



THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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WHOLE NUMBER 301

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD ON SEPTEMBER 27TH, 2003
STARTING AT 11.00 AT WARWICK AND WARWICK (AUCTIONEERS) LTD. PREMISES
IN WARWICK.

IT IS A MEMBERS MEETING

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, SEE PAGE 94 IN THIS ISSUE OF *THE KIWI*

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The Society is affiliated to: The Association of British Philatelic Societies, The New Zealand Philatelic Federation and the Midland Federation

Annual Subscription £12.00

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SOCIETY NEWS:

MEMBERSHIP

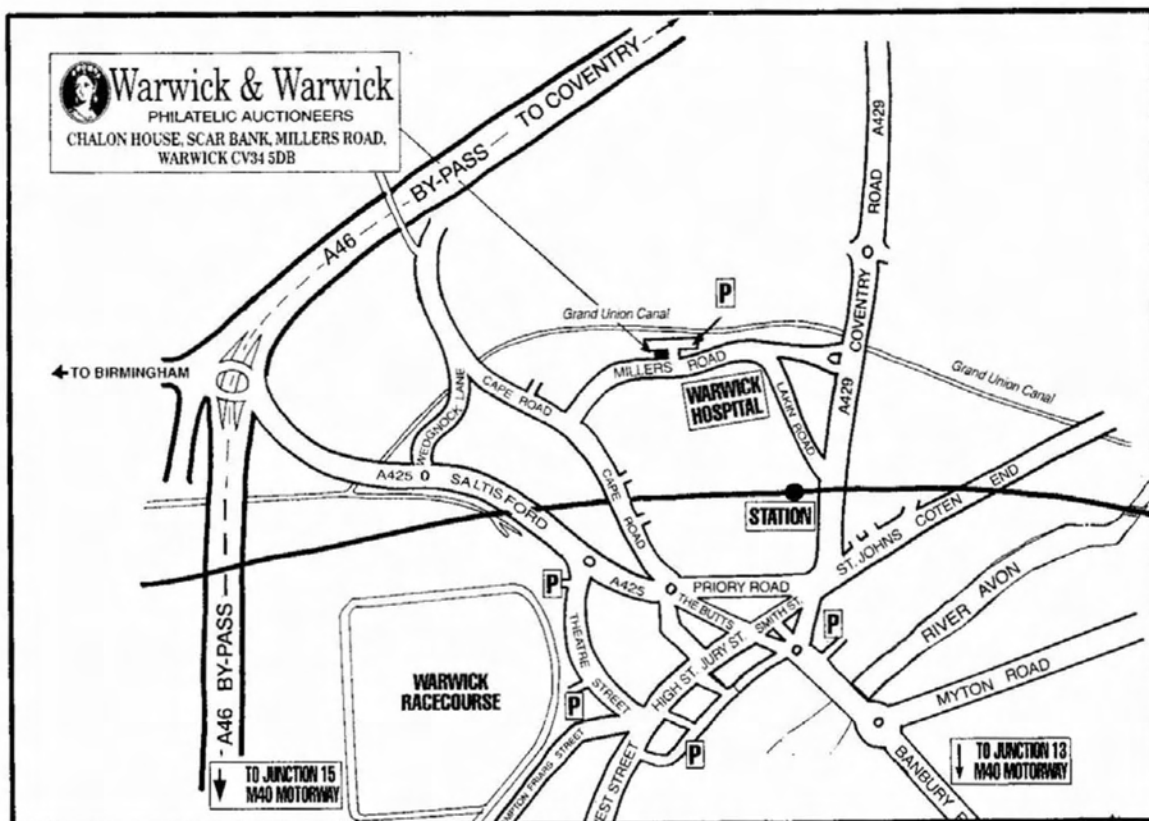
NEW MEMBERS:

We welcome:

A.S. Craig, Hamilton, New Zealand
J. & P. Kilpatrick, New Plymouth, New Zealand
W.N. Oliver, Slough

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday 27 September, 2003 in the Viewing Room of Warwick and Warwick at Chalon House, Scar Bank, Millers Road, Warwick. The easiest way through Warwick is to follow signs for the Hospital.



The meeting will start at 11.00. There will be coffee on arrival, a free finger buffet with wine/soft drink for lunch and tea before departure.

Please bring your favourite New Zealand Philatelic Subject. Frames each hold 9 sheets.

J.M.A. Gregson will bring his New Zealand stock and will be present from 10.00 until 17.00.

Everybody requiring the buffet must ring Bernard or Pam Symonds by 22.00 on 24 September on 01926 813985.

NEXT MEETING OF THE NORTHERN GROUP

The next meeting of the Northern Regional Group will be held at the usual venue in Orrell on September 20, 2003 starting at 13.30.

The theme of the afternoon is **INTERESTING COVERS**: members are invited to bring along covers and postcards of interest.

JOINT MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH AND NORTHERN REGIONAL GROUPS

A joint meeting of the Scottish and Northern Regional groups will be held in Carlisle on November 15th, 2003. Further details will be given in the next issue of *The Kiwi* but put it in your diaries now.

THE ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

The Annual Society Auction will be held on Saturday November 29, 2003. Full notification and information has been published in the last two issues of *The Kiwi*.

Lots are still being accepted. If you have any items that you would like to put in to the auction, contact John Woolfe: ☎ 0207 5407947.

Lists must reach John before September 20th, 2003.

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN LONDON ON 26 JULY 2003

(Reporters note: the displays shown at this meeting totalled in excess of 300 sheets covering a wide range of areas; this report is selective and focuses on a few areas of especial interest).

Derek Diamond opened the meeting with 14 members present. He announced the subject of the afternoon as Instructional Markings.

John Woolfe opened proceedings with a display of pre-1907 markings. He said that he defined Instructional Markings as any marking applied to the envelope without a date attached to it.

He started with pre-stamp covers and made the general point that the regulations required that numbers related to fees paid were struck in red and those related to fees were struck in black. The display commenced with a range of early deficient postage markings. An early cover showed a total marking of 1/4 comprising 6d Deficient postage, 6d Fine and 4d Re-direction fee. In 1846, 24 numbered handstamps were sent from the United Kingdom. These consisted of three sets showing 1, 2 and 4 for the usual postage rates pertaining at the time. Sets of three were distributed to the main post offices although they were modified in some: an example from Nelson in which the number had been enclosed in a box was shown. Much information on postage rates has been lost from this period but it is clear that they were complicated and changed regularly. From 1861, new values were required and were produced locally.

John then showed some covers bearing the "Advertised/Unclaimed" marking. These originate from mail pre 1866 when the Postmaster was required to make a list of all unclaimed or undelivered letters on the first Monday of every month and display it at his Post Office. If the letter was claimed, the recipient was charged 2d to cover the cost of the publicity. The expense became prohibitive as few were claimed. In 1864, the nett cost of advertising in Otago was £472.

Next came rare early Missent markings including Missent to Melbourne and a manuscript Missent to Oamaru. These were followed by Too Late and Late Fee markings including a crude homemade Too Late stamp from Ahaura, a goldmining settlement 29km north east of Greymouth. A Late Fee was paid for mail accepted after the mail bags had been closed. On occasion, this service was used by merchants who received a letter from Australia and wished to reply urgently.

Pacquebot markings were introduced in March 1894: an example dated May 1894 was shown and is probably the earliest example known. Items of prohibited mail were included: one was refused because the stamp had been affixed to the picture side of a Zieher post card amongst the images of postage stamps and another because a news cutting had been illegally secured to the front. These were followed by the exceptionally rare Unpaid Postage Docket. This was a label attached to the reverse of the letter instructing the Postmaster to collect the fee due and returned to the G.P.O. at Wellington with the equivalent affixed to the reverse in postage stamps. Only one or two have survived.

The first part finished with a cover carrying a strike of a canceller showing "Unclaimed / Non-reclaimé" in accordance with Universal Postal Union regulations. This handstamp appears to be unique as New Zealand does not appear to have adhered to this particular regulation.

Margaret Franckom showed some early covers including possibly the earliest official letter known. It is addressed to James Busby, the first British Resident in New Zealand. The letter is dated 1833, the year of Busby's appointment following the *Elizabeth* incident. The contents of the letter concern a disagreement between the Maori and a local settler about payment for a boat. There was also a letter from the UK to Thomas Outhwaite, the first Judge in New Zealand and a letter carried by a Maori runner on the Overland route from Wellington to Wanganui.

Andrew Dove next showed more recent Information stamps. He explained that he defined these markings as any marking applied to the cover to either instruct the Post Office to treat the item in a way other than normal or applied to explain to the customer why the particular item had been treated in a way other than that expected. Apart from their intrinsic interest, the stamps can provide a valuable insight into the inner workings of the service.

He started by explaining the origin of many examples shown in the display: some collectors have undertaken much research to try and gather examples. This includes Robin Startup who obtained sheets from many Post Offices with examples of all the handstamps held. This followed special dispensation from the Post Office to allow him to write his book *Information Stamps*. Another student was the late Ken McNaught who wrote to a number of fictitious addresses in Rural Delivery areas to see the resultant marks. Lest the Post Office opened the letter and suspected that the letter was bogus, he enclosed a letter in each asking the addressee to telephone him. A fruitful source of marks was bulk mailings of which the most famous was the huge Tattersalls correspondence. Lastly, he commented that a number came from his own mail as a General Practitioner in New Zealand as the system necessitated the posting of bills for medical services and these were frequently returned with interesting markings but no cheque!

He said that the display was difficult to put together as the number of markings was almost infinite as each office had between ten and twenty stamps and all were, theoretically collectible. Although these markings are difficult to classify, the display was split into four sections:

- Markings relating to the acceptance of mails for carriage. Included were Loose letters and items irregularly posted and compulsorily Registered because the envelope contained coin.

- Markings relating to the transit of mail. In this section, a number of articles damaged in postmarking machines and careless handling. There was also a cover recovered from the wreck of R.M.S. Tahiti, one of only two examples of mail recovered from a ship sinking on the high seas rather than offshore. There were also examples of missent mail including an interesting pair of cards addressed to 'Stratford', one of which was posted in France and went to Stratford, S.E.London by mistake and the other, an internal card which was sent to America in error.
- Markings relating to delayed delivery. This section included a number of cachets exhorting the sender to ensure that the correct address was given and private stamps from Shipping Lines.
- Markings related to the non-delivery of mail. This was the biggest section and covered the whole range of reasons for non-delivery and illustrated the steps taken to locate addressees. A block of block cachets were included which showed a range of different reasons for delivery: one option included in a 1986 version from Rotorua was 'House demolished Section empty'. There was some speculation as why this should have been especially necessary at that time.

This showing finished with an envelope illustrating value for money: posted in 1946 in Delhi, the cover was addressed to Calcutta, on arrival, it was re-directed to Auckland, the addressee not found and then returned to Madras 4 months later - all for the price 4as, the Indian internal airmail rate.

The third subject for the afternoon was early Registered Mail shown by **John Woolfe**. The facility to register mail was available from 1840 but the service was mostly used for parcels rather than letters so few examples remain. Before the New Zealand Post Office Act of 1858, registered items were identified by manuscript markings. The new Act included comprehensive regulations and distinctive postal markings began to appear shortly thereafter.

Most of the early markings were locally made and, therefore, of poor quality. They did not last long and few strikes are known. The early markings were well covered by John and many rare and unique examples were shown. Records are sparse from the early period and the cost of registering mail must be deduced from extant examples. A cover from Bishop Selwyn in 1849 was shown with a manuscript marking 'paid 6d'. As the Bishop would have had free post privileges, it is likely that the 6d represents the cost of registration.

The rest of the showing consisted of a comprehensive and fascinating range of material illustrating the development of early Registration markings.

Derek Diamond proposed a vote of thanks and the meeting closed at 16.00.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Society publications are now available:

SP 1: *Aspects of Collecting New Zealand Stamps.*

SP 2: *Index to The Kiwi Volumes 1 to 50.* Printed and CD Version.

SP 3: *The Kiwi Volumes 1 - 50.* Full text on CD

Price: SP 1: £10 inc. P. & P.

SP 2 & SP 3, £14 in UK and £18.50 overseas airmail inc. P. & P.

Payment accepted in NZ\$, US\$ or £St. All orders to:

New Zealand Society of Great Britain
9, Ashley Drive,
Walton-on Thames,
Surrey KT12 1JL

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE NORTHERN GROUP HELD ON 7 JUNE 2003

Eight members were present and apologies had been received from three more. The theme of the meeting was the '60's' - either 1860's or the 1960's. Before the displays started, Paul Wreglesworth was congratulated on his success in the 16 sheet Society Competition.

Harold Howard showed a 1965 Christmas Harrison presentation card, Health covers, T.B. Seals and 1960 Pictorial coils.

Richard Simmons showed New Zealand Birds.

Stuart Potter showed 1960's Chambon perfs, flaws, colour shifts, wood and leaf cards, airmail covers and a jigsaw showing New Zealand and stamps.

John Hepworth started with a cover OCT 15 1860 with a PAID AT WELLINGTON Crown cancellation. This was followed by Postal Stationery of the 1960's including envelopes, registered envelopes, lettercards and postcards. He finished with coils from the period.

Paul Wreglesworth showed N.Z. Railways mail, maritime mail, maxi cards showing flowers from the 1960 series and a study of the 3d Kowhai.

Don Scregg also started with a PAID AT WELLINGTON crown circle cover, this one dated DEC 5 1860. He continued with other mail from the 1860's: a letter from Wellington to Cape Town dated 22 MAY 1862, a cover from Christchurch to Norwich dated 2 SEPT 1867 and an inward cover from Lerwick (Shetland Islands) to Christchurch dated 24 SEPT 1869. He also showed an album containing his 1967 collection.

Jack Lindley closed the afternoon with a display of illustrated First Day Covers of the 1960 and 1967 Pictorials.

After thanks to all for a most enjoyable afternoon, the meeting closed at 16.30.

NOTES OF THE SCOTTISH GROUP MEETING HELD IN GLASGOW ON 28 JUNE 2003

The meeting was held in South Glasgow and started with lunch and a drink. Our thanks to my wife for all the effort put into the buffet which was much enjoyed by all.

The main display was **Derek Diamond** showing the 1898 First Pictorials. The display and accompanying talk were fascinating. Starting with some of the competition entries including some amazing pieces of artwork, the display moved on to a selection of die and plate proofs and imperforates of the London and NZ printings. Derek told the story of the 4d Inverted Centre - unfortunately, only illustrated by a photograph. There was comprehensive showing of paper and perforation varieties including mixed and reperfs. Proofs were well covered with a set of plate proofs of the Perkins Bacon printing on cream paper from the UK and white paper from NZ and colour trials.

The second half of Derek's display consisted of a wide range of Officials both mint, used and on cover. The scarcity of these covers is often underestimated. Your reporters attention was caught by a pair of 3d's used to pay for the Express Delivery Service. Derek's display ended with a selection of boat mail covers.

The remainder of the meeting was occupied by members showing a few sheets each:

- **David Stalker** showed some recently issued sets.
- **John Studholme** showed various items and photographs from the 50th Anniversary dinner
- **Bob Clark** raised some questions about the Second Pictorial 4d Plate blocks.
- **Bob McSherry** illustrated the NZPO Loyalty system with a number of items produced specially for collectors whose annual purchases reached a certain level.
- **David McGill** produced some interesting early postcards covering Christchurch and the Exhibition

- **Pat Riddell** showed sheets of the ½d Mount Cook illustrating a range of papers and perforations with mis-perforated varieties. There was discussion with Derek about the link between these varieties and those of the First Pictorials.

The meeting was closed with a vote of thanks to Derek for travelling to Scotland, to those members who had attended and to all those whose hard work made it a most enjoyable day.

REPORT ON MIDPEX 2003

BERNARD SYMONDS

The Biannual Midpex was held in Coventry on 28 June 2003. An extra hall had been hired this year and the Society stand was in the new accommodation with a number of dealers stands. Our stand appeared to be as busy as any other Society stand and a number of membership application forms and free copies of *The Kiwi* were distributed. Hopefully, some new members will result.

Six 16 sheet frames were provided and we filled them as follows:

- **Laurence Kimpton:** 16 sheets of Airmails
- **John Hicks:** 8 sheets of Penny Universals
8 sheets of Early letters to New Zealand
- **Ian Samuel:** 8 sheets of Miniature Sheets
- **Mike Smith:** 8 sheets of 3d 1960 varieties
- **Eric Lewis:** 16 sheets of Advertising covers
- **Bernard Symonds:** 16 sheets of 1932 Provisional Postal Stationery
8 sheets of Adson's
8 sheets of 1970 Pictorial varieties

The whole event was well attended and the dealers stands were of high quality.

My thanks to John Hicks for his assistance in helping to man the stand.

FROM THE COMMITTEE

- The Programme for 2004 was confirmed:

January 31st	Joint meeting with The Pacific Islands Study Circle
March 20th	A Masterclass with Robin Gwynn
May 29th	Biennial 16 sheet competition to be judged by Chris Hanman, Vice President of the RPSL and International judge
July 31st	Early Machine Cancells and Meter Marks: led by Allan McKellar
October 9/10	A Weekend in Edinburgh
November 27th	Annual General Meeting and Auction

N.B. The March and Sept./Oct meetings are changed from previously published information.

- The 2003 Annual General Meeting was discussed and the need for more members to get involved in running the Society was emphasised. New blood is always needed on the Committee. If you think that you would like to help, please contact Keith Collins.
- The annual subscription was discussed. The last increase was in 1990 and, since then there have been significant increases in costs of meetings and producing/posting *The Kiwi*. More meetings are held outside London and many more members are now directly involved in the Society. It has been proposed that the subscription should be increased to £15 from January 2005. If anybody has strong feelings (for or against), please contact Keith Collins or Ernie Leppard.

AWARDS FOR THE SOCIETY

In the 8th New Zealand National Philatelic Literature Exhibition which was held in Palmerston North on 28 June, 2003, *The Kiwi* was awarded a Silver medal and *An Index to the Kiwi* was awarded a Silver Bronze medal.

AWARDS TO MEMBERS

In the 8th New Zealand National Philatelic Literature Exhibition which was held in Palmerston North on 28 June, 2003, The Grand Award and a Gold Medal was won by Dr. Robin Gwynn for his publication '*Maritime Disaster Mails*'. The Runner - up to the Grand Award and a Gold Medal was won by Robin M. Startup and Allan Berry for '*Mails by Rail in New Zealand*'.

Congratulations to them all.

NEWS UPDATES:

NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE FOR NEW ZEALAND POST

Following Elmar Toime's departure to join the Royal Mail, New Zealand Post has announced the appointment of a new Chief Executive. His name is John Allen and he is currently the Chief Executive Officer of New Zealand Post's Letter and Enterprises Group. A qualified lawyer, he has been with New Zealand Post since 1994 when he joined on secondment from his legal practice as General Manager, Business Planning.

The Rt. Hon. Jim Bolger, Chairman of New Zealand Post said in a foreword to the June 2003 Issue of PostNews (1):

*" On behalf of the Board of New Zealand Post, I want to congratulate **John Allen** on his appointment as the new Chief Executive of New Zealand Post.*

John has been with New Zealand Post since 1994. You all know him well as Chief Executive of the Letters & Enterprises Group, and most recently as Acting Chief Executive.

John becomes the first New Zealander to lead New Zealand Post since it was set up as an SOE in 1987.

The appointment came after a four-month long international search that attracted over 90 applications. The strong field of quality candidates is a reflection of the high regard with which New Zealand Post is held around the world.

A shortlist of five candidates from New Zealand and overseas was interviewed by a Board sub-committee. Their recommendation to appoint John received unanimous support from the full New Zealand Post Board. The Board and I look forward to working with him in his new role."

Reference:

1. Bolger J. "New Zealand Post". PostNews (2003). Issue No. 148. P. 3.

PRIVATISATION - AN UPDATE

ROBIN STARTUP

It recently occurred to me that there has not been a recent update on the progress of privatisation in *The Kiwi*. The reason for this is that nothing very much seems to be happening but bearing in mind that Elmar Toime, former Chief Executive of New Zealand Post, is taking up his position as joint Deputy Executive Chairman of the Royal Mail, it seemed sensible to write a few notes.

As I said, not a great deal seems to be happening, certainly, there have been few newspaper comments recently. Kiwimail stamp usage has faded right out - apart from the odd stocks. My local bookseller is a Kiwimail agent and still uses the purple Kiwimail stamp but when those rolls are exhausted will switch to NZ Post stamps. Kiwimail still operates in providing a mail service alternate to NZ Post in many towns but the actual mail clearance, processing and delivery is carried out by New Zealand Post!

Fastway Post and Pete's Post continue in opposition to NZ Post but have an agreement with NZ Post for their delivery of mail to private boxes or in towns not serviced by Fastway or Pete's Post. Both seem to be promoting their stamps for collectors but I have not kept up with these through their websites.

Changes in New Zealand Post services seem to be marking time - there was somewhat of a political attack last year when the international arm was discovered to have been operating as a commercial business. Elmar Toime has left for the U.K. and I wonder whether he is jumping out the frying pan into the fire. Whilst waiting for the appointment of his successor, there is little promotional activity in postal services around the country. I do note that there seems to be a greater emphasis in value for money in some rural services and this change may not have handled as well as it could have been but it has had no impact on postage rates or markings.

INFORMATION RECEIVED:

MEDIA RELEASES

STAMPS CELEBRATE 100 YEARS OF NEW ZEALAND TEST RUGBY

JUNE 2003

New Zealand Post is proud to be celebrating a centenary of New Zealand test rugby with its latest stamp release.

The *100 Years of New Zealand Test Rugby* stamps feature images from some of New Zealand rugby's greatest moments against our staunchest opponents. They display the heritage of pride, passion and rugged determination that has become associated with rugby in New Zealand.

Stamps General Manager Ivor Masters said New Zealand Post is excited about celebrating test rugby in New Zealand. "Rugby has become much more than a game for New Zealanders. It's part of who we are and what we value in this country. New Zealand Post has a long and rich heritage in the community so it's a fantastic opportunity to be associated with it."

The six stamps span the decades of test rugby, covering matches from New Zealand vs South Africa in 1937 to New Zealand v England in 1997.

The 40-cent stamp captures All Black lock Tori Reid chasing the ball in the first test against South Africa at Wellington's Athletic Park in 1937, which the All Blacks won 13 - 7. All Black legend Colin Meads with ball in hand against Wales at Cardiff Arms Park in 1963, a match the All Blacks won 6 - 0, features on the 90-cent stamp.

Featured on the \$1.30 stamp is All Black halfback David Kirk chasing the ball in the 1985 test at Eden Park in Auckland - which ended in a nail-biting 10 - 9 win to the All Blacks. The 1986 test against France in Nantes, a gruelling match which France won 16 - 3 features on one of the \$1.50 stamps.

The second \$1.50 stamp of an All Blacks Jersey is particularly poignant. It features the 'hand on heart' stance adopted during the pre-match rendition of New Zealand's national anthem, an image rugby fans around the world are familiar with.

The final stamp in the series - \$2.00 - captures action from the 1997 test at Manchester's Old Trafford when the All Blacks won 25 - 8.

The *100 Years of New Zealand Test Rugby* stamps were designed by DNA Design in Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin. Stamps and associated products will be available from the usual outlets from 2 July 2003.

STAMP ISSUE SHOWCASES NEW ZEALAND'S WATERWAYS

16 July 2003

Stunning photos of waterways from around New Zealand feature in New Zealand Post's latest stamp issue, *2003 Scenic Waterways*, which also celebrates two special occasions - the United Nations International Year of Freshwater and the 50th Anniversary of the Photographic Society of New Zealand.

Stamps General Manager Ivor Masters said the five stamps offer a glimpse into the variety of breathtaking waterways that cover New Zealand and are so important to the country's economic, social and environmental wellbeing.

"New Zealand's waterways provide us with recreational opportunities, generate most of our electricity supply, yield plenty of fish and are a key part of our tourism industry. The beautiful photographs on the stamps, taken by Jack Sprosen, Breen Porter, Brian Cudby, Lynn Clayton and Matheson Beaumont of the Photographic Society of New Zealand, are a fitting tribute to our waterways and the 50th Anniversary of the Society," Mr Masters said.

Lynn Clayton the President of the Photographic Society of New Zealand says that the authors are all extremely proud that their photographs are being published on the 2003 Scenic Waterways stamp issue.

"The Society represents more than 2,000 members, from over 60 clubs, who strongly support the initiative of New Zealand Post in recognising and celebrating the Society's Golden Jubilee. It is also an acknowledgement of the part that photography plays in recording and presenting our wonderfully diverse New Zealand landscape." Read more on the Society's website: www.photography.org.nz.

Papaaroa on the Coromandel Peninsula, with a cluster of offshore islands and a stunning pohutakawa shaded sandy beach, features on the 40-cent stamp. Waimahana Creek, which flows into the Whanga Basin on one of the ten islands comprising the Chatham Islands, features on the 90-cent stamp.

Well known for its distinctive colour, which reflects the minerals in the water, Central Otago's Blue Lake features on the \$1.30 stamp. Waikato River, New Zealand's longest river at 425 kilometres and a major source of hydroelectric power for the North Island, is on the \$1.50 stamp.

The final stamp of the issue, the \$2.00, features the beautiful, turbulent Hooker River found in Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park.

The Scenic Waterways issue was designed by DNA Design, Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin. They will be available from the usual outlets from 6 August 2003.

HEALTH STAMPS PROMOTE THE POWER OF PLAY

16 July 2003

Laughter and excitement emanating around the playground is captured in New Zealand Post's latest children's health stamp issue entitled *Children's Playgrounds*, which promotes the importance of children playing and having fun.

Bringing to mind images of flying, the 40-cent gummed stamp (plus 5-cent donation) illustrates the exhilaration and pleasure children feel playing on swings. Hopscotch - a common sight on

driveways and pavements throughout the country - features on the 90-cent gummed stamp (plus 5-cent donation). One of the most popular and energetic pieces of equipment found in a playground - the jungle gym is on the 40-cent self-adhesive (plus 5-cent donation).

The two first day covers further emphasise the enthusiasm and energy of playing with beaming, happy children playing on the slides and merry - go - rounds of typical New Zealand playgrounds.

Health stamps have been issued in New Zealand every year since 1929. The stamps raise money for New Zealand children by carrying an additional 5-cent surcharge that is donated to Children's Health Camps throughout New Zealand.

New Zealand's seven Children's Health Camps provide a supportive and healthy environment where children and their families can gain long term skills and confidence through a variety of programmes.

Dr Fiona Inkpen, Chief Executive of the New Zealand Foundation for Child and Family Health and Development said the organisation is thrilled at New Zealand Post's continuing support of Health Camps over the years.

"Not only do the funds assist us in running the camp programmes, they allow us to continue offering exciting activities for the children as well as specialist care," she said. "This year we will spend the funds on further developing our playgrounds around the country such as building things like horizontal climbing walls and confidence courses."

This year's stamps and first day covers were designed by Gerard Taylor of Watermark, Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin. They will be available from the usual outlets from 6 August 2003.

RESPONSES TO PREVIOUS ARTICLES:

ILLUSTRATED ENVELOPES

ALLAN P. BERRY

I was interested to read the article by Beverley King in *The Kiwi* (1). I can give some information that may give pointers to the origin of these illustrated envelopes.

These illustrated envelopes had their origins in the Patriotic Covers used in New Zealand during the Second World War. I first ventured into print on this subject in *The Mailcoach*, the Journal of the Postal History Society of New Zealand, in 2002 (2). Since that article was published, much new information has come to hand and the whole will be the basis of a small monograph in the near future.

There were at least five Patriotic Covers that had widespread distribution in New Zealand, both in geographic location of use and in time of use. In America, patriotic Covers for the Second World War were published even before that country entered the war. Some of these found their way to New Zealand and were used in the country. The earliest Patriotic Cover used in New Zealand known to me is an American design, used from Wellington on 11 September 1941.

During the Second World War, there were restrictions on the mailing of stamps from New Zealand to other countries. There were, however, no restrictions on the exchange of covers, subject always to the censorship regulations then in force.

In Christchurch, there was a family named Garrick, one of whom, H.M. 'Monty' Garrick Jnr. was a bed ridden invalid. With the encouragement of his family, he conducted extensive exchanges of covers, particularly with collectors in America. Collector interest prompted the formation of the Patriotic Cover Exchange Club in America by George W. Linn, publisher of *Linn's Weekly Stamp News*. In order to become a member, one had also to subscribe to the

periodical. It is evident that Monty Garrick Jnr. joined the club and in due course, formed a Chapter in Christchurch, named the Monty Garrick Chapter No. 2.

In an item of surviving correspondence, Monty Garrick bemoans the fact that there are few Patriotic Covers available in New Zealand and that their design leaves much to be desired. He also mentions the fact that he has managed to obtain a box of envelopes and intends to produce those of his own. Whether or not he was able to do so is open to question - what is not is that a wide range of Patriotic Covers was sent by members of the Monty Garrick Chapter No. 2 from various post offices in the Christchurch area in the latter years of the Second World War.

Monty Garrick Jnr. died, his death being reported in the August 1944 issue of *Linn's Weekly Stamp News*. His father, also named Monty Garrick, continued with the exchanges his son had started. When Victory was achieved in the Second World War, Patriotic Cover collecting went into steep decline. In Christchurch, the end of the story is given in *N.Z. Stamps*, Volume 2 number 23, March 1946. The article entitled N.Z. Cover and Stamp Club reads as follows:

Patriotic cover collecting which had a great following in the U.S.A. during the war years, and made big business for some cover dealers, came to a standstill with the ceasing of hostilities, with the result that the Patriotic Cover Exchange Club (U.S.A.), one of the biggest clubs of its kind, having a membership of 700, has ceased to exist.

The Monty Garrick Chapter, the New Zealand branch of P.C.E.C., had its final meeting on Thursday, February 28th, when the members decided to disband and form a new club, the title being New Zealand Cover and Stamp Club.

The New Zealand Stamp and Cover Club published a bulletin, unnumbered monthly issues from May 1946 to February 1951 being known. The club was also responsible for the publication of a number of commemorative covers until about 1951.

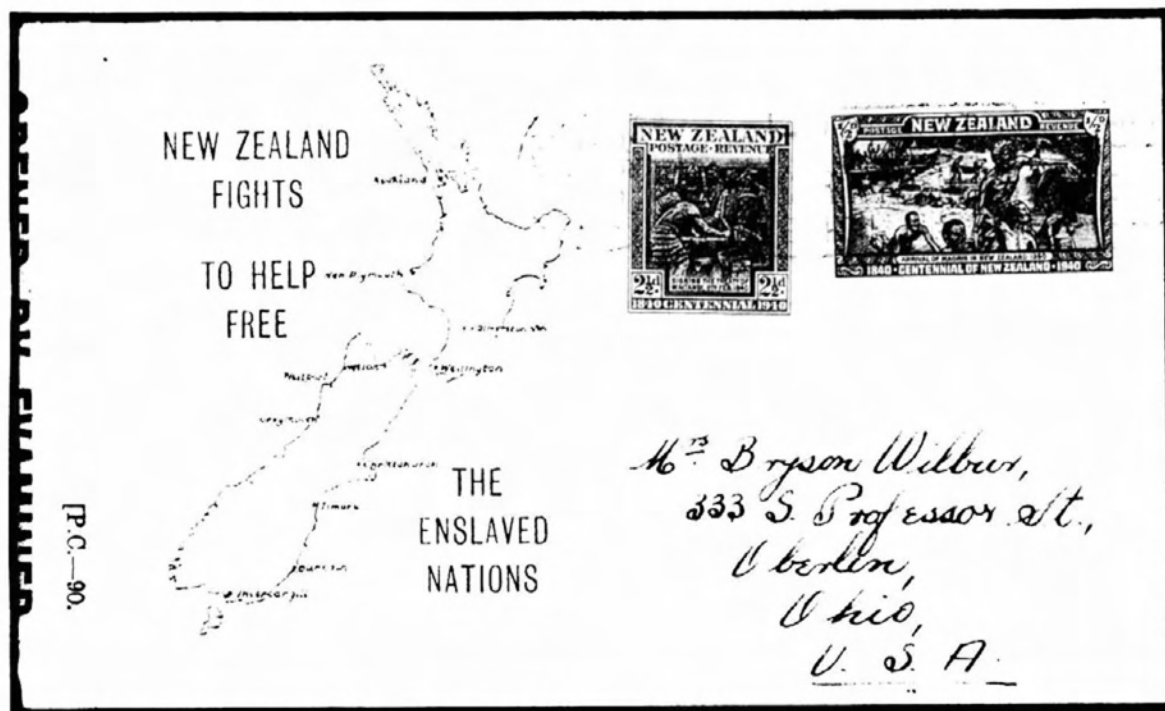


Figure 1

Certain designs used in the Patriotic Covers were recycled in these later designs and the covers illustrated demonstrate the fact. Two Patriotic Covers are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 on which the map of New Zealand appears to be the same as that on the two covers illustrated in Beverley King's article.

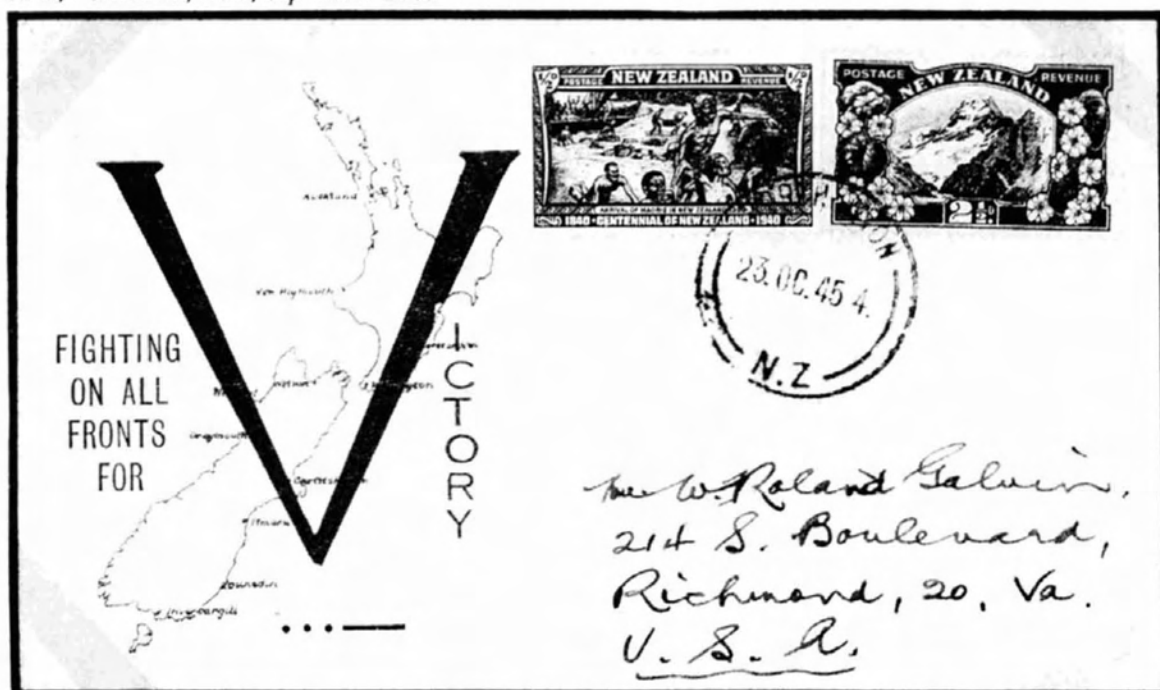


Figure 2

Beverley does not give us details of the covers which I would very much like to know. What is the colour of the illustrations - on the Patriotic Covers, the map of New Zealand in both cases is printed in green. On one, the Victory is printed in red and the text and Morse code in blue. On the other, the text is printed in red.

The other information which might help is to know if there are return names and addresses on the back of Beverley King's covers. As membership lists of the new Zealand Cover and Stamp Club survive, one may be able to identify those who mailed the covers. Finally, it is clear that these are not officially issued covers. Rather, they were created by dealers and collectors to exchange with other like-minded collectors.

Finally, from Robin Startup's book, *New Zealand Post Offices* (3), one learns that the Avonside Post Office was opened on 9 March 1949 so the second cover also commemorates the opening of a Post Office. The Post Office closed on 16 March 1953 when the Postmaster resigned.

References:

1. King B "Illustrated Envelopes". *The Kiwi* (2003). Vol. 52. No. 4. P. 91.
2. Berry AP "Second World War Patriotic Covers of New Zealand". *The Mail Coach* (2002). Vol. 38. No. 2 (Whole 316). Pp. 63 - 68.
3. Startup RM "*New Zealand Post Offices*". Pub. Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc. (1993).

POSTAL DEREGULATION AND STAMPS COLLECTORS

Following Derek Diamonds article questioning the relationship between stamps issued by Private Postal Operators, official New Zealand Post stamps and collectors, some further thoughts have been received:

Chris Yardley writes:

"If as you suggest in your editorial (*C.P. Newsletter*), there are already over a thousand designs, I would suggest that we, as collectors, have missed the (potential boat) as have the Catalogue compilers. I have accumulated very few of these stamps - the only ones I get are from a Wellington - based Estate Agent who use the stamps as advertising.

You will remember that I have always thought the "Best of XXXX" stamps issued by NZ Post were valid collectibles deserving of cataloguing in the CP catalogue. We have agreed to differ on this subject. I have used my "Best of" stamps postally (to friends and colleagues) with a request for return of the now used material. I have always seen these as valid varieties with distinct characteristics that add a huge appeal to my collection. Auction lists suggest that the "Best of" stamp sheets are worth about NZ\$40 in mint condition at this time.

With your "stand" on these (marketing) issues it will be fascinating to watch the discussion develop as to the Private Operators Issues. If any of the less well known dealers have been accumulating this material it will presumably come out now? I doubt, however, that any of them will have the capacity to develop a catalogue."

From Campbell Paterson Newsletter of July 2003:

"Graham Muir wrote to us last month taking issue with our quoting the number of issues put out respectively by Pete's Post and other postal operators who produce their own stamps. As Graham says "Pete's Post has certainly slowed down on the number of new issues. A quick count of a print-out I made of their website for 4th April 2001 gives about 141 different designs displayed on their site at that time, (including some illustrated but no longer offered for sale). There are a few published dates of issues but I guess there would be at most half a dozen new designs issued so far this year. There have been some recent issues of existing designs and different formats which would come into a specialised collection".

My thanks to Graham for drawing attention to our error in quoting a thousand designs having been produced by Pete's Post. This included a certain degree of estimation as in the case of all postal operators we have approached, none knows exactly how many issues they have actually made! Graham it seems is, however, closer to the market than we were and we estimate that the total of Pete's Post issues to date is approximately 300 and maybe even a little more than that. Universal Mail on the other hand is known to have produced approximately 600 designs and Black Sheep and Postie's Choice (now amalgamated) have notched up about 300 issues. So with those (three or is it four?) postal operators you have well in excess of 1000 issues to date and probably well over 1200.

Returning to the point made in last month's newsletter, any catalogue containing the issues of these three postal operators alone would, by my estimation have to include at least 100 pages of illustrations to cover the field. This of course before you moved onto specialist background information and variety listing.

My latest estimate is that a 200 page book would probably cover the field quite adequately. Nevertheless the latest intelligence is that a study group is already in process here in NZ to work towards that aim."

Two comments sent to Warwick Paterson showing both ends of the spectrum of opinions:

From a Dutch client:

"Now last but not least. It is not my habit to get involved with something, but this time I had to let my thoughts known. Private Post and the stamps they issue. Should they be catalogued or not? I can only give you my answer. If they start doing it, for me then it will be the end of New Zealand stamp collecting and everything involved with it."

From a New Zealand Reverend:

"I have no competence to make this decision but as one with a real interest in Aotearoan history, it seems to me that these products need to be catalogued before the "trail goes cold".

What would have happened to the Full Face Queens? - one wonders!"

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS:

"MISSENT" AND ALLIED MARKINGS: AN UPDATE

SAFARI

Just over ten years ago, in the May 1992 issue of *The Kiwi* (1), I outlined the use of "Missent" and allied markings known to me then. Set out below is information bringing the subject up to date as far as I am able, advising further examples and in a few instances extending dates of those markings already reported.

A Extended Information (using the May 1992 numbering system):

FIRST PERIOD:

- | | | |
|---|----------|---|
| 3 | Dunedin | Examples 1909 - 1910 |
| 6 | Auckland | Examples 1952 and July 1977. The latter in green is the latest date of use known to me. |

SECOND PERIOD:

In the original article, some errors occurred. Line 2 should have reported that for No. 9 (not No. 8), no examples seen for Bucklands Beach. Further, a check made at the beginning of 1991 showed that none of the markings for Nos 8, 11, 13, 18, 24, 34, 35, 41 and 46 could be located at that time.

Example extensions of offices using "Missent":

- | | | |
|----|----------|------|
| 15 | Kaikohe | 1992 |
| 16 | Kaitaia | 1992 |
| 17 | Kawakawa | 1993 |
| 29 | Petone | 1975 |
| 32 | Russell | 1992 |
| 40 | Vic | 1992 |

B Additional Offices:

SECOND PERIOD

The 1992 article numbers ran to No. 46. This series continues with additional items also in alphabetical order except where the office was already listed but the type changed.



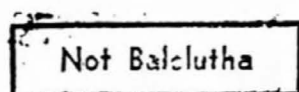
47 Armagh 1976 -1977



48 Auckland F.M.B. 1994-95

MIS - SENT
NEW ZEALAND

(48: Previous Pitney Bowes used at Foreign Mail Branch in the Chief Post Office to cancel letters posted through overseas posting boxes. This was introduced in 1994 at the International Mail Centre. All examples seen have the date portion inverted. Last day of use 20.7.1995 at the International Mail Centre as it was unable to accept different envelope thicknesses.)



49 Balclutha 1992

Missent to
Carterton

50 Carterton 1988

NOT CHATHAM ISLANDS

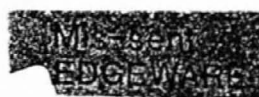
Used	
Direction Expired	
Given No Address	
Unknown	
Unclaimed	
Mis-sent	
Not a Boxholder	

51 Chatham Islands (Waitangi) 1999-2000

52 Christchurch S.O. 1991-1993
(Can someone identify which? ? Linwood City)



53 Darfield 1986



54 Edgeware 1995

MIS-SENT HIKURANGI



55 Hikurangi 2000

56 Hornby 1979-1981



57 Kaeo 1995

MISS SENT KAITAIA

16a Kaitaia 1999

**MIS-SENT TO
NEW ZEALAND**

MISS-SENT MANGONUI

58 Mangonui 1995-1998

59 New Zealand 1996
(Auckland Office)

Missent to Paparoa

**MISSORTED TO
RANGIORA**

60 Paparoa 1995

61 Rangiora 1995-2001

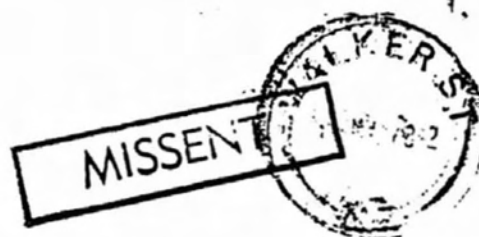
**MIS-SENT
RUSSELL**

33a Russell 1999

**MIS-SENT
WAIMAMAKU**

62 Waimamaku 2000

MIS-SENT WAIPU



63 Waipu 1999-2000

64 Walker St. 1976-1978

**MISSORTED TO
15 APR 1996
WELLINGTON MAIL CENTRE**

A
1996

**MISSORTED TO
23 FEB 1998
WELLINGTON MAIL CENTRE**

B
1998-2000
65 Wellington Mail Centre

**MISSORTED TO
29 JUN 1999
WELLINGTON MAIL CENTRE**

C
1999-2002

"Missent" cachets are now very seldom if ever seen and missorted items can only be recognised by the identifying marking of the office on-forwarding the mail as shown by the example in Figure 1: a cover from Palmerston North 29 AUG 2001 addressed to Marewa in Napier but which first went to Manurewa 31 AUG 2001.

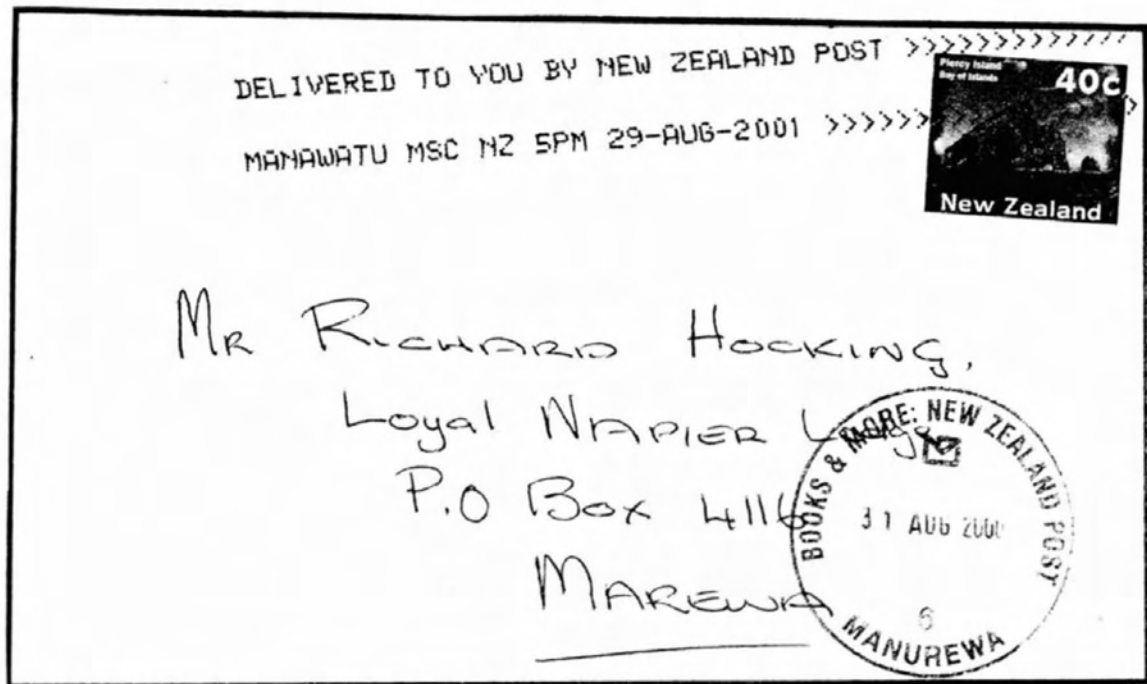


Figure 1

Of allied interest are covers with a double bar coding as this sometimes indicates mis-direction or missorting.

Please contact the Editor with comments or information to add to the details given.

Reference:

1. Safari: "Missent and Allied Markings". *The Kiwi* (1992). Vol.41. No.3. Pp. 54-61.

NORFOLK ISLAND IN WORLD WAR II - QUESTIONS

ROBIN STARTUP

(This article appeared in the Forces Postal History Newsletter and is reproduced with the agreement of the Author)

The New Zealand Army provided the garrison for the defence of Norfolk Island during World War II between October 1942 and February 1944 when this responsibility was taken over by the Royal New Zealand Air Force.

The garrison comprised an infantry battalion, the 36th, of 760 men, an anti-aircraft artillery battery of 306 men and support troops, the total strength being 1,488 men. The newly completed airstrip was first used at Christmas 1942 and was soon in regular use with about 150 aircraft movements per month. These were mainly air force planes flying between the South Pacific stations and New Zealand. They were supported by air traffic control, a small servicing unit, an air-sea rescue flight and a Radar unit. These were administered by a small RNZAF Station as a satellite of RNZAF Whenuapai, Auckland.

NZ Army Post Office 50 provided postal facilities for the garrison, this being renamed NZAPO 400 on 31 March, 1943. The office was operated by an NCO, Sergeant E. L. Jeffries, and a Sapper.

Mail statistics do not survive but the parallel garrison on Tonga despatched about 10-12 bags of mail a month.

A steel-faced datestamp 34mm in diameter with text N.Z.E.F. (around top), date in centre and POST OFFICE with N above was proofed in New Zealand 23SP42. This is known used 25 JA43 to 8AP43 being succeeded by a similar datestamp inscribed N.Z.A.P.O.400 around the foot. This is known used 14AP43 to 3DE43 and probably remained in use until the office closed 10 February 1944. These appear to have been the regular appliances used to stamp outward mails. The first datestamp is shown in Figure 1.

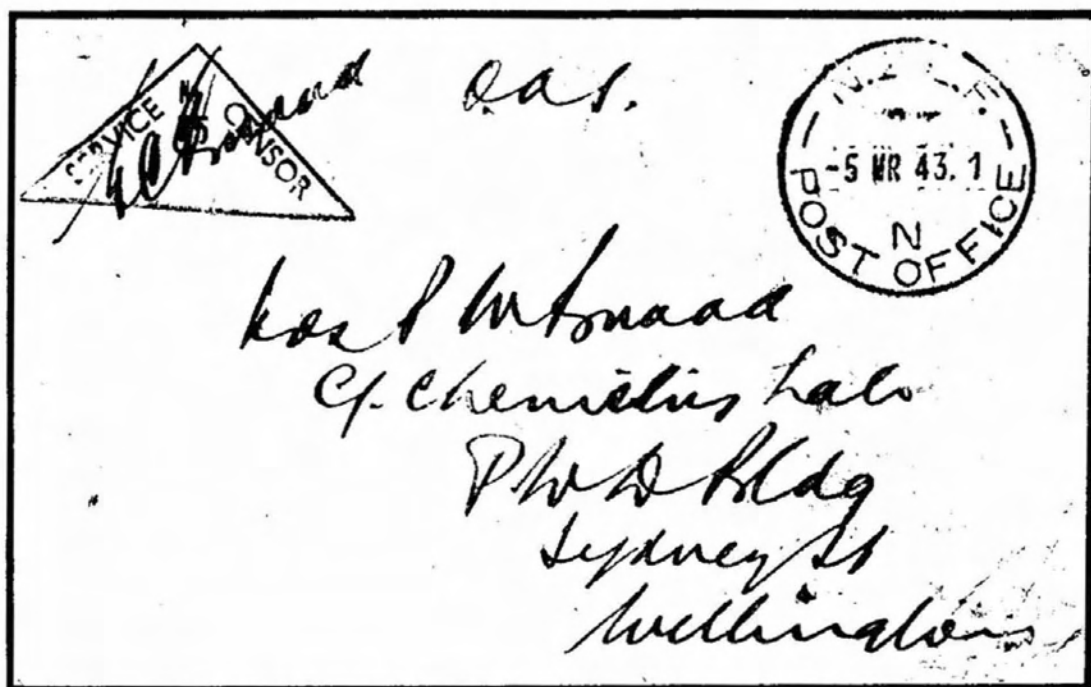


Figure 1

In addition to the steel datestamp, the office had an undated circular rubber stamp N.Z.E.F. (around top) N.Z.A.P.O.50 (around foot). This must not be confused with the more common marking N.Z.A.P.O. 150 used in New Caledonia and the Solomons. Examples are so uncommon that I suspect it may have been used at the very beginning before the arrival of the steel datestamp. The ubiquitous rubber obliterator N.Z.E.F. / FIELD / POST OFFICE in a circle was also used, mail dated 12OC42 to 22JA43 being noted. This use was with the small rectangular censor marking.

Question 1:

A 29mm diameter steel-face datestamp with N.Z.A.P.O.50 around the foot is reported, without date, in one publication. Does it exist?

No, I strongly doubt this. The N datestamp had been proofed at the time the first of two echelons were preparing to sail to the island and, further, there would have been no need for *two* datestamps for the probable small volume of mail. NZAPO 200 on Tonga had a datestamp of this type and size from 1943, mainly used on documents, and this have caused the confusion.

Question 2:

Mail from the garrison was also censor-stamped with the triangular SERVICE CENSOR marking with a serial number at the apex. Numbers 11, 35, 36, 85, 86, 111 and 112 have been reported. Are all these numbers valid?

From what I have seen, I suspect that 35 and 36 are blurred examples of 85 and 86 and thus misread, whilst 11 is an incomplete strike of 111 or 112. Again, I feel that probably only two stamps were in use at any one time: one at Force HQ and one at RNZAF Station HQ about one mile distant. A project is currently underway to identify censoring officers with their units and thus confirm where the censor stamps were used. Reports or photocopies of covers showing the triangular censor stamp number, officer's name and date of posting would be very much appreciated to me at PO Box 275, Masterton, New Zealand, so that this may be resolved.

THE EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE

ANDREW DOVE

I recently acquired the rather tatty cover illustrated in Figure 1. It was sent from Featherston Military Camp to Island Bay, Wellington on Oc 18 31. It carries an 'EXPRESS' label and has the correct parallel vertical lines for an item being sent by Express Delivery. It also carries the correct fee for the service, 6d in addition to the 1d standard rate. There are no marks on the reverse except the continuation of the parallel vertical lines.

The point of interest lies in the manuscript inscription at the top left corner. It reads "Beyond express delivery limits" followed by illegible signature, presumably of a post office clerk.

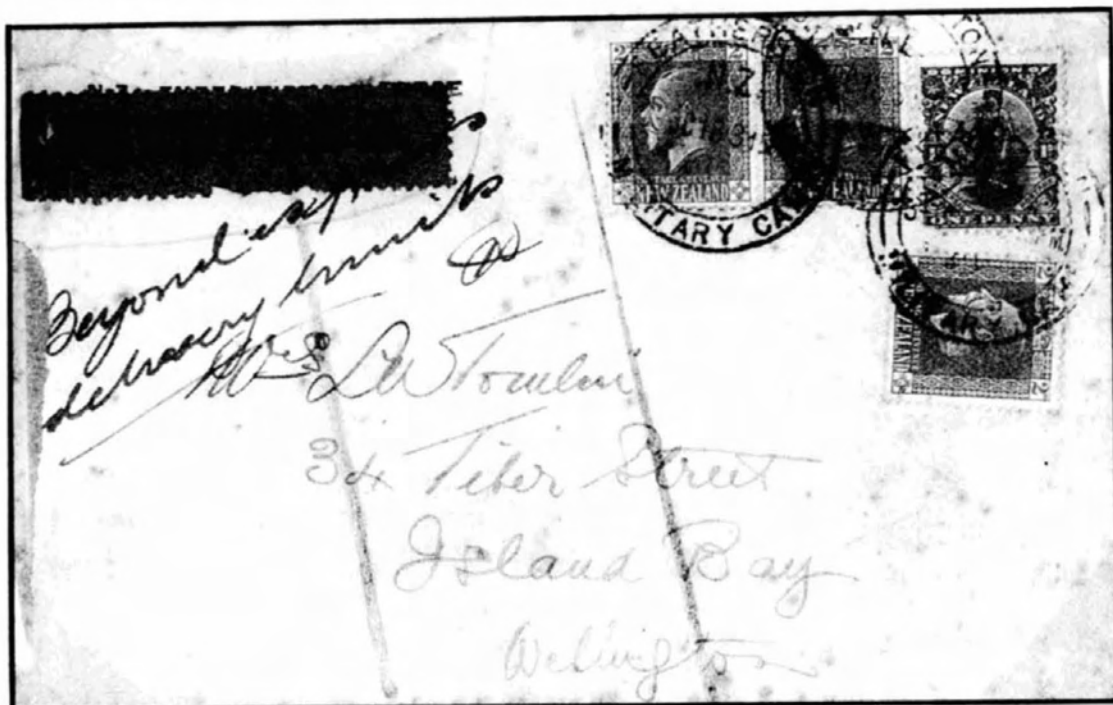


Figure 1

I must admit that although, like most, I was aware of the service, I had never appreciated the conditions attached to the service. Volume 1 of the Handbook (1) records some of those conditions:

1. "Express delivery" is delivery by special means in advance of the ordinary delivery. Express begins on arrival of the postal packet at the post office.
2. The delivery fee for each article not exceeding in weight 3lb. is 6d. for the first mile and 3d. for each additional mile up to two miles, or three miles in all, by the nearest practicable road from the express delivering office. Any excess in charges required to be paid before delivery must be paid by the addressee.

3. *An article for special delivery must not exceed 864 cubic inches in content or measure more than 24 inches in any direction. An article exceeding 3 lb. but not exceeding 6 lb. in weight and otherwise conforming to the above-mentioned limits may be accepted on payment of double the charge for delivery of a similar packet not exceeding 3 lb. in weight.*
4. *An article posted at any post office, intended for express delivery, must be boldly and legibly marked on the left-hand side "Express delivery," and two parallel lines must be drawn across the front and the back of the letter or parcel. The delivery fee must be affixed in stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage.*
5. *"Express delivery" articles, with the exception of parcels, will be received up to the time of receiving late letters.*
6. *Delivery will be made by telegraph message boy unless the sender direct that delivery be made at the post-office. Express delivery is not made on Sunday.*

The service started on January 1st, 1901 but was not a great success initially. The Annual Report of 1901 (2) says: *"Express Delivery and special-messenger services were introduced on January 1st last, but so far the public has been slow to take advantage of either service. It is difficult to assign a reason for this: but no doubt the very large proportion of telephone-exchange connections with private houses, the great number of private boxes let at the principal post-offices, the existing facilities for telegraphing, and the conveniences for bureau communications, combine to render an express service of less value than would otherwise be the case. The special-messenger service, which was established principally for the benefit of telephone-exchange subscribers, is being more freely made use of, but not to the extent expected."* In spite of its shaky start, the service continued until the early 1940s.

Initially, the service was on offer at the largest 27 Post Offices and *"From the 1st July, 1911, the special-messenger and express delivery services were extended to all offices at which there were telegraph message-boys."*(3)

I was unaware of the mileage specifications but they make sense. They do, however, raise the interesting question of how accepting offices knew the distance of addresses from the nearest express delivery office. Was there a post office guide with the relevant information? If so, it might explain the erroneous acceptance of this item as the Military Camp post office might not have the full range of information available to New Zealand Post post offices. This explanation might be supported by the fact that standard postage stamps were used to make up the extra fee rather than the special express delivery stamp: it may be that the service was so rarely used from the camp that no supply of the special stamps was provided.

The second interesting question is how this particular cover was handled. Startup places Island Bay 5km south of Wellington (4) and Wise New Zealand Index of 1936 (5) puts it 4 miles south of Wellington. Within Island Bay, Tiber Street is located toward the south of the settlement. This address was clearly beyond the Express delivery limits. Can one assume that it was delivered through the normal postal service? If so, I would have thought that the sender would have justifiably felt aggrieved as his letter had been accepted for express delivery, he had paid the significant required extra fee but the service had not been provided.

The third interesting point is the way that covers submitted and accepted for the service were handled if the postage was incorrectly calculated or paid. If the option was that the unpaid fee had to be paid before the item was delivered, this obviously negates the chief value of the service. If the item was treated as ordinary mail, as appears to be the case with this cover, one can well understand the sender being aggrieved that they had been charged a considerable excess fee because of the error of the postal clerk.

The fourth, more general, question is about express delivery postal items. We are all familiar with the usual cover with the standard rate and the express delivery 6d fee stamp but it is apparent that a number of other rates may exist. For example: 9d extra for addresses within two miles, 1/- extra for those within three miles and double charges of all for parcels weighing between 3lbs. and 6lbs. Presumably each of these rates could be doubled if items were posted with deficient postage. I am aware of covers with the 9d and 1/- although they appear rare, but does anybody know of covers with the other rates? If anyone has some, please let me know c/o the Hon. Editor.

References:

1. Ed. Collins RJG & Fathers HTM "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand" (1938) Pub. The Philatelic Society of New Zealand Inc. Wellington NZ. P. 424.
2. "New Zealand Annual Report of the Post and Telegraph Department for the Year 1901". Pub. New Zealand Government (1901). P. V.
3. "New Zealand Annual Report of the Post and Telegraph Department for the Year 1911". Pub. New Zealand Government (1912). P. 6.
4. Startup RM "New Zealand Post Offices" (1993) Pub. Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc. Handbook No. 33. P. 103.
5. "New Zealand Index A Valuable Handbook to Every Place in New Zealand" (1936). Pub. H.Wise & Co. (N.Z.), Ltd. P. 132.

OFFICIALLY SEALED 'Mail 6' LABELS - AN UNUSUAL USE

ROBIN STARTUP

These gummed labels, used by the New Zealand Post Office to seal envelopes that had become open during handling in the mail system, were discussed in *The Kiwi* some time ago. At that time, the various designs and imprints of these labels, now replaced by self-adhesive tape, were fully described.

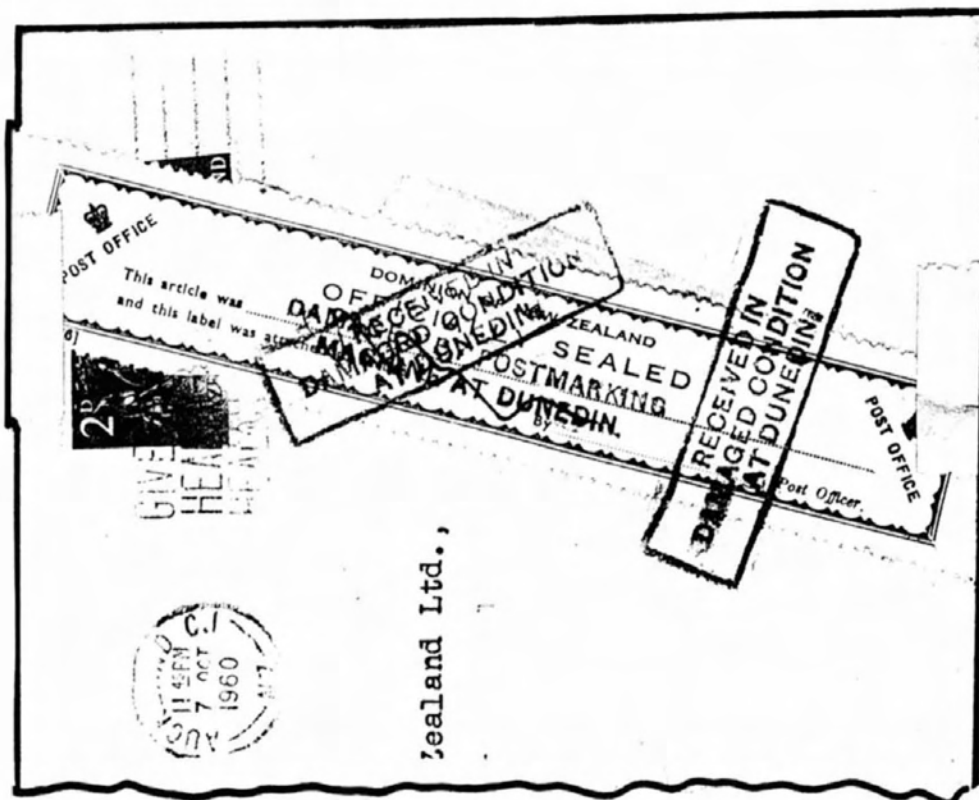


Figure 1

An unusual aspect was that both Christchurch and Dunedin had rubber stamps which were suitable for use on the Mail 6 label as well as being applied directly to the cover concerned. This usage is uncommon but Figure 1 illustrates a piece with a label rubber stamped DAMAGED BY POSTMARKING / MACHINE AT DUNEDIN, and tied to the envelope with RECEIVED IN / DAMAGED CONDITION / AT DUNEDIN. The puzzle with this piece is why the Dunedin DAMAGED marking was used when the cover was clearly cancelled on 7 Oct 1960 by the Auckland machine cancellation.

A QUESTION ABOUT A WORLD WAR I COVER

KEN BRACEY

I recently bought a New Zealand World War I cover. The front is shown in Figure 1. It was sent to Trooper Wilson of the Mounted Rifles. The address appears to G.P.6, Wellington. The Wellington Roller cancellation is dated 23 JA 1918 and the cover bears a manuscript 'Missing 30 3 18' in red. There is an A.P.O. SZ1 cancellation dated 10 JY 18. A.P.O. SZ1 was located at Kantara in Egypt between July 1917 and June 1919. Presumably, this mark relates to the return of the cover to New Zealand. The end of the journey is marked by a strike of the Wellington RLO cancellation dated 20 AU 18. A label accompanying the cover records that Trooper Wilson was killed in action in Palestine.

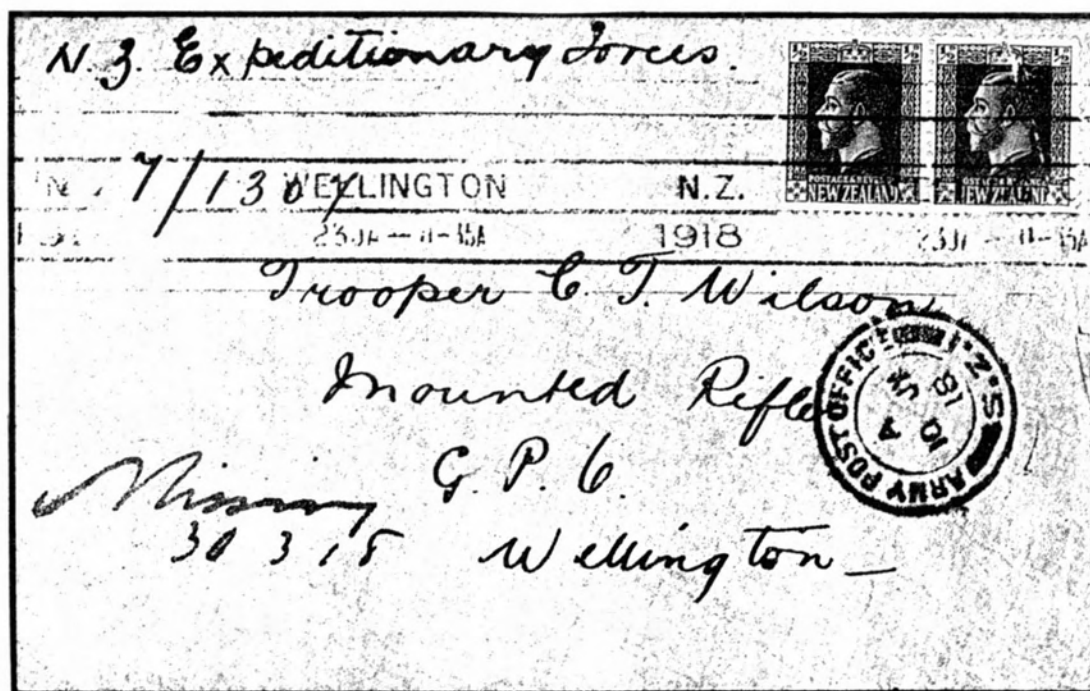


Figure 1

My question relates to the apparent address of 'G.P.6'. Was this a valid address? I have certainly never seen it before. The alternative explanation is that the sender's handwriting was poor and, in fact, it should read 'G.P.O.'.

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