

THE KIWI

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

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

VOLUME XVIII No. 2. MARCH, 1969.

WHOLE No. 95.

NEXT MEETING

SATURDAY, 29th MARCH, 1969.

at SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, MONMOUTH STREET, LONDON.

at 2.30 p.m.

COMPETITION AND QUIZ.

This year the KIWI SHIELD and the Paua Cigarette Box go to the Classics (including K.E. VII issues), the STACEY HOOKER CUP and the Paua bookends are for Moderns. (K.G.V. onwards).

A new Trophy, kindly presented by Eric Barton, will be awarded for the best entry, in either Section, by a Member who has joined the Society since 30th March, 1968. On the face of things, it is a reasonable assumption that most people in this category will be fairly new to N.Z. collecting (though not necessarily new to philately), so this Award offers a good chance for someone to win with a display of quite modest material. But it is a once-for-all chance; if you are eligible this year, you will be too old next year.

COMPETITION CONDITIONS.

The maximum number of pages for each entry is twelve. There is no limit to the number of entries any Member may make, no entrance fee, and no charge for frames.

Entries should be sent to Mr. W.H. Young, 23, Angel Close, Edmonton, London. N.18., or handed in immediately on arrival

AUCTION REALISATIONS:-

Lot 1.	£3.15. 0.	Lot 29.	W/D	Lot 57.	10. 0.
" 2.	2. 7. 6.	" 30.	7. 6.	" 58.	£6.10. 0.
" 3.	17. 6.	" 31.	10. 0.	" 59.	4. 4. 0.
" 4.	3. 0. 0.	" 32.	15. 0.	" 60.	1. 5. 0.
" 5.	1. 5. 0.	" 33.	£1. 7. 6.	" 61.	W/D
" 6.	1.17. 6.	" 34.	6.10. 0.	" 62.	17. 0. 0.
" 7.	1.17. 6.	" 35.	17. 6.	" 63.	12. 6.
" 8.	1.15. 0.	" 36.	15. 0.	" 64.	6. 0.
" 9.	1.10. 0.	" 37.	10. 0. 0.	" 65.	8. 0.
" 10.	1. 5. 0.	" 38.	10. 0.	" 66.	1. 0. 0.
" 11.	1.12. 6.	" 39.	1.10. 0.	" 67.	1.10. 0.
" 12.	3.10. 0.	" 40.	3. 0. 0.	" 68.	6. 0.
" 13.	1. 2. 6.	" 41.	41. 0. 0.	" 69.	6. 0.
" 14.	2. 5. 0.	" 42.	1.10. 0.	" 70.	6. 0.
" 15.	1. 7. 6.	" 43.	2.15. 0.	" 71.	7. 6.
" 16.	7. 6.	" 44.	4. 2. 6.	" 72.	7. 6.
" 17.	15. 0.	" 45.	4. 5. 0.	" 73.	7. 6.
" 18.	1. 0. 0.	" 46.	7. 0. 0.	" 74.	7. 6.
" 19.	W/D	" 47.	5. 0. 0.	" 75.	7. 6.
" 20.	W/D	" 48.	2.15. 0.	" 76.	7. 6.
" 21.	2.15. 0.	" 49.	5. 5. 0.	" 77.	7. 6.
" 22.	3. 5. 0.	" 50.	1.17. 6.	" 78.	2.10. 0.
" 23.	W/D	" 51.	9. 0. 0.	" 79.	1.15. 0.
" 24.	W/D	" 52.	2.12. 6.	" 80.	1.10. 0.
" 25.	1.12. 6.	" 53.	2. 0. 0.	" 81.	1.17. 6.
" 26.	W/D	" 54.	2. 5. 0.	" 82.	3. 0. 0.
" 27.	10. 0.	" 55.	1. 5. 0.	" E.	15. 0.
" 28.	W/D	" 56.	17. 6.	" F.	1.15. 0.
				" G.	1.10. 0.

There were a further 28 Lots which arrived too late for publications in the 'KIWI' --- Sellers - Please make sure that you notify the Auction Sec: of the lots you have to sell at least FOUR WEEKS before the Auction.

Lots sold on behalf of the Society:-

A. 5/- , B. £1. 0. 0., C. £2. 0. 0., D. £1.15.0., H. 5/-.

There were four other lots sold, once again I repeat my comment as above. Owing to a misunderstanding Lots E.F. and G, were Not for Sale on behalf of the Society Funds.

NEW MEMBERS

- Sqn. Ldr. R.A. Calvert - 16, Farnley Road, Chingford, London, E.4.
- D.R.P. Cassford - 1, Tree Tops, Beeches Road, Crowborough, Sussex.
- N.G. Dixon - 81, Wolfreton Lane, Willerby, Hull, Yorks.
- J. Fender - 21, Melbourne Place, North Berwick, East Lothian, Scotland.
- D.J. Hanna - 66, Berkeley Road, Westwood, Peterborough, Hants.
- P.R. Iveson - 128, The Drive, Hounslow, Middlesex.
- S. Morris - 17, Butt Hill Road, Prestwich, Lancs.
- B.J. Pratt - 22, Abbey Road, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Middx.
- T.R. Rutherford - 'Dumboyne', 18, Overcombe Drive, Preston, Weymouth, Dorset. (Tel: Preston 2084)
- J.L. Watts - Wahroonga, Maiden Street, Weston, Nr. Hitchin, Herts.
- A.J. Woolfe - 413, Mapperley Plains, Nottingham.
- P.A.C. Wreglesworth - 28, Westbourne Road, Marsh, Huddersfield, Yorks HD1 4LE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

- O. Constantine - 8, Middleton Square, Tangmere, Nr. Chichester, Sussex.

RESIGNATIONS.

- A.K.J. Clarke - 28, Gurton Road, Coggeshall, Colchester, Essex.
- J.D. Cooper - 27, Dunkirk Street, West Norwood, London, S.E. 27.
- P.W. Douglas - 13, Byfield, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
- Miss D. Manning - 14, Lucknow Street, Plumstead, London, S.E. 18.
- J.F. Nixon - 'Dykewood' 32, Aylmer Drive, Stanmore, Middx.
- T.B.H. Rose - 'Mallards' 145, Long Lane, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks.
- F.L. Roberts - 38, Victoria Gardens, Ferndown, Dorset.

LAPSED MEMBERS.

- J.W. Press - Flat 4, 296, Beverley Road, Hull, Yorks.
- D.G. Purcell - 'Edelweiss', Branksome Ave, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex.
- J.C. Steward - 29, Dwellings Lane, Quinton, Birmingham 32, Warwicks.
- B.R. Williams - 51, Markham Street, Chelsea, London, S.W.3.
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THE 1/3 TROUT - WATERMARK INVERTED

This stamp is listed in Stanley Gibbons Elizabethan Catalogue as S.G. 792 Ei, and as a variety of the basic stamp, O13a, in Campbell Paterson's Catalogue of New Zealand Stamps.

The published information on this stamp is sparse to say the least, and in the hope of gaining more information I am setting down my slight knowledge of this stamp.

The first reference to it that I can locate is in Campbell Paterson's Newsletter of January 1967. "Mr. Cory Matthew of Te Kuiti reported the 1/3 Trout with watermark inverted".

The next reference occurs in Campbell Paterson's Newsletter of November 1968. This reports a used coil join pair found by myself. Incidentally, there was a slight (though important) error in this report, as the stamp with the inverted watermark is the bottom stamp. It is the selvedge of the bottom stamp that carries the coil number, in this case the number one (1) printed in red, and inverted in relation to the stamp.

The stamp is printed in three colours, carmine, sepia/brown, and blue. Stanley Gibbons list two shades of the blue colour, bright blue and greyish blue. Campbell Paterson lists three shades, bright blue, deep blue, and ultramarine. There is no indication in either catalogue of which shade has the watermark inverted.

Recently, a used vertical pair of this stamp came into my possession, so that I have had three stamps to study.

In each case the shade of the stamp is bright blue. The vertical pair appears also to come from a coil, as both the vertical edges show clear evidence of guillotining. The coil join pair was cancelled with the Tuapo c.d.s., the date being 10 FE 6?. The only decipherable part of the roller cancellation used on the vertical pair are the letters RUA NZ, and the figures 23.....6.

The points that arise are:-

- 1) Does the stamp exist mint.
- 2) Does the stamp exist in any other shade than bright blue.
- 3) Was the stamp issued in coil form only, or was it also issued in sheet form.
- 4) Which post offices issued these stamps and when.

Alan P. Berry.

NEW SECRETARY.

We are happy to announce that at the March Meeting the name of Cyril Alfred Gilders will be put forward for confirmation as new Secretary of the Society. At the same time the name of his wife, Mrs. Rita Gilders, will be submitted to act as Assistant Secretary. The Officers of the Society are extremely pleased that Mr. & Mrs. Gilders have volunteered and we are quite confident that the secretarial work will be in good hands. In particular our Treasurer, who has been acting as Secretary for some time, wishes to express his thanks for being relieved of one half of his duties. We are confident that all our Members will co-operate with the new secretaries to the utmost.

FOX GLACIER - INVERTED WATERMARK

The November 1968 issue of Campbell Paterson's New Zealand Bulletin contained a report of the finding of the 28c Fox Glacier with inverted watermark. The find was made by our member Allen Berry, and so far is the only copy known. It was recovered from a letter posted at Blenheim.

NZ CHRISTMAS DESIGN "CLANGER"

Stamp Collecting 20th Feb 1969 carried an item which if true will cause quite a few red faces in New Zealand.

'The painting on the New Zealand 1968 2½c. Christmas stamp is "The Holy Family", by Gerarde Honthurst (nicknamed Delle Notti because he painted night scenes), in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, and not "Adoration of the Shepherds" (also by Honthurst), as described on the stamp.'

THE 4A and 5A CANCELLATIONS OF OTAHUHU AND ONEHUNGA

Ken McNaught reports the 4A cancellation on a 2d. First Sideface perf 12½, and the 5A cancellation on a 1d. First Sideface perf 12½. As these stamps first appeared on the 1st January 1874, this extends the latest date of use to at least 1st January 1874.

Mrs. Gordon Kaye has also written to say that she has come across a rather mutilated cover in her late husband's collection which bears two strikes in black of the oval 5 Otahuhu, together with the circular unframed datestamp Auckland May 5, 1864. The datestamp is partly under the address but is nevertheless clearly visible and the date is further confirmed in manuscript in Mr. B. Goodfellow's own handwriting on the front of the cover. The stamps are a 6d. red-brown imperf. wmk star, and a 2d. worn plate NZ wmk, perf 12½. The 1d. stamp needed to complete the homeward rate to England is unfortunately missing.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S CENTENARY EXHIBITION.

The RPS is holding an Exhibition at 41, Devonshire Place, London. W.1., to commemorate its Centenary in April, 1969. The Exhibition will be open to the general philatelic public by invitation only from Sunday, 13th April, to Sunday, 20th April, both dates inclusive. Hours of opening are from 10.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., except for Monday, the 14th, when it will close at 12.30 p.m. and Thursday, the 17th and Saturday, the 19th, when it will remain open until 7.00 p.m.

Any member of the N.Z. Society who would like to receive an invitation to this Exhibition should write immediately to Noel Turner.

If sufficient interest is shown, it may be possible to organise a visit as a party from the N.Z. Society. This will be discussed at the March meeting.

Among the 100 invited exhibitors at this unique Exhibition, are our President, Harry Bartrop; Vice-President, John Evans; Member, Mrs. Gordon Kaye, and N.Z. Member, Marcel Stanley.

N.Z. STUDY CIRCLE AT CONGRESS IN THE GRAND HOTEL, BRISTOL

Preliminary Notice.

The Rev. R.H. Gilding, of Trowbridge, Wilts, has kindly agreed to show some sheets from his specialised "Peace" issue collection and lead a discussion.

It is also hoped that Betty Mitchell will be well enough, after her "rest" in hospital, to come up from Cornwall to tell us some of her findings about "William Colenso".

Apart from these leaders it is hoped that all others who can possibly come along will bring some sheets and items on which they would like to explain interesting points or try to find answers to queries and difficulties.

Don't forget this is the Diamond Jubilee Year of Congress and we want the N.Z. section to show their strength and enthusiasm to this large gathering from all the facets of philately. It is hoped to hold the meeting in the evening of Thursday, June 26th, so that you can attend the A.G.M. the next morning and then, in the afternoon, be present at the ceremony of the signing of "The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists" by those who have been selected. The Banquet follows on Friday night.

Full details will be published in the May 'KIWI' but, in the meantime, if any members who wish for accommodation would write E.K. Hossell, Oriel Cottage, Brent Knoll, Highbridge, Somerset, he will send them particulars of hotels, etc., as soon as available.

THE B.O.A.C. - QUANTAS "CONSTELLATION" CRASH AT KALLANG AIRPORT, SINGAPORE, ON MARCH 13th, 1954

Volume 3 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, page 316, refers to the salvage of mail carried by this aircraft. Two cachets are reported, SALVAGED MAIL/ SINGAPORE CRASH impressed in violet, or SALVAGED MAIL AIRCRAFT CRASH SINGAPORE 13.3.1954 in a single-lined frame 52 x 22 mms. impressed in red.

Volume 4 gives some further information on page 480. Covers which were so badly damaged that the rubber stamp marking could not be applied were enclosed in official envelopes with a printed inscription in deep red. This

inscription resembles the second of the cachets described above, except that SINGAPORE and the date are smaller.

I have a cover that appears to add to the information above. The item is a registered airmail cover with clear scorch marks around the edges. It is franked with the George VI 2/- definitive, cancelled WANGANUI - REGISTERED 10.MR.54 5.30 PM., and is to an address in London.

The SALVAGED MAIL / SINGAPORE CRASH cachet is impressed in violet on the reverse, but the A of MAIL has been inserted by a ball point pen. A different cachet, DAMAGED BY FIRE / SINGAPORE CRASH, is impressed in the same violet ink on the front and the back of the cover. This second cachet is not reported in either Handbook, and I would be grateful for any information that other members can supply.

Alan P. Berry

THE NEW 28c PICTORIAL DEFINITIVE.

We are indebted to Mr. R.F. York, O.B.E., of Messrs. Harrison & Sons, for clearing up the question of the printing of this fine stamp. He writes "The 28 cent Pictorial is a normal photogravure stamp. The reason why you get a three dimensional effect is probably caused by accurate register, as this stamp was printed on our Rembrant machine, which has been specially adapted by us for printing pictorial issues".

E.K. Hossell.

THE 1966 CHRISTMAS ISSUE.

For the information of members we are able to warn that if specimens lacking the red colour come to their notice they should be treated with suspicion. Thanks to our well-known N.Z. dealer friends it has come to our knowledge that this colour can be removed completely by exposure to sunlight.

E.K. Hossell

OVERSEAS STAMPS OVERPRINTED WITH INITIALS
INCORPORATING THE LETTERS "NZ".

by

R. SAMUEL.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND LTD, LONDON.

N. B. N. Z.
LD.

Twopenny stamps overprinted N.B.N.Z. LD in black are in use at the National Bank of New Zealand Ltd., London. Such stamps are used only for fiscal purposes.

Overprinting is carried out by the London firm of Brown, Knight and Truscott Ltd.

An enquiry addressed to the National Bank brought forth the reply that they had no knowledge as to when the overprinted stamps were first used, and that the printers were unable to advise this information as their records had been destroyed during the Second World War. From this it would seem that overprinted stamps have been in use for many years. However, the only examples recorded by the writer are of the Queen Elizabeth issue.

Used copies which have been noted bear no cancellation apart from the overprint.

CHECK LIST OF STAMPS OVERPRINTED "N.B.N.Z. LD".

2d. Queen Elizabeth Light red brown St. Edward's crown,
E2R watermark.

SG 543b (normal stamp first issued
October 1956.)

2d. Queen Elizabeth Light red brown Multiple crowns
watermark.

SG 573 (normal stamp first issued
December 1958)

WILLIAM COLENZO.

by

MRS. E.T. MITCHELL.

William Colenso was born in Penzance, Cornwall, on the 7th November, 1811; privately educated by Will Purchase, and apprenticed later for six years to John Thomas to learn the art of printing and bookbinding. During his apprenticeship he gained an insight to the keeping of accounts and records, at the same time developing a passion for neatness and tabulation.

His apprenticeship finished, William soon discovered employment was not easy to find in Cornwall, but good references stood him in good stead in London where he was accepted by Richard Watts and Son, of Crown Court, Temple Bar, as a printer for the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Church Missionary Society. He was chosen in response to a request from New Zealand for a missionary printer.

He sailed in the "Prince Regent" to Sydney where there was a delay of three months. The C.M.S. was obliged to charter the "Blackbird" to take Colenso and others to New Zealand.

Mr. Gilbert Mair, an early postmaster saw the "Blackbird" becalmed in the outer entrance to the Bay of Islands, took the party into his whaler and landed them at Pahia at 10 p.m. on 30th December, 1834.

Settled among the Maoris, Colenso learned their language quickly, and with the Rev. W. Williams translating, they produced the first New Testament, the first "book" printed in the southern hemisphere. Colenso presented self-bound copies of the Testament to Bishop Broughton, Captain Harding of the "Pelorus", Du Petit Thouars, Commander Wilkes of the United States Antarctic Expedition, and many other notables. His personal copy is one of the treasures of the Alexander Turnbull Library. It still has some dried specimens and a lock of Colenso's hair between its pages.

In 1835 the "Beagle" entered the Bay of Islands with Charles Darwin, the Naturalist, on board. Darwin attended the mission service on Christmas Day, later spending more time with Colenso when they were believed to have discussed botany.

During the visit Rev. Williams took Darwin to Waimate where Darwin was surprised to see wheat in full ear where a few years earlier there had been nothing but fern. The flour grown at Wairnate was almost double in price to that imported from Sydney. As the policy was to encourage mission development Colenso used the mission supply at Pahia.

Further visitors came to the Bay. Alan Cunningham, April 1838. A close friendship was formed with Colenso. Later he sent a vasculum from Australia to Colenso, also a request that he find him a Kiwi larger than the species he'd already taken away, warning him not to pay 28/- as he had done for the other Kiwi.

"Erebus" and "Terror", ships of Sir James Clark Ross's antarctic expedition anchored on 18th August 1841. James Dalton Hooker came from the "Erebus" with a letter from Captain King to be delivered to Colenso. The two men made several botanical excursions together, some in the mission schooner "Karere". Colenso later became a paid collector for Hooker and his father Sir William Hooker at Kew Royal Botanical Gardens.

Approximately 6,000 of Colenso's specimens are housed at Kew.

Some specimens he collected were found to be slight variations of those found by other botanists, but his "firsts" gained distinction by having Colensoii added to the name.

In December 1839 James Bushy, the British Resident, and Colenso followed Marsden's 1820 route to Whangarei which Colenso states had not since been traversed by the missionaries. Colenso quotes, (in a letter to C.M.S. 24th January 1840), "Dear Mr. Marsden, his preaching, places where he slept where he rested, where he fell in scaling the cliffs etc. are remembered and pointed out by the natives, and at some future day may be perhaps cherished as mementoes of the first Minister of Christ who visited the shores of New Zealand."

On his first journey to Waikaremoarna in 1841 Colenso met an old blind chief named Hakahaka at Mangatuna who could remember Captain Cook's visit though he was then but a small boy.

Following the serpentine course of the Uawa he reached Tolaga Bay where he noted great fishing nets five fathoms deep and up to 400 fathoms in length, and was just as amazed to see them as Cook had been.

While at Uawa the paramount chief TE-KANI-A-TAKIRAU gave Colenso a feather (from the Huia) which he wore in his hair, an action in royal style, perhaps having received a small gift from Colenso himself. TE-KANI's grandfather WHAKATATARAOTERANGI, had received Cook at Tolago Bay.

At Waimarama in 1843 Colenso again heard of Captain Cook from an old man whose grandfather Te Ori helped in the abduction of Tayeto, son of Tupaea who was accompanying Captain Cook on his first voyage. The old man Zecharia Ngarangikamau stated the affair was on 15th October 1769. The Maoris lost two men and Te Ori was wounded under the knee by a ball which had never been extracted up to the time of his death.

Bishop Selwyn ordered Colenso to go with Archdeacon Williams from Wairnate to Ahiruri in order to find a site for a new mission station. After some argument ten acres at Awapuni was agreed upon and deed of transfer from the natives was signed on 12th December 1843.

Part of the translation of the deed was "Hear all men that we, the chiefs of this village at Te Awapuni in Heretaunga, Tareha, Te Waka Kawatini, Takamoana, Puhara, and Te Ota, give up this dwelling place to Victoria Queen of England, who will return it to the Missionary Society of the Church of England as a residence for our teacher for ever and ever." Signed Te Waka Kawatini. Puhara. Witnesses:- William Williams, William Colenso and Paora Parnare.

Te Awapuni became Colenso's mission on the 31st December 1844 - later the name was changed to Waitangi.

Lord Derby in England made a request to Colenso to collect specimens of New Zealand birds. The request was not granted, though in 1848 Colenso sent him four skins, one of which was the Kotuku.

Many were Colenso's journeys over mountains, across the lakes and rivers by canoe. His travelling staff was a broken spear of manuka. The name of Colenso Peak had been given to a peak southward of Te-Atua-A-Mahuru on the Makai-Patoa ridge.

H.M.S. "Herald" arrived at Kororareka on 29th January 1840, bringing Captain William Hobson as Lieutenant Governor of the islands. A boat from Pahia landed Mr. Busby the British Resident, Mr. Baker and Mr. Colenso on the "Herald".

Preparations were made for the announcements of the Proclamation of Sovereignty over New Zealand and Mr. Busby was informed of termination of his office. Later that night

at Hobson's request, printed letters informed the natives of Hobson's intention and summoned them to gather at Waitangi, inside a large marquee which was erected for the occasion.

Colenso printed the Treaty papers, and later his (the only) eye witness account of that great day.

Outside the marquee Colenso noticed the natives ignorance of what they were about to sign. When inside he tried in vain to delay Hobson in obtaining the signatures. The reading of the Treaty by Williams to the natives was considered sufficient by Hobson.

As foreseen by Colenso trouble blew up due to ill-timed land purchase by the New Zealand Company at Taranaki. The Maoris returning from tribal warfare could not understand why their land was occupied by early immigrants. The village of Taranaki became known as New Plymouth, most of the immigrants having come from Devon and Cornwall.

During a visit to Waikaremoana in 1842 he spent a week at Te Ngae and explored Makaia Island but found no new botanical specimens. Praising the beautiful designs inside native built chapels he said the red sacred colour was from tanekaha or toatoa. Bark of Hinau, pokaka and makomako were used to obtain black.

On the mission schooner "Columbine" on 3rd October 1843 Colenso was taking a trip to Wellington, stopping en route at some of the coastal mission stations. From Pahia to Auckland was uneventful, sailing again on the 10th contrary winds forced them to shelter for three days under the lee of Rangitoto. On the 13th a rough passage was made to Great Barrier Island where they were again obliged to take shelter.

The voyage remained stormy. After beating up and down the coast between Table Cape and Cloudy Bay the captain succeeded in landing baggage and 14 natives at Pamotedo, near Cape Palliser. Continuing the voyage, the wind became a raging hurricane. They lost mainsail, topsail, forsail and jib in going before the wind. Managing to get back to four miles from the coast a bid was made to reach shore in one of the ship's boats. Four oars were broken, but the boat finally slipped through a break in the cliffs and they grounded on a sandy beach inside a little harbour under the headland of Castlepoint.

Colenso was not a good sailor at any time. He had been too weak from 15 days of sickness to leave his bunk or undress. Staggering ashore with the Rev. Williams they named the little place Deliverance Cove, believing themselves to be the first Europeans to tread its shores.

The transactions of the New Zealand Institute contained much scientific information on the North Island, Maori races etc, and included Colenso's findings of sand at Taranaki.

While at the hot springs area of Rotarua he noted the teeth of Te Ngae natives decayed at a much earlier age due to the sulphur impregnated water in which they cooked their food. The food was cooked in rudely made baskets of phornium tenax which they lowered into boiling springs.

In 1858 Colenso entered politics as a member of Hawke's Bay Provincial Council representing the town of Napier. His policy was strong in opposition to landowners and squatters. The towns-people repaid his staunch support for them by making him their member in the General Assembly.

Colenso abhorred the Wellington debt to the Government. Hawke's Bay, before separation had been part of Wellington province but received no benefits for advancement under the Government loan to Wellington. Two years after Hawke's Bay had become a separate colony Wellington was still pressing for the share of the debt which Colenso fought against with all his powers.

For a short while Colenso assisted the postmaster Catchpool at Napier Post Office. He answered and translated many letters putting the natives in full possession of details of the various contracts concerned with the carrying of the mails by native mail carriers in Hawke's Bay Province. His methods of organising saved the Government fully £300 in the two years before applying for remuneration.

J.D. Ormond had tried to unseat Colenso from the Government because of his employment in the Post Office. Sir D. Monro however wrote to Ormond "that Colenso had not been gazetted to an appointment under the Postmaster General's Office, therefore he could not declare Colenso's seat vacant under the Disqualification Act of 1855."

In June 1859 Colenso became Provincial Auditor, Treasurer and Official Interpreter. Note: The cover chosen to commemorate the first postage adhesives shows a reproduction of a cover addressed to Colenso at the Audit Office, Napier.

At Bishop Selwyn's request Colenso prepared a map from the notes of his compass bearings, showing villages, rivers courses, fords etc., which was incorporated in Fox's "The Six Colonies of New Zealand 1851". Colenso's original map was given to the Government for General Whitmore's use in the Waikaremoana campaign of 1869.

Appointed Schools Inspector on 1st July 1872 he travelled on horseback to eighteen schools of the circuit from Wairoa and Tamama during his first year, extending to Darnevirke later. On 17th August 1875 Colenso offered twelve prizes, six for natural history collections of not less than 100 specimens of approved standards. Colenso High School was built for Hawke's Bay Centenary Year 1858, commemorating William Colenso as the first explorer of that area.

Colenso's own horse "Ceasar" had been the first to be introduced to Hawke's Bay. At Puehatai while on the Rangitikei journey in 1848 his native teacher had brought the sad news of the horse's death. The grass around the station at Ahurui was covered by silt after the floods, so affecting the horse's feet by continually walking on the wet grounds. In spite of the natives efforts to feed it, Ceasar died.

Having more time on his hands letters to Cornwall were a little more frequent. Colenso saved all his stamps from his mail though it is not known in Cornwall what happened to them. There are however a few fragments still surviving, torn from Colenso's mail to home, from which it can be seen that he sometimes cut off the perforations.

In January 1895 he sent £1,000 to his native town of Penzance to be invested on behalf of the deserving poor.

Colenso offered £1,500 and a free site for a Napier Museum in June 1896, providing a further £2,500 could be raised by the end of the year. Only £163 was raised, and in disgust he sent a further £1,000 to Penzance which was distributed at Christmas time each year and was known as the "Colenso Dole".

William Colenso died in his adopted country on 10th February 1899.

Acknowledgements to A.G. Bagnall and G.C. Peterson, co-authors of "William Colenso", also to various libraries in New Zealand.

G. C. MONK
Honorary KIWI Editor.