

# THE KIWI

~~Secretary and Treasurer:~~  
NOEL TURNER  
Gladstone House  
High Road, N.22  
Tel: BOWes Park 4888



~~Packet Secretary:  
ERIC N. BARTON  
"Kiwi"  
Wayneffes Tower Avenue  
Poole, Dorset  
Tel: 37-63013~~

Packet Secretary  
and "Kiwi" Editor:  
ERIC N. BARTON  
11a, Haig Avenue,  
Canford Cliffs,  
Poole, Dorset.  
Tel: Canford Cliffs 79566

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN  
Affiliated to BRITISH PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION and PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Secretary: Cyril A. Gilders, 10, Southspring, Avery Hill, Sidcup, Kent. Tel: 01-850 2709

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VOLUME XIX

No. 5. SEPTEMBER 1970

WHOLE No. 104

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NEXT MEETING

WEDNESDAY 23rd SEPTEMBER 1970

AT

PHILYMPIA

THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION - OLYMPIA

AT

5 p.m. SHARP to 7.45 p.m.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR

It is hoped that all members who live within reasonable distance of Olympia, will make a special effort to attend.

We know that a number of our overseas members are attending and bringing "something out of the ordinary" for you to see.

## NOVEMBER MEETING

You are reminded that Saturday November 28th 1970 is the Annual General Meeting and KIWI DAY. It will start at 11 a.m. until approximately 6 p.m.

AUCTION Lots for inclusion in the Auction should be sent to - Warrenne Young, "Parkwood" Bletchinglye Lane, Catts Corner, Rotherfield, E. Sussex.  
by - October 20th latest.

Full details of both KIWI DAY and AUCTION will be sent to you by the Secretary at a later date.

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CORRECTION Page 62 July Kiwi. The entry for the STACEY HOOKER CUP should read -  
J.D. Evans - Early Cancellations of Dunedin Otago 1863-79 - and not as printed.

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## MEMBERSHIP.

It is with deep regret that we publish the death of Dr. Selby, who died on July 13th last after an illness of several months.

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NEW MEMBERS We welcome the following.

- R. Atterby - 91, Forest Road, Annesley Woodhouse, Notts.
- A. Howells - "Magnolia" Ashford Road, Bethersden, Ashford, Kent.
- Sgt. A.G. Mathieson - R.E.M.E. Branch, H.Q. 1/BR Corps, B.F.P.O. 39.
- J. Stevenson, M.A. - 9, Laburnum Crescent, Coltness Wishaw, Lanarkshire. Phone: Wisham 72882.
- K. Willington - 6, Three Corner Drive, Old Catton, Norwich NOR 99N. Phone: Norwich 42590.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- B.A.W. Babister - 16, Fitzhardinge Street,  
London, W.1. Phone:  
01-935-7744.
- P.H. Bladon - 46, Forsyth Street, Brisbane,  
Queensland, Australia. 4103.
- D.J. Hanna - c/o, A.N.Z. Bank Ltd., P.O.  
Box 160, Georgetown,  
Tasmania, Australia.
- C.W. Tulk - 57, The Drive, Isleworth,  
Mdx. Phone: 01-560-6384.

CORRECTIONS TO ADDRESS LIST.

- The Rev. Noble - initials D.O. TOWN Helensburgh.
- P. Wreglesworth - not as printed Wrelesworth.

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DECIMALISATION

EXCHANGE PACKET

There is bound to be some slight overlapping of books in circulation, but to make it as simple as possible all books sent in for the packet after November 1st should be in the NEW CURRENCY. This may seem early, but it will enable me to start the new financial year in the new currency.

The following table should be used:-

£.S.D.	£NP	£.S.D.	£NP	£.S.D.	£NP	£.S.D.	£NP
1d	½p	8d	3½p	1.9d	9p	6.0d	30p
2d	1p	9d	4p	2.0d	10p	7.0d	35p
3d	1p	10d	4p	2.6d.	12½p	8.0d	40p
4d	1½p	11d	4½p	3.0d.	15p	9.0d	45p
5d	2p	1.0d	5p	3.6d.	17½p	10.0d	50p
6d	2½p	1.3d.	6p	4.0d	20p		
7d	3p	1.6d	7½p	5.0d	25p		

1971 Catalogues will be priced in new currency.  
Please avoid dual pricing.

ALL Packets must be returned to Packet Secretary by  
October 31st whether circuit completed or not.

LETTER FROM L.W. NEEL and ARTICLE

" In collecting N.Z. internal Air Mails I have been interested in the 1935 April 16th flights of East Coast Airways - the Gisborne-Napier-Gisborne flights.

In the Airmails of N.Z. Vol 1 it states that double postage was paid for the double flight. However I have a number of covers that were flown both ways with only one way postage paid, so I wrote to the Air Mail Society of N.Z. to see if they could throw any light on the matter. I have now received a reply from the Editor of the Handbook, which I enclose, and wonder if you would care to use it as Kiwi material, as this is a point that may have puzzled other folk who collect these airmails.

I also have two covers on which double postage was paid, but neither bears the inscription "BY AIR IN BOTH DIRECTIONS" although both were certainly flown both ways. "

EAST COAST AIRWAYS LTD.,  
GISBORNE - NAPIER - GISBORNE  
16th April 1935.

Covers are Postmarked

Gisborne	16AP 35	6 a.m.
Napier	16 AP 35	9.30 a.m.
Gisborne	16 AP 35	12.30 p.m.

These flights were carried out by East Coast Airways on the 16th April 1935.

In the "Airmails of New Zealand" Vol.1 it states that flights were made both ways and that double postage was charged when mails were so carried. However, I have a number of these covers flown both ways but only bearing the 3d postage. I therefore wrote to the Air Mail Society of New Zealand and posed the question: could you let me know if in fact Vol.1 was in error and double postage was not charged or possibly could you explain how these covers bear the correct time of arrival at Gisborne, without paying the extra postage.

I have now received the following reply from Mr. Douglas A. Walker who is the Editor of "Air Mails of New Zealand".

The answer, I feel, is quite simple - the Handbook quotation "Double first flight covers are also known from this service and these carry double postage" is quite correct. At the time the Handbook was published and

right up to the receipt of your letter, I have never heard of, or seen any covers bearing only single postage, but I believe this is quite possible as similar items have come to light from quite a number of our New Zealand air mail flights, indeed even in recent times. I feel this is very easy to follow although, to my knowledge, no special arrangements were made for "Double Firsts". In the case of the East Coast Airways mail I would say what happened was something like this:- All covers which I have seen to date carried both ways an inscription such as "BY AIR IN BOTH DIRECTIONS" as does one in my own collection. These carry postage for air transport in both directions as requested but the sender need not have intended them to be double firsts. Indeed from memory any I have seen are all to private addresses in Gisborne, and it would seem that the sender wished them to be returned by air rather than surface mail. Fortunately being small mail inward some at least had been backstamped in time to be despatched again by the outward mail to Gisborne. (Note that both the Napier backstamp and despatch postmark are the same time, namely 9.30 a.m.) so that it would have been a 'fluke' to catch the outward mail in time.

From the description of your covers which you give in your letter there is no doubt in my mind that these too were returned by air mail the same day and time as those carrying double postage and although you do not mention where they are addressed to, my guess is Gisborne, hence the Post Office officials were only returning to the rightful destination mail which had been sent on the Gisborne-Napier flight. In other words they could have been returned by surface mail but by either the good nature of the officials or by sheer accident they were returned the same day. In other words -

The Handbook is correct in saying "Covers are also known carried both ways and carrying double postage". It does not say "covers could be carried both ways by the payment of double postage".

If and when we print a new edition of Volume 1 it will, thanks to your enquiry probably read "Covers are also known to have been carried both ways, some bearing double postage and others only single postage. Both are genuine/Double Firsts".

THE EARLY COLONIAL SETTLERS (3)

by

MRS. GORDON KAYE

My earliest New Zealand cover is dated 14 February 1834. It is addressed to the Wesleyan Mission House, London and endorsed in manuscript as coming from Jonathan WHITELEY at HOKIANGA. At this time Hokianga was the chief Wesleyan Mission Station in New Zealand. The Revd. J. Whiteley arrived there on 21 May 1833 and, together with Mr. White (who had joined the settlement early in 1830), constituted its teaching staff.

Later Jonathan Whiteley was transferred to the Kawhia station, not a great distance from the Revd. J. Wallis at Waingarua mentioned in my first article.

This letter was carried by a private vessel. It bears the handstruck SHIP LETTER DOVER and the London datestamp of 25 June 1834.

Mr. Thomas William PARTRIDGE arrived at Wellington in 1840 aboard the vessel "ADELAIDE". On 27/30 March 1840 he wrote from Wellington a very interesting letter to a friend in London, from which I quote:-

"I will do the best with the houses you are sending out.. I am not certain however, that if they may have gone out with Capt. Hobson's House they may not have been taken to the Bay of Islands by mistake.

We are almost weekly getting infusion of population and capital from different parts of Australia.

We are now in treaty with the Chiefs of the District in whom the Sovereignty resides to confirm our constitution.

30 March. We have had 24 ships arrive since the "TORY"... THE BANK HAS ARRIVED WITH MR. SMITH THE MANAGER THE HOUSE IS BUILT AND IS EXPECTED TO BE IN OPERATION IN A DAY OR TWO - IT WILL FACILITATE ALL OUR EXCHANGE OPERATIONS WITH ENGLAND AND NEW SOUTH WALES".

"The Bank" referred to was the Bank of Australia, now the A.N.Z. Bank. Thos. Smith with iron safe landed on 24 March 1840.

Apart from the fascinating report of the arrival of "The Bank", I am interested in the mention in this letter that,

instead of arriving at Wellington also, the houses may have been taken to the Bay of Islands. I have another letter from another correspondent, which touches on a similar state of affairs. William J. Swainson, who arrived at Wellington with his father, brothers and sister in May 1841, writes in December 1842 to his grandparents in Birmingham as follows:-

"...Of course you will not have forgotten that a great part of our things were sent to Hokianga before our departure and that we have never been able to get them round to our present abode, as there has not been any communication between the two points for some time, indeed no vessel had come from Hokianga since we have been at Port Nicholson until the arrival of a person of the name of Stevenson in a schooner of about twelve tons and as he proposed returning to Kaipara, where he had a new vessel just completed, and from thence proceeding to Hokianga with both ships, and returning to Port Nicholson in the new one, my Father thought it a good opportunity of at last getting our things and I wishing very much to visit the place we were to have settled at, requested permission to accompany Mr. Stevenson, which greatly to my satisfacyion though much against my expectations was granted and accordingly on May 11th I embarked on board....."

"On Monday 31st (May) we entered the harbour of Kawhia. There is a bar across the entrance which is often very dangerous for vessels entering. On the south head we saw the remains of a schooner which had been lost in attempting to cross, some months before. We proceeded up to the Wesleyan Mission station, where we were very kindly received by Mrs. Whiteley, the wife of the missionary stationed here, who had just sailed on a visit to Port Nicholson. I think I never was so glad to sit down to a comfortable supper before, after having been shut up in a vessel.... where there was hardly room to sit comfortably, much more to take any exercise...."

This letter is dated from Hokianga 26 December 1842 and was received in Birmingham 1 July 1843. Fortuitously for me, it bears the handstruck markings of "PAID AT HOKIANGA" boxed, in red, and the crowned oval "HOKIANGA" strike in black, dated Ja 22 1843.

The next letter in the Swainson correspondence is dated 14 August 1843 and is written by a younger brother GEORGE F. SWAINSON. In it he gives his grandparents in Birmingham a full account of the Wairau Massacre of June 1843 which is in agreement with the historic records of this event. The letter is sufficiently interesting to quote almost in full. It is addressed from Hawkshead River, Hutt.

"At last, dear Grandmama and Grandpapa the MARY (and I believe the TYNE) has arrived in Wellington and brought us letters by Mr. Holroyd, all of which are for Willie and Sister, but as no one as yet has been to the post, which is about 9 miles distance, we do not know what letters are awaiting us there... You will be very glad to hear of Willie's return from Hokianga, after an absence of more than a year. Mr. McDonnilt has gone to England. A great many of the goods were almost spoiled, some even not having been landed from the vessel, the Captain being a very drunken and bad man. Most of the books were completely saturated with water and damp, amongst them are dear Mama's letters.

Some time ago a most dreadful massacre took place at Wairau, a river some distance from Cloudy Bay. The particulars are these. Captain Wakefield the N.Z. agent at Nelson, had tried to prevail on the chiefs Rangihaeata and Te Rauparaha to sell the land at Wairau, which they would not do, and some time after I believe Mr. Patchet and Mr. Tuckett surveyors and a party of men were sent to survey the land, upon which these two chiefs burnt down the huts and pulled up the staffs. Mr. Tuckett then went to Nelson and a warrant was then made out against the chiefs. Mr. Thompson the Police Magistrate, Captain Wakefield, Captain England and several other Gentlemen accompanied them with a small party of men. When they arrived of course these chiefs would not go with them, at which Mr. Thompson said that they must go by force. Te Puhe a missionary chief then came between them with a testament in his hand and begged Mr. Thompson not to fight, but it was no use, a muskett it is thought went off by accident, Mr. Thompson then called to his men to fire on which there was a general volley. The small party of gentlemen were between the two fires and being thus situated they surrendered. The men then retreated up a small hill and soon became separated and cut off by the natives who had now taken to their tomahawks. Rauparaha then shook hands with his prisoners and peace was made. During the affray Rangihaeata's wife, Rauparaha's only daughter, had been shot. When they were shaking hands Rangihaeata came up and said to Rauparaha, 'Do not forget your daughter', upon which Rauparaha consented and with his own hand put them to death. Nineteen in all were killed and three missing, all from the folly and rashness of one man. Mr. Ironside the Wesleyan missionarie established there, collected the bodies and buried them in one grave, many were terribly gashed. The natives did not plunder them of any thing, when they had committed this horrible massacre they returned to the Manawatu and have built a large fort (i.e. Otaki) in expectation that the vengeance of the white men would follow them.



Sir George Gibbs (?) the Governor of Sidney has given orders I believe for the taking of these two Chiefs either dead or alive, for which purpose a vessel of war is coming with troops to put this order into execution."

Captain Arthur Wakefield was the youngest of the Wakefield brothers and founder of the Nelson settlement for the New Zealand Company.

This letter bears the Wellington New Zealand unpaid handstamp (R.L. No. 6.)

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1960 DEFINITIVE ISSUE -  
PROGRESS REPORT OF STUDY GROUP

Since the meeting in London in January, and the circulation of a letter in March requesting details of information and varieties held, the following people have sent in contributions:-

Z. BAJAKOWSKI	- HARLOW
F. HUGHES	- WESTCLIFF ON SEA
A. BARDELL	- BRAINTREE
C. TULK	- CHISWICK
A. JOHNSTONE	- EDINBURGH
E. SMITH	- GAINSBOROUGH
W. JACOB	- LIVERPOOL
P. COLLINS	- CAMPBELL PATERSON LTD.
L. NEEL	- ORPINGTON
I.D. CAMPBELL	- LOWER HUTT N.Z.
R.H. HORTON	-
J. BRADFORD	--- LEAMINGTON SPA
R. DEXTER	- AUCKLAND N.Z.
I. FOGG	- CHISWICK
G.P.O. STAMPS DIVISION	- WELLINGTON N.Z.

Nobody has been singled out but as can be appreciated some people have more material to offer than others, but the purpose of the "Study Group" is to bring together various facets of the issue so that theories can be substantiated or refuted, with most people gaining new information.

A letter has been received from Mr. A.R. BURGE - Convenor, Publications Committee Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand dated 10th June, in which he states that the R.P.S. of N.Z. have decided to go ahead with plans to produce a Volume VI of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand.

Various study circles will be formed to study particular issues and one will be to cover the 1960 issue. It is hoped that the R.P.S. of N.Z. and our own Society will be able to co-operate not only in the 1960 issue but others that are relevant.

Mr. Burge stated that our Secretary will be contacted in due course.

With the aid of Mr. R. Startup the Editor of Stage Coach, contacts have been made with members of the Postal History Society of N.Z.

I am pleased with the information so far forwarded but if anybody has complete sheets to substantiate information or find something new this would be most welcome.

Further progress will be reported in due course.

J.L. WATTS.

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MEETING OF JULY 29th 1970  
FRANK MOHR - K.G.VI & Q.E. VARIETIES

The Speaker was introduced by Campbell Paterson - recently returned from a trip to New Zealand - and it was explained how our visitor had done a great deal of original work, proving the existence of many varieties on the recent issues which had never before been recorded.

To note all the wonderful and in some cases unique items shown by Frank would become tedious and merely read like a Handbook Listing, but with a modest diffidence that concealed his philatelic brilliance, he gave some suggestions to help anyone setting out on a serious search for varieties on any stamps which had not previously been studied.

First familiarise yourself with the minutest detail in the overall appearance of the stamp being studied, so that any unevenness in shading or slight departure from normal impinges immediately upon the eye.

Sometimes re-touches and re-entries are so expertly made that no indication appears on the stamp of the slightest difference from normal, but in such cases, probably a deeper shade than that of the next of the stamp on the sheet would give a hint of some repair or work on the plate.

Have in mind that a most likely sequence of events is for a stamp to appear as a normal, to develop a flaw, and subsequently be re-touched. To show the full story philatelically, all three stages, (preferably in positional blocks) should be collected, and sometimes one of the three states proved very scarce indeed.

Varieties on stamps have been noted on proof sheets held in Wellington, which have never come to hand in collections despite the fact that many skilled philatelists have searched through thousands of mint and used copies. The Post Office has sometimes confounded the philatelist by putting on sale late in the life of an issue, stamps from sheets which were from early printings. This, it was stated, had happened in the middle and late 1940's in particular when Post Office stocks had been dispersed for security in the war years and distributed later to post offices.

Many varieties - late re-touches and the like, had come to light since the publication of the Handbooks.

Several of the illustrations included in this display were the originals from which the Handbook diagrams had been taken.

A Vote of Thanks to the Speaker was proposed by A.P. Berry.

Frank Mohr comes from Bulls, New Zealand, a country town of some 2,000 inhabitants. His work on the K.G. VI and Q.E. II varieties has been the basis for the chapters on these issues in the Handbooks. He and Mrs. Mohr are at present enjoying a protracted tour of the British Isles and Europe.

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NOTE:

I SHALL BE ON HOLIDAY FROM OCTOBER 1st - 15th. PLEASE KEEP CORRESPONDENCE TO A MINIMUM DURING THIS PERIOD - & MY APOLOGIES FOR DELAY IN REPLY TO YOUR QUERIES AND LETTERS.

E.N. BARTON.

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PROGRESSIVE FLAWS - A NEW APPROACH - A BREAKTHROUGH -

CAN YOU HELP ?

E. K. HOSSELL.

Two years ago I sent two blocks to N.Z. showing stages of the flaw on the 1/- of the Queen's Head Definitives FA 7/2. The interesting point was that the background lines on what appeared the earlier state were broken and out of alignment whereas the other showing the full flaw had normal background lines. I suggested part IV, P.S.N.Z., did not show or explain this and asked for an explanation. On this occasion I was unlucky but certainly not satisfied.

Peter Barnett kindly produced two prints of high magnification of the damaged area and these were sent to Les Marx of Te Awamutu, N.Z., who, with his friend Stuart Larsen of Eureka R.D. 4, Hamilton, did a large part of the research work on these stamps for part IV of P.S.N.Z.

Les took this up with zest and it was not very long before I received enthusiastic reports from him setting out his new theory and enclosing stamps with this variety showing some 10 stages of the flaw. He had seen Stuart Larsen who confirmed that similar puncturing from the back was apparent on all his copies of these stamps and others (which I am leaving out for the present). Personally I had merely checked on a few mint blocks of mine, proved his theory to myself and written to the printers, Messrs De La Rue & Co., Ltd., who were most co-operative in suggesting how this could have happened.

That is the background to the present position and you will be wanting to know the reason for the work that has been going on. Les Marx published his story first in the July 1970 edition of 'Philatelic News' issued by Peter Oldham, Ltd., of Auckland.

Stating that the remarkable point that emerges is that the flaw pierces the back of the stamp from the start and progresses in this way to the final state of the flaw where it is not normally present. I quote from Les Marx - 'I was fortunate in having an extensive series series of the flaw, and was able to follow its progress through to the full flaw stage, where, in addition to the large coloured area, there were a number of scratches within and outside the outer panel. On making a very close inspection, I found that every copy in the progressive stages showed a puncture in the paper at the flaw site, and as printing proceeded, there had been a gradual movement of

the puncture to the right towards the outer frame, the flaw extending and following in its wake. My series showing 9 or 10 stages of the flaw, with each progressive stage having the puncture in the paper fractionally further to the right and the final puncture being at the outer vertical frame line, with the flaw in the large coloured area stage. No puncture is present in the final full flaw stage which shows an additional coloured scratch in the margin'.... 'I conferred with Stuart Larsen of Eureka who has a very wide coverage virtually complete with the flaws of the Q.E. issue. We found that the series of the 1/- BF 5/2 which includes various stages, showing puncturing at the flaw site, and the progression of the flaw to be of a similar nature to that of R7/2. As with R7/2 there was no puncturing in the full flaw stage'. Les goes on to say that the agent responsible may be some foreign projection on the 'make-ready' (De La Rue) which pierced the paper and damaged the plate surface in succeeding stages until it becomes worn away, detached or removed when the full flaw is only shown without extension. He then says 'It is possible I may have wrongly interpreted the things I have seen, and perhaps others with a better knowledge of printing than I can offer a different explanation. The fact remains however, that THE PAPER IS PUNCTURED FROM THE BACK; AT THE FLAW SITE; THE POSITION OF THE PUNCTURE VARIES; AND THE FLAW EXTENDS. My colleagues and I have no knowledge of this variety being previously reported or discussed'.

I now propose to give you a precis of the opinion expressed by Messrs De La Rue. In the first approach I enclosed used stamps only. They mention that the gum content is 20% of the original bulk, which is an interesting point to note in any case, and suggest that an examination of mint examples would make the production of a hypothesis more likely to be accurate. They then say that at the moment of printing the sheet of paper is squashed between the printing plate and the make-ready. The make-ready being padding and it happens sometimes that a piece of foreign matter gets between the paper and the padding or the paper and the plate. It is not unusual for the foreign matter to be present for several sheets and neither is it unusual for it to move across the sheet. The pressure is several tons and even a piece of fluff would make an indentation. I have given this letter more space as it states some printing points that may not be fully appreciated. I then sent them some mint blocks and the reply is most interesting. 'The evidence of the stamps you sent to me leads me to another hypothesis.. based on a combination of what I said in my previous letter about foreign matter on the back of the paper and the re-touching which occurred. (I sent mint blocks of the two re-touches). They then point out that the plate is coated

with chromium and it sometimes happen that minute bubbles appear under the chrome which eventually breaks and causes a flaw in the printing. The small piece of chrome film could become attached to the make-ready, gradually moving under pressure, which would account for the drifting flaw. This hypothesis would also account for the gradual build-up of the flaw because the bubble would start by causing a minor flaw in the print, but without indentation at the back, then it might spread or move gradually getting worse, finally the chrome would become detached and possibly get stuck to the make-ready causing indentation of the paper. They conclude 'You will appreciate that all this is only an attempt to make an intelligent guess at what happened. There is only one major difference between the printers and collectors. The indentation does show in the earliest stages known whereas the printers state the loose chrome would damage the plate for some period before finding its way to the make-ready. I have written them again asking two questions (1) Can they explain the difference given above and (2) will they let me know how the chrome film gets transferred to the make-ready. De la Rue have been very kind trying to help us and I would not want to pursue the matter further with them.

In the August edition of 'Philatelic News' from Peter Oldham Ltd., Les Marx gives a list of flaws affected in the same way.

- |              |     |           |                 |
|--------------|-----|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. A Frame   | (a) | 1/- Value | R5/8, 6/7, 7/2. |
|              | (b) | 1/6       | R3/4            |
| 2. B Frame   | (a) | 9d        | R7/5            |
|              | (b) | 1/-       | R5/2, 6/5, 8/2. |
|              | (c) | 1/6       | R3/4, 4/2.      |
| 3. B. Centre | (a) | 1/-       | R4/1            |
|              | (b) | 1/9       | R6/10.          |

Personally I have been unable to examine many mint blocks during this period as quite a number have been sent away for an exhibition. Some of the above positions may surprise members but it should be stated that there have been further discoveries since part IV was published, and I will endeavour to list these at a later date when the basic subject has been reasonably finalised. I should be grateful if any of our members over here would send me any information they find so that it can be all collated into an edited and straightforward article.

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Any correspondence on this subject to be sent to -  
 E.K. Hossell, "Oriel Cottage" Brent Knoll, Near Highbridge,  
 Somerset, and NOT to the Kiwi Editor or Secretary please.  
 E.N.B.