

CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

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May, 2019

Auction Of Karl Lewis Covers

On March 16, Kelleher & Rogers auctioned a collection covers illustrated by Karl Lewis (see CC September, 2017) Due to the popularity of Karl Lewis covers with Asian collectors, the auction was held in Hong Kong auction and looks to have been very successful with almost all lots selling. The auction catalogue listed 375 lots, including seven covers franked with New Zealand stamps cancelled in either New Zealand or Pitcairn Island.



The highest realisation was for the above polar bear cover postmarked at Toyohara on Saghalien (Sakhalin) Island, north of Japan, one of two known and selling for HK18,000 , a little over NZ\$3,400. Typically the highest realisations were for the Japanese associated covers with the New Zealand related covers selling for HK\$1,800 - \$7,500 (\$340 - \$1,430)

The auction is still available to view online at the Kelleher & Rogers website and can be downloaded as a .pdf file. The collection must have taken many years to put together so it's worth having a look as the listings contain detailed background information to give the reader a better appreciation of the material on sale.

Stephen Jones

ANNUAL COMPETITIONS 2019

GENERAL MEETING NIGHT - JULY 9, 2019

- Our annual Society competition night is in July and we encourage **YOU** to participate. If you are a first time entrant, why not put together an 8 page exhibit. The point of competitions at Society level like this is to give opportunity for people to try and exhibit at a more casual level before embarking on more serious national level.
- No entry form is required, however your pages will need to have your name and address on the reverse, and numbered from 1 - 16.
- The class entered, and your name and address must be on a sheet with each entry.
- Members who require their entries to be returned by post/courier must enclose suitably addressed prepaid post/courier bags for return postage, in the method that you want your entry returned.
- The closing date for exhibits to be received will be **ON THE NIGHT** of the meeting. Entries can be posted to the Society at PO Box 29, Christchurch 8142, to arrive by June 18th 2019. Entries can also be handed in at the June 11th Society Meeting; or the June 18th Library Night.
- **OVERSEAS MEMBERS:** Please send **COLOUR PHOTOCOPIES** of your exhibit - This saves problems with Customs and GST etc. These should be sent rolled or flat - NOT folded, and will not be returned, but will be filed with other similar exhibits in the Society's library.
- **PAGE SIZE:** 28mm x 23mm maximum. A4 sheets will need to be trimmed to meet the height maximum.
- **PROTECTORS:** Entries must be housed in protector pages and these can be obtained from the Philatelic Youth Council, P O Box 2979 Auckland 1140.
- **CLASS A: 16 Pages**

1	Postal History	2	Traditional
3	Postal Stationery	4	Aerophilately
5	Maximaphily	6	Revenues
7	Cinderellas	8	Thematic
9	Open	10	Postcards
11	Entries which do not fit into any of the above classes.		
- **CLASS B: 8 Pages**

12	Adult Development - any of the above classes.		
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Judging - We will have a 2 tier judging effort, those who want to be formally reviewed loosely based on NZPF standards, and for the rest, a popular vote by the members at the Society meeting.

We want to make this as just another evening where members can participate, like the Members Nights. An entry does not have to be specifically written up with a competition in mind, but can be 8 or 16 pages that *you enjoyed putting together and you are happy to share with the rest of us* and be put into the popular vote section of the competition.

SOCIETY PAGE

PROGRAMME

MAY 6 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

MAY 14 SOCIETY MEETING **Graeme Russell**
Chemistry

Graeme Russell

A talk on philately from a chemical aspect

MAY 21 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

MAY 28 POSTCARD GROUP **Don Mee**
Apia Postcards of Alfred Tattersall

JUNE 3 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

JUNE 11 SOCIETY MEETING **Bring & Buy Night**
Silent displays

JUNE 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
(emails) Use the "Contact" facility in the website

SOCIETY OFFICERS:

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Christchurch (NZ) Philatelic Society (Inc) Subscription Rates

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

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

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New Zealand "Britain Of The South"



Alfred Chalons painting of Queen Victoria 1837

On July 18, 1855 New Zealand issued its first postage stamp, Queen Victoria. The choice of using Alfred Chalons iconic 1837 painting as the model for the design was appropriate, as in 1837 Britain decided to claim New Zealand.

The Treaty of Waitangi was signed on February 6, 1840, which led to the proclamation of British sovereignty on May 21. New Zealanders, to the 1980s, in general and Christchurch in particular, saw themselves as a Britain of the South. Early international visitors like Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) and Anthony Trollope saw our country as "unmistakably English".

Initially Britain had no interest in New Zealand: high cost with low return. Edward Wakefield saw how colonisation could be profitable. He aimed to buy land cheaply from the Māori and sell expensively to wealthy Brits. The profits thus earned would subsidise poor Brits to travel to New Zealand to work the land.

On May 22, 1837, he established the New Zealand Association to colonise the country. In December 1837, Britain realised NZ was being colonised and decided to lay claim to NZ. The first organised settlers, NZ Assn settlers, landed at Petone, January 4, 1840. Hobson arrived in NZ, January 29, to claim NZ for Britain. By 1843 the NZ Assn had settled 12,000 Brits.



1940 Centennial Settlers landing at Petone and Akaroa 1840



1989 Settlers

It had established the outlines of immigration, with the mechanisms and promotional pitch aimed at Britain that was to be used by the New Zealand governments in later years. By 1852 the country's British population had reached some 28,000 and rose to over 250,000 by 1870.



The export of wool and discovery of gold drew large numbers of Brits. In the 1870s over 170,000 settled. The main reason was assisted passages offered by our government. In the long depression, 1870s to 1900, these passages ended, and immigration dried up. After 1900 the economy boomed, and assisted passages restarted. By 1915, net 150,000 came.

After World War I, Britain assisted with passage to the colonies. In response the New Zealand government introduced a "98% British" policy. After World War II assisted passages targeted the skills New Zealand lacked. In the 30 years post war over 100,000 mostly Brits settled. Very few non-British Europeans settled in New Zealand.



1998 Immigrant issue-in these stamps they all were effectively British

The South Island was most notably British. Canterbury was to be "English". Thus the Canterbury Association was founded on March 27, 1848, sponsored by the Church of England. Similarly the Otago Association was founded in 1845 by adherents of the Free Church of Scotland with the purpose of establishing a colony of Scots.

Others, such as Colonel William Fielding of the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation, and George Vesey Stewart, organised settlements at Fielding, Katikati and Te Puke. Many of these settlers were Irish Protestants.



As it is today so it was then, that the majority of the Māori lived in the North Island. To open up the North Island to mass British settlement would inevitably lead to an armed clash: The Land Wars, March 17, 1860 to February 14, 1872. At its height, circa 14,000 British and colonial troops were stationed in the country.



The largest concentration of British troops at that time in the colonies. These troops tightened the imperial bond with Britain, who was seen as the colony's protector. Many soldiers, who came to NZ to fight, themselves stayed as settlers.

On September 5, 1939, Michael Savage stated: "Both with gratitude for the past and confidence in the future, we range ourselves without fear beside Britain. Where she goes, we go. Where she stands, we stand". New Zealand declared war days ahead of Canada or South Africa. New Zealand readily served in the Second Boer War, World War I, World War II and the Malayan Emergency.

In both World War I and II, New Zealand had the highest per capita ratio of people serving in the armed forces in the British Empire. Also, the country strained to increase its agricultural output to feed Britain. Rationing was introduced in food stuffs to increase the

surplus available to feed Britain. Unlike Australia, New Zealand didn't pull its troops out of North Africa when Japan attacked in 1941/1942.



1900 Boer War
Troops to South Africa



1920 Victory
British symbolism



Food For Britain
Ceased in June 1950

In politics New Zealand wanted to emulate, but not replace, Britain. As early as 1846 the British Parliament passed the first New Zealand Constitution Act, which was to give the country a responsible government: internal self-rule with Britain in control of foreign affairs. Rewritten in 1852, it paved the way for the first elections, July 14, 1853.



1855
NZ was
still a
crown
colony
with its
first
issue



The first parliament sat, May 24, 1854, to a dispute over where the powers of the New Zealand Government and Governor General lay. Britain resolved the dispute in favour of the Government. Fresh elections were held, October 26 - December, 1855, and the first "Responsible" parliament met on April 15, 1856.



NZ refused to become part of Australia in 1901. Joseph Ward's desire for us to become a dominion was realised on September 26, 1907. Politically nothing changed, just a perception of our status. But few people here wanted greater independence. Prime Minister Gordon Coates rejected the 1926 Balfour Declaration, in which the dominions were "autonomous communities".



On December 11, 1931, Britain granted independence to the dominions in the Statute of Westminster. We were the last dominion to ratify it, November 25, 1947. On January 1, 1949, New Zealand citizenship was established, but New Zealand citizens also remained British subjects until January 1, 1983.

Most of our prime ministers were British. The first NZ born effective prime minister was George Forbes, 1930-1935. The last British born prime minister was Walter Nash, 1957-1960. It wasn't until Sidney Holland's government, 1949-1957 that NZ born prime ministers were the norm. British born politicians, like John McKenzie, (Liberal 1891-1900), also had a big impact in shaping NZ.



1979 Statesmen - all British born



George Selwyn was ordained Bishop of New Zealand on October 17, 1841 and arrived at Auckland on May 20, 1842. Bishop Selwyn's impact was to effectively transpose (with a few tweaks) the organisational structure and disciplines of the Anglican Church in Britain to New Zealand. He tied the New Zealand Anglican Church with Britain on a religious and political level. The Church supported British interests over Māori. Catholic, Presbyterian and other denominations also transposed their traditions.

It had been said that the country lived off the sheep's back. Sheep tied us economically to Britain. In the 1850s sheep were introduced into Canterbury. By the 1870s wool had made Canterbury, New Zealand's economic powerhouse.

The first transport of frozen sheep meat to Britain occurred on February 15, 1882. Distance had precluded the export of perishable products to Britain. Now meat, and later butter and cheese would vie for export dominance, and Britain would dominate the trade



In 1970 Britain took more than 90% of NZ's sheep meat and butter exports, and 75% of cheese exports.

On January 1, 1973 Britain joined the European Economic Community. Many New Zealanders saw this as an act of betrayal. Prime Minister Norman Kirk stated in 1973: "Now we do not consider ourselves as the Britain of the South. Instead we recognise that New Zealand is the southernmost country of the Asia and Pacific region".



GB 1973-joining the EEC



1998 Immigrants - Pacifica and Asian/Indian



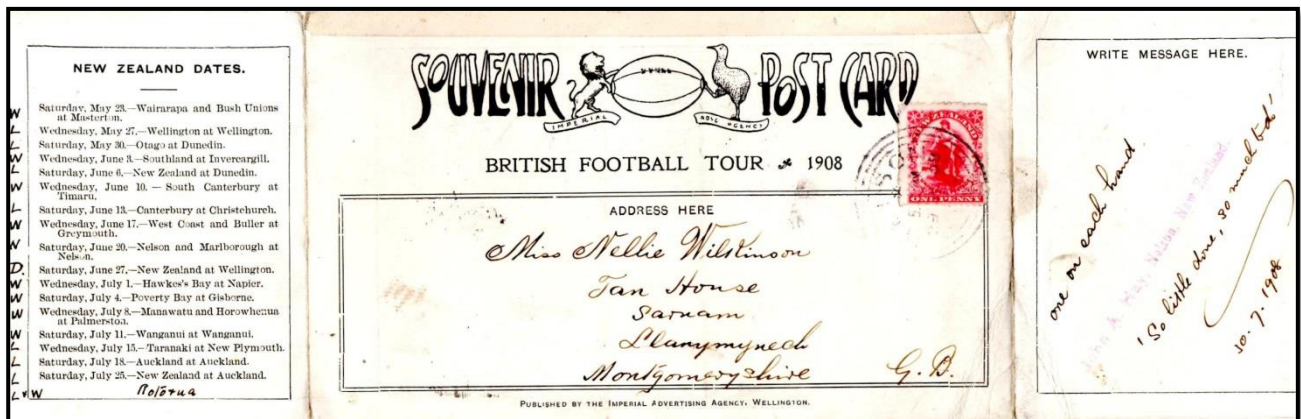
In the 70s and 80s the country groped to find a new identity. Over the last 30 years, both economically and culturally, New Zealand has been forging ties with the Pacific and Asia. Although New Zealand is still predominantly "British", it is more ethnically diverse.

New generation Kiwis are becoming more multi bi-cultural and slowly adapting the country's British heritage and structure to meet their changing cultural aspirations.

Murray Taege

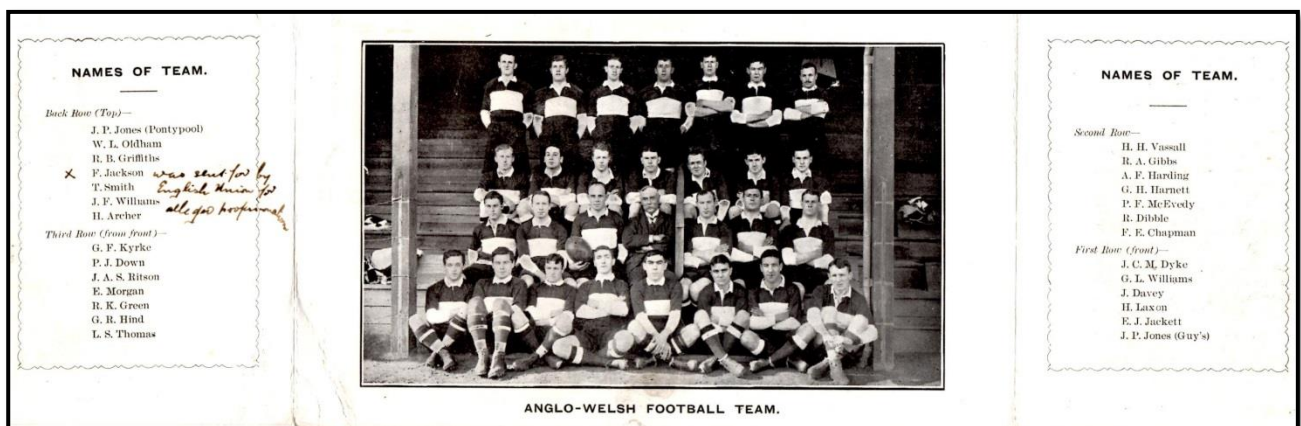
The Imperial Advertising Agency's 1908 Football (Rugby) Souvenir Postcard.

I have been collecting rugby related philatelic items and postcards for 45 years and recently was very pleased to see a British Football Tour 1908 Souvenir Postcard offered at auction as this was an item I had not previously seen. The postcard itself has two fold outs - one at either side - which no doubt made it somewhat awkward to put through the post. But that is indeed what happened to this copy. It was sent from Nelson on July 30, 1908 just a few days after the team's tour of New Zealand had been completed. The postcard is addressed to Great Britain. It is illustrated here showing the flaps at either end (which when opened out make for a rather long postcard).



The British team which toured New Zealand did not represent all of Great Britain as players from Scotland and Ireland were not included because their Unions did not support this tour. In the event the results of the 17 official matches played were - won 9, drew 1 and lost 7. The drawn game and two of the losses occurred in the three test matches played against New Zealand.

The team is shown on the reverse of the postcard and I suspect that this photograph was taken by Joseph Zachariah (Zak) as I have a standard size postcard of the team taken and published by Zak in my collection which seems to have been taken at the same time with the same camera position. The only differences being that one or two of the players are looking in slightly different directions and four players now have their arms folded when a comparison is made between the two photographs.



The Imperial Advertising Agency, Wellington was located in the Colonial Mutual Buildings. It seems to have been very involved with the tour, for example when the first test match was played in Dunedin on June 6, 1908 a souvenir programme was published by the Agency. On June 20 (prior to the game against Nelson and Marlborough) the *Nelson Evening Mail* reported that "Mr Morris of the Imperial Advertising Agency, Wellington, who is (in) charge

of the football souvenirs, etc, has courteously left at this office a plan of the field showing the names of the teams and their places in the match." (information sourced through the National Library's Papers Past website).

Subsequently, after the tour, the Agency was reported to have submitted a claim for damages to the Rugby Union on account of alleged losses due to the alleged provision by the Union of information to the press prior to matches taking place. The outcome is not known.

The sender of this postcard, John A May of Nelson, had handwritten some comments on it before he posted it to Great Britain. He had written 'W' (win) or 'L' (lost) (and in one instance 'D' for drawn) alongside each match played by the visitors. In addition he wrote 'W v L' alongside the word 'Rotorua'. This referred to an unofficial extra game played at Rotorua on July 21. The Anglo Welsh team defeated a Maori team by 24 - 3. It is concluded that John May was not aware of the outcome of that informal game when he put the postcard into the mail.

The other interesting annotation was a note alongside the name F Jackson stating 'was sent for by English Union for alleged professionalism.' The comprehensive publication *'The Visitors - the History of International Rugby Teams in New Zealand'* by RH Chester & NAC McMillan, published by Moa Publications Ltd in 1990, records that Jackson was sent home before the second test (played on June 27) for alleged professionalism. FS Jackson returned to New Zealand (one report stating that he never actually arrived back in Great Britain) and played the professional rugby league for New Zealand against the 1910 British team. Later he was reinstated to Rugby Union. Jackson had played six tour games including the first test before being sent home in 1908. His international record therefore is one test in Rugby Union (against New Zealand) and one in Rugby League (for New Zealand)!

This postcard is a most welcome addition to my collection.

Brian G Vincent

News From The AGM

With only two changes, the current committee and office holders were all voted back in unopposed. Our new president is Murray Willocks with Paul van Herpt now becoming the Immediate Vice President. Congratulations to Murray and our thanks to Paul for the magnificent job he has done in the role since taking office.

The winners of the annual awards were announced, and these are follows:

Anderson Cup for the best talk of 2018, went to Murray Willocks for his talk on the 1960 pictorials

Pim Cup, a popular vote by members for the best Members Night presentation went to Murray Clark

The John F Wilson Literature Award went to Stephen Jones for his range of interesting articles throughout the year.



The ITU & UPU In Berne, Switzerland (cont)

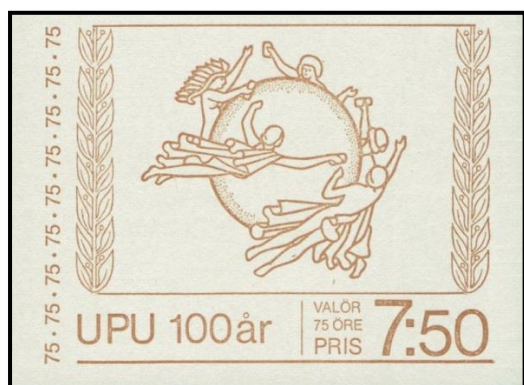


One of the Crown Agents stamps for Commonwealth countries

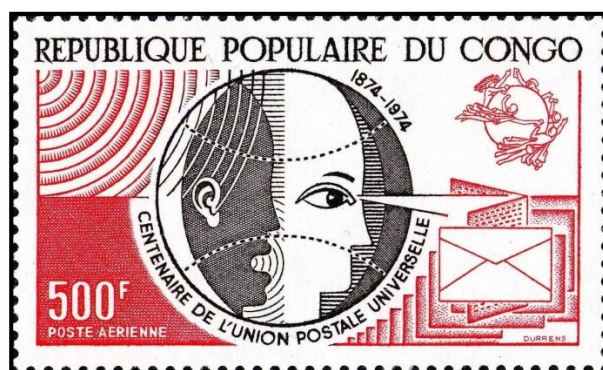


Denmark's 1949 UPU 75th Anniversary stamp

Many countries issued stamps featuring the UPU monument for the 75th anniversary of the UPU in 1949. According to *Stanley Gibbons' Commonwealth & British Empire Stamps 1840-1970* catalogue (2019 edition) the 1949 UPU 75th anniversary British Commonwealth omnibus comprises 310 stamps- complete, these are catalogued at £325 uhm and £700 used.



Sweden's UPU Centenary stamp booklet



Republic of Congo UPU Centenary stamp

Many more stamps, together with miniature sheets etc, were issued in 1974 for the UPU's centenary. Every five years the UPU holds a Congress to discuss postal matters.



West Germany 1984 UPU Congress miniature sheet.

Stamps have been issued for several UPU Congresses by various countries as well as for the 125th UPU anniversary in 1999. Details of these of course may be found in *SG's Stamps of the World* catalogues under the listings of each country as opposed to being tabulated as with the 1949 UPU and 1965 ITU issues in *SG's Commonwealth & British Empire Stamps 1840-1970* catalogue.



World Post Day occurs each year on October 9, the anniversary of the Universal Postal Union, and World Post Day started in 1969. Various countries mark World Post Day by issuing a stamp.

Russia issued a World Post Day stamp in 1998; the central part of the design featured an outline of the main body of Berne's UPU statue.

In addition to standardisation of stamp colours for certain classes of mail, the UPU also established International Reply Coupons when on 26 May 1906 the International Reply coupon (or IRC) was created during the Rome Congress. Article 11.2 of the UPU Rome Convention states, "reply coupons can be exchanged between the countries of which the Administrations have agreed to participate in such an exchange", and on 1 October 1907 the service became officially available to customers.⁶

An IRC allows someone sending a letter to another country to pay for the postage for the reply in advance. When the sender writes a letter to a foreign addressee that requires a response, they can purchase an IRC and enclose it with their letter. An IRC (currently) will entitle the addressee to one or more return postage stamps representing the minimum postage for an unregistered priority item or airmail letter to a foreign country. In short, stamps obtained in exchange for IRCs can be used to reply to the sender. Initially, and for many years even when airmail services existed, a single UPU IRC could only be exchanged for a stamp(s) of the equivalent cost of a surface mail letter rate.



The UPU International Bureau is responsible for IRC production and delivery to participating postal operators. IRCs cannot be bought directly from the UPU. They are available from local post offices and certain operators. IRCs can be used for a variety of purposes, eg i) requests

for information or documents from abroad, ii) school and university enrolment, iii) foreign invitations requiring a reply

Since 1907, the appearance of the IRC has changed several times, with nine different models, 21 different iterations (changes to the basic model) and three special anniversary coupons (for the 100th and 110th anniversaries of the IRC and the 140th anniversary of the UPU). Descriptions of such items by Smitham may be seen online.⁷



1955 Australian British Imperial Reply Coupon



1964 New Zealand British Commonwealth Reply Coupon

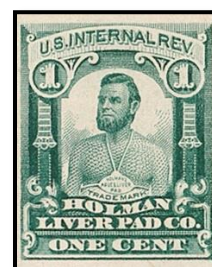
Similar schemes for British Colonial and Commonwealth countries (as well as those for France and its Colonies) were subsequently introduced. These were slightly cheaper to purchase, send and use as postage rates for mail to Britain from its Empire were cheaper than rates to foreign countries. British Empire and later British Commonwealth Reply Coupons were able to be purchased as well as UPU IRCs at post offices throughout the British Commonwealth.

Some stamp philatelic works/catalogues list (and may price) UPU IRCs in separate sections; some collectors include them and their British/French colonial counterparts etc., as postal stationery, yet many ignore them - perhaps out of ignorance or maybe they fall into the *too hard to deal with* basket.

David Smitham

References

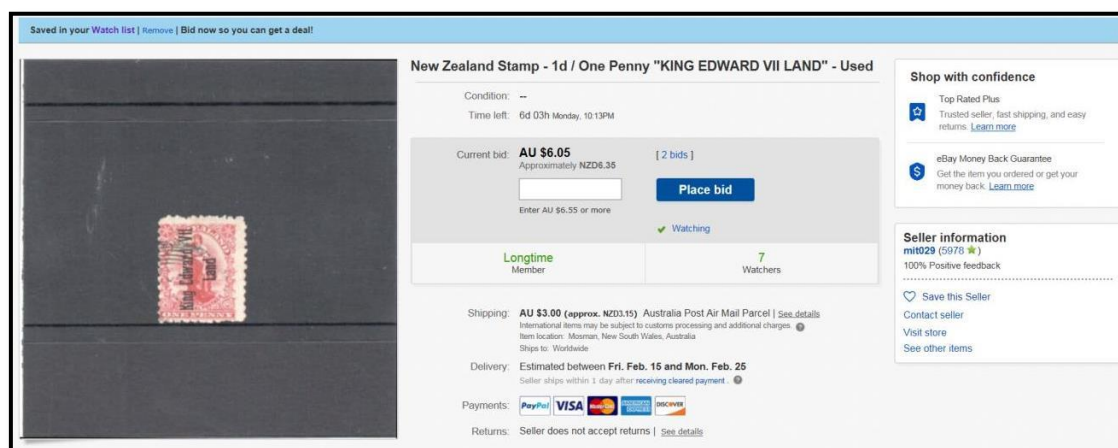
- 1 www.itu.int/en/history/Pages/ITUMonument.aspx
- 2 *Stanley Gibbons' Commonwealth & British Empire Stamps 1840-1970* catalogue (2019 edition), pp 657-650
- 3 www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal-Postal-Union
- 4 Colin Capill *New Zealand and the Universal Postal Union to 1907*, published by RPSNZ1993, 133 pages
- 5 www.britannica.com/topic/Universal-Postal-Union
- 6 www.upu.int/en/activities/international-reply-coupons/history.html
- 7 www.stampboards.com/viewtopic.php?f=13&t=9461 The History of the UPU International Reply Coupons (IRC) by D. Smitham



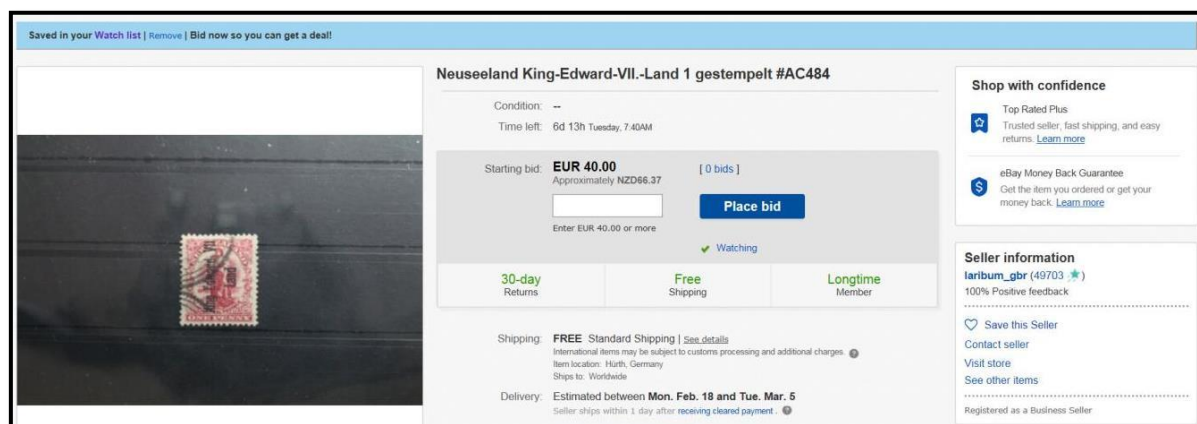
King Edward VII Land Forgery

The opportunity to acquire stamps from a wide variety of sources has probably never been greater with the internet giving not only traditional dealers a platform to reach a greater market but also allowing collectors to list items whose demand for may be greater in markets outside the vendors country. It is also a source for collectors to see images of unusual and rare stamps that previously they would have only read about.

A downside is that it increases the likelihood of coming across stamps manipulated or forged in an effort to fool collectors. In my experience this hasn't been such a problem for collectors of New Zealand stamps, but I have noticed an increase in listings of replica or facsimile stamps, probably created using high quality images available from the internet.



Readers will recall my March article where I commented on the difficulty of 19th century catalogue makers had with producing accurate images of the stamps they were cataloguing. This is no longer an issue and rises some interesting (to me) questions about these two eBay listings. When compared to the genuine example shown here, there are numerous differences readily observed with image illustrating the listing. The overprint is black and not green and the font used differs between the two. They are usually found cancelled with the expedition datestamps but the two eBay examples are quite clearly not. Finally, the stamps used were never overprinted for this issue. The above example is probably the 1901 issue on thick Pirie paper while the example below is the redrawn, surface printed issue from 1908.



The top example sold while the bottom one didn't, probably because of the price rather than it not being a convincing forgery. Even with a cursory search using Google, the images available would be sufficient for a collector to identify both as forgeries. The vendors, one in Australia, the other Germany, listed the lots within a few days of each other so it is almost certain that they would have been acquired from the same source.

Stephen Jones

2003 LOTR FDC Error

An interesting variety to look for with collecting modern FDCs as sometimes errors are found when the covers are being prepared to send out to collectors. The stamps are stuck on using an automated process which in this instance ran out of the \$2.00 Gollum value for the 2003 Lord of the Rings issue.



Whether the process relies on the same amount of stamps for each value being loaded or the machine pausing automatically when one of the values runs out, at least one cover (below) was produced and sent out with only five of the six stamps in the set on the cover.



Stephen Jones

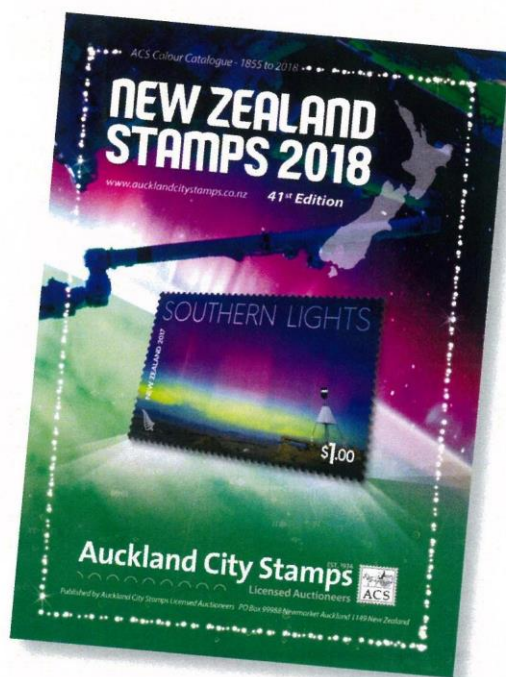
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- ERRORS
- WORLD STAMPS
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The web site is up and running allowing orders to be placed directly once you have registered. Currently there are over 12,000 stamps, covers, postcards etc on the site and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