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THE KIWI

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Affiliated to:- BRITISH PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION and PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

VOLUME XI NO. 2

MARCH 1962

WHOLE NO. 53

OUR NEXT MEETING

Saturday, 31st March at 2.15 p.m.
Kingsley Hotel, Bloomsbury Way, London W.C.2

When our Annual Competitions for the Stacey Hooker Cup and Kiwi Shield will take place. We are fortunate that Mr. George South, Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, has kindly agreed to be our judge.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS IN 1962.

Wednesday, May 30th at 6.15 p.m.
Wednesday, July 25th at 6.15 p.m.
Wednesday, September 26th at 6.15 p.m.
Saturday, November 24th at 11.0 a.m.

As you will have noted from previous issues of the "Kiwi", our Annual Competitions are taking place earlier in the year, and this year's show will be held on the 31st March. So if you have not already put your sheets on one side, please do it NOW. If you are attending the meeting - and I hope that you will be with us - please bring your sheets with you. Otherwise all entries to be sent to Noel Turner at Gladstone House, High Road, London N.22 to arrive not later than first post Tuesday, 27th March. (Please enclose return postage) The Competition rules are printed overleaf.

STACEY HOOKER CUP

"Classic" Section.

"Classic" - All Early Material up to and including Edward VII issues.

"KIWI SHIELD"

"Modern" - King George V - to date.

The following headings apply to both Competitions :-

SUBJECT: Competitor's own choice (but restricted to the stamps, postal history, covers, etc. of NEW ZEALAND and Dependencies).

NO. of SHEETS: Any number, Maximum Twelve (12)

MARKING:

(a) Philatelic Knowledge and Research	30%
(b) Arrangement	30%
(c) Condition	20%
(d) Writing-up	20%

PLEASE NOTE: The name and/or address of the entrant should not appear on the entry, but on a separate sheet of paper attached.

Our Competition Judge : George South, M.B.E.

George South, in addition to being Hon. Secretary of the "Royal", has also been Secretary of the Sarawak Specialists Society for several years and in that capacity gave extensive assistance to the late Dr. Forrester Wood in the preparation of the Sarawak Handbook. Mr. South has an eight volume collection of Brunei, including Postal History, and specialised collections of the Japanese occupation issues of Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak and also the B.M.A. period. He is an authority on the stamps and postal history of the whole of British Borneo and is a frequent contributor to philatelic journals on the subject.

PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN
WORTHING - JUNE 12th to 15th.

Our delegates to the forthcoming Congress will be Messrs. Harry Bartrop, Frederick W. Easton and Noel Turner.

A New Zealand study circle will be held in the evening of the Thursday and the subject chosen is "Penny Universals - 1900-1909. The Study Leader will be Harry Bartrop, and we hope that all members attending Congress will join us that evening.

JANUARY issue of "Kiwi".

When the last issue of the Kiwi went to press the Post Office "Work to Rule" was in progress and, in order to make sure that members received their copies in time it was decided to seal the envelopes under cover of 3d. stamp. But, unfortunately it was overlooked that whereas hitherto the Kiwi's sent out as "Printed Matter" under a 2½d. stamp the limit of weight was 2 oz. but the inland rate at 3d. is for only 1 oz. and as a consequence some members had to pay 3d. postage due because the issue weighed approximately 1¼ oz.

To those members who had to pay extra postage we offer our apologies.

OUR LAST MEETING.

I think it safe to say that we all thoroughly enjoyed the meeting on the 27th January - the amount of material on display exceeded all my hopes and gladdened my heart! This was no ordinary "Members' Meeting", oh, no! - there was something special about this one. The members were there, the material and enthusiasm were there - in fact all the ingredients for a most successful meeting, which this was. I thoroughly enjoyed it and, if the comments received from departing members were anything to go by, everyone else enjoyed it too! The atmosphere was informal, the material most varied and I feel that each member must have left for home clutching to his or her memory some new piece of information. So often we know that certain items exist, but it is possibly only at meetings of this nature that it is possible to see them. We hope to have another informal gathering in the afternoon of A.G.M. Day in November, so do start looking out some material that we may all have the pleasure of viewing.

Our President, Harry Bartrop, was unable to be with us,

but Mrs. E.C.M. Moore very kindly opened the meeting in his stead. In the welcome to members, a very special welcome was extended to Mr. R.A. McDonald from New Zealand and Dr. Cargill Somerville of Troon, Ayrshire. We hope to see them at future meetings.

Mrs. Moore announced that apologies had been received from eight of our members who were unable to be with us, and a special good wish for speedy recovery was conveyed to Mr. John D. Nixon, who has recently returned from hospital. The very attractive Christmas card addressed to the members from Mr. G. Talbot of Southern Rhodesia was placed on the table for display.

As mentioned earlier, the material displayed was of a most varied nature and we must thank the following members who exhibited items from their collections: Mrs. I.J. Willis, Messrs. M.S. Burberry, R. Chasmer, G.E.C. Pratt, J.D. Riddell, Noel Turner, R. Williamson, Col. Burney and Dr. Jacob.

It would be impossible to cover all the interesting items passed around during the afternoon, but I would like to mention the fine show of 1898 Pictorials; the large block of the Waterlow Trial Plate I (Penny Universal) showing the five different impressions on the transfer roller; sheets of fascinating postal (and other) markings - "Too late-ship sailed", Killers, Duplex, T.P.O's, R.P.O's, Naval, Army and Air Force cancels, and even a calling-up notice on a Registered postcard with the cachet "Bring your own lunch"!

There were Great Barrier Island stamps, Crash covers, essays, a dandy roll proof, the 1/2d. "Peace" of 1946 showing the printers guide marks and even an actual Tree fern frond, as used in the design of several New Zealand stamps. Some pages from an "Illustrated London News" of 1851 on the colonization of New Zealand, natural colour prints of birds depicted on N.Z. stamps, and a copy, sent by Mr. Robson Lowe, of his extremely interesting article "Twopence Chalon - are there two dies?".

It was a wonderful afternoon, and we were very grateful for all the expert comments and explanations which were given as the items were passed round. Campbell Paterson, as always, turned up trumps, and provided us with much information, and acted as a "Court of Appeal".

I hope that this write-up has whetted your appetite, and will induce you to gather together some of your bits and pieces for the A.G.M. afternoon.

The President and Officers of the Society (particularly the Treasurer) would like to thank, through the Kiwi, all members of the Society who responded so well to the appeal that was made for stamps for sale at the Auction which was held at the Annual General Meeting. A surprising number of gifts were made including stamps which were sold for good prices. We also received gifts of packets of seeds, a table decoration and a number of other interesting items. The generosity of the donors is much appreciated and our thanks are also due to the members who bid with such vigour.

Cheques for varying amounts were received up to the sum of £5. and as noted elsewhere a book was given to us for our library. A dealer member made his usual contribution of a valuable piece of New Zealand material and this fetched a good price.

The Society now feels that it can contemplate items of expenditure of benefit to the members which might not otherwise have been possible.

Members of the Society will know from a previous issue of the Kiwi that we have in mind the formation of a Library of books concerning the stamps and postal history of New Zealand and all allied matters. At the time of our Annual General Meeting a copy of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand Volume 3 was presented to us by Mr. W. Deakin of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and as soon as other gifts are received from other members a set of library rules will be compiled and circulated, so that members will know under what conditions Volumes can be borrowed.

The Treasurer would like to have from Members a list of books that would make interesting additions to the library and more particularly to have gifts of such books so that the library could be built up. We are already hoping to be presented with a Maori Dictionary (Maori - English and English - Maori) and a glossary of Maori place names with their meanings. A Glossary of Philatelic Terms issued by Congress is another book we hope to obtain. The interest and assistance of all members of the Society is earnestly requested in this effort.

"THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND"

VOLUMES 1, 2 & 3

AND THE 1d. UNIVERSAL IN THE SAME BINDING

We shall be pleased to assist all Members who are seeking any particular book in the above series. It is suggested that you write to the Hon. Treasurer with details of what you require and the price that you are prepared to pay. The information will be recorded in the strict order in which it is received and every effort will be made to meet your needs at some time in the future.

Members who are prepared to sell any copies of any of the above books are invited to send details to the Hon. Treasurer with the price required.

Members in New Zealand and in other parts of the world are invited to co-operate in this scheme as sellers or buyers.

Currently we have a Member who requires Volume 3 - Book No. 223 - to complete a set. He is prepared to give his present copy (Book No. 1096) in part exchange - WITH CASH ADJUSTMENT - and to pay all postages and other expenses. Will you please look now at the number of your Volume 3 and decide whether you have what this Member requires? You will lose nothing and you will make him happy!

In all matters connected with this announcement please write to Hon. Treasurer - Noel Turner, Gladstone House, High Road, Wood Green, London, N.22. ENGLAND.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND - VOLUME 4.

Members who ordered this book through the Hon. Treasurer will be interested to know that our order with the publishers in New Zealand was sent by "air mail" with a substantial cheque and a request that the order should be acknowledged.

To ensure that nothing went wrong a separate letter was sent by air giving details of the order and again with the request that it should be acknowledged.

Some weeks prior to the despatch of the order warning was given that it would be forwarded in due course and again the emphasis was upon the fact that we should like an acknowledgement.

We are aware from our Bank statement that our cheque was cashed within three weeks of its despatch from London and we therefore know that the order is in hand and has been accepted.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND - VOLUME 4. (Contd.)

It is perhaps curious that no acknowledgement has been received of any of the letters that have been sent, but doubtless this will not prevent the safe arrival of the copies in this country when the book is eventually published.

NEW MEMBERS.

It is regretted that an error occurred in our last issue. Miss J.W. Ady's address should have read :

114, Ashbourne Road,
MITCHAM, Surrey

and not 14, Ashbourne Road as previously shown.

F.L. Roberts, Esq,
"Ithuriel",
Reedness Road,
Swinefleet,
near Goole, Yorks.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Capt. R.B. Merton has left for Aden where his address will be:-

653 Light Aircraft Squadron,
B.F.P.O. 69,
Aden,

and, from October he will be in Malaya. He invites all members interested in these Countries to write to him if he can help them whilst "on the spot".

Dr. A.A. Clark,
"Springfield",
Duntochev Road,
Dalmuir,
Glasgow, Scotland.

In the November issue we gave a report on the extremely interesting show given by Mr. L.C. Smith of Harrisons. For the benefit of our members who were unable to attend that meeting, Mr. Smith has very kindly supplied the following "Question and Answer" article on some of the points raised during the evening.

(1) In what ways does the multi-colour photogravure process differ from the mono-colour process?

1. The main difference is that in Monochrome there is only one printing plate required to produce a result, whereas for multi-colour there is a separate printing plate or cylinder required for each of the main colours. This means separate negatives have to be made for each colour, separate multi-positives for each colour and when it comes to printing, each is printed using the appropriate coloured ink in sequence and in register on to the same sheet of paper. In the actual printing, there are two main methods:-

(a) Sheet Fed. Whereby the same sheet of paper is presented separately to each machine for each separate colour,

and

(b) Reel Fed. Whereby the reel of paper travels through the same machine meeting each printing cylinder with its appropriate colour in the right sequence to emerge at the other end as a completely printed reel which can then be re-reeled or sheeted as required.

(2) Would you please give us some idea of (a) the method of application of the gum (b) the process of "gum cracking" to prevent curl, and (c) the make-up of the gum, apart from gum arabic and water?

2. (a) The gum is applied to the surface of the paper by means of two furnishing rollers and the distance these rollers are set apart governs the thickness of the film of gum which is ultimately applied to the paper.

(b) The process of 'gum cracking' or 'fracturing' is achieved by passing the continuous web of paper over very stout knives set in opposite directions, which in fact breaks the gum down into fine particles in both directions.

(c) The constituent parts of the gum solution are pure gum arabic, water, small amount of preservative, usually formaldehyde and a small amount of wetting agent, which is milk.

(3) Some inks used in Security Printing are fugitive - could you tell us some of the other devices used to prevent tampering?

3. The different types of security inks are as follows:-

- (a) Fugitive, which is dissolved in either water or ink removing fluid.
- (b) Fluorescent inks which glow or re-act to an ultra violet lamp.
- (c) Inks which either change colour or characteristic when tampered with.
- (d) Inks which stain the paper when tampered with.

(4) The stamps of New Zealand have, of late, produced a number of "missing colour" varieties in the multi-coloured issues - could you please explain how these have occurred?

4. For the answer to this, I must refer you back to item (1) and from this you will appreciate that should there be evidence of bad register between colours, this could have the appearance of 'missing colour', particularly where a lighter colour is masked by a darker colour. On the other hand, if they have been produced by the Sheet Fed method, it is possible for a complete colour to be missed. This does happen, but very infrequently. The only reprehensible feature is that they should be missed on examination.

(5) To what extent is the choice of design and colour left to the Stamp Printer?

5. Very seldom with some countries, never with Gt. Britain. In fact it is only on very rare occasions when the Printer is asked to design a stamp, that he has very much to say in the matter.

LIEUT. JAMES COOK.

..... continuing the story of Capt. Cook's re-discovery and circumnavigation of New Zealand - from "Hawkesworth's Voyages" published in Dublin 1775

October 1769

Tuesday 10.

After dinner, I directed Tupia to ask the boys, if they had now any objection to going ashore where we had left their

uncle, the body having been carried off which we understood was a ratification of peace? They said they had not: and the boat being ordered, they went into it with great alacrity. When the boat, in which I had sent two midshipmen, came to land, they went willingly ashore; but soon after she put off they returned to the rocks, and wading into the water, earnestly entreated to be taken on board again; but the people in the boat, having positive orders to leave them, could not comply. We were very attentive to what happened on shore, and keeping a constant watch with our glasses, we saw a man pass the river upon another raft, and fetch them to a place where forty or fifty of the natives were assembled, who closed round them, and continued in the same place till sun-set: upon looking again, when we saw them in motion, we could plainly distinguish our three prisoners, who separated themselves from the rest, came down to the beach, having waved their hands three times towards the ship, ran nimbly back and joined their companions, who walked leisurely away towards that part which the boys had pointed to as their dwelling-place: we had therefore the greatest reason to believe that no mischief would happen to them, especially as we perceived that they went off in the clothes we had given them.

After it was dark, loud voices were heard on shore in the bottom on the bay, as usual, of which we could never learn the meaning.

Wednesday 11.

The next morning, at six o'clock, we weighed, and stood away from this unfortunate and inhospitable place, to which I gave the name of POVERTY BAY, and which by the natives is called TAONEROA, or Long Sand, as it did not provide us with a single article that we wanted, except a little wood. It lies in latitude $38^{\circ} 42'S.$ and longitude $181^{\circ} 36'W.$ it is in the form of a horseshoe, and is known by an island lying close under the north-east point. The two points which form the entrance are high, with steep white cliffs, and lie a league and a half or two leagues from each other, N.E. by E. and S.W. by W. the depth of water in the bay is from twelve to five fathom, with a sandy bottom and good anchorage; but the situation is open to the wind between the south and east; boats can go in and out of the river at any time of the tide in fine weather; but as there is a bar at the entrance, no boat can go either in or out when the sea runs high. The best place to attempt it is on the north-east side, and it is there practicable when it is not so in any other part. The shore of the bay, a little within its entrance, is a low flat sand, behind which, at a small distance, the face of the country is finely diversified by hills and vallies, all clothed with wood and covered with verdure. The country also appears to be well inhabited, especially in the vallies

leading up from the bay, where we daily saw clouds of smoke rising one behind another to a great distance, till the view terminated in mountains of a stupendous height.

The south-west point of the bay I named YOUNG NICK'S HEAD, after Nicholas Young, the boy who first saw the land: at noon it bore N.W. by W. distant about three or four leagues, and we were then about three miles from the shore. The main land extended from N.E. by N. to S. and I proposed to follow the direction of the coast to the southward as far as the latitude 40 or 41, and then, if I met with no encouragement to proceed farther, to return to the northward.

In the afternoon we lay becalmed, which the people on shore perceiving, several canoes put off, and came within less than a quarter of a mile of the vessel, but could not be persuaded to come nearer, though Tupia exerted all the powers of his lungs and eloquence upon the occasion, shouting, and promising that they should not be hurt. Another canoe was now seen coming from Poverty Bay, with only four people on board, one of whom we well remembered to have seen in our first interview upon the rock. This canoe, without stopping, or taking the least notice of the others, came directly along side of the ship, and with very little persuasion we got the Indians on board. Their example was soon followed by the rest, and we had about us seven canoes and about fifty men. We made them all presents with a liberal hand, notwithstanding which they were so desirous to have more of our commodities, that they sold us everything they had, even the clothes from their backs, and the paddles from their boats. There were but two weapons among them, these were the instruments of green talc, which were shaped somewhat like a pointed battledore, with a short handle and sharp edges: they were called Patoo-Patoo, and were well contrived for close fighting, as they would certainly split the thickest skull at a single blow.

..... to be continued.

Albert A. Hard
Hon. Editor "KIWI".

Names and addresses of the Society Officers.

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