

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

KIWI EDITOR: Major Graham C. Monk, 27, West Road, Barton Stacey, Nr. Winchester, Hants. Tel: Sutton Scotney 507

VOLUME XVIII No. 6. NOVEMBER 1969

WHOLE No. 99

NEXT MEETING

*** KIWI DAY * KIWI DAY * KIWI DAY * KIWI DAY ***

SATURDAY 29th NOVEMBER 1969

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, MONMOUTH STREET, LONDON. W.C.2.

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|------------------------|--|
| 11.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m. | Exhibition of Members' Sheets.
Display of winning entries in the Society's 1969 Competition.
Auction Lots on view.
Committee Meeting. |
| 1.00 p.m. - 2.15 p.m. | Luncheon (a la carte) in the Hotel Restaurant. |
| 2.30 p.m. | ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. |
| 3.30 p.m. approx. | Auction. |

At the morning session of Kiwi Day, members can enjoy an informal get-together. At ordinary meetings, the half-hour or so before we are called to order, is all too short, but Kiwi Day does give us time to improve old acquaintance and make new ones, to discuss problems, ask questions (silly and not so silly) and exchange information - and how helpful this can be!

New members and 'first timers' especially welcome.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH Annual General Meeting of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be held at the Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth Street, London W.C.2 on Saturday, 29th November 1969 at 2.30 p.m. for the ordinary business set out in the Agenda.

6th November, 1969.

Cyril A. Gilders,
Hon. Secretary.

A G E N D A

1. To receive and approve the Minutes of the 17th A.G.M.
2. To receive a report from the President.
3. To receive the financial report from the Hon. Treasurer.
4. To receive a report from the Packet Secretary.
5. To consider the adoption of revised Rules as circulated.
6. To elect a President.
7. To elect a Vice-President and Chairman.
8. To elect Honorary Officers.
9. To elect a Committee.
10. To consider the Programme for 1970.
11. Presentation of Awards for the Society's 1969 Competition.
12. Any other business proper to the Annual General Meeting.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

Will all Officers of the Society please note that there will be a Committee Meeting for the retiring Officers and Committee at 11.00 a.m.

RETIRING OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE.

President - Harry L. Bartrop
Vice-President and Chairman - John D. Evans
Deputy Chairman - Michael S. Burberry
Secretary - Cyril A. Gilders
Treasurer - Noel Turner
Packet Secretary - Eric N. Barton
KIWI Editor - Graham C. Monk
Auction and Competition
Officer - Warrenne H. Young
Provincial Meetings
Organiser - Peter E. Collins
Publicity Officer - Peter E. Collins
Auditor - Gerald B. Erskine

COMMITTEE:

John D. Riddell	Edward K. Hossell
Royton E. Heath	Gerald E.C. Pratt
Reginald D. Williamson	Joan Willis

NOMINATIONS for the above posts should be sent in writing as soon as possible to the Hon. Secretary (Cyril A. Gilders, 10, Southspring, Avery Hill, Sidcup, Kent). Any nomination must have the prior consent of the member nominated.

Major Monk has notified the President that he is unable to continue as KIWI Editor, owing to the demands of his military duties, and Ted Hossell desires to resign from the Committee on grounds of health. All the other Officers named above, are assumed to be available for re-election.

LAST MEETING - LADIES' DAY - 27th September, 1969.

As expected, the lady members of the Society provided a most entertaining afternoon.

First, Miss M. Croft Watts gave a brief but informative talk about her visit to New Zealand last year, illustrated by colour slides. During the tour, Miss Croft Watts took well over 200 colour shots; the sixty or so screened for us were selected as those most closely connected with stamps and philately. A number of the subjects were new angles on familiar scenes, and the exhibitor's remarks brought them to life for the benefit of the stay-at-homes. Royton Heath provided the projection equipment and acted as projectionist - one-handed as he was, suffering from a recent accident.

As promised, Mrs. Gordon Kaye showed the pre-1870 pages selected for the R.P.S.L. Centenary Exhibition. Her display of postal history items included covers from the Otago goldfield, Maori War HEADQUARTERS covers, a Maori language letter and cover, a "Colombo" wreck cover and a block of six Chalons cancelled with a handstamped "Paid at Christchurch" - a remarkable and fascinating array of rarities.

Mrs. E.C. Moore sent for display some items from her postal stationery collection - used and unused specimens of the 1880 postcards including used in Australia, the 1886 first reply postcard, Boer War N.Z. Contingent illustrated cards and the 1923 revalued provisionals on postcards of the Dominions and K.G. V issues, all in unusually nice condition and well presented.

Mrs. Rita Gilders showed Side Faces with a good comprehensive coverage of the perfs and papers, embellished by a plate proof in black of the 1885 Eightpenny. These were flanked by some picture postcards with the written sides even more interesting than the pictures, and at the other extreme by a letter and cover from a member of Captain Scott's last ill-fated Antarctic Expedition with the Expedition's postmark dated 9th February 1911.

Mrs. E.T. Mitchell also revealed wide interests. Starting with varieties in the 1933 "Pathway to Health" stamps, the display progressed through a comprehensive showing of the first design Express stamps from 1903 to 1937 and a selection of flaws and marginal markings in the 1960 Pictorials, to stamps designed or engraved or both by W.R. Bock - Side Faces, 1898 Pictorials, 1902 Dues, K.G.V surface-printed and the 1923 Map. Mrs. Mitchell outlined her attempts to trace the history of the Bock dynasty of artists, designers, engravers and Printers in New Zealand, in which

she had found a connection by marriage with the family of William Colenso.

Mrs. Joan Willis chose her pages to link stamps with the colour pictures shown by Miss Croft Watts, with special regard to botanical subjects. Several of the pages bore actual pressed ferns of kinds which are represented in stamps by Maori art designs. Mrs. Willis also displayed a collection of drawings of Maori carving and painting patterns, readily identifiable with details in various stamps; photographs of artifacts bracketted with the stamps showed how the basic conventions are followed faithfully even in free rendering for different applications.

THE FIFTH BRITISH PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

There was a strong entry for the competitive classes of the 1969 B.P.E. and the exhibits were of a very good standard. New Zealand Philately was well represented, gaining more awards than any other single country except G.B., and hearty congratulations are due to the medal-winning NZSGB members:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| John Evans | - | Silver-gilt for 1871-3
Chalons. |
| John Riddell | - | Silver for Postal History of
Karorareka (Russell) 1840-
1884 |
| Jim Fairbairn | - | Bronze-silver for First
Pictorials. |
| Ted Hossell | - | Bronze-silver for Q.E.II
Definitive middle values,
9d to 1/9d. |
| Mr & Mrs. Bowstead | - | Bronze for airmail covers. |

DISPLAY TO THE N.P.S.

Members of the NZ Society have been invited to give a display to the National Philatelic Society at the National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, W.C.2, on the afternoon of Saturday 4th April 1970.

Would members willing to show material please contact Peter Collins, (c/o Campbell Paterson Ltd., P.O. Box 17, Woking, Surrey).

TARAPEX 69 AWARDS

Congratulations to those members of the Society who won Awards in the TARAPEX National Stamp Exhibition. The following awards were noted.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| K. McNaught | - 1 Silver Gold, 6 Silver,
8 Bronze. |
| A.A. Orton | - 1 Silver Gold, 2 Silver. |
| E.K. Hossell | - Certificate of Merit. |
| R.G. Darge | - 1 Bronze, Certificate of Merit. |
| Mrs. Mitchell | - Certificate of Merit. |
| M.G. Tombleson | - 1 Silver Gold, 2 Certificates
of Merit. |
| R.M. Startup | - 2 Certificates of Merit. |
| M.C. Stanley | - Gold. |
| E.L. Clark | - Silver. |

EDITOR'S NOTES.

Law Society 18c

I was recently shown a copy of the 18c with the red colour missing. On checking my own copies (of which I only have three), I found that I also have one with the red missing. I found reference to a part sheet in Campbell Paterson's NZ Bulletin for June. On referring back to the Philatelic Bureau's handout for this particular issue, I find that the 18c was to be printed in three colours - green, gold and blue. I am wondering which is the most unusual - my two stamps with red, or my single copy without red!

KIWI Tie.

Members present at the September meeting may recall seeing our member from the United States, Mr. R.W. Chastaney, wearing a tie with a Kiwi motif. He has kindly written to tell me that a similar tie can be obtained at Scott's, 46, Burlington Arcade.

'Stamp Collecting'.

The issue for the 30th October was a special New Zealand number, and featured articles by our President, Harry Bartrop (Random Notes on N.Z. Philately), and Members R.C. Agabeg (Notes on the Chalon Head 'Paper Overlaps'), J.D. Riddell (N.Z. 'Flag Station' covers), Colin Hamilton (The Smiling Boys), Campbell Paterson (Treasure Hunting in New Zealand), and an item on our Society by Peter Collins, our Publicity Officer.

Raffle at the A.G.M.

We are pleased to report that there will be the usual raffle for the Christmas Cake very kindly donated as in previous years by our Member, Ted Still. There will be a second prize of a 1-lb. box of Chocs, kindly donated by E.G. Ward, and there may well be other prizes.

TAPLING COLLECTION.

A note of correction in the September KIWI, A.B. Johnstone writes that the 'piece' with the pair of 2d. blue Chalons bore a N.Z. Ship Letter cancel. This is incorrect, it is a Sydney Ship Letter. I mention it, first of all to prevent others rushing off to see this cancel, and secondly, because, as you will know, the N.Z. Ship Letter was used around 1844, and thus would be of the greatest interest used in 1855.

J.D. Riddell.

PACKET SECRETARY.

Our Members will be sorry to learn that our Packet Secretary, Eric Barton, recently spent a period in a London Hospital where he underwent an operation. We are pleased to be able to say that the operation was a complete success and such is the tough constitution of this Officer of the Society that he was out of Hospital much earlier than expected and is now making good convalescent recovery. In the context of this news I am sure that Members will forgive any slight delay there may have been in replying to their correspondence.

It is regretted that the announcement concerning Eric's change of address was wrongly quoted in the circular sent to all members in G.B. The new address with effect from the 20th November, should read 11a, Haig Avenue, Poole, Dorset. Packet Members please note.

NEW MEMBERS.

- B.A.W. Babister - "Cederwood", 3, Somerset Road,
Wimbledon.
- K.V. Bracey, - 6, Braintree Road, South Ruislip,
Middlesex. HA4 0EJ.
- R.G. Darge - 20, Third Avenue, West Midland 6056,
West Australia.
- J.S.P. Dickie - "Rockcliffe", 15, Benhar Road,
Shotts, Lanarkshire.
- Mrs. M.D. Harding - 20, Clyde Terrace, Bothwell,
Glasgow, Scotland.
- C.E. Kendall - 28, Dixon's Bank, Morton, Teeside.
- J.G.A. Latham - Resting Oak Hill Cottage,
Cooksbridge, Lewes, Sussex.
(Tel: Barcombe 340).
- C.E.F. Moss - 14, Station Road, Buckhurst Hill,
Essex. (Tel: 01-504 9997)
- E.J. Smith - 57, Lent Rise Road, Burnham, Bucks.
- R.C.F. Williams - 27, Hillbrow Road, Bournemouth,
BH6 5NT.
- N.H. Willis - 20, Dorchester Park, Portadown,
Co. Armagh, Ireland.
(Tel: Portadown 33775)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

- Eric N. Barton - "Glen Ellyn", 11a, Haig Avenue,
Poole, Dorset. BA13 7AJ
- C.C. Deigan - 15, Foresters' Homes, Mayplace
Road West, Bexleyheath, Kent.
- R.H. Horton - 21, Benwell Close, Odiham,
Basingstoke, Hants.
- Major R.B. Merton - 1, Newlands, Crawley Ridge,
Camberley, Surrey.
(Tel: Camberley 26670).
- E.S. Smith - 11, Morley Street, Gainsborough,
Lincs.

- W.S.E. Stephen - 24, Allachy Terrace, Aberlour,
Banffshire, Scotland. AB3 9QA.
- A.J. Stringer - 7, Orde Close, Pound Hill, Crawley,
Sussex.
- G.W. Ward - The Croft, Layer Road, Kingsford,
Colchester, Essex.

RESIGNATION.

- E.S. Bacon - 17, Kennedy Court, Worksop, Notts.

DECEASED.

- R. Chasmer - 18, Kennedy Cox House, Burke Street,
London. E.16.

WATERMARK VARIATIONS.

I think Mr. B.J. Pratt is right in his conclusions, though a little wrong in the terms he uses (July KIWI, p. 60).

The dandy roll precedes the drying couches; it follows the suction boxes which extract a good deal of the 98% of water contained by the stuff as it flows on to the wire. At the dandy roll, the web is like saturated blotting paper; the fibres are felted together but the web is unable to support its own weight and is still carried on the wire. Usually there is a suction couch at the end of the wire part, after the watermarks have been impressed, and the web is then light enough to be self-supporting for the short travel to the first press rolls which squeeze out more water. The dryers come after the press rolls; any shrinkage or stretching at this stage will produce a dimensional change in all the watermarks, rather than distortion of one, or a few, in a sheet.

In stamp watermarks, such dimensional changes will be too minute to be measurable by philatelists, but may be detectable, as almost certainly the effect will be a shrinkage across the web and a stretching lengthwise, so changing the mark in both dimensions. In comparison with normal, it will be either tall and narrow or short and wide, according to the way the bits are laid on the dandy.

Distortion of individual bits by damage when the dandy is in transit between storage and machine, does happen and, as Mr. Pratt has concluded, this provides the most likely answer to his question.

CAPTAIN COOK BICENTENARY ISSUE.

The names printed on the chart on the 28c stamp are TOVYPOENAMMU for South Island and AE HEINO MOUWE for North Island. These are nonsense.

On Cook's chart the name of South Island is T'AVAI POENAMMU, and means "The waters of greenstone". The name of North Island is EAHEI NO MAUWE, and means "The volcanic fire brought by Mauwe".

H.L. Bartrop

NEW ISSUES

18th November 25th Anniversary of CORSO. 7c, 8c.
3rd December 7c definitive. Fishing Industry.

"THE VOYAGES OF CAPTAIN COOK"

by

Rex and Thea Reinitz

(Published by the Hamlyn Publishing Group Ltd., at 25/-)

The publishers of the above book have very kindly agreed to make it available to Society members at a reduced price, provided that the total order exceeds 50 copies. Even at 25/- this book is a MUST for anyone interested in New Zealand. We hope to be able to let you have it for about 20/-! Please fill in the slip at the foot of your Auction catalogue, and return it to the Editor as quickly as possible.

"The story of Cook's three historic Voyages between 1768 and 1780 is one of the most remarkable in history.

Authors Rex and Thea Reinitz tell how he discovered and charted most of the Pacific that we know today from the west coast of Canada and the Hawaiian Islands to New Caledonia; established, by sailing round it, that New Zealand was two narrowly separated islands and not part of a mythical continent; disproved the Dutch belief that New Holland was entirely barren by traversing the whole length of its fertile coast, so paving the way for British settlement eighteen years later; confirmed that a strait separated New Guinea from what is now Australia.

Excerpts from the diaries of Cook and his companions add a direct feeling of history in the making.

The illustrations, of which thirty-eight are in colour and over a hundred and forty in black and white, include many of Cook's maps and charts, plans of the ships, drawings and paintings by Webber, Hodges, Dance and Parkinson, among others, and photographs, specially taken for this book of navigational instruments similar to those used on the voyages".

A TALE OF TRIBULATION.

The Offset Printings of the 9d. Maori Panel 1935-47.

by

P. L. EVANS.

Part 2

It is not on public record what comments were passed by the Government Printing Office about the Waterlow stamps. That is just as well, perhaps, because a few months later the Office was faced with the job of printing a new supply - using the Waterlow plates. Now, even if the plates had been perfect, the Wellington lithographers - or any other lithographers - would have had register problems with this demanding job. Paper is very responsive to humidity and printers by any process like to "condition" the paper for a close register job by having it in the press-room atmosphere for a few days before starting to print; even so, any considerable change in the weather during the run can cause trouble, the stacks of partly-printed sheets developing wavy edges. Lithography uses water, and when you dampen sheets of paper, they have an irritating tendency to change in shape, expanding across the lay of the fibres and contracting the other way. Nowadays, air conditioned machine rooms and multi-colour presses have minimised these problems for some, but not all, printers. Also lithographers are able to use much less water for damping the plates before inking, but thirty-odd years ago, water control was a very tricky part of the offset machineman's craft.

Waterlow's had the advantage of using the two-colour press, in which the second colour was applied while the sheet was still held by the grippers and before the paper had time to respond to any dampness from the first colour. It seems likely that the Government Printing Office had to run the colours separately in single-colour machines, with the possibility of variation in the gripping and with an unavoidable interval of time for the paper to react to

humidity. Whether or not that was so, it does not need close study of the "multiple watermark sideways" stamps to show that the Office had even more trouble with register than did Waterlows - either that, or the standard for rejection was lower.

And that was not the whole tally of trouble the Wellington lithographers encountered. Obviously, there is a limit to the amount of ink you can pile up on any printing plate, particularly a lithoplate which has nothing to retain the ink except the chemical difference between parts of the surface; in offset, an even more limiting factor is the amount of ink the blanket will lift from the plate and by the time this ink is transferred to the paper it can be a somewhat thin coating. Ink chemistry is a very complex subject; you can add things to the ink to achieve particular purposes - varnishes to heighten the gloss, dryers to speed up drying, and toners to sharpen colours, for example - but all additives have a side result in that they reduce the amount of pigment in any given volume of ink. Offset lithography demands inks with a high degree of opacity, which means a high content of pigment, and even printers who took pride in milling their own inks for other processes were prone to buy their litho inks from specialist ink-makers, although for many kinds of work the soft, finely graduated tones of offset printing were much admired.

The Maori Panel stamps called for full-bodied colours, and the wide variations of tone and shade in the Wellington printings are evidence of persevering efforts to obtain the right inks and the correct machining conditions to render the design in the way it was intended. It is left to our imagination to picture the frustration, the mortification and (dare we think it?) the recrimination that went on inside the G.P.O.

Of course, the Wellington worthies were not the only lithographers in New Zealand; we do not know how widely the brotherhood of the craft was invoked, but we do know that eventually the eminent firm of Coulls Somerville & Wilkie was commissioned to make new plates - from the Waterlow multi-negatives. It is interesting to speculate why C.S.W. were not given the Calder drawing and a chance to start from scratch; was it a measure of economy? As a guess, a more likely reason is that their step-and-repeat equipment was somewhat limited. There is some support for this guess in the fact that the new plates were of only 120 images instead of 240 - twelve steppings instead of 24 from the ten-stamp multi-negatives.

Coulls Somerville & Wilkie, of course, would sensitize their plates with an emulsion similar to that used by

Waterlows; these bichromated colloids become insoluble under the effect of heat, as well as light. What is more, when once an exposure to light has been made, the hardening action continues even after the light is removed, and if the emulsion is allowed to become too hard, it will be difficult or impossible to carry out the developing process. So the step-and-repeat printing-down operation has to be carried through swiftly or the early exposures became over hard and the build-up of heat from the lamps hardened the non-exposed areas - a pretty problem to which the easiest answer was to reduce the number of steps. C.S.W. could do this in two ways, either by making a new pair of multi-negatives of, say, twenty images, or by adopting a smaller plate format - they chose the latter.

Of course, it could be that the reduction in the sheet size had nothing to do with plate-making problems, but was decided upon because it suited the Printing Office's machine capacity by shifting work to smaller machines, or simply that the smaller sheet was adequate for post office counter demands. Later the 9d. went back to the 240 stamp sheet, which fact seems to favour the theory that the C.S.W. offset plates were reduced in size to suit the plate-making equipment available and to limit the degree of mis-register, which could be cumulative and increase with each exposure of the multi-negative.

The result, from the evidence of specimens, was that the new plates performed only slightly better than the old ones. So far as register is concerned, it is possible to find copies which are nearly perfect, but they are not common, and it is also possible to find copies which are even farther out than the worst of the last lot. Colour remained just as much a problem as before; very few copies are seen which, even at first hasty glance, could be mistaken for London prints.

There was one obvious answer to the colour problem and that was adopted. Relief-printing plates were made and printed on nice coated glossy paper with nice strong letterpress ink. But the register problem persisted to the bitter end, and it is a safe bet that no regrets were felt at the Government Printing Office when the stamp reached the end of its chequered twelve years of life.

G.C. MONK
Honorary KIWI Editor.

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