

# CAPTAIN COOK

NEWSLETTER OF THE  
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

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August, 2018

## 1894 Railways 5/- Freight Stamp

In early 1890, the railways introduced a set of stamps to be used for the prepayment of the carriage of newspapers. In 1894, a trial based out of Whangarei station, was initiated using similar stamps for the prepayment of parcels, 3d and 6d values, and freight, 1/- and 5/- values. It is believed the trial went through to 1897; however used examples dated and signed by HB Dobbie, the District Traffic Manager at the time, are mostly found used in September or October, 1894.



Examples of the 3d and 6d values are uncommon, but the 1/- and 5/- values are extremely rare. Brodie in Vol VI of "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand" records only two copies (both used) of the 5/-. The above mint (with gum) copy turned up recently and while it has some faults, I believe it to be the sole mint example known.

Interestingly the stamp was listed with a group of other non-descript, back of the book stamps with minimal value. The lot didn't include any details regarding the 5/- and had a starting price of \$0.50. Unfortunately for the bidder, another person who also appreciated the scarcity of the stamp had seen the listing and the resulting winning bid would have been a nice surprise for the US based vendor.



Original online lot that included the 5/- value



1/- Freight stamp dated Oct 94

Stephen Jones

## NEW ZEALAND POSTCARD SOCIETY

### Annual Convention, September 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup>, 2018

The Venue is Philatelic Rooms, 67 Mandeville St, Riccarton, Christchurch

Society members and interested public are most welcome to attend any part of the convention. Contact the Society for further information or for a programme to be sent out to you. Email [jefflong@xtra.co.nz](mailto:jefflong@xtra.co.nz) or phone 03 384 8463

#### Friday, September 7

1:00 to 6:00pm	Seminars on postcard collecting, writing up, exhibiting and judging
1 00 - 3.30pm	Introductory postcard information and overview of exhibiting
4 00 - 6:00pm	Detailed discussion on rarity, production methods and exhibiting.

You must book with the Society. Non-members welcome.

#### Saturday, September 8

9:00 - 9.45am	Registration, morning tea and President's welcome
9.45 - Noon	Presentations and Displays
Noon - 1:00pm	Lunch break (book for this with NZPS)
1:00 - 3.00pm	Presentations and Displays

#### Sunday, September 9

**Collectables Fair Day**      **Five dealers in attendance.**

10:00am - 4:00pm      Collectables Fair open to the public

## ***SOCIETY PAGE***

### ***PROGRAMME***

***AUGUST 6*** POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

***AUGUST 14*** SOCIETY MEETING **Bob Gibson**  
Road Safety

## **Road Safety**

Bob will be displaying and talking on his extensive thematic collection of Road Safety related items

***AUGUST 21*** LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

***SEPTEMBER 3*** POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

***SEPTEMBER 11*** SOCIETY MEETING **Jeff Long** Late Fee  
**Lindsay Carswell** QEII issues

***SEPTEMBER 18*** LIBRARY NIGHT Open to all members

***SEPTEMBER 25*** POSTCARD GROUP **Royalty Postcards**  
Shirley Bone MC

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

**SOCIETY ADDRESS:** PO Box 9246, Tower Junction, Christchurch 8149  
(website) [www.cps.gen.nz](http://www.cps.gen.nz)  
(emails) Use the "Contact" facility in the website

### **SOCIETY OFFICERS:**

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<i>Web Master</i>	Murray Taege		

### **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 31<sup>st</sup> (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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## Where On Earth Is: Elobey & Fernando Poo



Elobey and Fernando Poo are two islands that, along with Rio Muni (the mainland) make up modern Equatorial Guinea. The islands and the southern coast of the Gulf of Guinea was sighted and explored by the Portuguese adventurer Fernão do Pó in 1472. Annobon was claimed by Portugal on January 1, 1474. The Treaty of Tordesillas, June 7, 1494, divided the newly discovered lands outside Europe between the Portugal and Castile. The treaty effectively gave Africa and a small bit of Brazil to Portugal while Castile received the Americas. Portugal saw Fernando Po as ideal for sugar and lumber. Both needed slaves and wanted to use the island as a base for slaving. But the Portuguese died of tropical diseases before they could get established.

Portuguese inroads into Brazil was greater than expected. In the Spanish-Portuguese War, 1776-1777, Spain overran Brazil. To get it back, Portugal ceded to Spain: the islands of Annobon and Fernando Poo; and the Guinea coast between the Niger River (Nigeria) and the Ogoue River (Gabon), some 300,000km<sup>2</sup>; in the Treaty of Pardo, March 11, 1778. Spain tried to restart the slave trade and suffered the same fate as the Portuguese.



Spain 2001 History of Spain Treaty of Tordesillas



Spanish Guinea 1955 Treaty of Pardo

The Guinea coast became a back water, with the Americas, Cuba and Philippines the main Spanish focus. Spain did nothing to enforce its rights for over 100 years. Initially the territory was ruled from Rio del Plata, modern Argentina. In 1817 under British pressure, Spain signed a treaty ending the slave trade. However, slaving continued to thrive and would reach unprecedented levels. The Bight of Biafra would be the main ground for slaving.

Fernando Poo appealed as an ideal hiding ground from the British anti-slavery ships. So, between 1827 and 1858, Spain ceded the right to use Fernando Poo to Britain. It became a base for its anti-slave trade. Many slaves were released on the island.

On 15 March 1843, Benga chief Bonkoro I granted Spain sovereignty over Benga territory: Corisco; Elobey Grande and Elobey Chico. Spain formed this into the administrative unit of Elobey, Annonbon and Corisco to look after the 3,000 inhabitants.

In 1858, under pressure from Spanish traders, Spain retook control of Fernando Poo. Outside of Spaniards, Spain looked to emancipados, free Afro-Cubans, as potential settlers who could spread Catholicism and Hispanic culture. Few came, and it ran out of steam in the 1870s. The new colonists started growing cocoa as a profitable cash crop. Cocoa plantations were labour intensive.

Spain looked to the local Bubi peoples as a potential labour source. They tried to enslave them. Disease and the violence decimated the Bubi. Many managed to flee the cocoa plantations. 1917 Spain ruled Bubi could not be used as forced labour. Many Bubi were educated by the Catholic Claretian Order. These became plantation owners themselves and later became the local elite.



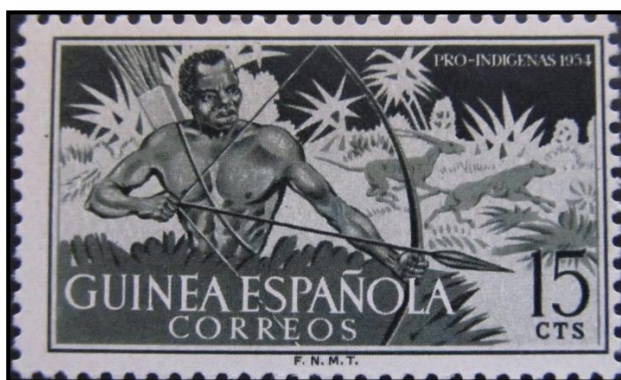
Cocoa planters looked to Cameroon, Liberia, and Nigeria for workers. Given the slave like conditions, Britain banned the use of British Empire natives. In May 1914 Spain made an agreement with Liberia that allowed access to Liberian labourers. They were treated no better than slaves. An international report in 1926 uncovered widespread abuse of Liberian labour and the agreement was terminated in 1927.



Spain had effectively ignored mainland Guinea. France, Britain and Germany had made vast inroads. After the Berlin Conference in 1878, (which set down the rules for the carve up of Africa), on February 26, 1885 Río de Muni, mainland Africa, was formally made a Spanish protectorate, governed from Fernando Poo



Challenged by France, its borders were only agreed on in the Treaty of Paris, June 27, 1900. Spain was left with just 26,000 km<sup>2</sup> out of its original 300,000. It was originally called Spanish Guinea. In 1903 it was renamed Continental Spanish Guinea. In 1909 Spain re-organised its Guinea territories into the "Spanish Territory of the Gulf of Guinea"



Spanish Guinea 1954 Pro-Indigenous

Nothing was done in Río Muni until 1926. A new source of labour had to be found for the cocoa plantations, which forced Spain to undertake the colonisation of Río Muni's interior for the first time. The 1926 military "pacification" of the mainly Fang peoples was brutal. Many Fang were forced to work on the cocoa plantations. The war against the Fang provided a training ground for some of Franco's supporters in the Civil War





1940 General Franco

On September 25, 1936, Nationalists took control of Fernando Poo. The planters supported Franco during the Spanish Civil War and were rewarded. The Francoist regime used Spanish Guinea as a model colony, a showcase of European munificence. Corporatist economic policies and price controls helped investors reap high profits. In 1942, Spanish and British authorities signed a labour migration agreement. By the mid-1950s, close to 16,000 workers from Nigeria were working in Fernando Poo. It was the 5<sup>th</sup> largest cocoa producer in Africa, which made its exports the highest per capita in Africa.

Fernando Poo 1964  
25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Peace  
The only stamp to feature  
cocoa



Rio Muni 1962  
Child Welfare  
No ethnicity given, maybe  
a Fang girl

Note the change from Guinea Española (Spanish Guinea) to España (Spain)

On July 30, 1959 Fernando Poo and Rio Muni become overseas provinces of Spain. The Fang dominated Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea (IPGE) party was established in exile in 1959 in Cameroon. The predominantly Bubis, Movement for the National Unity of Equatorial Guinea (MUNGE) was established in 1963. 63% supported a referendum on autonomy from Spain on December 15, 1963. On January 1, 1964 the Autonomous Community of Equatorial Guinea came into being. On December 16, 1965, the United Nations affirmed the right of Equatorial Guinea to full independence.

A constitutional congress proposed on June 22, 1968, a constitution establishing a federal republic with two autonomous provinces. It was largely the Fang, the largest ethnic group, from poorer Rio Muni driving independence. Fernando Poo, with its successful economy, wanted continued links to Spain. Elections on September 22, 1968, were split. The IPGE won the run-off elections on October 2, 1968. The Republic of Equatorial Guinea was proclaimed on October 12, 1968 as a unitary state. Prior to the Nationalist era, stamps were mostly Spanish key types. In the Nationalist era stamps reflected three main themes: church; nature; and paternalism.



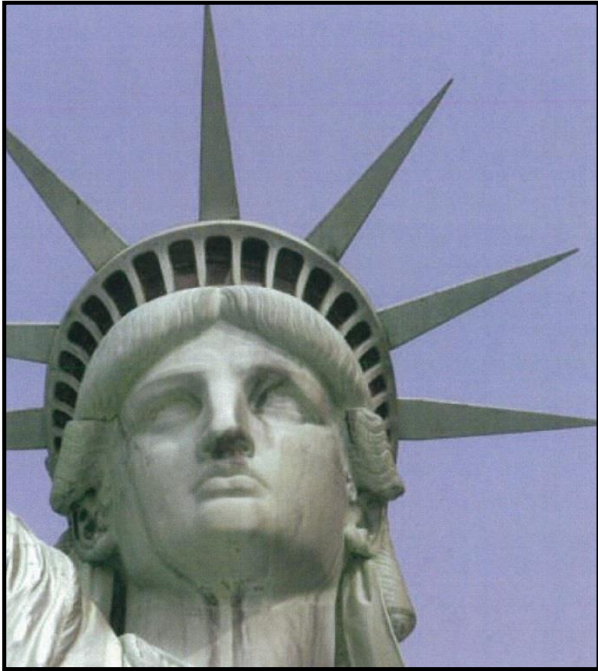
Murray Taege

## A Three Million Dollar Blunder!

On July 6, this appeared on the website of NOS, the Dutch television news service.

The US Postal Service has been sued for 3 million dollars for breach of copyright over a 2011 First class domestic rate stamp featuring the face of the Statue of Liberty.

The problem is they didn't use an image of Statue of Liberty in New York, but of a replica at a hotel in Las Vegas. The artist who made the replica claims he made his statue with a friendlier and more feminine face than the original and was therefore a separate and identifiable work of art. The Court agreed and the Postal Service was ordered to pay the money. An expensive design blunder. We now will need to watch this space to see if the Postal service counter sues the stamp designer for getting it wrong and costing them money?



The real Statue of Liberty



The hotel Statue of Liberty

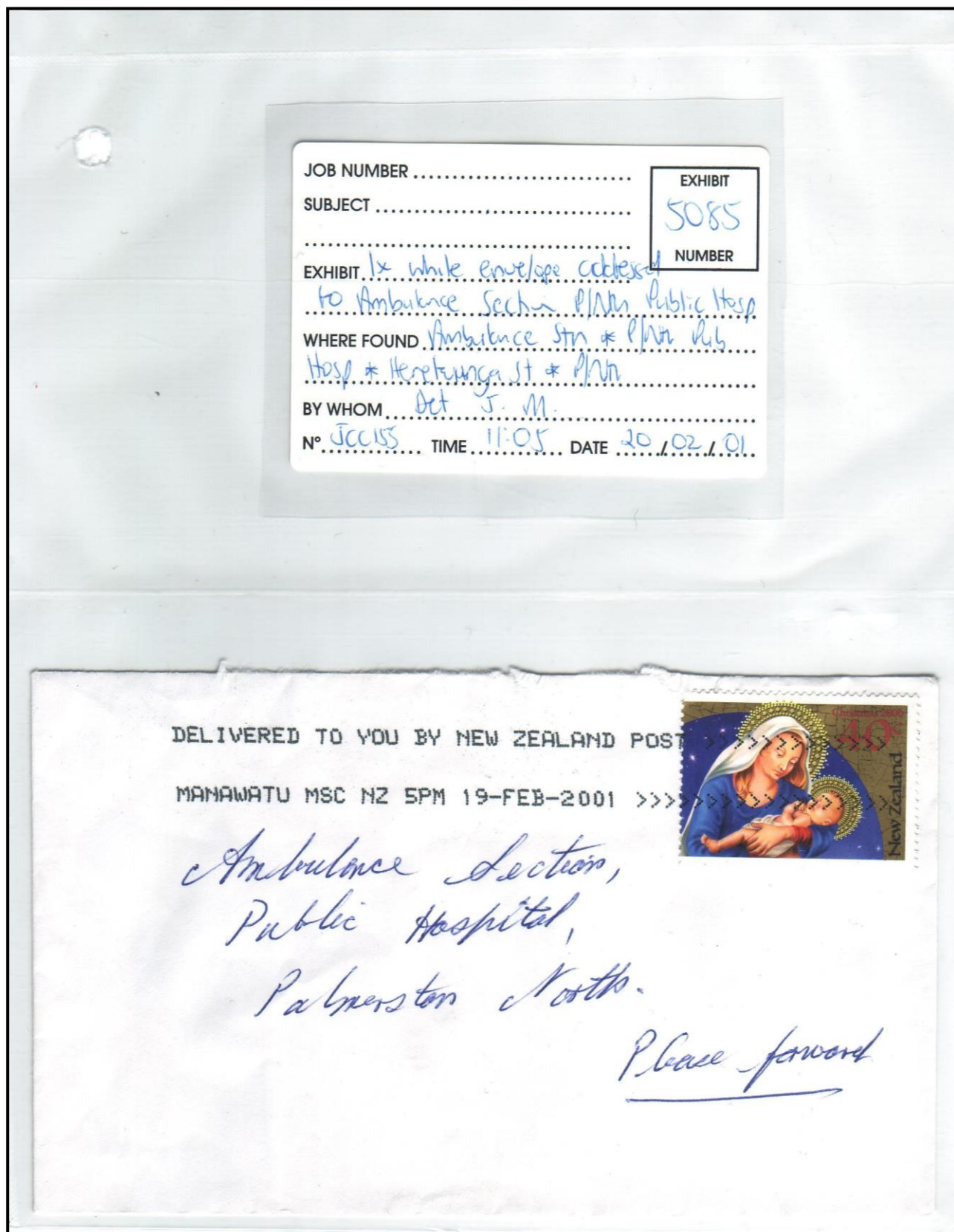


Las Vegas

Paul van Herpt



## Suicide: The Last Letter



Cover as seen contained in a plastic exhibit bag with exhibit number

This otherwise ordinary looking cover found its way into a sealed plastic exhibit bag together with an exhibit docket entitled EXHIBIT NUMBER 5085. The exhibit docket has the subject's name on it. I have removed the name for the purposes of this article.



The docket described the exhibit as:

*1 x white envelope addressed to Ambulance Section P/Nth Public Hosp.*

The docket stated that the exhibit was found at:

*Ambulance Stn P/Nth Pub Hosp Heretaunga St P/Nth.*

The exhibit was said to be found by:

*Det. J.M. (the surname I have removed)*

The exhibit was found on 20 February 2001 at 11-05.

No doubt another exhibit would have shown the contents of the envelope but I am advised by the former coroner that the letter is no longer available. He had simply kept the envelope for my stamp collection. The letter does not matter as I could imagine what it said. The Coroner's record simply states the name of the deceased (aged 77) and that he was *found in garage - suicide - dated 20-2-01 at his house - pills and sherry bottle and note*. The names of the funeral director and the deceased's solicitor were also recorded. The only description of the deceased was that he was a *recluse*.

As is common practice the cause of death was suppressed from publication to save embarrassment to those closely associated with him. As the deceased was aged 77 most would not think that he had committed suicide and assume that he died of natural causes even if "suddenly". We tend to think of suicides and teenagers. If a teenager dies people are anxious to know of the cause of death and suicide cannot be so easily covered up.

The fact is that suicide in New Zealand is common throughout all age groups and is certainly not confined to teenagers. Had relatives, friends and neighbours known that the recluse was driven to such despair that suicide was his only way out they might have been able to do something to save him.

For the deceased, it was one thing to take his own life but he was concerned enough not to leave his body undiscovered for any length of time. His letter to the Ambulance Section was cancelled at the Manawatu Mail Centre 19 February 2001 the date before he "died". The former coroner advises that the date of death was often recorded as the date the body was found. No doubt the deceased wrote to the Ambulance Section to advise them of his imminent departure and to come and take him away.

The Coroner's record referred to *pills sherry bottle and note*. The "note" in fact was the letter that was carried in the exhibited white envelope.

The note was probably the deceased's last letter. I am advised that helpful last letters like these are not uncommon. It is just a less known motive for using the postal system.

For stamp collectors it is noted that the stamp used was a joyous 40c Christmas stamp celebrating the birth of Christ and the beginning of a new life.

Tony Thackery FRPSL, FRPSNZ

## 1905 Letter To Hobart

For many decades it was common practise to write in the upper left corner of the envelope a superscription with the routing, or name of the ship or carrier, that was to carry the letter. One reason for this was that the destination may have had more than one routing, with different postage rates, typically dependant on the length of time the journey took. Looking through older Post Office Guides, it is apparent that this practise was encouraged by the Post Office. In one form or another, this lasted well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century until the standardisation of airmail delivery in the early 1950's meant that postage was determined by destination rather than by routing or carrier.



So prior to the advent of airmail, this superscription would either be the route eg via San Francisco, via Vancouver etc to be taken to the destination, or the name of the ship that would carry the mail. Covers with manuscript superscriptions of this nature are readily found especially among the "Tatts" lottery related correspondence (see above)

What is most unusual about this cover is that the superscription names two ships, the Mararoa and the Warrimoo, and is the first such cover so annotated that I can recall seeing. Fortunately the "Paper's Past" website was able to help shed to light on the matter.

For overseas travel and much local travel, going by sea would be the only or best option. Newspapers of the period regularly published shipping notices giving details of upcoming arrivals and departures both in the short term and medium term. The Post Office would also have had notices up to advise customers the close off time for mail going to different overseas destinations. The letter is addressed to The Commercial Bank of Tasmania, one of



the handlers for "Tatts" lottery mail, and postmarked Wellington. The date is indistinct but I believe it to be September 2, 1905.

SHIPPING.					
UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND (LIMITED).					
Steamers will be despatched as under (circumstances permitting):					
LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON (Booking Passengers to all West Coast Ports)---					
Mararoa	Thursday	Sept. 7	2.30 train		
Talune	Friday	Sept. 8	3 Dunedin		
Mokoia	Tuesday	Sept. 12	3 Dunedin		
NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND---					
Talune	Friday	Sept. 8	3 Dunedin		
Mokoia	Tuesday	Sept. 12	3 Dunedin		
SYDNEY via LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and COOK STRAIT---					
Mararoa	Thursday	Sept. 7	2.30 train		
Moeraki (twin screw)	Thurs.	Sept. 14	4 Dunedin		
SYDNEY, via AUCKLAND---					
Mokoia	Tuesday	Sept. 12	3 Dunedin		
Mararoa	Tuesday	Sept. 26	2 Dunedin		
MELBOURNE, via BLUFF and HOBART---					
Waikare		Sept. 17	4.5 train		
Warrimoo		Sept. 24	4.5 train		

The Otago Daily Times shipping notice for September 4

The first September reference I could find for the Warrimoo going to Tasmania was in the Otago Daily Times on September 4. The shipping notice indicates the ship will be departing from Port Chalmers, for Melbourne via Bluff and Hobart, on September 24, over three weeks after the letter was posted in Wellington. This seems a long time for the letter to be sitting around before leaving the country.

While there were other sailings to Sydney, or Melbourne and on to Hobart before this date, it may still have been more expedient to wait for the direct sailing to Hobart from Bluff. It could also have been due to the mail contract arrangements to Australia that the Post Office had at the time.

The shipping notice also refers to the Mararoa sailing from Lyttelton to Wellington. The Mararoa was used for regular sailings between the two and also down to Port Chalmers in Dunedin. I am presuming the other entries referring to Mararoa sailings relate to dates connecting at Wellington with sailings to Sydney.

Later in September there are further mentions in shipping notices for both vessels, one in The Evening Post (Sept 19) advising the Mararoa will be departing Wellington on September 21, transshipping at Dunedin (Port Chalmers) to the Warrimoo and another in the Southland Times (Sept 20) advising the Warrimoo arrives at Bluff from Dunedin on September 25, departing for Hobart subsequent to the arrival of the 2:50 pm train from Invercargill.

UNION STEAM SHIP CO. OF NEW ZEALAND (Ltd).					
Weather and circumstances permitting.)					
LYTTELTON.					
Talune	Tuesday,	Sept 19	5 p.m.		
Rotomahana	Wednesday,	Sept 20	8 p.m.		
Mararoa	Thursday,	Sept 21	4 p.m.		
Manuka	Friday,	Sept 22	4 p.m.		
Rotomahana	Friday,	Sept 22	8 p.m.		
Pateaena	Saturday,	Sept 23	11 p.m.		
DUNEDIN, VIA LYTTELTON.					
Talune	Tuesday,	Sept 19	5 p.m.		
Mararoa	Thursday,	Sept 21	4 p.m.		
Manuka	Friday,	Sept 22	4 p.m.		
LYTTELTON, AKAROA, TIMARU, OAMARU, AND DUNEDIN.					
Corinna	Wednesday,	Sept 27	noon		
No passengers.					
MELBOURNE, VIA LYTTELTON, DUNEDIN, BLUFF, AND HOBART.					
Mararoa	Thursday,	Sept 21	4 p.m.		
† Tranships to Warrimoo at Dunedin for Melbourne.					
NAPIER, GISBORNE, AND AUCKLAND.					
Moura	Monday,	Sept 25	4 p.m.		
Mararoa	Thursday,	Sept 28	4 p.m.		
SYDNEY, VIA NAPIER, GISBORNE, AND AUCKLAND.					
Mararoa	Thursday,	Sept 28	4 p.m.		
SYDNEY DIRECT.					
Monowai	Thursday,	Sept 28	3 p.m.		

The Evening Post shipping notice for September 19

U.S.S. CO.'S MOVEMENTS.	
Thursday, 21st—Aparima	arrives from Calcutta and Singapore about noon.
Friday, 22nd—Wanaka	arrives from Auckland about 6 a.m. and leaves for Napier, Gisborne and Auckland on arrival of 11.25 a.m. train.
Monday, 25th.—Warrimoo	arrives from Dunedin about 6 a.m. and legves for Hobart and Melbourne on arrival of 2.50 p.m. train from Invercargill.
(By Telegraph).	
AUCKLAND, Sept. 19.	
Arrived—Haversham Grange and Breiz Hucl, from New York.	
LYTTELTON, Sept. 19.	
Sailed—Rotomahana, for Wellington.	
Passengers: Misses Turner, Amey, Fulton, Hardy, Bowen, Ramson, Shanks, Watts, Kennedy, and Aitken, Mesdames Turner, Miller, Rishworth, Midlane, Robinson and child, Bowron, Smith and child, Wheeler, Anderson, MacGibbon, Main and Marr, Archdeacon Devoy, Hons. Bowen, and Wigram, Messrs Cottrell, Fisher, Webb, Owen, De Beer, Taylor, Lane, Hardy, Robson, Rishworth, Aitken and Donaldson, Masters Turner (2).	

The Southland Times shipping notice for September 20

Based on the date of mailing as September 2, this looks to have been how the letter's journey unfolded. Unfortunately I wasn't successful with my bid for the cover so are unable to use arrival backstamps (if any) to confirm if I am correct.

In researching details of the vessels and sailings I came across an interesting anecdote about the Warrimoo on the Mastermariners website, [www.mastermariners.org.au](http://www.mastermariners.org.au). At the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Warrimoo was owned by the New Zealand Shipping Company and sailed between Sydney and Vancouver, via Honolulu. On New Year's Eve, the ship was in the mid Pacific and was presented with a once in a century opportunity. The account reads as follows:

"The passenger steamer SS Warrimoo was quietly knifing its way through the waters of the mid-Pacific on its way from Vancouver to Australia. The navigator had just finished working out a star fix and brought the master, Captain John Phillips, the result. The Warrimoo's position was latitude 0 degrees x 31 minutes north and longitude 179 degrees x 30 minutes west.

The date was 30 December 1899. Know what this means? First Mate Payton broke in; we're only a few miles from the intersection of the Equator and the International Date Line. Captain Phillips was prankish enough to take full advantage of the opportunity for achieving the navigational freak of a lifetime. He called his navigators to the bridge to check and double check the ships position. He changed course slightly so as to bear directly on his mark. Then he adjusted the engine speed. The calm weather and clear night worked in his favour. At midnight the Warrimoo lay on the Equator at exactly the point where it crossed the International Date Line!

The consequences of this bizarre position were many. The forward part of the ship was in the Southern Hemisphere and the middle of summer. The stern was in the Northern Hemisphere and in the middle of winter. The date in the aft part of the ship was 31 December 1899. Forward it was 1 January 1900. This ship was therefore not only in two different days, two different months, two different seasons and two different years but in two different centuries-all at the same time".



SS Warrimoo

Stephen Jones



## 1935 Demonetization Of Stamps

Periodically the Post Office would advise they were invalidating some previously issued stamps. This notice put out July 23, 1934 gives the public over five months to use up whatever old stamps that they still have at hand, or exchange them at the Post Office for current issues. The latest New Zealand issue referred to is the 1931 Health stamp.



NEW ZEALAND.

# DEMONETIZATION OF STAMPS.

On and after the 1st January, 1935, the stamps described in the following schedule will not be accepted in payment of postage or other duty, and the postal stationery described, if posted, will not be regarded as postage paid. Any postal packet bearing any such stamp, or any such article of postal stationery, will be treated as unpaid.

## SCHEDULE.

### STAMPS.

1. Stamps of denominations  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 1s., 2s., and 5s., depicting New Zealand birds and scenery and issued between 1898 and 1908; and any stamp of this series overprinted in any way.
2. Stamps of denominations  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., and 1s., bearing a portrait of His late Majesty King Edward VII; and any stamp of this series overprinted in any way.
3. 1d. "Universal Postage" stamp depicting the symbolical figure of "Zealandia"; and any such stamp overprinted in any way.
4. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "The Empire's Call" (commemorative of New Zealand contingents, South African War).
5.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "War Stamp" ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp bearing portrait of His Majesty King George V overprinted "War Stamp").
6. 1d. "Universal Postage" stamp depicting coast-line of New Zealand.
7. "Victory Stamp" series, comprising denominations  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., issued in 1920 to commemorate termination of the Great War; and any stamp of this series overprinted in any way.
8. Dunedin Exhibition stamps, 1925, comprising denominations  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 4d.
9. "Charity" stamps: (a) 1d. postage 1d. charity, of design depicting head and shoulders of a nurse (issued in 1929).  
(b) 1d. postage 1d. charity, of design depicting head and shoulders of a nurse (issued in 1930).  
(c) 1d. postage 1d. charity, of design depicting head and shoulders of a boy (issued in 1931).  
(d) 2d. postage 1d. charity, of design depicting head and shoulders of a boy (issued in 1931).
10. Government Life Insurance Department stamps bearing the letters "V.R.", comprising denominations  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.
11. Stamps as follow bearing a portrait of His Majesty King George V—denominations  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. overprinted "Aitutaki," "Niue," "Penrhyn Island," "Rarotonga," or "Samoa"; denomination 2d. overprinted "Rarotonga" or "Samoa"; and denominations 4d., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 9d. overprinted "Rarotonga."
12. "Stamp Duty" stamps as follow bearing a portrait of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria—denominations 2s., 5s., and £1 overprinted "Official," "Niue," "Rarotonga," or "Samoa"; denominations 2s. 6d. and 10s. overprinted "Niue," "Rarotonga," or "Samoa"; and 3s. denomination overprinted "Samoa."

13. Cook Islands stamps of denominations 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., and 10d. bearing portrait of the late principal Ariki, Makea-Takau; and denominations  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 6d., and 1s. depicting the bird Torea or Wry-neck.

14. Aitutaki stamps of denominations  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. depicting Cook Island scenes, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. denomination bearing a portrait of the late Captain James Cook.

15. Niue stamps of denominations  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. depicting Cook Island scenes, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. denomination bearing a portrait of the late Captain James Cook; also 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of this series overprinted "Twopence."

16. Penrhyn stamps of denominations  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. depicting Cook Island scenes, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. denomination bearing a portrait of the late Captain James Cook.

17. Rarotonga stamps of denominations  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. depicting Cook Island scenes, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. denomination bearing a portrait of the late Captain James Cook; also 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of this series overprinted "Twopence."

18. Postage Due stamps, 1899 (value printed in red on white centre), of denominations 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 10d., 1s., and 2s.

### POSTAL STATIONERY.

19. Registered-letter envelopes, embossed envelopes, post-cards, reply-paid post-cards, letter-cards, and newspaper wrappers bearing a reproduction of any of the following stamps, or bearing a combination of stamp reproductions, or stamp reproductions and overprints, of which the following may form part:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2d. denominations of stamps described in section 1 of this Schedule.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., and 3d. denominations of stamps bearing a portrait of His late Majesty King Edward VII.

1d. stamps described in sections 3 and 6 of this Schedule.

1d. denomination of stamps described in section 13 of this Schedule.

Any person possessing such stamps or postal stationery may, up to the 31st December, 1935, exchange the same at any permanent post-office for current stamps or postal stationery of an equal value.

General Post Office,  
Wellington, 23rd July, 1934.

(TO BE EXHIBITED UNTIL 31st DECEMBER, 1934.)

(2450/7/34—4208)

Stephen Jones



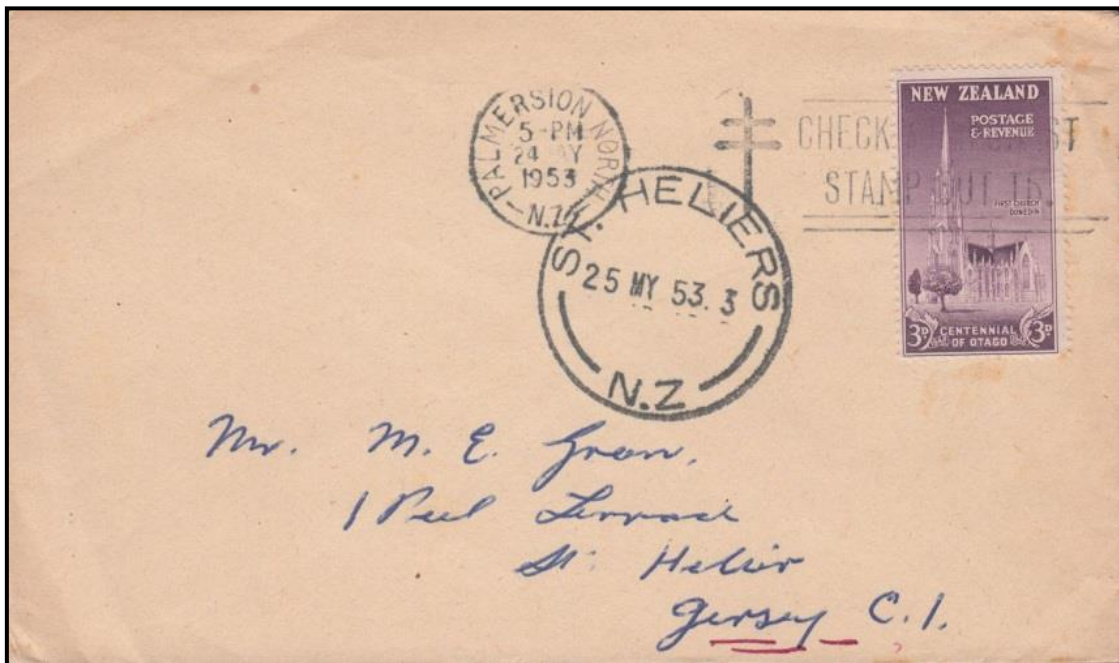
## 1949 "Try India" Bombay Misdirect



Periodically you come across covers that have been initially misdirected for various reasons. Due to some place names being common to a number of different locations around the world, it is inevitable that some mail gets sent to the wrong place. In this instance, the letter was addressed to Bombay, India and was sent to Bombay near Auckland. Some helpful postal worker there has written "Try India" to help it on its way.

Stephen Jones

## 1953 St Heliers Misdirect



A similar cover to the above, but this time sent to St Heliers in Jersey. The address included Jersey as the destination but this was overlooked when sorted at Palmerston North with the result it was sent to St Heliers near Auckland.

Stephen Jones



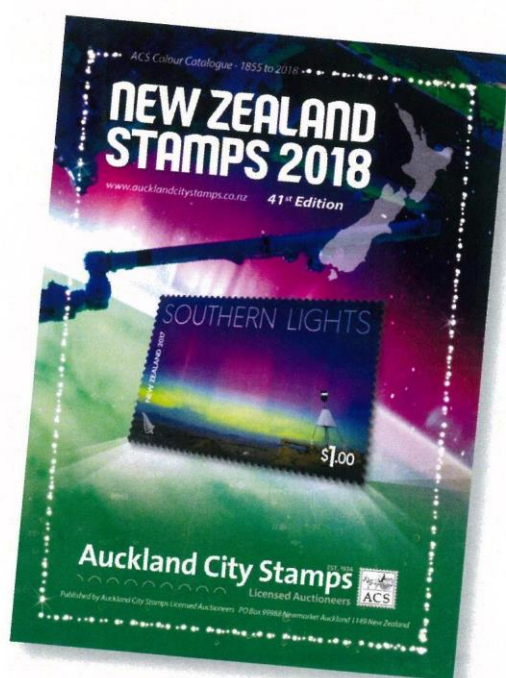
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The web site is up and running allowing orders to be placed directly once you have registered. Currently there are over 12,000 stamps, covers, postcards etc on the site and all are illustrated.

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.

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- NZ definitive issues from Full Face Queens to the current issues.
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### **Recent additions to the Classic Stamps' web site. . . . .**

Polar specialist Mark Jurisich FRPSNZ has recently updated three of his Antarctic monographs and produced eight new ones.

#### **The full list of eleven publications is:**

- \* 'A Postal History of Campbell Island' (55Mb).
- \* 'A Postal History of the Joint New Zealand - United States Hallett Station Antarctica' (225Mb).
- \* 'The Postmarks of Ross Dependency' (13.5Mb).
- \* 'Ross Dependency Stamp Issues' (1.8Mb).
- \* 'Ross Dependency Historic Huts Restoration' (39.6Mb).
- \* 'The Postmarks of Argentine Antarctic Bases' (1.3Mb).
- \* 'The Postmarks of Chilean Antarctic Bases' (1.4Mb).
- \* 'Postal History of Italian Antarctic 1957-1995' (14.7Mb).
- \* 'The Postal History of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1955-58' (161Mb).
- \* 'The Postmarks of Deep Freeze Antarctic Bases' (19Mb).
- \* 'Operation Deep Freeze Picket Ships' (23Mb).

Some publications may take a short while to load due to the size (in brackets).

These are all freely available on the web site.

To access them, go to [www.classicstamps.co.nz](http://www.classicstamps.co.nz) and you will see at the bottom of the left hand column the following.

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