



THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

ISSN 0964 7821

VOLUME 47, NUMBER 6, NOVEMBER 1998

WHOLE NUMBER 271

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE LONDON CENTRAL CLUB,
16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON WC1B
ON NOVEMBER 28TH, 1998 STARTING AT 11 A.M.

IT IS KIWI DAY

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING STARTS AT 11 A.M. AND THE AUCTION AT 2 P.M.

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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:

**47TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE
NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Notice is hereby given that the 47th Annual General Meeting of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be held at The Central Club Hotel, 16 - 22 Great Russell Street, London, WC1B 3LR on Saturday 28th November, 1998, commencing at 11.00 a.m.

AGENDA:

1. Minutes of the 46th Annual General Meeting
2. President's Report and Review of 1998.
3. Financial Report from the Hon. Treasurer.
4. Report from the Hon. Packet Secretary.
5. To elect:
 - i) A President
 - ii) Vice Presidents
 - iii) A Chairman
 - iv) A Vice Chairman
 - v) An Honorary General Secretary
 - vi) An Honorary Editor of "*The Kiwi*"
 - vii) An Honorary Packet Secretary
 - viii) An Honorary Treasurer
 - ix) An Honorary Auctioneer
 - x) Other Officers of the Society

6. To elect a Committee.

7. Any Other Business proper to the Annual General Meeting of which due notice has been given in writing to the Honorary General Secretary.

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

KEITH C. COLLINS, HONORARY GENERAL SECRETARY

EDITORIAL

Dr. A. F. DOVE

I am loath to interpose personal opinions and views between writers and readers. However, I was especially interested to read the articles in this issue by Robin Startup and Safari. Fastway Post appears to be the first of many competitors to New Zealand Post. Each will, no doubt, produce a range of philatelic material that may be worth collecting. I wonder how the likely forthcoming explosion in the volume of material available will affect contemporary philately.

Apart from the sheer volume, I expect that many items will be so scarce and difficult to obtain that collectors will lose interest.

On a practical point, I would like advice from readers as to how *The Kiwi* should record the changes. The magazine should be a journal of record and, should, therefore, record changes affecting the postal service in New Zealand. In the coming months, publication of full details of emerging services could take over the contents.

I would be grateful for readers views as to the level of detail that should be published..

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS:

We welcome:

R. E. Cole-Mackintosh, 1, Burges Close, Marnhull, Dorset DT10 1QQ
M. J. Jeffery, The Old Chapel, Station Road, Clutton, Bristol, BS39 5RA
A. R. Martin, 6, Summerhayes, Oaklands Park, Sawlish, Devon, EX7 9SJ
J. H. Olver, 96, Sunningdale Park, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT14 6RY
B. J. Robin, "Cnoc Mhor", Balvicar, Oban, Argyll, PA34 4TQ
Dr. P. N. Robinson, 71, Cholmeley Crescent, London, N6 5EX
M. Taylor, De Montfort Stamp Co., P. O. Box 6, Thurnby, Leicestershire, LE7 0ZU

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

K. Andison, 19, Lothian Drive, Clarkston, Glasgow, G76 7NA (Prev. Clarkston)

NEXT MEETING OF THE NORTHERN REGIONAL MEETING

The next meeting will be held on November 14th, 1998 in Orrell at 13.30. The subject is "Cinderellas". Displays will be given by members. Please bring along items to show.

NOTES OF MEETING HELD IN BIRMINGHAM ON SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1998

SUBJECT: BOOKLETS, STAMPS WITH A DIFFERENCE AND WORLD WAR I

The meeting opened at 1400 with 14 members present. Alan Baker welcomed everyone to Birmingham and handed over to Bernard Symonds. Bernard made some announcements including notification that the Society is now affiliated to the Midland Federation; John Hicks was nominated as our delegate.

The displays started with Bernard showing Booklets. Starting with examples of the first booklets produced by tearing sheets of 1d Universals, he guided us through an exhaustive tour of the history of this interesting variation. He explained that an extra ½d was initially charged to cover the cost of making the booklet; this was, at first added to the cover price but , in King Edward VII examples, it was collected by the omission of one stamp giving rise to the pane of six containing one blank.

There followed a comprehensive display which demonstrated the development of advertising and included the (probably) only extant example of the local 1925 Dunedin issue with Cameron Chemist adverts. Plate proofs of the K.G. V 1d Admirals booklet plates with corrections shown were included.

The story was told and brought up to date with many examples of varieties and variations as well as basic booklets.

John Hicks then showed us stamps with a difference that he had acquired in his 50 years of collecting New Zealand stamps. Included were forgeries of Chalons and the Auckland Exhibition overprints. The display featured a range of Plate Cracks, coils, double perfs. and colour shifts.

John finished with start and end papers from the 1d Kiwi and complete sets of coil numbers from the 1960 Definitives.

Andrew Dove showed World War I Postal History. Starting with material from the Samoa Campaign, the display moved through the Troopships and A.P.O.s and finished with the Hospital ships and Hospital facilities and cachets applied therefrom.

Ernie Leppard showed some of the Waterlow sample sheets of the 1898 Pictorials and a set of die proofs including the 2½d Lake Wakitipu.

Lew Giles gave a vote of thanks and the meeting closed at 16.25.

NOTES OF NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1998

Thirteen members were present at his meeting with apologies from another five. Those present included a new member, Harold Howard and the Society's Auctioneer, Lew Giles. Geoff Wragg, the chairman, opened the meeting and introduced John Woolfe who would judge the Competition prior to displaying some of his collection of Early Postal History of New Zealand.

There were four entries for the Competition with four classes being represented. The winner of the Captain Cook Trophy was Don Scregg with his display "The 1906 Christchurch Exhibition". The runner up and winner of the Kiwi medal was Paul Wreglesworth with his display of "The 4c on 2½c Provisional Butterfly Stamp". John commented that he had given the first prize winner one of the best marks ever, 98 ex 100. It had everything in it.

John then gave his display in two parts: first was early Registered Mail. He commented that not many examples have survived and items are hard to come by. The collection covered all varieties to 1907 when Registration labels were introduced. The earliest recorded marking is from 1848. John showed an example from 1849. The early markings were made locally and some were very ornate. John also showed a further range of markings including manuscript cancels, octagonal rubber stamps, compulsorily registered and free franks.

The second part was on Handstruck Instructional Markings to 1907. This started with a Paid at Kororarika (28 Dec 1840). and included Paid At Crown Circles, Handstruck 2,4,6, Free, More to Pay amongst a wealth of other material.

Paul Wreglesworth gave a vote of thanks and thanked John for an incredible display with many unique items and for judging our Competition.

The Meeting closed at 16.25.

OBITUARY

Members will be saddened to hear of the death of Liz Berry's mother, Kathleen Carpenter, known to all as GC - Grandma Carpenter. She had fulfilled her wish to emigrate to New Zealand with the family but, sadly, had little time to appreciate the country. Although not a collector herself, she was known to many members who met her at meetings of the Society, or who visited Irwin Road in Guildford.

Our sympathy to Liz and Allan.

COMING EVENTS:

PALMPEX 99 STAMP SHOW

A National Philatelic Exhibition will be held in Palmerston North between Friday 1st and Sunday 3rd October, 1999. All competitive classes are included with a special class of "Open Philately" which is not an FIP qualifying class but requires that 50% of the material is philatelic in nature.

The prospectus has been published and is available from "Palmex 99 Stamp Show, P. O. Box 786, Palmerston North, New Zealand".

CANPEX 2000

Canpex 2000 will be held on the fourteenth floor of the **Grand Chancellor Hotel, Christchurch** between October 5th and 8th, 2000. At the very least, this makes the Exhibition the highest held in New Zealand!

The Exhibition Prospectus will be released in 1999. The Committee is seeking collectors to support the exhibition at the cost of \$20.00.

Souvenirs will also be available. A Cinderella sheet has been depicted showing an unaccepted essay for the 1950 Canterbury Centennial issue.

For further details, please contact "Canpex 2000, P.O.Box 18 779 Christchurch, New Zealand".

COLLECTORS OF RAILWAY AND LOCOMOTIVE STAMPS

The Otago Railway and Locomotive Society will be holding a Transport Exhibition in celebration of the 125th Birthday of their oldest Locomotive on Labour Weekend, 1998. As part of the celebrations, they are planning to produce a range of philatelic items. For details, contact: "Otago Railway and Loco Society, P.O. Box 1297, Dunedin, New Zealand".

INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED:

NEWS RELEASE

NEW ZEALAND POST CHRISTMAS STAMPS TELL NATIVITY STORY

29 August 1998

Inspiration from the 15th century tapestries illustrated in the medieval *Book of Hours*, has provided the theme for New Zealand Post's annual Christmas stamps, due for release on 2 September 1998.

Artist Sally Simons used each of the six stamps to tell a different part of the Nativity story, portraying the birth of Christ.

The stamps depicting scenes from the story of the birth of Christ as told in the *New Testament* include: Virgin Mary and Messiah (40 cent sheet stamp, booklet, and coil), Shepherds approach Virgin Mary, Joseph, and Messiah (70 cents), Virgin Mary, Joseph, and Messiah (80 cents), Wise Man (\$1.00), Three Wise Men (\$1.50), and the Angel telling the Shepherds about the Messiah (\$1.80).

Wendy Riley, New Zealand Post Stamp Business Unit Marketing Manager said that the company was continuing on the traditional theme of stamp designs influenced by art, as was done in the first Christmas issue released by the company in 1960.

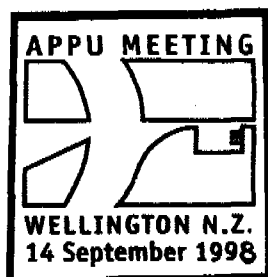
"This stamp gives us the opportunity to feature themes based on artwork which was conceived centuries ago. This artwork is still admired and current today, and uniquely able to be translated into a stamp image," said Ms Riley.

"Also, recreating the Nativity story on these stamps is a chance to reflect on the meaning of Christmas"

The stamps and first day covers were designed by Sally Simons of Kaeo, New Zealand. The stamps were printed by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin, New Zealand by lithography. The self-adhesive booklet and coil stamps were printed by Australia Post, Sprintpak by lithography.

The stamps are on sale from the Stamp Sales Centres and the Stamps Centre in Wanganui from 2 September 1998.

SPECIAL DATESTAMP



A special datestamp has been issued to commemorate the meeting of the Asian-Pacific Postal Union that was held in Wellington between 14 - 18 September, 1998

REVIEWS

A Bibliography of New Zealand Military History, by D. E. Hurley. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Inc., P. O. Box 1269, Wellington, New Zealand. Credit Cards accepted. 93 pages. ISSN 1174/3921.

This publication is Number Two in the new Bibliographic Series. The book is in A4 format and plastic comb bound. In this particular case, the compiler has been beyond the library of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand to gather information. Even so, it is admitted that there are a number of important journals that have not been consulted. As an example, none published in the United States of America are listed. This is a pity as *The Informer*, the Journal of the S. A. S. / Oceania, has articles that should be listed. From the United Kingdom, E. H. Keeton's standard work on "Airgraphs" is not mentioned.

As with the previous Bibliography, the book is a mine of information about sources. It is divided into sixteen sections arranged in chronological order. All conflicts involving New Zealand Military Forces, ranging from the New Zealand, or Maori Wars, to modern Peace Keeping Excursions, are covered. Sections start with background literature and continue with more specific postal history references.

For those interested in New Zealand Postal History, this Bibliography is a vital research tool. It has deficiencies that are recognised by the compiler. If any reader can add further citations, they are invited to submit them to D. E. Hurley through the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand. No doubt if sufficient surface, a revised edition will be considered.

RESPONSES TO PREVIOUS ARTICLES:

MARGINAL MARKINGS

WARWICK PATERSON

I was interested to read the report of the Workshop held on this subject in the last issue of *The Kiwi* (1).

Paul Wregelsworth asks why the Bullseye markings exist on the selvage of some of the Second Sideface printings and wonders about their purpose.

It has always been my belief that these markings were added to the plate to allow the printer to produce one or two sheets as an initial check for colour accuracy and consistency. Presumably, at this stage, errors in the mixing or consistency of the ink could be identified by comparison with

sheets printed earlier (using the bulls eye, of course). No doubt, the supervisor or manager would take action before the printing of a long run proceeded.

You could compare this to the T.V. test pattern that gives different widths and shapes of lines and colour. In the case of Bullseye, you have a thinner line and a solid block of type in the middle. This combination makes it comparatively easy to identify discrepancies.

Alan Baker questioned the use of buffer bars. I believe that these were exactly as the wording says. If the buffer bar takes the initial impact of the sheet coming through the press then the top row of stamps should escape the damage suffered by the top row of the K.G.V. ½d. Surface printed issue. This, of course, begs the question as to why the initial impact pressure needed to be so high that it caused major damage to the plate.

Reference:

1. "Notes of the Meeting held in London on July 25th, 1998. SUBJECT: A Workshop on Marginal Markings led by Derek Diamond". *The Kiwi* (1998). Vol. 47. No. 5. Pp. 83 - 4.

FOLLOW UP TO THE "HALL LINE 1870 - 1871"

GERALD J. ELLOTT

Having checked the original article by L. D. McConnell (1), I note that some information was requested for dates of sailing from Auckland and, also, for the arrival of sailing Number 9. J.D. Wilkinson's book on early New Zealand steamers suggests that this sailing arrived in London on Jan 31st, 1871.

Auckland sailing dates were:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <u>1</u> - April 2nd, 1870; | <u>8</u> - November 7th, 1870; |
| <u>2</u> - May 4th, 1870; | <u>9</u> - December 7th, 1870; |
| <u>3</u> - June 6th, 1870; | <u>10</u> - January 8th, 1871; |
| <u>4</u> - July 7th, 1870; | <u>11</u> - February 7th, 1871; |
| <u>5</u> - August 6th, 1870; | <u>12</u> - March 7th, 1871; |
| <u>6</u> - September 7th, 1870; | <u>13</u> - April 7th, 1871. |
| <u>7</u> - October 6th, 1870; | |

Incidentally, sailing number 13 was an additional sailing which was not part of the original "Hall" contract.

With regard to John Woollam's query in his follow up (2). I suspect that the cover in question left Nelson on July 10th, 1871, reached Auckland on July 13th, 1871 and, there connected with the departure of the "Nevada" (trip 3 of the Webb and Holladay Line). The cover would have arrived in London on September 4th, 1871 (3). I hope that a member of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain purchased the cover from the Auction. Confirmation can only be made if the information is available from the actual cover.

On another matter, L.D.McConnell in his original article (1) states that "The Wonga Wonga had carried the first steamer mails from Melbourne to Wellington in 1854". I believe that this was actually in 1858.

Two ships named "Wonga - Wonga" (Aboriginal for Wood Pigeon) are recorded in the New Zealand section of the Register of all British Ships:

1. Reg. 40157 S.S. 151.89 / 103.29 tons

One deck and a break deck. Sch. rig 105.7 x 19.3 x 7.9 ft. 2 engines. Built at Whiteinch, Co. Lanark..

Registered No. 8/1855 Laurie & Co. 1854. Sailed 6/1/55 from Port of Melbourne.

Vessel wrecked near Greymouth on 2/5/1866.

Played a prominent part in the rescue of survivors from HMS Orpheus in 1863.

Wellington Steam Navigation: Sister ship: Stormbird.

2. Reg. No. 31715 S.S. 750.29 / 444.97 tons

Iron screw 207 x 25 x 16

Built by J. G. Thompson, Glasgow in 1854

Three masts, 2 funnels, clipper bow and round stem

Broken up in 1880.

Owned by the Australian Steam Navigation Co.

References:

1. McConnell LD, "The Hall Line 1870 - 1871". *The Kiwi*. (1997). Vol. 46. Pp. 119 - 121
2. Woollam JV, "A Follow - up to "The Hall Line 1870 - 71". *The Kiwi*. (1998). Vol. 47 P.91
3. Elliott GJ. "New Zealand Routes and Rates Pre 1874". (1986). Pub. The Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc., Howick, Auckland.

RESPONSES TO "NEW ZEALAND MAILS via VANCOUVER 1897 - 1911"

ROBIN M. STARTUP writes:

L. D. McConnell's interesting article on this period (1) draws attention to a neglected service in the Postal History of New Zealand. The article raises questions requiring answers. Can I, please, elaborate a little on the 1897 - 1898 service itself.

When looking at these Trans - Pacific services, we must also look at the commercial background. The service was operated by the Canadian - Australian Steamship Line for James Huddart who, initially, used three vessels: Miowera, Warrimoo and Arawa. He chartered the Aorangi and extensively and luxuriously refitted the ship. Unfortunately, he was unable to keep up with his payments and the Company was put into receivership. Subsequently, the Company was run by Burns Philp & Co Ltd. of Brisbane in Australia.

The New Zealand Parliament, when the contract was discussed in the house in 1899, was quite happy for the Wellington - Vancouver contract to be extended. But, by that time Burns Philp were managing the business and had switched the route to Sydney - Brisbane - Suva - Honolulu - Vancouver without notice to Wellington.

Details of sailings from Sydney between 1893 and 1900 are recorded in John White's book on the Postal History of New South Wales (2).

It is perhaps, ironic that the later operation of the service and the steamer "Aorangi" was taken over by the Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand.

J. EDGAR WILLIAMS writes:

I was very interested to read McConnell's article in the last issue of *The Kiwi* (1). I would like to know about the mail service to Canada in the years prior to 1897. I have two 1888 covers from Dunedin to Kamloops, BC. One cover is illustrated as Figure 1. It is dated 14 JE 88 and the only mark on the back is a Kamloops receiving stamp dated JY 13 88. The other is dated 26 JA 88 and has marks of Victoria BC, 22 FE 88 and Kamloops 24 FE 88.

Both show the Dunedin variety of the "PAID ALL" marking required by the N.Z. - U.S. bilateral Postal Agreement of 1870 for all fully-paid letters between the two countries. No such markings would have been required for letters from N.Z. to Canada. Did someone in Dunedin think that British Columbia was part of the U.S.?

"The Postage Stamps of New Zealand", Volume III, is rather unclear as to the route in 1888. There are indications that it may have been Sydney - Auckland - Honolulu - San Francisco. There

may or not have been a stop at Honolulu. My main problem, however, is that there is no San Francisco receiving mark on the either cover - that is extremely unusual for letters passing through that city.

Could there have been a closed bag of mail for Canada made up in Dunedin or elsewhere in New Zealand? (If so, why was the marking used only for mail to the U.S.?). Why did one of these covers go through Victoria rather than Vancouver?

Can anyone help in tracing the route that these covers took between New Zealand and Canada? Could they both have travelled on the "Zealandia"?

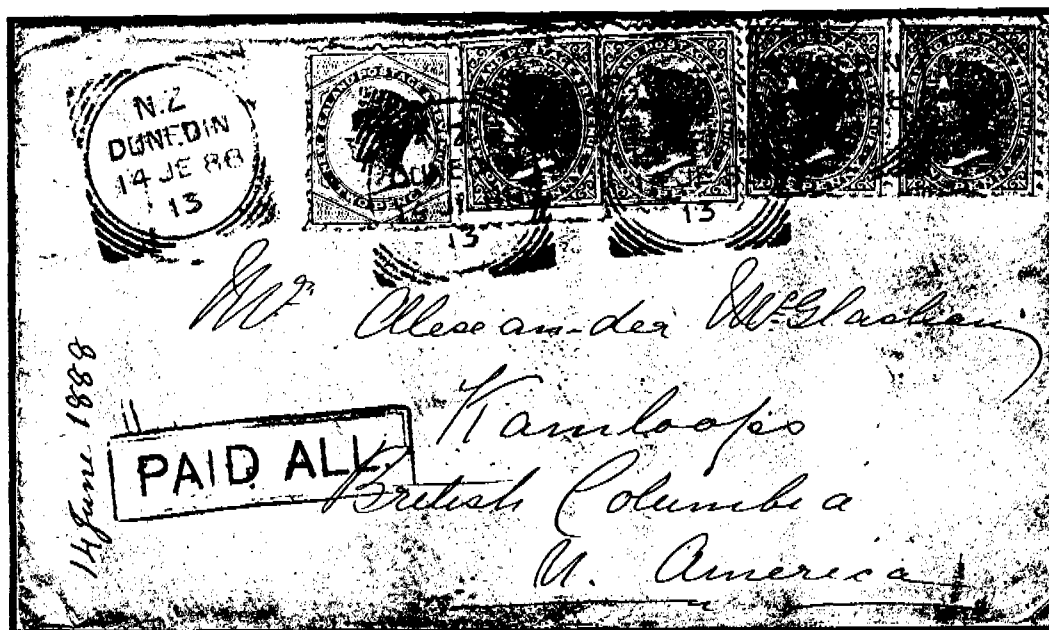


Figure 1

For the sake of completeness, I would like to record three further covers in my collection.

The first is from Napier 19 JL 98 to Winona, Minn. Aug 17 98. Inscribed "via Vancouver". Backstamped Tacoma, Wash. Aug 13 98.

The second is from Wellington on 22 MY 99 to Buckbrunn (Prussia) 6 JUL 99. Inscribed "via Vancouver". Backstamped Auckland 25 MY 99.

The third is from Wellington 27 MY 98 to Berlin, Ontario, Canada, JU 24 98. Backstamped Berlin Ont JU 24 98.

Reference:

1. McConnell LD "New Zealand Mails via Vancouver: 1897 - 1911". *The Kiwi*(1998). Vol. 47. Pp. 96 - 100
2. White J, "The Postal History of New South Wales 1788 - 1901".(July, 1988) Pub.by the Philatelic Association of New South Wales.

MILITIA VOLUNTEER MAIL - A FOLLOW-UP

ALLAN P. BERRY

Editors Note: The illustrations in the article are numbered to follow those in the original articles (1,2) to allow easy reference.

Following the publications on this subject in *The Kiwi* (1, 2), a number of members have come forward with additional information and suggestions.

COLIN CAPILL has a cover that is almost identical to that illustrated as Figure 13 (2), the difference being that his does not have the Chairman stamp. His cover is datestamped DUNEDIN N.Z. 5.30PM 3 AP 00. Colin writes ten contingents of troops from New Zealand were sent to the

Boer War in South Africa. Prior to departure, each Contingent assembled briefly at a Camp. Patriotic Fund Committees were established and farewell celebrations were held throughout New Zealand prior to the departure of each Contingent. In connection with these organisations and events, Mayors of towns and cities were given authority to send mail free of charge. In the case of the cover illustrated, T. W. Kempthorne has been identified as Chairman of the Patriotic Fund Committee in Dunedin and he was, therefore, permitted to frank mail in place of the Mayor. ALAN TUNNICLIFFE has suggested that T. W. Kempthorne may be one of the founders of the firm Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., proprietors of the New Zealand Drug Company. The *Cyclopaedia of New Zealand*, Volume 4, Otago and Southland, gives details of the company, but there is no mention of T. W. Kempthorne. Mr. Evan Prosser, the co-founder of the firm, is mentioned on page 110, with a note explaining that he had retired from the company, moved to Sydney and died there. One can speculate that T. W. Kempthorne had also died before the Volume was prepared in 1905.

In addition, COLIN CAPILL has a cover dated N.Z. TIMARU 8MR02 8 with the facsimile handstamp signature of Lieut.-Col. C.S.Bailey, Officer Commanding the South Canterbury Sub-District. His authority to frank and receive mail was granted on December 13th, 1898. There is no mention of the sub-district in the *New Zealand Official Year Books* from 1896. I can find no mention of Lieut. - Col. C.S.Bailey in *Cyclopaedia of New Zealand*, Volume 3, Canterbury, published in 1903, or in Volume One of *The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*, 1769 - 1869. The cover is illustrated as Figure 19.

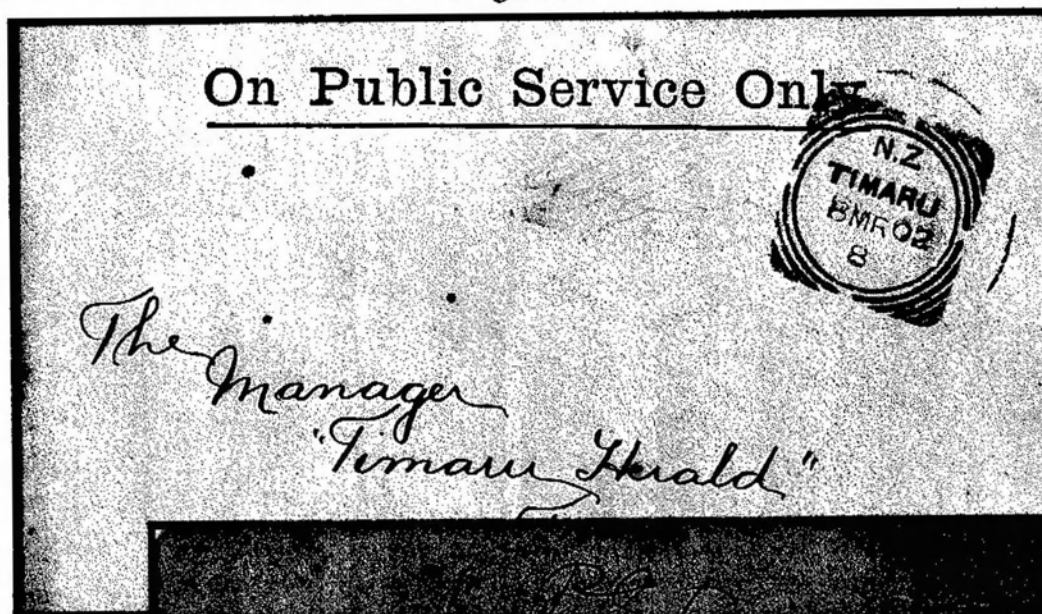


Figure 19

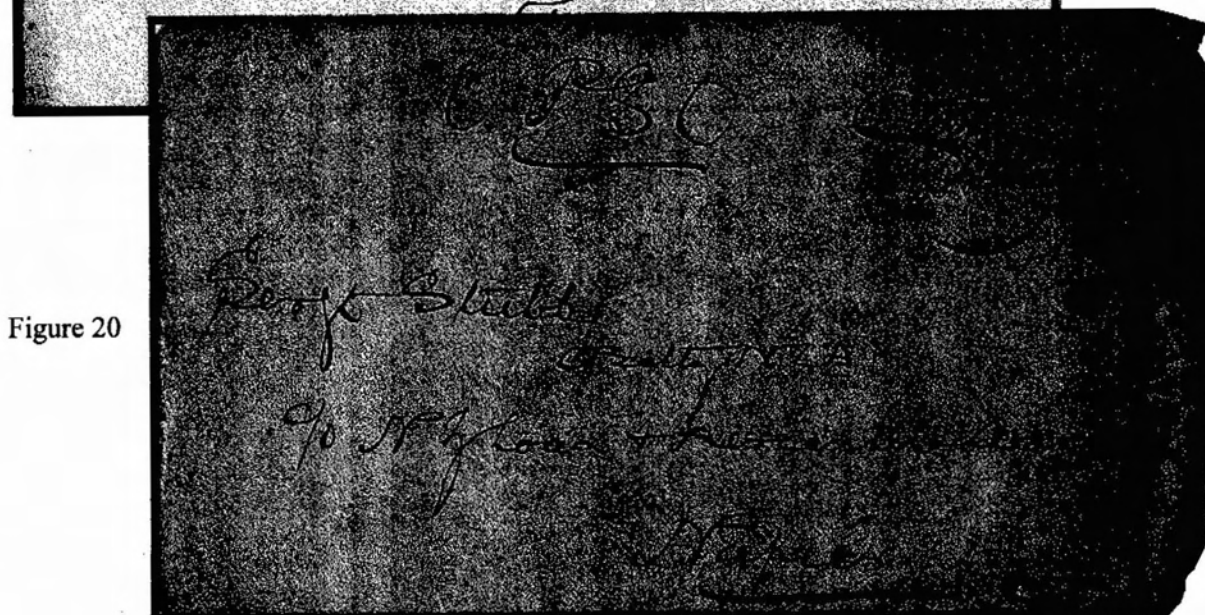


Figure 20

A further cover with the same frank, but without the Commanding S.C. Sub-District designation beneath a facsimile signature is illustrated as Figure 20. This has been datestamped N.Z. Timaru 20 MR 91, some eleven years prior to that illustrated as Figure 19. The letter enclosed survives and is illustrated as Figure 21.

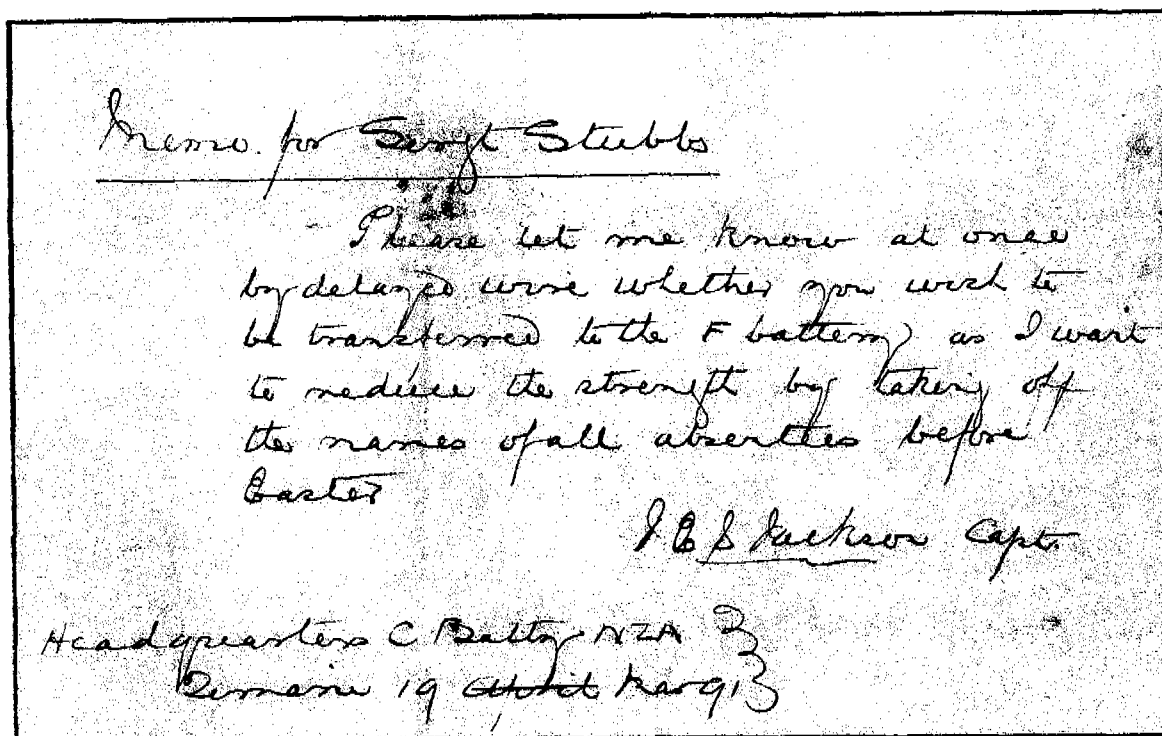


Figure 21 (Reduced to 75% of actual size)

As can be seen, the letter is signed by Captain J.E.S. Jackson. Information about Captain James Edward Stokes Jackson may be found on Page 994 of The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand (Volume 3). He was born in Victoria in 1857. He was one of the original members of the Timaru Artillery Volunteer Cadet Corps. Their services were accepted in 1871. Captain Jackson commanded the corps for many years. On their disbandment in 1881, he joined the C Battery, New Zealand Artillery. He was, successively, sergeant-major, lieutenant and captain. He commanded the battery for ten years until it was converted into a rifle company in 1897. He was then placed, at his own request, on the unattached list with the rank of captain.

The next cover from COLIN CAPELL's collection is shown as Figure 22. This has the facsimile handstamp signature of Lieut.-Col. Alfred Headland, the Officer Commanding North Otago District from 1896. Some details of Lieut.-Col. Alfred Headland are given on Page 52 of the original article (1). Colin reports that he remained in command of the district until it was abolished in January, 1902.

COLIN CAPELL also has a cover almost identical to that shown as Figure 11 in the original article (2). His information is that J. Grant was appointed Captain Commanding Palmerston Rifles on 6th July, 1892. His cover is datestamped N.Z. PALMERSTON 13 OC 92 5.

Figure 23 shows yet another cover from COLIN CAPELL's collection. This is similar to Figure 6 in the original article, where I neglected to state that the designation below the frank signature John Campbell was printed. The frank on the cover illustrated as Figure C is that of T. A. White and is applied by means of a rubber stamp. The cover is datestamped N.Z. HENLEY 16 MR 03 1. Colin's information is that the Taieri Mounted Rifles was formed in 1901 and that T. A. White was Captain until June, 1904. This does not agree with the cover illustrated as Figure 6 in the original article, which is datestamped N.Z. MOMONA 12 OC 03 1 and has the frank signature of John Campbell, Lieut. Commanding T.M.R.

Figure 22

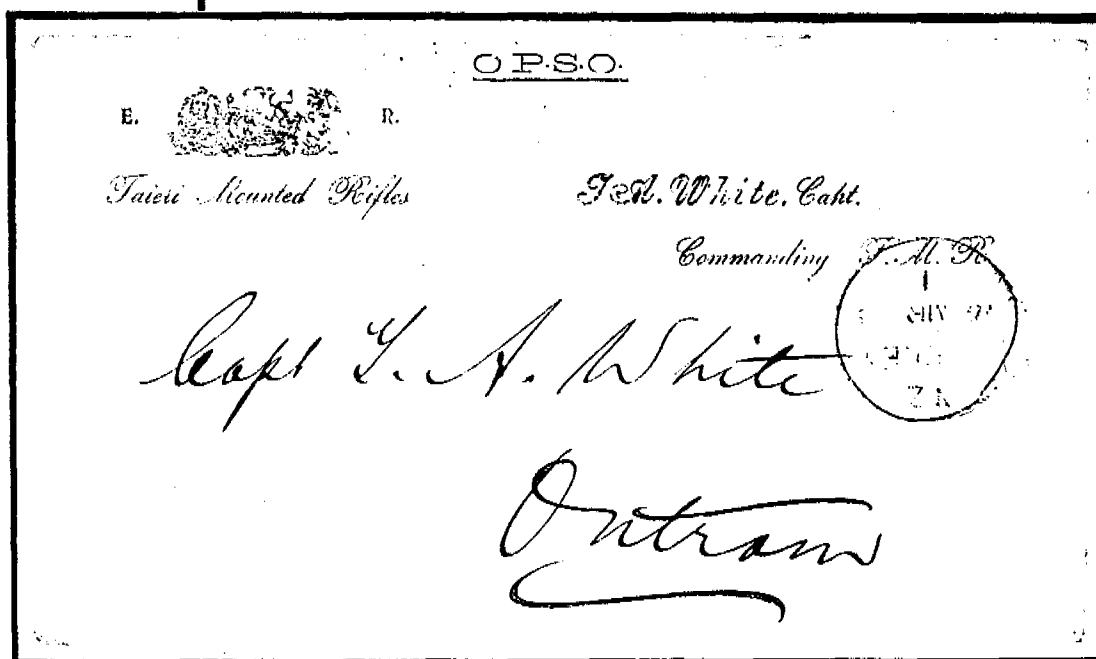
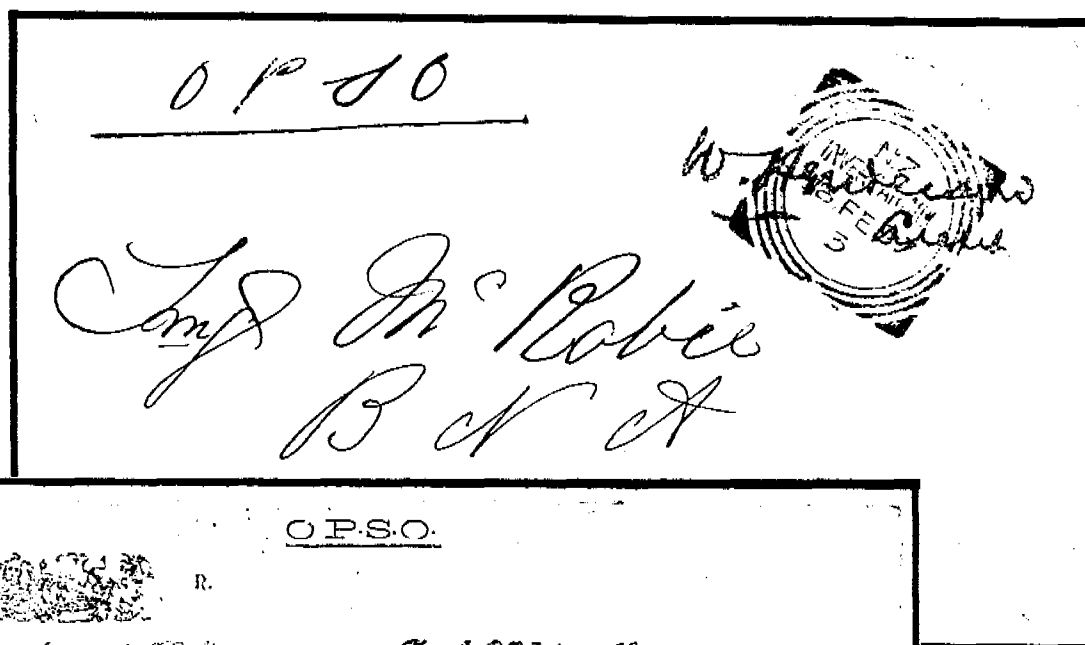


Figure 23

COLIN CAPILL also has two cards with the facsimile handstamp signature of Lieut.-Col. W.H. Webb. The first has a message giving the date of a Parade for the Dunedin City Guards and is dated N.Z. DUNEDIN 21 SP 92 10. The second has a printed message giving a drill date for the Peninsula Naval Artillery Volunteers and is dated N.Z. DUNEDIN 1 OC 92 1. Lieut.-Col. W.H. Webb franks both these cards in his capacity as Officer Commanding the South Otago Volunteer District, a position he held from 1891 to 1901. What is known about this officer and his career was included in the original article on pages 52 & 53 (1). Much has still to be researched and if anyone can help, please let us know through the Editor.

GEORGE BRANAM has been able to identify A.R. Falconer whose signature appears as a frank on the cover illustrated as Figure 15 of the original article (2). In fact, details may be found in *Cyclopaedia of New Zealand*, Volume 4, Otago and Southland, page 150. In précis, the information reads:

Mr. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON FALCONER. - Seamen's Missionary at the Sailors rest, Dunedin - native of Edinburgh - born 1843 - went to Port Chalmers - took an active interest in establishing the Sailor's Rest. When the rest was transferred to Dunedin, he removed to the city to take charge of it. At the time the New Zealand Contingents were preparing to leave for South Africa, Mr. Falconer did good work in

connection with the Soldier's rest in each of the camps in the colony, where the men had reading matter and writing materials supplied to them through his efforts.....

GEORGE BRANAM also reports two covers with the Newtown Park frank, not on the printed stationery but on plain envelopes. They are both addressed to Mr. de Beer, Princess St., Dunedin. The first is backstamped with the Wellington flag cancel, January 26, 1901, and with the R.P.O. Dunedin North c.d.s. 28 JA 01. The other has the Wellington South c.d.s. 19 JA 01 on the front and on the reverse a Wellington c.d.s., 19 JA 01, and the R.P.O. Dunedin North c.d.s. of 21 JA 01. Both are in the period of the 6th Contingent's stay at Newtown Park. There are no frank signatures.

GEORGE BRANAM goes on to say that he does not have, nor does he recall seeing specially printed covers for the 1st through 5th, nor 7th Contingents. He points out that the 7th might exist. Once the practice was started it was likely to be continued, or, since it is known that it was, there seems no reason to leave out the 7th.

GEORGE BRANAM also suggests that the use of the Penny Universal on the franked cover being sent overseas - the Ninth Contingent cover illustrated as Figure 16 in the original article - might be related to the problem of UPU countries' honouring franks. The Post Office at this period directed postmasters to validate meters going overseas by adding stamps. George states that he does not know for a fact that the problem extended to free franks, but that is a possibility. Of course, it is also possible that the writer simply had doubts about overseas postage being covered by the frank and voluntarily added the stamp himself.

ALAN S. CRAIG has also reported a cover shown as Figure 24.

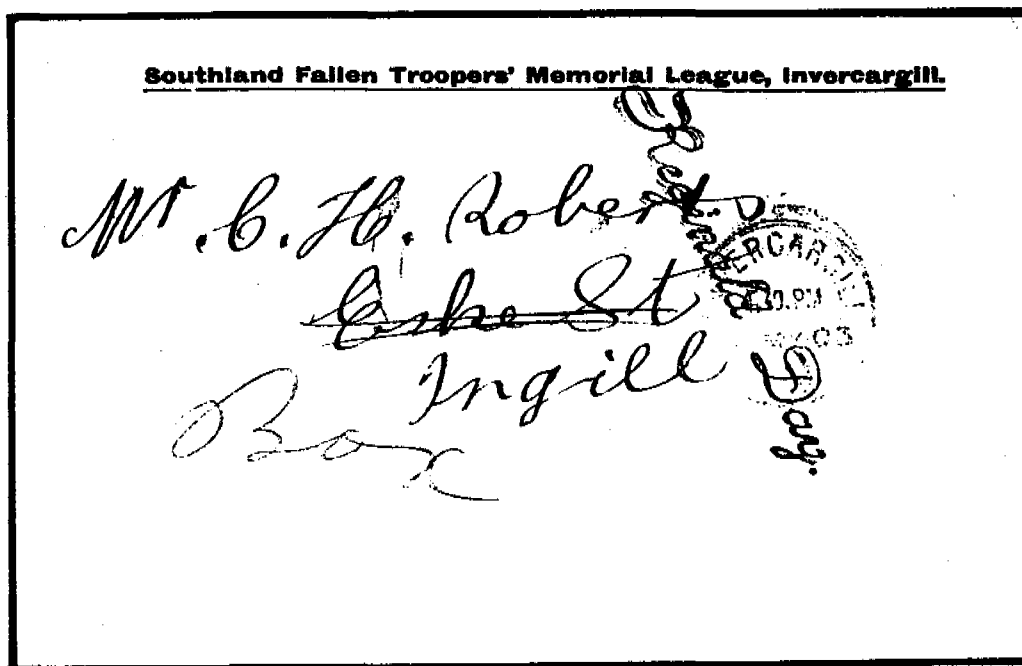


Figure 24

This has been datestamped at Invercargill in May, 1903. As can be seen, the superscription on the cover reads "Southland Fallen Troopers Memorial League, Invercargill". It carries the facsimile handstamp signature of Reginald Day. The date of the cover indicates that it has Boer War connections, but I have been unable to find any reference to the League or to Reginald Day. *Kiwi versus Boer* (3) gives the total number of New Zealanders Killed in Action as 58, with 11 Died of Wounds, 27 Accidentally Killed and 136 Died of Disease. The same book points out that many men died of disease after their return to New Zealand and that attributing this to the war in South Africa is not always possible. *New Zealanders at War* (4) has a Chapter devoted to the South African War, as the veterans preferred to call it. It runs from page 57 to page 83. Here the

numbers of New Zealanders involved is questioned, certain anomalies are pointed out, for example, some New Zealanders enrolled in other Imperial Forces.

The whole field of Volunteer Militia Mail has hardly been touched. The various Volumes of *Cyclopaedia of New Zealand* and the *New Zealand Official Year-Books*, not to mention the many local and district histories, indicate that there were very many small Volunteer Militia units. Only a minute fraction of the possible mail has surfaced. In these articles, no mention has been made of the North Island units; that is another story. If anyone can add further information, please send it on through our Editor.

References:

1. Berry AP, "Militia Volunteer Mail (Part 1)". *The Kiwi* (1998) Vol. 47. No. 3 Pp. 50 - 56.
2. Berry AP, "Militia Volunteer Mail (Part 2)". *The Kiwi* (1998) Vol. 47. No. 4 Pp. 74 - 77.
3. Stowers R, "*Kiwi versus Boer*" Published Privately (1992). ISBN Number 0-473-01586-2.
4. King M, "*New Zealanders at War*". Pub. Heinemann Reed (1981).

ORIGINAL ARTICLES AND READERS QUESTIONS:

HELP, PLEASE: PRIMARY P. M. STRIKE

T. I. SAMUEL

I have recently received a philatelic letter with the strike "Primary P.M. 15 Sep 1998 Wellington Mail Centre" (Figure 1). The cancellations on the remainder of the cover show that the original posting date was "11 SP 98". I have no idea why this letter was delayed for four days or the significance of the illustrated cancellation. The only expansion of P.M.. that I know is Post-Mortem - a little gruesome. Can anybody help?

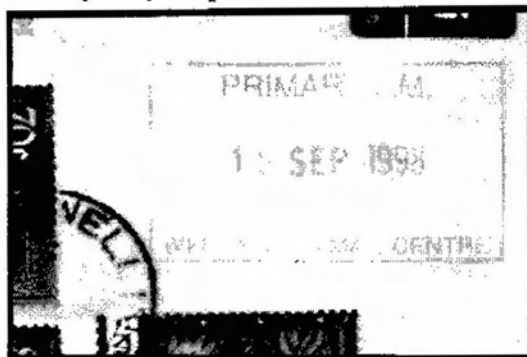


Figure 1

DO THESE STAMPS EXIST?

GRAHAM M. COOPER

For many years, I have collected stamps issued in New Zealand and its Dependencies during the reign of King George VIth. Over the years I have unsuccessfully sought examples of a number of stamps and have reached the stage of doubting their existence. Can any members confirm the existence of any stamps listed below:

New Zealand:

Do the 7/- and 11/- with inverted Multiple Watermark exist?

The 5/- and £2 Single Watermark exist inverted - do any other Single Watermark stamps exist with their watermark inverted?

The £20 stamp exists inverted - does any reader have an example with the watermark upright?

Do the £6, £7, £8, £9 or £10 stamps exist with an inverted Watermark?

Cook Islands:

Does the £3 Multiple Watermark Upright exist?

Niue:

Catalogues describe the £1 Multiple Watermark with both upright and inverted Watermark. Anyone seen the Inverted?

Samoa:

The Multiple Watermark set from 2/6 to £3 is listed with having the watermark in the upright and inverted state. I have a copy of the £5 with inverted watermark - does anyone have any others?

COMMERCIAL POST OPERATORS

ROBIN M. STARTUP

The Postal Services Act (1998) allows any postal operator to carry and deliver items of mail within New Zealand in opposition to the official New Zealand Post.

The operator must be registered by the Ministry of Commerce and must mark all items carried with their own distinctive logo. This allows mail, if it is handled through New Zealand Post and found to be undeliverable to be returned to the operator. Hopefully, it will then be returned to the sender.

About 10 individuals and organisations have registered (at September, 1998): for the most part, they are local town operations. Details of the first operation, Fastway Post New Zealand Ltd. are given in an accompanying article in this issue.

FASTWAY POST NEW ZEALAND LTD., HASTINGS

SAFARI

Fastway Post was the first competitor to New Zealand Post to begin operations. It opened in Hawke's Bay on August 31st, 1998. Initially, there were 14 outlets and it is run on a franchised basis. The franchisees are given the right to set up a "post shop" type business. Of the original 14 locations, 8 were in Stationers or Bookshops, 4 were in Pharmacy's and 2 were in General Stores.

Each outlet has an identifying self inking datestamp with its own number. The part cover illustrated in Figure 1 carries the number 8 which is located at Stortford Lodge Bookshop. The datestamp is applied on request but if the letter is posted in their mailbox, the SID is not impressed.

The standard letter rate fee of 40c is prepaid by a self-adhesive postage stamp (Figure 2). The design shows a company name and logo of a cartoon letter carrier.

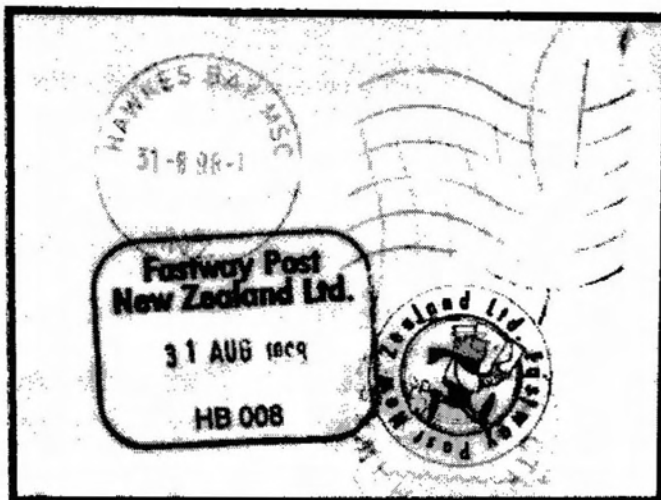


Figure 1



Figure 2

At present, mail to anywhere in New Zealand is routed through New Zealand Post and receives their postmark. Mail carrying Fastway stamps may be posted directly into New Zealand Post Boxes (without N.Z. Post stamps) and are postmarked by New Zealand Post Hawkes Bay MSC. A fee is paid by Fastpost to N.Z. Post for each item carried.

Fastway Post talks of having 400 franchised sales and acceptance points by November, 1998. If this prediction is met, the result will be an additional 400 acceptance points at a cost to existing post shops and post centres.

PERMIT MAIL - AN INTERESTING PROCESS

ALLAN P. BERRY

I have recently received some items of mail from different places and originating firms in the United Kingdom. They all bear evidence of being processed through the "Permit Mail" system.

The first was an envelope containing a copy of Stamp Lover and the second contained an auction catalogue from Hay-on-Wye. Both were sealed in the United Kingdom "Under Permit". On delivery it was clear that a second mark had been placed on both envelopes in New Zealand. The original strikes are illustrated as Figure 1 (strike in red) and 3 (strike in blue); a composite of the strike is shown as Figure 2.

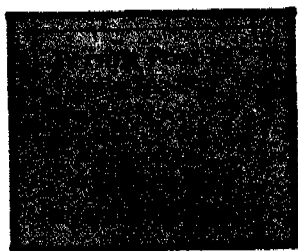


Figure 1

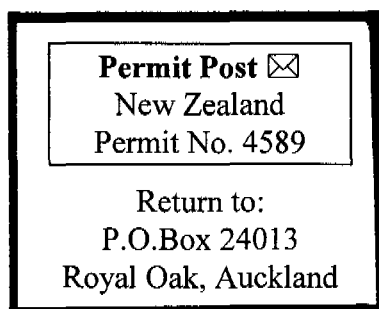


Figure 2

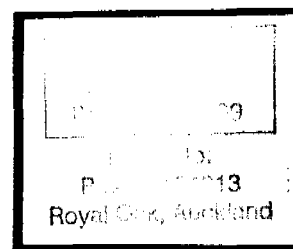


Figure 3

I wrote to the P. O. Box Number displayed asking for details. David Beasley, Manager of Mercury Direct Marketing, Subscription Services & Direct Marketing, described the process.

"As per our telephone conversation today in regard to the processing of mail sent to you from the United Kingdom, the steps taken are as follows:

1. The Publisher or bookshop you subscribe through sends your catalogue to a company called Hermes BTB Mailflight UK.
2. Hermes accumulate all such mail and send on to us.
3. We sort the mail and then arrange delivery through New Zealand Post. We are unable to do this without utilising the permit post stamp you referred to.
4. If for some reason the mail is undelivered to the intended recipient, it is returned to us for return to Hermes and ultimately to the originator.

The benefit of this process for the publisher or bookshop in your case is savings in both delivery time and mail cost".

Mercury Direct Marketing is a division of Gordon and Gotch (NZ) Limited. This Company, I understand, is the largest importer and distributor of magazines in New Zealand. Interestingly, David Beasley's reply was contained within an envelope carrying the same return address and Permit number as shown in Figure 3.

An interesting question is how the bundles of catalogues etc. destined for New Zealand are delivered to Hermes BTB Mailflight UK. If it is through the Royal Mail, then we have an example of double posting.

I cannot find any details of this United Kingdom Company - perhaps some reader can help?

More recently, I have received two further covers with similar strikes; the first from Hay-on-Wye has no different markings but that from the National Philatelic Society has a boxed strike illustrated as Figure 4.

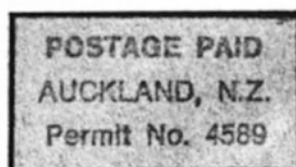


Figure 4

I have received a further delivery from Hay-on-Wye carrying the same marking as Figure 4 but, also, carrying a large manuscript "ASP". I have no idea of the significance of this marking and would be grateful for help. Presumably, if the mail was undeliverable for any reason, it would be returned directly to the sender in the United Kingdom and not through Mercury Direct Marketing.

POURERE - POURERERE 1863 - 1891

SAFARI

I am forever seeking information and trying to add to my knowledge of matters pertaining to the postal and social histories of the area of the post offices of the Napier Postal District - past and present. With this in mind, please allow me to discuss the Post Office at Pourere, a sheep station located on the coast about 40 Km. South east of Waipawa - Figure 1.

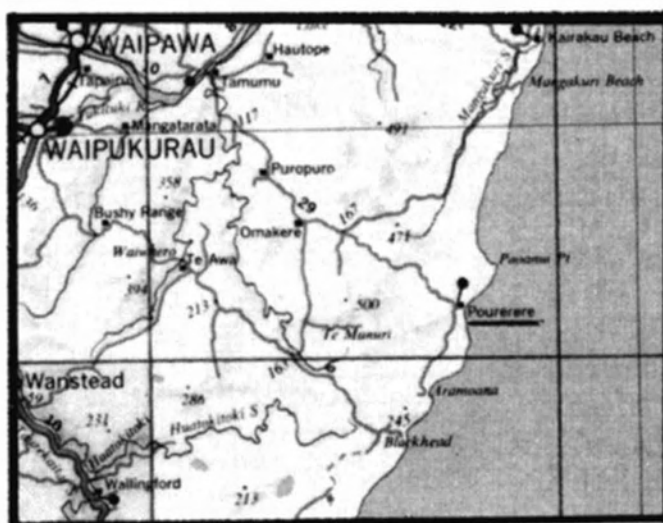


Figure 1

Sources reveal that the name "Pourere" is derived from the Maori word "Pou" - meaning "Post" and "Rere" meaning "Flying". The reference may reflect to land claims and the impression that the survey pegs seem to fly or jump. Marshall and Startup (1) offer a similar origin for the name but adds that "Pourerere" is also a type of giant Maori stride.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Following a visit to the area in 1848 by Captain J. Northwood and his interpreter, Mr. C. J. Nairn, Pourere was the first tract of land (run) to be taken up in Hawke's Bay. Upon their return to Wellington, a claim was lodged to lease 50,000 acres. The claim was successful and there is a record of Captain Northwood purchasing 3,000 ewes from a farm near Carterton. The flock was despatched under the supervision of F.J. Tiffen and reached Pourere at the end of January. It was eventually taken inland. The holding was probably originally held by Northwood and Tiffen with Charles Nairn as supervisor. Later, the property was taken over by Nairn, himself.

Nairn had arrived in New Zealand on the "Tory" and was followed to Pourere by his brothers and parents. He returned to England in 1881 and died there in 1894. On his departure, John and Frank Nairn took charge of the run. After several sales had drastically reduced its size to 3,368 acres, Pourere was owned by Jack Nairn and his family.

In the early days, the owners operated their own store. A homestead with 36 rooms and costing £5,600 was built in 1875. This house was dismantled in 1950 and replaced by the modern house to be seen today.

POSTAL AFFAIRS:

The postal needs of Pourere were provided from the nearby settlement at Mangakuri Station between the second half of 1860 and, probably, the end of March, 1864. Around May 11th, 1863, Pourere was designated as a Post Office in its own right. Charles J. Nairn was appointed as Postmaster. It retained this name until about April 1st, 1864, when the name of the office was indicated as Pourerere. It should be noted that the "Hawke's Bay Almanac" for 1864 mentioned mails arriving at Mangakuri from Clive carrying an open bag calling at different stations.

Summarising:

| | | |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------|
| Pourere | * May 11th 1863 | April 1st 1864 |
| Pourerere | * April 1st 1864 | March 1st 1886 |
| | January 1st 1887 | February 28th 1891 |

Dates marked * are approximate

After closure, mails were serviced by the Rural Mail Delivery Service from Waipawa. Today, mail handling is centralised at the Hawke's Bay Mail Centre in Napier.

POSTAL CANCELLATIONS:

1. Pen Manuscript.

Neither "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand" (2) or "New Zealand Postal Manuscripts" (3) provide any illustrations of cancellations from Pourere.

A cover has been reported from January 1871 with a manuscript "N" which is generally considered to have been written by Nairn.

I have a First Sideface 2d (Figure 2) with an ink manuscript "N" and a manuscript date which I believe to be 6/8/84. Unfortunately, the year inscription itself is not clear but judging by the extent of the wear of Obliterator 11 which was impressed in Napier, I am fairly confident that the year was "84". However, by this time, Ithiel Price was Postmaster and Charles Nairn had returned to England. It is possible that John or Frank Nairn could have applied the manuscript mark.. Unfortunately, I have not seen the example of 1871 for comparison.

I also have a First Sideface 6d (Figure 3) which I have acquired recently. Marshall believes that the origin was Pourerere. It has an ornate pen manuscript "P" which could be an abbreviation for Price who was Postmaster 1881 - 1887.

I also have another 1st Sideface 2d that I acquired with a number of Te Aute manuscript cancellations (Figure 4). It is an ornate manuscript "P" or "R" under a strike of Obliterator 11. If "R" it could be short for Ramsden who was Postmaster between 1876 and 1881. I believe it is from Pourerere but have yet to prove its origin.

One of the purposes of this article is to try and catalogue manuscript cancellations from Pourerere. Could any readers with relevant material please help by writing to the Editor of *The Kiwi* with details - including a photocopy and dates of usage, if available.

2. "A" Class Cancellation.

To complete the picture, an "A" Class 22mm cancellation was proofed on September 23rd, 1887 (Figure 5). Examples are quite scarce and are recorded from February 22nd 1888 and January 13th 1891. Mail indexes A \supset and \times are known.



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

CONCLUSION.

This concludes the story of a minor Post Office in Hawke's Bay which, like many others in New Zealand, provided a valuable service to its area in its time but has now disappeared. There are many gaps in the narrative - can you help to fill some of them?

References:

1. Marshall B. and Startup RM. "From the Bay to the Bush - The Postal History of Hawke's Bay". Pub. The Jubilex '84 Committee, Hawke's Bay Philatelic Society (1984).
2. "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand" Volume III.(1955) Pub. The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Inc. Wellington. Pp. 97 - 110.
3. Marshal AR "New Zealand Postal Manuscripts". Pub. The Postal History Society of New Zealand, Howick, Auckland (1983).

HIGGINS CORRESPONDENCE - WEST COAST GOLDFIELDS

LEWIS GILES

Every now and again one is fortunate in being able to add some background to a cover; usually, apart from the postmarks and address, there is very little else to focus on. I describe below three items of correspondence addressed to "Higgins" which I acquired from different sources and without any prior knowledge of the addressee.

The first (Figure 1) is a letter from Stroud in England addressed to Mr. Cornelius Higgins, Murray Creek, near Reefton, Inangahua, Nelson Province, New Zealand. It is dated July 26th 1872. There is a weak backstamp, Greymouth, but no date is visible. The cover has a manuscript "Unclaimed" at the top.

This letter ties in with an extract taken from "The Golden Reefs" by Darreb Katham (1) which refers to a Newspaper report of a court case held in Reefton at that time and presided over by Dr. Joseph Giles, Warden and Resident Magistrate:

"Typical of the cases heard when Court day finally did arrive was one concerning a party that had applied for seven mens ground on Kelly's Line of reef. William Pitt appeared on behalf of a man called Hunter, who objected to the name of Cornelius Higgins being put on the certificate, on the grounds that Higgins was at half Ounce (in the Grey Valley) when the claim was pegged off, and therefore was not entitled to a share in the ground. Since it seemed that only five men were present at the pegging, Giles ruled that "he would only grant a certificate to the five men and that the other two shares were still vacant". As soon as this decision was given, the court suddenly emptied. Spectators and interested parties divested themselves of their more cumbersome garments and took to their heels in a race to the top of Murray Creek certain in their belief that the first to peg the ground would win the vacant shares. Hunters's council had at once advised his client to adopt this course without delay, but Hunter in a flurry said: "I've not paid your fee yet"; council replied: "Damn the fee: hook it to the pegs!".

The reporter commented: "In all probability, a fresh scramble will take place next Court Day as to who was first on the ground and who applied first".

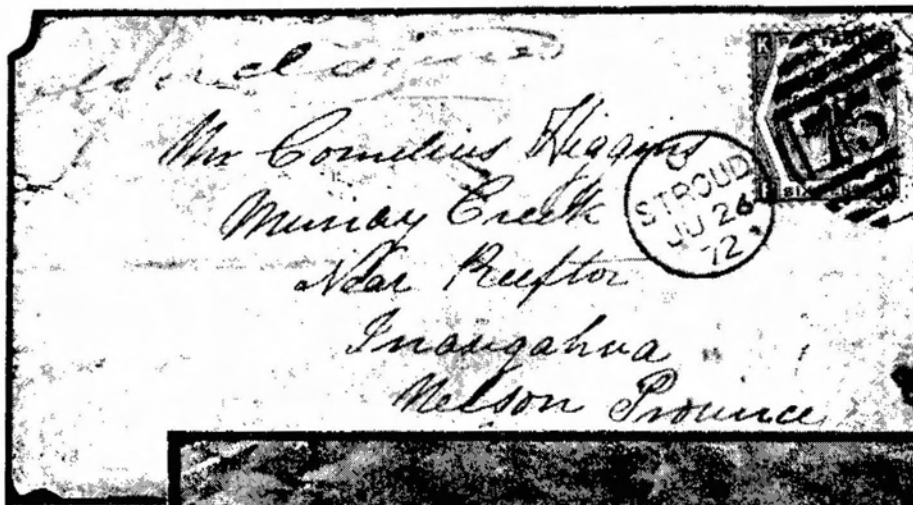


Figure 1



Figure 2

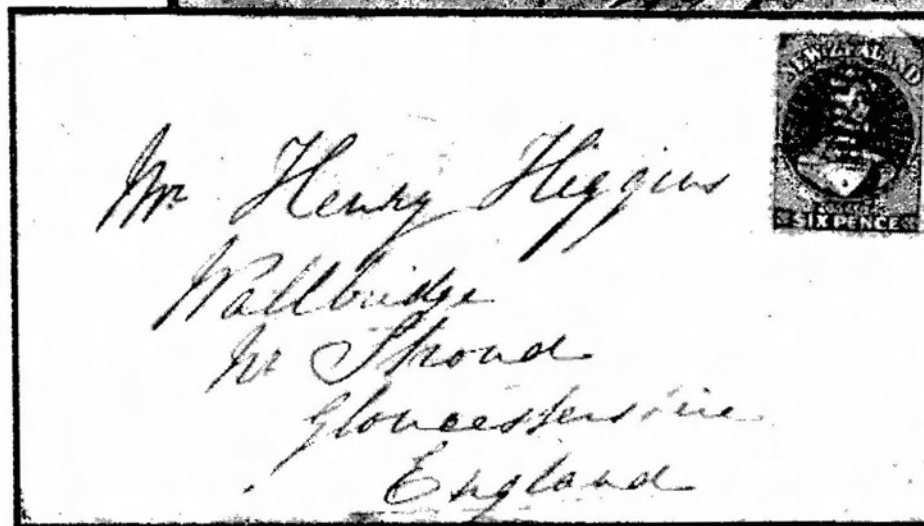


Figure 3

The other two items of correspondence are from New Zealand to Stroud and are addressed to Mr. Henry Higgins, Wallbridge, Nr. Stroud, Gloucestershire, England. The first (Figure 2) is dated November 29th 1869 from Hokitika with the "C over 21" Duplex Obliterator received at Stroud on January 29th 1870. The second letter (Figure 3) is to the same address and has a 9 line oval Obliterator and a manuscript "H" which could relate to Hau Hau (Ho Ho) with a Christchurch backstamp dated October 29th 1870. It was received in Stroud on December 8th 1870.

It is quite evident that the three items are related and that Cornelius Higgins moved around the West Coast Goldfields in his quest for a fortune and it would seem that he may have been a bit of a scoundrel as well.

Reference.

1. Katham D. "The Golden reefs". (2nd. Ed. 1992). Pub. Nikau Press, Nelson. The extract from "The Golden Reefs" is reproduced with the kind permission of the Publishers.

MOTHER'S DAY

JOHN L. WATTS

A special day to honour the Nation's Mothers is celebrated in 46 countries throughout the world. However, it is celebrated on different days in different countries. For example, in the United Kingdom it is always the fourth Sunday in Lent whereas in the United States of America, it is always the second Sunday in May. There is even an International Mother's day on May 11th each year.

The origins of the custom are unclear although it is generally agreed that the idea for the day may be credited to Anna M. Jarvis. The first celebration seems to have been a special service to honour the memory of Anna's mother in a small church in West Virginia in 1907. Due to her initiative, Pennsylvania declared Mother's Day a State Holiday in 1913. Nationally, Congress followed suit in 1914 when it declared the second Sunday of May to be Mother's Day. President Wilson proclaimed Mother's Day a National Holiday.

It has not been possible to establish when Mother's Day was first celebrated in New Zealand but during the First World War, the Young Mens Christian Association (YMCA) sent the troops in France a 16 page booklet. The cover is shown in Figure 1.

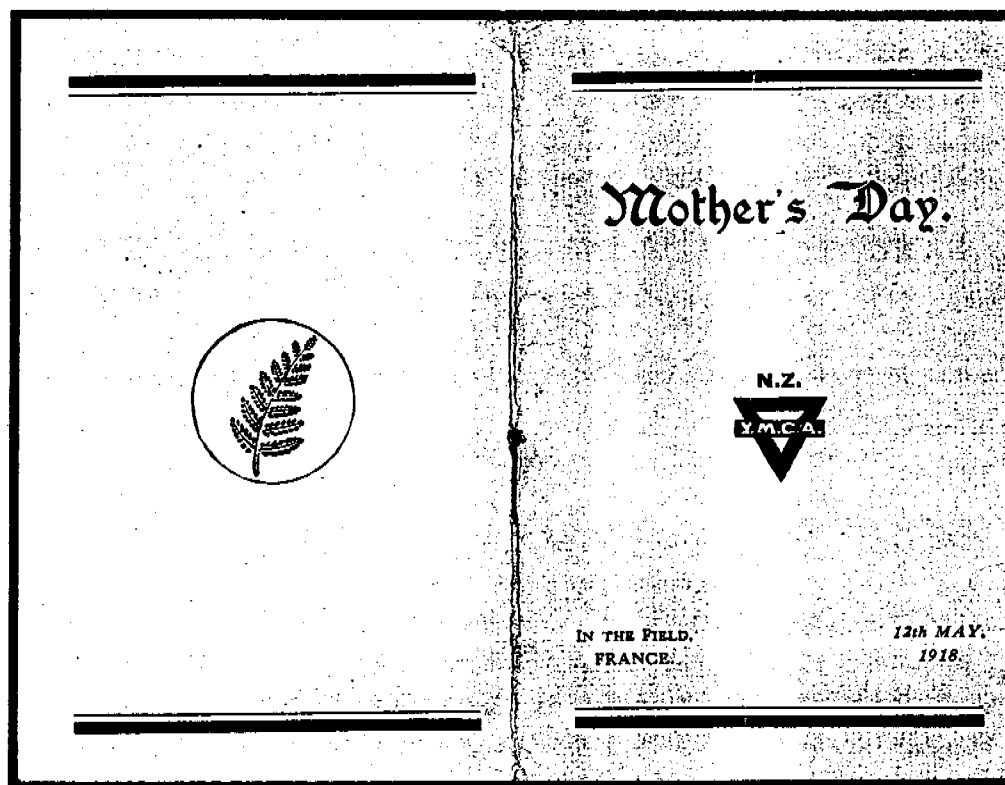


Figure 1

Page 1 states that for some years the YMCA has been observing the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day. Apparently, the booklet was accompanied by a parcel sent as a remembrance from the "Mothers of our Home Island" and a lettercard to send a message home.

In the Second World War, the New Zealand Patriotic Fund Board produced at least two cards for Service Personnel to send home to their mother (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Again, the YMCA was instrumental in allowing the troops to keep in touch. Peter McIntyre was the artist of both of these cards that were produced in Black and White on inexpensive paper. Both examples illustrated carry the text "A REMEMBRANCE FROM MIDDLE EAST"



Figure 2



Figure 3

I would be pleased to hear, through the Editor of *The Kiwi*, of any further examples of material related to New Zealand's Mother's Day.

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