

CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

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1952 Health FDC Inverted Cachet

An unusual Federation 1952 Health FDC turned up recently. The issued cover is found with a bicoloured design cachet printed in blue and red. In this instance, the red portion from the centre of the cachet has been printed inverted on the opposite side of the cover, quite unusual. Possibly it was the first from the group to receive the red design element and the printer hadn't orientated the envelopes correctly prior to feeding into the printing press.



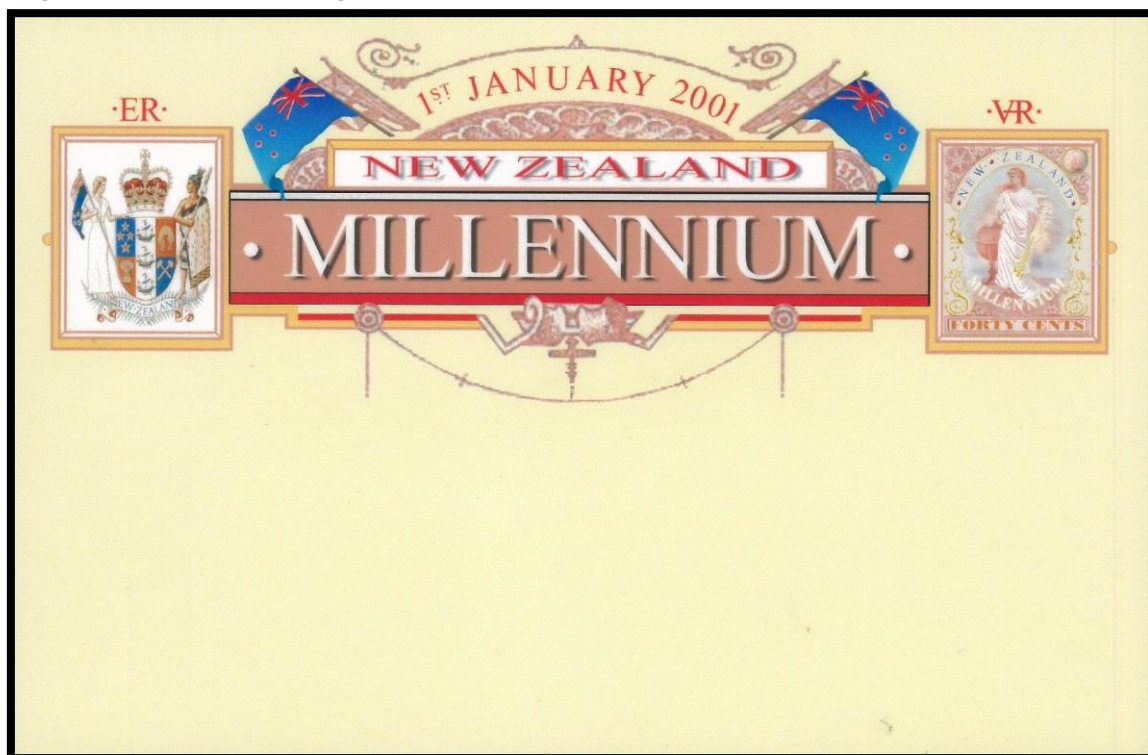
Covers, either with missing red (see below) or missing blue have also been noted.



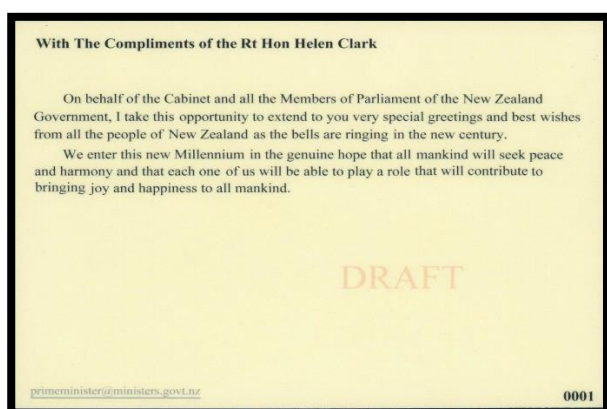
Stephen Jones

2000 Millennium Postcard Essay

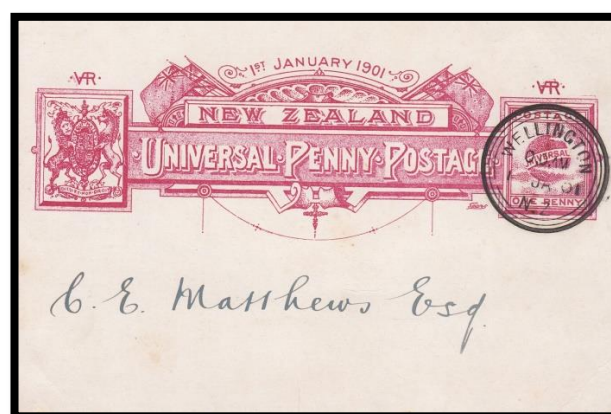
Recently one of our committee members came across this interesting item associated with the 2000 Millennium celebrations held back on January 1, 2001. It is a multi-coloured essay for a postcard using a design similar to that issued for the new century celebrations 100 years prior on January 1, 1901. It appears someone with a philatelic bent, and familiar with the original item, was working with Helen Clark at the time.



The essay is printed on two pieces of paper, measuring 157mm x 103mm, cropped and placed back to back before laminating together. Included in the design is a coloured reproduction of the 1d Universal, revalued at 40 cents the current letter rate in 2001. It was probably intended to be used in a similar manner to that of postal stationery. On the reverse is a message from the PM and fellow MPs conveying their greetings to the recipient. The word "DRAFT" and the number 0001 in the lower right corner are also printed on.



Reverse side of the essay



The original postcard postmarked January 1, 1901

At a guess, it looks as though the end product was to be sent out through the post, probably to selected addressees, but the concept went no further than this essay. Given the ad hoc nature of it, and the number 0001, it probable that only very few were done, say enough to pass around a committee meeting to show what the final product would look like. If anyone can expand on the background of this essay, please contact the Editor.

Stephen Jones

SOCIETY PAGE

PROGRAMME

SEPTEMBER 30 & 15th NATIONAL LITERATURE EXHIBITION
OCTOBER 1 Mandeville Philatelic Centre

OCTOBER 2 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

OCTOBER 10 SOCIETY MEETING **JOSH BLACK**
Croatian Landscapes 1941 - 45

CROATIAN LANDSCAPES 1941 - 45

Josh will be talking on how he became interested in collecting this issue, showing examples of different paper types, perforation varieties and postal history from his collection of these stamps

OCTOBER 17 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

NOVEMBER 6 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

NOVEMBER 14 SOCIETY MEETING Robert Duns
NZ Forces in SE Asia

NOVEMBER 28 POSTCARD GROUP

DECEMBER 4 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

All meetings are held at the Philatelic Centre, 67 Mandeville St, Riccarton, and commence at 7.30 pm. (Library night closes at 10 pm)

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(website) www.cps.gen.nz
(emails) Use the "Contact" facility in the website

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Christchurch (NZ) Philatelic Society (Inc) Subscription Rates

The annual subscription to the Society is \$60.00. A \$10.00 discount may be deducted if paid by March 31st (or on application for membership) Where both husband and wife are members but require only one *CAPTAIN COQK* newsletter to be sent, a combined subscription of \$90.00 is charged, \$15.00 discount allowed. Additional postage is charged to cover the extra cost of posting to overseas addresses. Overseas postage rates are as follows: Australia & South Pacific \$13.20 Rest of the world \$18.70 (Economy rate discontinued)

The view expressed in this issue of *CAPTAIN COQK* are not necessarily those of the Christchurch (NZ) Philatelic Society (Inc) but are simply those of the respective authors

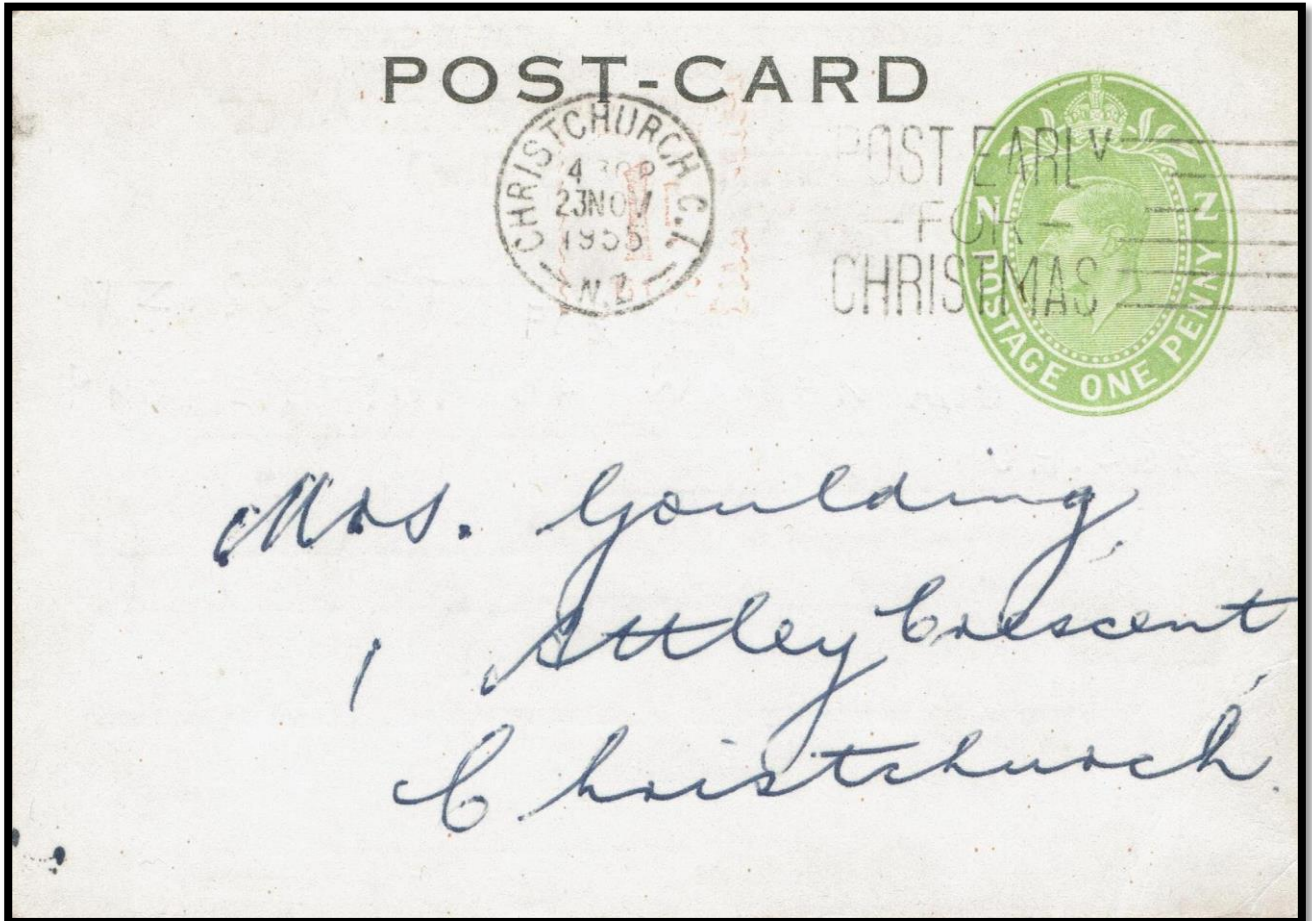
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New Zealand George VI Postal Stationery Item

Postal stationery postcards are quite common, and the 1d yellow-green card, first issued in April 1941 doesn't have much in the way of printing variations to get the 'blood racing.' Most interest is to be found in the messages on the back of the cards, which provide much in the way of social commentary about the 1940's. These messages may be personal hand-written notes, or perhaps typed and sometimes printed for hobby groups and commercial firms.

However, one falls into the category of private postal stationery, and is illustrated below. Robert Samuel's postal stationery catalogue notes that a printing of 5899 cards was made in 1951 for the NZ Federation of Health Camps. (Samuel AW 7a) Actually, the Government Printing Office register refers to the "Health Dept" but this is wrong, as is Robert's heading about the card which refers to "Health Stamps."



The card (125mm x 89mm) was printed to enable a message advising when a child could be picked up by a parent or guardian, having been discharged from Camp. These cards are not common. Robert listed them in 1988 at \$200. My example came from Dunedin Stamp Centre; Don White told me it is the first he has handled, so I was pleased to add it to my George VI collection.

The card above related to a child being discharged from Glenelg Health Camp in Christchurch, and requests the parent to meet the child off the bus at the Hereford St depot. *"Please be punctual."*

These days, of course, a phone call or email or text message would be used, but actually a lot more than that has changed. NZ POST, and its forerunners, have issued health stamps since 1929, each with a surcharge to raise money for health camps, but no more. After 87 years, NZ POST and Stand Children's Services have agreed that September 2016 was the last issue of the health stamps. For many years, people used to buy a blank first day cover and head to the local Post Office, affix some stamps and mail the letter on the first day of issue. There

are still vast numbers of such covers in circulation, along with big numbers of complete sheets of the stamps which were purchased either as a contribution towards the Camps or as an "investment."

KING GEORGE V. MEMORIAL HEALTH CAMPS H.C. 10

**THE NEW ZEALAND FEDERATION OF
HEALTH CAMPS (Inc.)**

22-11-1955

Dear ~~Sir~~/Madam,

Your child/~~children~~ will be discharged from the.....
Glendale Health Camp..... *Christchurch*, on
29th Nov 1955

He/~~she~~/they will return to..... *Health Dept*
 by the..... *bus*..... which arrives at..... *199 Hereford St*
 at..... *11 a.m.*

Will you please meet your child/~~children~~ on arrival. (Please be punctual)

Yours faithfully,
K. J. Sugden
 Secretary.

Jeff Long

1940 Health Camp Progress Card

One of the ways of measuring an improvement in the child's health while they were at the Camp was to record their weight gain over the time they were in attendance.

NO. 3983 RAUKAWA HEALTH CAMP — OTAKI

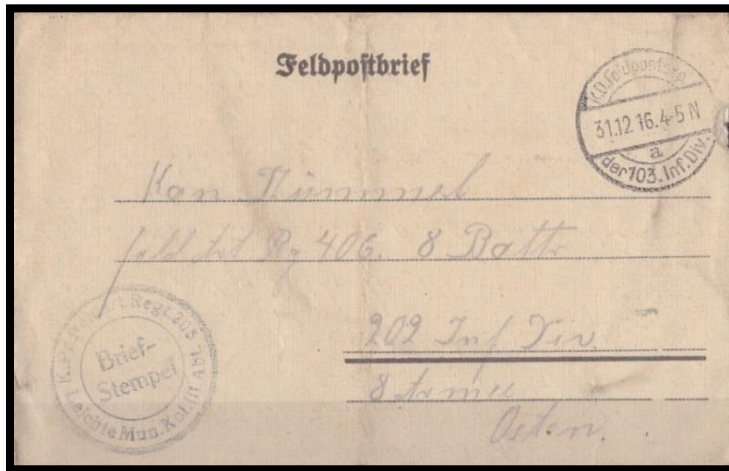
Name..... <i>Boy William</i>		Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Address..... <i>15 Adams Ter</i>		lbs										
<i>Wellington</i>												
Boy } Age..... <i>10 yrs</i>		94										
Girl }		90										
Admitted..... <i>13-10-40</i>		92										
Discharged..... <i>22-11-40</i>		91										
Foster Parent		90										
Name.....		89										
Address.....		88										
Remarks.....		87										
<i>Gained 7 lbs</i>												

The item above is a chart showing the seven pound weight gain of a 10 year boy over the seven weeks he was at Otaki Health Camp. These were posted out to the parents to show how beneficial attending the Camp was to the child's health.

Stephen Jones

1917 October Revolution (cont)

The Menshevik - SR leadership proclaimed the new provisional government to have "unlimited powers". The Menshevik - SR soviets became a powerless appendage. After the Kerensky Offensive, General Lavr Kornilov becomes Commander-in-Chief.



Letter from German 202 Infantry Division, Dec 31, 1916.

On Aug 20 1917 (3 Sep), the 202nd entered Riga unopposed. Russian military morale had broken. This was the catalyst for the Kornilov Crisis.

He had reluctantly accepted the February Revolution and barely tolerated both Kerensky and the Provisional Government.

He despised socialism and socialists, and he believed the Petrograd Soviet was an illegal gathering and that Lenin was a German agent. After a state conference on August 12, Kornilov was involved in a series of meetings with wealthy Russians, industrialists, conservative army officers and others that were uneasy with the rise of disorder.

The aim was to get their backing to restore order by marching on Petrograd with loyal soldiers, eliminating the soviets and Bolsheviks, and forming a new provisional government. Claiming to have Kerensky's approval, from August 26-30 (September 8-12), Kornilov tried to move his troops to Petrograd and demanded civil and military authority.

Kerensky, convinced the military coup was aimed at him, sacked Kornilov and called on the Petrograd Soviet to protect the provisional government. Many believed Kerensky and Kornilov were in league. Due to most of the railway workers being Bolshevik members, they successfully stopped the movement of Kornilov's army. Kerensky called on armed soviet, largely Bolshevik, support.



USSR 1927 10th Anniversary of October Revolution Worker and Sailor. It was the railwaymen who defeated Kornilov

The outcome of the Kornilov crises was to effectively hand control to the Bolsheviks. On August 31 (September 13), the Petrograd Soviet approved a Bolshevik resolution for an all-socialist government excluding the bourgeoisie. In reaction Kerensky declared Russia a republic on September 1 and appoints a five-man 'directory'. It immediately made a public commitment to the war. It started a general railway strike which paralysed Russia for three days.



USSR 1927 10th Ann of October Revolution Soldiers defend Lenin. Although Lenin returned, he had to keep a low profile.



USSR 1967 50th Ann of October Revolution Lenin addressing the 2nd Soviet, implementing Bolshevik rule

On September 4, Kerensky freed Trotsky and other Bolshevik leaders. This adds further momentum to the Bolshevik cause. By the end of September support for the Bolsheviks has grown enormously. The Bolsheviks are the majority in the soviets of Petrograd, Moscow, and surrounding districts. They have mass support among the soldiers and working class. On October 4, Lenin returns to Petrograd from Finland. On October 10 (October 23), Lenin chairs a meeting of the Bolshevik Central Committee which approves an armed uprising.

In the early hours of 24 October (6 November), Kerensky ordered troops loyal to the government to arrest Bolshevik activists. They raided buildings where Bolshevik propaganda was being produced, destroying newspapers and printing presses. Telephone lines to the Bolshevik headquarters at the Smolny Institute were cut. Trotsky interpreted Kerensky's move as the first step in a right-wing counter-revolution. There was initial division in Bolshevik ranks about how to proceed. On the morning of 25 October (7 November) the Bolshevik revolution began. Red Guards and troops loyal to the Soviet captured critical installations and infrastructure in Petrograd.

At 9:45pm a signal gun fired from the Aurora started the attack on the Winter Palace, the seat of the provisional government. It took four hours to capture due to the 1500 rooms that were searched. There was little resistance and the provisional government, less Kerensky who had escaped, was captured. On 26 October, the Second Congress of Soviets was held. The Mensheviks and SR walked out in protest against the revolution stating it would invoke a right-wing backlash which they couldn't win.

Congress approves the formation of an all-Bolshevik government, abolishes capital punishment, and issues a Decree on Peace and a Decree on Land. The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic was born.

Civil war broke out almost immediately when Kerensky launched a failed counter-revolution on October 30 (November 13). The Bolsheviks control the heartland of Russia, anti-Bolshevik groups gravitate to the east and the steppes. The Allies supported the anti-Bolshevik groups "White Russians" and the Poles. The Bolsheviks "Reds" fight on four fronts: North-West based in the Baltic countries (Yudenich); Poland in the Polish-Soviet War; in the south (Deniken); and in the east (Kolchak).

Army of the North
West 1919

Yudenich et al were as much about trying to restore old Russian borders as fighting the Reds.



On October 14, 1919 White Russian forces are on the outskirts of Petrograd and only 300kms from Moscow. However, Trotsky by this time had re-organised the Red Army and Petrograd's defences. There is little co-ordination between each White group. They are thinly spread and the Allies, thinking that the Whites will be victorious, have withdrawn their resources.

Moreover, to many they represented a return to tsardom and had little popular support. In late October the Reds counter-attack and defeat the Whites. Thereafter the revolution is not threatened.

The prime importance of the October Revolution was that it was intended not just for domestic consumption. In 1906 Leon Trotsky stated that the goal of socialism in Russia would not be realized without the success of the world revolution. Trotsky and Lenin followed Karl Marx's concept of "world revolution" in which in time, the working class of a country would



USSR 1932 15th
Anniversary of
October Revolution

The revolution, like the storming of the Winter Palace, was largely a bloodless affair

over throw the bourgeoisie. Fear of communism spreading can first be seen when the German High Command transported Lenin to Petrograd in a sealed train. It was to avoid any contact that might influence the workers and soldiers in Germany. In the negotiations for peace with Germany, December 1917, the Bolsheviks dragged on the negotiations hoping that strikes in Berlin that were occurring would lead to a revolution.

USSR 1932 15th
Anniversary of
October Revolution

This stamp highlights
the aim to take the
revolution to the
world



USSR 1967 50th Anniversary of October
Revolution: Lenin pointing to world map

They were disappointed, but the German Spartacist League launched its Russian inspired revolutionary bid in January 1919. During the height of the Russian Civil War, Russia was involved with communist revolutions in Finland, Germany, and Hungary. In Moscow, March 2-6, 1919, delegates from 54 countries met and established the International Communist (Comintern) to advocate world communism. Thus, shortly after the October Revolution, it had become an international beacon. The October Revolution's impact can be seen in the Spanish Civil War, and the Cold War. Today its impact is still felt with Kim Jung Un in North Korea: the October revolution frozen in time.

Murray Taege

1948 Otago Centennial FDC

One of our members, Stephen Gray, who wrote an extensive piece on FDCs of the 1948 Otago Centennial issue, sent me the following image of a doubly printed cachet on FDC. The issued cover comes as a bi-coloured cachet, but in this instance the portions that are normally printed in yellow have also been printed in blue as well.



Stephen Jones

Night At The Museum? A Day At The Museum!

The famous **Night at the Museum** film was released in 2006. It was an American fantasy-comedy film directed by Shawn Levy and written by Robert Ben Garant and Thomas Lennon. The not so well known film, **A Day at the Museum!** will no doubt be based upon this writer's experience (if the film producers are interested)! In mid-winter 2017 a visit to the archives of New Zealand's national museum, Te Papa Tongarewa, had been arranged with Patrick Brownsey, curator of the New Zealand Post archives.



Waterfront view of the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa.

Te Papa, as it is often referred to, is a world class museum situated on the waterfront in central Wellington. This impressive building is one which sees many visitors pass through its doors daily, except for Christmas Day when it is closed and the exhibits, such as the very impressive colossal squid, have the museum to themselves.



40c 1998 Opening of Te Papa - street view



169 Tory Street, Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa Archives



\$1.80 1998 Opening of Te Papa - sea view

The less well known archives of the museum are situated a few kilometres away, still in central Wellington at 169 Tory Street. It is here that some of the nation's philatelic gems may be viewed by appointment. Philatelic gems such as New Zealand's unique 4d Lake Taupo with inverted centre, and sheets (yes, plural!) of the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition 1d claret! As mentioned these and other stamps can be viewed by appointment. However, it is the records of the government printing office held by Te Papa that can be very illuminating, if one has the time and patience to view them. These records include details of the printings, quantities and dates of printings of not only stamps for New Zealand and its Pacific Island Dependencies, but also of postal notes, wages tax stamps, savings stamps, various kinds of revenue (or duty stamps), beer duty stamps as well as details of bonds printed for the government of Western Samoa! Each entry is itemised and details of spoilages (if any) are noted as well as the dates of distribution to the Custodian of Stamps at the New Zealand Post Office.

Having completed my investigations, and still having a few hours before leaving to catch a train, my attention then turned to the so-called *special stamps* (annotated thus) recorded in

the printing records. These were printed as required, to represent the estate (or other) duty payable to the government. These were printed singly in gold and blue, and were affixed to the appropriate legal document (once payment had been received). One particularly fine £12,260 example was sold in the Spink July 6, 2016 sale of New Zealand stamps belonging to the late Professor Derek Diamond.



The Felix McGuire £12,260 QVLT ultra-high-value Stamp Duty stamp



The unique £40 FINE PAID QVLT was used some 3½ years after being printed

Failure to make the necessary payment(s) in good time incurred a penalty. This fine was collected at the rate of 25% of the initial duty payable, and it was represented by specially overprinted Queen Victoria Long Type Stamp Duty stamps. Initially during my visit, my interest lay with records of printings of FINE PAID stamps of New Zealand's Queen Victoria Long Type revenue stamps. For example; only one such £40 Queen Victoria postal fiscal was overprinted FINE PAID. The records show that this was printed in December 1922 and, as one can see it was not used until 1926!

Back to the *specials*: stamps some very interesting stories can be interpreted from the records. Perusing the records of these of these stamps, better known today as ultra-high-value stamps, was fascinating as not only were the dates of printing given, but also the name of the client for whom they were required. Printings of QVLT ultra-high-value stamps commenced in 1890 and continued for over 40 years until they were replaced by a similar ultra-high-value stamps, but featuring the New Zealand Coat of Arms in the design.

Generally speaking, ultra-high-value stamps were only printed with denominations in excess of £1,000. These were the highest denomination stamps held in stock by various Stamp Offices around the country. There were a few exceptions, the lowest denomination recorded printed on 27 September 1899 was £389.

When, for example, an estate was assessed at a few hundreds of pounds duty payable to the government this could be accomplished by taking the document(s) to the local Stamp Office where the appropriate duty would be collected and receipted by the necessary stamps.

Not quite so easy when several tens of thousands of pounds was required to be paid as there would be little room left on the document for the text to be seen, hence the requirement for ultra-high-value stamps to prevent this occurrence.



£130,000 Arms Ultra High

Felix McGuire, the £12,260 ultra-high-value stamp featured by Spink was originally printed on July 31, 1916 for McGuire, who died on April 6, 1915. However, as may be seen it is clearly cancelled July 28, 1916, see later under *Surprises in store!* McGuire was the first Mayor of Hawera, and proved himself to be a most progressive and energetic officer. In 1887 he contested the Egmont constituency against Sir Harry Atkinson, but was defeated after a hard fight. On Sir Harry Atkinson's elevation to the Speakership of the Legislative Council, Felix McGuire was elected member, and he remained in Parliament for eleven years and eight months without a break as an independent conservative MP. As a businessman he possessed great foresight and acumen, and at the time of his death, was the possessor of much wealth (Ref 1).



The Government Buildings opened in 1876 was featured on the 1980 30c Architecture stamp. It initially housed the entire Wellington-based civil service as well as the entire New Zealand Cabinet. In addition, the Executive Council met there until 1948.

Various other notable *original owners* of New Zealand's Queen Victoria gold and blue ultra-high-value stamps were discovered in the archives.

Sir Walter Buchanan, two QVLT ultra-high-value stamps: £23,022 & £112,088. These were printed on October 18 & 21, 1924 for the estate of Sir Walter Buchanan, MP for Wairarapa. Sir Walter Buchanan at the time was one of New Zealand's best known bachelor veteran politicians, having been for many years a Member of the House of Representatives, and latterly a Member of the Legislative Council. Of a keen, broad-minded personality, he had always been a lover of the great world of nature around him, and had taken an intense interest in the science of Agriculture, this interest culminating early in 1923 in the gift of £10,000 for a Chair of Agriculture to Victoria University, Wellington (Ref 2).



40c Victoria University, Wellington, centenary stamp



A 5 gallons (1/3d) beer duty stamp from the J Speight & Co brewery

Charles Speight, three QVLT ultra-high-value stamps: £80,000, £3,000 & £7,000. These were printed during May 1928 for the estate of master brewer Charles Speight. In 1876 James Speight, the father of Charles Speight, and two partners, a brewer William Dawson and maltster, Charles Greenslade, established the brewery James Speight and Company. Beer Duty stamps had to be affixed to the bungs and beer barrels so that once the bung was removed the stamp would be damaged and thus could not be reused. Consequently the norm is that New Zealand's Beer Duty stamps are often found *defective*.

In 1926, he was appointed a CBE for his key role in ensuring the success of Dunedin's the 1925 - 26 New Zealand and South Seas International Exhibition. He was vice chairman of the

exhibition board and chairman of the finance committee. A brewer to the end, Speight checked malt-floors and fermenters nightly and on Sunday mornings. While walking to work on Sunday, February 19, 1928 he suffered a dizzy spell and died of heart failure hours later. Charles Speight was highly regarded for his wisdom, energy and administrative skills, and as a brewer he led the field; as a public-spirited citizen and unostentatious philanthropist he was respected throughout the community (Ref 3).



Three stamps issued for the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition held in Dunedin

References:

- 1 <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/WC19150408.2.15>
- 2 <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/periodicals/LADMI19240101.2.5>
- 3 <https://www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/3s29/speight-charles>

(to be cont)

David Smitham

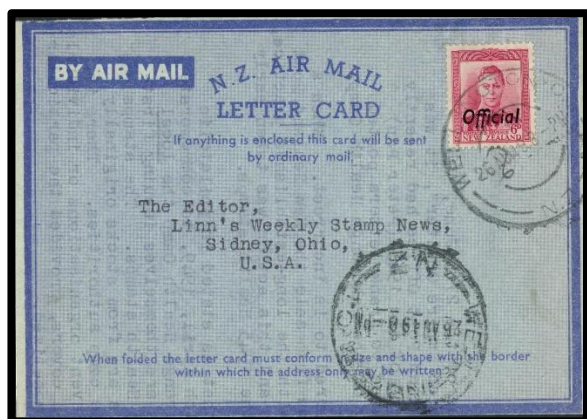
1949 Pakuranga Health Camp Opening

In 1949, the King George V Memorial Health Camp opened at Pakuranga, in Auckland. At least two different covers were prepared for collectors, the most common being one that was produced by the Pakuranga Health Camp Committee as a fund raising exercise. This is catalogued as H49.A1A and these covers are still common today.



Unusually for a cover used in 1949, they were franked with a pair of the 1945 Health issue from four years before. All covers seen have been franked similarly. While carrying out research for my FDC catalogue, I found a reference on page 10 of the NZCSC April 1950 bulletin confirming that the stamps for franking these covers were provided by the Health Camp organisation and not the Post Office. It is probable that no other franking will exist.

Recently I acquired a Letter Card (aerogramme) sent from New Zealand to Linn's Weekly Stamp News. The item's initial appeal was the use of the George VI 6d Official stamp on it as Official stamps used in this manner can be difficult to find. I had a fair idea, correctly as it turns out, that it was probably from the New Zealand Post Office.



The message was dated August 25, 1949 and was sent by PN Cryer, the Director General of the New Zealand Post Office at the time, to Linns in response to an article in Linn's June edition about the availability of the cover when the Pakuranga Camp opens later in the year in December.

The Linn's article stated that remainders of the 1945 Health issue would be used to frank this cover when it is released in December.

The crux of it is the Director General felt the use of the term "remainders" indicated that the Post Office retained, and not destroyed, unsold stamps once the issue had been withdrawn from use. The Director General made it clear that this was not the case.

Dear Sir,

In your issue of the 27th June, 1949, under the heading "British Empire Chatter", it was stated that the New Zealand Post Office had recently announced that remainders of the 1945 (Peter Pan) Health issue would be used to frank letters posted at the official opening of the Pakuranga Health Camp.

The statement referred to is incorrect. When a stamp issue is withdrawn from sale the New Zealand Post Office, in accordance with the long-established practice, destroys all remainders and this action was taken early in 1946 in respect of the 1945 Health stamps.

The position is that as stated in philatelic bulletin No.1 of the 11th April, 1949, to commemorate the opening of the Pakuranga Health Camp the local Health Camp authorities are themselves issuing first-day covers bearing 1945 Health stamps. The stamps to be used on the covers are from stocks originally purchased in 1945 by the camp authorities. There is, of course, nothing to prevent organisations or individuals using obsolete stamps on covers, provided the particular stamps have not been demonetized.

I should be glad if you would kindly arrange to publish a suitable correction in the next issue of your journal.

Using the library resource of the CPS, I was able to access a copy of the bulletin referred to in the correspondence. On reading the text, Linn's can perhaps be forgiven in taking the interpretation that they did as it reads as follows "To commemorate the event, the local Health Camp Committee is issuing special covers franked with a pair of 1945 (Peter Pan) Health stamps"

Stephen Jones

Henry Edward BEACH 1898 - 1926 Postman

Henry joined the NZ Post Office in 1915 and was employed at the General Post Office in Timaru. He signed up for military service in 1918 and embarked from Wellington on the "Maunganui" on May 9, arriving at Liverpool on June 24. He became ill on the way to Britain and was transferred to Hornchurch Hospital and by December was at the NZ Command Depot at Codford Hospital. In 1919 he returned to New Zealand on the "Corinthic" and resumed his employment as a Postman in Waimate until his death in 1926.

Thanks to John Fazackerly (a relative), we have two photographs of Henry in both Post Office Uniform and Military uniform. These are unusual close-up photos, in that they show the badges of the military Postal Corps, and the details of the GPO uniform of the time.

The GPO uniform is very similar to that of the British Post Office, complete with a cone shaped whistle made of horn on the end of the chain. There is an example of the GPO badge, and buttons on display in the Philatelic Foundation's Postal Museum. The badges of the Postal Corps are also displayed there.



Robert Duns



**Phone: (03) 579 5650. Fax: (03) 579 9894.
PO Box 5086, Springlands, Blenheim 7241.**

The web site is up and running allowing orders to be placed directly once you have registered. Currently there are over 12,000 stamps, covers, postcards etc on the site and all are illustrated.

Email us if you have any problems registering or navigating around the site.

There is a search facility allowing you to search for your Interests. e.g. Entering the word 'Railway' brings up around 200 different items.

Website categories include:

- NZ definitive issues from Full Face Queens to the current issues.
- NZ Commemoratives from the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition onwards.
- NZ Health and Christmas issues.
- Booklets.
- Air mail stamps and covers.
- Life Insurance.
- Postage Due and Express stamps and covers.
- Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- Cinderellas.
- Various miscellaneous issues and covers. Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- New Zealand Postal History.
- New Zealand Postal Stationery.
- Antarctic stamps, Postcards and Postal History.
- Various British Commonwealth and Foreign Country's stamps and covers.

To show we stock not only New Zealand but here is something different.



ROSS SMITH COVER

Cover carried on the First Aerial Mail from Great Britain to Australia (12 Nov 1919).
Of the 16 covers carried to Queensland, only 7 (including this one) are known to exist.
To be offered in a future private treaty list.

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