New Zealanders have been able to vote for who they would like to see on stamps and their response has been overwhelming with over 90,000 people participating in the poll held in February and March this year [1995]," said Elmar Toime, Chief Executive of New Zealand Post.

It is also the first time, with the exception of the Royal Family, that New Zealand stamps have featured living celebrities. "We want to recognise the achievements of New Zealanders and take the opportunity to commemorate those achievements while they are still alive."

"These six people have made a tremendous contribution to New Zealand's society and this is reflected in the strong support and admiration people have for them," Mr. Toime said.

Mr. Toime said that New Zealand Post felt strongly that this particular stamp issue should be chosen by the people not New Zealand Post and commissioned two independent companies to conduct and research a list of famous New Zealanders.

The companies selected a list of names which were then verified by Internal Affairs before being sent to households around New Zealand.

New Zealanders were asked to vote for their favourite people from a range of categories. They were:

Performing Arts - Dame Kiwi Te Kanawa - 40 cents

Service, business and development - Charles Upham - 80 cents

Fine arts and literature - Barry Crump - \$1-00

Science, medicine and education - Sir Brian Barratt-Boyes - \$1-20

Community leaders & social campaigners - Dame Whina Cooper - \$1-50

Sport - Sir Richard Hadlee - \$1-80

The stamps, which have the full approval of the successful candidates or their next of kin, went on sale on Wednesday, 4th October, 1995. They were illustrated by Wellington designer, Karen Odiam.

SPECIAL DATESTAMPS



A special pictorial datestamp was used at Christchurch on Monday, 2nd October, 1995, to commemorate the 40th Anniversary of Operation Deep Freeze.

REVIEW

Coil Stamps - Introduction, Development and Uses, by Charles Rudd. Published by Selwyn Stamps, 12, Rydal Street, Christchurch, New Zealand. 90 A4 pages, plastic spiral bound, illustrated. ISBN 0-473-02952-9. Price NZ\$26-00, plus Airpost NZ\$15-00, Economy Post NZ\$10-50 or Surface Mail NZ\$4-00.

In this book, the Author has attempted to tell the story of coil stamps, their manufacture and sale in a wide number of countries. Of course, it is well known that the story started in New Zealand as the dream of R.J.Dickie, a Mail Clerk at the Wellington G.P.O.

The genesis of the Coil Stamp Dispenser is discussed, with details of the patents taken out in various countries. There are illustrations of the stamps used in vending machines, but no comprehensive listing of stamps sold through the machines for each country. For New Zealand, counter coils are also discussed, as are the Postafix Machines where these are relevant to a country. Production errors and identification points are also shown in the book.

The quality of many of the illustrations is poor and the layout of the text inconsistent. A more detailed bibliography would have been useful - at least one book and one periodical are mentioned in the text which are not listed in the bibliography. Perhaps greater care could have been taken in pursuing some references - none are shown to 'The Mail Coach' where there are at least three references to the problems that the New Zealand Post Office had with vandalism which led to many such machines being withdrawn. The work of Dr. Jean Alexander in this country on coil stamps is not mentioned at all, although illustrations have been taken from some of her articles.

The book would have benefited from more careful editing, better illustrations, improved production and binding. Yet it is a good overview of a world wide topic and well worth the price asked.

ABOLITION OF UNPAID POSTAGE DOCKET SYSTEM

R.M.STARTUP

Following on from the excellent article by Allan McKellar 'Collection of Unpaid and Short Paid Postage up to 1899', published in 'The Kiwi', Volume 44, number 5, September, 1995, I can add more to the story indicating how the system was abolished.

Firstly, however, I can provide more information about Docket 652632. This was offered in Laurie Franks Auction number 868 of 29th October, 1986, as Lot 803. The description read:-

MARINE P.O. Unpaid Postage Docket canc in grn by RMS MARIPOSA 16/9/1897. Possibly unique? - \$200

I have no idea who was the successful bidder but I have kept a copy of the auction catalogue as a record of the docket.

As ALLAN mentions, the Unpaid Postage Dockets were replaced by the issue of Postage Due stamps on 1st December, 1899. As can be imagined from ALLAN's excellent description of the use of these dockets and their preparation and accounting, for often insignificant amounts, must have involved a huge amount of manpower. This came to a head in June, 1899, when Alfred P. Dryden, Mail Agent on R.M.S. Moana, reported on the conclusion of the voyage that he had had difficulty in docketing insufficiently prepaid mail. The report no longer exists but page 493 of Volume 1 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand says that the report stated that on each trip:-

"There were usually from 15 to 20 bags of newspapers and from 1,500 to 2,000 letters insufficiently paid and about half the time of the Mail Agents was taken up docketing this correspondence. Attention was drawn to the simple and convenient method then in use in the United States of America of collecting postage due by means of distinctive stamps."

The G.P.O. index entry of the report indicates it goes on to suggest that provision be made in the next overseas mail contract for three Mail Agents per voyage.

Dryden was the senior Mail Agent on the Auckland - San Francisco service and was later Chief Postmaster, Wellington. His report would have been taken seriously and indeed promptly for it seems that the Mail Agents on the succeeding steamer, R.M.S. Alameda,

then at San Francisco, must have been cabled instructions. Postmasters within New Zealand were told that mail arriving at Auckland in July would not be docketed, but would be sent forward bundled 'Insufficiently Prepaid' leaving the distributing offices to carry out the docketing.

On 5th October, 1899, the Government Printer was instructed to prepare designs for postage due stamps and on 16th October, 1899, an Order in Council was issued authorising the issue and use of such stamps. As explained in Volume 1 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, work proceeded quickly and special purpose stamps came into use on 1st December, 1899.

Whoever holds the 'Laurie Franks' postage docket today, with Marine Post Office datestamp impression, has a very nice item that would lead into a specialist collection of postage due stamps.

CAVEAT LECTOR - INSTALMENT SEVEN - PART NINE

ALAN GARDINER

Trevor Watts "Tiny" WHITE was born at Sheffield, a short distance outside Christchurch, on 19th November, 1896. He first saw military service as a 13-year-old trumpeter with the Canterbury Mounted Rifles. On the outbreak of war he proceeded with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force to the Middle East but in 1916 transferred to the Royal Flying Corps and was taught to fly in a Maurice Farman aircraft in Egypt. In France, he served with 56 Squadron, until shot down in air combat, in SE5 A8911, and taken prisoner, on 27th July, 1917. Repatriated on 25th December, 1918, he returned to New Zealand.

In June, 1921, White was appointed project coordinator for the aerial survey of the Fiji Islands, undertaken in a Supermarine Channel belonging to the New Zealand Flying School at Kohimarama, with Captain Arthur Upham as pilot and Leo Walsh as observer. In February, 1928, he formed the Hawke's Bay Aero Club, and after suitable training with the Marlborough Flying Club on De Havilland Gipsy 1 Moths, became its first instructor.

Later on he became the Chief Pilot in Hector MacKay's New Zealand Airways Ltd. - "The White Star Line" because of the star-shaped logo carried on the fins of its aircraft - based at Saltwater Creek, Timaru. On 10th August, 1931, White flew, accompanied by MacKay, through the Haast Pass and landed a Simmonds Spartan on the racecourse at Mussel Point, near Okuru on the West Coast of the South Island - the first aircraft seen in that region - and took, in turn, fifteen of the local people as passengers for joyrides before flying back to Saltwater Creek. 153 souvenir covers were flown by White, in Simmonds Spartan ZK-ABK, from Saltwater Creek to the South Island Air Pageant at Invercargill on 20th February, 1932. After being flown at the Pageant, 102 of the covers were postmarked the same afternoon, but the other 51 were, for some reason, not postmarked until Monday, 22nd February, 1932 - see Figure 1 below. White also flew MacKay's Hermes-engined Spartan 1V, ZK-ABK, at the opening of Timaru Airport on 9th April, 1932. 198 unofficial commemorative covers were carried on, and posted after, the flight and postmarked -9AP32.5-PM - see Figure 2 below.

In February and March, 1933, White accompanied Charles Kingsford

Smith during his tour of the South Island in the three-seat Spartan, ZK-ABN, re-named "Southern Cross Kitten" for the duration of the tour.

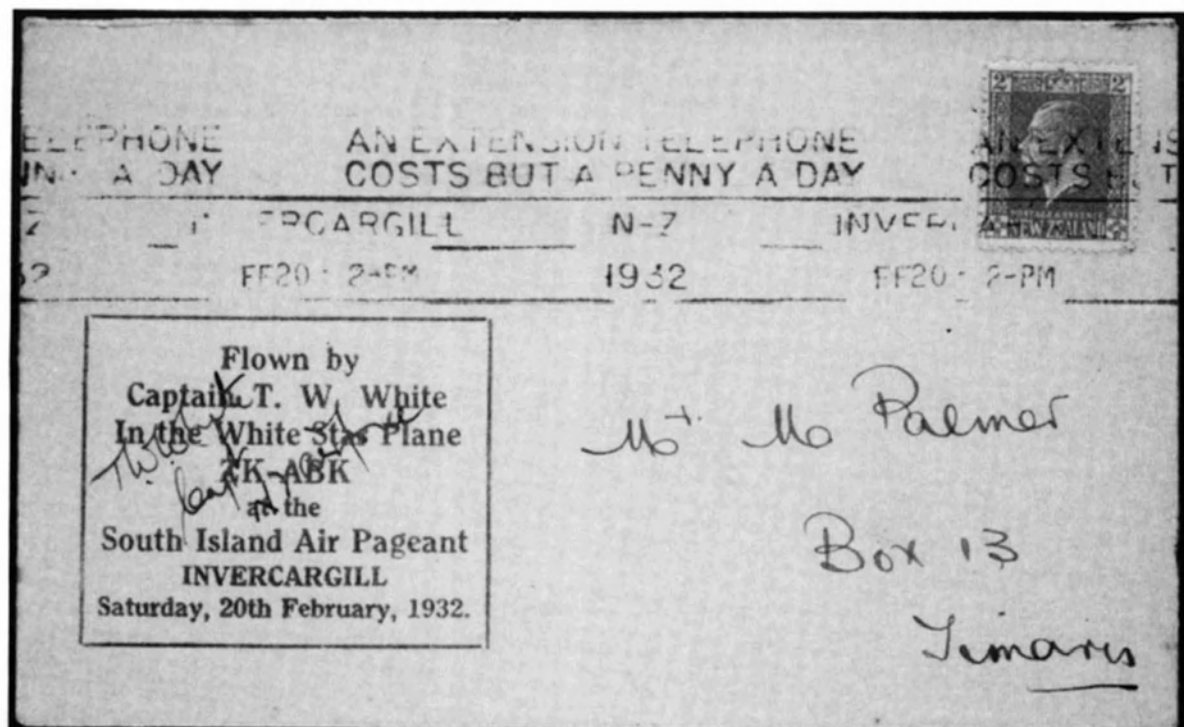


Figure 1

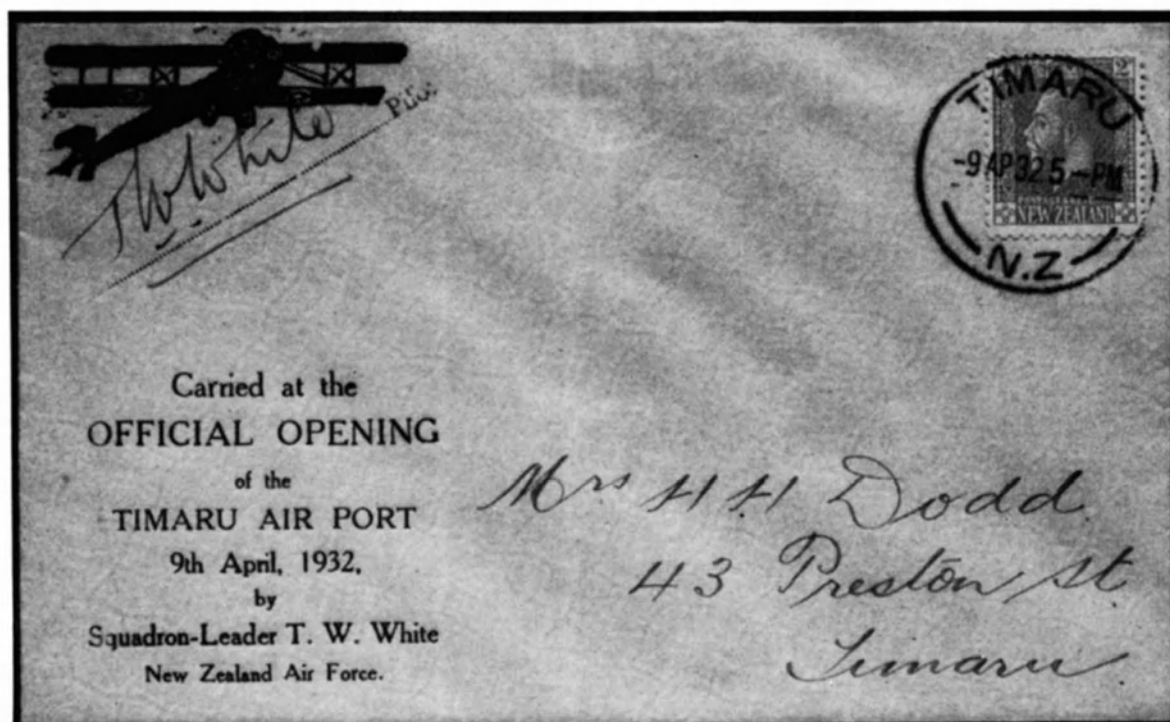


Figure 2

In Australia, White, probably on the recommendation of Smithy, flew the Codock - Cockatoo Dockyard, Sydney - aircraft on trials for Kingsford Smith's projected Dominion Airlines, during 1933-34. This airline did not come into existence. Returning to New Zealand, White joined East Coast Airlines Ltd. in April, 1935, and flew its first flight, Gisborne to Napier, in a DH Dragon, on the 16th April. He also flew East Coast Airlines extension of its regular service, from Napier to Palmerston North, on 30th December, 1937, in DH Dragon ZK-ADS "Tui". At Palmerston North, mail and passengers were able to join the existing Union Airways service to Christchurch and Dunedin.

On the outbreak of the Second World War, he was called to serve his country once again, and remained in the Royal New Zealand Air Force until his retirement in 1951 as Group Captain T.W.White, CBE, ED, and settled down to a farming life near Levin. In 1979, he was appointed Honorary Air Commodore, a rare distinction. "Tiny" White died on 23rd June, 1979, in Levin.

In the preparation of this article, I am indebted to Trevor Richards of Palmerston North, and to Mrs. Therese Angelo, Research Officer at the Royal New Zealand Air Force Museum at Wigram, Christchurch.

MAIL PROCESSING CHANGES IN NEW ZEALAND.

R.M.STARTUP

Background.

There have been major changes since 1987 in the way the mail is processed - that is, the way in which it is faced up, cancelled, sorted and distributed. Following the creation of New Zealand Post Limited out of the former New Zealand Post Office, staffed post offices were separated into retail (post shop) and network (mail service centre or M.S.C.) functions. Agency post offices, in general stores etc., were classed as retail outlets first called Postal Delivery Centres (P.D.C.'s) but now more appropriately Post Centres (P.C.'s).

The 22 former Chief Post Office or District mailrooms became the key point in network operations, with most urban and small town mailrooms being closed and mail strip-cleared to the district M.S..'Cs. Indeed in districts such as Auckland and Wellington mail is now processed only at the M.S.C. Instead of mail being despatched to all other centres by aircraft, train, bus or truck several times a day, with the introduction of standard and fastpost mailstreams in 1988 mail now flows outward in the evening and then only to perhaps two hub centres at most. Early morning each M.S.C. sorts and distributes its incoming flow.

With the centralisation of such mail handling - reverting to the practice of the 1860's! - and the development of large mail streams despatched and received against targets, the increased volume of mail now made it economic to introduce automation in the M.S.C.'s.

Culler-Facer-Cancellers.

The first major piece of equipment was the Toshiba 85N culler-facer-canceller - C.F.C. First installed at Auckland in April,

1988, they are now in use at Auckland (three), Christchurch (one), Hawkes Bay (one), Manawatu (one), South Auckland (one), Waikato (one) and Wellington (two) M.S.C.'s. As the mail cleared from street and post shop receivers, bulk despatchers, inward private mail bags etc., it is simply emptied onto tables feeding into the C.F.C. The machine discards packets, newspapers and large sized - A4 and above - envelopes allowing separate handling. The main flow of standard size envelopes is then faced into separate streams with the postage/address side facing (a) inward and (b) outwards. Each machine is capable of handling 130,000 to 200,000 items of mail a day.

The two streams of faced envelopes then feed at high speed through cancelling machines, one for each stream. At first the existing heavy duty Pitney Bowes automatic postmarking machines were used, fitted with standard circular town and slogan dies.

Optical Character Reader Letter Sorting Machine.

In turn the high volume of standard - and also note-sized - envelopes, faced up and cancelled, allow the introduction of automated sorting. After examining the latest machines available in Europe, Asia and North America, New Zealand purchased four A.E.G. O.C.R.-L.S.M. machines. The first was trialled in Auckland in August, 1991, and they are now in use at Auckland (two), Christchurch (one) and Wellington (one) M.S.C.'s. The machines are able to read nearly all mechanically addressed mail and some clear hand-written addresses.

As the mail stream flows into each machine the address side of the envelopes is scanned, a video image taken of the address, the address identified against a computer memory bank and an imprint impressed by way of a bar code. This is a series of short vertical lines in visually pink or orange placed in a row on the lower right corner of the address side.

To use such O.C.R. L.S.M. technology postal administrations overseas had to impose the use of postal codes in mail addresses. In New Zealand post codes so far had only been used by bulk mailers who could gain postage discounts by pre-sorting addresses. Though universal use of post codes had been considered, technology advances avoided the need for this. The New Zealand machines are a world first in that they can read either town name or post code - as well as comparing the two - and, further, can code destination points down a postman's walk or nests of 100 private boxes. The coding and sorting is controlled by computer allowing quick memory adjustment where needed.

In the sorting section of the machine this imprint is machine read and the individual letter run onwards until dropped into the appropriate bin of 140 bins or 16 stacking trays. The sorted mail is simply taken from the machine, placed into trays, trays into containers and trucked or flown direct to the mail centre of delivery.

Ink Jet Printer Cancellations.

The use of existing Pitney Bowes automatic postmarking machines was not satisfactory with the volume of mail now being processed. These machines in one physical action both cancel postage and spin each envelope onwards at high speed. This process meant it was

difficult to continually maintain quality or clear readable impressions. Further, procuring replacement engraved steel dies was expensive.

In 1993 New Zealand Post experimented with a short range of Ink Jet Printers at both Auckland and Wellington M.S.C.'s. The printing heads in these do not physically touch the envelope. Instead a "message" is spray jetted with an extremely quick drying ink on to each envelope as it is sped past the head. From the trials the Image Jamie 1000 was selected and in March 1994 installed at Auckland and Wellington mail centres. Further machines were fitted to Toshiba C.F.S. in July 1994 so that they are now in use at Auckland (three machines), Christchurch, Hawkes Bay, Manawatu, South Auckland, Waikato and Wellington (two) M.S.C.'s

The computerised printer has two printing heads, one for outward facing and the other for inward facing mail streams. The printing head sprays fine dots of highly volatile black coloured ink that can form a two-line message at a speed of 25,000 letters an hour.

Slogans could be installed easily into the computer memory and both they and the date be changed as required from a keyboard. In practice the same slogan with filler chevrons >>> has been used on both heads, or with chevrons <<<< or >>>>; or one slogan has been used on one head and a different slogan on the other. Already a variety of slogans, both standard and seasonal, have been used. Auckland, for example, with six I.J.P. printer heads, has a set of six standard slogans.

The manual inputting of text through a keyboard has already given us a range of errors, such as ADDRSS instead of ADDRESS. The most interesting of all are full "mirror" impressions apparently caused by heads being reverse fitted after maintenance.

Klussendorf Cancelling Machines.

After trials during 1993-1994 in Auckland and provincial centres at Nelson and Tauranga, ten additional Klussendorf cancelling machines were purchased. From February 1995, these were installed at Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Gisborne, Hawkes Bay M.S.C., Manawatu M.S.C., Nelson, Tauranga, Wanganui and Wellington. The former trial machine is used with the Auckland M.S.C. towndie.

The Klaxon AG 637 stamp cancelling machines are much quieter in operation than the older Pitney Bowes machines, having fewer moving parts and can handle 30,000 envelopes an hour with two operators working. The Pitney Bowes capacity, with an experienced operator, was 17,000 letters an hour.

These machines, so far used without a slogan, with a moving belt system impress a clear readable impression, without any of the blurring imparted by Pitney Bowes machines which also use the impression to spin each envelope onwards. The Klussendorfs have replaced the Pitney Bowes though they remain held in reserve.

Editor's Note. An updated list of I.J.P. slogans is available to interested readers from Robin Startup. Please send a self addressed envelope capable of taking 14 A4 pages, with two International Reply Paid Coupons.

INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID MARKINGS

JOHN WOOLLAM

Recent studies have concentrated on the markings applied to air mail to indicate either the route to be taken or that part over which an air mail service is to be given.

Another aspect of markings that may be applied to covers intended for air mail despatch are those which indicate that insufficient prepayment of postage has been made for the air mail service. So far as I am aware, little has been published on the subject concerning New Zealand covers so treated.

From my collection, I can list six New Zealand covers with these markings.

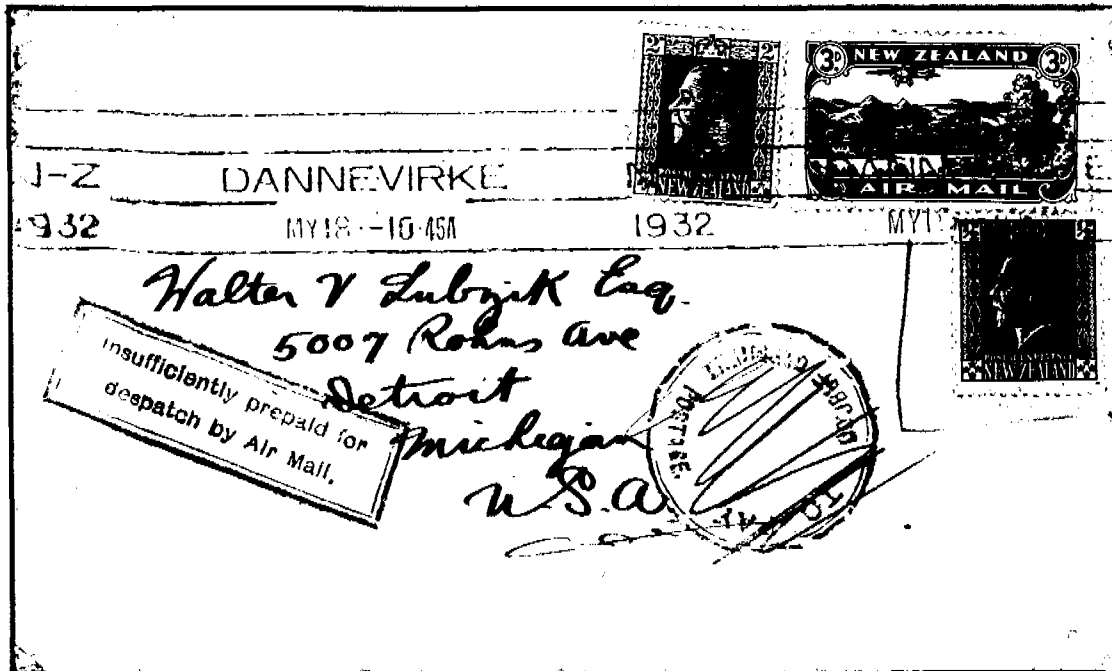


Figure 1

Figure 1 above is a cover from Dannevirke to the United States of America, dated 18th May, 1932. The circular 'TO PAY DOUBLE DEFICIENT POSTAGE' marking, applied in black ink, has been crossed out in manuscript. The double boxed 'Insufficiently prepaid for / despatch by Air Mail.' cachet has been applied in reddish purple ink.

Figure 2, illustrated on page 114, is a cover from Temuka to Scotland, dated 24th April, 1936. The vertical pair of 3d. G.B. postage due stamps have been cancelled 27th May, 1936. The unboxed 'Paid for United States / Air Mail Service only' marking has been applied in purple, probably at San Francisco. The circular '6d.' marking and the circular 'T-CENTIMES' marking are struck in black, with the '60' in the centre of the latter being in indelible ink. The boxed 'INSUFFICIENTLY / PREPAID' marking is also in black ink. This may have been applied in the United Kingdom on arrival.

Figure 3, also illustrated on page 114, is from Wellington to the United States of America, dated 9th April, 1940, intended to

be carried, according to the cachet struck in purple, on the 'NEW ZEALAND - / AUSTRALIA - / ENGLAND / THROUGH AIR MAIL SERVICE / INAUGURAL FLIGHT. / 1940'. The cachet has been over-struck in purple ink with two strikes of an unboxed cachet 'INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID FOR / TRANSMISSION BY AIR MAIL.'.

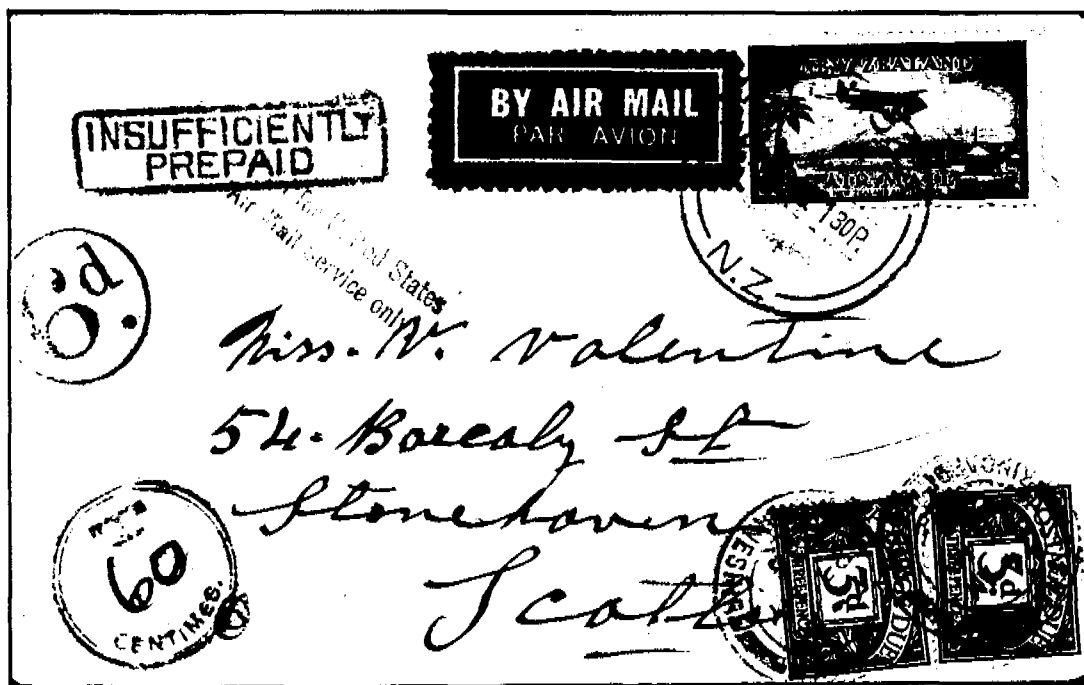


Figure 2

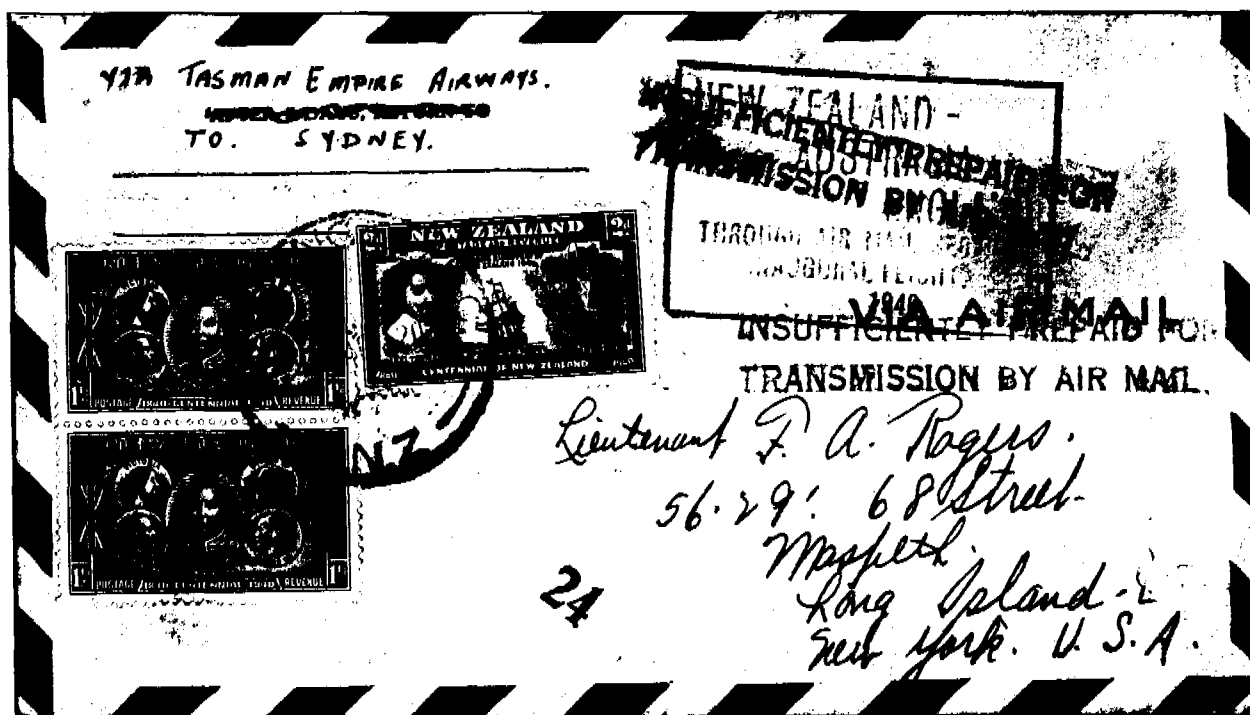


Figure 3

Figure 4, illustrated below, is a cover from Auckland to the United States of America dated 24th April, 1940. It carries two strikes of the boxed cachet 'Insufficiently Paid for / Transmission by Air Mail.' in red ink.



Figure 4

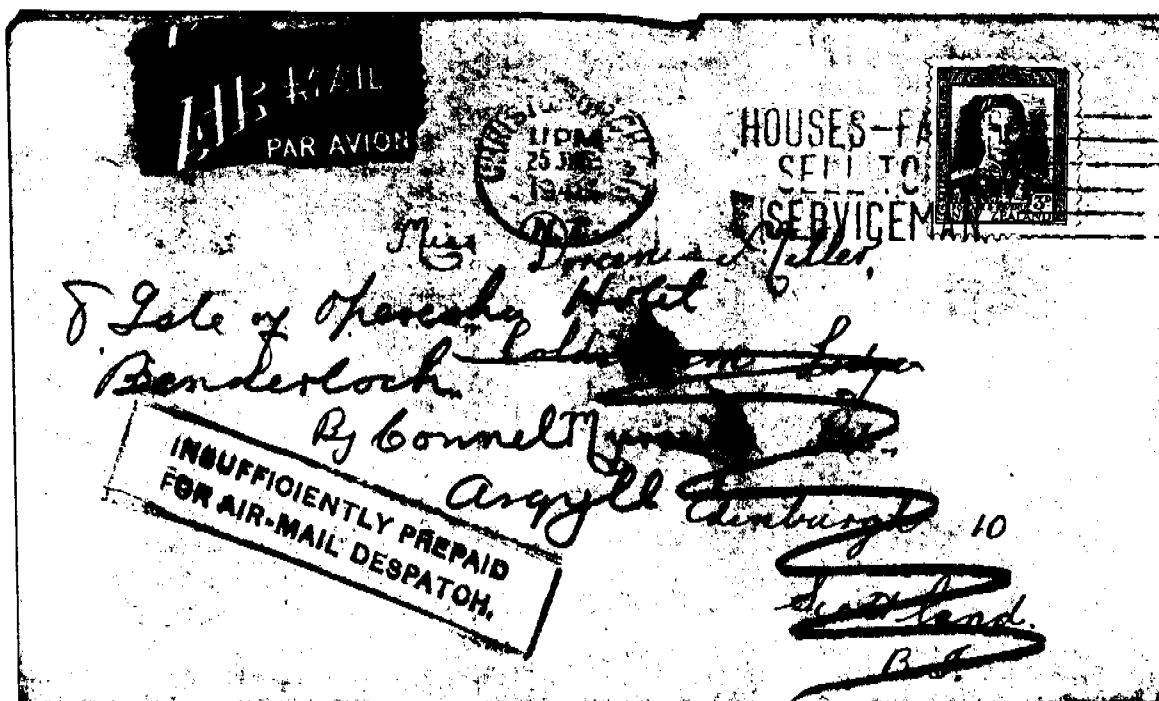


Figure 5

Figure 5, illustrated on page 115, is a cover from Christchurch to Scotland dated 25th June, 1948. It carries a boxed cachet struck in blue ink reading 'INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID / FOR AIR-MAIL DESPATCH.'.

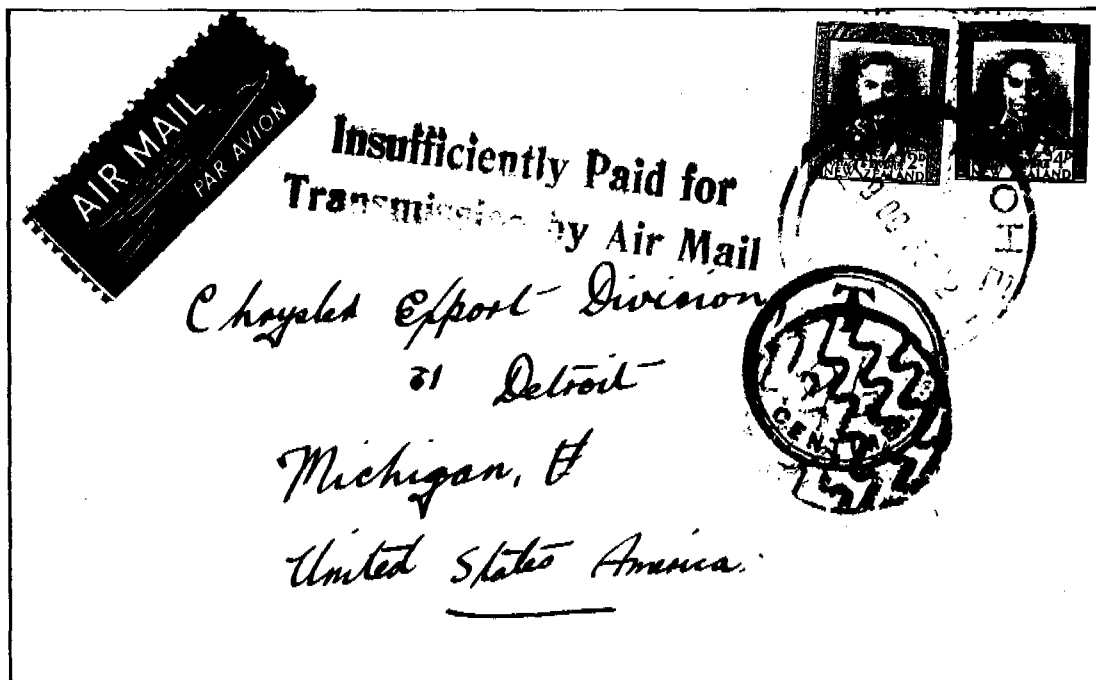


Figure 6

Figure 6 is a cover from Kaikohe to the United States of America dated 9th October, 1953. The 'T-CENTIMES' marking is struck in purple ink and has been cancelled by a dumb marking struck in black. The unboxed cachet 'Insufficiently Paid for / Transmission by Air Mail' has also been struck in black.

It is certain that there are examples of similar markings from other post offices in New Zealand. Reports of these, with if possible clear photocopies or laser prints, with details of the colours of the markings, would be appreciated, through our Editor.

LABEL - POST CARD

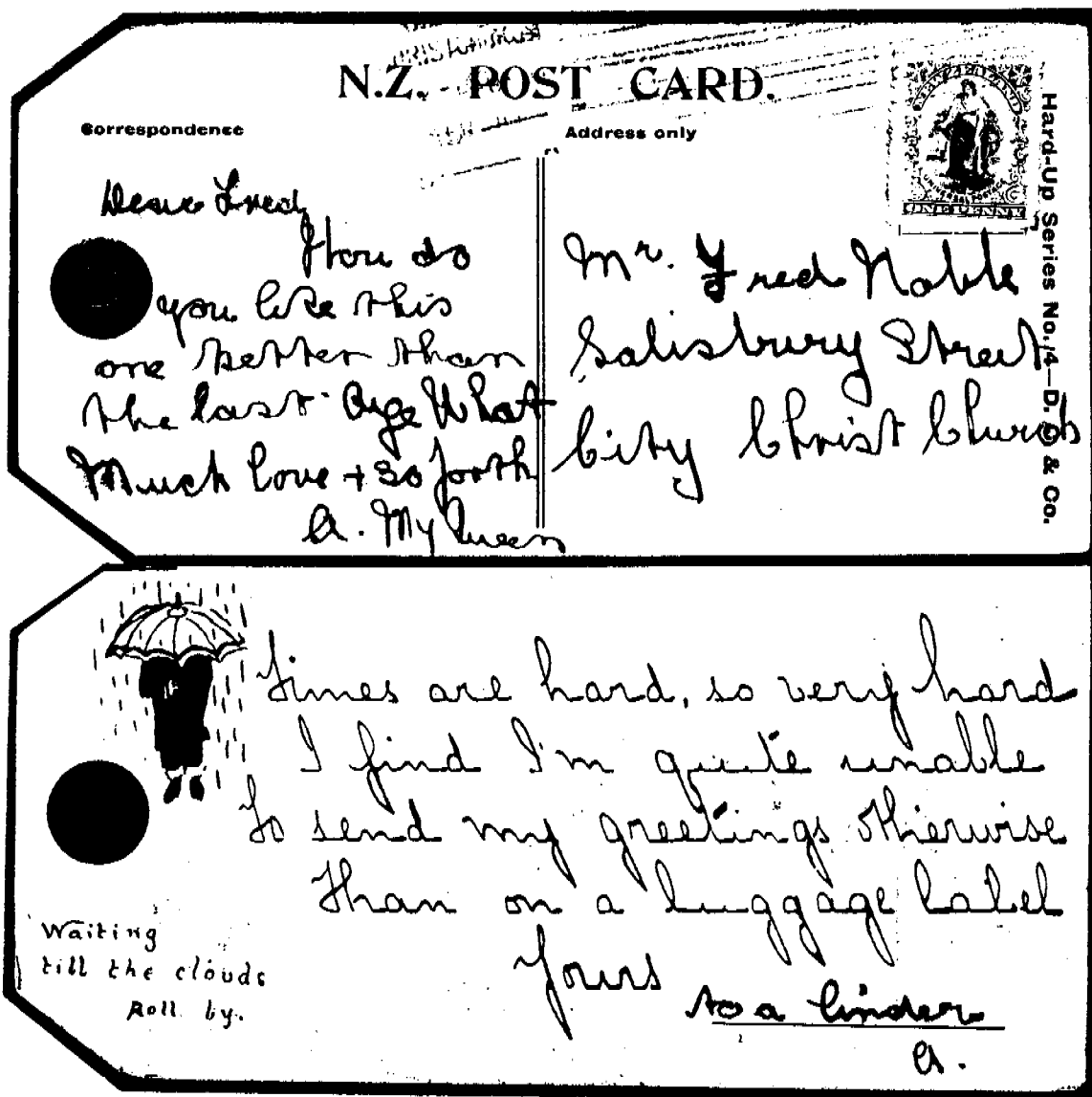
RON INGRAM

Illustrated on page 117 is the front and back of a recent acquisition. It is in the form of a parcel label printed as a post card. It originated in London, as indicated by the printing in black on the rusty deep orange reinforcement of the eyelet, which reads 'DENNISON LONDON'. At the right end of the front, reading downwards, are the words 'Hard-Up Series No. 4 - D.C. & Co.'. This would suggest that the 'label - post card' is Number 4 in a series, but I have no idea how many there were in the series. If indeed there was a series, then the printing on the reverse of the 'label - post card' would probably be different with the other numbers.

The postmark on the 'label - post card' is a double strike, dated 10th February, 1919. From the hand written text on the

correspondence section of the front it would appear that the writer was of Scottish origin. On the reverse side, everything except the signature on the solid line and the initial below it is printed in black.

The 'label - post card' has been shown to several local collectors and dealers, but no one could recall seeing a similar item. Perhaps a reader may know more and can advise me through our Editor of any other types and numbers of similar cards that were produced.



THE 45 CENT POSTAL STATIONERY ENVELOPE

Our member ALAN TUNNICLIFFE has written with more information about these envelopes. In 'The Kiwi', Volume 43, number 4, page 77, July, 1994, was illustrated the logo CANDIDA that appears on the inside of the envelopes.

The company Domino Marketing Ltd. with head office in Auckland makes and markets a range of envelopes under the name CANDIDA Envelopes. Ten different envelope sizes are available, made from

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