



THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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WHOLE NUMBER 318

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD ON JULY 29TH 2006
AT THE UNION JACK CLUB, SANDELL STREET, LONDON STARTING AT 14.00.

THE SUBJECT OF THE MEETING IS

'THE FIRST PICTORIAL ISSUE'

(SEE PAGE 70 FOR FURTHER DETAILS)

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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 £15.00

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MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS:

We welcome:

P.A. Cocker, North Yorkshire
J. Dicker, Surrey
M. Harvey, Surrey
C. McKenzie, Surrey
S.D. Schumann, California, USA
J. Smith, Midlothian

DECEASED:

J. Woolfe

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be held at the Union Jack Club and will be a display of the First Pictorial Issue by our Chairman, Derek Diamond. Those who have heard him before will know that Derek is a skilled and entertaining speaker and this promises to be a very interesting afternoon with an excellent display of this fascinating issue. Derek will also update us on the progress of the book on the issue that he is compiling.

NEXT MEETING OF THE NORTHERN GROUP

The next meeting of the Northern Group will be held at St. Luke's Church, Orrell on September 9th, 2006, starting at 13.30. This will be our Annual Competition with 12 page entries. Members can enter as many times as they wish. Also, can those attending bring along items on the theme of the 90's, either the 1890's or the 1990's, to display after the competition.

THE PHILATELIC WEEKEND (SEPT. 29 – OCT. 1): AN UPDATE

The organisation of the weekend is proceeding well with registrations coming into the hotel satisfactorily. Remember that the closing date for booking is **August 1st**. The booking sheet was sent out with the last issue of *The Kiwi*. If anybody has mislaid theirs, please contact me. Similarly, if anybody finds that their requirements are not met on the booking form, let me know. Please remember that all accounts must be settled with the hotel **before** departure.

Ian Perry has agreed to attend with his stock.

The final programme will be published with all other instructions in the next issue of *The Kiwi*. It is taking shape and, provisionally, looks like this:

Friday

19.15	Buffet
20.00 – 21.30	Coventry Postal History by Coventry Philatelic Society

Saturday

09.30 – 12.30	'Exhibitions' Don Scregg: Christchurch Len Jury: Auckland Members: Dunedin and others
13.00	Luncheon
14.00 – 17.30	'Open' meeting with members displays of New Zealand stamps
19.30	Event Dinner and Raffle Draw

Sunday

09.30 – 11.00	Postal History Display by Len Jury
11.15 – 12.30	Postal History Displays by Members
13.00	Close of Meeting and luncheon for those who have pre-booked

The Saturday afternoon meeting will be open to any member of a club affiliated to the Midland Federation and we wish to show that we cater for collectors at all levels. Everything and anything related to New Zealand Philately is acceptable.

The response from those wishing to give displays has been slow so far so there is still plenty of room. It does not matter whether you want to show 9 sheets or a 100, we should be able to accommodate you: please get in touch with me. The success of the meeting depends on the displays. Previous weekends have had a remarkable range of material of excellent quality on show.

For all queries, contact: **Bernard Symonds, Snowford Hill Farm, Long Itchington, Southam, Warwickshire CV47 9QF. ☎01926 813985.**

THE RAFFLE

As at previous weekends, we will be holding a raffle to help Society funds. Good prizes have already been promised including a complete set of the Baillie Catalogues from Sotheby's and two New Zealand dealers have given vouchers worth £100 for use in their Postal Auctions. A full list will be published in the next *Kiwi*.

Tickets for the raffle will be on sale at the weekend for £1 each or 6 for £5. They may also be purchased by post from the organiser: **John Tyler, 14, Berrow Court, Gardens Walk, Upton-on-Severn, Worcester WR8 0JP.**

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY HELD ON MAY 27TH 2006

In the absence of our Chairman, the Hon. Sec. opened the meeting and welcomed all who were present. He said that this was a members meeting on the subject of advertising and the New Zealand Postal Services. It had arisen as a result of a suggestion by **Paul Wreglesworth** and he therefore handed over to him to start proceedings.

Paul said that his collection of the Second Sidefaces had reached a stage where it was becoming more difficult to add new items and that he had therefore sought another area to explore. This had resulted in today's display.

In 1893, Truebridge, Miller and Reich, a Wellington advertising agency, were given a contract by the Government to use the back of the Second Sidefaces for advertising. They were also contracted to sell space on the reverse of Telegraph Forms. The result was the Adsons.

The idea of using the reverse of stamps for advertising originated in the United Kingdom. The first examples appear to have been for security purposes and were the forerunners of the Perfin. The printing was on top of the gum so used examples do not exist and unused are rare. The first true advertising stamps appeared in the 1880s in the United Kingdom and had a Pears Soap advertisement on the back.

Pauls researches had focussed on the companies who had used the new medium to advertise. They were a mixed group ranging from early multinationals such as Cadburys and Lever Bros to local enterprises such as a dentist in Dunedin. In the display, each company was illustrated in a variety of ways including the advertisements on the stamps, advertisements in other media, postcards and, in some cases, examples of the product still available.

The companies concerned provide an accurate reflection of a country in its infancy and the development of commerce. The first enterprise described was Strange and Co., a Christchurch Department Store. It was the biggest retailer in Christchurch and employed about 600 people. The full range of produce was sold from the store which was situated on the High Street. The company exhibited at the Christchurch Exhibition in 1906 but in 1908, the store and many of the surrounding buildings were destroyed in a fire that is said to have started in Strange & Co.s warehouse. The building still exists in Christchurch and forms Strange's Corner.

Kaitangata Coal also purchased space, as it did later on the 1925 booklet selvages. Originally, this was a mine south of Christchurch which was established in 1872. It still exists as an open cast mine but is now better known for an explosion in the mine in 1879 in which 34 men lost their lives.

The section on Beechams powders was enlivened by Frank Monaghans recitation of a poem that was specially commissioned by the company from the Scottish poet William McGonigall. The content of the verse endorsed the view that McGonigall was not a poet of the first order.

The Cadbury's advertisement is interesting as it reads 'This Space is Reserved for Cadbury's'. It is uncertain whether this was the planned wording or whether no text had been received so this wording was used as a filler.

The odd one out is the advertisement for Poneke Potted Meats, Beef Extract and Table Jellies. No trace of this company can be found in the record. The display included a copy of an advertisement from the reverse of a telegraph form. There is some speculation that it may have been a Wellington Company as Poneke is the Maori name for Port Nicholson. The search continues.

Paul's display finished with a number of examples of advertising envelopes with Second Sideface stamps including one from Springfield which carried advertisements for 6 local companies.

Ernie Leppard followed by showing the booklets of 1925 which carried advertisements on the selvedge. Included was a complete example of the 1925 Dunedin local issue with Cameron Bros. adverts. This is probably unique and is interesting because it shows that the advertisements on the interleaving were also locally sold. He also showed a pre-printed envelopes advertising Hancocks Bismarck Brand Lager Beer and some of the Austin Walsh cigarette postcards.

Bernard Atkinson started with some advertising envelopes with the advert taking up the whole of the back of the envelope and some with adverts visible through the transparent address window in the front. He also showed a range of tourist advertising envelopes.

Alan Baker moved on to advertising seals and other material used to raise awareness for the Health Camp Movement. The display started with a copy of the rare first day cover produced by the Kiwi Exchange Club in 1933: this was the first cover produced to commemorate the issue of the stamp rather than the opening of the camps and only 50 were produced. The first official first day cover did not appear until 1935 and, thereafter, it has become an annual event. Interestingly,

as well as the NZPO in 1935, AH Bergen of Wanganui arranged for the production of a local cover with a design based on an advertisement for Phillips Electrical products. Alan also showed a range of Christchurch Exhibition advertising material including the labels with 2 complete examples of number 6 and a seal produced by Kaipoi Woollen Mills to publicise their stand at the Exhibition. The display ended by 2 sheets illustrating the change in the level of contributions to the Health Camp movement resulting from the sale of stamps. In 1929, the charge was 1d for postage and 1d for the movement, by 2002, this had changed to 40c or 90c for postage but only 5c for the camps.

Keith Collins showed a range of envelopes used to advertise hotels and farming implements, some 1946 Victory covers and an attractive Pan American airmail cover with a picture of a flying boat. **Neil Jenkins** showed a mixed bag of material including health seals, covers with advertisements and some unusual Dunedin exhibition labels and slogan cancellations.

Lewis Giles started with a card produced to commemorate the first unsubsidised airmail in the world. This was in 1934 and linked Hokitika and Okuru on the West Coast. Next, he showed a card published by the West Coast Development Agency celebrating the 75th anniversary of Guy Menzies' flight in 1931. Although the flight was completed successfully, the plane was wrecked when Menzies landed in La Fontaine swamp near Harihari thinking it was a field.

Frank Monaghan showed strips of coil stamps from 1996 on which advertisements were printed on the backing paper. Events commemorated include the Olympics, the Royal Doulton Exhibition and the Air Ambulance.

Paul Wreglesworth provided the last display by bringing events up to date with a display of private post operator material. The range of items is huge and there may be many hundred separate 'stamps' for one company such as Rosene Paint. His last sheet was an example of the stamp showing Len Jury when he stood for Parliament. He finished by making the point that it may be in 50 years time, people will be asking the same questions about the companies publicised by these contemporary stamps as he asks about those on the Adsons.

Keith Collins closed the meeting by thanking all those who had contributed and commenting on the range of material that surfaces when members meetings of this nature are held. The meeting closed at 16.00.

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE MIDLAND GROUP HELD ON MAY 6TH 2006

The meeting was a members meeting based on the letter 'M'. Those present displayed as follows:

Ian Samuel showed Mountains of New Zealand with postcards and some Purdom hand painted covers.

John Potter showed Mmilitary Mail from World War II.

Colin Donald showed Mount Cook with some interesting plate proofs with a handwritten 'Plate 4'.

Mike Smith showed plate blocks of the 24c Map stamp and Vintage Motor Cars.

Wesley Cummings showed a range of postcards with pictures of Maori Chieftains and ladies.

Bernard Symonds showed Meter Marks from 1904 to 1977.

The meeting closed at 16.15 after Bernard had given a vote of thanks to all those who had contributed.

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE NORTHERN GROUP HELD ON MAY 20TH 2006

There were 11 members present and apologies had been received from 2 more. The subject of the meeting was a display by Keith Collins, Honorary Secretary, entitled 'The Life and Times of the Second Pictorial Issue'.

The display was in two parts. The first showed all the printings from May 1935 to the last printings in 1943. Each individual value was shown, mainly in plate blocks, with all the variations in perforation, watermark and paper. The second part included essays, unaccepted essays, the booklet issued to coincide with the issue of the stamps and to describe them – not the usual one but a large version. This was followed by the individual values showing varieties, booklet panes and their use on cover. Also included were examples of shift markings, stamps overprinted for Fiscal Use and some examples of the very scarce coil pairs.

Paul Wreglesworth gave a vote of thanks to Keith for an excellent display, the members responded in the usual way and the meeting closed at 16.30.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Society publications are now available:

SP 1: *Aspects of Collecting New Zealand Stamps*. (Out of Stock)

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, £30 in UK and £35 overseas airmail inc. P. & P. (Society members will receive a 40% discount)

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

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION NOTIFICATION

The annual club auction will be held on November 11th, 2006 and managed by a team of club members under the direction of the auctioneer – Alan Baker. The rules are clearly stated below and will be strictly applied to assist the new team in the smooth running of the event.

1. Vendors must send a written description of each lot for sale to the Editor of *The Kiwi* to arrive not later than August 18th. Each lot description must state the vendor's reserve price. No market estimate is required. Do **NOT** send items for sale to the Editor – only a description of each lot. The minimum reserve is £3. The Editor will notify all vendors of their lot numbers.
2. Vendors should attach the correct Lot number to each lot. Lots should be contained in clear envelopes. Labels should be at least 1 cm. square and located in the SE corner of the lot. Vendors unable to attend the auction must send their material to: Alan Baker, 2, Leighton Way, Avenue Road, Epsom, Surrey KT18 7QZ to arrive not later than October 30th. Vendors attending the auction must deliver their lots to the auctioneer not later than 12.00 on the day of the auction.
3. Viewing will commence at 12.45. The auction will commence promptly at 14.15.
4. Successful purchasers attending the auction will be given their lots during the auction on condition that they settle their account before leaving.
5. Vendors may not remove unsold lots without the authority of the auctioneer.

6. Successful purchasers not present will be sent an invoice. Provided that payment is sent by return, lots will be despatched promptly.
7. Unsold lots and sales less all expenses will be returned to vendors once all sales income is received.
8. Vendors sending items with a reserve exceeding £50 are invited to send an illustration of the item with the description for possible inclusion in the catalogue.
9. Only the first 400 descriptions will be accepted for sale in the auction of November 11th, 2006.
10. The Society will insure all items from the time of their receipt by the auctioneer until the time of purchase or return to vendor.
11. No postage costs are paid by the Society. A lotting fee of £0.50p per lot is payable by the vendor. The buyers premium remains at 10% of the hammer price.
12. Failure to abide by rules 4, 5 or 6 will render the person ineligible to participate in subsequent auctions.
13. The auctioneer has the right to decline lots that do not conform to their description or which, in his view, are of insufficient quality to sell.

APPEAL

Each year it has been the practice of many generous members to offer items, both philatelic and general, to be auctioned on behalf of Society funds. This is much appreciated. Do please see what you have that is surplus to your requirements. No matter what it is, we will be delighted to receive it, preferably by August 18th, 2006, so that it can appear in the catalogue, otherwise at any time up to 2.00 p.m. on Kiwi Day.

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

INFORMATION RECEIVED:

MEDIA RELEASES

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL TRIBUTE TO REMARKABLE MONARCH

21 April 2006

New Zealand Post has joined with the postal service of one of the Commonwealth's oldest members – the British Channel island of Jersey – to create a special stamp in honour of the Queen's 80th birthday.

Featuring photos of the Queen taken by the acclaimed British photographer Julian Calder, the joint New Zealand Post-Jersey Post stamp issue recognises the remarkable impact that the Queen has had on her country, and the important role that she plays on the world stage.

New Zealand Post Stamps General manager Ivor Masters said 'New Zealand Post is delighted to join with a fellow Commonwealth country to pay tribute to Queen Elizabeth II who will become an octogenarian on April 21 this year.

'These beautiful stamps will make a wonderful keepsake for a truly unique and happy occasion. We expect them to be very popular with those interested in the Royal Family as well as with stamp collectors,' Mr Masters said.

'The issue includes a five pound stamp from Jersey Post, a \$5 stamp from New Zealand Post, a miniature sheet (containing both the New Zealand Post and Jersey stamp), a first day cover and Presentation Pack. Each of the stamps is surrounded by a foil border of 99.9% pure silver.

Given the special occasion for this issue New Zealand Post has individually numbered the first 5,000 four-stamp sheets to be released.

The commemorative stamps and related products will be available from the usual outlets from 21 April 2006.

NEW ZEALAND POST RELEASES 'NEXT GENERATION' PERSONALISED STAMPS

26 April 2006

A new set of personalised stamps released by New Zealand Post this month will allow Kiwis to make their mail even more meaningful to family and friends, both in New Zealand and overseas.

Stamps General Manager Ivor Masters said that the ten designs included Kiwi icons and images that could be used for specific events such as Christmas, birthdays or weddings.

'We are very excited about these 'next generation' personalised stamps, and are confident they will be just as popular as those we released in 2005.

'New designs include a red rose for celebrating Valentines Day or anniversaries, and an image of that timeless Kiwi icon, the Buzzy Bee.'

The series includes seven different 45-cent stamps, a \$1.50 stamp and two \$2.00 stamps. The wide variety of designs and denominations mean that Kiwis can add a special touch to their local and international mail no matter what the occasion.

The new option for Personalised Stamps will also be introduced later in 2006. This will allow Kiwis to attach images to their stamps in landscape as well as portrait format, giving more choice in which images can be used to personalise mail.

The stamps and first day cover were designed by Communication Arts in Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print. They will be available from the usual outlets from 3 May 2006.

STAMPS CELEBRATE UNIQUE NEW ZEALAND ARTFORM

7 June 2006

New Zealand Post's latest stamp issue captures the passion and energy of the traditional Maori Performing Arts, better known in New Zealand by their Maori name of Kapa Haka.

Stamps Business General manager Ivor Masters said that the stamps featured some of the key components of the Kapa Haka, which is of cultural and spiritual significance to Maori and has undergone a revival among school, workplace and tribal groups in recent years.

'These highly original stamps capture the power of the Kapa Haka with a series of stylised illustrations produced by the designer Abel Vaireka,' Mr Masters said.

'Each stamp has been carefully developed in consultation with experts at Te Papa Tongarewa (the Museum of New Zealand) and Te Puni Kokiri (the Ministry of Maori Development), to ensure that they present an accurate picture of an art form that is of huge importance to all New Zealanders.'

The 45-cent stamp features the poi – a lightweight ball attached to a length of twine or woven flax – which, when used by an experienced performer, can be manipulated and twirled to the music and song of many performances.

This is followed by the taiaha on the 90-cent stamp. Measuring up to 1.5 metres in length, the taiaha is a work of art as well as a weapon, as it features an ornately carved face with an arero (tongue) at one end.

The pukana, or widening of the eyes, is depicted on the \$1.35 stamp, and the patu (short club) on the \$1.50 stamp. The pukana is used to reinforce meaning or add force to words, and the patu, which is popular with female performers, symbolises facing and overcoming life's challenges and difficulties.

The final stamp in the series features the fearsome haka. The haka has gained iconic status in New Zealand and is often used overseas as a unique form of self-expression. There are many different types of haka, some of which are performed with weapons and some without.

The stamps and first day covers were designed by Abel Vaireka of Brownstone Design in Petone and printed by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin. Products will be available from the usual outlets from 7 June 2006.

COMING EVENTS

KIWIPEX 2006

Newsletter number 9 has now been published. This is the penultimate issue before the exhibition starts in November 2006. Entries have now closed and the preparations are proceeding apace. The newsletter carries details of new Kiwipex souvenirs. These include a set of customised 45c stamps depicting the original 1906/7 Christchurch Exhibition stamps and Lord of The Rings – the Return of the King miniature sheets overprinted Specimen and with the stylised exhibition logo.

The newsletter includes final details of the dealers attending and the members of the jury.

Further information, is available on the website: <http://www.newzeal.com/kwiipex.htm>.

NORTHLAND 2007 NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

30TH March - 1ST APRIL 2007

The second bulletin for next years national exhibition has now been published. It will be held in the Forum North Building in Caffer Park in the centre of Whangarei and is being promoted by the Whangarei Philatelic Society. Amongst other information in the bulletin are details of customised self-adhesive stamps that have been produced to publicise the event. These are in a limited edition printed by New Zealand and include images of the area as well as being valid for postage at 45 cents.

For further information, contact john-monica@xtra.co.nz.

If you:

Need a new challenge

Have decided for any reason that you are not getting the satisfaction from your New Zealand stamp collection that you used to and would like to try a new subject/issue

- *Would like a valuation on your collection carried out by experienced staff from the worlds leading New Zealand dealers*
- *Simply need some good advice about what to do next with your collection*

Then contact us for a confidential chat and – if appropriate – a free valuation and offer.

Remember that our advice is free, draws on a wealth of experience and is given with the confident knowledge of the New Zealand market over the past 60 years as it stands at present.

For a friendly discussion, simply phone Derek Redshaw, 76 Hermitage Road, St Johns, Woking, Surrey ☎01483 833 147 or Warwick Paterson in Auckland, ☎ (toll free) 0500 893 975.

It's as easy as that and what's more, it will cost you nothing.

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Auckland 1001

New Zealand

We're as far away as your own phone

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Tauranga Mails

Post Offices of the Tauranga Postal District

Authors: Robert Carlyon & Dave Shand. Pub. Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc. P.O. Box 99673, Newmarket, Auckland. A4 Spiral bound. Pp. 170+. Handbook No. 67. ISBN 0-908 588-76-3
Price NZ\$42 + P&P.

This is the latest publication from the PHSNZ and as with previous volumes provides much information in a well presented and accessible format.

The subject on this occasion is the post offices surrounding Tauranga on the northern part of the North Island. It includes details of 56 post offices in all with each one covered in detail. For each office, there is a map showing the location, such information as can be gleaned from the records and illustrations of all cancellors known to have used. Most of the offices and settlements are also shown in accompanying postcards and other illustrations. Interspersed are 20 colour pages.

Although this might seem to be a niche book, there is much of interest to the reader about the history of the area and New Zealand and the part played in its development by the mail. The research is extensive and information derived from all sources about the settlements is offered in a readable format.

This is another in the excellent series of Handbooks published by the Postal History Society of NZ and is worth a place on the bookshelf.

From black to red

postal franking machines in New Zealand 1921 – 1967

Author: G.I. Robertson. Pub. Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc. P.O. Box 99673, Newmarket, Auckland. A4 Spiral bound. Pp. 172. Handbook No. 68. ISBN 0-908 588-77-1. Price NZ\$35 + P&P.

This is the second part of the author's history of the postal franking machines. The first half covered the years 1904 – 1921 and was reviewed in *The Kiwi* in 2003 (1). This volume brings the story forward to the decimalisation of the currency when, the book records, about 5,500 machines were updated and a further 3,000 had to be scrapped.

As with book 1, this volume provides much more than simple listing of the users and varieties of the machines. The regulations covering use are extensively quoted starting with Rule 317 which was published in the 'New Zealand Post and Telegraph Official Circular' of 1 September 1908 and set out the instructions for the use of automatic machines. There is also coverage of other usage such as on receipts, labels etc. Mechanical details of the machines from the Moss D to the later Sentinel and Comac Coin operated machine are shown along with illustrations of the machines and publicity material from their manufacturers.

The split in date of 1921 is because this is the time at which the impression of meter marks changed to red following the amendment of Rule 420 in the 'New Zealand Post and Telegraph Official Circular' of 16 September 1921. Few marks in black are seen after this date.

The later models of the 1950s and 60s are redolent of a bygone age and this book opens up an interesting area for collectors and explains the details in a simple and readable way.

Certainly, anybody with Volume 1 needs to purchase the new addition but it is also valuable for those of us with a bundle of envelopes with meter markings that we have not yet got round to sorting.

Reference:

1. Anon. Review of publications received: '*A far-reaching innovation – public trials, Government & commercial usage of franking machines in New Zealand 1904-1921*'. *The Kiwi* (2003). Volume 52 No. 6 Pp. 126-7

RESPONSES TO PREVIOUS ARTICLES:

THE 'PAID ALL' MARKINGS

GERALD ELLOTT

I was interested to read the discussion about the 'PAID ALL' markings (1, 2) and would like to refer Paul Wreglesworth and Bob Watson to the Postal History Society of New Zealand publication, *NZ Routes and Rates prior to 1874* (3). Details of PAID ALL markings can be found in sections 9 and 20 together with complete details of the NZ – USA Convention.

I have checked my records of covers from NZ to the USA and find that I have details as follows:

7.4.1871	San Francisco 'Paid All' cds, no NZ markings – via San Francisco
20.5.1871	Ditto
21.2.1872	Ditto
23.2.1872	Ditto
16.12.1863	San Francisco 'Paid All' cds and NZ PAID ALL handstamp – via San Francisco
7.6.1872	Ditto
18.1.1873	Ditto
20.2.1873	Ditto
31.5.1873	New York 'Paid All' cds. No NZ markings – mail went via London
8.7.1873	Ditto
27.8.1873	Ditto
18.12.1873	Chicago 'Paid All' cds. No NZ markings – mail went via London
10.1.1877	San Francisco 'Paid All' cds and NZ PAID ALL [Boxed] handstamp. – mail went via San Francisco
13.1.1877	Ditto
22.11.1881	NZ PAID ALL handstamp – route unknown
22.6.1891	Ditto

I hope that the above is of interest.

References:

1. Anon. 'Notes of the Meeting of the Society held on January 28th, 2006'. *The Kiwi* (2006). Vol. 55. No.2. Pp. 31-34
2. 'The 'PAID ALL' Marking'. *The Kiwi* (2006). Vol. 55. No. 3. Pp. 64-5.
3. Elliott G. '*New Zealand Routes and Rates Pre 1874, Vol. I, II and III*'. Pub. The Postal History Society of New Zealand, Inc., Auckland (1986). ISBN 0-908588-16-X (Series).

Ed Williams also writes: 'I just noticed the article on the 'PAID ALL' marking in the March issue of *The Kiwi*. I would recommend a series of articles in *The Informer* by Hugh Wynn and

myself beginning in April 2000 on these markings for the Australian Colonies (Hugh) and from NZ (myself). This interesting subject is not yet fully understood.

NEW ZEALAND 1901 - 2000

New comprehensive 2006 general list for mint and used. Including:

- Officials
- Postage Dues
- Life Insurance

Buying better individual items and good collections of
Australia, Australian States, Canada and New Zealand

Specialised list also available.
Includes: High Values, States, Canada and New Zealand
(Chalons, Varieties, Missing Colours, Fiscals etc.)

Australia 1913 – 2000 general list also available

Ian Perry
29 Chetwynd Grove,
Newport, Shropshire TF10 7JW
Tel. 01952 825941
e-mail: ianperry@beeb.net

A COMMENT ON THE CHANGES TO THE POSTMARKING OF MAIL BY NEW ZEALAND POST

ROBIN STARTUP

I was interested to receive the circular on this subject from New Zealand Post which was featured in the last issue of *The Kiwi* (1). I must confess that I think this change to thick clumsy anonymous markings a great pity. New Zealand Post equipment is capable of being used to show where a letter may have been regionally cleared from, such as the Ashburton and Timaru cancellation applied in Christchurch processing. It tempts one to wonder what the politicians may think about their hometown name being reduced to a number. For interest, illustrations are shown of the current machines: the Reiner Roller, Pitney Bowes and Klussendorf machines and the Toshiba and Siemens ink-jet cancels (Figure 1).

The numbers shown in the new cancellations relate to the existing four-digit postcodes but I believe that the code structure has been thoroughly reviewed and there could be changes coming. NZ Post will be launching a promotion to get folk to make much more extensive use of postcodes.

Postage Included**PITNEY BOWES****Postage included:****Postage Included**

New Zealand Post

81

When the Toshiba culler-facer-canceller machines were installed about 12 years ago, NZ Post said the machines could reading addresses as well as postcodes and did not see the need to encourage code usage. I gather only 40% of New Zealand mail is currently postcoded, as against 80% overseas.

New Zealand Post is importing from Japan ten NEC barcoder – sorter machines. The first two are currently being installed in the Wellington Mail Centre with Dunedin to get one around June, and Manawatu towards the end of the year. Three are to be installed in a new building being developed in Auckland (to replace both existing mail centres there) with other NECs going to Waikato and Christchurch where new buildings are also being constructed.

The intention is to centralise New Zealand's mail processing on these six Metro centres as far as possible as the economics of volume make it economic to provide the automatic processing. The new machines comprises two units (a) culler-facer-address reader and cover and (b) a sorter which reads the code and automatically sorts each letter to one of the 400 collection boxes that the machine has – the present Toshiba machine only has 160 collection boxes.

The new NEC machine technology concentrates much more on working from the codes hence the need to try and get the public to habitually use codes. The other impact will be in the need to use the revised but yet unpublished coding structure. The four digits allocated on a north-south order, I understand, have been retained but with considerably more refinement to pick up delivery modes and areas. For example, in a major circulation area such as Wellington where there could be say four streets though in different suburbs, each street will now get its own postcode.

Current Cancellation Codes

Site	Code	Site	Code	Site	Code
Whangarei	010	Blenheim	712	Clyde	957
Kaitaia	051	Westport	713	Arrowtown	958
Kaikohe	052	Collingwood	751	Millers Flat	959
Auckland	110	Takaka	752	Haast	961
South Auckland	112	Greymouth	753	Alexandra	62
International MSC	113	Mount Cook	754	Wakatipu	964
Waikato	310	Akaroa	755	Glenorchy	965
Tauranga	312	Reefton	756	Lawrence	966
Whakatane	313	Diamond Harbour	758	Lumsden	967
Rotorua	314	Karamea	764	Limehills	968
Taupo	315	Christchurch	810	Middlemarch	968
Manawatu	410	Waitangi (Chatham Islands)	889	Halfmoon Bay	969
Gisborne	412	Dunedin	910	Naseby	972
Taranaki	413	Invercargill	911	Otureha	973
Hawkes Bay	414	Oamaru	913	Omakau	975
Stratford	454	Queenstown	914	Ranfurly	976
Hawera	455	Wanaka	915	Roxburgh	977
Opunake	456	Cromwell	952	Ohai	978
Wellington	610	Edendale	955	Tapanui	979
Nelson	711	Ettrick	956		

Reference:

1. Anon. 'Changes to the Postmarking of Mail by New Zealand Post'. Media Release by New Zealand Post pub. in *The Kiwi* (2006). Vol 55. No. 3 Pp. 59-60.

SOME MORE MEMORABILIA FROM THE 1940 EXHIBITION

JACK LINDLEY

I have followed the notes on the autographed menus from the Exhibition banquet with much interest. I have a copy of the programme (Fig. 1) which has also been autographed but with the additional interest that on the day following the dinner, it had a set of the commemorative stamps added and it was posted to the President of the Auckland Philatelic Society, Mr. P.B. Sutcliffe. Also illustrated is the interior of the programme card showing the events planned for the duration of the exhibition (Fig. 2).



Figure 1: The Menu Card as Letter (75% of actual size)

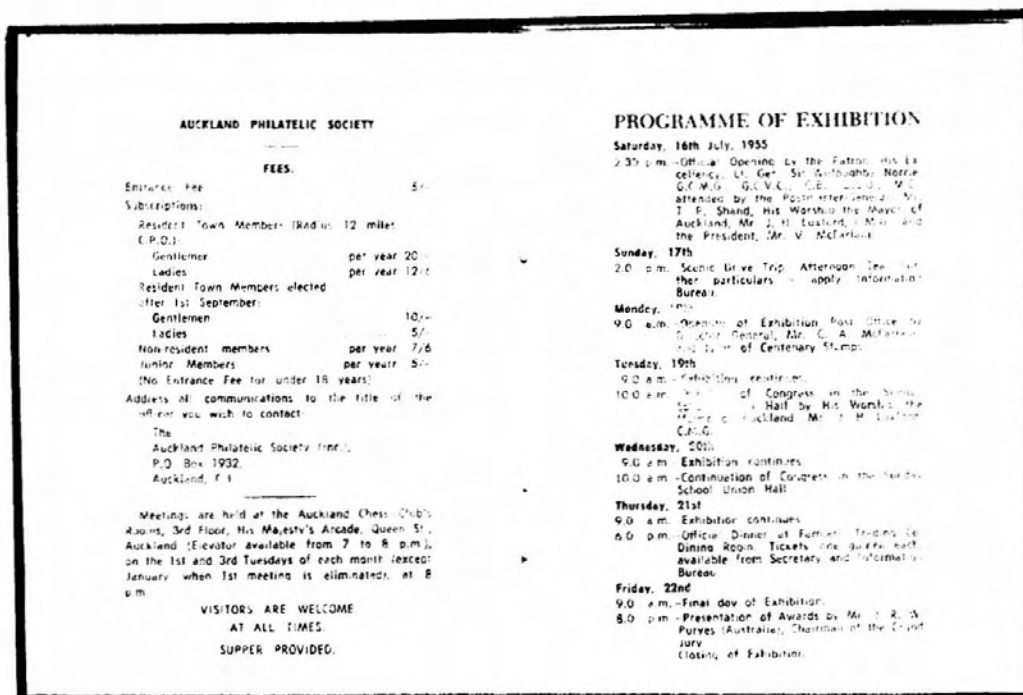


Figure 2:
Inside of the
programme card
(75% of actual)

FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE MENU

ALLAN BERRY

I think that I can add a bit more information about those who signed the menu as illustrated in *The Kiwi* (1).

Ray Collins wife was indeed Mabel. She edited *The New Zealand Stamp Collector* on her own from Volume 22 to Volume 28 (1940-1947) and then jointly with Ray Collins from Volume 29 to Volume 42 (1948-1962). I feel certain that she kept the business ticking over, if not running it as Ray did, whilst Ray was in the New Zealand Army during the Second World War. I met her very briefly at the Palmares, as it would now be called, for Panpex 77.

F.W. Course is Frank Course, certainly from Hamilton and, I believe, a solicitor. He specialised in the 1935 Pictorial Definitives and you will find that he wrote at least two articles on aspects of the issue in *The New Zealand Stamp Collector*. Again, I met him very briefly on one of our early visits to New Zealand when Ken McNaught invited me to a meeting of the Waikato Philatelic Society in Hamilton.

Reference:

1. Shand M 'The Centenary Stamp Exhibition' *The Kiwi* (2005). Vol. 54. No. 5. P. 105

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND QUERIES:

HOW TO LOOK AFTER YOUR COLLECTION – A BASIC GUIDE

Based on a Paper given at the 87th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in Derby on 8th July, 2005

by

David R. Beech FRPSL

Curator and Head of the Philatelic Collections at the British Library

Introduction:

Many philatelists understand that they are guardians of the material in their collections for themselves and for future owners. It is unfortunate when some collectors show a disregard for looking after their collection and dismiss comments with a comment like 'it will be OK in my lifetime'. It is to show that looking after your collection is not a complicated affair that I have written this article. Having said that this is a brief or basic guide only and interested parties seeking more comprehensive information should consult a professional paper conservator.

The British Library is custodian of national collections of international importance some of which have been in its care for over 250 years. During this period it has developed, along with the library and archive community, policies and practices designed to protect those collections. The curator's job is to understand the issues and work with the conservator, who will have specialist knowledge and practical experience. In 1989 the British Library published a book *The Care and Preservation of Philatelic Materials*, written by the late T.J. Collings, a leading paper conservation expert, and R.F. Schoolley-West, FRPSL, former Head of the Philatelic Collections. This title appeared in two editions, one in collaboration with the American Philatelic Society.

To break down the subject into manageable portions, I have divided it into seven sections which are: Environment, Light, Paper, Gum, Plastics, Physical Issues and Treatments.

Environment:

Philatelic Collections should be stored at a temperature under 18 centigrade and with a relative humidity of between 55 and 60%. Recent research has shown that gummed and perforated material is under less stress at these slightly more moist conditions than had previously been recommended. Outside these conditions collectors run the risk of the growth of fungi if too hot and too humid. Remember that one cause of foxing is believed to be dead fungal growth so by avoiding bad conditions you can help to avoid those unsightly stains. If too dry paper suffers stress

and with an unused stamp with gum a tension will develop between the gum and the paper. This tension may be sufficient to split perforations. Dampness is probably one of the main dangers to paper and especially to gum. Ventilation of a room or storage container is likely to reduce the level of moisture; some mild and gradual heating may be of assistance in carrying moisture away. Never heat a damp room without adequate ventilation as this may promote the growth of fungus.

Clean air is important too as pollutants may cause damage. Smoking is incompatible with philately because of the damage from ash, staining and the transfer of smell.

Light:

The best lighting conditions to keep your collection in is complete darkness. We do need to study our material and show it to fellow philatelists and for this we need light; but how much? In simple terms material on exhibition should be shown in no more than 50 lux, which is 50 candles worth at a distance of one metre. Light contains ultra violet (UV) and a maximum of 10 micro watts per lumen is advised. It is the duty of all philatelic exhibition organisers to arrange these conditions. This is the standard as is used by art galleries for exhibitions of prints and drawings, so it is not impossible to achieve. While most organisers will at least avoid direct sun light nearly all fail to come even close to the conservation standard of 50 lux. Clearly it may be a difficult and expensive thing to achieve but measures should be taken to reduce levels and the resulting damage. That damage has taken place is clear from the examination of collections protected from light and these include the British Library's Philatelic Collections and the Royal Philatelic Collection where the bright and fresh colours are often remarked upon.

One international exhibition held in Europe since 2000 under Federation Internationale de Philatelie (FIP) rules and supervision seemed to have no or little regard for the dangers of light. The exhibition halls had one third glass roofs resulting in high lux and UV levels. These were measured on a cloudy day randomly around the halls. The maximum was 91 lux and 165 micro watts per lumen and the maximum was a horrifying 3,395 lux and 479 micro watts per lumen. Over half of the frames, where the levels were measured, exceeded 1,000 lux!

Fading undoubtedly resulted. If FIP supervision of international exhibitions is to have any meaning for the protection of material on show it must at least set standards that seek to avoid the worst of the bad conditions. I challenge FIP to do so before it is too late!

Photocopying of material has its hazards too in the form not only of light but heat too, the latter causing a stress in the paper. Some more modern machines may be less harmful and further research work here is needed.

At the Philatelic Collections office at the British Library all of our lights have UV filters as do the windows and we never leave material exposed to light unnecessarily.

Paper:

Papers are complicated in form and structure. For this basic guide it is perhaps sufficient to say that the best papers have a pH of between 6.0 and 8.5. pH is a measure of the extent to which material is acidic or alkaline. Paper which is acidic usually goes brown like modern newspapers and paperback books. Philatelic material may suffer from being acidic and the most obvious examples of this are postal stationery post cards. Many of these are so bad that they probably have a life of only a few years, perhaps in some cases ten to twenty years. The problem can be addressed by de-acidifying the item but it is recommended that this be undertaken by a professional conservator. Post cards that have been used with typewriting or manuscript addresses or messages and perhaps with additional adhesives will need special care as the process is one where wetting is involved. The deacidification process will arrest the acid attack at the time of treatment but it will not reverse the browning of the paper. Figure 1 shows the deterioration of British New Guinea postcards and the staining of the album sheet on which they are mounted.

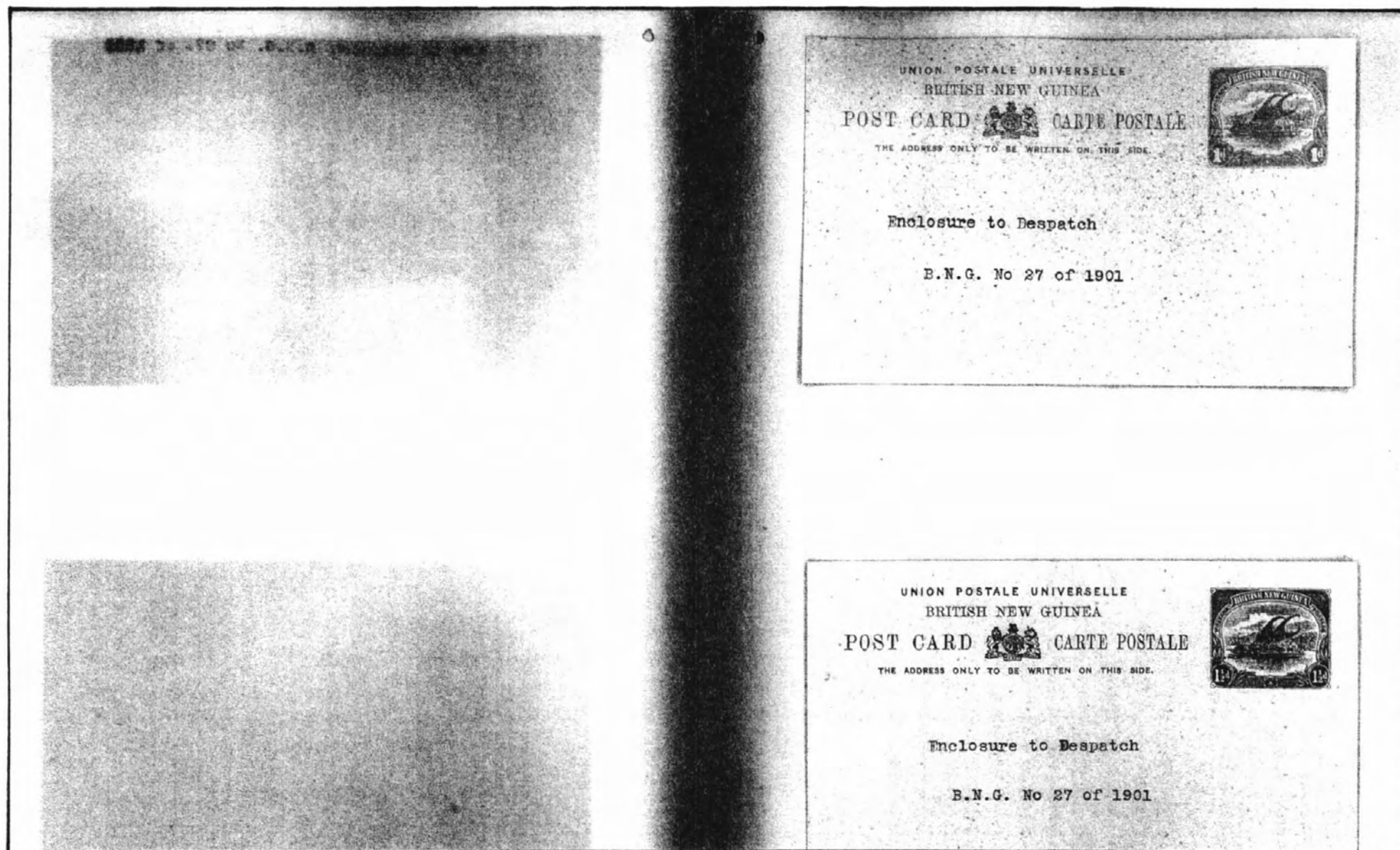


Figure 1: The effect of poor quality card used for some postcards

Clearly album pages should be such that they cause no damage to the material mounted on them and so need to be acid free and comply to ISO 9706 standard for permanent paper.

Gum:

As I have indicated gum is often in tension with the paper it is applied to and this can be reduced under the appropriate storage conditions that I give in the Environment section above. If the gum becomes too dry (and especially if it is thickly applied) it may crack and go on to crack or damage the paper of the stamp or cover etc. The removal of gum is probably in the best interest of the stamp in the long term. This is controversial and further work needs to be carried out as to how this may be achieved with the best results. Removal by water may not be the answer in many cases and inks may be affected.

Pressure sensitive adhesives, that is self adhesives on stamps are emerging as a major conservation concern. Clear tapes, like *Sellotape* and other similar products, are pressure sensitive and as most of us know the adhesive turns brown and leaves a stain on just about anything that it has been stuck to. Will this be the case with self adhesive stamps? By the way never repair any philatelic item with a pressure sensitive tape; it was never designed for this purpose.

Plastic:

A great deal has been written about plastics in philately which are used as mounts and protectors. Here I am only going to say that top museums, libraries and archives only use polyester (*Mylar* and *Melinex* are commercial names) without any anti static coatings, with paper or similar materials. They never use PVC which can ooze plasticisers and forms acid as it decomposes.

Physical Damage:

That care should be taken in handling material should be taken for granted. One University library that lends books had or has a notice that said something like 'Books should be stored with care and should be kept away from rodents, silverfish, insects, children and other vermin'.

I have seen small photo corners cause much damage especially to covers. The act of using them may cause physical damage to the corners of a cover over time. Clearly material should be handled with clean hands, but even so the moisture on all skin will transfer to stamp or cover. This is why in libraries and archives rare materials are often handled with special gloves.

Peelable stamp hinges if applied correctly are safe to use. Many collectors are not good at using hinges and it would be a good idea if philatelic societies gave lessons to new collectors on their use. In any event, minimal moisture should be used and the hinge should be applied only to the very top of the stamp. Plastic mounts are a safe alternative if made of polyester.

The writing in pencil on covers of a price by dealers and others should be avoided as every time it is removed by eraser it will damage the paper and if repeated will eventually cause a hole in the paper.

It may be of interest to the reader to give the policy that we apply at British Library Philatelic Collections on the mounting and housing of its collections. Such arrangements have to last one hundred years. Stamps or covers are mounted in polyester mounts on conservation quality album pages which are placed in a polyester protector. These, about sixty at a time depending on the material, are stored in conservation quality boxes with a waterproof buckram covering, which are kept upright on the shelf.

Treatments:

Philatelic material that needs any kind of treatment should be shown to a paper conservator. Not all treatments are advisable, indeed some will cause damage. This may not at first be apparent but it may emerge in time. The bleaching of items is not recommended and many of the methods

or techniques carried out in the past have ruined stamps and covers. Do not be tempted to do it yourself!

Another point to remember is that repairs, cleaning etc. may be acceptable in some areas of paper object collecting, but not in philately as in some instances fraud may result in a sale or in exhibiting. Only in exceptional and rare instances will any repair work be acceptable. A good example of this is the first stamps of Hawaii, the Missionary stamps of 1851-52, which are printed on very thin and fragile paper. Many of the 199 copies that exist are repaired. If they had not been they probably would not exist today!

As I said at the beginning you are the custodian of your material for your life time or until you sell. Look after it for future generations otherwise nothing will exist to collect, study, research and enjoy!

I would like to thank Barry Knight, Head of Conservation Research at the British Library, for checking this paper.

David Beech is a past President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, Chairman and Trustee of the philatelic charity, the Stuart Rossiter Trust, and a Trustee of the Revenue Philately Trust.

1911 CORONATION AIRMAILS TO NEW ZEALAND REVISITED

ERNIE LEPPARD



Figure 1. A postcard from the Coronation Flight to New Zealand

In *The Kiwi* in 1997 (1, 2), I wrote about the 1911 Coronation Airmails between Hendon and Windsor which went on to New Zealand. The Royal Philatelic of Victoria published a survey of the known examples which appeared in the December issue of *Philately of Australia* (3). The survey traced 21 covers and listed them all. The article further stated that 3 others were known but could not be traced. A copy of the survey is in the library of the Royal Philatelic Society London.

Most of the items listed were postcards with a few envelopes. All were on one of the 16 flights made between September 9 and September 26, 1911 – on two days September 15 and September 17 there were no flights. There were a variety of cards used: on the first day, only VIP cards were carried. Others were in colour and some a different format. On the list were 7 dark green cards, 2 green cards, 12 were red or dark brown, 1 was purple brown and for the remainder, the colour is not recorded. In all, 16 flights were made with a total of 37 bags of mail carried with a combined

weight of 926lbs. I am lead to believe that some further cards have come to light and would suggest that the time has come to re-visit the list.

On two days, September 17 and September 18, four flights with four bags weighing 89lbs were made in reverse from Windsor to Hendon. None of these flights are recorded in the survey in Philately of Australia. Illustrated in Figure 1 is the first such card from Windsor to arrive in New Zealand from the reverse flight. The usual postmark from Hendon has London (Hendon) at the foot of the circle. Covers carried on the reverse flight (as this example) have Windsor rather than Hendon at the bottom of the circle. The Indices used were 1 to 4 depending on the location at which the item was posted. These numbers indicated London Stores, Arding and Hobbs, Harrods, Selfridges and Wimpole St. Post Office. Numbers 4 and 6 were applied to mail posted at Hendon (4).

References:

1. Leppard EW 'First United Kingdom Aerial Post to New Zealand 1911'. *The Kiwi* (1997). Vol. 46. No. 1. Pp 16-18.
2. Leppard EW 'First United Kingdom Aerial Post to New Zealand 1911'. *The Kiwi* (1997). Vol. 46. No. 3. Pp 56-57.
3. Chisholm HL 'Coronation Airmail 1911 Sent to New Zealand' *Philately from Australia* (1980). Vol. XXXII No. 1. Pp. 5-10
4. Field FJ & Baldwin NC 'The Coronation Aerial Post 1911' Pub. 'Aero Field' Handbook No. 3 (1935).

1911 CORONATION AIRMAILS TO NEW ZEALAND

LEWIS GILES

I am in the process of updating a survey carried out by the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria in 1980 (1) in which they published a list of the above cards and covers flown to addresses in New Zealand. They listed 21 known items and suggested that more existed which could not be traced. I have increased the number known to 31 and have been able to authenticate all the additional examples by viewing copies and recording the details.

Below is the complete list as it currently stands. If anybody knows of further examples, I would very much like to have information about them with photocopies. Please communicate through the Hon. Editor.

Item Number	Type	Colour	Postmark	Addressee	Remarks
NZ1	Card (a)	Red-brown	SP 9 Die 1	Colonel Holden Webb Nelson New Zealand	Endorsed 'received Nelson 25 th October 1911
NZ2	Card (a)	Dark Green	SP 9 Die 1	Mr. F. Steans 30, Barbours St. Christchurch New Zealand	
NZ3	Card (a)	Dark Green	SP 9 Die 1	Mr. F. Steans Box 453 Christchurch New Zealand	Franked with ½d KEVII and KGV stamps
NZ4	Card (a)	Dark Brown	SP 9 Die 2	G.P. Donnelly, Esq. Otataro Napier Hawkes Bay New Zealand	Franked with 1d KEVII and ½d KGV stamps
NZ5	Card (a)	Dark Green	SP 9 Die 2	- Hooper Esq Architect Dunedin N.Z.	Franked with 2 x ½d KGV stamps

NZ6	Card (a)	Dark Green	SP 9 Die 2	Heightington Jones Esq. c/- Sargood, Sons & Ewen Victoria Street Auckland New Zealand	Sender FR Jones. Franked ½d NZ Postage Due stamp canc. Auckland 23 OC 11. Addit. markings; 2d to Pay unframed marking (red) corrected in pencil to 1d.
NZ7	Card (a)	Dark Green	SP 9 Die 3	Mrs. A. Barrett 37, Lonsdale St. New Brighton New Zealand	Sender Lucy. Franked 2 x ½d stamps
NZ8	Card (a)	Red-brown	SP 9 Die 4	Mr. H.R. Thompson National Bk New Zealand Wellington New Zealand	
NZ9	Card (c)	Red-brown	SP 9 Die 4	Mr. Owen Wilson Redmount Papakura, Auckland New Zealand	Franked KEVII ½d and KGV ½d stamps. From A.B.
NZ10	Card (a)	Red-brown	SP 9 Die 5	Miss Bursill Nurses' Home Newtown Wellington New Zealand	Die 5 Postmark – Hendon Aerodrome. Franked ½d KEVII and 1d KGV stamps
NZ11	Card (a)	Dark Brown	SP 11 Die 3	Mrs. Harry Coom Waimaram Makuri, Pahiatua New Zealand	Franked 2 x ½d KGV stamps
NZ12	Envelope	Green	SP 12 Die 3	Mr. Andrew Allen c/- J. Allen, Son & McClur Maclaggan St. Dunedin New Zealand	Franked 1d KGV stamp
NZ13	Card (a)	Red-brown	SP 12 Die 3	Miss Saunderson Mt. Hobson Remuera Auckland New Zealand Re-addressed to: Manu St., Otahuhu	Sender: J. McMillan, London. Backstamped (on the face) Auckland 24 OC 11.30 PM
NZ14	Envelope(a)	Purple-brown	SP 13 Die 1	Mr. W. Ulph c/- The Waihi G.M. Co. Ltd. Near Auckland New Zealand	'Near' struck from address and 'Waihi' added twice. Arrival markings Auckland 24 OC and 25 OC. Machine B/S Waihi 26 OC
NZ15	Card (a)	Red-brown	SP 15 Die 3	J.N. Sanderson Nga Wiru Rotheram Amura New Zealand	Committee's Special Mail Card. Franked 2 x KGV ½d stamps. 'Amura' should read 'Amuri'
NZ16	Card (c)	Dark Brown	SP 15 Die 3	Mr. Herbert Webb, Esq. Barrister and Solicitor Wellington New Zealand	Franked pair ½d KGV stamps. Sender M.A. Wood
NZ17	Card (a)	Dark Green	SP 15 Die 3	Mrs. J.W. Shearer Law Courts Hotel Dunedin New Zealand	Franked 2 x KGV ½d

NZ18	Envelope(a)	Red-brown	SP 15 Die 3	F.A. Cook, Esq. Colombo St. Christchurch New Zealand	
NZ19	Card (?)	?	?	Thomas Hutchinson S.M. Oamaru *This address may be inaccurate	Mentioned in New Zealand Herald, Auckland about 1931
NZ20	Card (a)	Red-brown	SP 14 Die 2	Miss E. Taylor 12 Leith Walk Calton N.E. Valley Dunedin New Zealand	Franked KGV ½d. Marked T over 10 in hexagon handstamp. Circular 'To Pay Double Deficiency Postage' handstamp. Amount (1d) unclear
NZ21	Card (a)	Dark Green	SP 9 Die 1	Mrs. Crowther Ladies Mill Remuera Auckland New Zealand	Franked 2 x KGV ½d stamps. Senders Nellie, Cliff and Nina
NZ22	Card (a)	Red-brown	SP 13 Die 1	Master Parten c/- F. Parten Esq. B of N.S. Wales Gisborne New Zealand	Franked 2 x KEVII ½d
NZ23	Card (a)	Red-brown	SP 13 Die 1	Mr Cox Manager? Whangarei New Zealand	Franked 2 x KEVII ½d
NZ24	Card (a)	Red-brown	SP 12 Die 3	Mrs. F.D. Sims Strutford Street Fendalton Christchurch New Zealand	Franked 2 x KEVII ½d
NZ25	Card (a)	Dark Green	SP 9 Die 4	Mrs. E. Seaton 15, Molesworth St. Wellington New Zealand	Franked 2 x KEVII ½d
NZ26	Card (a)	Dark Green	SP 9 Die 2	C.H. Roberts Esq. Esk Street Invercargill New Zealand	Only ½d paid with KEVII stamp. Sender Amber Hammond. Posted at Whiteleys 10 am 9.9.11
NZ27	Card (a)	Red-brown	SP 12 Die 3	Miss E. Gilkison Trafalgar St. Nelson New Zealand	Franked 2 x KEVII ½d
NZ28	Card (a)	Red-brown	SP 9 Die 2	Mr Percy Anderson Upper Riccarton Christchurch New Zealand	Franked 2 x KEVII ½d
NZ29	Envelope(b)	Dark Brown	SP 9 Die	Willi Fels Esq. Messrs. Hallenstein Bros. Ltd. Dowling Street Dunedin, Otago New Zealand	Stamped KEVII 1d
NZ30	Card (a)	Dark Green	SP 16 Die 2	Railway Hotel Port Ahuriri Napier, New Zealand	Posted from Windsor on first return flight. Franked KEVII ½d and KGV ½d

NZ31	Card (a)	Red-brown	SP 9 Die 5	Miss ? Aur ? House Newtown Wellington New Zealand	Franked 2 x KEVII ½d
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THE 1935 PICTORIAL ISSUES AND ASSOCIATED POSTAL RATES WITH DATES OF PRINTING OF VARIETIES (Part 8: September 1944 – June 1947)

ROBERT P. ODENWELLER

27 September 1944:

N.Z. to Great Britain. The G.P.O. Wellington instructed post offices to discourage the public from using the 2/6 and 3/6 overseas airmail rates to the U.K. (and to Gibraltar, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland) and the 3/- rate to the POWs. Instead, they were to recommend air letter cards at 6d to members of the Forces and 8d to civilians, or airgraphs at 5d (see 24 August 1944 rates). If airmail was insisted upon, ordinary airmail at 1/6 per ½ ounce was recommended. Since all air mail correspondence was given partial surface transit, the higher postage rate did not secure any advantage in transit time.

16 December 1944:

The N.Z. Post & Telegraph Official Circular of this date announced that a special airmail postcard was being provided to the public to communicate with POWs and civilian internees in Japanese hands. The cards, provided free of charge, required 6d postage, and replaced the special POW air letter card.

Letters

Airmail postcard to POWs in Japanese hands 6d

??? 16 October 1944:

Air to Australia, sea to India, air to G.B. 13 days, later all air.

1945

'1945' 2½d of '1938' overprinted Official issued
January 1945 8d of July 1942 overprinted Official issued

5 January 1945:

N.Z. Forces in Egypt to New Zealand. The restriction of two air letter cards per week per soldier, imposed in September 1944, to reduce the number of air letter cards, was now eased. Air letter cards were issued against the purchase of a 3d postage stamp from all N.Z. military post offices in Egypt and Italy. As stocks became low, a ration of three cards per man per week was imposed until adequate stocks became available. From 23 February restrictions on use were completely removed.

Letters

Forces air letter cards to N.Z. 3d

16 March 1945:

'All Air' carriage of airmail letters Egypt—Australia—New Zealand announced. With lack of sufficient capacity on Ceylon-Perth sectors, troops were informed that all air transit could not be guaranteed. Airgraphs and air letter cards were given first priority, with 'Ordair' and official mails priority three. The 'Ordair' service had been introduced by British Army Base P.O. and the Australian Air Force P.O. in Cairo from 24 January 1945. Delays in announcing N.Z. participation were due to stated need for Wellington's approval, as N.Z. would have to meet part of the

costs. Although the British and Australian postage rates were 10d per 10 grams, when N.Z. participation was announced, the rate was 9d as the N.Z. C.P.O. in Cairo did not have 10d stamps in stock.

	Letters
Forces 'Ordair' air service to N.Z.	9d

22 June 1945:

N.Z. Forces in Egypt to New Zealand. Free postage concessions on airmail letters and air letter cards were granted to British Forces in CMF (Italy) and MEF (North Africa) areas from 18 June 1945, applicable only to Empire personnel on mail to their home country. Mail to other countries required full airmail postage, prepaid. Due to limited capacity between Ceylon and Australia, the concession, when extended to New Zealand forces from 22 June was limited to air letter cards only, and had to be endorsed 'Concessional Postage, Personnel from N.Z.'

	Letters
Forces air letter cards to N.Z.	Free

30 June 1945:

Stocks of the 6d **airmail letter card for communicating with POWs in German hands were withdrawn**. Stocks were sent to Wellington and destroyed. Unused cards held by the public could be re-purchased by the P.O. at face value. The special airmail postcard for prisoners in Japanese hands remained available.

20 September 1945:

RAF Transport Command, inclusion of civil airmails. Previous flights were for official use only but with a limit of 4oz per letter. 'All Air' services between Australasia and Fiji, Hawaii, the U.S.A., Canada, West Indies and South America were restored.

	Letters	Postcards
Canada and United States	4/-	2/-
Central America	4/9	2/6
South America (Northern)	5/-	2/6
South America (Southern)	5/3	2/8
U.K.	1/6	9d
Aerogrammes	8d	

???Late 1945:

Civil services restored on Horseshoe Route.

1946

6 February 1946:

Air mail letter cards to civilian addresses in the British West Indies, British Honduras and British Guiana accepted. Cards were forwarded via Australia and G.B., with delivery in about two weeks.

	Letters	Notes
Airmail letter cards to British West Indies, British Honduras and British Guiana	1/3	Postage prepaid

7 March 1946:

Concession rates for New Zealand and other British Armed Forces personnel overseas.

	Letters	Notes
Forces Air letter cards	5d	
Forces airmail letters	5d	for ½ ounce letters

12 April 1946:

Airmail rate for letters to Central and South America reduced to a flat rate of 4/- per ½ ounce, the same as letters for Canada and the U.S.A. The rate for air letter cards to the British West Indies, British Honduras and British Guiana was also reduced.

	Letters	Notes
Airmail to Central and South America	4/-	Flat rate
Air letter cards to British West Indies, British Honduras and British Guiana	1/-	

30 May 1946:

FAM 19 resumes with first departure from Auckland on 7 June.

22 November 1946:

New service by Australian National Airways, pending formation of BCPA (British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines Ltd.) to the Americas. There was no alteration to the rate on airmail for the United States dispatched direct by Pan American.

	Letters	Postcards	Superscription required
Canada, United States	2/6	1/3	By British Pacific Service
Central & South America	3/6	1/9	By British Pacific Service

1947

1 January 1947:

N.Z. to the Americas, rates changed. BCPA (British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines Ltd.) formed.

	Letters	Notes
To North America	2/-	Via PAA
	2/-	Via BCPA
To British West Indies and Central America	2/6	
To (northern) South America	2/9	
To (southern) South America	3/6	

3 June 1947:

N.Z. to the Americas, another rate change for airmail letters. Those wishing to have letters dispatched by Pan American were asked to endorse their envelopes 'By Pan American air service.'

	Letters	Notes
Canada, United States	1/6	via BCPA
	2/-	via PAA
Central America, West Indies	2/-	via BCPA
	2/6	via PAA
South America (northern)	2/3	via BCPA
	2/9	via PAA
South America (southern)	3/-	via BCPA
	3/6	via PAA

APPENDIX A.

List of British Countries (and Egypt) served by 'All-Up' Empire Air Mail Services

Country	Dispatch accorded to letters
Aden	Air to India, then to destination by surface via Colombo
Bahrein	Air to destination
Basutoland	Air to South Africa then by surface
British Somaliland	Air to Egypt then to destination by sea
Brunei	Air to Singapore then by surface
Burma	Air to Rangoon, Burma
Cameroons (British)	Air to London then to destination by sea unless a special charge of 9d per ½ ounce paid, then air despatch to Nigeria
Canada	Air to London or by sea direct whichever was the quicker
Ceylon	Air to Calcutta then to destination by surface means
Cyprus	Air to Egypt then by air or sea whichever was quicker
Egypt	Air to destination
Eire (Ireland)	Air to London then to destination by surface
Gambia	Air to London then by sea unless a special charge of 1/6 per ½ ounce paid giving air dispatch to destination
Gibraltar	Air to Egypt then to destination by sea
Gold Coast Colony	Air to London then by sea unless a special charge of 9d per ½ ounce paid giving air dispatch to destination
Great Britain	Air to London
Hong Kong	Air to Singapore then by sea unless special charge of 6d per ½ ounce paid giving air despatch to destination
India	Air to India
Kenya	Air to Kenya
Kuwait	Air to India then to destination by surface
Malaya	Air to Singapore and Penang
Malta	Air to Egypt then to destination by sea
Mauritius	Air to India then to destination by surface via Colombo
Newfoundland	Air to London then by sea or direct by sea via Canada whichever was quicker
Nigeria	Air to London then by sea unless special charge of 9d per ½ ounce paid giving air dispatch to destination
North Borneo	Air to Singapore then by surface to destination
Nyasaland	Air to destination
Oman	Air to India then by surface to destination
Palestine	Air to destination
Rhodesia (Northern)	Air to destination
Rhodesia (Southern)	Air to destination
St. Helena and Ascension	Air to London then sea to destination
Sarawak	Air to Singapore then by surface to destination
Seychelles	Air to India then by surface to destination via Colombo
Sierra Leone	Air to London then by sea unless special charge of 1/6 per ½ ounce paid giving air dispatch as far as Bathurst
South Africa, Union	Air to destination
Sudan (Anglo Egyptian)	Air to destination
Tanganyika Territory	Air to destination
Trans-Jordan	Air to Palestine then to destination by surface
Uganda	Air to destination
Zanzibar	Air to destination

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