



The Kiwi



The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN.
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WHOLE 245

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 30TH JULY, 1994,
AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB, 16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, WC1B 3LR, STARTING AT 2.30 P.M.

THE SUBJECT WILL BE EARLY REGISTERED MAIL
AND INSTRUCTIONAL MARKINGS

THE DISPLAY WILL BE GIVEN BY OUR MEMBER JOHN WOOLFE

NEW ZEALAND AIR MAILS AND THE JUSQU'A TYPES



Figure 3

SEE PAGE 79

EDITORIAL

The Editorial written for the March, 1994, issue of 'The Kiwi' continues to provoke a response from the readers, not least from Russell Watson, one of the Stamp Business Unit's managers, whose comments appear elsewhere in this issue. It has been written, quite blatantly, that one of the objectives of the Stamps Business Unit is "to carefully nurture the collectors' market" in New Zealand and overseas, as well as to provide stamps for use on mail. It is also written that this business has increased significantly. One may deduce the increase is the result of a strong marketing effort, particularly in the Far East countries, some of which are just opening up to such sales efforts.

While figures continue to show that the business is increasing, there is no incentive for New Zealand Post to listen to the more dedicated philatelists, who can see from experience the fall for which they are riding. There is no doubt, in my opinion, that a fall will be met. It is just a question of when it is reached.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

A.J.Greenwood, 6, Chardstock Avenue,
Coombe Dingle, Bristol, BS9 2RY
Ms Beverley King, 'St. Agathas', 32, Cranbourne Park,
Hedge End, Southampton, Hants., SO30 ONX

RESIGNED

Rev. J.H.MacConnell, 10, Lower Ballyboley Road,
Ballyclare, Co. Antrim, BT39 9SL

LAPSED

C.R.P.Goodwin, 58, Woodland Avenue, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 6BN
A.Naples, 82, Osborne Place, Aberdeen, Scotland.
M.J.Kirke, 47, Carina Circle, Halls Head,
Western Australia 6210, Australia.
V.W.Snyder, 737, Pine Street,
Hancock, MI 49930, United States of America.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

M.G.Baker, 24, St. Margarets View, Exmouth, Devon, EX8 5BJ
(previously of 1, Portland Road, Gravesend.)
J.Buchanan, 88, Lime Walk, Hemel Hempstead, Herts., HP3 9LQ
(previously of 32b, Milton Dene, Hemel Hempstead.)

MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 4TH JUNE, 1994

COMBINED MEETING WITH THE WATERLOW STUDY CIRCLE

Alan Gardiner welcomed seven members of the Waterlow Study Circle who had joined our meeting of fifteen members to consider the Waterlow printings for New Zealand. He announced apologies from Mike Baker, John Buchanan, Keith Collins, Margaret Frankcom and Frank Scrivener. Mike Baker had moved to Exmouth, so two positions, those of Vice-Chairman and Meetings Reporter were now vacant, and volunteers were required to take over these duties.

Members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain had been at the forefront of the Waterlow Study Circle at its inception, with Michael Burberry, Phil Evans and Stanley Cross-Rudkin being early

members. With their passing, the Waterlow Study Circle had been without a New Zealand input. Ernie Leppard started the display of New Zealand material with the First Pictorial Definitives and the Penny Universals London prints by Waterlow and printings in New Zealand from plates provided by Waterlow. The quality of the Waterlow printing was noticeably of high quality. Miniature specimen sheets, proofs by Waterlows and by the Government Stamp Printer in Wellington were shown, as well as the so called secret markings, which is an ongoing study. A complete sheet of the London Penny Universal printing led to a discussion of the variable perforations 12 to 16 found on Waterlow printings. The Study Circle had come to believe that the variable line perforations were made up from six inch lengths of different perforation heads, but study of the complete sheet proved that this was not the case. The design of the Penny Universal was discussed, and some essays shown. Guido Bach produced the design of the female figure, J.A.C.Harrison did the engraving, and the only other name put forward by Waterlows as being responsible in some part was Hubert Bourne.

John Smith gave the second half of the display, starting with the Health Stamps of 1946, 1947 and 1957, the latter being produced in Waterlows Belgian factory. There were shades, guide marks, re-entries, and interesting plate and sheet value markings. Some of the 1946 Peace issue were printed by Waterlows, and these were extensively displayed, with contributions from Alan Gardiner. There was also a superb Die Proof for the 5/- Sutherland Falls stamp. John continued with the Waterlow printings of the 1935 Pictorial Definitive issue, including shift markings on all values that have been recorded so far. The extensive range of blitz perforations were shown, and there was a discussion on the fact that the plates were handed to Waterlows before the bombing of the De La Rue premises took place in September, 1940, and certainly before the great raid of 29th December, 1940. Shades, re-entries and other varieties were there in abundance.

A third part was started by Allan Berry who presented Treasury Department envelopes, and other envelopes produced for the New Zealand Government, bearing on their flaps the Coat of Arms of New Zealand in vermilion embossing. These could be identified as Waterlow productions from the embossed envelope makers imprint, which for Waterlows took several different forms. Allan pointed out that this appeared to be a neglected field of study. Ann Carter produced a specimen for a Coat of Arms for Christchurch which was produced by Waterlows. From the Waterlow Study Circle, Alex Turner and David Hubbard showed examples of North Borneo miniature sample sheets of nine and items from the Waterlow proof books, both the office manual of clean copies and the workshop manual of dirty copies - confirming the status of similar material for New Zealand. Alex Turner also produced a specimen stamp perf. 14, rather than the more usual 12½. Ernie concluded the afternoon with some proofs and mixed perforations on stamps produced by Waterlow Bros. & Layton in 1906. Alex Turner gave the vote of thanks and stated that not all the problems had been solved.

E.W.L.

NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL MEETING REPORT

The meeting held on Saturday, 14th May, 1994, was attended by eleven members and apologies were received from five. The number present was most gratifying in view of the counter attractions of beautiful weather and the F.A. Cup Final.

Paul Wreglesworth received congratulations from those present on his success at the recent Society Annual Competition, and the Chairman suggested that it would be appropriate if other members of this Regional Group took up the challenge and entered for future events.

The speaker for the day was Geoff Wragg with Part 11 of his Postal Stationery display. Beginning with postcards of the Queen Victoria period from the first issue of 1st November, 1876, with specimens issued from the Postmaster General to distinguished members of the public. Many of the early postcards shown gave much social information on the back regarding public and private meetings, property rating values, sheep sales and a Ram Fair of 1887, etc. Postcards of the next issue of 1881 followed, with varieties, shades, missing stops, etc. Illustrated cards of the Boer War period, both mint and used, were displayed. Many King Edward VII, Penny Dominion, Christchurch Exhibition, King George V and King George VI items were shown. Members commented on the surprising number of cards that had been posted to Germany. The frequent changes in postage rates were well represented with many cards having overprinting reducing the rate or with added adhesives when the rate increased. Geoff presented examples of the Austin Walsh card and explained its use. A good selection of reply cards from Queen Victoria through to Queen Elizabeth II were shown, as were Education Department cards with 'Official' overprints. A printed card from Venezuela, with ½d. Dunedin Exhibition stamp, cancelled at Dunedin, was also shown. With so much more material yet available, Geoff will probably need to do a Part III display next year and we will certainly look forward to it.

Other contributions came from Tom Hetherington, including a photograph and postcard used at the New Zealand Society of Great Britain's 21st Anniversary dinner, and from Jack Lindley, Ron Kirby and Tom Latto.

The meeting closed at 4.30 p.m. with a vote of thanks from our Chairman for a most excellent display.

The next meeting will be held on Saturday, 10th September, 1994. Unfortunately, the planned display cannot take place, so members are asked to bring along six sheets on interest on any subject.

J.H./T.D.L.

COMMITTEE MEETING

Will the Officers of the Society and Members of the Committee please note that there will be a Meeting of the Committee following the close of the General Meeting to be held on Saturday, 30th July, 1994. An Agenda will be circulated before the Meeting.

ALAN GARDINER, CHAIRMAN

THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PHILATELIC SOCIETIES

The New Zealand Society of Great Britain became affiliated to the new Association of British Philatelic Societies earlier this year. The activities of the new body will be closely observed in the hope that they will learn from the mistakes made in the past by the old British Philatelic Federation.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Our present Vice-Chairman and 'senior' Meetings Reporter, Mike Baker, has moved to the West Country and may no longer be able to attend meetings as frequently as formerly. Therefore, he feels that he should stand down at the Annual General Meeting.

Consequently, we urgently require nominations for the post of Vice-Chairman, and a volunteer to act as Meetings Reporter. Nominations for the post of Vice-Chairman and the name of a volunteer for the post of Meetings Reporter should be communicated to our Secretary before or at the meeting to be held on Saturday, 30th July, 1994, so that the matter may be resolved at the Committee Meeting to be held afterwards.

ALAN GARDINER, CHAIRMAN

NEWS RELEASE

STAMPS CAPTURE KIWIANA

A taste of Kiwi life - fish and chips, pavlova and hokey pokey ice cream - have been captured in a new 10 stamp "Kiwiana" booklet issued by New Zealand Post on Wednesday, 1 27th April, 1994.

Along with those food favourites of many New Zealanders are other "Kiwi" icons - paua shell, jandels, bush shirt, black singlet and gumboots, rugby boots and ball, kiwifruit and children's favourite, Buzzy Bee.

Stamps Manager, Russell Watson agrees it is one of New Zealand Post's more unusual stamp issues.

"This is a fun issue with items in it that everyone can identify with as being typically New Zealand. It is probably the first time fish and chips has appeared on a stamp issue of any country."

The stamps were designed by Dave Gunson of Auckland and printed by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin. Dave Gunson also designed a first day cover featuring the 10 stamps and an illustration of Buzzy Bee and the silver fern.

FOUR SEASONS ON STAMPS

Sunshine and snow are two of the scenes illustrated in the 1994 scenic stamp issue, released by New Zealand Post on Wednesday, 27th April, 1994.

Spring, summer, autumn and winter are shown in the issue, along with native New Zealand flowers in stamps with a different new shape. "The rectangular shape is part on an ongoing process to create new and interesting stamp issues. It seems to suit the four seasons stamp design by showing each season's colours flowing into the next", according to Stamps Manager Russell Watson.

The scenic stamp issue includes: Winter (45c) a scene of snow-covered Mt. Cook with Mt. Cook lily, also known as the Great

mountain buttercup; Spring (70c) showing Lake Hawea and the kowhai flower; Summer (\$1-50) has picturesque Opononi Beach in Northland with the pohutukawa flower and Autumn (\$1-80) showing the russet tones of Lake Pukaki in South Canterbury and the puriri flower.

Designed by Rick Youmans of Paraparaumu, the scenic issue was printed by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin.

MAORI MYTHS RETOLD ON STAMPS

Maori myths and legends form the first of a four-part series of stamps from New Zealand Post examining the past and present of Maoritanga.

The four issues over the coming two years will cover several aspects of Maori culture.

The first, released on 8th June, 1994, features six myths and legends.

The themes of the six denominations are: Maui pulls up Te Ika (45c); Rona is snatched up by Marama (80c); Maui attacks Tuna (\$1-00); Tane separates Rangi and Papa (\$1-20); Matakauri slays the Giant of Wakatipu (\$1-50); and Panenehu shows Koura to Tangaroa (\$1-80).

"Some of the stories are widely known, and some will be new to many people", says New Zealand Post Stamps Manager Russell Watson. "They are all part of the oral tradition of Maori storytelling, giving us a rich and fascinating insight into the people's relationship with their environment - the earth, sea and sky".

The stamp series has been developed in consultation with Maori advisers. The Maori Myths issue was designed by the Manu Kopere Society of Plimmerton, and printed by Leigh-Mardon Ltd. of Melbourne.

STAMP ISSUING POLICY OF NEW ZEALAND POST LIMITED

ALLAN P. BERRY

I have received further letters from members expressing agreement with my Editorial published in the March, 1994, issue of 'The Kiwi'.

BRIAN McCOMBE writes:-

"I am writing to congratulate you on your Editorial in the March issue of 'The Kiwi'. I had come to the same conclusions regarding the New Zealand issuing policy and I stopped collecting new issues from the end of 1993. I would hope that these sentiments would filter through to New Zealand Post but I don't expect it would make any difference."

ERNIE LEPPARD writes:-

"Collectors have been misled for many years by the Post Offices of many Countries that new issues and First Day Covers were an investment; collectors are now answering with their feet and quitting the stamp collecting world. It could be said that collectors require an apprenticeship of about ten years to realize that collecting is a hobby and selective and specialist collecting is the only way to keep pace with world wide inflation and perhaps to realise a little on their investment."

B.WORDEN writes:-

"... I do not think a few resignations will change the course (New Zealand Post Limited) are currently steering and their market research appears to be indicating a continuation of this policy. It will be interesting to see the total profits made by New Zealand Post and those of the Philatelic Bureau in particular, to see if they are in line with the levels projected."

H.A.TYLER writes:-

"My stamp collecting days (were) nurtured by my father (when I was) 7 or 8 years old

"My interest in New Zealand Stamps began in 1940/41 in the war when (I was) serving with the 2/6th Btn. East Surreys. I was involved in aerodrome defence at Settwell and Mildenhall. There was a squadron of New Zealand pilots in 75 Squadron (N.Z.) R.A.F. serving with Wellington Bombers (Wimpeys).

"On my return to U.K. from S.E.A.C Command I decided to start collecting N.Z. and my Father some time before he died approved the choice for as a young married, my budget for stamps was restricted and N.Z. issuing of sets of stamps were kept to a minimum which Great Britain seemed to be far too expensive in their issuing policies.

"In the Kiwiana series it would have been informative to add to the New Zealand fish and chips the most popular N.Z. fish with chips, like our cod or haddock.

"The bush shirt and the sandals could have been replaced by a New Zealand breed of sheep with a fine wool garment and a lovely set of New Zealand lamb. Also a lovely New Zealand apple and/or butter.

"A Wildlife and/or endangered species of New Zealand and Dependencies would have promoted New Zealand. I am sure Africa would have been pleased to supply their wildlife, for instance Kenya or Zimbabwe. The latter also plays cricket like New Zealand. A good focal promotion.

"I sincerely hope this list does not leave a bad impression.

"I sincerely love the stamp issues in the main and will continue to collect them."

Members may not be aware that complimentary copies of every issue of 'The Kiwi' are sent to New Zealand Post Limited, specifically to the official in charge of philately. Currently, this is Russell Watson, whose designation is Manager, Stamps Business Unit. In a covering letter sent with the March issue of 'The Kiwi', his attention was drawn to the Editorial in question, and his comments sought. In a letter dated 9th March, 1994, RUSSELL WATSON writes:-

"Your Editorial disappointed me. Apart from the fact that it bore no factual evidence of not supporting postal requirements, it failed to justify the criticism of recent programmes by topic, volume or value. For example, New Zealand Post has rigidly adhered to between 11 and 14 issues per year (depending on the inclusion of booklets/miniature sheets). The total number of stamps is approximately 55 (equal to that of Australia and

Great Britain) with a face value that averages \$57 (1990-94).

"This figure is slightly higher than Australia and Canada, but less than Great Britain and considerable less than USA. Of the issues produced in 1993 the following ratio appeared:

Definitive.....	Two issues.
Commemorative.....	Two issues.
Regular issue (e.g. Health).....	Two issues.
Emerging Years.....	Two issues.
Other.....	Three issues.
Total.....	Eleven issues.

"To say 'disillusioned with a plethora of even more expensive issues' is a nonsense. Fifty-five stamps at a cost of NZ\$57-00, which is only approximately £22-00 for a whole year's collecting is not overly expensive. In comparison to telephone cards which are attracting investors here, the cost is minuscule.

"All our stamps are used for postage. Volumes and values are determined by postal needs. We develop different designs, topics, shapes and use different paper, perforations and printers to create an interest in a hobby that is declining. Surely a return to the days gone by, will not help the hobby or our Company's profitability. With moves afoot to establish a Stamp Club, support a Stamp Month and creating a 'children's issue' (Wild Zoo Animals - August 1994) we are hopefully going to make stamp collecting 'fashionable', and at a price we believe is affordable."

In a further letter dated 29th March, 1994, RUSSELL WATSON writes:-

"...all stamps were used for postage, meaning that we create and produce a certain volume of stamps to meet a demand. That demand can be satisfied by only producing definitives. The philatelic market demands more than this (as well as our business objectives), so we produce what we believe is an interesting balance of topics, including commemoratives and miscellaneous designs to satisfy those demands. The face value of our stamps equals that of the relevant postal rates, unlike telephone cards where a commemorative set may retail for \$275-00 with the card being worth \$90-00 in telephone services.

"The operational need then for Wild Animals is not relevant as there is an operational need for postage stamps per se. The placement of animal designs on these stamps is to achieve objectives outlined in my previous letter."

MAORI MYTHS STAMP ISSUE

ANN CARTER

Surely yet another example illustrating the fact that New Zealand Post has only one aim, to extract the maximum amount of cash from collectors. The First Day Cover, illustrated on page 73 for the Maori Myths issue is so designed that it is too small to carry the complete set of stamps and still bear an address. The cancellations are also so placed that the one to the left is illegible, as most of it falls on the cover design. The only alternative for those collectors who prefer addressed covers and

legible cancellations is to buy two envelopes. As usual the collectors suffer! The time must be approaching fast when New Zealand Post officials realise that their income from such material is decreasing as more and more people decide enough is enough.



PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

"For God, Kaiser & Fatherland" 1914-1918, by Alan Jackson. Published by Oxford Cinderellas, Rue Grehan, Akaroa, New Zealand. 404 A4 pages, spiral bound, illustrated. ISBN 0-473-02251-6. Price NZ\$90-00, plus postage - U.K./Europe Air - NZ\$40-00, Economy Air NZ\$25-00, Sea NZ\$22-00. Visa, Mastercard and Bankcard accepted.

Our member Alan Jackson is well known for his interest in the labels produced for patriotic purposes during the First World War. Here he has taken the small catalogue listing published by Ferencz Kolbig in 1926 of the Patriotic labels of the Central Powers Alliance - the German, Austro-Hungarian & Ottoman Empires and their Allies - translated the text, expanded it, and illustrated it to produce what will be the definitive work on the subject for very many years to come.

REVIEW

New Zealand Post Offices, by R.M.Startup. Published by the Postal History Society of New Zealand, Inc., P.O.Box 81-085, Whenuapai, Auckland, New Zealand. 281 A4 pages, casebound. ISBN 0-908588-42-9. Price NZ\$80-00 to members of the Postal History Society of New Zealand, NZ\$100-00 to non-members, plus NZ\$16-00 surface mail or NZ\$27-00 Surface-Air-Lifted.

This is a long awaited publication from our member Robin Startup. The information contained within these pages has increased many times since the first listing Robin compiled was published by the late Laurie Franks in 1960. Further books have been published over the years, all now superseded by the magnum opus before us.

The Foreword and introductory pages give us the reasons for the existence of a post office and its place in the social life of any community. The post office was and is not just a place for the handing in and receipt of mail - it serves the community as the place where pensions are paid, where various forms of tax are gathered and other services offered. The postmaster was often a pillar in the local society. All this is touched on before the momentous changes that came about with the division of the old order into Postbank, Telecom and New Zealand Post are discussed. It is interesting to read the effect the passing of the old order has had on the life of New Zealanders, and this history is well worth reading, even if you have no interest in the bulk of the book.

There follows an alphabetical listing of every post office ever opened in New Zealand or under New Zealand control. The old Postal Districts as listed in March, 1987, are still used to indicate the location within a geographical area. The main activity of the area is listed, its location in a direct line from the nearest main centre, when it was opened, closed, changed name and salient points of its history. The classification of the office and the services available are also given. All this is presented in two columns on each page.

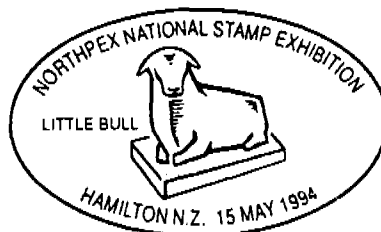
The layout may not be to everyone's liking, nor may the somewhat small typeface used. Yet this is a magnificent work, and a must

for anyone with even the smallest interest in New Zealand Postal History. It is nice to see the work casebound, as no doubt all copies will have a great deal of use.

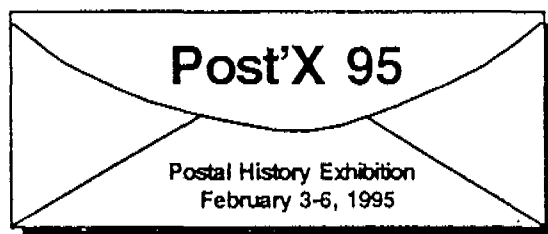
SPECIAL DATESTAMPS



A special pictorial datestamp was used at Dunedin on 13th May, 1994, to commemorate the 41st World Ploughing Contest.



Three special pictorial datestamps were used at the New Zealand Post stand at the Northpex '94 Stamp Exhibition being held at the Hamilton Gardens Pavilion from 13th to 15th May, 1994.



POST'X 95 is a specialised New Zealand National Philatelic Exhibition being held in Auckland from 3rd to 6th February, 1995, and organised by the Postal History Society of New Zealand.

The National Classes cover three to eight frame entries in Postal History, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately and Social Philately.

In addition, one to two frame entries are invited in the same classes to be judged on the Gemstone Awards system currently becoming popular in Australia and elsewhere.

The Guidelines for Social Philately collecting are very wide and

allow the Exhibitor to show his ingenuity as long as the Exhibit tells a story and is educational.

Whilst preliminary entries close on 21st June, 1994, we would accept entries received by 21st August, 1994.

We look forward to receiving entries from Great Britain. Further details may be obtained by writing to:-

Post'X 95, P.O.Box 81-085, Whenuapai, Auckland, New Zealand.

THE 45 CENT POSTAL STATIONERY ENVELOPE

TONY DODD

The 45 cent Postal Stationery Envelope has appeared in a number of different formats. The first type had the imprint with a space of 10 mms between the design and the three vertical bars - see Figure 1. There were no other markings on either the front or the back of the envelope.



Figure 1

Sender

.....

.....

Figure 2

The second type carried exactly the same imprint, but in the bottom left hand corner of the front are three dotted lines 55 mms long and 11 mms apart, with the word 'Sender' at the left hand end of the top line - referred to hereafter as the 'Sender' panel - see Figure 2. The back flap is somewhat pointed.

The third type has once again the same imprint, but the 'Sender' panel has been moved to the top left hand corner of the front. On the back flap, which is somewhat curved, appears the bar code 9-415599-001184 and the words 'New Zealand Post' followed by the normal logo - see Figure 3.



New Zealand Post



Figure 3

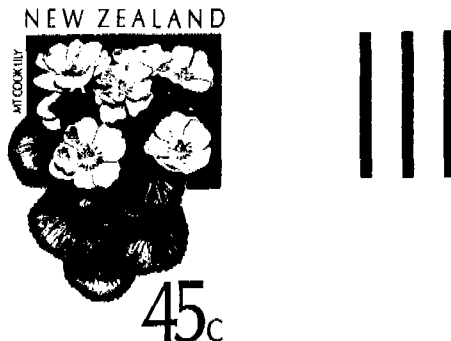


Figure 4

There follows a further variety, where the imprint has a distance of 18 mms between the design and the three vertical bars - see Figure 4. In this case, the 'Sender' panel appears in the top left hand corner of the front of the envelope. The flap of the envelope is straight and narrow, and carries the words 'New Zealand Post' followed by the normal logo. However, the bar code, which remains the same, has been moved to the bottom of the back of the envelope.



Figure 5

All the envelopes so far sighted have a blue printed interior, mimicking a fabric appearance. On the part of the envelope visible with the flap raised there is what appears to be a manufacturer's logo. This has the word 'CANDIDA', and is illustrated at Figure 5. Any further information on these would be appreciated.

WATERLOW & SONS SHIFT DOTS

Following the publication of the article of this title by E.W.LEPPARD in 'The Kiwi', Volume 43, number 3, page 56, our member GEORGE BRANAM writes:-

I have a relevant piece in my collection. It is a top marginal block of four of the 3d. 1946 Peace issue with an offset on the reverse of the selvedge of Frame Plate No. 42856 and what appears to be six shift dots with the inverted T guide mark. The offset is in the green ink of the frame. One of the stamps shows the retouch tail line of Row 2, stamp 4 of the Centre Plate 42883, though there is no trace of this number on either the front or the back. This establishes the position of the block as Rows 1 and 2, stamps 4 and 5. The selvedge is about 9 mms wide, and at the very edge on a line with the vertical perforations between stamps 4 and 5 is slightly less than half the same sort of bullseye mark illustrated on the Cook Islands example. There is also a short vertical green line - about 3 mms long - in the gutter between Row 1, stamp 4 and Row 1, stamp 5; that is, directly below the bullseye and beginning at the top line of the stamps. I do not mean to suggest that these details of the front have any relevance to the question of shift dots, but the block does establish one more Waterlow issue showing shift dots.

CAVEAT LECTOR - INSTALMENT SEVEN - PART FOUR

ALAN GARDINER

So far, my informants have come up with twenty-two names of New Zealanders who became prisoners of war while serving with the Royal Flying Corps, Royal Naval Air Service, the Australian Flying Corps or the Royal Air Force during World War One. On some, there is little information as to what happened to them after the Armistice, but those few whose lives are traceable form a group

that proves most interesting.

Rewi Rawhiti MACINTOSH was born at Timaru on 17th October, 1897, to C.N.Macintosh, and educated at Waitaki. One obituary says that his father was one of the original New Zealand Rugby team. At the outbreak of war, Macintosh travelled to Britain, because he thought the New Zealand authorities would discover he was under age, and enlisted in the Royal Scots Fuseliers, but soon transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. After training as a pilot he was posted to 1 Squadron in France, but, only seven days later, on 26th May, 1917, his Nieuport Scout was shot down and he was taken prisoner. Not yet 20 years old, he proceeded to lead his captors a merry dance with his attempts to escape. On one of these, with two others, H.E.Hervey and an Australian, Craig, he was free for six or seven days and nearly reached the Swiss border. Hervey, in 1940, wrote a book, 'Cage Birds', describing their escapades as prisoners, and for which Macintosh wrote the foreword. For this escape he was transferred to Fort Zorndorf, a virtually underground prison, where he learned to speak German. In May, 1918, he was scheduled to be moved to Clausthal, where the Commandant was one Captain Niemeyer, twin brother of the Commandant of Holzminden, and similarly harsh. On the way there, Macintosh jumped from the train and, instead of making directly for the border, entered Berlin and took refuge in a house of ill repute. Here, according to one of his obituaries, the 'Madame' did not wish to lower the tone of her establishment by having him leave in his disreputable improvised clothing, and insisted that he have a silk suit made for his exit. Be that as it may, he was certainly wearing such apparel when recaptured about a week later, it is said because he was wearing a belt instead of braces, in the German fashion. In 'Cage Birds', Hervey says it was because he was wearing English leather boots at a time when leather was unobtainable in Germany. On 24th July, 1918, a tunnel partly built by Macintosh and Brian Horrocks (later the famous 'T.V.General') was discovered at Clausthal - probably as a result of information passed between the two brother Niemeyer, since this was the same day that the tunnel at Holzminden was broken. Repatriated in December, 1918, Macintosh was 'mentioned in despatches'.

At some time he changed his forenames to Robert Reynolds, and it was under these that he qualified as a doctor of medicine at Guy's Hospital in 1924. His first intention was to be a surgeon, but he soon became interested in anaesthetics. He obtained a post in Montevideo, Uruguay, where he not only gained experience as a surgeon, but perfected his Spanish. Returning to this country, he continued his interest in anaesthetics by joining a Harley Street dental practice, known in the profession as 'The Mayfair Gas Company', and on one occasion was obliged to administer an anaesthetic to William Morris - later Lord Nuffield. Nuffield was so impressed with his treatment that they became firm friends and, in 1936, as a condition for an increased donation to Oxford University, he insisted that a Chair in Anaesthetics be established and that Macintosh be appointed its first incumbent, an appointment he held until he retired in 1965. In 1938 he was granted time to work with an American surgeon, Professor Trueta, during the Spanish Civil War. This gave him first hand experience of anaesthetising war casualties, particularly those with facial

injuries, which was invaluable during the Second World War. For his services he was awarded the Order of Military Merit by General Franco.

Returning to his professorship, he became one of the most respected world authorities on his subject, receiving honorary degrees and other accolades from all over the world, and wrote a number of books on the various aspects of his work. During the Second World War he was appointed senior consultant to the Royal Air Force, with honorary rank of Air Commodore, while still carrying out his duties at Oxford. His first wife died in 1956, only a year after he had been knighted for services to medicine, but he married a second time. Macintosh died in Oxford on 28th August, 1989, at the age of 91, probably the oldest surviving New Zealander prisoner of war from the First World War.

The assistance of Trevor Richards, of Palmerston North, and Allan P. Berry, our Editor (who made a heap of obituaries to Macintosh available and whose father, a consultant surgeon, worked with Macintosh at one time) is gratefully acknowledged.

NEW ZEALAND AIRMAIL ROUTINGS AND THE JUSQU'A TYPES

Following the publication of the article by IAN McQUEEN of this title in 'The Kiwi', Volume 43, number 3, May, 1994, at page 59, Ian McQueen has sent a copy of the page on which all the relevant New Zealand cachets are illustrated in the proposed supplement to his book 'Jusqu'a Air Mail Markings'. This is shown at page 80.

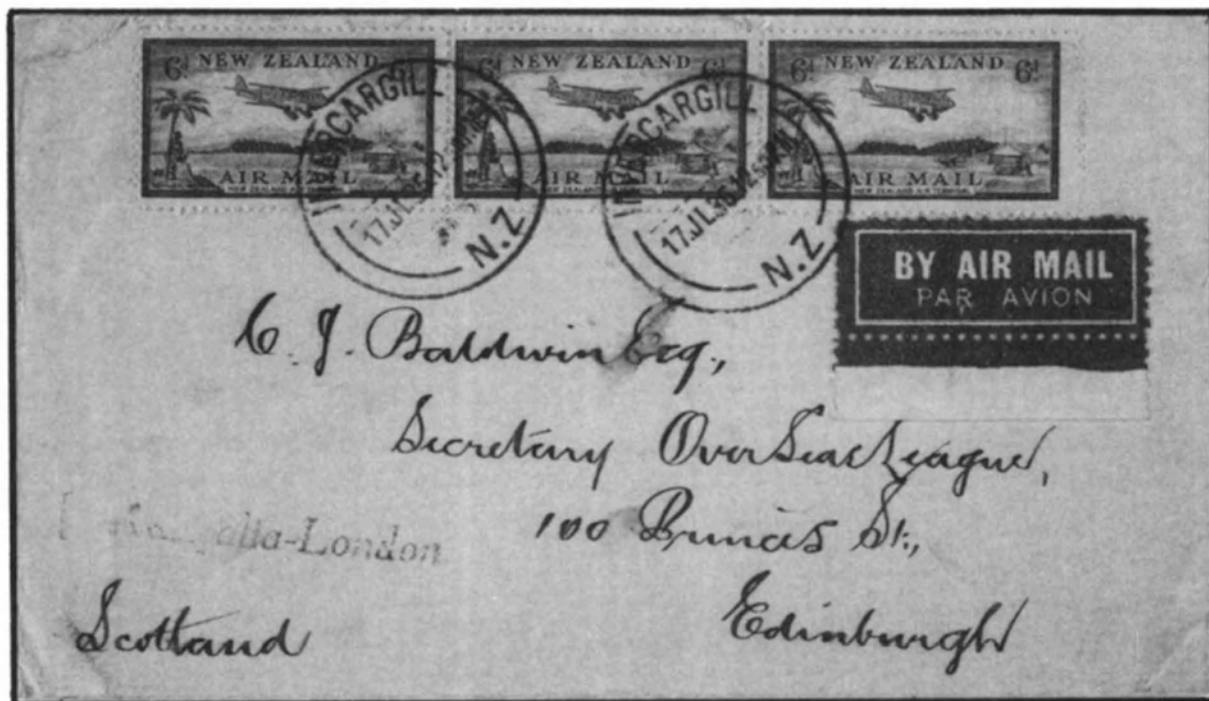


Figure 1

JOHN WOOLLAM, who is not a member of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain, has reported a further example of the 'AUSTRALIA-LONDON' cachet from Invercargill on a cover to Edinburgh dated 17th July, 1935. This is illustrated at Figure 1 above.

Invercargill

Australia-London

Used in 1937. Struck in blue. From "The Kiwi", Vol.38 (1989), p.39.

New Plymouth (First Type)

Per Australia =London Air Mail

Used in 1936. Struck in violet. Illustration from "The Kiwi", Vol.38 (1989), p.40. Note the absence of a full-stop after "Mail" and the space of about 3 mm. to the left of the "=".

New Plymouth (Second Type)

Per Australia-London Air Mail

Used in 1937. Struck in violet. Illustration from Douglas Walker's "The Air Mails of New Zealand", Vol.2, p.200, though it may need to have a full-stop added at the end; the photograph on p.21 of "The Kiwi", Vol.31 makes it look as if there should be one. Note that the gap between "Australia" and "=" has been closed.

Oamaru

VIA AUSTRALIA-LONDON

Used in 1937. Struck in violet. From "The Kiwi", Vol.37, p.71.

Havelock North

AUSTRALIA-SINGAPORE-LONDON SERVICE.

Used in 1937. Struck in violet. From "The Kiwi", Vol.37, p.71.

One of the wordings for routing superscriptions suggested by the N.Z.P.O. was "Via Australia-Singapore-England", so this handstamp, and the framed cachet from Napier, conform fairly closely.

Napier

VIA SYDNEY-SINGAPORE
-ENGLAND.

Used in 1936-8. Struck in red. Illustration from Walker's Vol.2, p.199. There is another illustration of this cachet, on a cover addressed to Allan Berry's father, in "The Kiwi", Vol.28 (1979), p.45, but the strike was defective in failing to reproduce "VIA". This is the least scarce type (eleven examples recorded), and is the only one with a frame, or box, around the inscription.

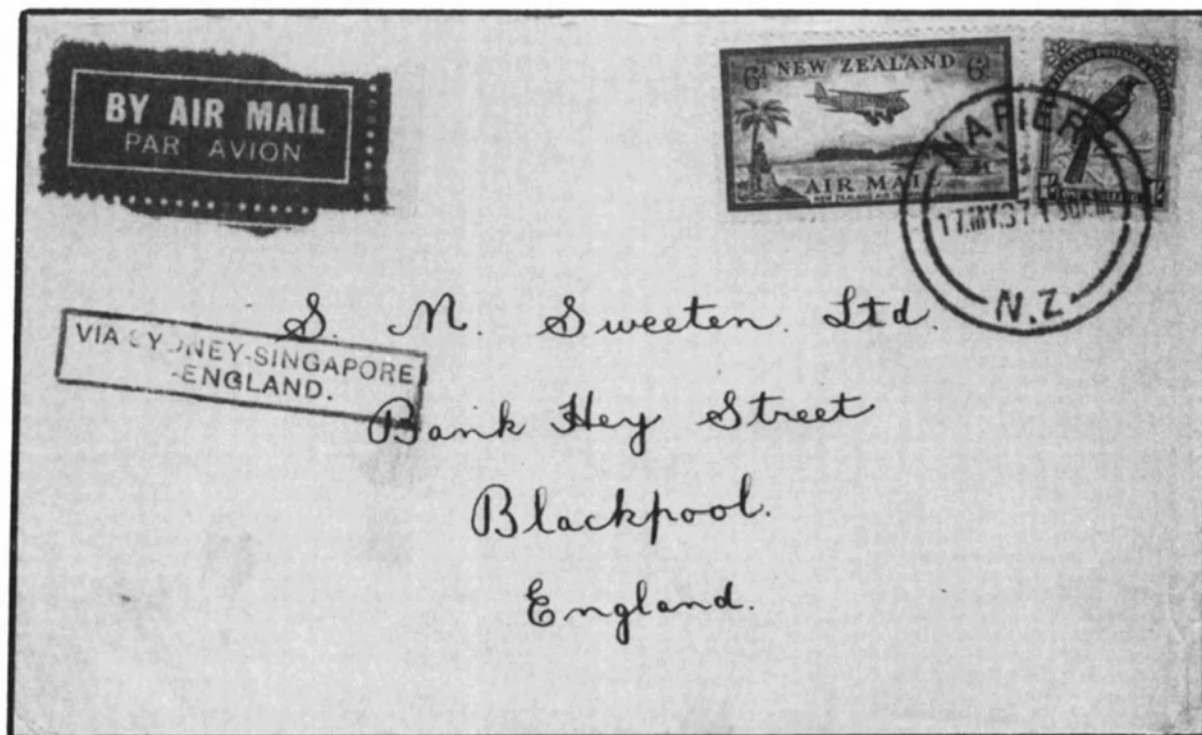


Figure 2

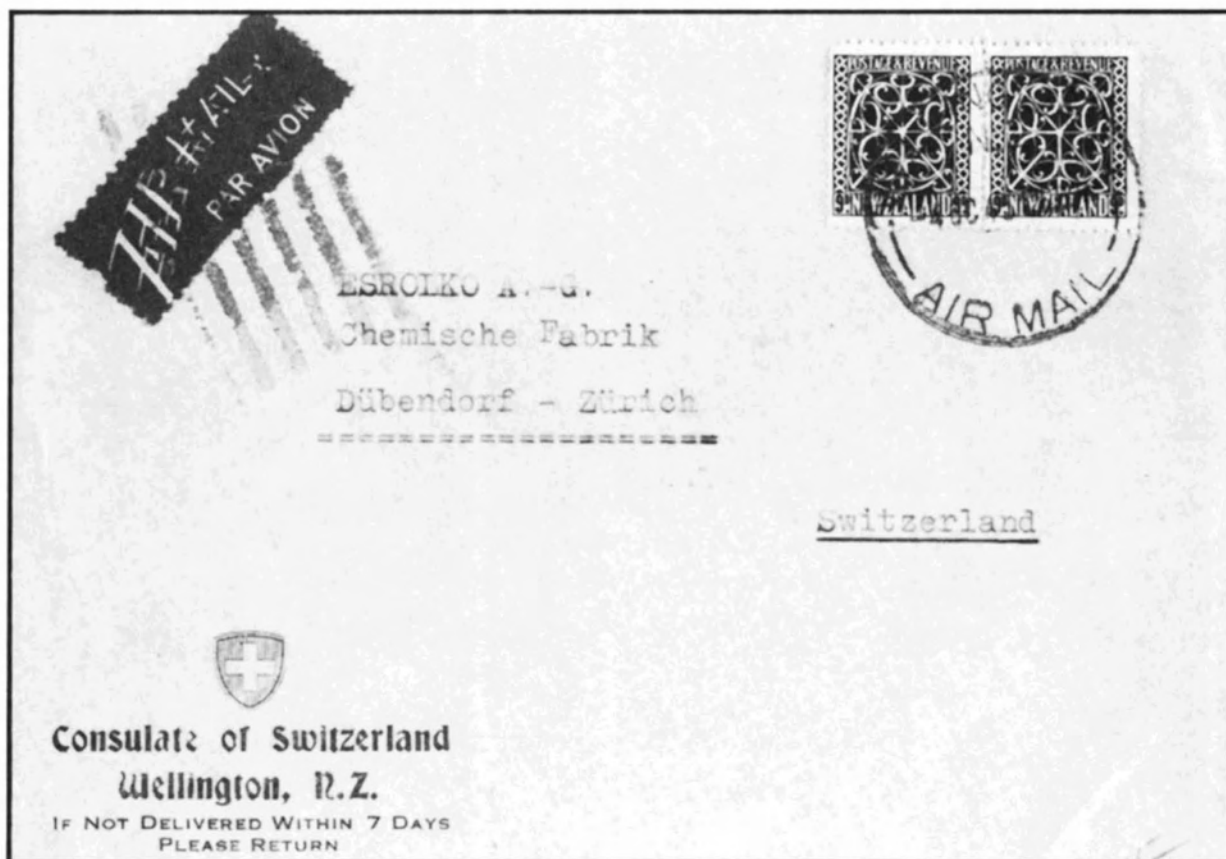


Figure 4

JOHN WOOLLAM also reports a further example of the Napier 'VIA SYDNEY-SINGAPORE / ENGLAND.' boxed cachet on a cover dated 17th May, 1937. This is illustrated at Figure 2.

Of even greater interest, JOHN WOOLLAM reports three examples of an entirely unrecorded cachet on New Zealand air mail. This is a boxed 'BY AIR TO LONDON ONLY' cachet. His examples are on a cover addressed to Eire dated 13th June, 1947; on a cover addressed to Sweden dated 12th August, 1947; and on a further cover addressed to Sweden dated 12th September, 1947. In two of these covers, the air mail etiquette has been cancelled by a series of bars. It is not clear where this cachet was applied. The cover addressed to Eire is illustrated at Figure 3 on page 65.

R.C.BROWN has reported a cover addressed to Switzerland where the air mail etiquette has been cancelled by a grid of six bars struck in red. There are no other markings on the cover, which was posted from Wellington on 4th October, 1945. It is illustrated at Figure 4.

Any further reports of new cachets or examples of those already recorded would be greatly appreciated, sent through our Editor.

FINDINGS FROM FILES

PAPER YET AGAIN

ALLAN P. BERRY

This particular story begins with a letter dated 2nd November, 1939, from Samuel Jones & Co. (Export) Ltd., addressed to the New Zealand High Commission. It has been annotated in ink by someone in the Post Office Stores Department, and these annotations are shown in square brackets within the text. The letter reads:-

"Further to your letter of the 27th October, we are now able to give you prices for your requirements for New Zealand Stamp Paper.

"Regarding the size $20\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ ", we have, as you know, paper in stock sufficient to produce approximately 365 reams. We propose that the price for this part of the order should be on the basis of the old price of 12/5d. [... says quotes of 2800 reams @ 12/5 in Dec 1938. Stores Dept contract price is 4/6 per ream (approx) + 3/9 for gumming = 8/3] plus our extra cost of gumming which amount to 1/2d. per ream, making the new price 13/7d. nett.

"For the balance of approximately 1238 reams, for which we shall have to get the paper made, and for which we shall have to pay a much higher price for paper, we propose taking the above basis of 13/7d., plus additional increases due to higher paper costs, 1/9d. per ream, which makes the price for this part of the order 15/4d. nett.

"In regard to the size of $13\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ ", [... says 22 reams] we have stock of paper made on the old Dandy on 43" reels. We propose that as this is only a small item we should cut this from the stock reels, getting two sheets $17\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, out of the reel width of 43", that is to say, a wastage of 4" of paper on each sheet. The cost, therefore, in this case would be on the basis of sheets $13\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ ". As this would be supplied from paper already in stock we would take the price basis of 13/7d. per ream $20 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ " which equals 16/1d. per ream for $13\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$, or as

it will actually be supplied, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ ".

"We trust we have made our calculations clear. We shall be glad to have your confirmation as quickly as possible, so that we may proceed with the order on this basis.

"Under present conditions the Paper Mill point out that they could probably make the paper for us within three or four weeks, but subject to there being no interruption in supplies of raw material. At the moment they are expecting certain ship-loads of raw material, but of course there is always an uncertainty as to whether it will safely arrive."

The next paper on the file is a series of hand written notes in ink. There are two types of hand writing, indicating that it was written by two different people. There is evidence that one hand was the more senior of the two, as the notes so written appear at the top and bottom of the paper. In the first hand, the heading reads:-

"Independent estimate of increase in cost of gumming between Dec 1938 and Nov 1939, - obtained from Harrisons 8/11/39"

The next hand sets out the information as follows:-

"Nov 7/1939

Quotation for Pure Gum Arabic

77/6 D/d High Wycombe.

Price Dec 1938 41/-

Increase 36/6 per cwt = 3.91d. per lb

3.91d x 4 lb per issue ream = 13.64d

+ 5% waste .68

14.32

10% increase in Fuel Cost .25

14.57

Approx increased cost of gumming per issue ream

1s/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Nov 1939 against Dec 1939

Spots on Esparto. Air Mail Paper every sheet

Portals Stamp Esparto Fairly Clear

From now the hand writing reverts to that on the top of the paper:-

- but many small spots

8/11/39 ... said that in July 1938 a 5 ton lot of Portals esparto stamp paper cost $\frac{3}{4}$ per issue ream and the price is now $\frac{6}{8}$ per ream."

The last letter on this section of the file is from the Post Office Stores Department to the New Zealand High Commission. It is dated 10th November, 1939, and reads:-

"I have examined Messrs. S.Jones & Co's quotation of the 2nd November, for 365 reams of stamp paper $20\frac{1}{2}$ " x $11\frac{1}{2}$ " for which they propose to charge the same price as for the 2,800 reams in their quotation of December 1938, viz. 12/5d per ream, with the addition of 1/2d. for extra costs of gumming, making 13/7 per ream in all. From the information available regarding the increase which has taken place in the price of pure gum arabic

since December 1938, I am satisfied that the extra charge only covers this increase and that the charge is, therefore, fair and reasonable.

"The price of 16/1d per ream for 22 reams of paper 13½" x 21½", to be cut down to 13½" x 17½", is similarly reasonable. The proposal to cut the paper from 43" reels is probably more economical than a new making of the correct size would be.

"As regards the new making of 1238 reams, 20½" x 11½", I agree that the further addition of 1/9 for paper costs, making the ream price 12/5d + 1/2d + 1/9d = 15/4 in all, is justified by recent increases in the price of esparto paper generally."

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

1920 VICTORY ISSUE - PLATE PROOF OF UNADOPTED DESIGN

An unrecorded plate proof of the ½d. Victory issue recently came to light in the Phillips Sale Number 28857 of 6th February, 1992. Various blocks, pairs and single were offered in that sale at Lots 276 to 281 inclusive. The major description, at Lot 276, reads:-

'1920 Victory ½d. unissued design plate proof in red on thin surfaced card. a block of fourteen (2 x 7) with margins on three sides, marginal ms. note "Step Up + Photo Etched on Copper", some faults'.

A single, Lot 280, was illustrated. Our member, ROBIN GWYNN, appealed for information about a single of this proof in a brief article published in 'The New Zealand Stamp Collector', Volume 74, number 1, March, 1994, at page 19, where it was also illustrated. The article must have gone to press immediately before a further catalogue was published by the London Auction House Harmers of London Ltd. It was for the sale numbered 4616, which was held on Wednesday, March 23rd, 1994.

The New Zealand material was offered at Lots 1614A to 1624. An example of the proof was offered at Lot 1618, as follows:-

'1920 Victory Issue: Plate Proof of an unadopted design for the ½d. value depicting George V head with Arms alongside, a horizontal pair printed in red on unsurfaced card, usual minor stains on reverse. "Royal" certificate (1993) states "Status unknown". This important item emanates from the personal archive of Henry W. Barr (1895-1968), inventor of the "Step and repeat" lithographic transfer process and a designer at this time for De La Rue. It is not known, but may possibly be assumed, that this design was made by Barr, and a Plate of 28 impressions (4 x 7) was produced. The only surviving examples of this unadopted design comes from a partly damaged single Working Proof sheet, produced, as a marginal note reveals, by "Step Up + Photo Etched on Copper", and which remained in Barr's family unrecorded until February, 1992, when the sheet, divided into six lots, was sold at Phillips among other items from the Barr archive.'

The item was illustrated in colour on Plate E of the Catalogue.
