

# CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE  
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

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November, 2018

## 1965 Australian Bulk Payment Cover

In Australia, the market for covers with large frankings looks to be heating up and this cover with a remarkable £17/10/- franking from the 1963 Navigator series attracted major interest from auction bidders. In some ways similar to the 1966 big franking reply paid cover, it didn't pass through the post, acting rather as a receipt for a service paid for by the use of stamps. The cover has huge appeal, a big franking on a small envelope that would mount horizontally across the page and add significant "wow" factor to an exhibit. The lot, auctioned by Abacus Auctions in Melbourne, was described as follows:

**Description:** 1963-65 Navigators 10/- £1 & £2 King block of 8 - one with a small fault at the base - on unaddressed MSD (Sydney) cover with very fine 'GRANVILLE/13MY65/NSW-AUST' cds, Cat \$750+ as singles; the £2 unpriced on cover & exceedingly rare thus. A truly extraordinary item which we expect was for payment of bulk postage or a telephone account. [We can't recall seeing a used block of the £2 this large even off-cover] Est \$1,000



I am guessing, but it is not unlikely this was acquired originally by just being in the right place at the right time, so even selling at 75% reserve would still be a nice windfall for the vendor. But it didn't sell for the estimate, or anywhere near it. It was knocked down for \$A29,000, which with the buyers commission comes to just under \$A35,000.

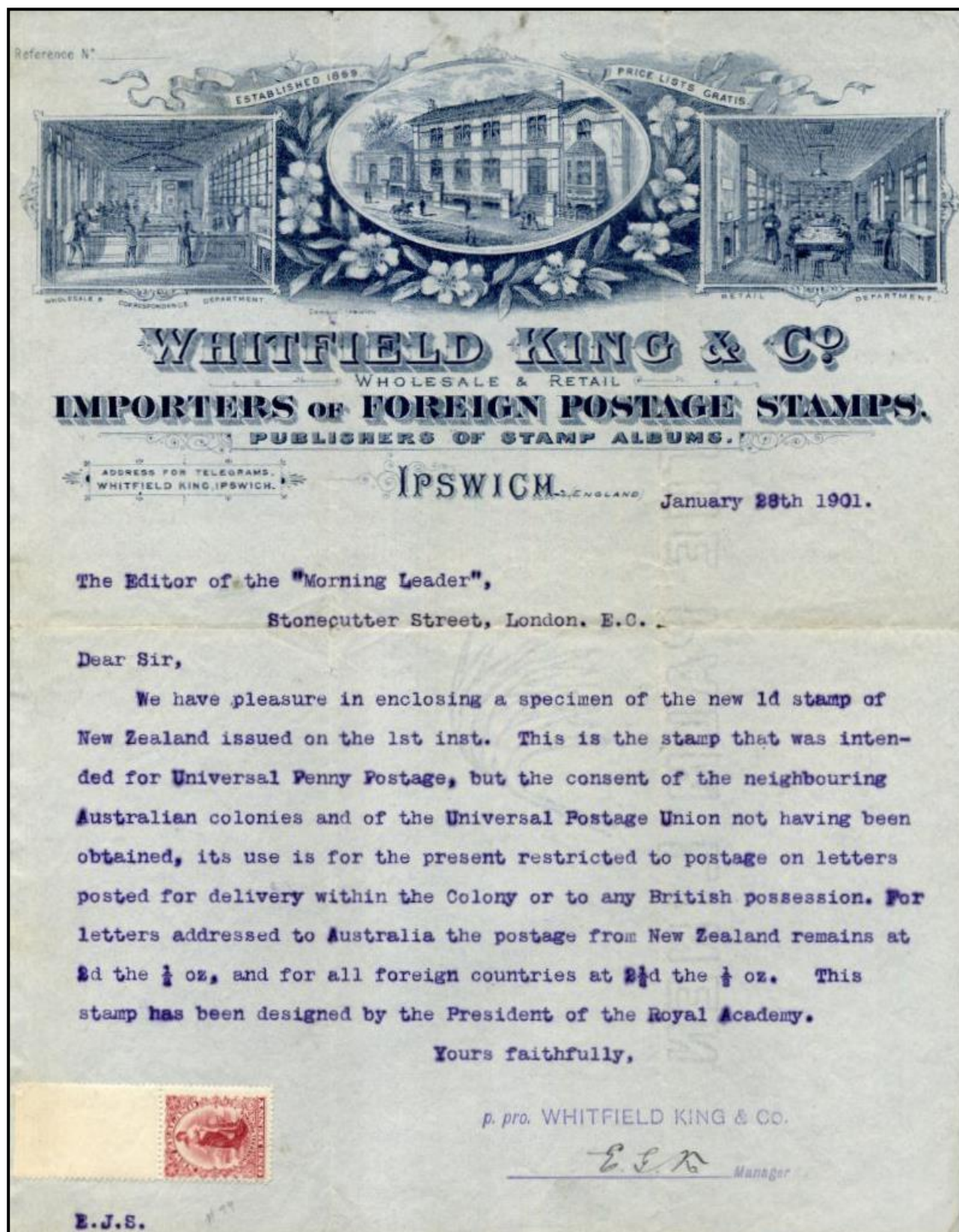
That's quite a bit of money. I'm sure there were smiles all round after the hammer went down.

Stephen Jones



## 1901 1d Universal Press Release

A press release from Whitfield King sent to the Editor of a London newspaper, "The Morning Leader". The release contained details of the recently issued 1d Universal including a mention that letters to Australia still required 2d postage.



Courtesy MADoC website

Whitfield King was an English stamp dealer of some significance, operating from 1869 through to the early 1960's before winding down.

Stephen Jones

## SOCIETY PAGE

### PROGRAMME

NOVEMBER 5 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

NOVEMBER 13 SOCIETY MEETING **Ian McMahon**  
Canadian Postal Stationery

### Canadian Postal Stationery

Ian is a well known Australian philatelist who is well versed in the subject of Postal Stationery and will show us aspects of this genre from Canada. These cards are how people communicated when there was more than one postal delivery a day and no computers or emails to compete with !

NOVEMBER 20 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

NOVEMBER 27 POSTCARD GROUP **WWI Armistice and Peace Celebrations**  
Jenny Long MC

DECEMBER 3 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

DECEMBER 11 SOCIETY MEETING **John Shirley/Murray Willcocks**  
NZ QEII issues/NZ 1960 Pictorials

DECEMBER 18 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

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

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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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## The Beginning Of The End

Earlier I had written about the Balkans, the forgotten front. How, on July 28, 1914, the Austro-Hungarian invasion of Serbia had started the general European conflict. Soon after, the Balkans became a sideshow. It seems fitting that in 1918, the Balkans was to be the place which was to start the end the conflict.

On August 29, 1916, Hindenburg became Germany's Chief of the General Staff with Ludendorff as his deputy. However, Ludendorff effectively ran Germany's war. To launch their Spring Offensive on March 21, 1918, Ludendorff not only transferred troops from Russia, but also stripped the Macedonian and Italian fronts of German troops.



British FPO 37, from Amiens, France, 15 Sept 1918

By July 18, Germany's grand offensive in the west had come to an end. It had failed to achieve the promised victory. The German armies in the west could no longer send reinforcements to the Italian or Macedonian fronts. Ludendorff was unwilling to utilise its troops in Russia elsewhere.

On August 8, the Entente's "100 Day Offensive" began. It immediately made large gains against exhausted and demoralised German troops. By September 18, the German army in the west had retreated back to the start of the Spring Offensive

The German High Command realised its western armies were at breaking point. Ludendorff refused to admit defeat.

The Battle of Caporetto, October 24 - November 19, 1917, was a major German/ Austro-Hungarian victory over Italy. It brought their armies onto the rich Venetian plains. To the poorly fed Austro-Hungarians it was paradise. However, by mid-1918 they had consumed all the available food. Their logistics, mediocre at best, were strained to breaking to supply their new positions.

Most of the six German divisions which had participated in the battle were withdrawn for the Spring offensive. Disappointed at their failure to achieve the decisive victory, the high command decided to launch another attack to break the Italians. The Second Battle of the Piave River, June 15 - 23, 1918 was a decisive Austro-Hungarian loss.



It was the death knell of both Austro-Hungary's military capabilities and of the Empire itself. After the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the Ottoman Empire concentrated what remained of their reserves in the last phase of the Caucasus campaign.

They left western Turkey and Istanbul virtually undefended for the goal of regaining what was lost to Russia during the 1878 Russo-Ottoman War.



Bulgaria 1917 Occ of Dobrudzha

Bulgaria had entered the war on the Central Powers' side to regain territory it had lost in the Second Balkan War. In 1915 the Ottoman Empire ceded the Maritsa Valley to Bulgaria as part of Bulgaria's entry into the war. In 1916 the Ottoman Empire pushed for its return. In July 1918 they formally requested its return, which caused widespread disillusionment with the Central Powers. There was also intense public disappointment in Bulgaria when it failed to receive all of Dobrudzha in the Treaty of Bucharest, May 7, 1918. The Treaty ended Romania's war against the Central Powers. Prior to Germany's Spring Offensive, most of the German units were withdrawn. The transfer of most of the Bulgarian Third Army from Dobrudzha to Macedonia did not make up for the loss.

Bulgaria hoped that getting Dobrudzha would ease their food shortages. In 1918 the failure to gain Dobrudzha and continued large scale German food purchases caused widespread famine in Bulgaria.

The prices Germany paid for Bulgarian food drove up inflation which added extra pressure. The food shortages also impacted on its army. Bulgaria was a relatively agrarian economy and its industries failed to supply the army with basic war materials. There was a shortage of clothing, footgear, ammunition and equipment. Some Bulgarian soldiers went into battle barefoot and in rags. After six years of fighting the Bulgarian army was nearing the point of exhaustion. Morale plummeted.



Bulgaria 1917 peasant farmer



Greece 1917 Venizelos issue



Bulgaria 1917 Occ of Macedonia

In 1917 the Macedonian front was relatively quiet, with only one attack being undertaken. By mid-1918 the Entente forces, were reinforced by the full Greek army after the pro-Entente Venizelos revolution in Greece on June 15, 1917. The Entente forces were now only slightly smaller in numbers but were better fed, clothed and equipped.

The Entente's morale was high, Bulgaria's was bordering on rebellious. This was seen in the Battle of Skra di Legen May 29 - 31, when Bulgarian troops refused to counter-attack, effectively ending the battle. This defeat caused the fall of the Bulgarian prime minister. The new prime minister secretly approached Britain to negotiate Bulgaria's exit on condition that Bulgaria could keep Macedonia. Britain refused.

The beginning of the end was the Vardar Offensive. Knowing that the Entente was preparing for an offensive in Macedonia, Bulgaria pleaded for more German troops. Instead, more German troops were withdrawn. The Vardar Offensive started on September 14, with a French/Serbian attack in the Battle of Dobro Pole. On September 16, the British/Greeks



attacked in the Battle of Doiran. The British/ Greek attack failed, but on September 17, the French/Serbian attack pierced the Bulgarian lines.



British FPO D26, from Rustchuk, Bulgaria, dated 26 Dec 1918

Bulgarian divisions didn't counter attack but simply went home. On September 20, the Bulgarian armies were in full retreat, September 23, Prilep, Štip, Veles, Brod were liberated and on September 25, disaffected Bulgarian soldiers converged on Radomir, 48km from Sofia.

A Bulgarian Republic was proclaimed and on September 29, the capital of Macedonia, Skopje, fell.

With the disintegration of their army and the Radomir rebellion, Bulgarian representatives arrived in Salonika and requested an Armistice. On September 29, the Armistice of Salonika was signed. Bulgaria surrendered.

British forces were redirected towards Constantinople. As British forces neared Constantinople, with no forces in the vicinity to stop them, the Ottoman Empire asked for an armistice on October 26. The Armistice of Mudros was signed on October 30. The Ottoman Empire surrendered.

French and Serbian forces continued northwards and liberated Serbia. Niš was liberated on October 11. The Italians delivered the knockout blow to the Austro-Hungarians at the Battle of Vittorio Veneto, October 24 - November 3.

The Austro-Hungarian armies ceased to exist. October 31, Hungary revoked the Ausgleich (compromise which created Austria-Hungary) and became independent.



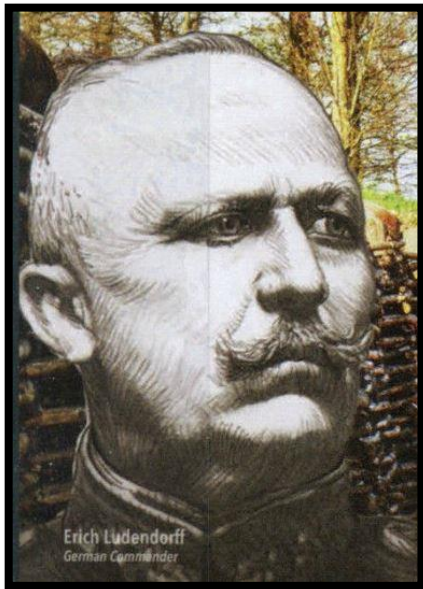
Serbia 1918



Italy 1921 Victory

Belgrade was liberated by the Serbian Army on November 1 and on November 3, Italian troops entered Trieste. Austria signed the Armistice of Villa Giusti. Austria surrendered. On November 10, French forces crossed the Danube and entered Hungary. The Hungarian government signed a separate one on November 10.

On September 28, when Ludendorff learned of Bulgaria's plan to seek an armistice, his nerves broke. He went to Hindenburg and stated the German armies could not carry on and needed an armistice. A surprised Kaiser Wilhelm II, who was now just a figurehead, was informed by Ludendorff on September 29. To keep what was left of Germany's hold on France and Belgium, Ludendorff wanted Wilhelm to establish a civilian government to negotiate with USA president Woodrow Wilson directly. On October 3, after much pressure from Ludendorff to end the war, the new Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, approached Wilson for peace terms.



Ludendorff

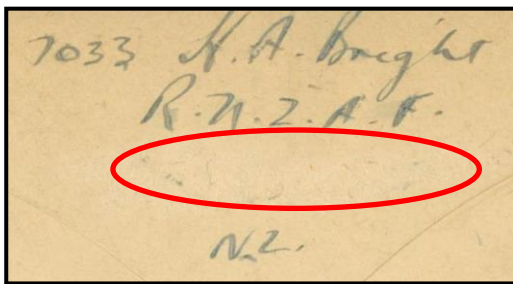
Wilson's peace terms, including the evacuation of all occupied lands, were unacceptable to Ludendorff. His plan backfired. On October 26, he did an about face, stating German armies could carry on and the war must continue. Ludendorff was sacked. However, the damage was done. The western front was collapsing, and home front was in a state of rebellion.

November 9, the German negotiators were given 72 hours to accept the peace terms and on November 10, revolution swept away the Hohenzollern dynasty and the government. At 5 am, November 11, 1918 the armistice was signed in Foch's (the Supreme Allied Commander) carriage in the Compiègne Forest. The Armistice of Compiègne, to come into force at 11 am

Murray Taege

## 1942 Censored Cover

The cover below is an example of a very rarely seen measure used during WWII to conceal information in the event the mail was intercepted by enemy forces. In addition to being opened by the censor, the name of the post office has been erased from the datestamp on



the stamp and the location of the sender (circled) have also been removed from the address written on the flap.

Using correspondence from the same serviceman I was fortunate that Grant Feringa, an authority on New Zealand military mail, was able to identify the relief postmark as Rotorua AF.



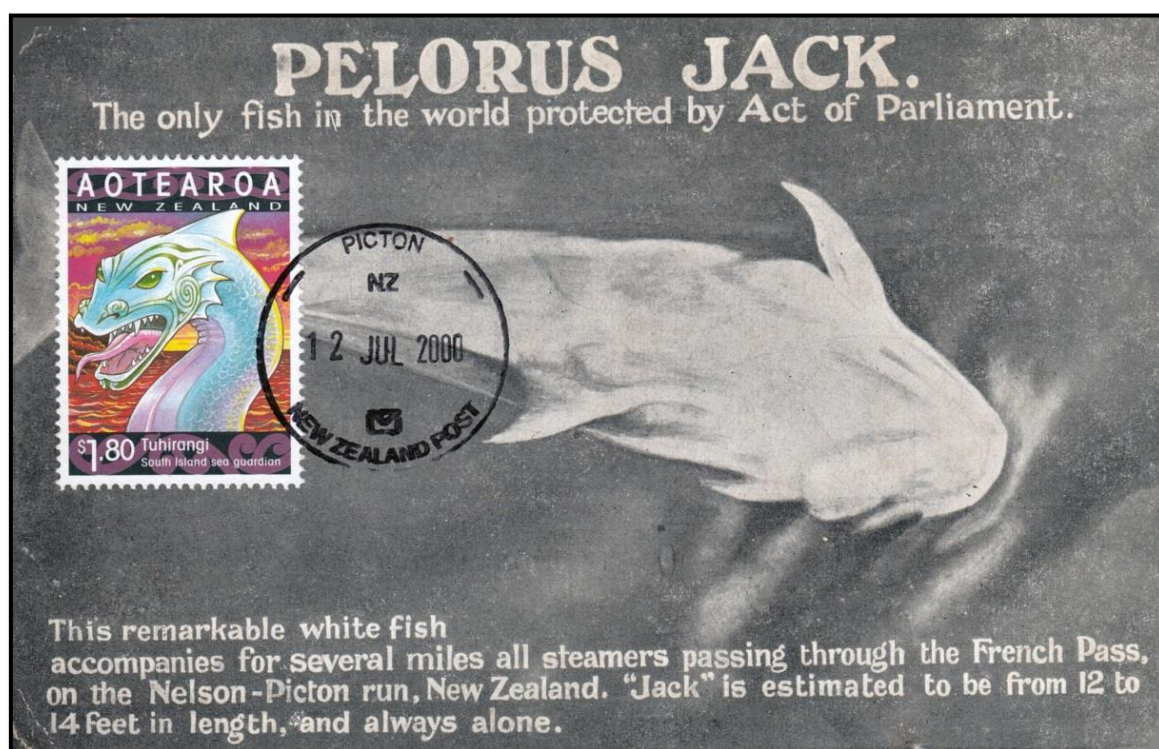
Stephen Jones



## Whale & Dolphin Maximum Cards Of New Zealand

### Tribute To Henk Smits 1923-2018 (cont)

Third - the oldest photographed dolphin: Pelorus Jack. This lone Risso's dolphin, *Grampus griseus*, became famous for its regular accompanying, "escorting," steamers across a defined 8 km stretch of Admiralty Bay, to and from near The French Pass, but never through this dangerous stretch of water in the western Marlborough Sounds, 1888-1912. His regularity & frolicking antics about the ship's bow drew sight-seers, including numerous famous persons, from NZ and worldwide. Capturing an in-focus, full-body image of Pelorus Jack in the bow wave of a moving steamer was a significant photographic challenge: published images often embellished through inventive retouching. This letterpress halftone reproduction on an early postcard by Stallard & Robbie, Nelson, is one of many produced at the height of the postcard craze, untrimmed.



Amongst the mythology surrounding Pelorus Jack lies *Kaikai-a-warō*, a protective taniwha, reputed to live in sea cave near the entrance to Pelorus Sound and possibly akin to the sea guardian of the South Island, Tuhirangi, as seen on the \$1.80 stamp from the Year of the Dragon / Spirits & Ancestors issue of 2000 (FDI 9 Feb 2000). Maxi-card cancelled "12 JUL 2000 / PICTON / NEW ZEALAND POST" with a 30 mm diameter canceller. Many of the steamers and passenger ferries passing between Wellington and Nelson transited Picton in the eastern side of the Marlborough Sounds. A nice concordance of subject and cancel.

These are sampling of the dedication, passion, and philatelic resourcefulness of Henk Smits in creating New Zealand maximum cards. Two things I learnt about the production of maxis from my study of these examples: first, Henk would neatly trim larger cards down to the NZ standard postcard size (approx.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " - 90 x 140 mm), although the modern postcards here are a little larger, 98 x 148 mm ( $3\frac{7}{8}$ " x  $5\frac{13}{16}$ "); second I discovered how best to get an adhesive postage stamp and the cancel-ink to stick on the glossy surface of a postcard - careful viewing of Henk's maxis revealed a rectangular area for the stamp and postmark pre-covered by a faint mat surface. My trials with an artist's poly mat spray reproduced a similar and satisfactory result.



The writer would appreciate learning about or seeing scans of other maximum cards featuring NZ whales & dolphins.

Alastair Watson

#### References:

1. Samuel, R. 2006 Maximum Cards. pp. 408-412. in *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand. Volume IX. (Postal Stationery)* B.G. Vincent Ed. Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Wellington, NZ.
2. Henk Smits, 23 Sept 1923 - 26 March 2018, Obituary. *Stamping Around: New Zealand Stamp Collectors Club Bulletin* April 2018, p.1.
3. Watson, Alastair. 2014 Maxis on maxis: The biggest whales on maximum cards. *American Philatelist* 128(3): 248-55, + cover.

### The Chalon Design

The printers of New Zealand's first stamps, Perkins, Bacon & Co, also designed and printed stamps and banknotes for many other countries within the British Empire. They would have employed a group of designers and engravers to create essays for submission when tenders were called for new stamps or banknotes. The Chalon portrait was used for the basis of a number of essays, with a die of the example shown below used as part of a suggested design for a British banknote from the 1850's.

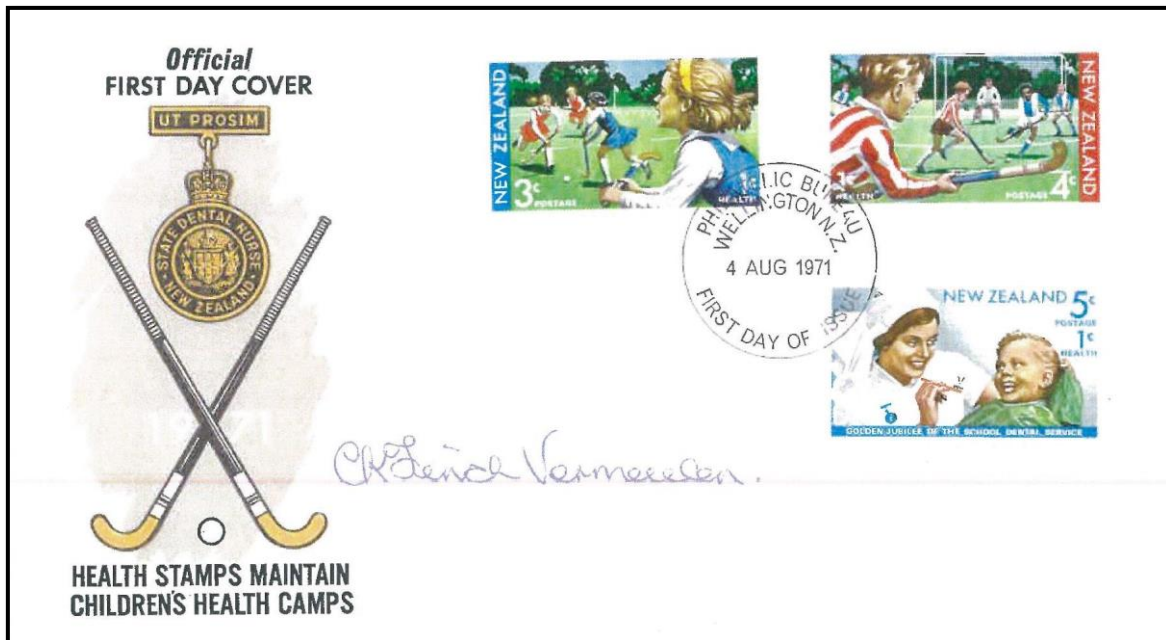


Stephen Jones

## 1971 School Dental Service 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

### Background: The Dental: Profession

Over a period of forty years a group of skilled artisans, trained under an apprenticeship system, transformed themselves from a group barely distinguishable from other lesser artisans into a profession. This profession achieved near equality in terms of status with medicine, law and engineering and full equality in terms of income.



1971 Health FDC. The 5c commemorates the Jubilee of the School Dental Service.

The FDC is signed by the Dental Nurse depicted on the stamp, Carolyn Vermeulen.

Four major stages can be identified in the development of the dental profession in New Zealand. First, there was a sub-professional phase before 1880 when dentists were little different from other mechanics or artisans. Second, a semi-professional transitional phase from 1880 to 1908, during which ethical dentists began to elevate their status. They made entrance to the occupation more vigorous, and distanced themselves from an artisan category through replacing apprenticeship with an elaborate university level training programme. The establishing of a dental association in 1905 further signified this change. The Dental School opened in 1908 and a fully professional phase began. The third phase was when professionalism was completed in 1987 when the Dental Council of New Zealand was established. The fourth phase began around 1950 when all dentists had to attain the full dental degree, BDSJ before they could practice. Until that time a lower standard certificate of proficiency, COP that involved a shorter period of study was regarded as sufficient.

Since 1950 dentistry has moved into a post professional phase characterized by an increased output of graduates and a major shift towards specialisation on a scale comparable with other fields of medicine. The development of the profession to what it is today was not inevitable or smooth. It advanced in an untidy fashion in fits and starts and encountered major setbacks from time to time.

### The School Dental Service

World War I revealed a startling factor - that only 40% of men were fit for military service and that poor teeth contributed to those statistics. The lives lost in the Great War needed to be replaced. Children were seen as the future and the care of their teeth was seen as important. A programme was needed to improve children's teeth urgently. It was this



philosophy that children were important that encouraged the ongoing success of Plunket and the beginnings of the Health Camp movement.

## FINE MEN ENLISTING

### PRAISE FOR WELLINGTON SOLDIERS.

Since the new scheme of enrolling recruits was put into operation in New Zealand on February 15, 373 men have notified the City Recruiting Officer of their willingness to enlist for active service.

Of these 227 have been passed by the military doctors as physically fit.

Of the 136 who have not been marked "fit," more than half did not approach any of the doctors. There is a good proportion of men who, after sending in their names, are not heard from again.

Most of the Wellington men rejected failed to pass on account of bad teeth.

The military say that the Wellington volunteers for the Sixth Reinforcements are a particularly fine set of men—physically and otherwise—and that no better body has yet offered its services to the New Zealand organisation.

Dominion 31/03/1915 (Papers Past)

At first no one bothered to query the notion of the dental nurse. That idea only provoked heated debate when it emerged as a real possibility. Sir Thomas Hunter was appointed Chief Dental Officer in 1919. He distributed details of his dental nurse scheme in July — August 1920.

There was much opposition to Hunter's scheme. Hunter defended his scheme of training nurses for a two year period at a separate training school. His arguments were that action was urgently needed, as it would take too long to train dentists to staff the programme. It would be cheaper to train women as the training was only two years and they could be paid a lower rate. It was also argued that women were "temperamentally and psychologically" more suited to deal with children.

Critics of the scheme said it was a menace to public health, a menace to the profession and an injustice to BDS and COP students. Hunter's arguments prevailed. The favourable propaganda that the scheme received and determination to act on the matter of school dentistry combined with the sheer novelty of the scheme caught the public imagination. Hunter appeared to be a bold innovator; his critics were seen as carping academics.

The scheme went ahead in 1921. Thirty four probationers were selected from 120 applicants on the grounds of education, personality, age, general suitability and health. The average age was 27 years and 9 months. The probationers were not "girls" as some dentists feared. They underwent a two month probationary course before being retained for the full course. Payment was 90 pounds plus 40 pounds boarding allowance.

Once work on demobilizing troops had been completed, attention could be focused on school dentistry. School dentistry began its development when the profession was in its third stage of development of nearing full professional status.

The Minister of Education J.A. Hanan advertised for four school dentists in January 1919. These men were to be based in the main centres and would form the basis of a new School Dental Service administered under the auspices of the Superintendent of Schools Medical Inspection. The New Zealand Dental Association welcomed the appointments. The School Dental Service was eventually placed under the control of the new Dental Division of the Department of Health.

At the outset the notion was that trained women dental nurses would carry out the dental work on children's teeth.

## DENTAL NURSES

### THE SCHOOL TREATMENT PLAN

The appointment is announced of 34 probationer dental nurses, who will undergo an intensive course of training for service in the scheme for dental treatment of school children. The nurses have been appointed at a salary of £90 a year, with a boarding allowance of £40 if they require to reside away from home.

Evening Post 07/03/1921 (Papers Past)

The women were trained in a temporary school adjoining the Government Buildings and had to undergo intensive instruction on basic biology and science before being allowed to proceed to filling and extractive work. Hunter got over funding shortages by requisitioning Dental Corps apparatus and materials for the training school. Twenty nine of the original thirty five probationers completed the course by mid-1923. One had died, one married and four had left. The first dental clinic was set up in the Hawke's Bay in 1923. By the end of the year twenty five clinics were in operation.

The Dental Nurse Scheme was now underway. The press and public response was overwhelmingly favourable. Fifteen more trainees were accepted in 1923 and twenty five in 1924. Dental nurses proved to be less than a potential challenge to the profession than dental hygienists. The credit goes to Hunter for the implementation of the Dental Nurse Scheme. If it was not for his forcefulness, dynamic personality and his kudos that had been increased by his direction of the Dental Corps, his critics might have been able to halt the scheme when still in its early stages of development.

### **The Stamp And The Jubilee**

By the 1960s dental nurses were trained not only in Wellington but also in Auckland and Christchurch. There were even two drafts a year in Wellington. Accommodation was provided free and the pay rates equalled rates of pay that men received for work of similar status. The first Wellington draft of 1967 included Carolyn Vermeulen. Her draft completed its training by the beginning of 1969. At that time the Wellington trainees worked in the well-known large green building in lower Willis Street known as the "murder house". Wellington school children were brought in by the busload for the trainees to practice on.



Carolyn Vermeulan on graduation day

In January or February 1969 a photographer came to the Willis Street Nurses' Dental School to take photographs for a stamp. His arrival came shortly before graduation and before the freshly trained nurses were about to be dispersed to schools predominantly throughout the North Island as the new school year was getting underway.

It seemed that the photographer knew exactly whom he would be photographing and why. He simply wished to photograph Miss Vermeulen at work with a child. As Miss Vermeulen had not yet graduated she had to borrow a nurse's medallion from one of the Sisters. The medallion is seen worn on her chest.

To give Miss Vermeulen, the child and the photographer some privacy the photographs were not taken in the open plan part of the building where most of the children were treated but in a separate room that the nurses called "the naughty room".

Photographs were taken with Miss Vermeulen at work with a child with toothbrush in hand instead of the usual drill. She says that she felt a bit silly standing there with the toothbrush. After the photographs were taken that was the last that Miss Vermeulen heard of the matter. She was posted to the Hawke's Bay and forgot about the stamp to be issued.



The photograph was taken for the purposes of a stamp that would be produced two years later in the Jubilee year of 1971. That indicated considerable forward planning.

Len Mitchell one of New Zealand's foremost stamp designers designed the Health stamp. It was eventually issued on August 4, 1971 together with two other stamps commemorating children playing hockey. The issued stamp shows a fair likeness of Miss Vermeulen with toothbrush in hand. Miss Vermeulen subsequently married and left dental nursing



She became a chef and ran her own business and later became a councillor/coordinator and resided in the Hutt Valley area. Curiously enough Miss Vermeulen had given such little thought about the stamp that even after it was issued she did not even think to mention it to her father a keen stamp collector and recipient of exchange booklets.

The identity of the child in the stamp is unknown to me but presumably someone knows who he is.

TC Thackery FRPSL, FRPSNZ

Reference Brooking T.W.H. 1980: A History of Dentistry in New Zealand.

## 1898 Waterlow Sample Sheet

These stamps were printed from specially produced plates of nine impressions believed to taken from subsidiaries of the original dies (Diamond p67). Printed in unissued colours, they were used by Waterlow & Sons to show the quality of their engraving and printing skills. This particular example was probably targeting postal authorities from Latin American countries.

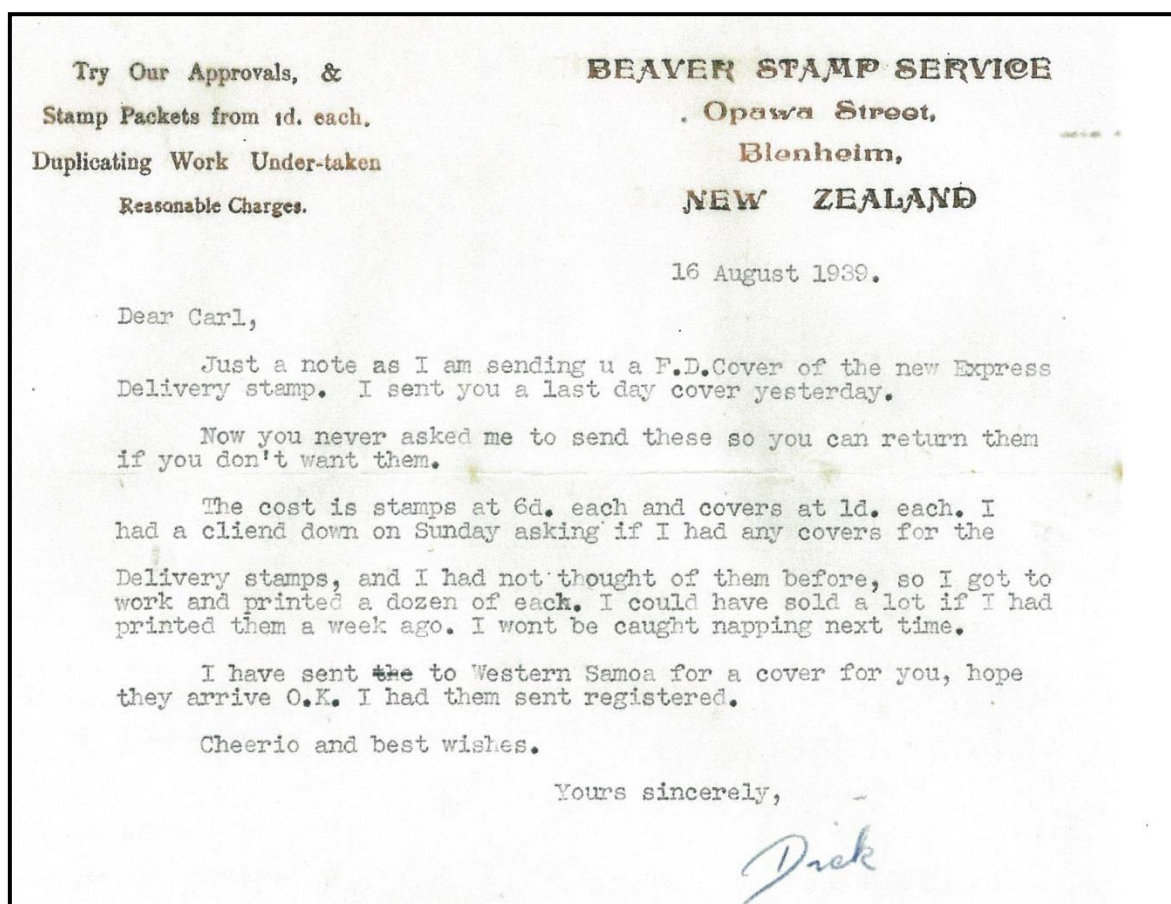


Stephen Jones



## 1939 Beaver Stamp Service Express Delivery FDC

There are a number of reasons why some cacheted New Zealand FDCs are very scarce and in most cases we can only make a guess as to what the reason is. In this case, thanks to CPS member Dr Alan Craig, we know the reason why as the following cover still contained the original enclosure giving some background details. Written by Richard "Dick" Bowden, the proprietor of the Beaver Stamp Service in Blenheim, it indicates that he hadn't considered doing covers for this issue and only printed a "dozen of each". The "each" refers to similarly printed Last Day Covers for the previous "Fernleaves" issue.



Beaver Stamp Service/Bowden covers for any issue are very scarce and to date, this is only the second example of this Express Delivery FDC I have recorded. Stephen Jones





**Phone: (03) 579 5650. Fax: (03) 579 9894.**  
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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:**

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- Cinderellas.
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- 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.



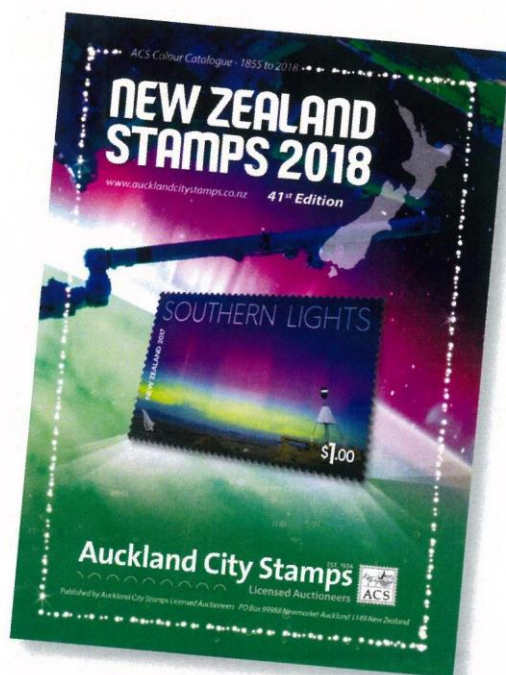
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