

CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

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Letter Headed Receipts

Changes in the Stamp Duty legislation resulted in postage stamps becoming valid for receipting the payment of duty. This change is reflected with the addition of the word "Revenue" in design of the Second Sideface issue of 1882. The previous First Sideface issue of 1874 was intended for postage use only and lacked this word.



Most collectors over the years have tended to be dismissive of stamps used for revenue purposes; however it opens up a whole range of interesting items, from coloured and unusual company cancellations through to the documents they were used on, to add to a collection. Receipts from the latter part of the 19th century are often found with elaborate letterheads illustrating trends and fashions from the period and make a nice display.

Stephen Jones

October Meeting

We were treated to a very detailed look at the 1946 Peace issue from Paul McTaggart of Lower Hutt. How many went home and had a look for the printers marks on row 7 of their 1/2d stamp in this series ? For those not there, a shot from Paul's PowerPoint presentation showing the two differing marks along the bottom edge and then enlarged in the centre of the image. These marks helped to identify the different plates use in the stamp production.



16th NZ National Philatelic Literature Exhibition



This was held on Saturday 28th September. The event was not that well patronised but we did in the course of the day sell some of our surplus holdings in an array of items. Fortunately, it is not just attendance that make this event a success or not, the numbers of entries

and the quality of those which will be kept in our library. On that basis it can be said to have been successful. Watch the journal for some book reviews to come.....

Overseas News

Last issue we noted the Dutch Commerce authority not allowing a merger between PostNL and Sandd due to it creating a monopoly in the postal delivery market. This ruling has now been overturned by the Minister responsible, but with the proviso the postal rate doesn't go up (presumably only in the near future?) and 5 day delivery to all homes is maintained.

The business community were the only dissenting voice, they were the market segment targeted by Sandd and therefore benefitted from lower tariffs. Keep an eye out for Sandd material, stamps, stationery etc, not much produced and not used for many years so may be a "sleeper" for the future?

Also from the Netherlands, the passing of graphic designer Wim Crouwel (1928-2019) was announced. As part of his body of work are at least 7 series of Netherlands stamps of which the most well known or common is his 1976 series of numeral definitives



Paul van Herpt

SOCIETY PAGE

PROGRAMME

NOVEMBER 4 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

NOVEMBER 12 SOCIETY MEETING **Member's Night**
Transportation

Transportation

Whether you hitch up your horses and travel by Brougham, Buckboard, Cariole, Chase, Coupe, Landau, Phaeton, Randem, Sulky, Tilbury, Troika, Whiskey, Hansom, Hackney, Britzka, Croyden, Clarence, Sociable, Gharry, Fly, Stanhope, Berlin, Victoria or just hop in your car, bring something and enjoy the evening

NOVEMBER 19 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

NOVEMBER 26 POSTCARD GROUP **Maori**
MC Jeff Long

DECEMBER 2 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

DECEMBER 10 SOCIETY MEETING **Michael Smith**
Cartography

DECEMBER 17 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

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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)

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Where On Earth Is: The Indian Convention And Feudatory States

The Convention and Feudatory states are part of the large number of Princely states of British India which encompassed modern Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. At the time of the British withdrawal, 15 August 1947, British India included 565 Princely states which were officially recognised.



Patiala 1864

Convention states were those states which had entered into postal conventions (agreements) with the British Indian government. Under the conventions, the British Indian Post Office provided overprinted stamps for the state at cost, in return for regulations governing issuance, postal rates and mail exchange.

The Convention state's stamps were valid for destinations anywhere within British India.

Feudatory states were those states that did not have a postal agreement with the British Indian government and the Feudatory state's stamps were only valid within their state.

Junagadh produced the first Feudatory stamp in 1864 by order of Nawab Mohammad Mahabat Khanji II. The first convention was entered into with Patiala on 1 October 1884.



Junagadh 1864

Of the 565 Princely states, only 42 issued postage stamps: six Convention states and 36 Feudatory states. Within the Princely state system there was a defined hierarchy of status.



Baroda revenue

A 21-gun salute state, it only produced revenue stamps not postal, which was common.

Starting with the BEIC and continuing under the British Raj, Princely states could become a "gun salute" state. A "gun salute" state was one where the ruler of that state was entitled to a gun salute when he entered the capital of British India (initially Calcutta but moved later to Delhi) and when he returned home.

A Princely state was awarded a "gun salute" based upon importance, allegiance and service to the British Raj. Starting at 3 and incrementing by 2, the greater the "gun salute" the greater the stature of the Princely state. A 21-gun salute was the highest award presented to a Princely state.

It was only granted to the most important states. Initially these were Baroda, Hyderabad and Mysore. In 1917 Gwalior and in 1921 Jammu Kashmir were upgraded to 21-guns as a reward for services in World War 1.

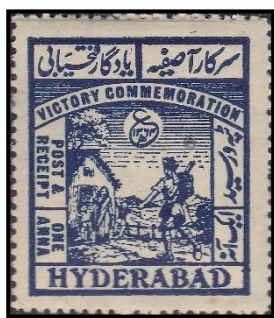
The rulers were all deeply keen on protocol and ensured that it was practised as a matter of faith. Only Gwalior was a Convention state. The only other 21-gun salute states that issued postage stamps were Hyderabad and Jammu Kashmir.

Jammu Kashmir ceased in 1894. Patiala was a 17-gun salute state, Jind and Nabha were 13, Chamba and Faridkot were 11.



Gwalior 1935

Of the Feudatory states, Bhopal, Indore and Travancore had a 19-gun salute. Thus, stamps were not seen as of great importance to status



Hyderabad 1946
Peace

The Princely states varied greatly in status, size, and wealth. The premier 21-gun salute states of Hyderabad and Jammu Kashmir were each over 200,000 km². Hyderabad had a population of 16 million, while Jammu Kashmir had a population of 4 million.

At the other end of the scale, over 200 of the non-salute Princely states covered an area of less than 25 km² and less than 3,000 people each



Wadhwan 1888
The smallest Feudatory state at 627 km²

The Princely states covered 40% of area of British India and comprised 23% of its population. Many of the Princely states were non-contiguous in area.



Battle of Plassey - Cigarette card

In 1608 the British East India Company (BEIC) opened its first "factory" (trading station) at Surat, India. In 1634 the Moghul Emperor, Shah Jahan, invited the BEIC to trade in Bengal. In 1690 the BEIC set up a factory at Kalikata, (Calcutta now Kolkata). After the stunning victory at the Battle of Plassey, 23 June 1757, the BEIC with its small but disciplined and efficient army, conquered Bengal.

The BEIC through four Anglo-Mysore Wars, three Anglo-Maratha wars, two Anglo-Sikh Wars and many other wars with the Moghul Empire and Princely states, conquered large areas of India. The BEIC entered into alliances with other Princely states whose own ambitions or security marched with those of the BEIC.

The BEIC also gained territory through the "Doctrine of Lapse". The doctrine of lapse was an annexation policy applied by the BEIC in India until 1856. A Princely state could be abolished if the ruler was either: "manifestly incompetent or died without a male heir".



BEIC 1854

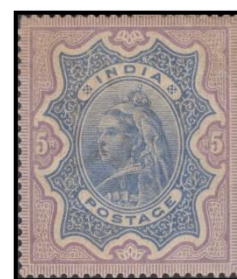
First used in 1834, it was under Lord Dalhousie, when Governor General of India, 12 January 1848 - 28 February 1856, that it was applied rigorously. On 7 February 1856 the Doctrine of Lapse was used to depose Wajid Ali Shah of Oudh for incompetency. This was the prime cause of the Indian Mutiny (or First War of Independence), 10 May 1857 - 1 November 1858.



India 1957
Centenary of the Mutiny



"East" India 1874



India 1895. In 1877 Victoria became Empress over all India

Under the Government of India Act 1858, 2 August 1858, the BEIC was replaced by the British Crown. Within the Act, all treaties made with the Princely states by the BEIC were to be honoured. Thus when the British Raj started on 1 November 1858, there was a two-tier governance system in place. The "Residencies", those areas directly ruled by the BEIC, became provinces governed by the British Indian government. In the Interpretation Act 1889, the provinces were "British India".

The second tier was the Princely states. These acknowledged the paramountcy of the British Crown, and retained to varying degrees internal self-government.

The British Crown managed all the Princely states external relations. The 21-gun Salute States had "Residents", (indirect British rule through advisors to the rulers), but large degree of autonomy.

Important but lesser Princely states had agents. Non Gun Salute states, small and unimportant but recognised, had very limited autonomy. In the Interpretation Act 1889, the Princely states and British India was called "India". (It ignored French and Portuguese India).



Indore 1927
Maharaja Yeshwant Rao
Holkar III had a Residency



Dominion of Pakistan



Dominion of India 1947

In 1939 The Congress Party demanded Britain includes the Princely states in India's independence, Britain refused by stating they are independent. On August 14, 1947, the Dominion of Pakistan came into being, with the Dominion of India on August 15, 1947

The Princely states were given a choice to which Dominion to join. There was little enthusiasm to join. Some states proposed a subcontinent-wide confederation of Princely states in addition to India and Pakistan.

However, there was little unity among them. Some rulers were willing to join; others were pressured by violence from their subjects. Smaller states didn't trust the larger ones. Hindu and Moslem rulers distrusted each other.



The Muslim Nawab of Junagadh opted for Pakistan. Junagadh was not contiguous with Pakistan and had 95% Hindu population. On Oct 9, 1947 it was occupied by India.

Mountbatten was instrumental in getting the reluctant join. Jammu Kashmir, Bhopal, Travancore and Hyderabad announced that they did not intend to join either dominion. Only Hyderabad held out until it was invaded by the Republic of India on September 13-18, 1948.



Travancore-Cochin 1950

Feudatory states except Travancore-Cochin merged with Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (IPTD) on April 1, 1950. The validity of such states' stamps remained till April 30, 1950. After that, the stamps could be exchanged with current issues of India until July 31, 1950.

The postal system of Chamba was taken over by IPTD from August 1, 1949. Patiala, Nabha and Jhind States were taken over on August 16, their stamps were valid to April 30, 1950.

Gwalior was taken over on April 1, 1950 and valid to April 30, 1950. The last Princely state to use its stamps was Travancore-Cochin. Its ordinary issues were valid to July 1, 1951 while its "official" issue was valid until September 30, 1951.

Convention States

Chamba (1887-1947)
Faridkot (1887-1901)

Gwalior (1885-1948)
Jind (1885-1948)

Nabha (1885-1948)
Patiala (1884-1948)

Feudatory States

Alwar (1877-1902)
Bahawalpur (1945-1953)
Bamra (1888-1895)
Barwani (1921-1938)
Bhopal (1872-1949)
Bhor (1879-1901)
Bijawar (1935-1941)
Bundi (1894-1948)
Bashahr (1895-1901)
Charkari (1894-1948)
Cochin (1892-1949)
Dhar (1897-1901)
Dungarpur (1933-1948)

Duttia (1893-1921)
Faridkot (1879-1886)
Hyderabad (1869-1949)
Idar (1932-1948)
Indore (1886-1948)
Jaipur (1904-1949)
Jammu Kashmir (1876-1894)
Jasdan (1942-1949)
Jhalawar (1886-1900)
Jind (1874-1885)
Junagadh (1864 - 1868)
Kishangarh (1899-1948)
Las Bela (1897-1907)

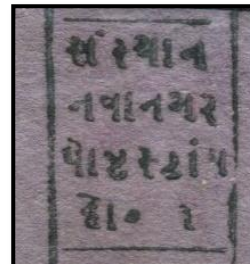
Morvi (1931-1948)
Nandgaon (1891-1894)
Nawanagar (1877-1895)
Orchha (1913-1948)
Poonch (1876-1894)
Rajasthan (1948-1950)
Rajpipla (1880-1886)
Sirmoor (1878-1902)
Soruth (1864-1950)
Travancore (1888-1949)
Travancore-Cochin (1949-1951)
Wadhwan (1888-1895)



Bhor 1879



Jhalawar 1885



Nawanagar 1887



Poonch 1884



Rajpipla 1880



Sirmoor 1892



Jind 1885



Alwar 1877

Murray Taege



Fonopost Part 2

In the last issue of "Captain Coqk" there was an article by David Smitham over Phonopost. Apart from the throwaway comment that perhaps only Amsterdam had a good telephone service which is obviously not seriously factual, there appears to be two sorts of service described.

The New Zealand item appears to have been a term used for a specific postal rate. When I was in the UK on my "OE" between 1979 to 1981 cassettes were exchanged with the family here in Christchurch. We recorded these at home and it was possible to record over the one received, all done on a portable cassette player at home. Cassette, recording of it and envelop was all by the users, and the Post Office involvement was only to carry the item as it would any other letter or parcel.

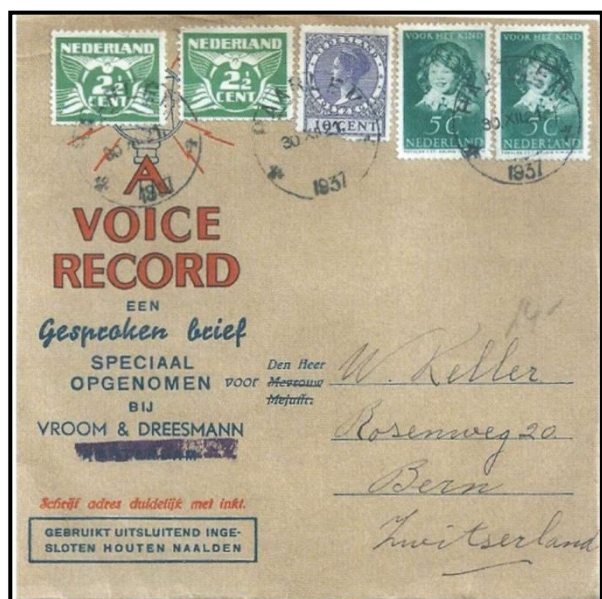
The Phonopost service was more than a postage rate, but also recording format and a recording method as well as the posting and it was not just limited to the postal authorities. The following is by Herman Geurts and appeared in *Novioposta* in 2015 (a Dutch philatelic society's magazine) and is loosely translated;

A Spoken Letter

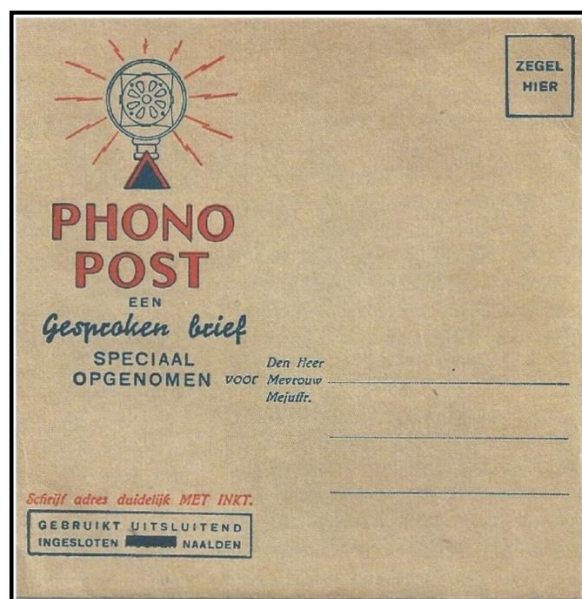
An unusual form of communication was Phonopost. In a sort of telephone box you could for a nominal fee record a short message. This was put onto an aluminium disc about the size of our current CD's/DVD's. They were supplied with special wooden needles so the disc could be played and listened to. All went into a special envelope which could then be posted against the normal post tariff.

The first illustration is of an envelope stating "A Voice record/ a spoken letter/specially recorded at Vroom & Dreesmann /Amsterdam." The Amsterdam has been struck out and the letter posted from Haarlem in 1937. (Vroom & Dreesman was a department store chain in the Netherlands from 1885 to 2016 and had stores all over the Netherlands including in Haarlem. PvH)

In 1937 the service was not called Phonopost yet. The name was introduced after the UPU Congress in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1939. We then see the envelope altered and the text "A Voice Record" becoming "Phonopost". Also to be noted is the word "houten" or wooden is deleted as better techniques for playing back were developed.



Envelope used from Haarlem, 1937, similar to one illustrated in Smitham article but text in Dutch not English



An unused post 1939 Dutch language envelope using term "Phonopost"

From 1940, you could obtain and record Phonopost at the Post Office. Initially the service was only available in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, but later also in The Hague and Utrecht. The author has no information to indicate it was in available in more offices around the country. The service was available in these Post offices until 1971. (The envelope illustrated in the Smitham article states in the text printed on the envelope that it was recorded at the Chief Post Office Rotterdam, PvH).

The author found another version in a flea market headed "Groet van Overzee" (a greeting from overseas) and was produced by the welfare section of the Royal Marine Corps at the Frederik Barracks in The Hague and was sent to a serving soldier on Aruba (Dutch colony in the Caribbean). There are no postal markings. (Indicating perhaps these were sent through an in-house Defence mail system or Diplomatic bag and not carried by the PTT, PvH)

In 1963 the recording cassette came on the market and the music cassette was a great success. The PTT cashed in on this trend with a modern version of the spoken letter under the branding of "Cassettepost" (It was introduced in 1984 and included a padded envelope, a blank cassette with 2 x 5mins recording time on it, an instruction for use sheet, a customs label, an address panel sticker so it could be sent on and a greetings sticker. They were sold for 5 gulden each



including worldwide postage. The padded envelope had a printed indicia to indicate the postage as paid so these items are listed in the "Gueuzendam" Dutch Postal Stationery catalogue, which lists 3 varieties and 3 more varieties overprinted for specific commercial users. PvH) Cassette post was stopped on 1 January 1991 at which point the association of the PTT Post office with spoken letters came to a definitive end.

From the information in Geurts article it would suggest that the English had a similar system operating before 1939 as the item illustrated in the Smitham article was "A Voice Record" rather than "Phonopost". What is unanswered is whether other postal authorities set up facilities to make the recording as the Dutch PTT did or whether it was solely left to private enterprise. Geurts article would suggest it was a combination of the PTT, Governments bodies such as the defence forces, and private enterprise such as the department store V&D. This also helps explain the difference for the mid 1960's introduction of specific rates for Phonopost by United Kingdom and Australia and then the 1969 - 1971 stopping of both recording services and specific postage rates.

Room for more research without a doubt.....

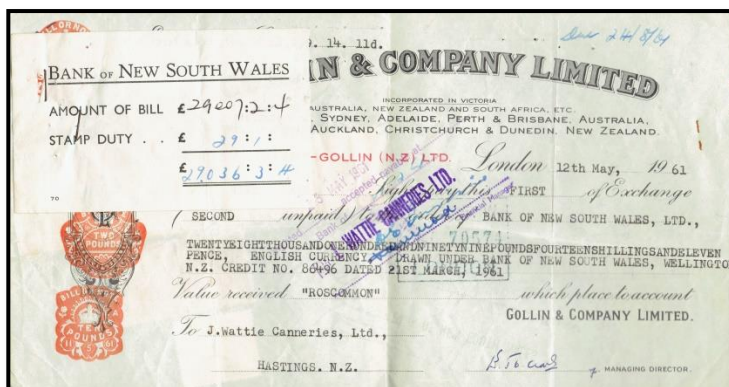
Paul van Herpt

Footnote: For further information on this subject, CPS member Brian Vincent advises that an article on Phonopost written by him giving details of the service appeared in the New Zealand Stamp Collector, Vol 95 No. 4, December 2015. Editor

Only £29/1/-

A colleague at Mowbray Collectables gave me a £29,000+ conundrum to solve. A 1961 Bill of Exchange bearing both British and New Zealand revenues tells quite an interesting story ...

New Zealand's Hastings based J Wattie Canneries Ltd. needed to redeem a Bill of Exchange that was to be paid in London, on or before 24 August 1961. The Bank of New South Wales' rubber stamp for such transactions on the otherwise plain, rear of the 254 x 134 mm Bill of Exchange explains the conundrum.



J Wattie Canneries Ltd. was presented with a Bill of Exchange for £28,199/14/11d Stg to settle an account. In addition 3/- was payable for A.M. (airmail?) postage totalling £28,199/17/11d Stg.

This was converted by the bank to NZ £29,007/2/4d to which the sum of £29/1/- was also added, totalling NZ £29,036/3/4d that J. Wattie Canneries Ltd. had to pay.

The £29/1/- was the amount of Stamp Duty payable to the NZ Government - represented by the affixing of: a strip of 5 x £5 and a pair of £2 Arms type postal fiscals and a 1/- 1960 Timber definitive stamp.

How did the bank calculate the £29/1/- Stamp Duty payable? It was thanks to an unchanged rate of Stamp Duty payable since 1875! According to the *Stamp Act, 1875* the rates of Stamp Duty payable on Bills of Exchange were: (if payable otherwise than on demand) 1/- for any sum not exceeding £50, and 1/- for every additional £50 or part of £50. Thus the £29,036/3/4d Bill of Exchange accrued 29,000/50 + 1 (shilling), or the equivalent to 581/- = £29/1/- Stamp Duty.

Turning now to the attractive front of the Bill of Exchange: the £28,199/14/11d Stg was payable by Gollin & Company Limited. They in turn had to pay £14/2/- (represented by the embossed £10, 2 x £2 and a 2/- BILL OR NOTE duty stamps) for this Bill of Exchange. Each of these embossed duty stamps was dated 11/5/61 - the day before the Bill of Exchange was issued.

Attached to the front by two staples is a Bank of New South Wales accounting charge note (# 70) detailing the amounts to be paid and Stamp Duty payable.

Rates of New Zealand Stamp Duty payable under the *Stamp Act, 1875* are detailed in Appendix I of the 7th edition of the *Kiwi Catalogue and Handbook of New Zealand Revenue and Railway Stamps* published by Mowbray Collectables.

David Smitham



I have a similar item, dated August 1954 and cashed the following January, for the amount of £7,584/-/7 and which has been charged £7/10/- in Stamp Duty.

Drawn on the Bank of New South Wales in Auckland, the Payer looks to be Manning & Dodds Pty Ltd and the Payee Martin's Bank Ltd in Liverpool.

The Payee has then had to pay a further £3/10/6 in duty which was receipted using UK Foreign Bill stamps. Using David's figures, the Payer looks to have gotten off a little lightly with the duty charged as £7,584/-/7 equates to 152 x £50 (or part thereof) and should have paid an extra 2/-.



Stephen Jones

1869 Army And Navy Cover

Readers may recall a piece I wrote in the February, 2018 Captain Coqk relating to a licensing hearing for the Army and Navy Hotel in Wellington. The below cover from a similarly named hotel in Auckland may be an indication of an informal chain of these establishments in selected cities throughout New Zealand.

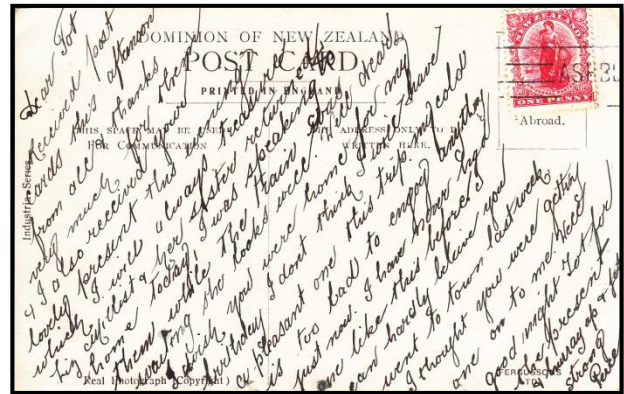
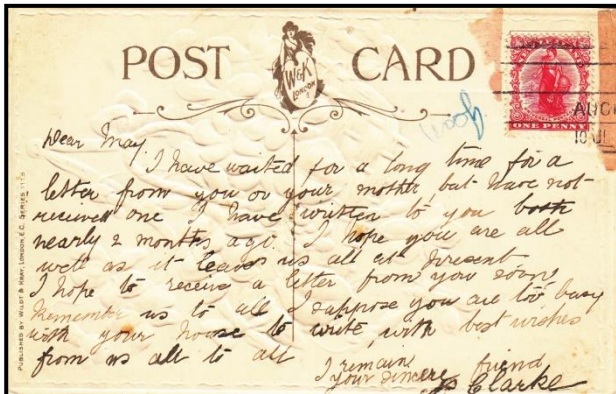


Stephen Jones

1909 Postcards Posted Under Cover

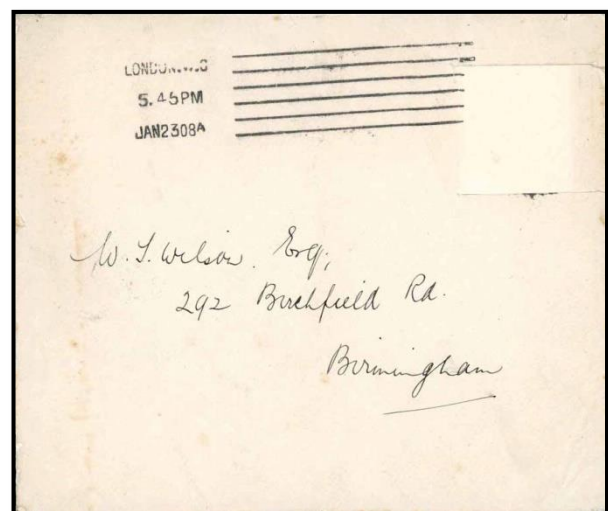
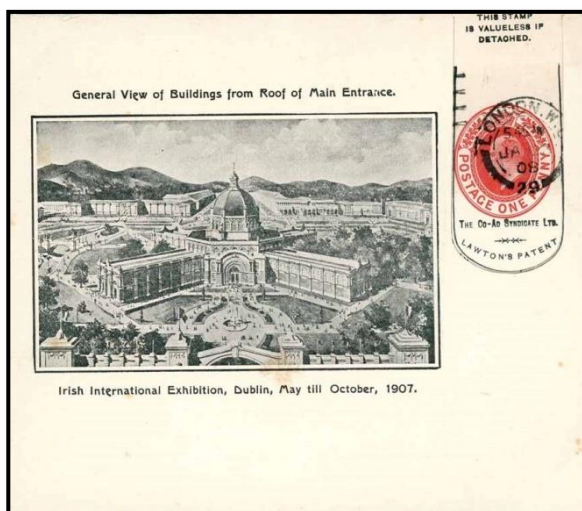
Collectors looking at stamp usage on postcards will periodically come across postcards that have clearly gone through the post but do not have an address written on them. Typically they will show the stamp cancelled with a truncated machine postmark indicating they have gone through the postmarking machine and not cancelled "per favour" for a collector.

The New Zealand Post Office Circular from June 1, 1906 and the supplement no 42 on the June 11 advise "...when a postcard is enclosed in a cover, the stamp may be affixed to the card if a portion of the cover at the top right-hand corner is cut to allow the stamp to be plainly seen and obliterated without withdrawing the card."



The above two postcards, probably sent sometime during 1909, are typical examples of this with the message covering almost the entire side of the postcard including the area where the address would normally be written. The above left card is a little unusual as it still shows part of the outer envelope it was posted in. It appears the addresser has applied a small quantity of adhesive to the card to ensure the outer envelope didn't get snagged and torn during the journey. Needless to say, while New Zealand postcards sent in this manner turn up from time to time, examples of postcards still with their envelope are extremely difficult (read non-existent) to find.

Although not a New Zealand item, given the probable survival rate, I was excited to see the following item listed in a recent UK stamp auction. Postmarked London, January 23, 1908, the envelope has been cut away to reveal the top right corner of the enclosure



The enclosure shows traces of four lines from the machine postmark along with an additional handstamp to fully cancel the stamp. It is likely too, the unusual private printed stationery aspect also contributed to its survival.

Stephen Jones

Ref: "New Zealand Postcards Rates and Regulations to 1939" by Alan Jackson

1969 Government Life: A New Discovery

Modern issues of New Zealand stamps probably haven't received the same attention as those issued from the 19th -mid 20th century so when reading through the catalogue, it is tempting to believe that the last word has been written. While there is no chance of finding a hitherto unrecorded stamp issue from July 1989, new information on reprints or paper and perforation changes etc can be discovered, and Jeff has done that and provided the following..

Campbell Paterson records three issues of this stamp.

- the original printing, perf 13 1/4 by 13 1/2, vertical mesh paper, glossy gum-arabic, fluorescent front and back, CP reference X33a
- the first reprint, perf 13 1/4 by 13 1/2, horizontal mesh paper, dull PVA gum, non fluorescent front, CP reference X33b
- the 1977 reprint perf 14, horizontal mesh paper, dull PVA gum, CP reference X33c



This note is about the first reprint, which CP notes as being issued in March 1975. I have four examples all dated late 1974, the earliest dated 11 Nov 1974, the postmark probably Whangarei. The postmarks on the other three examples have clear dates (27 Nov, and two 24 Dec) but the location of the posting is unclear.

Jeff Long

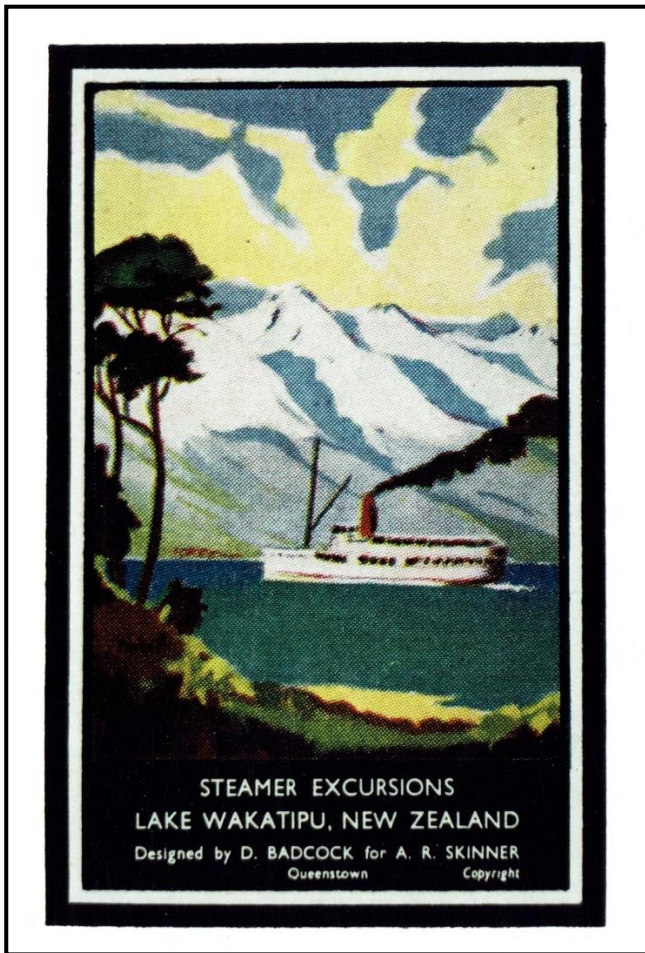
1923 Union Bank Of Australia



A New Zealand 1923 £5 note (reduced image) issued by the Union Bank of Australia incorporating the Chalon portrait into the design.

Stephen Jones

1948 Otago Centennial Cinderellas



CPS members will probably be familiar with the sheetlet of 10 labels done for the 1948 Otago Centennial. These were produced by AR Skinner of Queenstown and based on designs by artist Douglas Badcock. Badcock is also known for his paintings of Central Otago. There must have been a considerable amount of sheetlets printed as they are still available for a very reasonable price.

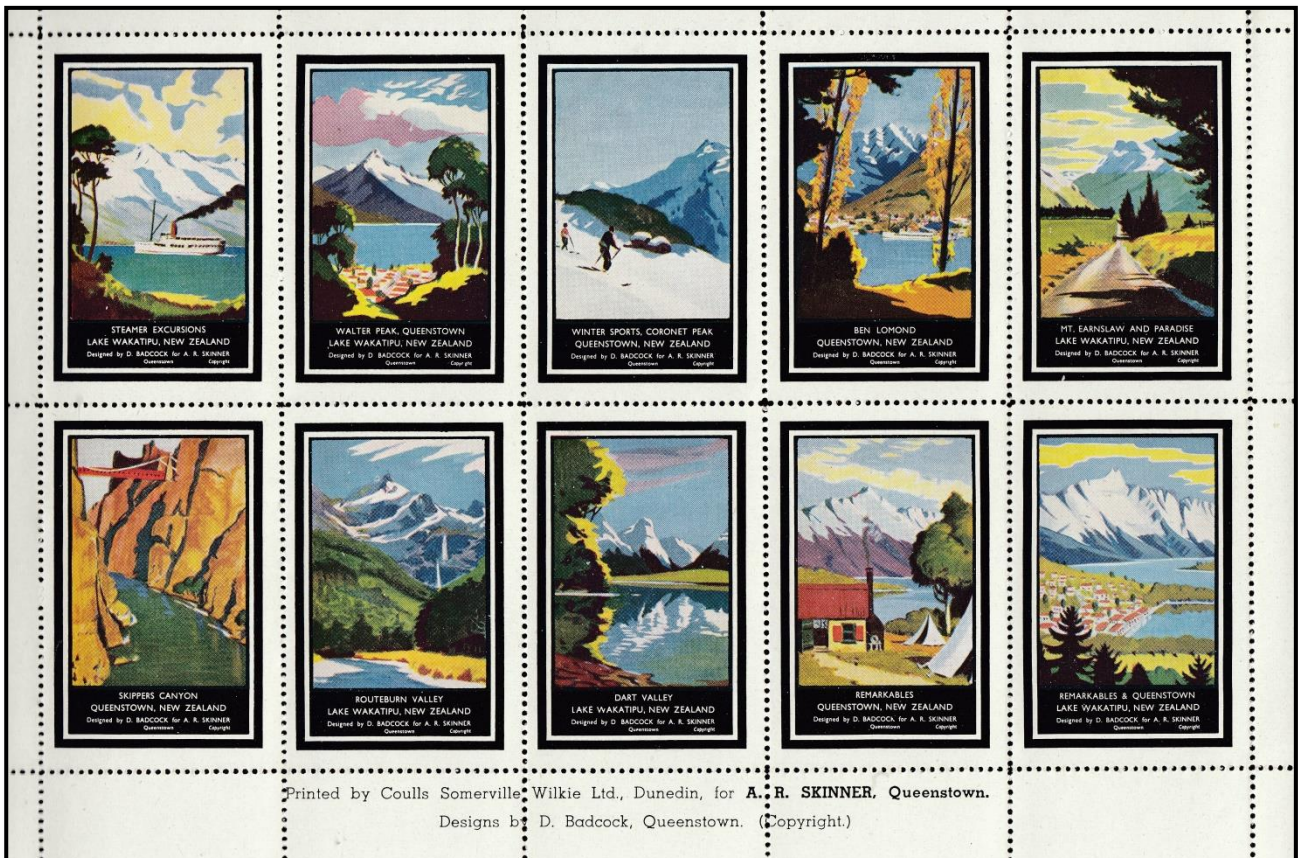
Fellow CPS member Jeff Long advises that Susan Badcock, Douglas's granddaughter is using some of the images to produce cards that she is selling through her gallery in Geraldine.

So far, the images used are the Steamer Excursions, and Walter Peak. The images are available at \$6 each, which includes an envelope. Her address is 47 Talbot St, Geraldine 7930.

Susan also has a website:

www.susanbadcockstudio.co.nz

In the future, there may be other cards added to the series, and hopefully some postcards of the images.



Jeff Long



Phone: (03) 579 5650. Fax: (03) 579 9894.
PO Box 5086, Springlands, Blenheim 7241.

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

Email us if you have any problems registering or navigating around the site.

There is a search facility allowing you to search for your Interests. e.g. Entering the word 'Railway' brings up around 200 different items.

Website categories include:

- NZ definitive issues from Full Face Queens to the current issues.
- NZ Commemoratives from the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition onwards.
- NZ Health and Christmas issues.
- Booklets.
- Air mail stamps and covers.
- Life Insurance.
- Postage Due and Express stamps and covers.
- Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- Cinderellas.
- Various miscellaneous issues and covers. Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- New Zealand Postal History.
- New Zealand Postal Stationery.
- Antarctic stamps, Postcards and Postal History.
- Various British Commonwealth and Foreign Country's stamps and covers.

Recent additions to the Classic Stamps' web site.

Polar specialist Mark Jurisich FRPSNZ has recently updated three of his Antarctic monographs and produced eight new ones.

The full list of eleven publications is:

- * 'A Postal History of Campbell Island' (55Mb).
- * 'A Postal History of the Joint New Zealand - United States Hallett Station Antarctica' (225Mb).
- * 'The Postmarks of Ross Dependency' (13.5Mb).
- * 'Ross Dependency Stamp Issues' (1.8Mb).
- * 'Ross Dependency Historic Huts Restoration' (39.6Mb).
- * 'The Postmarks of Argentine Antarctic Bases' (1.3Mb).
- * 'The Postmarks of Chilean Antarctic Bases' (1.4Mb).
- * 'Postal History of Italian Antarctic 1957-1995' (14.7Mb).
- * 'The Postal History of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1955-58' (161Mb).
- * 'The Postmarks of Deep Freeze Antarctic Bases' (19Mb).
- * 'Operation Deep Freeze Picket Ships' (23Mb).

Some publications may take a short while to load due to the size (in brackets).

These are all freely available on the web site.

To access them, go to www.classicstamps.co.nz 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.
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Remember: The bigger ones may take a few minutes to open.

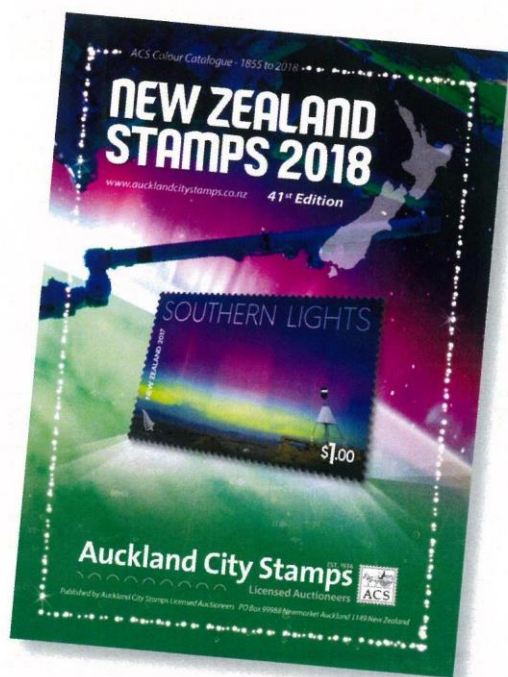
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