



THE KIWI



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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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OUR NEXT MEETING

Wednesday, 26th July at 6.15 p.m.
Kingsley Hotel, Bloomsbury Way, London. W.C. 1

when our Annual Competitions for the Stacey Hooker Cup and Kiwi Shield will take place. We are fortunate that Major Beaumont, Past-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, has kindly agreed to be our judge.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS 1961.

Wednesday, September 27th at 6.15 p.m.

Saturday, November 25th at 2.15 p.m.

As you will see from the above our Annual Competition takes place on the 26th July. Last year we had a wonderful show and I should like to feel that this year the response will be as good - if not better. So turn to and sort out those prize-winning sheets. Don't delay - do it NOW. If you are attending the meeting - and I hope as many of you as can, will do so - please bring your sheets with you - otherwise, all entries to be sent to Warrenne Young at 23, Angel Close, Edmonton, London, N.18., to arrive not later than first post, Tuesday, 25th July. Should you not have last month's Kiwi to hand, the rules are as follows:-

"KIWI SHIELD".

"Classic" Section.

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

"STACEY HOOKER CUP".

Modern Section.

"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)

<u>Marking:</u>	(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.

Contributed by Dr. L.G. Jacob.

WHAT DO YOU SAY NEXT?

The other day I asked a boy of 11 if he collected stamps. "Not now", he said, "I did when I was quite young."

Perhaps our late lamented oldest member would have known the right answer.

Some years ago I acquired at auction in a large lot of a strip of five with selvedge from the bottom of the sheet of the Jones Id Dominion of which half had been left unsurfaced in error. I sent a note of this to Stamp Collecting, and about the same time sold the item to Mr. Campbell Paterson. Several weeks later the late Mr. Dale received an offer of the item at the same time that my

Contributed by Dr. L.G. Jacob (contd.)

note appeared in Stamp Collecting. As both the offer and the note included a statement that the item was unique, Mr. Dale naturally concluded that at least one of us was telling a tall story, and was relieved to know that he could safely accept the offer, when he heard the explanation.

L.G. Jacob.

The following article appeared in the New Zealand Herald : it paints a very clear picture of the hardships endured by the postmen in the early days of the New Zealand postal services in their endeavours to assure the safe delivery of the mails.

HEROES OF THE FIRST OVERLAND MAIL.

It was the sea that provided the first communications links between the scattered settlements of New Zealand in the 1840's. The land that lay between presented an impenetrable barrier of bush, rivers and mountains.

The isolation of the early settlements was broken only by infrequent calls from vessels whose masters carried letters as a favour while trading along the coast.

This spasmodic service became inadequate after the settlement of Wellington. Means of conveying mail overland to the then capital at Auckland became imperative.

The settlers had not yet explored the 400 miles of territory between the two settlements, but there were others who knew the land. The island possessed a network of narrow well-worn tracks, the centuries-old thoroughfares of the Maori foot messengers.

The first major overland mail service linked Wellington and Wanganui. It began on Monday, October 4, 1841. It was a weekly service, leaving each centre on alternate Mondays. Only letters specially marked "overland" and bearing the rate of postage of one shilling for a single letter or two shillings for a double letter were carried.

Maoris were the first messengers on this famous Wellington-Wanganui route. They took five days to complete the 120-mile journey travelling at the steady jog-trot proved by their forebears to be the best for covering long distances.

In September 1843, the Wellington-Wanganui service was extended to New Plymouth, making the journey for the runner an arduous 238 miles.

TALAHA AND GUN.

Records remain of the messenger appointed to carry the first official Government dispatches from Wellington to New Plymouth. The Maori chosen for the task was one Wi Hapi Pakau, of the Ngati te Whiti, a New Plymouth tribe. Wi Hapi was renowned for his endurance and his bush knowledge. To safeguard the mail and official documents, he was given a revolver, complete with leather holster,

HEROES OF THE FIRST OVERLAND MAIL (contd.)

belt and powder and shot bag.

Wi Hapi Pakau had more faith in the Maori taiaha than in the pakeha's revolver. He also preferred to swim the rivers rather than depend on the horses and canoes supplied at different points of his journey.

The first overland service from Auckland through to Wellington was made at the end of 1843.

The task of carrying the mail on this first occasion was undertaken by Constable Thomas Heale. He carried it as far as Waimate (now Manaia) on the first stage of its journey to Wellington.

Those early years of the overland mail service contain many tales of heroism, exploits performed by Maori runners and Mounted Constabulary.

MEN ON HORSEBACK.

The 437 miles were covered, on an average, in three weeks and the mails were sent twice monthly. The average of 20 miles covered each day in difficult country was no mean feat by any standards.

But not one of the runners who performed marathon journeys and endured hardship to carry the Queen's mails could have imagined the day would come when their descendants would talk through the air between Auckland and Wellington as freely as men talked then when they met on the street corner.

MAJOR K.M. BEAUMONT, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A.

Major Beaumont, who will be judging our Annual Competitions, has a long and distinguished record in the Philatelic world. He was elected a Member and Fellow of the "Royal" in 1913, and has been a Member of Council for about twenty years. During the years 1953-56 he was President, after serving for several years as one of the Vice-Presidents, and is a member of the Expert Committee.

For fifty years Major Beaumont was specialised in Great Britain, and was joint author of "Postage Stamps of Great Britain", Parts III and IV. His writings have appeared in many Stamp Journals, principally the "London Philatelist", and he has read papers and given selected displays at meetings of the 'Royal' and other Societies.

New Zealand plays a prominent part in his collections and covers all issues to George VI, including manuscript cancellations of earlier issues and unofficial methods of separation. He is also a collector of Cape of Good Hope, including pre-stamp issues, North Borneo and St. Vincent.

LIEUT. JAMES COOK

by Peter Garnett.

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

.... October 1769.

Monday 9.

At first therefore, myself, with only Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander and Tupia, landed from the little boat, and advanced towards them; but we had not proceeded many paces before they all started up, and every man produced either a long pike, or a small weapon of green talc, extremely well polished, about a foot long, and thick enough to weigh four or five pounds. Tupia called to them in the language of Otaheite, but they answered only by flourishing their weapons and making signs to us to depart. A musquet was then fired wide of them and the ball struck the water, the river being still between us; they saw the effect and desisted from their threats, but we thought it prudent to retreat till the marines could be landed: this was soon done, and they marched, with a jack carried before them, to a little bank, about fifty yards from the water side; here they were drawn up, and I again advanced, with Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander; Tupia, Mr. Green and Mr. Monkhouse being with us. Tupia was again directed to speak with them, and it was with great pleasure that we perceived he was perfectly understood, he and the natives speaking only different dialects of the same language. He told them that we wanted provision and water, and would give them iron in exchange, the properties of which he explained as well as he was able. They were willing to trade, and desired that we would come over to them for that purpose; to this we consented, provided they would lay by their arms, which, however they could by no means be persuaded to do. During this conversation, Tupia warned us to be on our guard, for that they were not our friends. We then pressed them, in our turn, to come over to us; and at last one of them stripped himself, and swam over without his arms; he was almost immediately followed by two more, and soon after by most of the rest, to the number of twenty or thirty; but these brought their arms with them. We made them all presents of iron and beads, but they seemed to set little value on either, particularly the iron, not having the least idea of its use; so that we got nothing in return but a few feathers. They offered, indeed, to exchange their arms for ours, and when we refused, made many attempts to snatch them out of our hands. As soon as they came over, Tupia repeated his declaration, that they were not our friends, and again warned us to be on our guard. Their attempts to snatch our weapons, therefore, did not succeed; and we gave them to understand by Tupia, that we would be obliged to kill them if they offered any farther violence. In a few minutes, however, Mr. Green happening to turn about, one of them snatched his hanger,

LIEUT. JAMES COOK (contd.)

and, retiring to a little distance, waved it round his head, with a shout of exultation: the rest now began to be extremely insolent, and we saw more coming to join them from the opposite side of the river. It was therefore become necessary to repress them, and Mr. Banks fired at the man who had taken the hanger with small shot, at the distance of about fifteen yards: when the shot struck him he ceased his cry; but instead of returning the hanger, continued to flourish it over his head, at the same time slowly retreating to a greater distance. Mr. Monkhouse seeing this, fired at him with ball, and he instantly dropped. Upon this the main body, who had retired to a rock in the middle of the river at the first discharge, began to return; two that were near to the man who had been killed, ran up to the body, one seized his weapon of green talc, and the other endeavoured to secure the hanger, which Mr. Monkhouse had but just time to prevent. As all that had retired to the rock were now advancing, three of us discharged our pieces, loaded only with small shot, upon which they swam back for the shore; and we perceived, upon their landing, that two or three of them were wounded. They retired slowly up the country, and we re-embarked in our boats.

(to be continued).

AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE.

INFORMATION BULLETIN.

AUCKLAND'S EARLY YEARS:

Contributed by Member David M. Burton of London.

Auckland is as old as this country's history - written or recounted. Although a European community for little more than a century, it has been settled for more than 600 year.

In 1350, when the great Maori fleet arrived from Hawaiki (probably Tahiti) in search of a new home, several of the canoes visited Tamaki. The first, Tainui, left some of her people to settle there. A settlement at Orakei came soon afterwards and moved north to build a pa called Okahu - in full, Okahumatamomoe. Actea canoe went farther south, but the captain's son returned, fought the people of Tamaki and occupied the headland.

War followed war for two to three hundred years as tribes from Whakatane, the Waikato, the Haurake Plains and Kaipara staged raids or full-scale invasions. In the early 1700s the reigning

AUCKLAND'S EARLY YEARS (contd.)

chief was the famous Kiwi Tamaki, who traced his ancestry to both Tainui and Arawa canoes. His tribe was wealthy; flourishing communal gardens covered the areas now occupied by Epsom, Remuera and the Auckland Domain. But the young chief was hot-headed. On a visit to the powerful Ngati-whatua tribes (near Helensville) he committed several murders. The Ngati-whatua attacked in force, killing or enslaving Kiwi Tamaki and all his people.

No tribe could rest easily at Tamaki however - the land, as well as being fertile was the "bridge" for invasions between the far north and the south. The Ngati-whatua held off all attacks for about 70 years, but constant warfare - plus a disastrous epidemic - reduced their strength to the point where they could no longer man all the large fortifications. In 1820, Te Koperu came from the Bay of Islands with a band of Nga-puhi warriors and attacked. The chief himself was lured into a pa and murdered during a lull in the fighting; but his brother Morenga followed him south and dealt savagely with the Tamaki tribes for their treachery.

Worse was to come. In 1821 Hongi Hika returned from a trip to England laden with gifts, which he bartered for firearms at Sydney. Armed with these guns, the warlike Nga-puhi swept southwards, overwhelming the tribes of Tamaki and leaving the isthmus bare and untenanted.

Six years later came the final test. The few remaining warriors of the Ngati-whatua and a neighbouring tribe marched on the local Nga-puhi. Eager for a fight, Nga-puhi tribesmen poured across the harbour from Waiheke Island - only to find empty canoes near Tamaki Heads. While they quarrelled over these spoils, the united tribes of Tamaki swept down on them and killed all but a handful. It might have proved a foolhardy move; but the Nga-puhi of the north had come under missionaries' influence, and their raiding days were over.

Meanwhile, Europeans were beginning to take an interest in the area. The first recorded visit was in 1820, when the Rev. Samuel Marsden came from Sydney with a naval vessel looking for kauri spars and decided to explore. In a sailing launch he left the ship in the Hauraki Gulf and entered the Waitemata Harbour. "The Wyeteematta is a large river", he wrote, mistakenly, "in some places five or six miles wide."

Seven years later came another explorer, Captain d'Urville, who wrote: "There is no doubt that among these islands one could easily find most suitable spots for settlement. I particularly noted on the shores of Wai-Heke some sites that seemed admirably suited...." D'Urville's hopes of a French colony were not realised. Britain forestalled further French interest by her reluctant annexation of New Zealand, which was approved by Maori chiefs who signed the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840.

AUCKLAND'S EARLY YEARS (contd).

The new colony's first capital was at Kororeka, in the Bay of Islands, where Lieutenant William Hobson arrived as Governor in January 1840. However, the Governor was interested in the Waitemata by the Rev. Henry Williams, who pointed out its strategic position, and by seven chiefs from Orakei who wanted protection against their old enemies the Nga-puhi.

Hobson's choice, at first, was not the site of present-day Auckland. It was an area which his Surveyor-General, Felton Mathew, described as "impracticable, sterile, unapproachable, desolate, and totally unfit for the site of the principal settlement, and indeed ill adapted for a settlement at all" - the site, so far as can be deducted, of present-day Hobsonville.

Mathew, himself, favoured the Panmure Basin, but when Hobson came South to settle the matter he rejected this area too because of the difficulties of the Tamaki estuary for shipping. Finally, the area at Shelly Beach, near the wharves of today, was chosen.

Other Britons, too, were enthusiastic about the Waitemata. One was Dr. John Logan Campbell who, with a group of friends, heard about Hobson's interest and determined to buy land before competition forced up prices. On arriving from New South Wales this group tried to buy the land where Remuera slopes down to Orakei, but the Maoris living there would not sell. Then followed one of those trivial matters which change the course of history. Campbell, erring in his choice of Maori words, accused a local chief of "stealing" the remnants of a pot of food; next day, the Maoris refused to sell him any land at all. Deprived of their opportunity of buying the site of the future capital, he and his party returned to Sydney, but later were able to buy Motu Korea Island (now Davis Marine Park) and by August of 1840, were established as farmers there.

Thus when Felton Mathew visited the Waitemata in his search for a town site, he was greeted upon arrival by several of the earliest settlers. In her diary, Mrs. Mathew notes: "They were a strange set of beings...many degrees below those of New South Wales in apparent respectability. Truly the early settlers in a new colony do become most extraordinary beings, somewhat, I imagine, of the Kentucky style 'half horse, half alligator, with a touch of earthquake.' They were not welcomed with much cordiality; so they soon pushed off again."

AUCKLAND'S EARLY YEARS (contd.)

Of course, Mrs. Mathew was not to know that one "half-horse, half-alligator" was John Logan Campbell himself, later to be (at various times) Superintendent of the Province of Auckland and Mayor of Auckland; hailed as the city's founder; donor to the city of Cornwall Park; and knighted by Queen Victoria for his outstanding services!

It was on September 13th, 1840, that a shipload of Government officials and workmen arrived to found the capital - only to find that they had been beaten by another shipload, this time of immigrants who were dissatisfied with the New Zealand Company's settlement at Wellington. On September 18th an agreement was signed with the Maoris, buying 3000 acres of land for £55 in money, 50 blankets, 20 trousers, 20 shirts, 10 waistcoats, 10 caps, four casks of tobacco, one box of pipes, 100 yards of gown pieces, 10 iron pots, one bag of sugar, one bag of flour and 20 hatchets.

A flagstaff was erected, and the pioneers gave "three times three" hearty cheers. The settlement was named after Lord Auckland, who as First Lord of the Admiralty had saved Hobson from being placed on the "retired" list and given him command of a ship.

Beneath the flag on Point Britomart (now excavated out of existence), tents nestled in the fern and scrub as the pioneers began work on the capital. The 16 roomed Government House, prefabricated in England and shipped out in sections, was stored in a large tent until construction could begin. To the east of the point, Government officials began building at Official Bay; further east again the "mechanics" or workmen, erected their tents and huts at Mechanics Bay.

Three notable events occurred in 1841. The first white baby was born in Auckland (a boy named C.B. Stone); the first newspaper began publishing; and the first land sale was held. The last named event caused a great furore. Governor Hobson was elated because the 44 acres sold realised £24,275, giving him money with which to set up a government. But many settlers were furious at the way that "land sharks" bought up the blocks, only to re-sell them almost immediately at a handsome profit. In addition, many of the city lots were too large, so that buyers had to allow for extra roads when they later cut up their land. Naturally they used as little land as possible for these roads - - and so Auckland, to this day is cursed with many narrow streets like Swanson Street, Vulcan Lane, O'Connell Street and High Street.

Two immigrant ships, the Jane Gifford and the Duchess of Argyle, arrived the next year with 552 settlers. Trade was dull and jobs were hard to get; some men were on relief work at 1/6

AUCKLAND'S EARLY YEARS (contd.)

or 2/6 a day, levelling and filling in Shortland Crescent. But for the single girls among the newcomers there was one consolation - arriving in a township with few women, many found themselves engaged before they even left the ships!

In spite of all the hardships, Auckland had progressed enough in 1843 for the Agricultural and Pastoral Association to hold its first show. But trouble lay ahead. In the Bay of Islands the Maoris were discontented because the removal of the capital of Auckland had made their land harder to sell; because of customs duties; and because the pakehas' departure had made clothing and tobacco scarce and dear. The flag which waved on Maiki Hill seemed to stand for the Government which had brought his trouble upon them; so they cut the flagstaff down.

Troops were brought from Sydney; and the loyal chief Tamati Waka Nene promised to restrain Hone Heke and his discontented tribesmen. Governor Robert Fitzroy abolished customs duties, reduced the Government tax on land sales from 10/- to 1d. an acre - and set up the flagpole again. This did not alter the real cause of rebellion, however, and Heke cut down the flagstaff again and attacked the settlement. The pakehas left hurriedly by ship for Auckland - and Auckland armed itself against a possible attack.

At this stage, Governor Fitzroy was recalled, and Captain George Grey was sent in haste from South Australia to replace him. He claimed the loyalty of Waka Nene and the friendly Maoris, and waged war with such vigour that by January 1846 the struggle was over.

The next year was notable for the founding of an important institution, the Auckland Savings Bank. It was not a promising beginning, for as the first managers reported, "the two managers in rotation having sat one hour and no business offering, the doors were closed." No deposits were in fact accepted for several days and the Bank's struggle continued for many years after that, but by 1953 it had grown to an immense business with funds totalling £30 million.

By 1850, Auckland's population was 8000. As one writer recorded, the two ridges enclosing the town area were thickly covered with houses, while shops straggled down the valley between. Past Karangahape Road, the town boundary, a road to Onehunga was being built, serving the farms that were scattered through this district. At the foot of Queen Street, near the busy Queen Street wharf, sat the old chief Te Tanigaha, who remembered seeing Captain Cook in his voyage in 1716 and was always ready for a chat. Dominating the whole scene was the Albert Barracks (now Albert Park), which could house 1000 soldiers.

AUCKLAND'S EARLY YEARS (contd.)

Though times were still hard, the settlers had time for recreation. Theatres were open for business; the Auckland Cricket Club had been formed; recitals by military bands enlivened occasional afternoons; and the Anniversary day regatta was a well established annual event.

Gold was discovered at Coromandel in 1825, but although 3000 miners rushed to the fields they proved limited in quantity.

The next three years saw several advances in government. Representative government came with the first session of the Auckland Provincial Council in 1853, and the first session of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives in 1854. Responsible government came in 1855.

Auckland progressed steadily until 1863, when the Waikato war broke out. Within three months every able-bodied man between 15 and 63 was on active service. Blockhouses were set up in the Domain, Parnell, Newmarket, Karangahape Road, Freeman's Bay and Great North Road, while groups of military pensioners in their settlements farther afield stood-to waiting for an attack. In the next few months 10,000 British soldiers, plus sailors and military settlers from Australia and Otago, poured through Auckland on their way to the battlegrounds.

The end of the war, combined with the removal of the capital to Wellington in 1865 brought another depression upon Auckland. Dozens of houses were left empty as settlers returned on to their farms. But the war had emphasised the need for better communications and much progress had been made:- Steamer services to the Waikato, Coromandel and North Auckland, and a beginning with the Auckland-Drury railway. A daily Cobb's coach service to Hamilton began soon afterwards.

The discovery of gold at Thames in 1867 gave Auckland the tonic she needed. The goldfield, being mainly quartz, gave little scope for individual prospectors, but for larger concerns was a worthwhile proposition. Prosperity returned.

Auckland had been proclaimed a borough in 1851, but interest - and finance - were so poor that after two years a town council was dissolved. In 1871 the town was constituted a borough again, and in the same year the Auckland Harbour Board was formed. By this time - long before reclamation was to fill in the bay which came to Fort Street - The Queen Street Wharf had been extended a full one-third of a mile out into deep water.

In the next few years Auckland's amenities were greatly improved, and its isolation from other parts of the world -

AUCKLAND'S EARLY DAYS (contd.)

indeed, of the colony - reduced. Telegraph communication was established with Wellington and the southern provinces, a cable linked Auckland and Sydney, a mail steamer gave a link with Vancouver, the railway was at long last extended as far as Frankton. In 1875 the borough council bought Western Springs as a source of a water supply. It was sorely needed, for as well as occasional droughts - such as a bad one in 1872 when hawkers sold water in the streets - fire had become a serious problem. On more than one occasion whole city blocks had been razed.

The importance of these events was obvious at the time but, another event in the seventies is more interesting in retrospect. In 1873 the Auckland Football Club decided to play to the rules of the recently-formed Wellington Football Club - and the Wellington Club's rules were for rugby!

Progress continued unabated in the early eighties. The first telephone exchange was opened in 1881, Auckland University College was established in 1883, horse trams began running in 1885, and the library and art gallery was opened in 1887. But about this time Auckland - and the whole colony - fell upon hard times. As. E. Earle Vaile recalls: "In Auckland whole streets had not a soul living in them. Workmen's cottages handy to Queen Street brought half-a-crown a week; further out - say in Ponsonby - such cottages were gladly let free of rent, wages were five shillings per day, and a man getting three days' work a week was lucky....."

By 1895, however, Auckland had weathered the storm. Another mining boom at Thames, plus the growth of a sound agricultural industry, formed the basis upon which the growing city looked out prosperously, and confidently, into the 20th Century.

SOURCES: Auckland, City of the Seas - A.W. Reed.
A Century of Auckland Commerce - E.C. Franklin.

EDITORIAL.

The Meeting held at the Kingsley Hotel, London, on 31st May was disappointing from the attendance point of view, as only nine members turned up including the President. The second disappointment was when the President, Mr. Bartrop, announced that Mr. Smith of Harrison & Son the printers, who was to have given a talk and film show on stamp production, was unable to be present owing to having to attend a Company Board Meeting. Under the circumstances it was as well that Mr. Smith did not turn up to present his display to such a small gathering.

The President, having been warned that Mr. Smith would not present his display, agreed to deputise for him with a display of the 1898 Pictorials. Mr. Bartrop started with a talk on the reasons for Messrs. Waterlows obtaining the contract to print these stamps and how the 1d. value came to be printed in two colours against the orders of the New Zealand Government. The items on display consisted of the following:- Complete sheet of the 2½d. WAKITIPU and a part sheet of the 2½d. with the name corrected to WAKATIPU, complete sheet of the 4d. value two colour, i.e. the original 1d. two colour transposed, with no watermark perf. 11 and watermarked paper, perf. 11 - 1902 issue, sheet of ½d. green Plate 4 with the 4 in the sheet margin reversed, a study of the ½d. green in various printings, the yellow-green only in the first printing, a pair of the ½d. green perf. 11 - Cowan horizontal mesh paper with Certificate a very rare stamp, the 6d. on Superfine thin paper with coarse threads, the 1/- value of 1902 - 7 issue perf. 11 with widely spaced N.Z. and Star inverted watermark with R.P.S. Certificate, a very rare item, a complete sheet of the 2d. purple perf. 11 - double N.Z. and Star watermark on Waterlow thick paper. The display concluded with a selection of Insurance Stamps which the Govt. issued because having undertaken insurance they had so much correspondence that they decided to use their own stamps, also a selection of Pigeon Post Stamps and forgeries.

Mr. Bartrop announced during his display that he had brought along a pair of ½d. green with mixed perfs. and a 6d. on Superfine paper for presentation to two members present at the meeting, these were balloted for and the pair of ½d. mixed perfs. went to Mr. Hayward and the 6d. Superfine to Col. Burney.

I must admit that when the President announced that there would be no film display I was somewhat disappointed and, had I known beforehand of this I would possibly not have undertaken a round trip of over 100 miles, and then there would have only been eight. But Mr. Bartrop put on such an interesting display of items seldom seen and, his interesting and informative talk made my journey worthwhile. He was accorded a hearty vote of thanks both for his giving the members such an enjoyable evening and for his generous gifts.

Hon. "Kiwi" Editor,

Albert A. Hard.