

CAPTAIN COOK

NEWSLETTER OF THE
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

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September, 2019

1870's Law Courts Essay

The passing of the Stamp Act 1875 opened the door for the introduction of adhesive stamps to indicate the payment of fees associated with Law Courts, Lands and Deeds or Coldfield related transactions. Prior to the issue of the Law Courts stamps on January 1, 1876, consideration had already been given for the issue of a Law Courts stamp and Bradbury Wilkinson had submitted an engraved die proof essay for this purpose.



The design utilises the same vignette as found on Nova Scotian and New Foundland stamps that Bradbury was producing for them at the time. It is similar in style to the Bradbury FSF essays that would have been done concurrent with this

The actual stamp is 23mm x 33.5mm and is printed in a striking shade of blue. The existence of the item was recorded in Volume I of The Postage Stamps of New Zealand and is illustrated on page 511. Unfortunately the monochrome illustration in the handbook doesn't do the item any justice



Revenue Stamps

- 665 ① BEER DUTY: 1870 (c) Q.V. die proofs in black of the 6d. (2 gals), 1/3 (5 gals), 6/9 (27 gals), 7/6 (30 gals), 9/- (36 gals) and 13/- (52 gals) with 2-22 mm. margins on thick card. (6) £12
- 666 ① — Similar die proofs in all different colours for 6d., 1/3, 4/6 (2), 6/9, 7/- (2), 7/6, 9/- and 13/-, all on card with margins as last. (10) £20
- 667 ① LAW COURTS: 1876-79 imperforate plate proofs in issued colours for 2/-, 3/-, 5/-, £1, £3 and £10; essay for 1/- in blue with Nova Scotia Q.V. head. Also LAND DEEDS STAMP 1877-79 imperforate plate proofs in issued colour for 2/-, 3/-, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-, 8/-, 20/- and £3. (15) £15

44

There are no details as to how many are known to exist. I understand there may be a copy in the Rhodes collection held in the Christchurch museum and it is not unlikely that this would be the sole example available to collectors. I believe this example was last on the general market when Robson Lowe auctioned the "Currie" collection of fine New Zealand material on March 2, 1966. Currie was a collector from Wanganui and had formed an outstanding collection of New Zealand stamps along with die and plate proofs and essays. It was included in a selection of Law Courts and Lands and Deeds proofs with an estimate of £15 and a price realised of £16/10/-.

It would seem that the authorities yet again chose a less attractive option to use when compared to the utilitarian design of the issued stamps in 1875. It is likely that using the less costly typographic process, the same as used to print the newly issued FSF stamps, would have been factored into the decision to adopt the design as issued.

I acquired the essay from a recent auction that featured numerous lots of Bradbury, Wilkinson essays, and die and plate proofs from many different countries. Included in the few other New Zealand listings was a lot containing three of the Bradbury Wilkinson essays for the 1874 FSF issue.



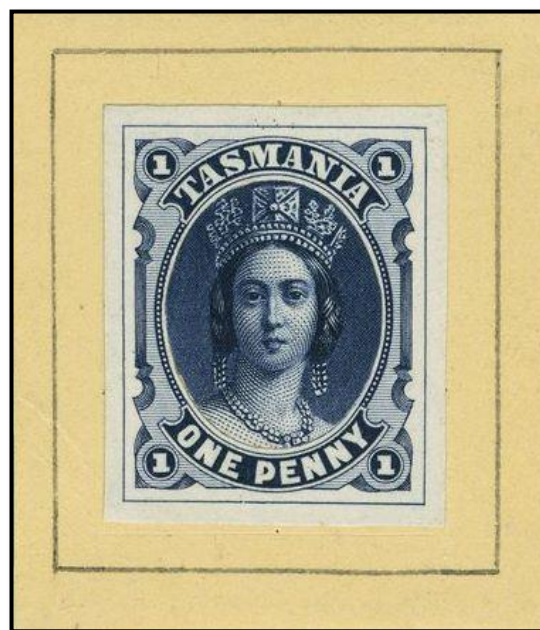
The issued stamp

These too had also been sold in the Currie auction in three lots containing four of examples of the essays, and which had a combined realisation of £72.



One of the lot with three similar essays done for the New Zealand 1874 FSF issue

PR 1,610pds



Tasmanian essay similar to that done for the New Zealand FSF issue, 37mm x 42mm

PR 964pds

Stephen Jones

SOCIETY PAGE

PROGRAMME

SEPTEMBER 2 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

SEPTEMBER 10 SOCIETY MEETING **Member's Night**
Letters M, N, O & P

Members Nights

Letters M, N, O & P

A chance for you to use your imagination come with a good story,
like a fisherman's tale, and illustrate with something philatelic.

SEPTEMBER 17 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

SEPTEMBER 24 POSTCARD GROUP Jeff Long, the mc for theme;
Horsepower, animal or mechanical

SEPTEMBER 28 **16th NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL PHILATELIC LITERATURE**
EXHIBITION - Display and fair

OCTOBER 7 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

OCTOBER 8 SOCIETY MEETING **Paul McTaggart from Lower Hutt**
The 1946 Peace Commemorative Issue

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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AUGUST MEETING

August meeting saw two out of town visitors both give us talks. John Campbell gave us a couple of anecdotes on tracking down stolen material from the engraver Slania in Sweden, and getting a design made by artist Dick Frizzell. Ross Marshall displayed and spoke on the northern section of his three part collection on NZ Coal mining along with a one frame polar display.

Jeff Long showed the top scoring books that are entered into the 16th New Zealand National Philatelic Literature Exhibition. The four judges had just spent the last two days judging the 64 entries so this was pretty much "hot off the press".

John and Ross, along with Jeff, and Alan Tunnicliffe were the judges with Murray Clark being Jury Secretary.



Dr Ross Marshall making a point during his talk at the August Society meeting



For Members information, the CPS is again hosting the Literature Exhibition on behalf the NZ Philatelic Federation, and all the entries will remain with us in the library, so accessible to members for the long term. We hosted the show in 2017 and this is our second event which we also need to make successful in order to be given the opportunity to continue hosting and bringing in a wide range of material for the ultimate benefit of members. We trust members will assist by coming along on the 28th September and joining in with the fair being organised for that day.

LITERATURE EXHIBITION

This event will be held at the Philatelic Centre, 57 Mandeville Street on **SATURDAY 28th SEPTEMBER**

10 am to 4 pm

Apart from the entries to the Exhibition being displayed there will be a fair with

Dealers

Classic Stamps from Blenheim and others to be confirmed

Surplus books from our Library (new items not previously put out before at our bring and buy nights)

A stamp collection being sold on behalf a member, mainly modern, mainly NZ, UK, Australia, and others

The Treaty of Versailles the Twenty Year Armistice

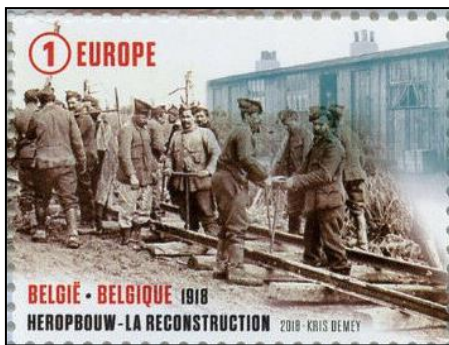
In the German dictated Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Russia, 3 March 1918, Russia lost 34% of its population, 32% of its farmland, 52% of its industry, 89% of its coal mines, and \$6 billion marks in reparations. 29 September, Bulgaria was out of the war and Austria-Hungary tottered. The Allied 100 Days Offensive pushed the Germany army back past the Hindenburg line. Ludendorff demanded an armistice to keep Germany's territorial gains. Germany sought peace terms from US president Wilson, thinking it would get a better deal than from France or Britain. Wilson's peace terms were too much for Ludendorff, who wanted to continue to fight. By this time German civilians and many troops refused to carry on, with peace pending. Revolution broke out. The Allies, not wanting more casualties, offered an armistice. An armistice was signed 11 November 1918. Germany was not invaded.



WW1 Cinderella
German military lied
to Germany

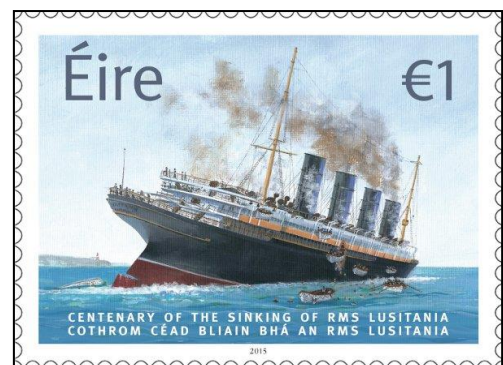


1918 German revolt

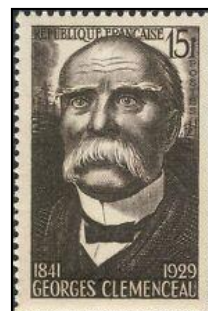


Although the fighting was over, no one knew what the peace would look like. In 50 years France had twice been invaded by Germany. In the humiliation of the 1870 Franco-Prussian War, France was required to pay Germany 5 billion francs and cede Alsace Lorraine. France bore the brunt of the fighting in WW1, with 1.4 million dead. Germany captured France's industrial centre, and system-atically

destroyed it during their retreat in 1918. WW1 cost Britain £20 billion (in 1918 value) and a war debt of over £6 billion. Britain had financially supported France, Russia and Italy. Submarine warfare highlighted how vulnerable Britain was. Since 1805 Britain felt secure, German submarine warfare changed that. USA financially prospered during the war and was not threatened. US attitude was that US possessed a superior moral position as the only great nation devoted to the principles of freedom and democracy. It entered the war "to make the world safe for democracy".



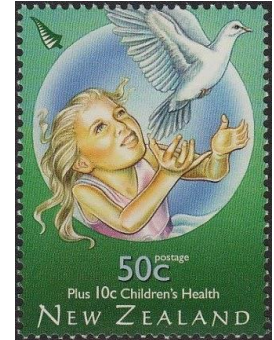
Sinking of the Lusitania 1917



18 January 1919 the Paris Peace Conference, to settle the terms of the peace with Germany, began. The victors: Britain France, Italy, Japan and US; the main British colonies; and 21

other countries attended the conference. Russia was not invited as it had already signed a peace deal with Germany. Nor was Germany. The "big three", (Britain, France and US), dominated the conference and decided what the peace terms would be. Italy took little part in the proceedings and Japan was invited as one of the victors.

Open sessions, with all the delegates present, simply approved their decisions. The Big 3 came to the conference with quite different aims. France wanted territorial security above all (defensible border on the Rhine), and rebuild prosperity (Saar coalfields). France wanted to strip Germany of its military so it could not be threatened again. Britain wanted a stable Europe and a rehabilitated Germany to counteract the Bolshevik threat and be able to pay large reparations. It also wanted a Germany without submarines. Britain, France and Japan had taken the German colonies and wanted to keep them. On 8 January 1918 Wilson issued the "14 Points", his view of peace. There would be no secret deals: Sykes-Picot Agreement or the Secret Treaty of London. Freedom of navigation. Free Trade. No colonial acquisitions from Germany. German evacuation from all of its occupied territories. Alsace Lorraine to be returned to France. Nationalities to be given self-determination. An international organisation to keep world peace.



Peace



League of Nations

Wilson pushed initially for his pet project, the League of Nations. The Committee to draft the Covenant for the League was appointed on 25 January with Wilson as chair. On 3 February the work started. By 13 February the draft Covenant was completed. On 28 April the final version of the Covenant was approved. Wilson's other penchant, ethnic self-determination, was most difficult to achieve. Ethnic populations were mixed on



Italian Dalmatia Italy hoped for all only got a bit

the fringes. This gave rise to plebiscites in disputed territories and minority rights guarantees in others. On this basis, Italy's claims in the Adriatic were rejected, Italy stormed out of the conference. However, Japan's claim to Chinese Shantung was upheld. Wilson was also determined that Britain and France should not add to their empires, they would be under the League. Britain and US rejected French claims to the Rhine frontier and Saar. France and US rejected British demands for massive reparations. Other nationalities were either ignored, e.g. King Faisal or rejected e.g. Vietnam and Southern Ireland.

On 28 April the draft Treaty of Versailles was approved. It contained 15 parts and 440 articles.



Part I created the Covenant of the League of Nations. Within it, Article 22 dealt with colonial mandates. Class A mandates for the ex-Ottoman Empire. Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia were considered not far from independence. Class B needed greater supervision: German East Africa, Togoland

and Kamerun. Class C would be administered as part of the Mandatory country: South West Africa, German New Guinea, Samoa and German Pacific.

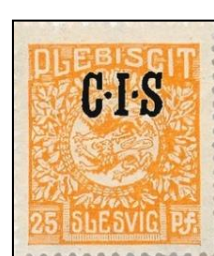
Part II specified Germany's new borders with France and Poland.

Part III dealt with German-European issues. Eupen Malady to Belgium with a plebiscite in 2 years. Rhine to be a demilitarized zone on. Saar to be administered by



Polish stamp Poznan cancel, Poznan was Posen Germany

France for 15 years. Alsace Lorraine returned to France. Austria not to merge with Germany. Creation of the "Polish Corridor", Poland's access to the Baltic. Plebiscites for Silesia, Marienwerder and Allenstein. Memel and Danzig to become League of Nations administered cities. Northern Schleswig to Denmark with a plebiscite for rest. Heligoland to be demilitarised. With this, Germany lost 10% of its land and 12% of its people, primarily to Poland and return to France.



Part IV stripped Germany of all its colonies.

Part V reduced Germany's armed forces to 100,000 troops and a small navy. Germany was prohibited from possessing submarines, tanks and an air force.

Part VII the arraignment of William II of Hohenzollern, ex-German Emperor. The Netherlands refused to hand him over.



Belgian occupation of the Rhineland

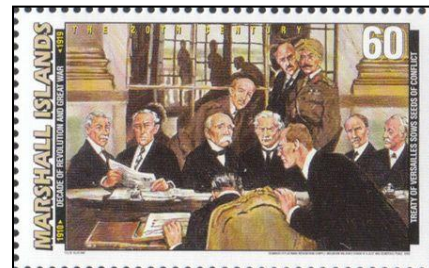
Part VIII established Germany's liability for reparations without stating a specific figure. This was set in 1921. Article 231, Germany accepted the responsibility for the losses and damages of the Allies, the "war guilt" clause.

Part XIV France can occupy the Rhine as a guarantee if the terms aren't met.



German Delegation

The German delegation arrived in Paris on 29 April. They received a draft of the Treaty for the first time on 7 May and given 14 days to sign. They protested the terms and withdrew from the conference. All Germany opposed the peace terms, the "Diktat". The first democratically elected German government resigned rather than sign the peace. On 22 June, the German government was given an ultimatum, agree to sign within twenty-four hours or face war. Chancellor Ebert was told Germany could not fight. Ebert indicated Germany would sign. On 28 June 1919, exactly 5 years after the assassination of Arch-Duke Franz Ferdinand, German signed the Treaty. World War 1 was officially over. Some thought it too harsh, others too lenient. Marshal Foch stated: "this (treaty) is not peace. It is an armistice for twenty years".



Signing the Treaty of Versailles



*German occupation
Poland 1939*

On 1 September 1939 Germany attacked Poland. Thus began World War 2. Shortly after WW2 much blame for the war was laid on the Treaty. WW1 had ended messily. Germany wasn't invaded and didn't feel defeated. It felt the peace was unjust, "stab in the back". Hitler used it for propaganda purposes. He blamed Socialists and Jews for Germany's ruinous peace. Modern scholarship has

down played the part the Treaty played. Prior to WW1 Germany was an undemocratic militaristic state. An industrial, technological, and scientific giant, Germany was prosperous



*Rommel supported Hitler
over restoring pride in army*

with the largest economy in Europe. Militarily and politically it dominated Central Europe. It was its halcyon period. Hitler promised to return Germany to this time out of the chaos of the early 1930s. The Army backed

Hitler, as he restored its prestige. By 1939



Nazi propaganda postcard denouncing the Treaty



*German occupation Danzig 1939,
Danzig was L of N administered*

contentious Treaty issues had long been dealt with. It was Hitler's determination to restore Germany's imperial borders was the ultimate part the Treaty played. On 31 March 1939 Britain and France pledged support for Poland's independence.

Murray Taege

Not Postage Stamps

Last issue there were a number of German embossed cinderellas shown from 1907. The embossed nature of these labels was quite common in some European countries. One of the firms that was a leader in this type of label was that of J D Posthumus of Amsterdam, the Netherlands. This firm was founded by Jan Daniel Posthumus in 1865. In 1920 it received the prefix "Koninglijke" or Royal, so Koninglijke Posthumus.



They produced metal stamps and carried out high quality printing and were a principle supplier of the embossed cinderellas. The firm still exists today. At the beginning of the 20th century Jan handed the firm over to his sons Willem and Louis, who in 1939 sold it to Johannes van der Plaats. In 1969 he passed it to his son Taco, and in 2006 to Nicholas, Taco's son. During this time they have been in the same shop in St Luciensteeg in

central Amsterdam. Today for around 50 Euro you can buy from them (via their website) all you need to seal your envelopes with a wax seal featuring your own logo ! From the handstamp used to press into the wax seal it was not a big step to a printed and embossed label for the same purpose. The printing, embossing, and dye cutting to shape were all processes we see used in many of these embossed Cinderella labels.



Service of HRH Princess Juliana of the Netherlands

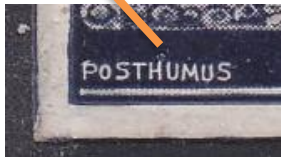


In 1913 to mark the centenary of the Prince of Orange return to power in the

Netherlands, the firm produced a large oversize label depicting William of Orange swearing his oath of office. You will note across the top the text "Internationale Relief-Etikettenfabrieken" or International embossed label factory.

This text is noteworthy in that many of the labels produced by the firm had their name tucked away in the margins, However in 1911, for an International Exhibition of Modern Office Equipment and Administration, two different labels were produced one signed by Posthumus, the other "Etik Fabr Holland Amsterdam" which potentially is the same firm !





Two labels from different series produced during World War One, both on the theme of "Pax" or Peace.

A 1919 series designed by Anton Molkenboer (left) and a 1916 series designed by [unintelligible]. Both have the name Posthumus in the lower left frames as shown by the part enlargements.



1901 Small business exhibition
Promotional label on far left and "Crowned Silver Medal" award label in blue to left. Both have name Posthumus in the margins.



1906 International Baking Exhibition



1914 International Baking Exhibition



Bodegraven Festival



1913 International Business and Trade Exhibition in Tilburg (far right in blue)

All four examples have the Posthumus name in the margins to identify the producer



Crowned gold medal at the International Coffee shop and Restaurant Business Exhibition 1908 in Amsterdam, left.

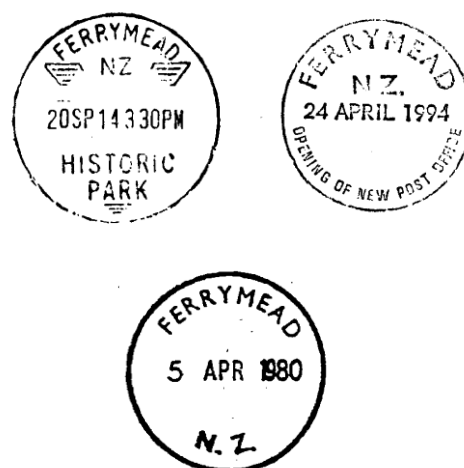
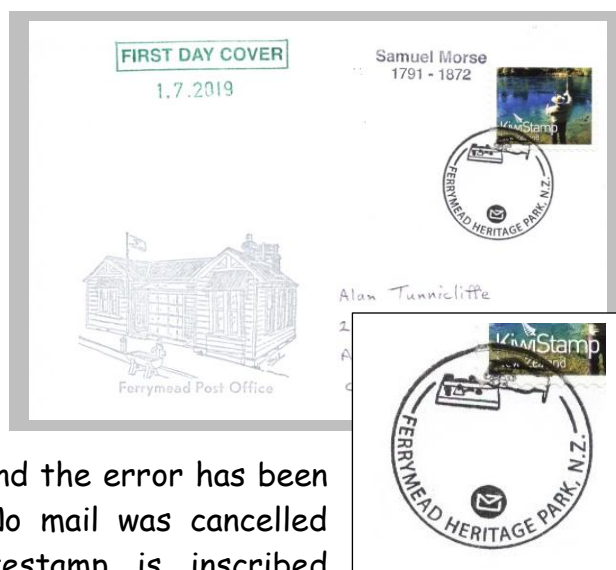
The embossing and dye cutting into complex shapes meant that often these labels were used as awards or special items, while the promotional label for the exhibition was printed by normal lithography methods.

Paul van Herpt

Dateless Postmarks

The Postshop at Ferrymead Heritage Park had a datestamp that expired as the dateslug didn't have the current year and so it needed replacing. It was due to be used for 1 July and covers were prepared accordingly. However, the new datestamp arrived without a date at all. The date was an anniversary of the telegram. The covers were serviced and sent out and a couple of them were shown at the last CPS meeting as items of interest. We understand the error has been rectified and from 11 July Ferrymead. No mail was cancelled between 1 and 11 July. The new datestamp is inscribed Ferrymead Heritage Park, NZ and depict a morse key being used. The previous datestamp was inscribed Ferrymead Historic Park.

(Information courtesy Alan Tunncliffe and John Matheson)



A second cover from 11 July with the corrected datestamp and examples of previous datestamps used at the Park

Seeing this item at the last CPS meeting reminded me of a similar thing happening, but in 1989 and on the other side of the world. I attended the 7th Canadian Scout Jamboree, or CJ'89 for short, at Fort Amherst, on Prince Edward Island. The event was held from 15th to 23rd July. In the central area known as "katimavik" or meeting place was a structure to resemble a sailing ship. What would normally be the Poop deck was in fact a tiny room serving as the Camp Post Office. There was one datestamp provided, but Canada Post didn't provide the dateslug to fit in, nor any ink for the datestamps self inking pad ! Add to that Scouts Canada did not produce covers or postcards as part of the souvenir range for the event resulting in a lot of frustrated people on the first day they were open.



To overcome the lack of date I sent registered covers home, using what postal stationery items were available for sale in the Post Office. On the first day of the event it was a 76 cent aerogramme (shown on previous page) which needed uprating by a further \$2.70. For registration it meant applying a large self adhesive label with the various bar code tracking strips. Fortunately most of the label was put on the back except for one bar code strip which got sellotaped on the front. The end result was an item that went through the system and could be dated, but not what one would call an attractive item.

REGISTERED RECOMMANDE Canada Post Registered / Recommandé avec suivi	Name / Nom	PAUL VAN HERPT		Receipt / Reçu
	City / Ville	AUCKLAND NEW ZEALAND		
	Postal Code / Code postal			
	Value / Valeur	N/L		
	Fee / Droit	2.70		
	AR			
No	N° 76 000 505 804	Access Code / Code d'accès	7260	
Total Fees / Droits totaux	2.70			
Accepted / Accepté	Date		15-07-89	

Customer Receipt / Récépissé du client

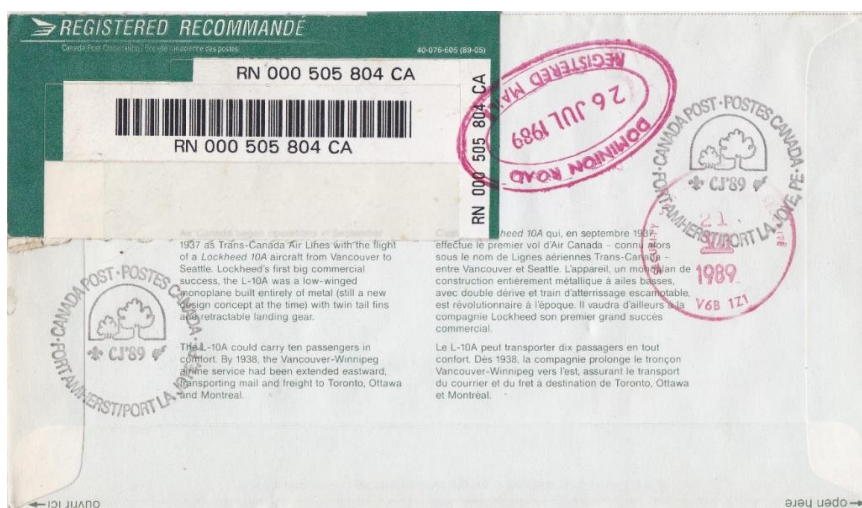
Fragile and perishable articles are not identified against damage. Indemnity and fees information is available on request at your postal outlet.

Aucune indemnité ne sera versée pour l'avarie d'un objet fragile ou périssable. Des renseignements sur les indemnités et les droits sont disponibles à votre installation postale.

Canada Post / Postes Canada

CF89

Front and back of the receipt portion of the registration label giving a date of 15 July, and a clear impression of the dateless datestamp



The reverse side showing a Vancouver transit marking 21 July and a Dominion Road Auckland NZ arrival marking 26 July. The missing bar code from the label is the one sellotaped to the front. Along the top left edge above the words "Registered Recommande" you can perhaps make out the perforations from where the receipt part was torn off from and the remainder folded over to give the green section in the middle of the front side. In total I sent 9 registered items and from the sequence of numbers estimate that no more than 15 would have been sent.

So two example of dateless datestamps - anyone know of others ?

Paul van Herpt

Just a Place in the Jungle ?

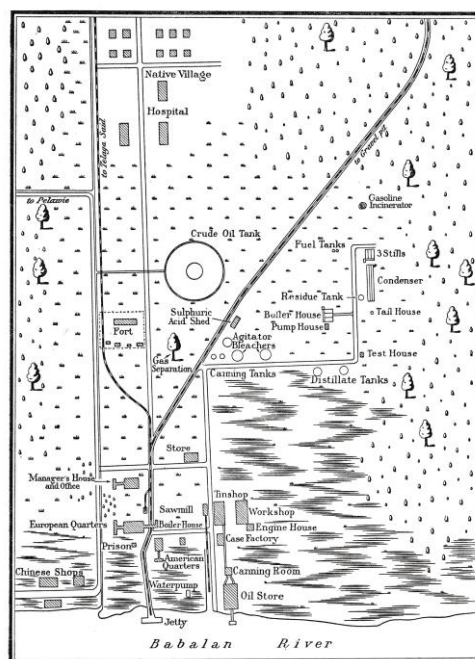


A squared circle type cancel (left) and short date slug type (below) from Pangkalan Brandan, a place on Sumatra.



Pangkalan Brandan is the principal town in the Langkat Regency of North Sumatra, close to the border with Aceh Province. It is on the Babalan River which is navigatable from the Malacca Straits. A full Post Office was operating from here 1 March 1899, but prior to that a functioning auxiliary Post Office existed. So why would anyone be interested in a place like that, sparsely populated, surrounded by tropical forest ?

The story starts in 1866 when the Dutch royal decree legislation was enacted to allow for mining and petroleum exploration in the Netherlands and colonies. In the mid 1880's a Aeilko Jans Zijlker obtained a concession area at Telaga Said, inland from Pangkalan Brandan, and on the Lapan River. It was a place where oil bubbled up to the surface and it formed a sort of mineral wax which the local native skimmed off the water and rubbed onto wood to make torches. With the assistance of the Government of the Dutch Indies' Mining Division and their Groundwater Development Section, preliminary wells were drilled in the area. As with many things in which there is government involvement, the exploration did not go smoothly. They found oil but could not confirm it was available in



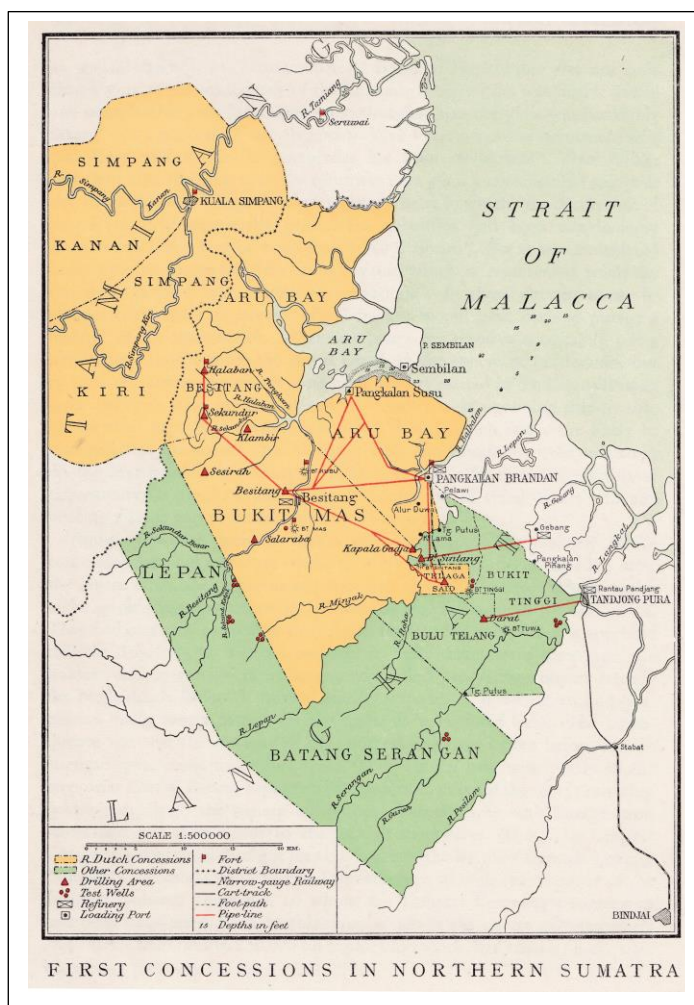
THE REFINERY AT PANGKALAN BRANDAN IN 1892

sufficient quantity to be commercially viable. It became a chicken and egg situation with the Government not wanting to drill more wells to work out the extent of the oil underground, and there was still too much risk to interest private investors and banks to privately finance further exploration.

Eventually, more exploration was made and sufficient information gleaned for the Royal Dutch Company for Exploitation of Petroleum Reserves in Netherlands Indies to be formed. Note that while it took some doing on the part of Zijlker to convince investors, the King did not need convincing of the importance of the endeavours and approved the title "Royal" from the inception of the company.

The company set about to exploit the concession and produce lighting oil, basically kerosine, which was packaged in tins, with 2 tins to a wooden box. All other uses for the crude oil brought to the surface were at that stage not commercially viable and so were burnt off. To process the crude oil to kerosine a refinery was set up at Pangkalan Brandan where the kerosine was distilled off and then put into tins and wooden boxes, both made on site. Several managers were gone through and issues with machinery arriving from overseas going missing or being incorrect. The place was 5 hours by boat to Medan, or 13 hours overland or which some of the journey was by train, the rest walking through jungle and swamps. By 1894 the Royal Dutch was able to return a dividend to its shareholders. In 1907 the Royal Dutch merged with the British Shell Transport & Trading Co to become Royal Dutch Shell which by 2018 revenues is the 3rd largest company in the world. Our current "Z" service stations were originally all Shell stations and owned by this company.

With the Post Office not being a full office until 1899 it took some years of the refinery functioning before there was obviously enough business and transport links to make that viable. Those early days from the mid 1880's getting mail out to Batavia and The Hague would have been pretty difficult. The nearest functioning office in the early days of exploration was at Tandjong Pura.



References: *History of the Royal Dutch Shell*, Dr. F C Gerretson, 1953, E J Brill of Leiden, publisher
Poststempelcatalogus Nederlands Indie 1864-1942, P Storm van Leeuwen, 1995, Po en Po Den Haag.

Paul van Herpt

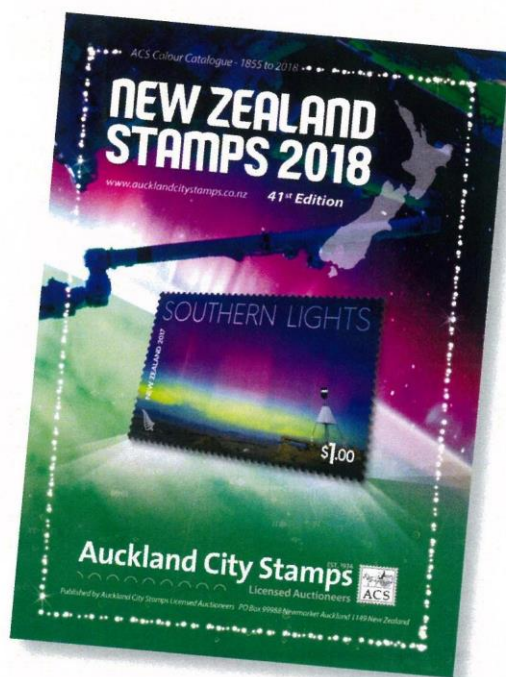
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- WORLD STAMPS
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2018 Colour Catalogue of New Zealand Stamps



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- Many Price Changes

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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.