

CAPTAIN COQK

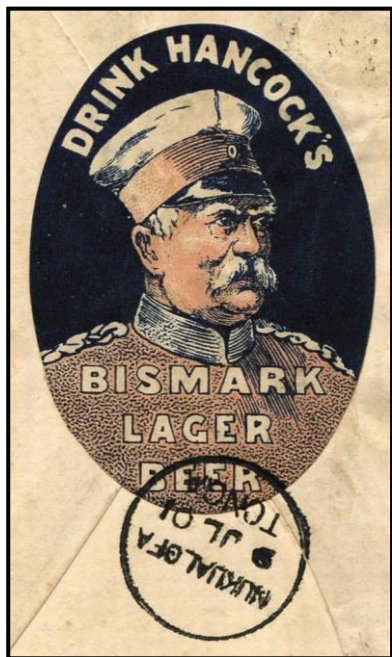
NEWSLETTER OF THE
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

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October, 2018

1901 Hancock's Beer Cinderella & Cover



In an auction held recently in August, two New Zealand postal stationery items used in Tonga were two of the lots listed. What was unusual about them was that they were advertising envelopes printed to order for Hancock's Beer. These are very uncommon items, realising \$800 and \$1200 respectively and infrequently seen for sale.

There was also the added bonus of a Hancock's Beer cinderella tied to the back of one of the covers, and a label that I believe was unknown to collectors before it came up for sale. Although it is the same shape as a beer label, the lack of company detail and the advertising nature of the text indicate that it is an advertising label and not a bottle label.

Hancock's brewery was located in Auckland and began brewing in the early 1860's. It continued to grow, merging with a number of other breweries and eventually becoming part of the Lion Nathan group in 1988.



Courtesy of Phoenix Auctions

Stephen Jones

ACS August Auction, A Missing Colour Bonanza

In August, Auckland City Stamps held its 15th public stamp auction featuring a broad selection of fine stamps and postal history, both from New Zealand and overseas. The sale went very well with a number of the key items selling. While there was plenty of variety, the range of missing colour varieties of the 1960's photogravure issues was very eye catching with the auction listing many of what I would term as the "classic" missing colour items from this period. The most visually spectacular of those being lot 790, the strip of five 1962 3d Health stamps, two with missing orange and a third with partial missing orange. This magnificent item realised \$6250.



Equally impressive was lot 665, a fine mint unhinged example of the 1959 Red Cross issue, missing the red cross in the centre of the flag. Surely this would be the most recognisable missing colour variety of this period. This was knocked down for \$6600. Lot 672, the 1963 Railway Centennial 1/9 value with missing red (value) went for \$3000 and lot 675, the 1965 Parliamentary Conference 2/- value with missing red, while probably not as well recognised as the others, sold for \$1600.



Others that sold included lot 677, with four 1960 Pictorial 2/6 values with missing yellow (\$4100), lot 686, a strip of four 1960 Pictorial 9ds, two with missing red (\$1600), lot 742, a pair of the 1960 Christmas stamps, one with missing red (\$400), lot 669, the 1960 Pictorial 1/3 value with missing carmine (\$625) and lot 795, a strip of four of the 1966 Health 4d value, one with missing brown and a second with partial missing brown (\$3200).



I cannot recall an auction in New Zealand offering the opportunity to acquire so many of these classic errors. While they may not be everyone's cup of tea, the visual impact of them cannot be denied.

Stephen Jones

SOCIETY PAGE

PROGRAMME

OCTOBER 1 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

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

The Numbers 1, 2, 8, & 9

Dua, Rua, Valu, Iva, Taha, Ukane, Siva, Iss, Barh, Sunna,
Ombhattu, Neuge, Aicht, Otte, Ni, Twa, Uopt, or Ddoje.

No matter how you say them, some imagination will be required
with these numbers!

OCTOBER 16 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

NOVEMBER 5 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

NOVEMBER 13 SOCIETY MEETING **Ian McMahon**
To be announced

NOVEMBER 20 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

NOVEMBER 27 POSTCARD GROUP **WWI Armistice and Peace Celebrations**
Jenny Long 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
(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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Ottoman Capitulations (Cont)

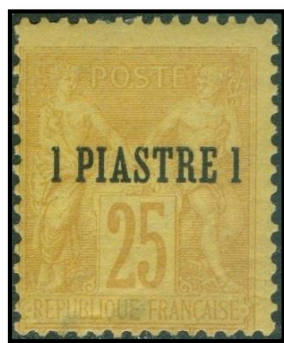
France

After Genoa and Venice, France was the first European nation which obtained a capitulation. France and the Empire became allies by virtue of having the same enemy: the Habsburg Empire (Austria and Spain). February 18, 1536, Franco-Turkish treaty was signed which allowed the French in the Empire to be judged by their own laws (in a French Consular court), exemption from taxes and dues levied upon non-Muslim foreigners, and trading concessions.

This treaty offered guaranties (especially extraterritoriality) that would become the model for future capitulations. The French capitulations were regularly renewed and amplified. France was granted rights to operate a postal service in 1812. In the 19th century French policy to the Empire tended to mirror the British.



France 1863 pmk 5083
"Constantinople"



France 1879 Ottoman
currency



1902 France 1900
inscribed Levant



France 1921
Ottoman currency



Cavalle
(Kavala, Greece)



Dedeagh
(Alexandroupoli, Greece)



Port Lagos
(Xanthi, Greece)



Vathy
(Samos, Greece)

Initially French stamps were used until 1879 when French stamps overprinted with Ottoman currency were used. In 1902, the 1900 France Merson key types were used inscribed with "Levant". Issues were also made for some of the offices in Greece.

Italy

Before Sardinia annexed Genoa, January 7, 1815, it had no maritime importance. Treaties of commerce and peace were concluded between Sardinia and Algiers on April 3, 1816, Tunis on April 17 and with Tripoli on April 29. Capitulations with the Ottoman Porte were signed on October 25, 1825. This was done via the offices of Great Britain.

Capitulations with Tuscany were agreed on February 12, 1833 and with Naples on April 7, 1740. The Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, July 19, 1861, with Italy expressly confirmed the rights and privileges of the previous treaties with the various states. Italy established a postal office in 1908.



General Offices



Albania



Constantinople
(Istanbul)



Durazzo
(Durrës, Albania)



Janina
(Ionnina, Greece)



Gerusalemme
(Jerusalem)



Salonicco
(Thessalonica, Greece)



Scutari
(Shkodër, Albania)



Smirne
(Izmir, Turkey)



Valona
(Vlorë, Albania)



Bengasi
(Benghazi, Libya)



Tripoli
(Libya)

Italy used its stamps overprinted with Ottoman currency. In 1909 it produced issues for its offices.

Russia

Ottoman Russian engagement started with Peter I's (the Great) Crimean campaigns of 1687 and 1689. The Treaty of Constantinople, July 13, 1700, allowed free passage for Russian pilgrims and Russian diplomatic representation. Treaty of Pruth, July 21, 1711, the first trade capitulations were agreed (this after Russian defeat!). After this Russia continually defeated the Empire and took its territory. The Treaty of Constantinople November 16, 1720, established an embassy and granted further privileges.

The Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca, July 21, 1774, allowed: free passage of Russian ships through the Turkish Straits, Russian protection of Orthodox Christians under Ottoman rule; the Tsar is called Padishah; and a consular post office. It increased Russia's territorial, commercial, and diplomatic status.

Further trade capitulations were contained in the Russian-Ottoman Treaty June 21, 1783. In 1856, the Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company, Русское общество пароходства и торговли (ROPiT), took over postal operations until 1918. The 1878 Treaty of San Stefano would have made the Empire a virtual Russian puppet. It was reversed in the 1878 Berlin Treaty.



1863 Russian Arms
"Printed matter dispatched
to east"



1865 ROPiT
Ship & arms



1868 numeral



Russia 1912 ovpt
Ottoman currency

Till 1900 the company produced its own stamps, from then it used Russian Empire stamps overprinted.



Beyrouth
(Beirut, Lebanon)



Dardanelles
(Turkey)



Jaffa
(Israel)



Jerusalem



Kerassunde
(Giresun, Blk Sea
Turkey)



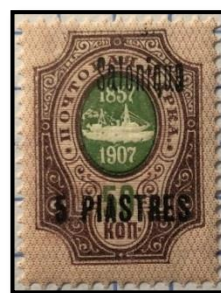
Mount Athos
(Greece)



Metelin
(Mytilene, Greece)



Rizeh
(Rise, Black Sea,
Turkey)



Salonique
(Thessalonica,
Greece)



Trebizond
(Trabzon, Blk Sea,
Turkey)

In 1907 the company produced a 50th anniversary issue for different offices featuring a steam ship.

I have not included Crete or Egyptian offices. Although technically part of the Empire when issued, they were by that time effectively independent of the Empire.

Murray Taege

Correspondence Stemming From July's Issue

In response to the piece I wrote in July on the £300 Fine Paid stamp, Graham Robertson has provided further background with an explanation as to how the amount of the fine was determined. This was previously published in the December, 1994 issue of New Zealand Stamp Collector.

With the introduction of stamp duties on January 1, 1867, Section XXXI of the Stamp Duties Act dealt with late or non-payment of duty. The rate was initially set at "...twenty pounds per centum of the value of the stamps affixed..", that is 20%.

The revised Stamp Duties Act of 1875 indicated that the 20% fine would be due for submissions between one and three months late and "... if such instrument is presented to be stamps more than three months after execution, of a fine in addition to the duty at the rate of one hundred pounds per centum (100%) on the value of the stamps affixed; but in no case should the last mentioned fine be less than five pounds"

In 1923, a further revision of the Act increased the fine to one fourth of the duty paid while still retaining the 100% fine for documents submitted later than three months.

Note, the item (lot 902) realised \$10,500 in ACS's Public Auction held on August 11.

Awards

At the August Meeting of the Society, Bob Gibson in his role as a member of the NZ Philatelic Federation announced and presented awards to two of our members. Sue Claridge was presented with a NZPF Award of Merit and Alan Tunnicliffe a NZPF Award for Service. Congratulations to both for awards well deserved for your involvement in organised philately.



Paul van Herpt

1958 TB Seal Colour Separations



Stephen Jones

The Zealandia Design (Cont)

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

1949

Volume II of *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand* published by the now named Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand in 1949 added the following:

While the records show that the design for the 1d Universal was drawn by Guido Bach, the engraving of the central portion was attributed to a number of skilled engravers in Waterlow's employ. Mr W.B. Haworth recently stated (in the Stamp Collectors Fortnightly, March 13, 1948) that the figure of Zealandia was engraved by Herbert Bourne, who had had great difficulty in producing a satisfactory figure owing to the very poor model provided for him.

1952 onwards

The Campbell Paterson Ltd's catalogue *New Zealand Stamps* published since 1952 simply says of the 1d Universal: *A symbolic figure, 'New Zealand', with ship and Mt Egmont.*

1953

In *The 1d Universals of New Zealand* by G.R. Lee the first monograph published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand in 1953, Lee simply repeated the official description as outlined in the *History of New Zealand Stamps* published in 1913.

1973

As already noted the 1d Dominion issued in 1909 retained Zealandia in its design as well as the words *Universal Postage*. The new stamp essentially commemorated New Zealand becoming a Dominion. *New Zealand One Penny Dominion 1909-1926 Printing Flaws* by George Fisher published in 1973 by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, made no attempt to describe or comment on the design.

1980

In the revised edition of *All the Stamps of New Zealand* by Laurie Franks at page 30 it states:

For the design a female figure was chosen to symbolise New Zealand - perhaps women were considered to be prolific users of the post? At any rate she is standing in front of a globe - which has vertical shading - and the background a mail boat passing Mt Egmont.

2000

In the November 2000 edition of *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* an article at page 71 appeared entitled *Glasgow on Stamps*. This five page article discussed the possibilities for a thematic collection based on Glasgow. In the article the 1d Universal is illustrated under the subtitle of *Shipbuilders to the World*. The article stated:

Other Clyde steamers are perhaps not so obvious. For example, Mackie and Thomson of Glasgow built the SS Duchess in 1897 and dispatched her to Auckland in nice time for her to be depicted in the background of the Penny Universals of New Zealand from 1901 onwards.

If this article is correct then our maritime vessel enthusiasts may find much more information, photographs perhaps of this SS Duchess to confirm the above claim.

2001

In 2001 Gordon Banfield of Opuia designed a MILLENNIUM compliments card that largely replicated the 1901 Joseph Ward printed compliments card. The Banfield card is illustrated in Volume 45 No.9 of the *Captain Cook* October 2017 at page 130. Banfield included a multi-colour Universal although rated at 40c the cost at that time of mailing a card. Banfield removed the ship in his design and placed the globe to the left of the figure, a position where the globe may have been in the first place as the figure's hand now rests on the globe instead

of resting in the air. The card was intended to be sent by the then Prime Minister the Right Honourable Helen Clark to celebrate the new millennium on 1 January 2001. The card was never issued as the authorities were of the view the new millennium had already been celebrated (incorrectly) on 1 January 2000.

2010

In the October 2010 edition of *Focus* produced by New Zealand Post it stated that New Zealand Post was to release a special edition book called *it's in the post* by Richard Wolfe. This book was to look back at 150 years of stamps in New Zealand. The book was certainly released but the copy I have has removed all reference to New Zealand Post and the foreword that was said to be by Chief Executive Brian Roche was not in it.

On the topic of the 1d Universal's design it stated inter alia:

While the system proved popular, the stamp itself had its detractors. One critic likened Zealandia to a schoolteacher giving a geography lesson, but the most memorable perspective was offered by Denis Glover in the 1966 Encyclopaedia of New Zealand: "From 1901 till 1909, in a well-washed red, her figure was daily battered by the cancellation mark of every post office in the land. Zealandia has suffered a sea change. She now stands on the end of a wharf, leaning against a murky globe. The caduceus shows signs of weighing heavy, and her right hand rests unsteadily on the foremast of a proud steamer tossing in mid-Tasman. She has lost her hat, and her tresses are wildly windswept. There is a slight glaze to her eye: she looks dissolute. Against the gale her nightie is reinforced by a nether Kaiapoi rug. It is cold, and there's not a sailor in sight."

Tony Thackery FRPSL, FRPSNZ

A Three Million Dollar Blunder Update

According to an update in Linn's Stamp News, a federal judge has declared that the United States Postal Service owes Nevada sculptor Robert S Davidson nearly \$3.6 million for the unauthorized use of his Statue of Liberty artwork on a 2010 forever stamp. The ruling is the second decision by US Federal Courts holding the Postal Service liable for using copyrighted art without the approval of its creator. In a similar case in 2013 involving unapproved use of the statues in the Korean War Veterans Memorial, the sculptor Frank Gaylord (1925-2018) received a \$685,000 award.

In his 37-page ruling, Judge Bruggink pushed aside the government's arguments that Davidson statue was not original art and that the Postal Service was free to use the art without having to secure the artist's approval. "We are satisfied that plaintiff [Davidson] succeeded in making the statue his own creation," the judge declared citing "plainly visually observable" differences between the faces of the original statue and the one outside the Las Vegas hotel. It was those very features, Bruggink said, that drew former Postal Service stamp design chief Terry McCaffrey to unwittingly select the Davidson image for a stamp to replace the Liberty Bell as the major forever stamp.

McCaffrey later said he would have never selected Davidson's image via a stock photography website if he had known it was not of the original Statue of Liberty.

If the Postal Service follows the path it took with the 2013 Gaylord case, it will likely appeal the ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The total award of \$3,554,946.95 that Bruggink reached assumes a \$5,000 payment to Davidson for the stamps that were used in the mail but in a bow to the Gaylord decision it provides a "running royalty" of 5 percent on stamps that were saved or not used in the mail, the judge said.

Paul van Herpt

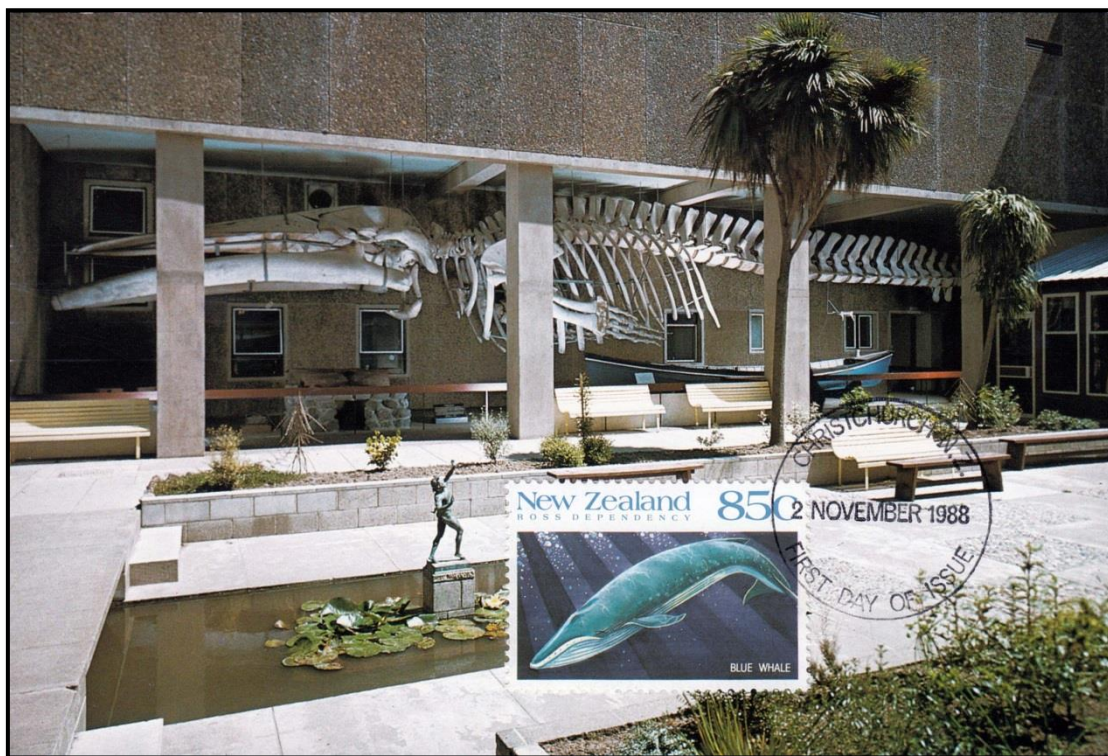
Whale & Dolphin Maximum Cards Of New Zealand

Tribute To Henk Smits 1923-2018

Maximum cards, characteristically feature a picture postcard with a postage stamp of similar theme affixed on its picture side and there cancelled with a pictorial date stamp - ideally on the first day of issue and with a pictorial date stamp of a related theme. In New Zealand postcards with cancelled themed postage stamps have been produced by collectors since at least the 1898 Pictorials issue, although "true" maxi-cards with matching pictorial date stamps are less common: New Zealand Post started a series of maximum cards in 1988. 1

One enthusiastic creator of New Zealand maxi-cards was Henk Smits (late of Christchurch, 1923-2018). 2 I recently purchased half-a-dozen of these featuring New Zealand whales and dolphins; one being a "true" maximum card with a pictorial date stamp in concordance ("Opo" the dolphin at Opononi), the others cancelled by an appropriate town date stamp. Three of the latter are shown here: the largest, the smallest, and the oldest.

First - the largest whale: Blue Whale. The postcard shows a colour photograph of the mounted skeleton of a Blue Whale, *Balaenoptera musculus*, on display in what was the Garden Court (1976-94), Canterbury Museum, Christchurch (cleaned bones now lie upstairs awaiting a new gallery). Although large, this skeleton salvaged from a 26.5 m female blue whale stranded in 1908 near Okarito, West Coast, is not from a leviathan of the Antarctic subtribe; nevertheless, it is the longest blue whale skeleton in any collection worldwide. Modern study has discovered a distinct and separate population of slightly smaller blue whales resident around New Zealand waters, likely belonging to the pygmy blue whale subspecies. The blue whale is acknowledged as the largest animal that has ever lived; some Antarctic specimens reached 30-33 m in length, and are estimated to have weighed in excess of 185 metric tonnes (185,000 kg). 3



The Blue Whale stamp on this postcard is the 85c value from the Ross Dependency whales issue of 1988 cancelled "2 NOVEMBER 1988 / CHRISTCHURCH N.Z. / FIRST DAY OF ISSUE" with a 29 mm diameter canceller. Christchurch being the appropriate town of cancel since this is the locale of the museum with the pictured blue whale skeleton, and from 1994, Christchurch became home to the newly created Ross Dependency Philatelic Agency. A

pictorial postmark featuring an adult humpback whale, as in the 60c value stamp of this issue, was used by the Philatelic Bureau to cancel the New Zealand Post First Day Covers at Wanganui, 2 NOV 1988. This postcard is from Fotocentre Oamaru (CC 2258), of standard size, and is untrimmed.

Second - our smallest dolphin: Hector's Dolphin. This postcard shows a pair of leaping Hector's dolphins, *Cephalorhynchus hectori*, our special native dolphin, only found around the coast of New Zealand, and is the world's smallest and rarest marine dolphin, sometimes called the New Zealand Dolphin. On average they measure only 1.2 - 1.4 m in total body length (four would fit along the flipper of a blue whale!) - females are slightly larger than the diminutive males. Local club members can readily see these blunt-nosed wee dolphins, with their characteristic rounded fin and flippers, in the shallow waters of Akaroa Harbour and around Banks Peninsula, especially during summer months. The population of approximately 7000 individuals resides in fragmented patches around New Zealand, but continues, however, to decrease through on-going fatal bycatch in gillnets and entanglement by coastal fishermen -- this remains a severe threat to our well known, yet endangered, New Zealand dolphin. The fate of Maui's dolphin, a North Island west coast subspecies of the Hector's dolphin, of slightly smaller size, is more critical as the remaining 50 or so adult dolphins struggle under continuing human impact and environmental changes pushing them closer to extinction.



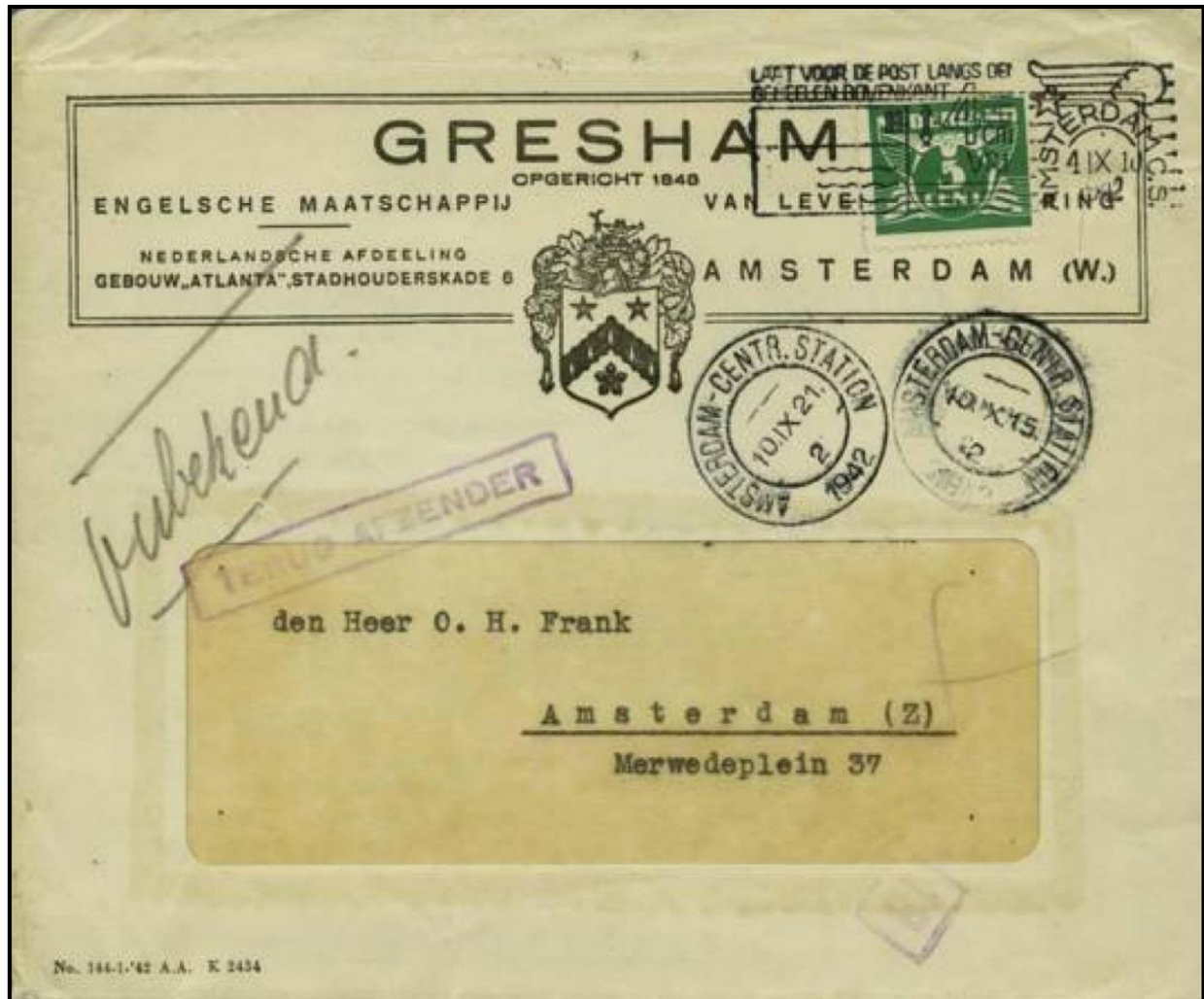
The Hector's Dolphin stamp, of a pair of similarly leaping dolphins, is the 80c value from the 1991 Children's Health issue, +5c surcharge for Children's Health, cancelled "24 JUL 1991 / CHRISTCHURCH N.Z. / FIRST DAY OF ISSUE" with a 30 mm diameter canceller. Christchurch is the appropriate town of cancel since it is the central post office serving the Banks Peninsula region including Akaroa, areas well frequented by Hector's dolphins. The Akaroa post office did not have a "First Day of Issue" canceller and the available pictorial date stamp of AKAROA featuring its relocated-restored light house and harbour was not used on this maxi-card. A pictorial postmark featuring a leaping Hector's dolphin was used by the Philatelic Bureau to cancel the New Zealand Post First Day Covers at Wanganui, 24 JULY 1991. The postcard is from Post Art (No. 28), Mapua, Tasman, photography Steve Dawson. The original card (121 x 179 mm) has been trimmed to standard size (98 x 148 mm).

(to be cont)

Alastair Watson

Auction Surprise

The Dutch auction house Corinphila Veilingen of Amstelveen had a surprise when they were preparing for their auction which closes on September 22, 2018. Amongst the material for auctioning was items from a postal history collector Stefan Drukker. He was a prolific collector of WWII material and was author of two Postal History Studies published by Po en Po, the Dutch postal history society. It appears that Mr Drukker brought far more material than he could cope with and had numerous boxes of unsorted material (probably like all of us !!). In one such box the auctioneers found the following cover;



It is a letter from the Amsterdam office of English life insurance company, Gresham, posted on September 2, 1942 to a OH Frank at a residential address in Amsterdam Z (Zuid or South), machine cancelled Amsterdam CS (central station). It has been annotated on pencil "ONBEKEND: or unknown and has a boxed purple "Terug Afzender" or return to sender with additional date stamping at Amsterdam CS on September 10, in at 15 (.00hr) and out at 21(.00hr) as it went back to the sender.

What makes this so unique ? The OH Frank is Otto Frank, the father of Anne Frank who in July 1942 "disappeared" and spent time hidden in a canal terrace house in the Prinsengracht, Amsterdam C(entral) during which times she kept up a diary which is so well known now.

So while the family was hidden, mail to their original address obviously continued to arrive and be processed as it would for the thousands of families in similar circumstances. A truly graphic example and a real "discovery" for the auctioneer.

Information and image taken from NOS Nieuws (Dutch TV news website) from 15 August

Paul van Herpt

Mail Disruption For Palestine

Earlier this year in March and April, were pieces on covers to Crimea and Yemen which had been returned due to postal services to those places being suspended due to war and politics. Go to NZ Post's website and there is a section on mail disruption which details where international mail disruptions exist. <https://www.nzpost.co.nz/contact-support/international-mail-updates> Lombok due to earthquakes, South Africa due to a postal strike are some recent examples. Israel and Palestinian territories are not on the list, but.....

The following is a translation of an item appearing on NOS website on August 17, 2018 (Dutch TV news service - Nederlands Omroep Service (*Netherlands Broadcasting Service*))



"The Palestinian postal service in Jericho on the west Bank is this week inundated with 10 ton of letters and parcels. Some of the mail was originally posted 8 years ago. Mail since 2010 has been held by Israel.

The mail destined for Palestine was left in Jordan until they were allowed through into the West Bank. The West Bank is Palestinian but under occupation with Israel controlling the passage of people and goods crossing the border from Jordan.

The letters and goods come from all over the world. Included is a wheelchair from Turkey destined for someone in the Gaza Strip.

Workers in the Jericho Post Office are working overtime says a Palestinian postal worker. "A large part of the post is unsorted and muddled, is unrecognisable, or the barcodes are worn off. The contents have sometime disappeared or are damaged".

Israel still gets a good deal of the letters and parcels destined for Palestine. In an accord from 2016 Palestinian and Israeli postal authorities agreed that international mail would go directly to the Palestinians, but this accord has not been implemented according to Israeli media sources. According to the Israeli authorities this post has been let through as part of a one off arrangement. Israel still holds the mail on security grounds, and sometimes on administrative grounds according to a spokesperson from Palestinian Post."

It is interesting that such delays do not feature in the international UPU advisories and therefore do not appear on the NZ Post website. So is this for real, or is it what a certain national leader would call "fake news"

Paul van Herpt

How To Write An Article For The "Captain Coqk"

With the announcement of the John F Wilson Literature Award, it is timely to give some guidelines on compiling and submitting an item for publication in the Captain Coqk. Rather than reinvent the wheel, CPS member Jeff Long has kindly allowed me to use a piece (with editing) he put together encouraging members to write articles for publication in the "Postcard Pillar".

No computer? - no problem!

Write your article by hand and send the Editor your items for scanning. We will look after them and return them to you. Photocopies are not generally much use as they do not scan well enough for printing in the newsletter. If you are worried about sending your items through the mail, bring them along to a CPS meeting of library night and get it done on the machines in the library. From there it can be sent directly to the Editor at captaincoqk@gmail.com. The Editor will type up your article on the computer, scan and insert the scanned images of your items, and the job is done! You need to tell us where in your article the images most logically fit.

Ah ha, you do have a computer!

Much of what is written above still applies here, except you can type your article, preferably in a Microsoft WORD document, so we can format it. We keep all articles in the same formatting style so the "Captain Coqk" looks consistent. So, we use an A4 page size, Comic Sans Serif font style, size 11. Don't worry too much about the format, just type away and email us the results.

You don't have to insert the item images, just indicate where they best fit. You can either send us the items themselves or send scans at 600dpi in a separate file. We can do the formatting and image insertion work.

Start small - do one paragraph about one item for a filler piece

If you want to show an item without very much write up, send it in. A paragraph will be fine for a filler piece, or an interesting illustration for the front page. These are valuable to the Editor as not every longer article ends neatly filling the page.

What about articles on overseas stamps or covers?

Yes, there have been articles published in previous newsletters on overseas material. The broader the topic, the greater the appeal to "Captain Coqk" readers. We all collect different things and so therefore find different items and know different things. A piece in the newsletter is an opportunity to share that.

It may also be that there is a puzzle you can't solve over an item so send it in as a query and it may generate a number of articles as other members react and respond, which will of course be positive (or it will be made that way by the Editor!). Whatever you are passionate about in your collection makes a good start to think about sharing that passion through writing about it rather than giving a talk about it.

In Summary:

The policy is to try and format everything that is submitted into something that can be published. As Editor, I endeavor to have a range of articles, from a paragraph on a single interesting item to multi page articles, and covering a variety of philatelic subjects.

The Editor

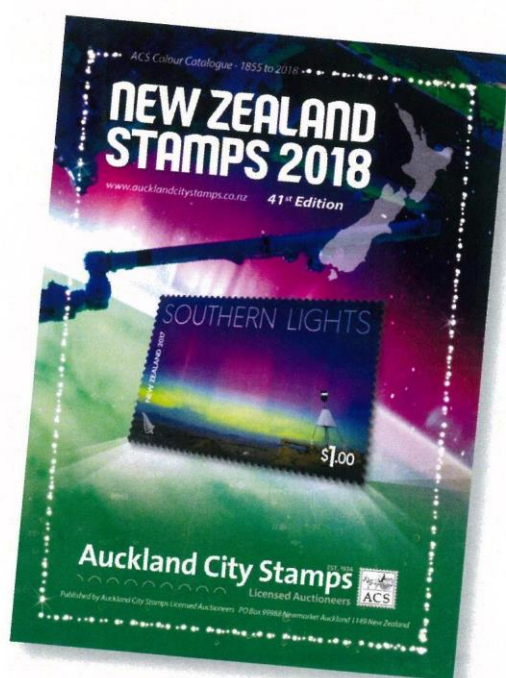
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The web site is up and running allowing orders to be placed directly once you have registered. Currently there are over 12,000 stamps, covers, postcards etc on the site and all are illustrated.

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.

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 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.