



# ***THE KIWI***



**THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

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**WHOLE NUMBER 277**

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE UNION JACK CLUB, SANDELL  
STREET, LONDON SE1 (Directions in July 1999 *Kiwi*)  
ON NOVEMBER 27TH, 1999 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:**

**48TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE  
NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Notice is hereby given that the 48th Annual General Meeting of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be held at The Union Jack Club, Sandell Street, London on Saturday 27th November, 1999, commencing at 11.00 a.m.

**AGENDA:**

1. Minutes of the 47th Annual General Meeting
2. President's Report and Review of 1999.
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

-----

**MEMBERSHIP:**

Change of address:

A.G. Brown, 3, Nursery Lane, Windmill Hill, Herstmonceux, Hailsham, E. Sussex. BN27 4TP.  
Previously Hellingly.

C.R. Capill, 8, Asher Road, Welcome Bay R.D. 5, Tauranga, New Zealand. Previously Palmerston North.

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#### NEXT MEETING OF THE NORTHERN GROUP

The next meeting of the Northern Group will be held at the usual meeting place at Orrell on November 13th, 1999.

The subject is "Commemoratives". This is a members meeting and all those attending are invited to bring material to display. Please bring along displays of your favourite and least favourite commemorative issues.

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#### MEETING OF THE SOCIETY DURING STAMP 2000

It has now been confirmed that a meeting of The New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be held between 14.00 and 17.00 on the afternoon of Thursday, May 25th, 2000.

Although this will primarily be an opportunity to meet overseas members attending the exhibition (wine provided), there will also be a philatelic component as the Society plans to hold a Workshop entitled "Proofs and Essays: Problems and Discussion".

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#### NOTES OF MEETING HELD IN BIRMINGHAM ON SEPTEMBER 18<sup>TH</sup>, 1999

The meeting was opened by our Vice-Chairman, Derek Diamond. He encouraged those present to register for the Philatelic Event to be held on the Weekend September 22 - 24, 2000. Letters will be sent to all members to encourage attendance. A major stamp dealer has committed to come and more sponsorship is being sought. If you have not replied, please do so as soon as possible. Derek then handed the meeting over to Bernard Symonds, the co-ordinator of the Midland Group.

Bernard announced that the meetings of the Midland Group in 2000 would be held on April 15th. and October 14th. Details of the programme will be publicised as they become available. He then passed the meeting over to Alan Baker who was providing the main entertainment of the afternoon with his display of stamps and other material relating to the Health Camp stamp issues.

Alan began by outlining the history of the Health Camp Movement. Dr. Elizabeth Gunn, a School Medical Officer conceived the initiative, in 1919. The first camp was held on the farm property of the late Mr. B.P.Lethbridge, at Turakina, near Wanganui. Dr. Gunn directed the first camp and continued to hold similar camps annually until 1930.

The issue of stamps with a voluntary contribution to the Health Camp Movement resulted from a suggestion by Mr. E. Neilson on behalf of his mother, Mrs. C. Neilson. She had emigrated from Denmark and was aware of the Charity stamps issued in her home country. The suggestion was adopted. The first stamps were issued in 1929 and had a face value of 2d: 1d. for postage and 1d for charity. This is in contrast to the current stamps which have a face value of 40c. or 80 c. and a contribution to charity of 5c.

Alan conducted those present through the story of the Health Stamp issues. He illustrated each issue with proof material, where available, issued stamps, varieties and associated material.

Highlights included unaccepted Die Proofs for the planned 1930 Smiling Boys issues (the Die could not be completed in time and were, therefore, deferred until 1931), unaccepted essays by L.C.Mitchell, Photographic Die Proofs/Essays, James Berry original design work and original publicity posters and stickers for the issues over the years.

This brief report is barely able to reflect the scope of the display.

Ian Samuel thanked Alan for the comprehensive nature of the display and gave a Vote of Thanks. The meeting closed at 16.15.

## NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE NORTHERN GROUP HELD SEPT. 11TH 1999

The meeting was held at Orrell with eight members present and apologies from a further four.

This was Competition day and the entries were to be judged by the Society President, Ernie Leppard. Although the attendance was disappointing, there were eleven entries for the competition.

After judging the entries, Ernie commented on each. The major award of the Captain Cook Trophy was won by Don Scregg with a display of the 1920 Victory issue. The second prize, the Kiwi Medal, was won by Paul Wreglesworth with a study of the 1882 2d Lilac Plate 5 second Sideface issue.

After announcing the result of the competition, Ernie gave a display of the 1d. Universal issue. It would be impossible to give a complete account of the display. Perhaps I could say that it included everything: Die Proofs, Plate Proofs, FDC's, varieties, Plate blocks, booklets etc. Much of the material shown was rare and some unique. It was a privilege to be present at this display.

Don Scregg proposed a vote of thanks and the meeting closed at 16.30.

### ----- ERNIE LEPPARD

As announced in the last issue of *The Kiwi*, Ernie has been given the Award of Honour by the New Zealand Federation of Philatelic Societies. This is the highest award in the gift of the Federation and is rarely bestowed. Indeed, Ernie is only the fourth resident of the U.K. to be so honoured. The previous three were Noel Turner, Phil Evans and Allan Berry. Ernie is, thus, the only current U.K. resident to hold the honour.

The award was given in recognition of his numerous publications as well as the quality of the collections he has made. Most importantly, Ernie was recognised as being an outstanding ambassador for New Zealand Philately in the United Kingdom. Through his writing and displays he has brought the fascination of New Zealand philately to collectors throughout the country.

The award was presented by our Chairman, Lew Giles, at the July Meeting of the Society. It came as a complete surprise and Ernie's response was characteristically brief "Bloody Hell!"



### NEW PACKET CHARGES

Members receiving the Society's Circulating Packet should please note that from November 1st, 1999, the Insurance levy will increase from £1.00 to £1.50. This increase is, necessary because of the increase in the insurance premium charged to the Society.

Members concerned should also note that, when mailing, **only** a Certificate of Posting is required. It is not necessary to send the Packet by Special or Recorded Delivery.

**Please ensure that you follow all the Packet Rules. If anybody is unsure of the rules, a copy may be obtained from Bernard Atkinson, Honourary Packet Secretary.**

### **INFORMATION RECEIVED:**

#### NEWS RELEASE

#### CHRISTMAS 1999 STAMP ISSUE FEATURES THE SPIRIT OF GIVING

8 September 1999

Today New Zealand Post released the Christmas 1999 stamp issue, which this year was inspired by medieval illustration styles used in manuscripts of that period, but has been modernised for New Zealand's Christmas.

The Christmas 1999 stamps depict gifts and the spirit of giving and include: God gave his son (40c), Mary gave herself (80c), Joseph gave his love (\$1.10), Angels gave God's message (\$1.20), Shepherds gave their time (\$1.50) and Magi gave their wealth (\$1.80).

The unique designs, based on medieval illustrations, contain simple shapes used throughout Christmas: the star, a Christmas lily, the arch of a gothic church window, a bell, a Christmas tree and the crown of kings.

Wendy Riley, New Zealand Post Stamps Marketing Manager, says the theme of giving is an important part of a New Zealand Christmas and is reflected in this year's stamps.

"The Christmas 1999 stamps feature the significance of giving in the Christmas story and invite us to relate it our own lives."

The stamps, dispenser and first day covers were designed by Lindy Fisher of Auckland and printed by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin by lithography. All products will be on sale from the usual outlets from 8 September 1999.

#### ----- REVIEW OF PUBLICATION RECEIVED

"New Zealand Airgraph Service 1942 - 1945" by Keith A. Griffiths. Published by: the Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc., P.O.box 99-673, Newmarket, Auckland, New Zealand. (P.H.S.N.Z. Handbook No. 41). Price \$25.00 within New Zealand. P & P extra to overseas: Australia \$6.00, USA/Canada \$9.00, UK/Europe \$10.50. 87 Pages.

One of the many fascinating corners of New Zealand Military History is the Airgraph Service by which mail was photographically reduced in size and carried overseas during the Second World War. For many New Zealanders serving overseas, this proved to be the quickest and most reliable route of communication from home.

This publication is a comprehensive description of the service and its ramifications. Starting with the method of production, including details of the Kodak Building used to offer the service, the Author covers every aspect including the special Christmas and other forms produced. A section is included containing guidance to the collectable areas of the service.

The book finishes with reproductions of the original Government documents associated with the initiation of the service.

This is an interesting, worthwhile and welcome addition to the bookshelf.

## RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

JOHN C. WOOLF

### Stanley Gibbons auction held in March 1999

RPSNZ Handbook. Vols. I - VII with a few faults	£552
G. Elliott: Routes and Rates	£32

### Harmers auction held on March 27, 1999:

1962 Telegraph Centenary 8d. Vertical strip of 20, two stamps black omitted and two black partially omitted	£633
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### Cavendish Auctions sale held on June 25 1999:

1848 cover sent from Wellington to the U.K., with Wellington Crowned Circle and Registered Handstamp	£997
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### J.R. Mowbray auction held in July, 1999:

1898 - 1907 Pictorial issue cover franked with 2 x 1d. Lake Taupo and 2d Pembroke Peak cancelled with two Christchurch cancellations dated on the First Day of Issue, 5 Apr 1898.	£1100
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### Classic Stamps (Prop. Paul Wales, Christchurch) auction held August 5 1999:

Cinderellas: Set of 4 1911 "Tommy Taylor" Prohibition Labels	£850
1938 Set of State Forest Labels (one Missing)	£600
Arcade (Timaru) Stamp Co. Labels in exploded form	£530
Stamps: 1935 Pictorials: 5d. Coil pair with number	£220
6d. Coil pair with number	£170
Strip of 3 6d. with badly misplaced perfs.	£180
1963 Railways Centennial 1/9d Red omitted (no value and white train)	£525

## IMPERFORATE 1990 ORCHID MINIATURE SHEETS FOR SALE

The New Zealand 1990 World Stamp Exhibition was held in Auckland between August 24th and September 2nd, 1990. To commemorate the event, New Zealand Post produced an imperforate version of the Orchid Miniature Sheet. The Sheet was sold as part of the Season Ticket for admission to the Exhibition.

A limited number of the imperforate sheets are still available for purchase. Although not on general issue to the public, the sheet was produced by New Zealand Post and could, therefore, be classified as semi-official. In any event, it will be of interest to collectors of modern issues.

To obtain your copy, contact: New Zealand Stamps Exhibition Philatelic Trust, P.O. Box 81085, Whenuapai, Auckland, New Zealand. Price: NZ\$40.00 or £14.00 post paid.

## COMPLIMENTARY AUCTION CATALOGUES

Charles Leski Auctions Pty Ltd., have written to the Society offering to provide a complimentary copy of their auction catalogue to interested members of The New Zealand Society of Great Britain. Their address is: 683, Burke Road, **Camberwell** 3124, Victoria, Australia. Fax number: 613 9882 2846. Email: [joanne@leski.com.au](mailto:joanne@leski.com.au). The catalogue for the auction can be viewed on their Website; address: [www.leski.com.au](http://www.leski.com.au).

A RECENT LETTER TO *THE TIMES*

(Reprinted with kind permission of the writer and *The Times*)

**Stamp of approval?**

*From the Head Verger of St. Clement Danes*

Sir, I have just overheard a delightful exchange between two visitors to the church:

"What beautiful carving" (ie, on the pulpit).

"Yes, it's by Stanley Gibbons."

Yours faithfully,

BRIAN M. POAG,  
Head Verger,  
St. Clement Danes,  
Strand, WC1R 1DH

July 19.

**CURRENT EVENTS:**

MANAWATU FASTPOST TRIAL

ALLAN P. BERRY

I recently received a cover, the top right corner of which is illustrated as Figure 1. The envelope contained J.R. Mowbray's latest Auction Catalogue.

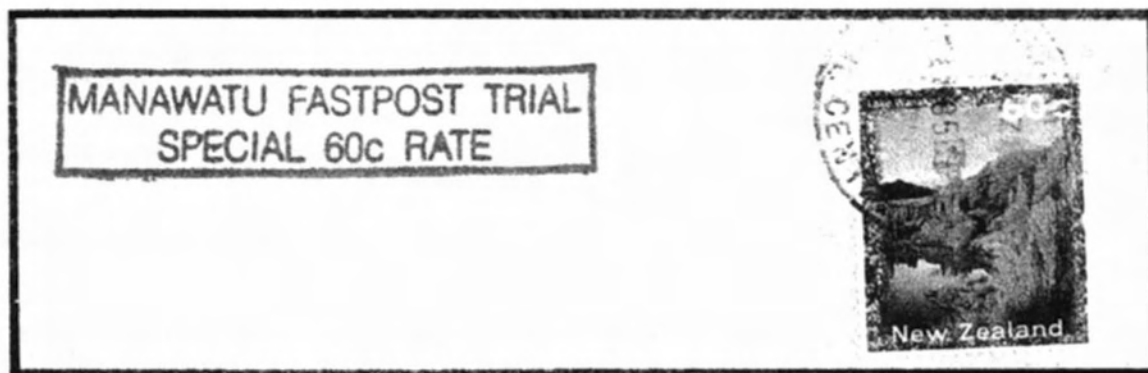


Figure 1

Apparently, the trial described had been the subject of a Press Release sent throughout the country but not picked up and used except by local newspapers. I contacted the appropriate department of New Zealand Post and obtained a copy of the News Release which reads:

"FASTPOST FALLS TO 60 CENTS FOR MANAWATU REGION TRIAL

11 August 1999

From next Monday, New Zealand Post will lower the price of sending a medium size FastPost letter from 80 cents to 60 cents for a trial exclusive to the Manawatu region.

The FastPost trial will run for seven weeks from Monday 16<sup>th</sup> August to Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> September, after which the price of a medium size Fast Post letter returns to 80 cents.

The price of the extra large FastPost letter will also drop from \$1.20 to \$1.00 for the trial.

Manawatu Mail Service Centre Leader Henry van Tuel said the FastPost trial would test whether the lower price leads to increased demand for FastPost.

"At New Zealand Post we are constantly seeking ways to improve the value of our products and services," said Mr van Tuel.

"At just 20 cents more than Standard Post, the 60 cent Fast Post trial will offer even better value for businesses sending mail to their customers and for people sending letters and cards to friends and family for delivery the next working day in major towns and cities."

Mr. van Tuel said only FastPost mail posted at Post Shops, Post Centres, street posting boxes or by CourierPost pick-up, within a specified area in the Manawatu region will qualify for the FastPost trial.

The area covered by the trial is approximately a triangle running from Levin across to Woodville, up to Marton and back to Levin (including Waiterere).

FastPost can be sent anywhere in New Zealand to a street address, Private Box or Bag address, and to Rural Delivery addresses. FastPost targets delivery the next working day between major towns and cities across New Zealand. Remote areas may take a little longer."

I contacted Mr. van Tuel who was mentioned in the News Release and he told me that the mail is not specially marked. He knows about the cachet on the mail from John Mowbray, but it is an entirely private effort. Thus, the only way to identify covers from the trial posted by other than philatelists is that they are dated during the trial period, franked with 60 cent definitive, cancelled at the Manawatu Mail Centre and bear a FastPost label. I have not seen or received one such yet - it would certainly be an interesting item.

#### DEVELOPMENTS IN THE POSTAL SERVICES IN NEW ZEALAND

ROBIN M. STARTUP

The pace of change has continued unabated in recent months. I thought that readers might be interested in an update.

On 9 August, 1999, International Mails were Restructured. New Zealand Post International's ten existing mail and courier products were replaced by three new services with the aim of simplifying the services, making the pricing structure fairer, and making the services more competitive in certain areas. This "repackaging" of services ends the 160 year history of New Zealand exchanging mail by sea. The former SeaPost International - latterly applicable only to packages and parcels by sea to East Asia, North America and Europe - was abolished, as was RegisteredPost International.

##### Core services:

The three core services have been streamlined to make them easier for customers to use and include a number of enhanced features, like options for tracking and compensation cover for parcels. The core services were renamed:

CourierPost International became Express International

Airpost International became Air International

EconomyPost International became Economy International.

New red (Express), blue (Air) and green (Economy) adhesive service labels were also introduced. Each was in a revised design in both large and small format. Equivalent labels in the older design remain in use until "used up".

A street address is required for delivery of all Express International items.

##### Update on Alternate Postal Services:

Pet's Post has been very active in recent months offering an "across town" letter delivery at 35c an item. In addition to New Plymouth, Pete's Post has also commenced, under franchise, services in Napier, Hamilton and Hastings. Plans are in hand to expand into Hawera, Wanganui and Palmerston North..

The 35 cent postage stamp sold in each centre bears a colour photographic view of the city concerned. Out-of-town mail, at 40c, has a 40 cent New Zealand Post stamp added and is then lodged with NZ Post for sorting and delivery.

Each centre uses a handstamp and converted automatic franking machine or postage meter, identified by the telephone number of the centre (Figure 1 and 2).

NZ Document Exchange (NZDX) has been targeting commercial firms offering a specialised high-quality business postal service for documents and letters. Its business mail interchange address list has grown from 7,500 in 1998 to 23,000 today. NZDX offers 35c per letter for overnight delivery through its system, and offers this as a major incentive against letters to addresses not served by the system, which go through NZ Post taking two or three day nationally. Each of NZDX's sorting centres stamps envelopes LODGED AT NZDX or similar - and where NZDX cannot deliver the item, it is lodged with NZ Post which, in turn, runs it through the local inkjet DELIVERED BY NEW ZEALAND POST.

NZDX complained about delays of its mail through NZ Post. To protect itself against such complaints and to ensure that all "alternate" operator mail has been properly lodged - and paid for - NZ Post Mail Centres are now making a determined attempt to monitor all mail being processed. As part of this, it appears that Self-inking datestamps for such mail were introduced in early August at each centre. They are printed in black. Oblong in shape, the marking has three wavy lines at left with "Carried by" at right (across the top), a number then date (centre), name of mail centre / New Zealand Post ☒ (across foot). The number to the left of the date seems to be a number allotted to each centre. Numbers noted to date are: 07 Nelson MSC, 09 Auckland MSC and 17 Taranaki MSC. Reports of other numbers/places would be appreciated.

A number of new services have been registered:

AIRWAVES CORPORATION LTD.: Auckland. Registered 3 March 1999. No other information.

DESTINATION POST SERVICES: Wellington Registered 12 April 1999. Thought to be local delivery operator.

EKO: Manurewa. Registered 10 February, 1999. Thought to be local delivery operator.

PALMY POST: Palmerston North. Registered 17 March 1999. Local delivery operator Palmerston North - Feilding - Ashurst.

PAPER PLUS: thought to be a reaction to the Books & More chain. Paper Plus shops in June were promoting "Postal Plus" sales of NZ Post handibag and boxes packaging products.

SUPERIOR POST: Rotorua. Registered 23 March 1999. Thought to be local delivery operator.

And lastly: the owner operator of local delivery service John Dagelet, Johannes G.H.Dagelete, died in a motor-scooter crash on 2 May 1999. There has been no alteration to the postal register.

## **FURTHER INFORMATION ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES:**

### **MILITIA VOLUNTEER MAIL - TWO FURTHER POSTSCRIPTS**

ALLAN P. BERRY

Thanks to the help of JOHN R. SLATTERY of Invercargill, further information has now surfaced concerning the Southland Fallen Troopers' Memorial League, Invercargill, a cover from which was illustrated as Figure 24 on page 113 of Volume 47 of *The Kiwi* (1).

The facsimile handstamp signature is that of Reginald Day, who, according to the entry on page 817 of *The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand, Volume 4, Otago and Southland*, was born in England in 1873, coming to New Zealand with his parents when very young. He was appointed Secretary, Treasurer and Inspector to the Southland Hospital and Charitable Aid Board in April, 1901.

The SOUTHLAND FALLEN TROOPERS' MEMORIAL LEAGUE, INVERCARGILL was formed at a meeting on 22nd September, 1902, where it was decided to raise a memorial to commemorate those who had served in the Boer War. The Committee was the fund raising body and held a competition. The resultant memorial is situated on the corner of Dee and Tay Streets, but it was not erected until 9th September, 1907, with an unveiling on 3rd June, 1908.

John has referred to "Centenary of Invercargill Municipality 1871 - 1971", by J.O.P. Watt, where the author states on page 165:

"Soon after the end of the South African War in 1902 the council agreed that a memorial to fallen troopers should be erected at the intersection of Dee and Tay Streets. The memorial was erected there in 1907. The cost was met by public subscriptions, plus £500 from the Transval War Patriotic Committee"

It would appear that the League was responsible for collecting the public subscriptions for the memorial.

Interestingly, the memorial continues to arouse interest. The following article was published in The Southland Times on Saturday, August 15th, 1998 and is reproduced with the kind permission of the Publisher:

### **"Troopers Battle**

SQUABBLES over public facilities in Invercargill are nothing new. The City's most prominent monument, the Trooper's Memorial at the Tay-Dee intersection, took more than six years from proposal to unveiling. JIM VALLI reports;

From the day that peace was declared in the Boer War, on June 1, 1902, Southlanders were united in wanting a memorial to those from the province who had served in South Africa.

The first concrete steps were taken at a meeting in Invercargill on September 22, 1902, called by Mayor Charles Longuet.

But arguments over siting and materials continued until construction finally started. The failure of the subscription fund to reach the £2000 originally sought also caused delays.

The Southland Times commented on September 22: "The whole district is animated with an earnest desire to raise a memorial that will keep alive worthily and for all time the record for gallantry, self sacrifice and every soldierly quality made by our boys in South Africa."

The meeting, on the motion of Mr. I. W. Raymond, decided to raise funds for suitable memorial and to call for competitive designs.

The first big fund raiser was a military sports day, attended by 2000 people, at Queens Park on October 8.

Entries for the competition to design the memorial closed on November 30, but it was not until 5 months later, on February 10 1904, that it was announced that Sydney Vane, of Dunedin, had submitted the winning design.

By June 30 that year the Fallen Troopers Memorial League had £918 in hand for the project.

Early reports had said stone from the Greenhills quarry would be used for the memorial, but on August 23 the league accepted a tender from Corkhill and Son to supply Dipton stone.

Mr. J. Fraser was the sole tenderer for the erection of the memorial and his £675 bid was accepted by the league committee on March 24, 1905.

The Times reported: "The memorial is to be erected at the junction of Dee and Tay Streets, the most prominent site that could be selected."

By now it had been decided the base would be of Port Chalmers stone and the monument of "Oamuru freestone, first grade", crowned by a 2.1m statue of a trooper on foot.

The project was thrown into disarray on March 31 when Mr. Fraser withdrew his contract. He said he had made a mistake of £30 or £40 in ironwork.

Mayor W. B. Scandrett, as chairman of the Fallen Troopers Memorial League, said Mr. Fraser should stand by his tender.

However, the league decided Mr. Fraser would be released from his tender, and his deposit returned, if he paid £10 towards re-advertising for tenders.

At the same meeting, it was decided to include granite pillars in the design and investigate the cost of getting them from Aberdeen. It was decided to send the plans to Scotland.

The Times commented in an editorial on April 3, 1905: "It would be difficult to recall a local movement that has had a more chequered career."

As it turned out, the project was till three years from completion.

The league received several letters from the Lord Provost of Aberdeen, including one advising that tenders prepared by Aberdeen architects for the monument, "landed at Bluff," ranged from £1410 to £2230.

The league committee found it could not afford a granite memorial and at a meeting on October 14, 1905, decided on a modified structure of reinforced concrete with granite columns.

Mr. E. E. Hammond said at this meeting the memorial now proposed for "the finest site in town" would certainly not be a beautiful ornament and he feared it would be ridiculed when finished. It was neither a monument or fountain, but merely a crude idea to take up a lot of space, he said, and proposed that the money in hand be used for a consumptive ward at the Southland Hospital. The use of the money to relieve distress and illness, while still commemorating the fallen troopers, was preferable to erecting a hideous edifice, he said.

The meeting decided, on a 5-4 vote, to call a meeting of subscribers to the memorial fund.

The public meeting, held on November 2, decided after lengthy discussion to proceed with the memorial. A move to erect the memorial to the west of the POst Office, opposite the railway station, was rejected.

The executive committee of the league did not meet again for 15 months - on February 5, 1907 - when it was told the monument had just arrived at Bluff from Aberdeen on the Wakanui. At this meeting, there was again considerable opposition to the Dee-Tay site.

Six days later, the executive carried a motion, proposed by Mr. J. Hatch, that another site be found. Mr. Hatch said it would [be] "the greatest possible mistake" to go ahead with the chosen site.

The executive decision sparked a strong reaction and a public meeting, called for February 25, re-affirmed the Dee-Tay Streets site.

Work began on March 1 and continued steadily until September 2, when disaster struck. The statue of the trooper, which came from Italy, was being hoisted onto its pedestal when the rope broke and it fell to the ground.

"The £85 statue is now in three pieces and useless," the Times reported.

But it was not that bad. The next day an Italian stonemason, Carlo Bergamini, of Dunedin, inspected the broken statue and said it could be repaired.

With three of his staff, he set to work on September 9 and the next day the statue was hoisted in sections to its pedestal. The repairs were completed on September 13 and Bergamini was paid £25 for his work.

It was to be another eight months before the sage of the memorial was completed with the official unveiling on June 3, 1908, by the Prime Minister Sir Joseph Ward, before a crowd estimated at between 4000 and 5000.

The monument was a permanent memorial to the 278 men from Southland who went to South Africa in defence of their King and country and put on record the valour of the 12 from Southland who were either killed on the battlefield or died as a result of the war, Sir Joseph said.

The trooper has now been gazing down Tay Street for 90 years. There have been several moves over the years to have the monument shifted to another site, but all have been rejected.

\*\*\*\*

I recently acquired the envelope illustrated as Figure 1. The facsimile handstamp signature is of Major James Reid. In *New Zealand Official Year-Book 1902*, he is shown under the section *Officers Commanding Militia and Volunteer Districts, and Adjutants* as Acting Adjutant of the Auckland District. Note also the inscription in the bottom left hand corner District **District Office / NEW ZEALAND DEFENCE FORCES / Auckland** and the low print number 2,000/5/1902-3810K]. The cover is cancelled 25 SP 02 and is addressed to No. 1420 Trooper S.J.Brown, 4th Contingent. I have not yet been able to determine any details about Trooper Brown nor when the 4th Contingent returned to New Zealand but the date seems late to me.

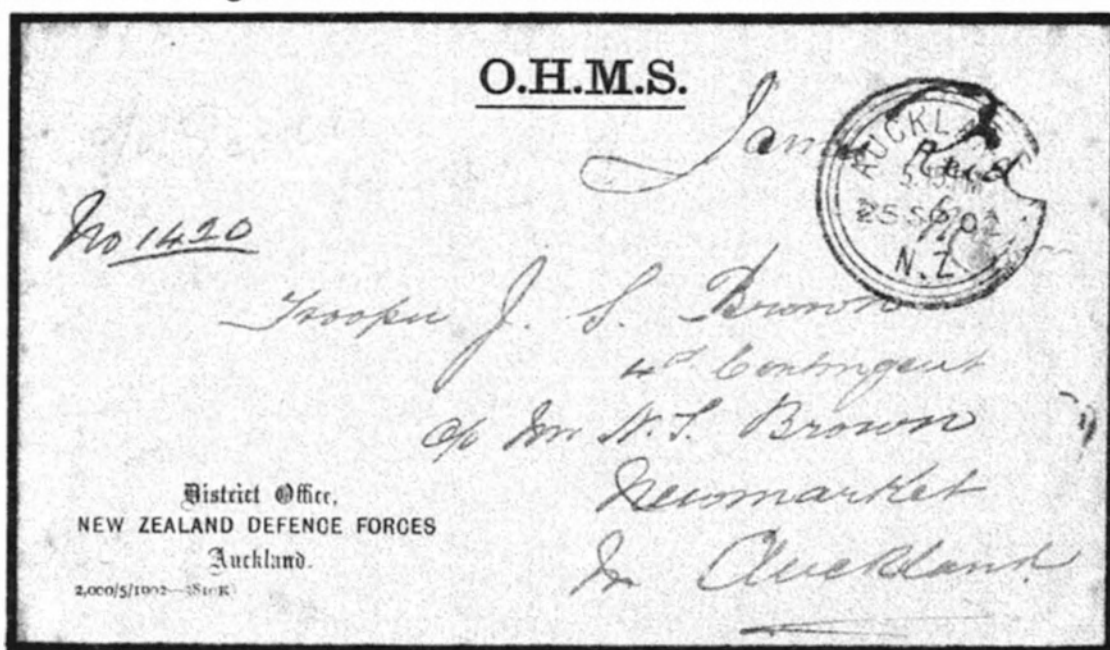


Figure 1

There are some details about James Reid in the *Cyclopedia of New Zealand, Volume 2, Auckland* (pub. 1902). Here, his rank is shown as Captain. He was born in Berwickshire, Scotland in 1850. At the age of thirteen, he enrolled as bugler in the Berwickshire Volunteers. He joined the ranks in 1867 and was associated with the Dumbarton Artillery, 1st Haddingtonshire Rifle Volunteers, F Company. It was in the latter Unit that he received his commission on March 20th, 1877. In 1886, he left for New Zealand. Captain Reid formed and commanded the Hamilton Light Infantry Volunteers from 1887 to 1900. During the last three years of his service, the corps was renamed No. 1 Waikato Mounted Infantry. Captain Reid was also instrumental in the formation of the Second and Third Companies of the Waikato Mounted Infantry. In January 1900, he was transferred to the Permanent Staff as District Adjutant of Auckland. It would appear that he was promoted to Major at some time in 1902.

#### References:

1. Berry AP. "Militia Volunteer Mail - A Follow Up". *The Kiwi* (1998). Vol. 47. No. 6. Pp. 109 - 114

# **ORIGINAL ARTICLES AND READERS QUESTIONS:**

## **THE HAUSBERG CHALON REPRINTS**

ERNIE W. LEPPARD

Illustrated (Fig. 1) is the front cover of the menu for the Annual Dinner of the Herts. Philatelic Society.



Figure 2



Figure 3

Figure 1

The Dinner was held on June 4th. 1907. As seen, the cover had an ornate art nouveau design in brick red on a grey background. In the middle is a copy of the Chalon reprint in green with "H.P.S. 4<sup>th</sup> 1907.". Inside is the menu for the 9 course dinner and the imprint of Perkins Bacon who appear to have printed the menu. They were, also, the printers of the original Chalon issue of 1855 and had been the platemarkers of the original dies and plates

The dinner appears to have been a grand occasion: Miss Alice Mandeville who was accompanied on a Bechstein Grand piano sang the National Anthem. Entertainment was provided by an orchestra with a Musical Director and Raconteur on hand to amuse those present. A number of toasts were proposed and responded to. The Guest of Honour was the Honourary W. Pember Reeves, the New Zealand High Commissioner. One wonders whether his presence was the reason for the representation of a New Zealand stamp on the cover.

At this time, the Hertfordshire Philatelic Society appears to have been one of the more eminent Philatelic Societies in the country. L.R.Hausberg was the President and visited New Zealand in 1906 and was welcomed as a well known and prominent philatelist. There is some sketchy information in the Handbooks of the Royal Philatelic of New Zealand suggesting that he was loaned or obtained reprints from the existing printing plates for the Chalon issue to assist him in the writing of a book on the issue. The book never appeared and the plate proof reprints given to him are now extremely collectable.

It seems that, on his return to England, he managed to persuade the High Commissioner for New Zealand to allow him to approach Perkins Bacon to obtain reproductions from the original Chalon Dies. Two examples are shown below: Figure 2 shows a further example with the HPS inscription in orange-red and Figure 3 has a geometric design in the value tablet.

One wonders whether it was Hausberg who obtained the Herts Philatelic Society die proofs from Perkins Bacon. His name is not listed amongst the distinguished philatelists present at the dinner although some are only mentioned by position: were he President, his name would not be given.

I have been in touch with the Herts. Philatelic Society. They still hold an annual Dinner although it has changed from being a nine-course dinner with musical entertainment to a buffet! Unfortunately, their archives do not contain any information concerning the link between these dies and plates and L.R.Hausberg.

Can any reader point me in the right direction to find further information?

## IBRS - INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS REPLY SERVICE

ALAN TUNNICLIFFE

In October, 1994, New Zealand Post introduced a new service for its business customers - International Business Reply Service - IBRS.

This followed a decision made at the 1990 U.P.U. Congress, proposed by the Great Britain Postal Administration, to extend world wide the IBRS that had been operating successfully within Europe since 1986. Great Britain urged that as many countries as possible take part in this new U.P.U. regulated service, especially since T.N.T., the international courier company, was already operating a similar service.

It was felt that many companies using direct mail internationally would like to increase their response rate by giving the customer a post free reply card or envelope. Magazine publishers and market research firms were seen as users of the IBRS as well.

The publicity for the new service said:

### **"2 Why the UPU needs an international business reply service**

2.1 Many of the users of the international postal services wish to encourage their correspondents to reply to them. In particular, business firms wish to encourage their

customers and their potential customers in other countries to send back orders for goods or services, to respond to advertisements, to answer questionnaires, and so on; and to use the postal service for doing this.

2.2 The best way to encourage a correspondent to reply is by prepaying the postage on the reply item. A prepaid reply item is a positive incentive for a customer to respond to an inquiry or an offer from an overseas business.

2.3 Until now, it has only been possible for users of the international Post to offer two types of prepayment of postage:

- a by enclosing an international reply paid card;
- b by enclosing an envelope or card, fully pre-stamped for the intended country of posting.

2.4 These traditional methods may be satisfactory for very small mailings, or for individual and private correspondence, and they should be retained for these purposes. But they are quite unsuitable for the needs of modern commercial business customers, because:

- a reply paid coupons have to be taken to a post office to be exchanged for stamps;
- b for pre-stamped items, business customers have to acquire large numbers of stamps, of the correct postage, with different stamps for each country where the reply item would be posted.

2.5 Furthermore, they are very expensive for any business firm which intends to make a large mailing. Business firms normally expect only about 5 or 10 percent of the reply items to be sent back, but under these traditional systems, the company is obliged to prepay all the reply items, whether they are used or not.

2.6 A modern international business reply service (IBRS) has the following benefits:

- a the person using the reply paid card or envelope can post it back immediately, with no need to go to the post office, and at no expense;
- b this can significantly increase the response rate, ie, the number of items which are sent back to the business firm.

2.7 The service will allow business users to provide their customers with cards or letter envelopes up to 50g on which the return airmail postage is prepaid. These items will have a standard design (see model at annex 1).

2.8 Although paragraphs 3.1 to 3.3 below explain the particular benefits of IBRS for international direct mail, there are also many other uses for the service. For instance, international market research firms can send questionnaires abroad and enclose an IBRS envelope for their respondents to return the completed questionnaire. Book, magazine and newspaper publishers can include IBRS cards for customers to renew their subscriptions. International mail order companies can include IBRS cards or envelopes for their customers to send in their orders for goods, and so on. International direct mail is an important use for IBRS, but there are many other benefits as well.

2.9 Many countries already operate successful business reply services in domestic mail services. The British Post Office, for example, has over 90 000 domestic business reply service licences and delivers 435 million business reply items per year.

### **3 Encouraging international direct mail**

3.1 An IBRS service will be an incentive for business users to conduct their advertising and publicity campaigns through the postal service. Direct mail is becoming an increasingly important service for postal administrations. It consists in sending advertising mailshots, carefully targeted to individual persons and addresses. Its success is shown by the following statistics.

- a in Great Britain, over 10 percent of domestic letter-post traffic is made up of direct mail;
- b in the major CEPT countries, direct mail traffic has been growing by an average of 6 percent per annum, over the last five years;

c in the United States of America, the number of direct mail items per head of population is five times as high as in Europe.

3.2 Business customers are especially interested in including prepaid business reply items in mailshots, because the reply items:

- a stimulate increased responses from clients;
- b enable the advertisers to judge the success of the mailshot, by measuring the level of response;
- c permit the advertiser to build up an accurate list of interested overseas customers.

3.3 Great Britain does not expect that IBRS will in itself become a major service, but it will be a valuable additional service which will encourage international direct mail advertising. And direct mail itself is one of the biggest areas of potential traffic growth for letter mail."

In an update to its Postal Users Guide, published in May, 1995, New Zealand Post notified terms and conditions for IBRS (Figure 1).



## International Business Reply

- Response cards and envelopes must be addressed to a P O Box, Private Bag or c/- a Post Shop counter.
- The address side of the response card or envelope must conform to the layout illustrated below so overseas postal administrations recognise that no postage is required.

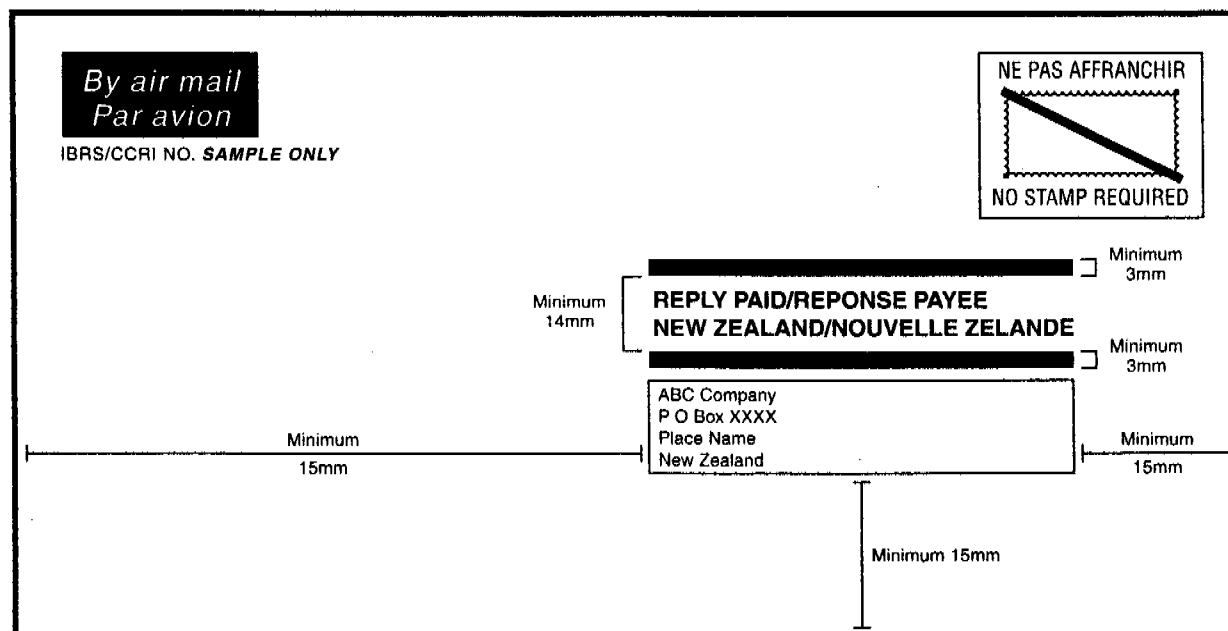


Figure 1

This included an illustration of the required format for cards or envelope fronts. Important international requirements are the stamp symbol with diagonal line and the French words 'NE PAS AFFRANCHIR' meaning 'DO NOT STAMP'. The words 'NO STAMP REQUIRED' or the equivalent in another language also appear in the top right hand corner. Two horizontal bars at least 3mm thick and a minimum of 14 mm apart are to be printed with two lines of text in capital letters between the bars - 'REPONSE PAYEE', meaning 'REPLY PAID' - and the name of the country to which the reply is to be sent, with the particular address printed below this. As International Business Reply items are all to be returned by air mail, they must have a 'PAR AVION' symbol or equivalent printed in the top left hand corner. Beneath this appears the authority number allocated by the postal authority to the user, in the format 'IBRS/CCRI No.' where 'CCRI' is the French abbreviation for IBRS. The dimensions were also specified:

**Postcard**

Minimum size	90mm x 140mm
Maximum size	120mm x 235mm
Minimum paper weight	140gsm
Minimum card thickness	0.18mm
Maximum item weight	10g

**Envelope**

Minimum size	90mm x 140mm
Maximum size	120mm x 235mm
Maximum item weight	50g

Countries that send reply items back to the sender's country keep a track of the numbers and send an annual bill to each country involved in order to recover their costs. The originating country recovers this cost from their customer. In the case of New Zealand, a fee of \$1-00 is charged for each IBR item delivered, which is the same as New Zealand's international air mail postcard rate of postage.

By the time New Zealand introduced the service, nearly 60 countries had agreed to participate in the IBRS - Argentina Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burundi, Chad, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Iceland, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jersey, Jordan, Korea, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Romania, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

Although this service has been in operation for 5 years, at the time of writing (July, 1999), I have seen only one IBRS item from New Zealand. This is illustrated as Figure 2.

However, I have several other items from other countries, one from Sweden is illustrated in Figure 3. This envelope has bars less than 3 mm thick and there are also two printing errors - "RESPONSE" instead of "REPONSE" and "STAMPS" instead of "STAMP". Note the European use of 'A PRIORITAIRE' instead of 'BY AIR MAIL/PAR AVION.' This example comes from a brochure delivered in the United Kingdom and the Great Britain example is a card for a magazine's readers enquiry service.

The authority numbers issued by NZ Post for the IBRS are part of the national series that are also used for Permit Post, and Freepost, hence, the number on the New Zealand item (Figure 2) is 90003. As at June, 1999, there were only 17 current users of the International Business Reply Service, with authority numbers ranging from 95266 (issued June 12th., 1997) to 129183.

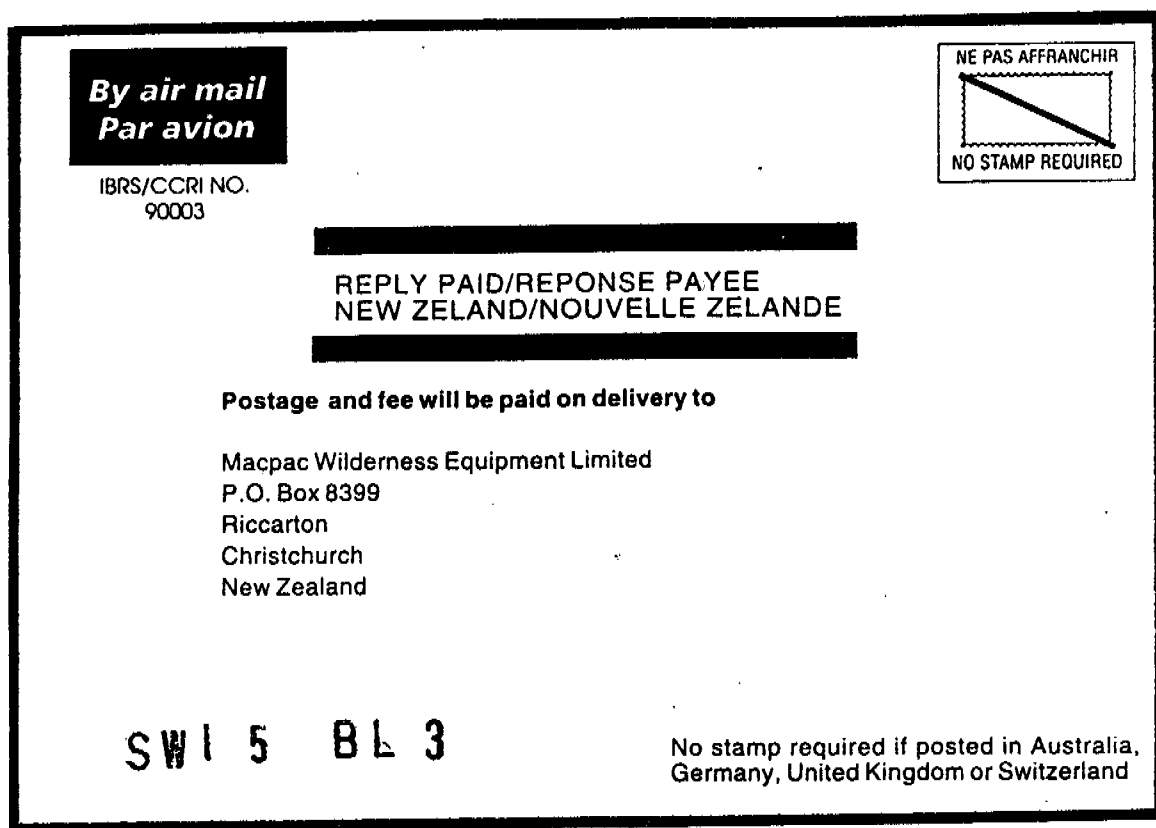


Figure 2

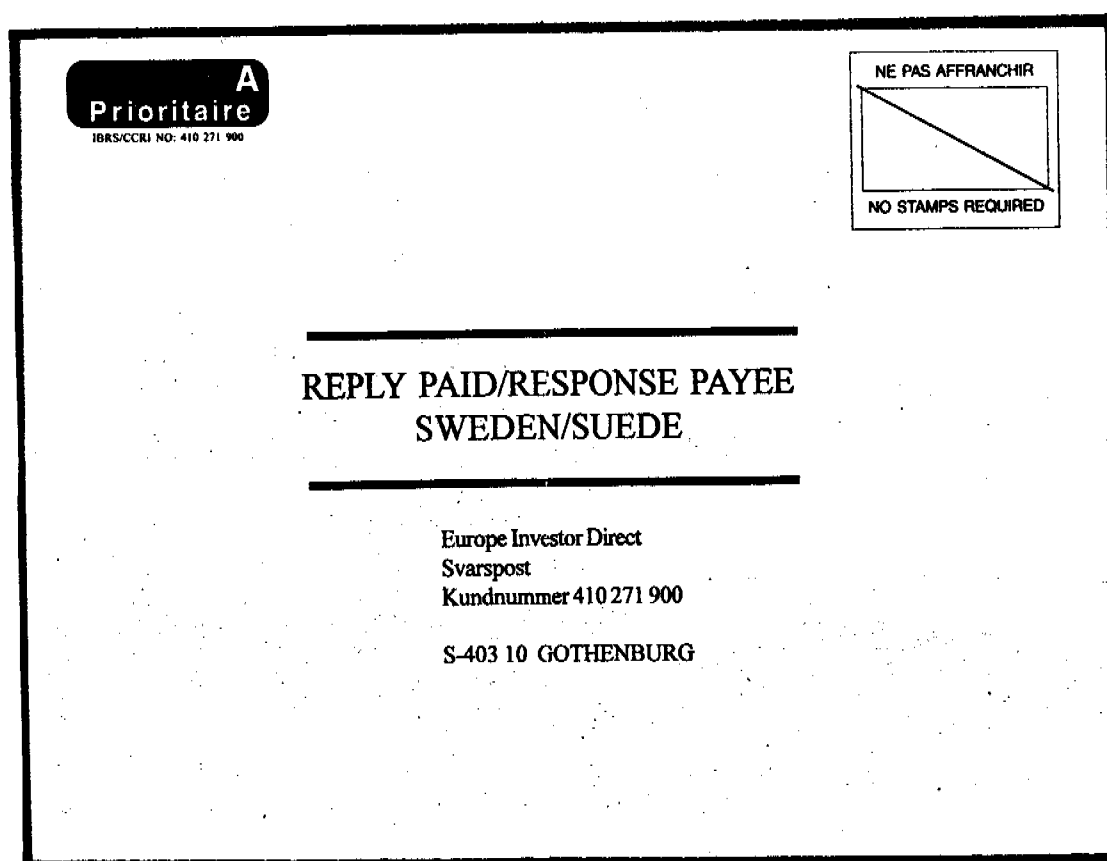


Figure 3

FINDINGS FROM FILES  
CHARGE TO NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT - PART ONE

ALLAN P. BERRY

The particular folder from which these notes are extracted is labelled '1 Charge for Services to New Zealand Government', and contains details of the hours of work done, expenses incurred, subsistence allowances and other charges made by the Post Office Stores Department to the New Zealand Government when acting on their behalf. The first document is dated 31st March, 1926, and reads:-

STORES SUPPLIED TO THE COLONIES and the IRISH FREE STATE

Percentage additions to cost  
to cover Establishment charges.

Under the authority of Treasury letter S/24205 (registered paper 55926/24) of 20 September 1924, the percentages to be added to the cost of Postal Stores supplied to the Colonies, and Stamps and Stamped Stationery and Postal Orders supplied to the Irish Free State, were fixed as follows:-

Postal Stores supplied to the Colonies.

Ordinary charges on requisitions up to £125	20%
Reduced charge on amount of requisition in excess of £125	7%
Mail bags supplied direct by Prison Commissioners	3%

Stamps, Stamped Stationery, Postal Orders  
supplied to the Irish Free State.

Stamps	25%
Stamped Stationery	10%
Postal Orders	33 1/3%

The percentages are, however, revised from time to time and it will be advisable that all accounts for stores supplied prepared by the Stamp Section should be referred to the Accounts Section for the addition of an appropriate Establishment charge.

The next document in sequence is a copy of various memoranda that have passed between various sections of the Post Office Stores Department. The initials 'STP' head this document, and reading the notes through, it appears that these mean the Stamp Section. It is set out and reads as follows:-

STP.

14th April 1926.

The Accounts Section,

Will you please determine the departmental charges on account of the supply of overprinted stamps described in the attached memorandum. (Itd.)

The STP..

The business is so small as to make it ludicrous to add a percentage for our costs. I suggest that you give what you regard as a minimum fee for small transactions of this nature. If you agree, would a guinea meet the case. (itd.)

23.4.26

P.S. The Stamps costs works out at 27.78% and the Irish Free State pays 25% on the ground that we can deal with their business (in bulk) more cheaply than our usual 'retail' issues.

The Accounts Section,

It is understood that the Director of Stamping adds establishment charges to the costs in that Department before these are advised to the STP. In these circumstances it appears to be sufficient to add only establishment charges proper to this Department to the costs incurred in the Stamp Section and the addition of 30% with a minimum of 10/- is suggested as suitable in these small transactions.

If the addition exceeds £5 on this basis the matter can be referred to the Accounts Section.

Will you please say whether you concur in this proposal? (itd.) 6.5.26.

7 May, 1926

The STP.,

The proposal is concurred in

Accounts Section

(itd.) 13.5.26.

The next document contains copies of two memoranda, which are out of date sequence, but are relevant to those shown above. These read:-

Dear ...

If you are satisfied, I think we cannot raise objection. But, in this case for example, your percentage of 30 would realise Is./4d. and it is a question whether the trouble involved in these small special transactions is not disproportionate to the value of the goods or services and would not be better met by a minimum fee rather than by a percentage. The guinea I suggested may be too high - it was put up to draw your criticism - but, if you like, we could make it 5/- or 7/6 and use the percentage for larger business.

(It'd.)

Dear ...

I agree that there should be a minimum. Shall we compromise on 10/-. I have altered my endorsement accordingly. (itd.) 10/5/26.

The next document on the file is a hand written memorandum dated 4th January, 1928. It is from the Stamp Section to the Accounts Section of the Post Office Stores Department, and reads:-

"From time to time during the past three years we have obtained Dies, Printing Plates, etc. for the New Zealand Government. As all the stores have been delivered, it is thought that the present is a suitable time to settle the charge to be made to the New Zealand Government for the services rendered. A circular and correspondence with the Accounts Section on the subject of Establishment Charges in other connections are also attached. But the percentage charges mentioned therein appear excessive when applied to the purchases for the New

Zealand Government. The articles purchased were, of course, not brought into stock but delivered direct to the New Zealand Government Office."

This memorandum forms the basis of the next letter on the file, dated 19th January, 1928. It is from the Stamp Section to the Accounts Section, and reads as follows, (with the words in square brackets added by hand):-

"From time to time during the past 3 years we have obtained Dies., Printing Plates, etc. for the New Zealand Government. A list of these purchases is attached, and as all the stores have now been delivered it is considered that the present is a suitable time to render the account to the New Zealand Government [for Departmental Charges].

"The amount of work involved in this Section has not been very considerable and the usual percentage additions for Establishment charges appear excessive in this instance. A charge of 2½% would, it is thought, be acceptable to the New Zealand Government. As it is understood that a charge of 2½% is made for the purchase by this Department of miscellaneous stores for the New Zealand Government it is suggested that a similar charge be levied for the Printing Plate work referred to."

The 'list of purchases' referred to in this letter is the next document on the file, and is shown on page 142 of this issue of *The Kiwi*.

The reply to the letter given above is shown in copy form only on the file. It is from the Accounts Section to the Stamps Section. is dated 20th January, 1928, and reads:-

"This matter is perhaps analogous to the supply of Engineering Stores, ex Contractors Works, to the New Zealand Government. In the case of apparatus supplied in this way we should charge 5% of the basic price but this figure includes 2% for the E. in C.'s Department for testing. The remainder (3%) covers purchase and issue and the various overheads and will perhaps meet the case - if you have already quoted 2½% we will use your figure. Presumably you have not had to handle the goods - if so, our charge should be 5½%."

The final note on this section of the files is on the same sheet of paper as the memorandum above, and is the Stamps Section's response. This reads:-

"The only examination these plates and dies undergo is a visual one; no technical tests are made as in the case of Engineering Stores. From this point of view your 3% estimate nearly fits the case.

"Further, we cannot be said to 'handle' or 'issue' these items in the Departmental sense of the words. After the plates etc. are visually examined here, they are returned to the manufacturers for packing and despatch. 'Handling' in the sense that 1000 Telephone Cords or 1000 Transmitters are handled does not apply.

"Our estimate of 2½% seems to march very well with the 5% - less 2% for Engineer-in-Chief's test - charged for Engineering Stores which entails much more work both clerical and non-clerical. 2½% has been mentioned to the New Zealand people and they will I think regard this figure as fair and reasonable."

I am very grateful to the National Postal Museum for allowing access to these files, and for permission to publish extracts from them.

-----

PARTICULARS OF DIES, PRINTING PLATES, etc. obtained by the STORES DEPARTMENT  
for the NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT.

ITEM		Contract Price			Authority for Ordering	Date Supplied
		£.	s.	d.		
1	Steel Engraved Master Die for N.Z. 2/- Stamp)	207.	10.	0)	Mr. ...'s interview of 23 10.14, based on G.P.O., Wellington letter to Mr. ... dated 30.7.24	January 1926
1	Steel Engraved Master Die for N.Z. 3/- Stamp)			)		January 1926
1	Surface Printing Plate for N.Z. 2/- Stamp	14.	15.	0)		January 1926
1	Surface Printing Plate for N.Z. 3/- Stamp	14.	15.	0)		January 1926
1	Perforating Box with two extra cutting plates for N.Z. 2/- and 3/- Stamps.	30.	10.	0	do.	February 1926
1	Steel Engraved Master Die for N.Z. 1d. Stamps	167.	10.	0	New Zealand Government Office letter of 16.9.25.	June 1926
1	Hardened Steel Recess Printing Plate for 4d. New Zealand Stamps,	20.	0.	0)		February 1926
	Packing and Delivery		10.	0)	do.	
1	surface Printing Plate for N.Z. 1d. Stamps	47.	10.	0	do.	June 1926
1	Perforating Head with two extra cutting plates for N.Z. 1d. Stamps	45.	10.	0		June 1926
1	Die for Letter Cards	45.	0.	0	do.	July 1926
	Various Dies and Printing Plates for Cook Island Stamps	150.	0.	0	New Zealand Government Office letters of 11 and 19 May 1926.	November 1926
1	Surface Printing Plate for N.Z. 1d. Stamps	50.	0.	0		April 1927
1	Surface Printing (Booklet) Plate for N.Z. 1d. Stamps	45.	0.	0	New Zealand Government Office letter of 11.3.27.	July 1927
1	Perforating Head with two extra cutting plates for N.Z. Stamps,	45.	10.	0		September 1927
TOTAL		884.	0.	0		

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