



THE KIWI

JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN



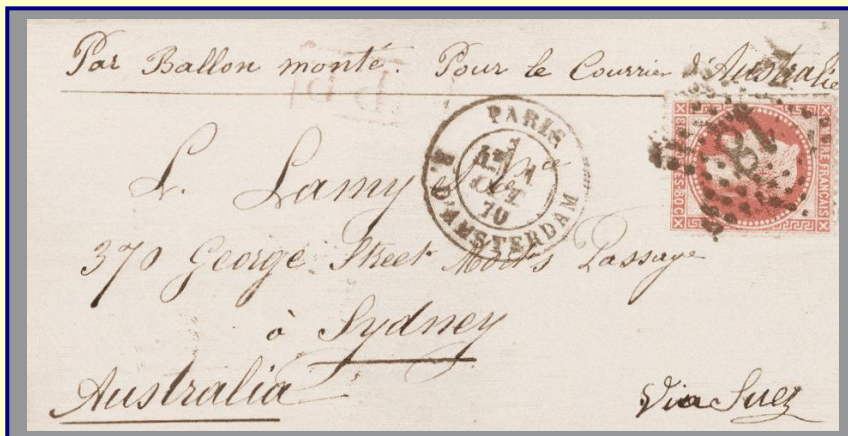
2020 – Chinese Year of the Rat

VOLUME 69 NUMBER 1
WHOLE NUMBER 399

JANUARY 2020



Superb material for the discerning



The above cover was an example of the world's first airmail and is the only known Paris ballon post cover addressed to Australasia. In 2009 Mowbrays Australia sold this 1870 Siege of Paris ballon monté cover for NZ \$238,625 – then a record Australasian price for a philatelic item.



The above 13 August 1855 cover from Auckland to Birmingham, England, bears a pair of New Zealand's very first 1d full-face queen stamps. Only three covers bearing 1d SG1 FFQs are known – this being the earliest recorded date. It was acquired in 2009 by John Mowbray for a client for NZ \$138,000.

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*The Society is affiliated to: The Association of British Philatelic Societies
the New Zealand Philatelic Federation
and the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies.*



MOWBRAY COLLECTABLES

is proud to support the New Zealand Society of Great Britain
as its major sponsor

EDITORIAL

2020 promises to be a very busy philatelic year with major stamp shows in Auckland in March and London in May where we look forward to seeing some of our overseas members. In September we have our biennial residential weekend, this time in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Northumbrian coast is a beautiful part of the country and, if you haven't visited before consider coming along and adding on a couple of days to enjoy the area.

The domestic programme starts with our January meeting at the Royal Philatelic Society's new home in London. Further details of all these events can be found elsewhere in this edition of *The Kiwi*.

CORRIGENDUM

Volume 68, No.6

Page 189 - The photographs shown of the North of England group meeting were incorrectly attributed to Jeff Wragg. They were actually provided by Geoff Hook. Apologies to both.



THE KIWI - ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

ADVERTISER	PAGE
Mowbray Collectables	Inside Front Cover
Ashford Stamps Ltd.	29
Steven Zirinsky	29

ADVERTISER	PAGE
Classic Stamps Ltd.	Inside Back Cover
Auckland City Stamps	Back Cover

"Please mention the NZSGB when you speak with our advertisers"

THE KIWI - CURRENT ADVERTISING RATES

	Full (single insertion)	Full (3 or more consecutive)	Half (single insertion)	Half (3 or more consecutive)	Quarter (single insertion)	Quarter (3 or more consecutive)
Full Colour	£90	£75	£75	£60	£50	£40

NZSGB - CURRENT SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Membership rates are £20 (within the UK) and £25 (overseas) - with printed copy of *The Kiwi*.

Members who prefer to receive an electronic version of the journal (*e-Kiwi*), downloadable from the Society's web-site, as an alternative to the paper copy pay £20 regardless of country of residence.

Payment can be made by various means including PayPal ('gift' option). Details from the membership secretary esmegdiamond@gmail.com or via the web-site.

Membership Renewal Time

Please renew promptly to continue receiving *The Kiwi*.

If any of your details (address, e-mail etc) have changed please let the Membership Secretary know.

If you wish to change from paper to e-version of *The Kiwi*, or vice versa, do let us know.

SOCIETY NEWS

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

New Members:

A warm welcome to:

M Boyd, Yorkshire

I Bridle, UAE

HONOUR FOR A MEMBER

Congratulations to member **John Mowbray** who has been inducted into the Kapiti Business Hall of Fame. More details on page 13.



PROGRAMME OF SOCIETY MEETINGS FOR 2020

The programme for 2020 includes five London meetings, one of which (January) will be held at the Royal Philatelic Society, Abchurch Lane and one (May) will be held at the Business Design Centre, Islington, to coincide with the major international exhibition, London 2020. September takes us to Newcastle-upon-Tyne for our Residential Weekend. There is also a full programme of Regional Group meetings.

Unless indicated our London meetings are held at the Union Jack Club, Sandell Street, London SW1 8UJ .

25 January	11:00	Committee Meeting
	14:00	<i>The Committee Entertains</i> [Venue RPSL - see page 6 for further details]
28 March	11:00	Items of interest and new acquisitions
	14:00	<i>Routes and Rates</i> - John Stimson
7 May	14:00	<i>The 1898 Pictorial Issue</i> - Lindsay Chitty (President of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand). [Venue - Business Design Centre, Islington]
25 July	11:00	Committee Meeting
	14:00	<i>Trans-Antarctic Expeditions</i> - Professor Brian Clayton
25 - 27 September	Friday - Sunday	Residential Weekend (including 16 sheet competition) Copthorne Hotel, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE1 3RT
28 November	11:00	Annual General Meeting
	14:00	<i>Auction</i> - with prior viewing of lots

MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP

Group Contact:- Ian Samuel ☎ 0121 449 0849

15 February	2pm at St Anne's Church Hall, Park Hill, Moseley, Birmingham, B13 8EU
Autumn	To be arranged.

NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL GROUP

Group Contact:- Jack Lindley ☎ 0161 705 1074 e-mail: lindleyjack@aol.com

22 February, 16 May	12.30pm: at St Luke's Church, Lodge Road, Orrell, Wigan, WN5 7AT
5 September, 14 November	

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

Group Contact:- Adrian Philbey ☎ 0141 562 5817 e-mail: adrian.philbey@ed.ac.uk

18 April	1pm at the ASPS Annual Congress, Dewars Centre, Glover Street, Perth, PH2 0TH
6 June	Glasgow - details to be confirmed.
Autumn	Date, time and location to be confirmed.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday **25 January 2020**
at the **Royal Philatelic Society London**, 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 7BW

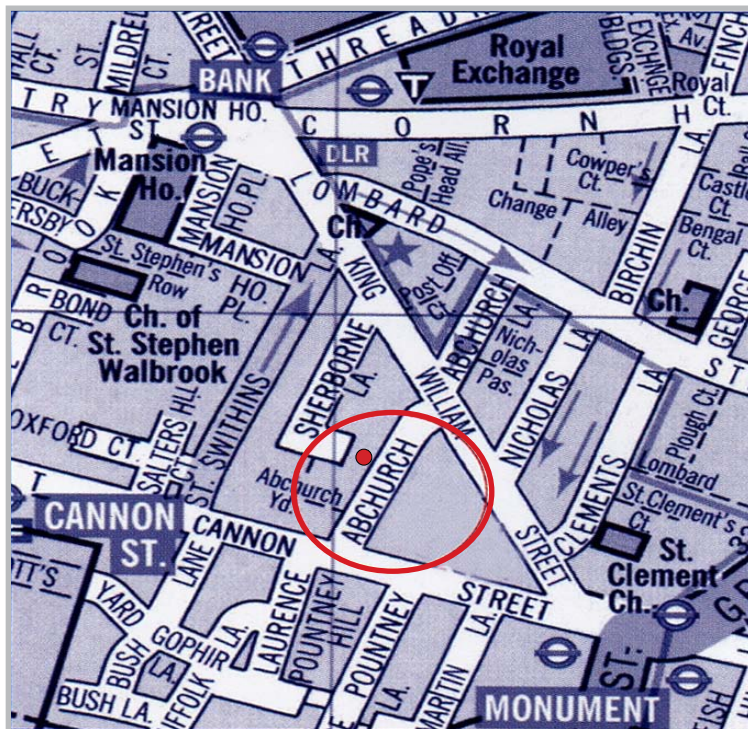
14:00 - *The Committee Entertains*

The programme for the afternoon will include short displays from:

- * **Keith Collins** (1935 Pictorials) * **Brian Stonestreet** (Early Airmails)
- * **Andrew Dove** (Medical care of NZ troops in WWI)
- * **John Stimson** (Aspects of Second Sides) * **Michael Wilkinson** (Edward VII)
- * **Paul Woods** (Revenues) * **Paul Wreglesworth** (1960 Pictorials)

There will be a separate Committee Meeting in the morning at 11:00

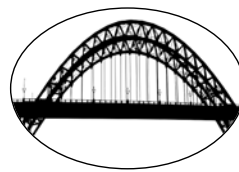
The meeting will be held at the **Royal Philatelic Society's** new premises in Abchurch Lane (see map below) which will give members an opportunity to see the Royal's new home. The nearest tube station is **Cannon Street** (Circle and District Line) but is also only a short walk from **Bank** (Northern Line and Central Line).



RESIDENTIAL WEEKEND 2020 - A DATE FOR YOUR DIARY



COPTHORNE HOTEL NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE *25th - 27th September 2020*



We have been holding our residential weekends since 2000 when we gathered in Chester. Each one has proved very popular with members and we are pleased to be able to announce that planning for the next weekend, for members and partners, is well under way and the venue and dates are shown above.

The Copthorne Hotel is situated on the Quayside in Newcastle and only a short walk from the city centre. With many attractions both in the city and the surrounding areas of Tyne and Wear, Durham and Northumberland; a good opportunity for an extended visit to the area.

More details of the programme and cost will be made available in due course but it is hoped that we will be able to reduce the cost of the weekend compared to that for Bath in 2018. The cost will cover two nights bed and breakfast, Gala evening Dinner on Saturday 26 September, light refreshments during the conference and will hopefully include free parking at the hotel.

For further details and for expressions of interest please contact Paul Woods, 57 Grosvenor Drive, Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear NE26 2JR, by email: pvdw1958@yahoo.co.uk or by phone: 07446936840.

Put the dates in your diary now and start preparing your entry for the 16 sheet competition.

MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Midland Group will be held on Saturday **15 February 2020** at the usual venue, St Anne's Church Hall (behind the Church) Parkhill, Moseley, Birmingham B13 8EU starting at 14:00. Will members please bring along some items of interest or a mini display.

Group Contact: - Ian Samuel ☎ 0121 449 0849

NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the North of England Group will be held on Saturday **22 February 2020** at St. Luke's Church, Lodge Road, Orrell starting at 12:30. Members to display new acquisitions or items of interest.

Group Contact: - Jack Lindley ☎ 0161 705 1074 e-mail: lindleyjack@aol.com

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Scottish Group will be an informal gathering, at 13:00 on Saturday **18 April 2020** at the ASPS Congress in Perth. Meet in the café on the balcony of the Dewars Centre, Glover Street, PH2 0TH.

Group contact: - Adrian Philbey ☎ 0141 562 5817 e-mail: adrian.philbey@ed.ac.uk

A DATE FOR ALL YOUR DIARIES



INTERNATIONAL
STAMP EXHIBITION

2 TO 9 MAY
2020

MEETINGS HELD

REPORT OF THE 68th AGM OF THE SOCIETY

A report of the 68th AGM, held in London on 30 November 2019, can be found on pages 33-34.

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN OXFORD, 5 OCTOBER 2019

Those members attending our 2019 'out of town' meeting at Lincoln College, Oxford, were pictured on page 188 of the November issue of *The Kiwi*. These notes report on some of the great range of philatelic material shown. Given the venue, **Michael Wilkinson** opened proceedings with a brief survey of the legally contentious 'stamps' used from 1870 to 1886 by some Oxford colleges, including Lincoln, to frank correspondence carried by messengers around the City, despite opposition from the Post Office.



*A Lincoln College
'stamp' of 1877.*

Lewis Giles noted that 2019 marked the centenary of the first official airmail in New Zealand. When the US Navy declined to buy the first Seaplane built by Boeing in Seattle it was acquired by Walsh Bros & Dexter Ltd, who operated a flying school at Kohimarama, and flown by George B Bolt from Queen's Wharf in Auckland to Dargaville and back on 16 December 1919. The flight was well publicised and is recorded as carrying 825 items of mail on the outward journey and 1,220 on the return. No extra fee was charged for airmail letters and no cachets were applied. Further trial flights to Dargaville, Thames and Whangarei were undertaken by the same pilot and plane in 1920. The Rt Rev H W Cleary, Roman Catholic Bishop of Auckland, engaged the services of George Bolt and the Walsh Bros' plane to visit outlying parts of his diocese in Tauranga, Whakatane, Opotiki and Kawhia in March and April 1920. An inaugural flight from Christchurch to Ashburton and Timaru and back was made on 31 January 1921, with Captain Euan Dickson piloting an Avro 504K for the Canterbury Aviation Co. An airmail fee of 6d for letters up to 2oz was charged and a cachet reading 'Aerial Mail' applied.

Laurence Kimpton and **Brian Stonestreet** charted developments in airmail services from 1931. The reader is referred to the major publications on this topic for more details, but some milestones drawn from the items displayed are recorded here. In April 1931 Imperial Airways started a service between London and Australia via Karachi, though Kingsford Smith and his Southern Cross had to rescue the mail from a crash in



Cover flown, July 1934, from Wanganui to Papua New Guinea.

Indonesia on the first outward journey and fly it to Sydney. The New Zealand Post Office issued three airmail stamps (3d, 4d and 7d) on 10 November 1931 and these were first used on mail to Adelaide, Perth, Karachi and London, and to USA and Canada, though an example postmarked Timaru on 9 November is known. As services developed, mail for more destinations was accepted – e.g. Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, Cairo, South Africa. In 1934 Imperial Airways and Qantas started a regular service to the UK via Singapore, though the first leg to Brisbane was by ship. In July 1934 Captain Charles Ulm flew *Faith in Australia* from Kaitiāia to Sydney and Papua New Guinea, with covers carried to many points on the route.

On 3 December 1937 the Imperial Airways flying boat *Centaurus*, commanded by Captain J W Burgess, left Southampton on a flight to survey possible landing points for future TEAL services, arriving in Auckland on 27 December. In August 1938 Imperial Airways and Qantas inaugurated the final stage of the 'All Up'

Empire service by which, for 1½d for ½oz, letters could be sent from New Zealand to worldwide destinations connecting with the Australia–UK service, though, as before, the first leg to Sydney was by sea. Captain Burgess also piloted the Short S.30 flying boat *Aotearoa* on survey flights to Fiji and Tonga in 1939 and on the inaugural Tasman Airways flight from Auckland to Sydney on 30 April 1940, with covers connecting with the Australia–UK route.

1951 saw the inauguration by TEAL of the ‘Coral’ route from Auckland to Fiji, the Cook Islands and Tahiti using the Short S.45 Solent flying boat *Aparima*. The service was extended to Western Samoa and Tonga in 1952. The use of flying boats for postal services in New Zealand ended on 15 September 1960 when, after a farewell flight over the ‘Coral’ route by Captain J S Shepherd, TEAL’s last Short S.45 Solent flying boat *Aranui* returned to Auckland and was presented to the Museum of Transport and Technology (MOTAT), where it is on display today. For further information readers are referred to www.youtube.com/watch?v=t9KmwatKiog and the MOTAT archives at <https://collection.motat.org.nz>.

We welcomed **Terry Layman** to his first meeting of the Society. Amongst the items he displayed was a range of counter coil joins of the 6c seahorse value from the 1970 Pictorial issue. These showed the coil numbers in different shades of red, and coil joins showing the number 9 with and without the stop intended to distinguish it from number 6. Such coils were for use by Post Office counter staff, with the numbers intended to assist in counting the stamps. Terry also showed a range of Second Sideface adsons with the advertisements in blue and green as well as the more common red and brown, and the infamous forward-facing teddy bear from the 1996 Health issue.



*1970 counter coil pairs showing
‘9’ with and without a stop.*

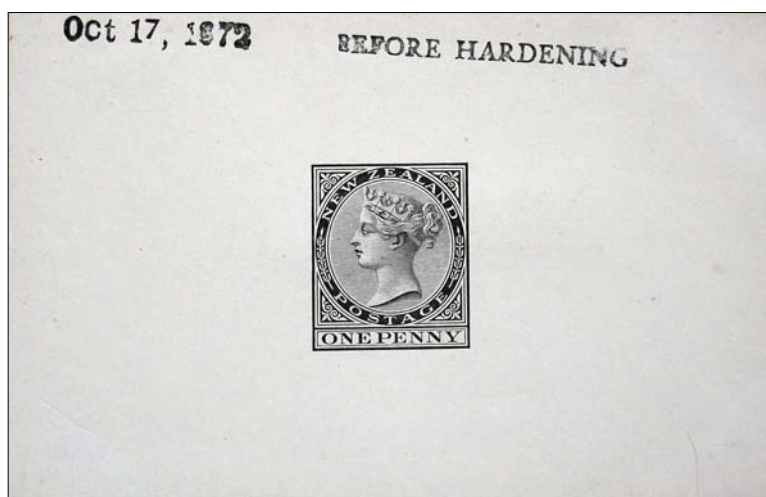
Paul Wreglesworth also displayed coils joins, including an example of numbered joins postally used on a 1963 cover from Lansdowne, a suburb of Masterton, to San Diego in California bearing joins of the 2d, 2½d, 3d and 4d values from the 1960 Pictorial issue, overpaying by 1d the postage for a 2oz letter (10d) and the registration fee (1/-). Coils of the 1d and 3d values of the 1960 issue were also made for use in stamp vending machines. In this case the sheets were cut horizontally and an end paper to wrap the coil, and printed to denote the value and number of stamps in the roll (960, or sometimes 480), attached to the right side of the last stamp in the roll. Rolls of 480 of the 2d, 2½d, 3d and 4d values, so-called Lightning rolls, were also prepared for use by businesses and could be applied using a Stamp Affixer to “feed, moisten, sever, attach and count” up to 100 stamps per minute.



A 1963 cover, postally used to the USA, prepaid with four different counter coil pairs, including a 2d pair showing black section numbers.

Terry Hancox noted that, almost to the day, the Society was meeting on the 250th anniversary of Captain Cook's landing at Gisborne on 8 October 1769. It was, therefore, most appropriate to revisit the stamps and miniature sheet issued by the New Zealand Post Office on 9 October 1969 to commemorate the bicentennial of the landing. That issue marked several firsts: embossing (sometimes misplaced and difficult to see) of the image of Captain Cook (4c, 6c and 18c), the Queen (28c) and in some cases a colourless plate number; and four different stamps in a miniature sheet. The master plate for the miniature sheets was set out as three sheets wide by two deep, and Terry displayed a composite image showing the varieties that allowed individual sheets to be plated. Terry also showed a copy of a plan for HMS Endeavour, which was purchased by the Royal Navy in 1768 for Cook's first voyage to the South Pacific.

Neil Jones noted that in 1871, when the plates then in use for the Chalon issue were becoming worn, the Agent-General for New Zealand (the Hon. Isaac Featherston) was instructed to obtain a set of six new plates for values up to 1/- showing a more contemporary portrait of Queen Victoria. Line-engraved essays were submitted by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co, but eventually electrotypes made from steel dies by De la Rue & Co were chosen since they were suitable for surface printing on existing machinery. The New Zealand Postmaster General (Oswald Curtis) told Parliament in September 1872 that the dies "may be expected shortly", but it was not until a year later that his successor (Julius Vogel) could report their arrival, and the six values to 1/- of the First Sideface stamps were issued on 2 January 1874. The 2/- and 5/- values followed on 1 July 1878. Neil showed die proofs 'before hardening' of the 1d, 2d and 3d values.



*A De La Rue proof impression, taken before the die was hardened,
for the 1d 1874 First Sideface Definitive stamp.*

Neil then showed a selection of first and second type postage due stamps. Looking at the value plates for the first type he noted that the stereotypes for most pence values, which used a small 'D', had been destroyed by the time a decision was made to add 3d and 8d values to the set. The new stereotypes for these values used a larger 'D'. Amongst the items shown was an unlisted variety of the 8d, with a double impression of the '8D'.

Michael Wilkinson also displayed a range of these postage dues, but used on cover. A letter from Napier to Masterton bearing two 1d Lake Taupo stamps had been marked 'To Pay/4d/Double Deficient Postage' in September 1899, three months before the first postage due stamps were issued. A letter sent in 1906 from W H Grant & Co, 'Smallware Manufacturers' (handkerchiefs etc) of Coventry to a Mr J G Bartel in Nelson was 2d underpaid, perhaps because it contained samples making it overweight, and had two 2d first type postage due stamps affixed to pay the double deficiency. (William Henry Grant (1858-1931) was a loom maker who became Mayor of Coventry in 1920; and in 1928 a parasitic wasp was named *Polymoria Barteli* after the letter's recipient, who discovered many specimens on his land.) Michael also displayed some seriously underpaid items, including a 1935 cover with four 1½d GB Silver Jubilee stamps sent by airmail from Edinburgh to Dunedin via Sydney. The correct rate for ½oz was 1s 3d, so the cover was 9d underpaid and the 1s 6d double deficiency was collected by six 3d second type postage due stamps.



1935 cover from Edinburgh to Dunedin, underpaid by 9d, resulting in 1s 6d to pay on receipt.

Paul Wreglesworth displayed a range of illustrated envelopes – “The Art of Letter Writing – Kiwi style”. Covers illustrated by Myrtle Purdon of Whangarei between 1947 and 1961 are widely appreciated (see www.nzsgb.org.uk/purdon.html), but others also chose to inform or entertain recipients with sketches of local scenes or activities. The earliest cover shown was dated 1883, and examples of covers illustrated by soldiers serving overseas included ones from New Hebrides and Egypt. Prolific artists included Herbert Duke (1884-1964) of ‘Sunny Bank’, Whangaparaoa (north of Auckland) and Karl Lewis (1865-1942), who was born in Kentucky and spent 23 years at sea before settling in Japan. Lewis claimed to have produced around 25,000 covers, illustrating scenes not only in Japan but also from Pacific islands and countries including New Zealand.

Terry Hancox showed a range of directional markings and handstamps used by the New Zealand Post Office for internal and external purposes. He noted that collectors might ask Post Offices for a sample of all markings currently in use, and were sometimes rewarded with a mixture of national and locally devised markings. Following privatisation of the Post Office on 1 April 1987, Robin Startup and colleagues embarked on the task of assembling a comprehensive collection, and in 2002 the Postal History Society of New Zealand published Volume 1 of their Postal Markings of New Zealand Post from 1987. No further Volumes appeared before Robin’s death in 2012. His extensive archives are held by Christchurch Philatelic Society.

Stephen Schumann (USA) had sent scans of several items of interest, including a New Zealand Edward VII newspaper wrapper (Samuel FB.2a) used in February 1903 in Hobart, Tasmania. A 1½d Boer War stamp (CP E4a) has been added. Although the wrapper has a ‘LOOSE LETTER/TO PAY’ handstamp, the sum due is not indicated and probably no sum was levied.

THE SOCIETY WEB-SITE AS A RESOURCE FOR MEMBERS

The Kiwi (now downloadable in pdf format)

- * Vol. 1-63 (1952-2015) available to all in pdf format.
- * Vol. 65-68 (2016-19) available to members only.
- **password required - contact the editor of The Kiwi.**
- * Vol. 69 (current year) - available to *e-Kiwi* subscribers.



Society web-site: www.nzsgb.org.uk

NOTES OF THE JOINT MEETING OF SCOTTISH AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUPS, CARLISLE, 12 OCTOBER 2019

A full report of this well attended meeting will appear in the March 2020 issue of *The Kiwi*.

NOTES OF THE MIDLAND GROUP MEETING, 26 OCTOBER 2019

Ian Samuel presented a short display on his battle to recover, from HM Customs and Excise, over £20 paid out to retrieve a parcel of New Zealand Presentation Packs sent as a gift from a friend in New Zealand. Luckily sense did finally prevail.

Terry Hancox displayed some of the recent issues from New Zealand Post to tempt customers to purchase additional items especially in the form of miniature sheets, such as the 2009 Lighthouses printed with photochromic ink, 2015 All Blacks Shirt with fabric feel and Christmas issue on a clear foil background to make the stained glass effect more realistic. The 2016 Middle Earth gold embossed stamps; Navy through the porthole stamps, like real photographs; Queen Elizabeth's 90th birthday 3x\$5 lenticular issue; 2017 'Grow Your Own' stamps or the 2019 Space stamps in a spectacular lenticular printed sheetlet. He finished with a special group of CAL stamps to commemorate the end of that service in 2019.

Laurence Kimpton displayed TEAL flying boat covers including a last flight cover of the *Aotearoa* which had flown more than 1.3 million air miles, various 1940/1950 covers flown between New Zealand, Australia and return using Sunderland, Sandringham and Solent flying boats, NAC flights using ex Airforce Sunderlands. Also DC3 Dakota aircraft flights through to the Pacific islands as far as Tahiti and finally a 1956 flight by TEAL to Fiji when the airfield was closed due to resurfacing work being carried out.

NOTES OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP MEETING, 9 NOVEMBER 2019

Other commitments reduced attendance on this occasion to five members.

John Atkinson gave a comprehensive display of the definitive and commemorative stamps issued in 2003.

Paul Wreglesworth displayed a selection of First and Second Sideface postal history items including town letters, items posted both inland and overseas showing a variety of routes and rates and postal markings. In addition examples of book post and parcel post mail were shown and the earliest recorded cover to China.

Stuart Potter showed material associated with the 1938 Empire Airmail Scheme including route maps, information sheets and leaflets. A range of covers were shown, to scarce destinations such as Malaysia, Burma, Palestine and Southern Rhodesia and also highlighted connecting services such as those in India.

Jack Lindley had brought a selection of exploded booklets from the 1950s and 1960s. Of particular interest was a pane of airmail labels from a 1967 booklet (right) showing the letters XA in the selvedge normally associated with the stamp panes. Jack followed these with a selection of self adhesive stamps in roll and booklet form. .



Airmail labels from a 1967 stitched booklet with part of the letters XA visible in the selvedge.

IMPORTANT DATES FOR YOUR DIARIES

19-22 March 2020	NZ2020 International Stamp Exhibition , Auckland, see https://www.nz2020.nz/
2-9 May 2020	LONDON 2020 International Stamp Exhibition , see http://www.london2020.co/

BUSINESS HONOUR FOR JOHN MOWBRAY

John Mowbray (right) is a long standing supporter of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain. In 2018 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London in recognition of his contribution to philately. On 18 October 2019 John's contribution to his local business community was acknowledged when he was inducted into the Kapiti Business Hall of Fame by Mayor Gurunathan, at a dinner attended by 400 people. John is the 12th person so honoured since the awards began in 2009. The Hall of Fame "recognises living individual business people resident in the Kapiti district whose exceptional efforts in business and the community have had a positive impact on economic growth and business success." The Mayor's induction address included the following:

"Since 1965 John Mowbray has operated Mowbray Collectables in Otaki, rapidly reaching international status and bringing recognition to New Zealand for its performance and acumen by trading \$100 million in stamps since 1974, including \$40 million in exports. The company has had a stand at every major stamp exhibition in the English-speaking world since 1980 and the company name is well known to collectors around the world.

John is a founding member of the New Zealand Stamp Dealers Association and was twice elected President from 1985-87 and from 1990-92. He has been a Director of Sotheby's Australia, Stanley Gibbons of London, and Webb's Fine Arts, and a Board member of the New Zealand Auctioneers Association.

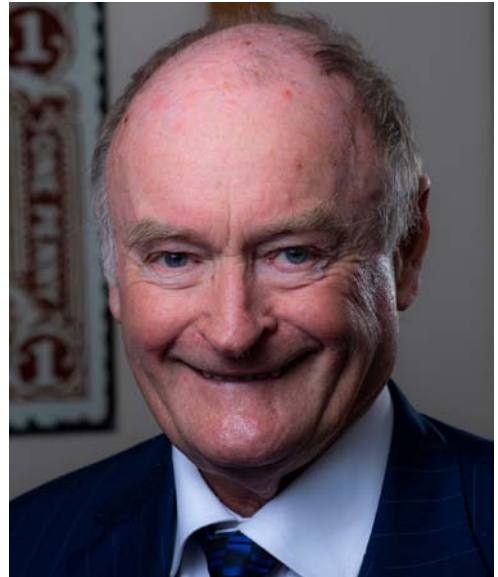
His knowledge and professionalism were acknowledged in 2018 when he became the first New Zealand dealer to be admitted as a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society in London for services to philately. John was elected a Regional Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand in the same year. In 1990 he became the first person from outside of Europe to hold the post of World President of the International Federation of Stamp Dealers. In 1981 John was named the Wellington regional winner in the Air New Zealand Enterprise Awards.

John has been a major supporter for New Zealand and overseas philatelic exhibitions, a regular sponsor of significant prizes for New Zealand exhibitions. Behind the scenes he has played a significant role in securing significant philatelic items from overseas for the National Museum of New Zealand.

His passion for rugby led him, as a member of the Waikanae Rugby Club, to becoming Schoolboy Convenor, serving as a member of the management committee for the last 34 years. He was elected Patron in 1998, and is a Life Member of the Club. He went on to higher office with the New Zealand Rugby Football Union where he has been chairman of the Horowhenua Kapiti Rugby Union for the last 15 years - the longest serving chairman for that Union and the seventh longest in the history of the NZRFU. As part of his role as HKRU chairman, he served as a Director of the Hurricanes from 2007-2011 and has served on various committees and panels of the NZRFU.

Probably best known by the locals in his home district for his voluntary commitment to the development of rugby in Kapiti-Horowhenua, the use of his business skills in supporting secondary education, and his support for the arts, he regularly provides his voluntary services as an auctioneer to organisations seeking to raise funds and makes unpublicised donations.

John is well-regarded for maintaining his base of operations, and 15 local staff, in the small provincial town of Otaki instead of being attracted to the bright lights of a main centre or overseas, but what makes him truly stand out is his unassuming professionalism and courtesy in all he has tackled, and the respect his community has for him."



MOBY DICK RE-SIGHTED OFF MURIWAI BEACH

ALTERNATIVE POSTAL OPERATORS – CROXLEY MAIL 2009

Alastair Watson and Tony Ward

Mocha Dick, the Great White sperm whale, surfaces in numerous forms as its titular enigma permeates our cultural expression. This was eminently brought into view through Herman Melville's masterly depiction in his American Classic novel *Moby Dick; or, The Whale* (1851) (Ref. 1). More recently, Colin McCahon (1919-1987) in New Zealand explored similar iconography and spiritual visualization as he incorporated Melville's mystical incarnation (amongst other symbols from his deeply religious lexicon) into paintings of his beloved Muriwai, in particular *Moby Dick is sighted off Muriwai Beach 1972* (from the Necessary Protection series). This powerful and distinctive artwork was reproduced on a \$1.80 postage stamp from New Zealand Post's 1997 commemorative issue 'New Zealand Art – Colin McCahon' (Figure 1) (Ref. 2).



Figure 1: *'Moby Dick is sighted off Muriwai Beach 1972' - painting by Colin McCahon.*

McCahon, during the 1970s, had his home and studio at Muriwai on the wild western coast near Auckland. The unique landscape features Motutara Island, a rocky flat-topped column standing a few hundred metres offshore at Otakamiro Point, the southern end of Muriwai Beach, and home to a well-known gannet nesting colony. These flat topped topographies of the headland at Otakamiro Point and Motutara Island are strongly depicted as black vertical rectangles in McCahon's landscape. Farther offshore (1.6 km) lies a humped rocky islet, Oaia Island. The latter, being a favourite resting place for seabirds, is capped with generations of guano deposits giving it a pale, ashen appearance. To Colin McCahon, the shape and whitish hue of Oaia Island evoked Moby Dick, as biblical imagery in this series of inspiring artworks (Ref. 3).



Figure 2: *The view southwards from Muriwai Beach, with Otakamiro Point prominent on the left, on a 50c Croxley stamp.*

No whales were spotted over the next 12 years. Then in June 2009, Croxley Stationery Ltd. of Auckland, issued their first series of New Zealand postage stamps (Ref. 4). These included a set of five Muriwai Beach scenes: 3 x 50c, 1 x \$1.00 and 1 x \$1.50. The First Day of Issue for the Croxley Mail 50c stamps was 26 June 2009, and for the \$1.00 and \$1.50 stamps 29 June 2009 (Refs. 5 & 6), reported, with a photograph of the 50c Muriwai Beach scene stamp in question, in an Auckland daily newspaper on 9 July (Ref. 7). The stamps were printed by Southern Colour Print Ltd., Dunedin, by offset lithography on self-adhesive stamp paper, with die-cut serrations and double corners, perforation near 10 (slight variance around 9.75 x 10.25), and image size 25.7 x 21 mm (comparable perf and size to NZ Post roll KiwiStamp). At this time, stamps were available in OfficeMax, The Warehouse, Whitcoulls and other smaller stationers.

One of the 50c stamps is a south-seaward view photograph labelled in Croxley documents "‘untitled’– Looking South from Muriwai Headland" (Figure 2). This was taken from Otakamiro Point (flat-topped headland jutting out at immediate left edge of stamp), which unmistakably encompasses the distinctive Motutara Island in the middle fore ground, as well as the more distant small Oaia Island (on horizon at far right) – Moby Dick is RE-sighted off Muriwai Beach, 2006. These features on the stamp are well depicted in McCahon's painting.

This iconic scene was created by Paul Green, a photographer/designer from Auckland, who at that time worked with the full-moon light to fashion his photographic images. This particular scene was photographed at Muriwai on the night of 15 September 2008. Paul relies solely on moon light – "All my images at Muriwai were single, long exposures lit solely by the moon" – and his digital SLR camera to capture these surrealistic views. This photograph was taken with a single 4 minute exposure around 10:45pm (Figure 3) (Ref. 8).



[Photograph
courtesy of
Paul Green]

Figure 3: Paul Green's original photograph by moon-light.
"‘untitled’ – Looking South from Muriwai Headland", 15 September 2008.

The 'nighttime' essence of the photograph was 'lightened' to become the basis of the Croxley Mail 50c multicolour stamp which carries the 50c denomination at upper left and the Croxley Mail logo in white at lower right. No other identification is present.

This Muriwai Beach 50c stamp was issued over 13 months: June 2009 to July 2010, and covered the domestic standard post medium letter rate at this time – it was replaced during the week ending 23 July 2010 with Croxley's first no-value-indicated (NVI) Kiwi stamp of Kea in roll (Ref. 6).

The Muriwai 50c stamp, stripped of surrounding matrix, was available only in a roll of 100 self-adhesive stamps, alternating with another image from the Muriwai Beach Scenes. The combo retail roll came in a dispensing box featuring an image of this stamp on the top and on one side (and on the other side was the second stamp 'Takapu beach, Maori Bay, Muriwai'). On each end of the box was text "Stamp images are of Murawai [sic] Beach on Aucklands [sic] wild west coast, taken by photographer Paul Green" (Croxley Mail Stock Code No. 133750) (Figure 4).

The same mis-spelling appears on the covers of the booklets. Interestingly the text on the approved proofs for booklets and dispenser box was "... Murawai [sic] Beach on Auckland's ..."



Figure 4: Croxley Mail dispenser box for roll of 100 stamps of two different 50c Muriwai Beach Scenes by Croxley Stationery Ltd., Auckland. Note mis-spelling of Muriwai and Auckland's on both ends of the box.

Used copies of this stamp are uncommon, all those seen by the authors have unreadable inkjet postmarks; stamps on dated covers are scarce with the authors only having seen a few FDC (Figures 5 and 6).



Figure 5: Privately produced First Day Cover of the Croxley Mail 50c Muriwai Beach self-adhesive stamp, inkjet postmarked '26 JUN 09' at Christchurch. [Image courtesy Steven McLachlan].

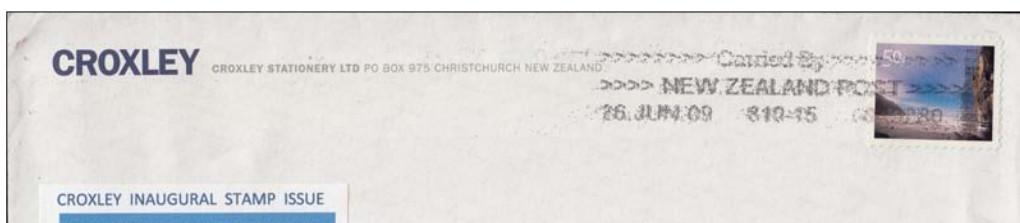


Figure 6: The other 50c Muriwai Beach self-adhesive stamp on a similar cover (cropped) showing clear inkjet postmark, '26 JUN 09', at Christchurch. [Image courtesy Steven McLachlan].

One is unlikely to see a mighty sperm whale swimming off Muriwai Beach – yet its powerful form, its representation, empowers photographers and painters alike to create works in its likeness. And so the humped shape and whitish colour of the offshore Oaia Island inspired Colin McCahon's magnificent manifestation of Ahab's nemesis, Moby Dick, rich in Christian symbolism and spiritual imagery. The whale appears large and dominant in McCahon's 1972 painting from Muriwai, interweaving local physical landscape with metaphysical elements – contrasting its shrinkage to a small islet in the geographical background of Paul Green's realistic photograph in this 50c stamp from Croxley Mail 2009.

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UNUSUAL POSTMARKS - SUGGESTIONS WELCOME

A couple of Queen Victoria Second Sideface stamps with unusual postmarks. If anyone can offer suggestions as to the source of these particular cancellations.



Member, John Hepworth, sent the 2½d sideface shown here (left). There appears to be a postmark for Hamilton, although the date is unclear. However it is the bolder mark which overlies the postmark which is of interest.

A bold letter B and a stop can be seen clearly but there is evidence of other marks above and below. Are these postal or transit marks? As 2½d was the overseas letter rate from 1891 is this part of a cancellation applied overseas? Suggestions welcome.

Images enlarged.



The 1/- second stamp (left) was one of a group of sideface stamps offered on the eBay auction site late last year, it remained unsold.

There are several intriguing aspects of the postmark. The date is shown as K SP. 9?, with an index number, 22, below. However it is DUNIDIN (with an I rather than an E) which is most peculiar.

It would seem most likely that this is a crudely forged postmark, but has anyone seen anything like this before, or have any thoughts on where this might have originated?

1941 KG VI 2d PROVISIONAL VARIETY – RE-INSERTED ‘2’

Another in our occasional series of iconic flaws and errors.

The increase in postal rates in 1939 as a war-time measure left little demand for ½d and 1½d values and in 1940 the decision was made to surcharge these stamps with the ½d and 1½d stamps overprinted 1d and 2d respectively.

Clichés containing five sets of type, arranged vertically, were prepared with forty eight of these required to overprint a sheet of 240 stamps.

Damage occurred to some of the type and some clichés had to be replaced. A major error occurred when the figure ‘2’ in the type being used to overprint the stamp at row 10, stamp 10 broke off leaving just small parts of the base and curve of the 2 remaining.

The error was spotted and rather than ignore it or replace the stamp affected a special type slug was prepared to add in the figure ‘2’ in the one position on the sheet. This was carefully done and in the majority of cases the error cannot be detected. In some instances, however, the figure was misplaced and traces of the original overprint can be seen.

This variety is generally referred to as the ‘re-inserted 2’ and is very collectable.



*The re-inserted ‘2’ variety
at Row 10, Stamp 10*

[image courtesy of abacus auctions]

NEW ZEALAND POST OFFICE 'BLUE'

John Watts

In 2018 New Zealand Post sent a request to every outlet that was recorded as having a date stamp for cancelling mail - to take an impression and send a copy to Wellington for their records.

Ferrymead Historic Park Post Centre had been issued with a steel date-stamp that was first used on 18 April 1981. By 2018 the year date needed replacement and New Zealand Post were also aware of design limitations with the date settings which could not be adjusted for dates beyond 31 December 2019. It was therefore seen as an opportunity to request a new date-stamp that could also incorporate a change in name from 'Historic Park' to the current title 'Heritage Park'.

New Zealand Post supplied Ferrymead with a new plastic self inking date stamp with the up-to-date name Ferrymead Heritage Park.

Envelopes were prepared by the Heritage Park Post Office, for issue on 1 July 2019, to celebrate the 157th anniversary of the first New Zealand telegram which was issued in Christchurch in 1862. The 125th anniversary of the first telegraph line to be installed had previously been commemorated with a special cancellation and date stamp on 1 July 1987.

A limited number of covers had been produced when it was noted that there was an error (Figure 1), something was missing. Rather like a young man and his girlfriend who, having arranged to meet, had forgotten the date!

A request was made to New Zealand Post for a replacement which was hurriedly issued and used for first day covers released on 11 July 2019 (Figure 2). Ferrymead did not cancel any mail between the 1.7.2019 and 11.7. 2019.

It was a New Zealand Post blue, and there were some red faces at the Whanganui Stamp Centre.



Figure 1: A cover prepared to recognise the 157th anniversary of New Zealand's first telegram on 1 July 2019 but the new Ferrymead date-stamp had no date slug.

[image reduced]



Figure 2: Cover issued on 11 July 2019 cancelled by the new date-stamp - with date.
[image reduced]

This problem was further compounded when on 1 July 2019 a new postage rate of \$1.30 was introduced and recognised with a 'Special Pictorial Date Stamp' postcard, shown below (Figure 3). Subscribers received cards from the Whanganui Stamp Centre with a Ferrymead date stamp that had never been used at the Ferrymead Post Office. It was not until 11 July that Ferrymead had the 'correct' date stamp for use. Ferrymead Heritage Park Post Centre did not cancel any mail between 1 July 2019 and the 11 July 2019 when the replacement date stamp was received from the Whanganui Stamp Centre.



Figure 3: Pictorial Date Stamp Service Card recognising the new \$1.30 postage rate. The cancellation shows the date.

[size reduced]

The cancellation made on the cards from the Whanganui Stamp Centre were not made with the 'normal' date stamp with provision to change the date. Therefore collectors of first day issues should be aware that the cards issued with the Ferrymead Heritage Park 01 July 2019 cancellation are not genuine Ferrymead Heritage Park Post Centre 'First Day' cancellations.

The author would like to acknowledge the assistance of John Mathison, Post Master at Ferrymead Heritage Park, for the details of the Ferrymead cancellations.

QUEEN VICTORIA LONG TYPE POSTAL - FISCAL STAMPS

FURTHER SPECIMENS DISCOVERED

Paul Woods

In the September 2019 edition of *The Kiwi* (Ref. 1) I described an auction lot, recently acquired, that contained an extensive selection of second Type Queen Victoria Long Type (QVLT) postal-fiscal stamps with 'Specimen' overprints. Many of these were previously unrecorded.

The collection contained 28 second Type QVLT stamps, values from two shillings to ten pounds, with a small red, sans serif, 'SPECIMEN.' overprint in capitals measuring 11mm x 1.25mm. This is known on Chalon and sideface stamps but is relatively scarce on revenue stamps.

I have now discovered this same overprint on first Type, Die 2, QVLT revenue stamps £25 and £30 values and these are shown below (Figure 1). Shortly afterwards a £40, second Type, revenue stamp was offered on the eBay auction site. This is also shown below (Figure 1).



*images
shown at
125% of
original*

Figure 1: £25, £30 and £40 QVLT revenue stamps with small 'SPECIMEN' overprint in red.

These could all have been produced around 1888 as part of a larger set of higher value SPECIMEN overprinted stamps, prepared possibly for a VIP. The two first Type, Die 2, stamps continued to be used after 1880 until the stock ran out and the first £30, type 5, was printed (in 1890) and the first £25, type 6, was printed (1895). If this were the case then it is interesting to speculate if other values, still in use at the time, might also exist with this 'SPECIMEN' overprint. This might possibly include other high value stamps such as a 1880 series - £15 Type 2, £20 Type 1, £35 Type 2, £45 Type 2, £50 Type 2 and possibly even £100 and £200 stamps as well, as all of these would have been available in 1888. It seems odd if a comprehensive selection of all stamps available at the time included £25, £30 and £40 QVLT stamps stamp were overprinted 'SPECIMEN' but other values were not.

The story of these 'SPECIMEN' overprints has taken another twist and there may be more surprises yet to come. It may be worth checking your collection to see if you have any of these rare high value QVLT revenue stamps, especially the very high values, and see if any have this small, almost inconspicuous, 'SPECIMEN' overprint in red. If they have please get in touch with the author.

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1960 DEFINITIVE ISSUE COUNTER ROLLS – (PART 1)

David M Stalker

Introduction:

As E.M Pyrah stated in *The Kiwi* way back in January 1962 “I have heard the opinion expressed that nothing, could be duller than counter coils; on the contrary, as in most philatelic matters, the more one studies it, the more fascinating it becomes” (Ref. 1) . A study of the 1960 counter coils shows many interesting facets and there are still aspects to be unearthed and recorded.

Removing single stamps from sheets consumed much time and effort for counter staff at busier post offices and so, in 1945, Counter rolls, or coils, were introduced for the King George VI Pictorial issue (the Second Pictorial Issue), The stamps were held in a counter top appliance with eight separate compartments from which several different value stamps could be dispensed (Figure 1). Unlike the continuous rolls used in vending machines these rolls were made up of sections, separated by a selvedge which was numbered. This allowed the clerks to calculate quickly the number of stamps remaining with the aid of a ‘ready reckoner’ (Figure 2).



Figure 1: *Appliance containing different value KGV stamps in counter rolls.*

There is further detail, and an excellent description of the manufacturing processes involved, in *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Vol. IV* (Ref. 2). The same processes were used to prepare counter rolls for the first Queen Elizabeth II definitive stamps and issued between 1954 and 1960 (Ref. 3).

Counter rolls were next produced for the third pictorial definitive issue which replaced the initial Queen Elizabeth II stamps on 11 July 1960 (Ref. 4). Learning from experiences in the manufacture of these counter rolls, there were some differences in the production methods and rolls were made up differently as described below. Counter rolls were produced for the 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 1/-, 1/3d, 1/6d and 1/9d values. *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Vol. IV* describes the production methods well but only deals with those rolls made in 1960.

Wrapper papers and end papers (see below) show the dates of coil manufacture and they went through several stages of development. This article will focus on these changes in particular and examine some of the variations and varieties that occurred.

In *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Vol. IV*, there are manufacturing dates listed for the earlier Queen Elizabeth II rolls and this article will present a listing of the dates currently known for the 1960 pictorial

FD. 33-61 (305)

TABLE FOR CALCULATING VALUE OF UNSOLD PORTION OF ROLLS OF STAMPS IN STAMP ISSUING APPLIANCES

No. of SECTIONS	2d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	8d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 9d.	No. of SECTIONS
1	4. 2	5. 0	6. 8	10. 0	13. 4	1. 0. 0	1. 4. 0	1. 8. 0	1
2	8. 4	10. 0	13. 4	1. 0. 0	1. 6. 8	2. 0. 0	2. 8. 0	2. 16. 0	2
3	12. 6	15. 0	1. 0. 0	1. 10. 0	2. 0. 0	3. 0. 0	3. 12. 0	4. 4. 0	3
4	16. 8	1. 0. 0	1. 6. 8	2. 0. 0	2. 13. 4	4. 0. 0	4. 16. 0	5. 12. 0	4
5	1. 0. 10	1. 5. 0	1. 13. 4	2. 10. 0	3. 6. 8	5. 0. 0	6. 0. 0	7. 0. 0	5
6	1. 5. 0	1. 10. 0	2. 0. 0	3. 0. 0	4. 0. 0	6. 0. 0	7. 4. 0	8. 8. 0	6
7	1. 9. 2	1. 15. 0	2. 6. 8	3. 10. 0	4. 13. 4	7. 0. 0	8. 8. 0	9. 16. 0	7
8	1. 13. 4	2. 0. 0	2. 13. 4	4. 0. 0	5. 6. 8	8. 0. 0	9. 12. 0	11. 4. 0	8
9	1. 17. 6	2. 5. 0	3. 0. 0	4. 10. 0	6. 0. 0	9. 0. 0	10. 16. 0	12. 12. 0	9
10	2. 1. 8	2. 10. 0	3. 6. 8	5. 0. 0	6. 13. 4	10. 0. 0	12. 0. 0	14. 0. 0	10
11	2. 5. 10	2. 15. 0	3. 13. 4	5. 10. 0	7. 6. 8	11. 0. 0	13. 4. 0	15. 8. 0	11
12	2. 10. 0	3. 0. 0	4. 0. 0	6. 0. 0	8. 0. 0	12. 0. 0	14. 8. 0	16. 16. 0	12
13	2. 14. 2	3. 5. 0	4. 6. 8	6. 10. 0	8. 13. 4	13. 0. 0	15. 12. 0	18. 4. 0	13
14	2. 18. 4	3. 10. 0	4. 13. 4	7. 0. 0	9. 6. 8	14. 0. 0	16. 16. 0	19. 12. 0	14
15	3. 2. 6	3. 15. 0	5. 0. 0	7. 10. 0	10. 0. 0	15. 0. 0	18. 0. 0	21. 0. 0	15
16	3. 6. 8	4. 0. 0	5. 6. 8	8. 0. 0	10. 13. 4	16. 0. 0	19. 4. 0	22. 8. 0	16
17	3. 10. 10	4. 5. 0	5. 13. 4	8. 10. 0	11. 6. 8	17. 0. 0	20. 8. 0	23. 16. 0	17
18	3. 15. 0	4. 10. 0	6. 0. 0	9. 0. 0	12. 0. 0	18. 0. 0	21. 12. 0	25. 4. 0	18
19	3. 19. 2	4. 15. 0	6. 6. 8	9. 10. 0	12. 13. 4	19. 0. 0	22. 16. 0	26. 12. 0	19
20	4. 3. 4	5. 0. 0	6. 13. 4	10. 0. 0	13. 6. 8	20. 0. 0	24. 0. 0	28. 0. 0	20
21	4. 7. 6	5. 5. 0	7. 0. 0	10. 10. 0	14. 0. 0				
22	4. 11. 8	5. 10. 0	7. 6. 8	11. 0. 0	14. 13. 4				
23	4. 15. 10	5. 15. 0	7. 13. 4	11. 10. 0	15. 6. 8				
24	5. 0. 0	6. 0. 0	8. 0. 0	12. 0. 0	16. 0. 0				

Figure 2: Ready reckoner used by counter clerks, during the period of issue of the 1960 Pictorials, to help calculate the number of stamps of each value remaining in the appliance.

definitive counter rolls. This list is almost certainly incomplete and I would ask readers to contact me with any additional dates, or paper details, so that a more complete list can be compiled. Note that the dates stamped on the wrapper and end papers are the dates of coil production and not the dates of issue, consequently there are examples of coils papers showing dates which precede the official date of issue.

Apart from the information in *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand* (Refs. 2, 3 and 4) there are only cursory mentions of wrapper and end papers for any of the rolls – be it machine vended, counter or ‘Lightning’ rolls (Refs. 5, 6, 7 and 8). Bernard G. Cox (Ref. 9) lists coil pairs and wrapper papers but only those dated up to September 1960.

Process for Manufacture of the 1960 Counter Rolls:

An understanding of the coil manufacturing process is important as it has a bearing on the wrapper papers and allows a comparison to the previous counter rolls to be highlighted.

All counter rolls were made from standard sheets of stamps, in either horizontal or vertical format depending on the size of the stamps. The sheet layout for the lower values of the 1960 definitives (to 8d) was different to that of the King George VI Pictorials and Queen Elizabeth II definitives that had preceded them as the sheets, while still made up of 240 stamps, now consisted of 20 rows of 12 stamps whereas previously there were 10 rows of 24 stamps. By making the rolls from vertical columns with 24 sections of 20 stamps the total number of stamps in the roll remained at 480 stamps, the equivalent of two sheets of stamps. A further, and more practical, advantage of vertical rolls was the width of the roll, 20.5mm, in contrast to the previous KGVI and QEII issues, rolled horizontally, which were 24mm wide. The narrower roll made dispensing from the counter appliances a bit easier.

The pence denomination rolls of the 1960 Pictorials, made from the vertical rows of the sheets, have 20 stamps in each section, 24 sections in each roll. The roll making procedure for these rolls was as follows:

- After trimming along the bottom of the sheets, leaving about 2-9mm of the selvedge, the required numbers of sheets were divided into 24 equal piles.

- One bundle was left unnumbered, the second had the number '23' printed on the top selvedge over each of the 12 columns of stamps, the third pile had '22' printed over each column - and so on. The numbers between each section of stamps, were critical to the process of calculating, with the aid of the ready reckoner (Figure 2), the number of stamps of each value remaining at the end of the day.
- Each counter roll commenced with a perforated and printed sheet of coloured paper, which became the wrapper. To its edge an unnumbered sheet of stamps was gummed and to the trimmed bottom selvedge of this unnumbered sheet, a further sheet, numbered '23' is affixed and so on.
- Finally, to the bottom of the sheet with number '1' over each column, another perforated sheet of paper was attached. This paper, the same distinctive colour as the wrapper, became the centre, or end, paper (Ref. 4).
- The completed roll therefore consists of a centre (or end) paper, a wrapper and 24 sections, each of 20 stamps, with the selvedges between sections numbered 1-23.

The same process was applied to the higher denominations, 1/-, 1/3d, 1/6d and 1/9d, although there were just 20 bundles instead of 24 due to the larger size of the stamps. The 1/3d and 1/6d sheets were numbered on the top selvedge over each of the 10 columns of stamps. The sheets were then laid out in the same way as for the pence value rolls. The sheets for the 1/- and 1/9d values, being horizontal format, were laid out sideways and the section numbers printed on the right hand selvedge. With fewer bundles there were only 20 sections with the selvedges between numbered 1-19.

As the roll width of the 1960 Pictorial pence values was narrower than that of the previous QEII definitive coils new wrapper and centre papers were required and the development of these papers, and changes to the information provided on them, makes for an interesting study.

This article will consider, for each value:

- The colour of wrapper and end papers and any text printed on these papers.
- The date of manufacture/coiling. A wide range of dates is apparent and manufacture, most particularly for the most commonly used values, appears to be almost continuous. A check list of dates known is presented and it is hoped that readers can add to this and possibly extend the cited 'manufacturing run' period. End papers were simply dated and hidden in the heart of the roll.
- The colour of the date stamp. This was usually in red but other colours occasionally appeared. These changes were probably driven by unavailability or shortage of red ink at the time and are really of little significance. There are instances of two colours being used in the same month.

The Issued Rolls:

Counter rolls for the 2d, 4d, 1/-, 1/6d and 1/9d values were the first to be produced in June and July 1960. Section numbers for these coils were printed in black..

The second issue of counter rolls, from August 1960, included more values and section numbers were now in red (Figure 3). Some Post Office staff reported difficulty in reading the black section numbers, especially when over-printed on dark coloured sheet value markings, so numbering was changed to red and various shades of red ink can be found.

When, at later dates, 2½d and 1/3d stamps were issued counter rolls were also manufactured for these values. The ready reckoner (Figure 2) shows values for the 2½d rolls but not the 2d rolls. Inland postage rates increased from 2d to 2½d on 1 September 1961 and



Figure 3: Difficulty in reading the black section numbers resulted in a change to a red ink from August 1960 onwards.

with little demand for the lower valued stamp the 2½d rolls replaced the 2d rolls in the counter appliances. Interestingly there are no 1/- roll values on the table. Was this simply because it would have been relatively easy to calculate totals of the remaining stamps on the 1/- rolls?

There were a number of changes to the wrapper/end papers used with the 1960 definitive issue counter rolls when compared to those for the previous QEII counter rolls:

- The wording on the wrapper now reads COUNTER ROLL , previously COUNTER ROLLS.
- Coiling date now shown as just the month and year whereas previously the day, month and year was stamped on both the wrapper and end papers.
- Distinctive coloured papers were introduced for each denomination, although as can be recorded, there are variations on this.
- Roll values were added to the wrapper papers from August 1960 onwards. This may have been the result of some confusion due to the different make-up of the rolls, and the necessity to issue new ready reckoner tables as well as the highly prominent sheet value on those rolls made from column 12 in the sheets of the pence values, which was only half of the roll value.
- The font size used for 'COUNTER ROLL' for the pence values was slightly smaller than that seen before on the Queen Elizabeth II roll wrapper papers. However, some of the later 3d (post August 1963) and some of the later 4d (post May 1965) wrappers were also printed in a larger font. The 1/- value, and above, used the larger font predominantly, although there are examples of wrappers for the 1/3d value, after January 1963, showing use of the smaller font.

The wrapper and end paper shown below (Figure 4) are from the March 1961 coiling of the 3d value. The wrapper paper shows the smaller font used to print COUNTER ROLL. This is particularly evident in the size and shape of the letter 'C'. An example of the larger font is shown below (Figure 5).

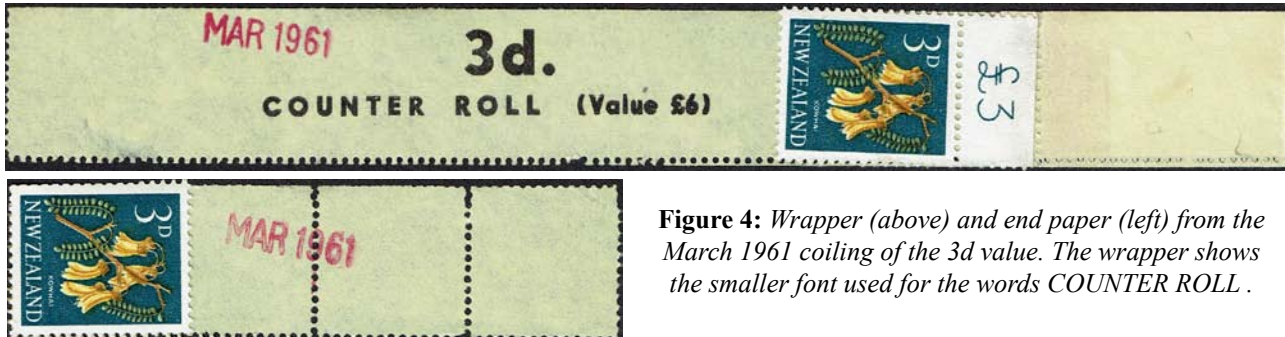


Figure 4: Wrapper (above) and end paper (left) from the March 1961 coiling of the 3d value. The wrapper shows the smaller font used for the words COUNTER ROLL .

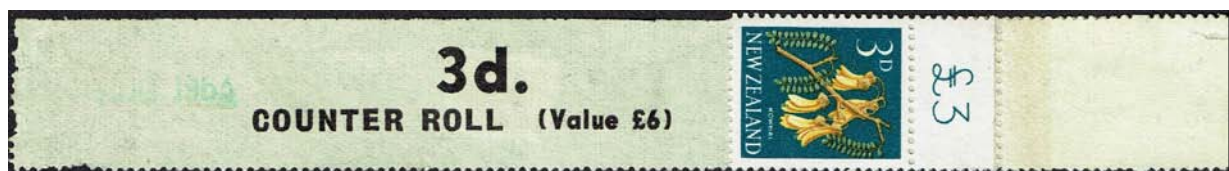


Figure 5: Wrapper, from the August 1962 coiling of the 3d value, with COUNTER ROLL in the larger font.

The first rolls, manufactured in June and July 1960, had no roll value printed. From the varying locations of the values in relation to 'COUNTER ROLL' and the denomination it is clear that the values were inserted on the original wrapper papers by hand. This applies to the 2d and 4d rolls which continued to use up the original paper until stocks were exhausted.

That there are a large number of wrapper and end papers extant is remarkable as it would not have been in the interest of the Post Office Counter Clerk to waste time removing the wrapper paper carefully. The clerk would, for the most part, simply rip off the gummed-down wrapper. Many examples show thinning where the gum would have been. To remove wrappers would have required care and might have been seen as indulging

the fussy philatelist if the wrapper had been more lightly moistened hence allowing it to be easily separated with one or more stamps attached. End papers are much more likely to have been thrown away but again a remarkable number have survived.

End papers are of little philatelic interest unless the collector wishes to exhibit a full range of section numbers with the wrapper and end papers as a complete set. The focus, in this article, is on wrapper papers. From the examples I have seen the dates stamped on the wrapper and end papers are always in the same colour. There are examples in the tabulations included here where only end papers have survived. It is reasonably assumed, for the purpose of this study, that the wrapper paper would have been stamped with the same date.

Considering each denomination in turn.

2d Counter Rolls:

Manufacture of the 2d counter rolls commenced using pale green paper for wrapper and end papers (Figure 6). No roll value was present. Note that the coiling date of June 1960 precedes the issue of the third pictorial definitive stamps which were issued on 11 July 1960 and The Post Office had clearly been planning ahead so that counter rolls would be available when the stamps were placed on sale.

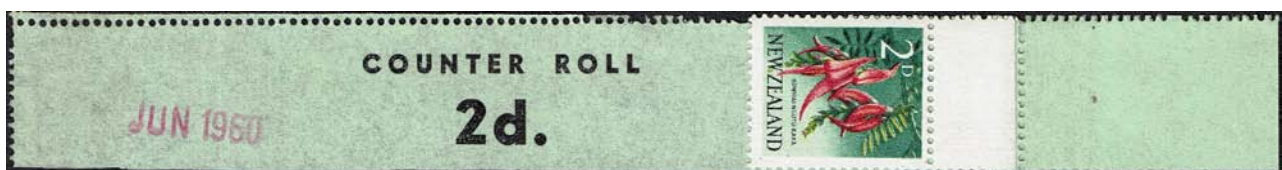


Figure 6: First coiling of the 2d value from June 1960, with a pale green wrapper and no roll value shown.

In September 1960 the 2d rolls appeared with '(Value £4)' printed on the wrapper (Figure 7). This format, with 'COUNTER ROLL' at the top in upper case and the stamp denomination in bold type underneath plus the value in a smaller font in brackets to the right of the denomination remained the format for the 2d throughout.



Figure 7: September 1960 coiling of the 2d value with first coiling of the 2d value from June 1960, with a pale green wrapper and no roll value shown.

The last manufacture of the 2d counter coils appears to have been in April 1961. The increase in the postage rate for inland letters from September 1961 meant there was little demand for this particular denomination and consequently counter coils of the 2d value were no longer required.

I have one end paper from the last rolling, April 1961, with the date printed in blue. All other date stamps recorded for the 2d counter rolls have the date printed in red. The end paper shown below (Figure 8) has 20 stamps attached and selvedge with the number '1' printed in red and clearly demonstrates that section 1 would be the last to be dispensed from the counter appliance.

Details of wrappers/end papers recorded for the 2d value are summarised in Table 1, on page 26.



Figure 8: End paper from the April 1961 coiling of the 2d value with the date printed in blue. Twenty stamps and a selvedge join showing the number '1' in red, which would be the last join sold from the roll.

Table 1: Wrapper/end paper features for the 2d Value

Recorded Rolling Date	Date Stamp Colour	Font Size (L or S)	Wrapper/End Paper Colour	Comments	Suggested Manufacturing Run
June 1960	Red	S	Pale Green	No roll value on wrapper	June 1960
September 1960				(Value £4) added	Sept. 1960
January 1961					Jan. - April 1961
February 1961					
March 1961					
April 1961	Blue				

2½d Counter Rolls:

On 1 September 1961 the Second Class Inland postage rate for letters, printed papers, postcards (including postcards to Commonwealth countries) and packets was raised from the 2d to 2½d. In effect the 2d stamps were replaced by the 2½d stamps and the 2d rolls would have been phased out.

The first manufacture of 2½d rolls was made in May 1962. This is somewhat later than the first issue of the 2½d stamp (1 November 1961) and presumably it took a while to use up the stocks of 2d counter rolls.

Initially remaining stocks of the 2d pale green papers were used and the bold blacking out of the 2d and (Value £4) would not have led to any confusion regarding the new stamp and value of the roll. In the example shown below (Figure 9) it is clear that the roll value is double that of the sheet value visible in the margin of the sheet. The pale green paper was used for all 2½d counter rolls.



Figure 9: May 1962 wrapper from a 2½d counter roll showing use of a wrapper originally produced for the 2d value.

For obvious reasons, the layout of the wording was the same as on the 2d rolls, but by November 1962 the layout was changed to the common format used for other values with the denomination at the top and 'COUNTER ROLL' and '(Value £xx)' underneath in one line (Figure 10).



Figure 10: From November 1962 the format for 2½d wrappers was the same as that used for other values.

Date stamps I have recorded for the initial manufacture in May and June 1962 are in purple. From July 1962 red was used with green appearing in August 1963.

The last date of production I have seen is June 1964. This would appear to tie in with the next rise in postage rates, from 2½d to 3d on 1 October 1964, for Second Class inland letter post, printed papers, postcards (including postcards to Commonwealth countries) and packets. Presumably there would have been adequate stocks of the 2½d rolls to last out until the 3d rate came into effect.

Details of wrappers/end papers recorded for the 2½d value are summarised in Table 2, on page 27.

Table 2: Wrapper/end paper features for the 2½d Value

Recorded Rolling Date	Date Stamp Colour	Font Size (L or S)	Wrapper/ End Paper Colour	Comments	Suggested Manufacturing Run
May 1962	Purple	S	Pale Green	2d blanked out and 2½d added. (Value £4) blanked out and (Value £5) added.	May - July 1962
June 1962					
July 1962	Red				Nov - Dec 1962
November 1962	Red				
December 1962					
March 1963					
April 1963					
July 1963	Green			Layout detail on wrapper changed to common format with 2½d at top.	Mch - Aug 1962
August 1963					
June 1964					Red

3d Counter Rolls:

The 3d counter rolls are the most frequently encountered, not surprisingly, as this was the commonest postage rate. The first coiling was in September 1960 (Figure 11) and there appears to have been long manufacturing runs - see Table 3a (page 28).

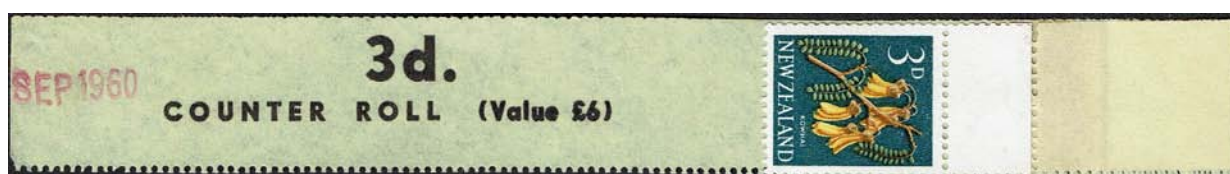


Figure 11: *Wrapper from the first coiling of the 3d value in September 1960.*

From late 1964 through to decimalisation in July 1967 demand reduced as postage rates increased again and there are then only three late manufacturing runs recorded in August 1965, April 1966 and in August/September 1966. This final run contained a mixture of chalked and unsurfaced stamps (Ref. 10). This will be covered more fully in a future article. Papers with chalk surfaced stamps attached are covered in Table 3b.

The 3d roll wrapper and end papers were in a lemon shade with a number of variations in shade observed. Date stamps were mostly in red but purple (Figure 12) and green (Figure 13) are occasionally found. From August 1963 the wrappers were printed in a larger font, noticeable in the shape of the letter 'C' (Figure 13).



Figure 12: *Wrapper showing the coiling date, JUN 1962, printed in purple.*

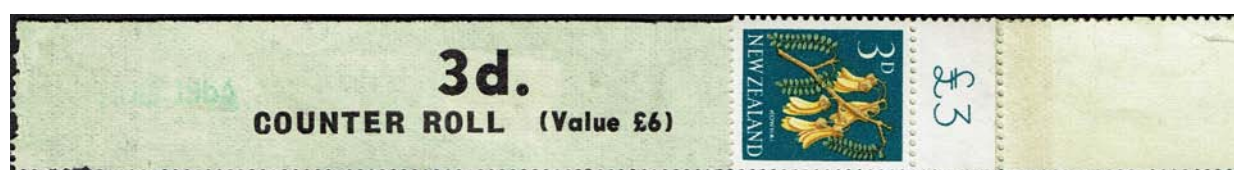


Figure 13: *Wrapper showing the coiling date, AUG 1963, printed in green.*

Table 3a: Wrapper/end paper features for the 3d Value

Recorded Rolling Date	Date Stamp Colour	Font Size (L or S)	Wrapper/ End Paper Colour	Comments	Suggested Manufacturing Run	
September 1960	Red	S	Lemon	Layout detail on wrapper in common format with 3d at top.	Sept. 1960 - March 1961	
October 1960						
November 1960						
December 1960						
January 1961	Purple				May - Aug. 1961	
February 1961	Red					
March 1961						
May 1961	Green					Apr. - June 1961
June 1961						
July 1961	Purple				Aug. 1962	
August 1961	Green					
April 1962	Purple				Oct. - Dec. 1962	
May 1962						
June 1962						
August 1962						
October 1962	Red			Feb. 1963		
November 1962						
December 1962				May - June 1963		
February 1963						
May 1963						
June 1963						
August 1963	L	Aug. - Oct. 1963				
August 1963				Dec. 1963 - March 1964		
September 1963		Blue				
October 1963					Green	
December 1963						
January 1964						
February 1964	Red	S		Smaller font	June 1964	
February 1964						End Paper only
March 1964						
June 1964	Green	L		Larger font for 'COUNTER ROLL'.	August 1965	
August 1965						
April 1966		End Paper only		No wrapper seen to date	April 1966	
August 1966						
September 1966	Red	L		Larger font for 'COUNTER ROLL'.	Aug. - Sept. 1966	

Table 3b: Wrapper/end paper features for the 3d Value (Chalk Surfaced Paper)

August 1966*	Green	L	Lemon	Larger font for 'COUNTER ROLL'.	Aug.-Sept. 1966
September 1966*	Red				

* Note: No complete rolls were made using 3d chalked paper sheets. Some rolls were made where chalked paper sheets were added to the bundles to make up for shortfalls in the number of un-surfaced sheets of stamps.

The wrappers from the remaining lower denomination stamps (4d, 6d and 8d) and the higher values will be dealt with in future articles.

The author would like to extend his thanks to Tony Ward, Murray Willocks and Paul Wreglesworth for supplying much additional information and help on the 1960 definitive issue counter rolls.

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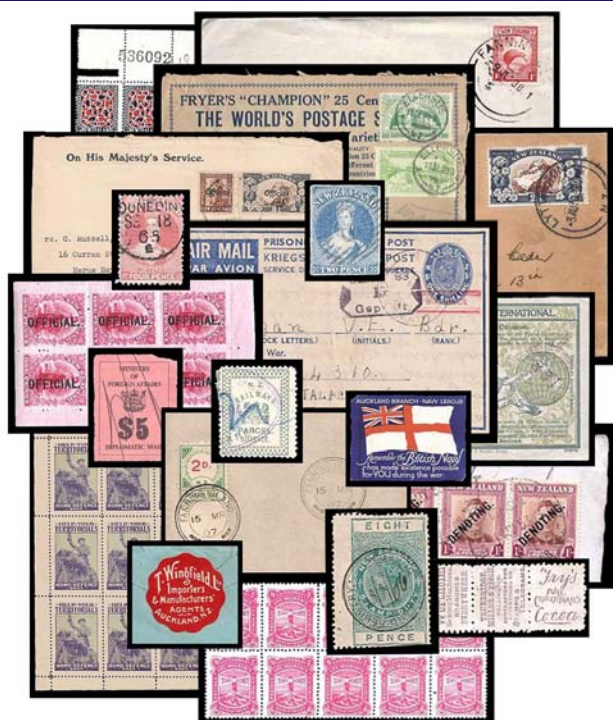
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1930 SMILING BOY ROYAL MINT DIE PROOF

Robert Clark

It was initially intended that the 1931 Smiling Boy Health Stamp would be issued in 1930 and tenders were received from Perkins, Bacon & Co., the Royal Mint and Waterlow & Sons with Perkins, Bacon being successful. They were asked to prepare the die and plate and have the work completed by August 31, 1930 (Refs. 1 and 2). However, their dies were found to be unsatisfactory by the New Zealand High Commission in London (Ref. 2). This delayed matters and a decision was made that the issue would be delayed until 1931.

Meanwhile, the Royal Mint had produced a die in order to provide its craftsmen with experience. According to Stocker (Ref. 2), an anonymous memorandum (Ref. 3) held in the New Zealand Post Collection states:

“At the invitation of the High Commission, the Controller of the Post Office Stamp section at Somerset House compared the Perkins, Bacon & Co. and Royal Mint proofs, and deemed the latter much superior.”

On October 24 1930, the Royal Mint were given the contract to produce the 1931 issue (Ref. 1).

Proofs from both the Perkins, Bacon and the Royal Mint 1930 dies exist and there has been confusion in the literature as to which die a particular proof belongs. The articles by Stocker (Ref. 2) and Morriss (Ref. 4) both show examples of prints from both dies. A major difference is that the Perkins, Bacon die has an unshaded sky, while in the Royal Mint die, the sky is shaded.

I recently purchased a 1930 die proof that was produced for the National Exhibition ‘Palmplex’82’. Te Papa, the National Museum of New Zealand, holds the 1930 Royal Mint die and it was used by the New Zealand Government Printer to print 3000 numbered proofs on card for ‘Palmplex’82’ (Ref. 4). An example (number 773) is shown below (Figure 1) where the sky can be seen to be shaded which confirms that it is from the Royal Mint die. The printing on the reverse of the card is shown separately (Figure 2).



Figure 1: 1930 die proof from ‘Palmplex’82’.

Images not to scale.

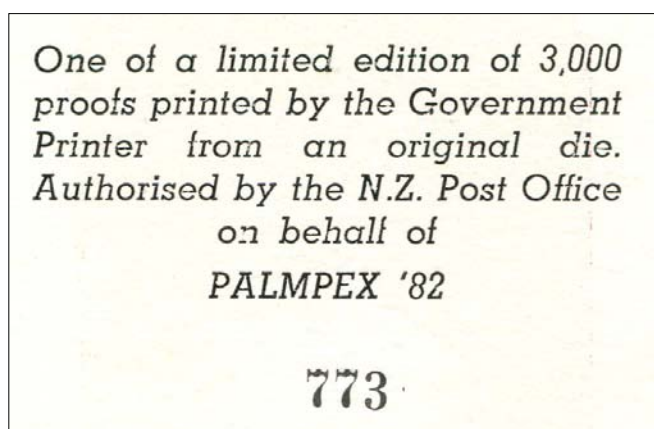


Figure 2: Reverse of the ‘Palmplex’82’ proof card.

The Palmplex die proof comes in a folder that contains information taken verbatim from the New Zealand handbook (Ref. 1) plus additional information shown in Figure 3 where it wrongly states that it is printed from the Perkins, Bacon die and this is repeated in the article by Stocker (Ref. 2). This error is pointed out by Morriss (Ref. 4). The inscription in the surround of the die gives the date of 2 October 1930 while the Perkins, Bacon dies were produced earlier than that.

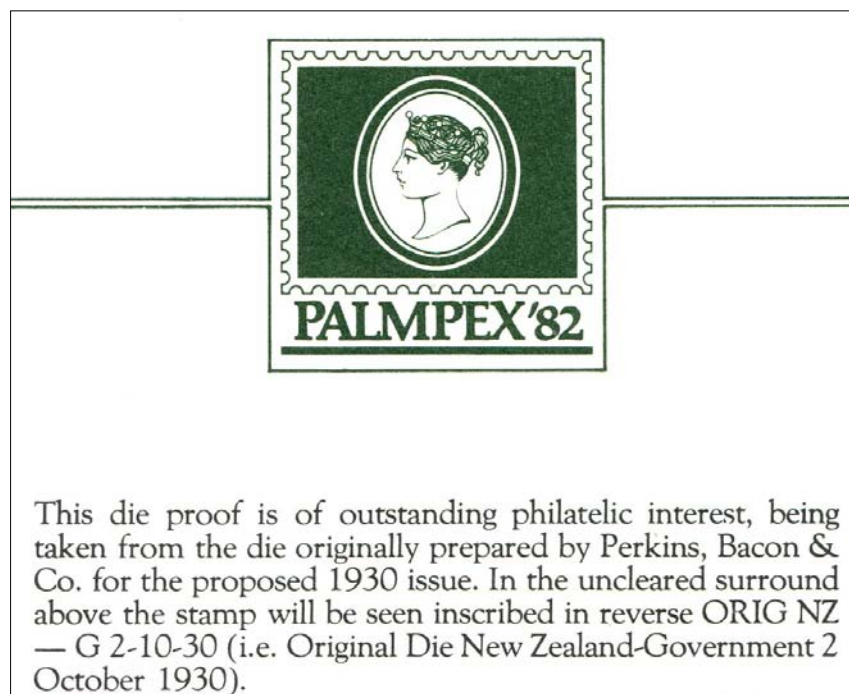


Figure 3: Information printed in the 'Palmplex'82' folder.

The article by John Watts (Ref. 5) shows an example of a 1930 die proof and the caption states that it is the 1930 Royal Mint proof. As the sky is unshaded, it is a Perkins Bacon proof.

Some prints from the Perkins, Bacon die, such as the example shown by Morriss (Ref. 4), have a diagonal cut in the top left corner while others, such as the examples shown by Stocker (Ref. 2) and by Watts (Ref. 5), do not. It is not clear when and where the die was defaced.

References:

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RESULTS OF THE 2019 ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

The Society held a successful auction on 30 November 2019. Total sales, on the day, were £6,799 with further offers anticipated for unsold lots. The Society thanks all vendors for their participation and the following members of the 'Auction Team' for all their efforts:

Brian Stonestreet	:	Auctioneer
Andrew Dove	:	Auction catalogue compilation
Brian Stonestreet	:	Display of lots
Keith Collins and Andrew Dove	:	Handling of lots during auction
John Stimson	:	Recording, payments, posting lots, vendor liaison post sale.

Lot	£	Lot	£	Lot	£	Lot	£	Lot	£	Lot	£
B	3.00	45	13.00	108	9.00	206	75.00	342	30.00	403	26.00
C	12.00	46	15.00	109	7.00	211	90.00	344	10.00	406	10.00
D	5.00	47	13.00	110	12.00	222	110.00	346	30.00	407	30.00
E	37.00	48	8.00	111	7.00	226	55.00	347	31.00	408	9.00
G	6.00	49	9.00	112	10.00	235	175.00	348	27.00	409	26.00
H	9.00	50	5.00	115	420.00	242	175.00	349	21.00	410	16.00
I	3.00	66	20.00	116	150.00	244	110.00	350	15.00	412	9.00
J	4.00	74	10.00	131	160.00	246	120.00	353	12.00	413	9.00
K	16.00	75	25.00	132	22.00	251	160.00	356	25.00	414	11.00
L	2.00	76	10.00	133	20.00	252	27.00	361	8.00	416	15.00
M	2.00	77	24.00	135	22.00	253	55.00	364	4.00	417	9.00
N	13.00	79	17.00	136	20.00	254	60.00	366	6.00	418	16.00
O	10.00	80	6.00	137	20.00	256	400.00	369	5.00	419	19.00
P	10.00	81	25.00	138	22.00	261	65.00	370	7.00	420	26.00
3	50.00	82	10.00	139	22.00	265	20.00	371	10.00	421	15.00
7	55.00	87	15.00	140	30.00	267	5.00	372	8.00	422	11.00
11	160.00	90	19.00	141	20.00	270	5.00	373	11.00	423	12.00
14	90.00	91	5.00	167	8.00	273	80.00	374	13.00	424	24.00
15	160.00	92	8.00	168	50.00	274	110.00	375	16.00	425	42.00
16	60.00	93	11.00	173	120.00	275	35.00	376	31.00	426	11.00
17	60.00	94	16.00	174	45.00	282	22.00	377	20.00	429	4.00
18	120.00	95	7.00	177	75.00	286	40.00	379	10.00	430	4.00
19	30.00	96	25.00	180	25.00	289	75.00	380	5.00	431	3.00
22	24.00	97	33.00	185	55.00	294	35.00	381	5.00	432	6.00
23	30.00	98	45.00	186	30.00	295	20.00	382	5.00	433	6.00
26	24.00	99	16.00	187	90.00	298	35.00	390	50.00	434	6.00
30	90.00	100	18.00	189	31.00	299	35.00	391	50.00	435	6.00
33	7.00	101	33.00	191	40.00	300	35.00	392	55.00	436	21.00
36	5.00	102	6.00	192	18.00	302	35.00	393	46.00	437	16.00
37	6.00	103	7.00	193	36.00	304	41.00	397	15.00	438	13.00
38	5.00	104	9.00	195	80.00	319	26.00	399	16.00	439	11.00
39	2.00	107	15.00	196	125.00	337	12.00	401	6.00	441	2.00

New Zealand Society of Great Britain

Minutes of the 68th Annual General Meeting held on 30th November 2019

The Chairman, John Stimson, opened the meeting at 11.10am by welcoming the 16 members present.

1. Minutes of the 67th Annual General Meeting

The minutes of the AGM held on 24th November 2018, as published in the January 2019 issue of *The Kiwi*, were approved as a true record.

2. Chairman's Report, Review of 2019 and future issues (John Stimson)

The Chairman noted that membership of the Society remained broadly steady at about 220. Particular challenges were sustaining that membership and developing closer links with other Societies for mutual benefit. On the former, the Society's website aimed to become the premier repository for New Zealand philatelic material and *The Kiwi* continued to win awards. These were key tools for recruiting new and engaging current members. Suggestions for further items to be added or linked to the website were invited. On the latter, the Treasurer and the Library Liaison Officer would be reporting important developments.

Looking ahead to 2020, John pointed to three notable events: the meeting on 25th January would be at the RPSL's new premises in Abchurch Lane, London EC4, so members could assess the premises and their location as a possible venue for future meetings; Lindsay Chitty, President of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, had agreed to be the Society's guest speaker on 7th May, during the London 2020 Exhibition; and plans for the next residential weekend, to be held in Newcastle on 25th-27th September, were taking shape.

John concluded by thanking all Society's officers for their work, including John Hepworth (Packet Secretary) and Bob Clark (Web Master), who did not normally attend meetings. John also thanked Esmé Diamond, who had stepped down as Membership Secretary. John had taken on the role temporarily, but a new volunteer was needed. Keith Collins added that new recruits to the Committee were always welcome, and anyone interested could sit in on a Committee meeting (normally held in January and July) to see what was involved.

3. Treasurer's Report and Accounts (Paul Woods)

The Treasurer presented his Report and the General Accounts, and the Packet Account from John Hepworth, for the year to 30th September 2019. In line with recognised accounting practice, the accounts included some payments made or received after the year end but which related to activity in the year. Key points were:

- a net surplus of £681 from the 2018 auction, down from £1,330 in 2017;
- a contribution of £750 from the Packet Account to the General Account;
- an apparent reduction from £2,185 to £1,412 in net costs of *The Kiwi*, mainly because some advertising income relating to 2017/18 was included in the calculations;
- a modest decrease of £89 in subscription income; and
- an overall surplus of £2,077 on the General Account, up from £963 in 2017/18, though the 2018/19 figures included two years' sponsorship payments from Mowbrays.

Taking the General and Packet Accounts together, between 2017/18 and 2018/19 the Society's funds had increased by £1,775 (3.3%) from £54,324 to £56,099. For the previous year the increase had been 4.8%.

John explained some entries in the accounts that were for items discussed at the 2018 AGM. In particular, the sum of £30,000 shown as "Loan to the RPSL" in the Balance Sheet followed a Committee decision to invest some of the Society's funds to support the costs of refurbishment of the RPSL's new premises. Rather than make an outright donation, the Committee had opted for a 5-year interest-free loan, which would cause a modest reduction in the already modest bank interest received by the Society but which would save the RPSL significant borrowing costs. Assuming borrowing at 4½%, the loan might save the RPSL around £6,000. The Committee had also agreed to support the NZ2020 Exhibition with \$NZ1,000 for sponsorship and advertising.

4. Packet Secretary's Report (John Hepworth)

The report sent by the Packet Secretary noted sales had been maintained at over £10,000 and that sensibly priced good, especially scarcer, material continued to attract buyers. He had been pleased to welcome several new vendors, though more were always appreciated. An increase in the overall value of packets had resulted, in a doubling of the insurance premium. The Treasurer said that the scope for securing appropriate cover at lower cost would be explored.

5. Reports by the Secretary and Library Liaison Officer (Michael Wilkinson)

As Secretary, Michael circulated information about Society meetings planned for 2020. Thanks to the good offices of Paul Woods, the residential weekend in September would be at the Copthorne Hotel in Newcastle. Bookings for the weekend would open in January. Further details of all meetings would be in *The Kiwi* and on the website. The topics for most London meetings (Routes and Rates, the 1898 Pictorial issue, and Trans-Antarctic Expeditions) were ones on which he hoped many members would be able to contribute to supplement the displays by the main speakers.

As Library Liaison Officer, Michael reported what he considered to be a major improvement in members' access to philatelic literature. The Society's books and journals had been on loan to and managed by the National Philatelic Society since 2007. However, the NPS had decided it could no longer operate a library and had agreed to donate its Library to the RPSL. Duplicate material would be auctioned by the RPSL for its Library Fund. NPS members would be entitled to use the RPSL Library (except on RPSL meeting days) and borrow material eligible for borrowing though, to protect the RPSL's position, the borrowing rights of those joining the NPS after 30th June 2019 would be reviewed at the end of 2020. The NZSGB had been invited by the RPSL to adopt a similar agreement, and had done so, with the caveat that any NZSGB items of which the RPSL did not propose to retain any copy should be returned to the NZSGB. The RPSL was making good progress on identifying duplicates and moving books to Abchurch Lane from the NPS store near Wokingham, but silverfish had been found in some journals and quarantine had been prescribed before their transfer could start.

Michael planned to issue guidance to members on use of the RPSL Library. Members would need to register their interest in advance so that he could confirm their membership with the RPSL. Michael also intended to produce a guide to the New Zealand philatelic material available in the Library. Although the RPSL Library was not currently accessible on Saturdays (i.e. when the Society might hold meetings there), the RPSL was considering if this might be possible, at least on an occasional basis.

6. Report by the Editor of *The Kiwi* (Paul Wregglesworth)

Paul reported that in 2019, as in 2018, there had been enough material to fill 36 pages in all six issues of *The Kiwi*. This had been possible mainly due to some regular contributors submitting lengthy or serialised articles. It would be risky to rely unduly on this continuing, so more material from members was vital. Shorter pieces were particularly welcome to fill gaps and achieve more balanced content. The print run for each issue had been reduced from 200 to 190, though this still left spares for new members and for distribution at fairs and exhibitions. Currently 37 members opted for the *e-Kiwi*.

The meeting was pleased to hear that *The Kiwi* had won a Large Vermeil medal at the 16th New Zealand National Philatelic Literature Exhibition in Christchurch in September 2019. The judges had said that whilst there was "not so much 'heavy duty' research" they felt that *The Kiwi* contained "A mixture of membership interest material and well-written shorter articles – very readable. Very good specialist society journal". Paul felt this was what readers wanted, and he would continue to try to deliver it. As noted in the November issue of *The Kiwi*, Andrew Dove, Terry Hancock and Brian Peace had also won awards at the Exhibition.

Paul concluded with thanks to those members who provided him with news and meeting reports: Adrian Philbey in Scotland, Jack Lindley in the North of England, Ian Samuel in the Midlands, and Mike Wilkinson who provided reports and photographs from the London meetings. He also thanked Bob Clark for making the *e-Kiwi* available to subscribers and back numbers accessible on the website.

7. The Society's Rules

Andrew Dove explained that the Committee had decided that the Society's Rules, last revised in 1991, needed updating to reflect changing practices and legal requirements and to ensure that the Committee continued to have proper authority to act. Andrew had taken the lead in revising the Rules. The main changes related to Committee membership, discretionary spending by Committee members, termination of membership for misconduct and GDPR requirements on data protection. There had been no comments on a draft circulated in October, and there were no comments at the meeting. The revised Rules were therefore formally adopted.

8. Election of Officers for 2020

There had been no new nominations and no existing Officers had indicated a wish to stand down. The Chairman therefore again thanked all Officers for their service and proposed that they be re-elected on bloc. This was agreed unanimously, as was confirmation that Andrew Dove (former editor of *The Kiwi* and, inter alia, compiler of the auction catalogue) should continue as a member of the Committee without specific portfolio. The Officers for 2020 are therefore:

President	Keith Collins	Website	Robert Clark
Chairman	John Stimson	Auctioneer	Brian Stonestreet
Secretary & Library Liaison Officer	Michael Wilkinson	North of England Group	Jack Lindley
Membership Secretary (acting)	John Stimson	Secretary	
Treasurer	Paul Woods	Midland Group Organiser	Ian Samuel
Editor of <i>The Kiwi</i> & Publicity	Paul Wreglesworth	Scottish Group Secretary	Adrian Philbey
Officer		Representative in New Zealand	John Watts
Packet Secretary	John Hepworth	Committee member	Andrew Dove

There being no other business, the meeting closed at 12.15pm.

The 69th Annual General Meeting will be on 28 November 2020.

New Zealand Society of Great Britain

Packet Accounts for Year Ended 30 September 2019

PACKET ACCOUNT		2017/18		2018/19	
Income		£	£	£	£
- Packet Sales		10,953.60		10,424.04	
- Insurance From Buyers		754.50		637.50	
- Donation - Mint GB stamps		245.30			
- Uncleared Cheques					
Total Income			11,953.40		11,061.54
Expenditure					
- Payment to vendors		8,833.28		9,228.00	
- Insurance Premium		686.84		1,269.63	
- Unpresented Cheques		5.82		-	
- Secretarial Expenses		132.26		115.97	
- Contribution to Club Accounts		750.00		750.00	
Total Expenditure			10,408.20		11,363.60
Movement in the Year			1,545.20		(302.06)
Balance Sheet					
Brought Forward Balance			2,809.37		4,354.57
Movement in Year			1,545.20		(302.06)
Closing Balance			4,354.57		4,052.51
Represented by:					
Cash at Bank*			4,224.54		4,027.95
Stamps in Hand			130.03		24.56
Total Closing Balance			4,354.57		4,052.51

The Packet Account is in the process of being audited by John Atkinson.

New Zealand Society of Great Britain

Income and Expenditure for Year Ended 30 September 2019

Income		2017/18		2018/19	
		£	£	£	£
Interest on Deposits			106.34		107.30
Receipts from the Packet Account			750.00		750.00
Auction			1,329.69		680.55
- Sales		13,242.32		6,728.80	
- Auction Costs		-142.27		-161.70	
- less Vendor payments		-11,770.36		-5,886.55	
Book Income			613.10		0.00
- A Dove		103.10			
- B Atkinson Sales Commission		510.00			
Mowbray's Sponsorship 2017/18 & 2018/19					1,400.00
Subscriptions received			4,153.73		4,064.78
Total Income			6,952.86		7,002.63
Expenditure					
Meeting costs			2,134.12		2,332.16
Kiwi					1,411.88
- Printing and Distribution		3,727.37	2,185.50	3,856.88	
- Less advertising		-1,541.87		-2,445.00	
Bath Weekend			1,369.10		104.08
- Income		9,271.60		0.00	
- Costs		-7,902.50		-104.08	
Society Costs					
- Philatelic Association Affiliation Fees			230.00		287.68
- Web Site and Officer Expenses			70.87		53.40
- Advertising					72.00
- London 2020 meeting costs					100.00
- NZ 2020, Advertising/Sponsorship					563.99
Total Expenditure			5,989.59		4,925.19
Surplus for the Year			963.27		2,077.44
Balance Sheet		Brought Forward 1/10/2017	Carried Forward 30/9/2018	Brought Forward 1/10/2018	Carried Forward 30/9/2019
		£	£	£	£
Current Accounts		23,770.67	24,632.44	24,632.44	8,047.77
Deposit Accounts		25,235.89	25,337.39	25,337.39	14,000.00
Loan to Royal Philatelic Society London					30,000.00
Movement on Accounts		49,006.56	49,969.83	49,969.83	52,047.77
			963.27		2,077.44

Paul Woods, Hon. Treasurer 24/11/2019

The General Fund accounts have been inspected by Michael Wilkinson.



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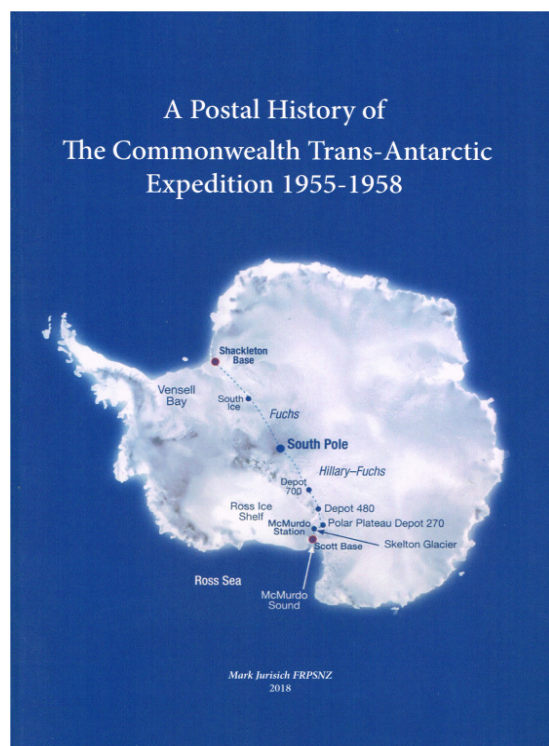
Email us if you have any problems registering or navigating around the site.

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- NZ Health and Christmas issues.
- Booklets.
- Air mail stamps and covers.
- Life Insurance.
- Postage Due and Express stamps and covers.
- Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- Cinderellas.
- Various miscellaneous issues and covers. Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
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- New Zealand Postal Stationery.
- Antarctic stamps, Postcards and Postal History.
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