

# CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE  
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

ISSN 0122 – 9813

Num 799 (Vol 46 No 8)

September, 2018

## 1950's Business Reply Envelope

Following on from May's article on the 1960 big franking reply paid cover, the below Business Reply Envelope gives the breakdown on how the postage charged to the recipient business was arrived at. It is a bit of a lucky find as typically there is no indication of how the total of the postage paid on the cover was arrived at.

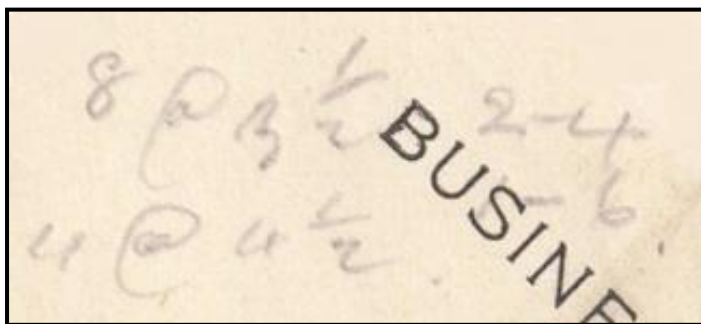


Although the cancellation date is not readable, the large figure QEII 6d value would put the usage between October 1955 and 1960. Postage rates for internal mail during this period were 3d for surface and 4d for airmail letters.

Referencing the 1954 Post Office Guide, paragraph 73 of the "Business Reply Cards, Envelopes, and Wrappers" section reads as follows:

"Persons, businesses etc desiring to use the system must undertake to pay both the return postage on the replies and a fee of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d on each reply and must obtain an authority number"

This fee of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d remained unchanged through the remainder of the decade and was still in place in 1961.



The breakdown on the card show that the stamps paid for 12 letters received, eight surface mail at 3d each (2/-) and four airmail at 4d each (1/4), a total of 3/4. The addition of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d fee for each letter, 6d in total, brings up the final amount of 3/10.

Going back to the 1966 cover which by this time the additional fee had increased from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d and the postage rates to 4d surface and 5d airmail. Using approximately the same ratio of 2 to 1 (surface to airmail) found with the earlier card, we arrive at figures of 370 and 162, or 532 letters in total. This is of course a guess but it gives some rough idea of the quantity of mail received by the Census Office at Te Kuiti.

Further to this, the Post Office circular dated July 16, 1965 had an amendment to the rule which deals with the "Payment of Postage on Business Reply Items". The amendment reads as follows:

"Rule P99, paragraph (a) provides for the payment on small numbers of business reply items to be accounted for by affixing to one of the articles, stamps to the values of the total amount due. The maximum number of items on the postage may be accounted for in this manner is set at 100"

In this case, it seems this rule wasn't adhered to, possibly to assist with the Census Department reconciling the total postage paid for all the returns nationwide. Having one "receipt" from each post office collating the returns, rather than multiple, would help to check that the cost of all mail received mail received from each location was accounted for.

Stephen Jones

## 1923 Road Safety Cinderella



Courtesy Complete Stamp Co

## NEW ZEALAND POSTCARD SOCIETY

Annual Convention, September 7 to 9 67 Mandeville Street, 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:** 1:00 to 6:00 Seminars **Saturday:** 9:00 to 3:00 Presentations & Displays  
**Sunday:** 10:00 to 4:00 Postcard Fair

## ***SOCIETY PAGE***

### ***PROGRAMME***

*SEPTEMBER 3* POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

*SEPTEMBER 7 - 9* POSTCARD CONVENTION Mandeville Philatelic Centre

*SEPTEMBER 11* SOCIETY MEETING **Jeff Long/Lindsay Carswell**  
Late Fee/Banks Peninsula

### **Joint Presentation**

Jeff Long will be displaying his study of "Late Fee" items  
and Lindsay will be displaying and talking on Banks Peninsula  
postal history

*SEPTEMBER 18* LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

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

*OCTOBER 1* POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

*OCTOBER 9* SOCIETY MEETING **Member's Night**  
The Numbers 1, 2, 8 & 9

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:**

<i>Patron</i>	Jeff Long	<i>President</i>	Paul van Herpt
<i>Vice President</i>	Sue Claridge	<i>Secretary</i>	Paul Ledington
<i>Treasurer</i>	Karen Jeffrey	<i>Library</i>	Robert Duns
<i>Editor</i>	Stephen Jones	<i>Exchange Supt</i>	Tony Stockley
<i>Collections Convenor</i>	Paul Clark	<i>Immed Past Pres</i>	Robert Duns
<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

The newsletter is published 11 times a year by the Christchurch (NZ) Philatelic Society (Inc), PO Box 9246, Tower Junction, Christchurch, 8149, New Zealand

The Copyright of articles remains with the original Author. Articles may be reproduced only with the permission of the Author and CPS. However, short quotes may be used provided *CAPTAIN COQK* is acknowledged



## Ottoman Capitulations

The Capitulation, *Ahidname-i-Humayun* (imperial pledge), functioned as an official agreement between the Ottoman Empire and various European states. It ensured that foreign merchants (and pilgrims) were protected during their trips into the Empire. The traders were immune from Ottoman and Islamic law, and allowed them to import/export goods at greatly reduced tariff rates. The Ottoman government, Sublime Porte, hoped to promote commercial exchange with the West.



Turkey 1941 Izmir Trade Show



Turkey 1953 Mehmed II

Capitulations were not new. Many early-mid medieval Middle Eastern Islamic states granted capitulations to European states. During the period of Ottoman ascendancy, the Sultan could grant a capitulation after defeating the European state. The first capitulation was with Genoa on May 29, 1453. The day Sultan Mehmed II entered Constantinople, which Genoa was defending against Mehmed II. Another example is the capitulation granted to Venice on January 26, 1479 after the Venetian defeat in the Ottoman-Venetian War (1463-1479). Larger European states would be granted capitulations for political reasons: such as France, England, and Netherlands as mutual enemies of Habsburg Spain or Austria; or Sweden as a mutual enemy of Russia.

After the failed second siege of Vienna, September 12, 1683, Ottoman military power waned. Austria and Russia started to reconquer Ottoman Europe, while Britain, France and Italy grabbed North Africa. The capitulations became increasingly one sided and abused. On trade, the treaty of Balta Liman 15 August 1838, opened the Empire to European economic exploitation. It forced the Empire to accept low tariffs on its imports while Europe protected its own industries. The Empire was also forced to grant increasingly favourable extra-territorial privileges to European powers.



Egypt 1867 technically part of the Empire which Britain and France vied for control

In 1839 a British report stated the need to preserve the Ottoman Empire as a buffer against increasing Russian expansionism to protect British India. This inaugurated the Tanzimat (reform) period 1839 to 1878. Britain supported the Ottomans against Russia and tried to introduce modernisation within the Ottoman administrative structure.

The Tanzimat reforms suffered two ultimately fatal issues: the European refusal to allow the abolishment of the capitulations (which crippled the Ottoman economy); and European encroachments on the Empire's territorial integrity. After 1878 the Empire increasingly looked to Germany for support. However, Germany was unwilling to abolish its capitulations unless everyone else did. On July 24, 1908 the Young Turk Revolution deposed Abdulhamid II. Their

aim was to restore the 1876 constitution and free the Empire of the capitulations, (as Japan had been freed from its unequal treaties in 1904). It failed.



1908 Postcard celebrating the Young Turks revolution

Over the objections of their German ally, the Porte announced the unilateral abrogation of the capitulations, effective October 1, 1914. The Western powers reintroduced capitulations in the Treaty of Sevres, August 10, 1920, as part of the larger Anglo-French effort to curtail Ottoman sovereignty. This was one of the triggers of the nationalist uprising in Anatolia, which would defeat the Western Powers and end the Ottoman Empire. The Treaty of Lausanne, July 24, 1923, formally abolished capitulations in Turkey.



Ottoman 1914 Abolition of capitulations



British Levant 1921



Turkey 1923 Treaty of Lausanne

Genoa was granted the first capitulation on May 29, 1453. Other states to have capitulations were: Venice, France, England, Netherlands, Austria, Russia, Sweden, Sardinia, Denmark, Prussia, Spain, Tuscany, Naples, United States, Belgium, Hanseatic League, Portugal, Greece, Brazil, Bavaria and Mexico.

Six countries had Post Offices as part of their capitulatory rights in the Empire: Austria-Hungary; France; Germany; Great Britain; Italy; and Russia. All of the six were designated the "Great Powers" of Europe. Only Germany did not have any territorial ambitions in the Empire, it sought investment advantages.



## Austria-Hungary

The Battle of Mohács, August 29, 1526, brought the Ottoman armies to the Holy Roman Empire's (Austria's) borders. After years of fighting, the first capitulation with Austria was the Peace of Zsitvatorok (Sitvatorok), November 11, 1606. The Sultan recognized the equality of status of the Austrian Emperor by titling him Padishah. Trade capitulations with Austria date from July 1, 1615 after the Peace of Tyrnau, which ended another round of conflict. After the Ottoman failure in the second siege of Vienna, Austria went onto the attack.

Austrian victory over the Empire was the basis of new capitulations signed at Passarowitz, July 27, 1718. Further victories expanded the capitulations on September 18, 1739, February 25, 1784, and August 4, 1791. In 1748 a post office was established. After 1791 Austria was more concerned about safeguarding the territorial integrity of Ottoman Europe, to protect itself out of fear from its Slavic majority. Excepting Bosnia Herzegovina, which Austria didn't want Serbia to have.



Lombardy Venetia 1864  
postmarked Salonica



1867



1892



1908

Stamps of Lombardy Venetia were used until 1866 when it became part of Italy. Austrian stamps with Soldi currency were used to 1885 when Austrian stamps overprinted with Ottoman currency were used. In 1908 Austrian stamps with Ottoman currency were issued

## Germany

Prussia signed the first "German" capitulation with the Ottoman Empire on March 22, 1761. Frederick II (the Great) hoped the Ottomans would attack Austria or Russia as both were in the process of attacking Prussia. Nothing came of it. A commercial treaty with the Prussian Zollverein was agreed on March 20, 1862. A capitulation was signed with the free Hanse cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg on May 18, 1839. One with Bavaria was signed on August 25, 1870. On March 1, 1870, the Norddeutscher Postbezirk opened its first office in the Empire. On March 13, 1871 capitulations were entered into with the German Empire. After 1878 Germany started to replace Britain as the protector of the Ottoman Empire.



Germany 1874  
postmarked  
Constantinople 12.12.83

Stamps of the North German Confederation were used until the issue of German Empire stamps.

From 1884 German Empire stamps overprinted with Ottoman currency were used.



Germany 1900 overprinted Ottoman  
currency

## Great Britain

Initially England had little direct contact with the Empire. In 1578 Murad III was embarking on another war with Persia and desperately needed munitions and other items of war. A Papal bull banned such sales to the Empire. However, the excommunicated protestant Elizabeth I could ignore the ban. On March 15, 1579 Elizabeth I obtained from Murad III permission for the English to trade freely in the Empire with its grant of privileges. It was regularly renewed and expanded.

In 1832 the Empire gave Britain the right to operate a post office in Constantinople. In 1839 Britain saw the Ottoman Empire as a buffer against the growing Russian expansionism; it was a pawn in the "Great Game". Ottoman excesses in suppressing various revolts from 1876 turned Britain away from the Empire. The signing of the Anglo-Russian Convention on August 31, 1907 completed the about face.



Britain 1881  
postmarked "C" for  
Constantinople



1885 Britain 1883  
Turkish currency



1905 Britain 1902  
overprinted "Levant"



1921 Britain 1912  
overprinted "Levant"

Initially British stamps were used until 1885 when British stamps overprinted with Ottoman currency were used. From 1905 British stamps with "Levant" (Ottoman Empire) were also issued.

(to be cont)

Murray Taege

## 1937 Dunedin Chief Post Office Opening



A further example of the Dunedin Post Office opening cover, in this instance franked with an early Health stamp from 1930.

Stephen Jones



## The Zealandia Design

### The 1d Universal and 1d Dominion and what they have said about Zealandia

The 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1901 for New Zealand was the date of the highly celebrated inauguration of universal 1d post that was planned to coincide with the first day of the new century.

The notion of universal penny post pushed out the boundaries from the old 1d local post and even the existing Empire penny post to any country in the world that would accept mail up to a half ounce franked at a 1d.

The 1d Universal stamp also issued on January 1, 1901 was the poster child promoting universal 1d post. The 1d Universal stamp was not just a stamp that conveyed mail up to a half ounce for the cost of a 1d; it represented the innovation and promotion of universal penny post.



1901, Waterlow plate proof



1908, Redrawn die proof

This stamp was designed by Guido Bach, commissioned by Waterlow and Sons. It shows Zealandia holding a caduceus, a herald's staff entwined by serpents and surmounted by wings. It represented the Roman god Mercury, messenger of the gods and in the nineteenth century a symbol of the postal services.

Its design of Zealandia holding the caduceus with a globe in the background together with a mail steamer said it all. This stamp was used in huge quantities and underwent numerous printings. It was even redrawn and reissued in 1908.

New Zealand had elevated its status from colony to Dominion in 1907 and was proud of it. The word Dominion was included in the entire King Edward VII set of stamps issued on 8 November 1909. The stamps were referred to as the 2d King Edward VII, the 3d King Edward VII and the like but could have been referred to as 2d Dominion, 3d Dominion and so forth. The 1d stamp retained the Zealandia design and the words Penny Universal but added Dominion and became known as the 1d Dominion. It could have been known as the 1d Universal Dominion. In fact Chapter XIII of Volume I of *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand* is headed *The Penny Dominion Universal*.

The 1d Universal in its 1d Dominion format was issued until 1926 when replaced by the 1d Field Marshal featuring King George V. Thus Zealandia her caduceus, mail steamer and globe were illustrated on stamps for a period of 25 years. For most of that time it was the most



used stamp except when the postage rate went up to a 1½d then fluctuated from a 1½d up to 2d and back to 1½d from 1915-1923 before coming back to a 1d. By 1926 the 1d Dominion plate was almost worn out and had to be replaced. It was then decided that a new 1d stamp be issued and that it be brought into line with the rest of the then definitives that illustrated King George V.

The importance of such stamps needed to be described and commented on and following is the better known descriptions and comments made of the Zealandia design in our prominent literature for over a hundred years.

### 1913

*The History of New Zealand Stamps* published by the Philatelic Society of New Zealand in 1913 referred to the official description in the Postmaster-General's report of 1901 that stated:

In the top corners are rosettes, below which are the words 'New Zealand'. A graceful female representing New Zealand stands in the fore ground against a globe. In the background, Mount Egmont is faintly outlined and a mail steamer is shown in the middle distance. Underneath are the words 'Universal Postage' and below this 'One Penny'.

### 1923

An article appeared in Volume 4 No. 10 of *The New Zealand Stamp Collector* 1 December 1923 relating to the 1d. Universal's design. The journal at that time was the official organ of eight philatelic societies in New Zealand including the Philatelic Society of New Zealand and the Christchurch Philatelic Society. The article stated:

In commenting on the re-introduction of penny postage, Mr R.F. Joyce, in a recent letter, makes some interesting remarks upon the old 1d Universal.

"The figure representing N.Z was the daughter of a former Premier, be this as it may, there is no doubt among Wellington folk that the mail steamer in the background was drawn after a prolonged gaze at the tug 'Janie Seddon' In spite of adverse criticism in the press at various times, the original stamp was a fine piece of work and one has only to see the Die Proof in black to see this."

### 1924

In volume V No. 1 of the same journal 12 January 1924 under correspondence 'Sceptic' wrote:

Mr R.F. Joyce suggests that the steamer on the 1d universal was drawn after a prolonged gaze at the 'Janie Seddon'. As the design was drawn in London I should think the artist also had a prolonged telescope as well as a prolonged gaze. Can Mr Joyce explain?

### 1939

Volume I of *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand* published in 1939 by the Philatelic Society of New Zealand added a commentary about the design.

The frame of the selected design, consisting of various scroll work, was cut on the die by a mechanical process, but the central portion was cut by hand by a number of skilled engravers in Waterlow's employ.

Although the design was subject to adverse criticism in the Press when the stamp was first issued, it scarcely merited some of the strictures passed upon it. One critic went so far as to suggest that the central figure represented a school teacher endeavouring to instil the rudiments of geography into the heads of a particularly dull class of children, and described the staff, which is held in her left hand, as a cane. Certainly this figure, which was intended to represent New Zealand, might just as readily be symbolical of any country. The mountain in the background is described in the Postmaster-General's report of 1901 as representing Mt. Egmont, and the steamer, which is passing in front of the mountain, was intended to represent a mail boat.

to be continued

## You Sent It Where?

In past years when starting out collecting stamps (thinking 1960's here), it is likely most collectors would have been given or bought packets of 250, 500, or 1000 different world stamps. Among them would be stamps from San Marino, low values from the Vintage Car (1963) or Dog (1956) sets would be typical of those. So, how unusual is mail to San Marino, and anyway, where is San Marino? Well, everyone seems to know that San Marino is in Italy but if you're like me, that's about the strength of it.



As shown on the map below, San Marino is located inland from the Adriatic Coast and roughly due east of Florence. I had some hazy idea that they are a state or territory of Italy in the same manner that Tasmania or Ontario is to Australia or Canada but this is not the case.



Wikipedia defines San Marino as an "...enclaved microstate surrounded by Italy" with a microstate defined as a sovereign state with a very small population or land area, usually both. Looking through the list of examples given, this puts them on the same league as countries such as Iceland, Tonga, Bahrain and Singapore. They are a member of the United Nations, joining in 1992 and generally align themselves with Italy on international affairs.

With a population of 33,562 and land area of just over 61 km<sup>2</sup>, they are the fifth smallest of such places, the Vatican being the smallest.

San Marino's official foundation date is 301AD with its independence recognised by the Papacy in 1631. They fended off threats of invasion by Napoleon in 1797 and Italy during WWI, and although neutral in WWII, it was briefly occupied by the Germans in September, 1944.

And mail from New Zealand to San Marino? Well, the above cover is the only example I have seen to date.

Stephen Jones



## 1980 How Not To Invest In Stamps

Recently I was looking through some old auction catalogues from the late 70's and early 80's and one in particular brought back memories of the speculative boom in prices from the period. The catalogue was for Len Jury's Rarities Public Auction held in conjunction with ZEAPEX 80 and fortunately the user had written in the prices realised (PRs) for some of the lots. The catalogue included a range of material, some very fine including a 1d Claret, FSF and 1935 Pictorial die proofs and mint blocks of earlier issues through to current decimal values in sheets and large blocks.

675	Education	4	cpl	sheets	UHM	400	340
676	Education	10	sheets	Invest	Lot	1000	850
677	Education	2	cpl	sheets	UHM	200	172
678	Education	cpl	sheet	UHM		100	92
679	Education	½	sheet	incl	PI Bk	UHM	50
680	Education	100	sets	(500 U)		100	115
681	Education	100	sets	(500 U)		100	110
682	Beach	scenes	in	complete	sheets	UHM	150
683	Beach	scenes	50	sets	UHM	80	80
684	Fire	70	UHM	sets		70	48
685	1978 Anniv	80	UHM	sets		90	70

The bidder may have arrived late as the PRs started at lot 527, the QEII definitive issue and continued on through to the commemorative and other issues. However it was the realisations for the decimal commemoratives that really emphasised the nature of the stamp market at the time.

These stamps made up lots 600 through to 694, comprising mainly of sets in large blocks or sheets. Only nine lots including three made up of the 1969 Law Society issue and two consisting of five and ten sheets respectively of the Statesman issue, failed to sell.

Some typical examples of what was offered would be 10 sets of 1973 Mountains (FV \$5.40) Est \$50, sold for \$60, 40 sets of the 1975 Sailing Ships (FV\$27.20) Est \$160, sold for \$160, and one sheet (100) of the 1976 Farm Transport 8c value (FV\$8) Est \$80, sold for \$82. The most expensive of the investment lots listed was lot 676, 10 sheets of the 1977 8c Education issue (FV\$80) Est \$1000, sold for \$850. Given the minimum accepted bid was 60% of estimate, there must have been more than one bidder for the sheets.

Among the lots and illustrated on the front cover of the catalogue, was one that would probably hold up in today's market, lot 674, an imperf 1977 Silver Jubilee miniature sheet with missing silver, Est \$1000, sold for \$1600.

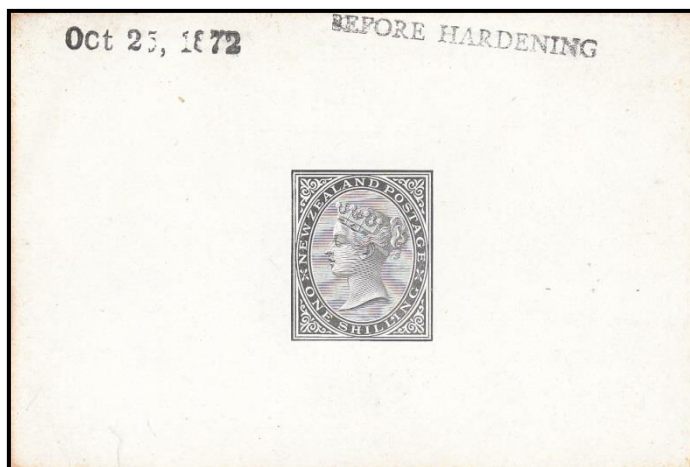


Lot 674, imperf 1977 Silver Jubilee miniature sheet with missing silver

Most collectors now will be familiar with the trade in mint postage which, if the buyer had held onto the lots, is probably where the material would have ended up. So the winner of lot 676 with a face value of \$80, a realised value of \$850 now has an approximate current value of \$40 to \$60. Not such a good return as even today, \$850 still buys something, or multiple somethings, that most collectors would be proud to have in the album.

It wasn't all bad news though. Depending on your interests, if you were looking to add something special to your collection then there were a number of better lots to choose from, all of which would have given years of pleasure to own. What I would consider the best value of them was lot 511, a die proof for the 2/- value of the 1935 Pictorial issue, Est \$500, which disappointingly had no indication if it sold or not. Even at twice estimate, this would have been a bargain by today's standards.

Lot 568, the mint hinged 1d Claret described as having "...small blemishes (which) do not detract for this rarity.." and with an estimate of \$5000 was passed in, along with an essay for a 5d value in the set to be issued for the proposed Royal Visit in 1949, Est \$750, and a die proof of the Queen's head used on the 2d and 4d values of the 1953 Coronation issue (similar to the example currently listed on the Zeboose website for £750), Est \$450.



The FSF 1/- die proof was one of two die proofs listed in lot 484 for an estimate of \$1200 however there was no indication if it was sold in this auction. All four of these lots, if bought for a starting bid of 60% of the estimate have well and truly held their value.

There are many factors that determine the "value" of a philatelic item and the value for that item will vary from collector to collector. Factors such as the aesthetic appeal of the item or the pleasure of ownership are things that only the owner can translate into monetary terms. You would have to ask, what pleasure would the buyers have derived from the ownership of these mint decimal lots?

Stephen Jones

## John F Wilson Literature Award

The Society's Executive Committee has great pleasure in announcing that the annual literature award for the best article in "Captain Coqk" will now be known as the John F Wilson Literature Award. It will come with a cash prize of \$200.

An obituary for John appeared in the July issue of "Captain Coqk" which details his long association with the Society, including being Editor and producing over 200 issues. His family wanted to recognise this long association with a memorial of some description and the renaming of the literature award was deemed as an appropriate way to do this.

The Committee would like to record our thanks to John's family, and his sister Dorothy Adams, for her generosity in providing this award and that we will endeavour to ensure it is a fitting memorial for him.

The first award presentation will be at the next AGM in April 2019 and will be for articles appearing this year, 2018, so there is still time to submit works to the editor for publication in the remaining issues for this year.

Paul van Herpt



## 1936 The Post Office Fun Police

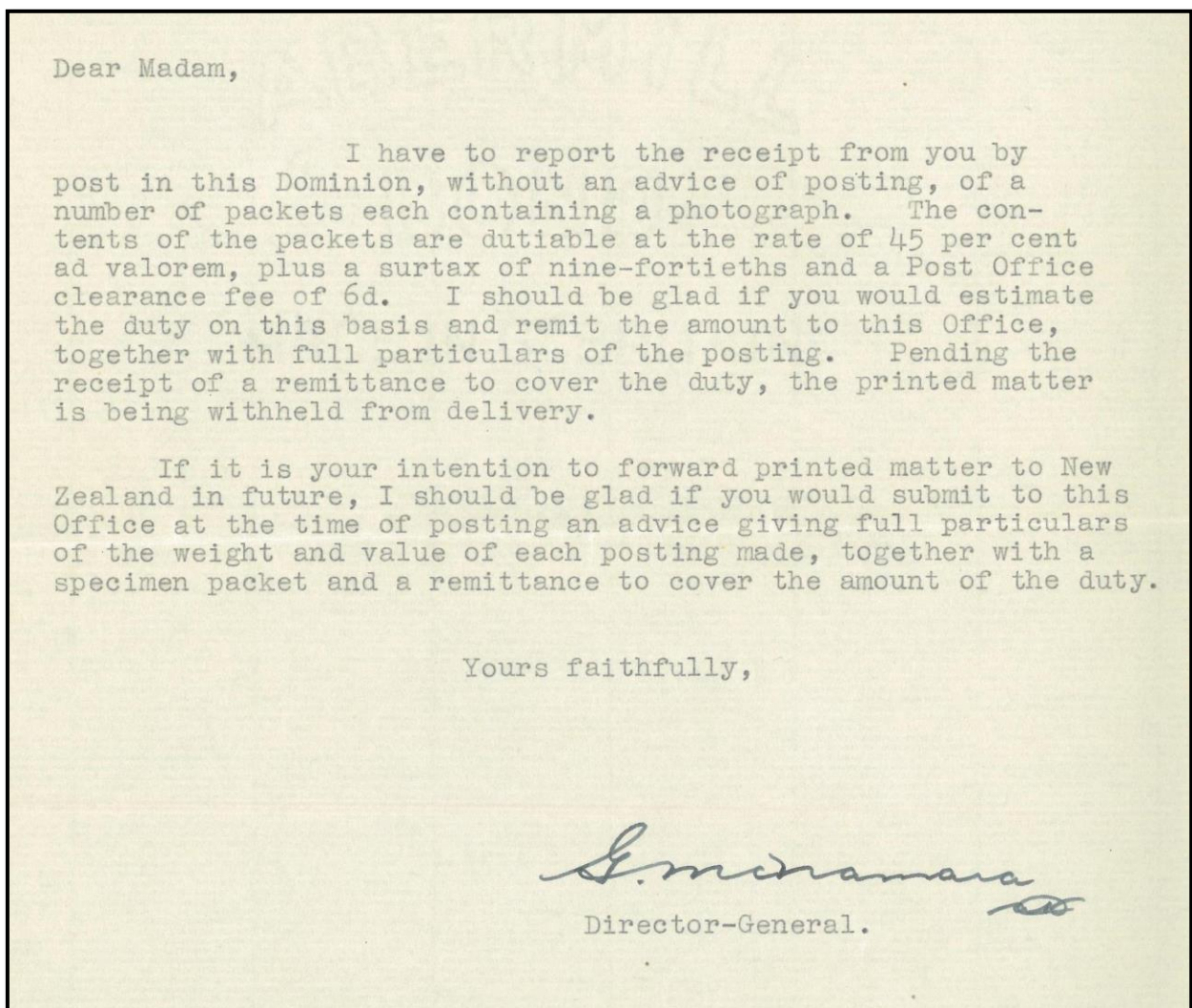


In a Post Office OHMS cover typically used for sending out the PO Bulletin or stamp orders to collectors, I came across an interesting letter addressed to Miss Binnie Barnes, an actress working at Universal Studios.

The letter was from the Director General and concerned a number of packets containing photographs. Apparently these photographs were dutiable at 45%, plus a surtax, plus a Post Office clearance fee. They certainly knew how to charge in those days. It goes on to say the packets will not be delivered until this has been paid.

I would make a guess that the photos were sent by Miss Barnes in response to letters she received from her fans in New Zealand.

On top of this, Miss Barnes was asked when sending similar packets in future to provide an indication of the value of the photos and to send a remittance to cover the duty that would be levied.



Evidently, at the time the importation of movie star photographs was detrimental to the New Zealand economy. Who knew? Stephen Jones



## Decimal FDC Errors



When preparing FDCs for new issues, NZ Post uses a machine to apply the stamps to the covers before cancelling. Periodically things go awry and Chris Burt from Mowbray Collectables sent me a scan of an error found on a FDC for the recent "Reconnecting New Zealand" issue. In this instance, instead of having one of each stamp on the cover, the \$2.00 value was missing and a second copy of the \$2.20 value was stuck on in its place.

There are other errors that can be found. Although not quite as obvious, the Bureau FDC for the 1980 Health issue has been cancelled but no ink was applied resulting in a clear albino impression of the datestamp.



Stephen Jones





**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.

### **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.

#### **Monographs**

**Current Antarctic  
Monographs**

Click on the red 'Current Antarctic Monographs' and you will see the list.  
Click on the 'Click Here' to see the monograph you are interested in.

**Remember:** The bigger ones may take a few minutes to open.



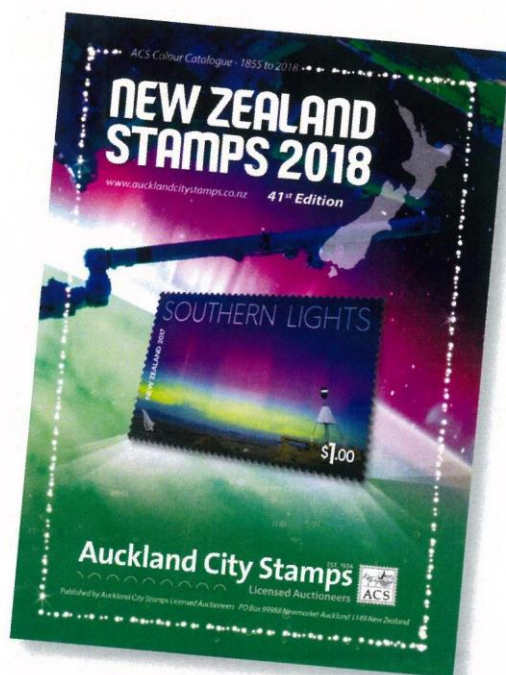
# PUBLIC & POSTAL AUCTIONS STAMPS & POSTAL HISTORY

Each year we offer thousands of items for sale via our Public & Postal Auctions and Direct Sale Lists. **Phone, email or visit our web site for more information.**

- NEW ZEALAND STAMPS
- COLLECTIONS & ACCUMULATIONS
- ESTATE LOTS
- MARITIME MAIL
- ERRORS
- WORLD STAMPS
- FULL FACE QUEEN COVERS
- VARIETIES



## 2018 Colour Catalogue of New Zealand Stamps



- Colour Photos & Prices for every New Zealand Stamp from 1855-2018
- Many Price Changes

Phone, email or visit our web site for more information.

**PHONE** +64 9 522 0311

**FAX** +64 9 522 0313

[hello@aucklandcitystamps.co.nz](mailto:hello@aucklandcitystamps.co.nz)

[www.aucklandcitystamps.co.nz](http://www.aucklandcitystamps.co.nz)

1 Ngaire Ave Newmarket | PO Box 99988 Newmarket Auckland 1149 New Zealand

Dealers in fine stamps  
of the World, Specialists  
in New Zealand and the  
Pacific Islands.

**Auckland City Stamps**  
Licensed Auctioneers

EST. 1974

