

# CAPTAIN COOK

NEWSLETTER OF THE  
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

ISSN 0122 – 9813

Num 818 (Vol 48 No 5)

June, 2020

## 1900 Fitzgerald Brothers Circus

This simply magnificent cover from 1900 is promoting the tour of New Zealand by the Fitzgerald Bros circus from Australia. Formed in Sydney in the 1860's, they along with the Wirth brothers were the two largest circus companys in Australia. In 1900, they emabarked on a tour in New Zealand arriving in Bluff on February 19 and touring through the country and departing from Auckland on June 15.



Courtesy of David Morrison Postal History

THE GIGANTIC LEAP OVER 25 GUNS  
WITH FIXED BAYONETS.  
THE MOST THRILLING PERFORMANCE  
EVER PRESENTED.  
ABSOLUTELY A FACT.

A TIGER RIDING A HORSE.  
The Tiger "Kitty" will ride and perform  
numerous feats on the Imported Horse  
"Bobby." This act was purchased at an  
enormous cost from Carl Hagenbeck's Thier  
Park Garden, Hamburg.

THE MARVELLOUS LION AND ELE-  
PHANT TRICYCLE ACT.  
(Two of the Greatest Animal Sensations the  
world has ever seen, which take place  
in a steel-enclosed ring).  
Trained and introduced by Herr LAPP.

The circus had toured New Zealand on previous occasions and on this tour, they promised all new acts with performers for all over the globe. The acts included the Celebrated Waldorf family, statue mimickers performing "...Gladiatorial Poses (with prismatic effects)"???, the Astor Sisters trapeze act, Lycurgus the miniature Hurdle Rider on Linda and the Rizzio Family Acrobat troupe.

For people in 1900, I would imagine seeing a tiger riding a horse and an elephant riding a tricycle would have been a sight not easily forgotten.

Stephen Jones

## Society News

As the weeks go by, we continue to have a changing landscape of rules to govern how we relate with other people as the work to control the virus continues. These Society notes are written having just had the rules revealed by the Government for the next steps called "Level Two". We have at least been able to plan to get this issue out both digitally and in hard copy, along with the last two issues for the hard copy subscribers.

For the latter, our apologies for the delay in getting you April and May issues, as we were unable to get them printed due to lockdown conditions. Some of you would have had interim copies digitally, but we have no records for email address for all our members, so we are aware around a third of our membership missed out completely. From here we hopefully will be back to normal complete issuing of "Captain Coqk"

Meetings however cannot be reorganised at this stage with the limit of 10 people gathering together only. The next Government review falls too close to our June meeting, so the decision has been made not to have the that evening. If the next Government decision end of May is favourable, the earliest we will be having a normal meeting is July.

Please keep an eye out for information on our website relating to programme. It is the only way we can reach the widest range of our members with the current disruptions.

We will also email any updated programme to those we hold email addresses for. Feel free to send you email address to [captaincoqk@gmail.com](mailto:captaincoqk@gmail.com) for CPS updates.

Paul van Herpt

### 1931 5d Airmail Provisional FDC

Used copies of the 5d provisional airmail are not uncommon, nor are covers sent on the many experimental flights from around this period, franked using this stamp. FDCs for the initial three stamps issued on November 10 can be found with perseverance, however the FDCs dated December 18, 1931 for the 5d are decidedly difficult to acquire.



The above cover, sent from Taihape via Karachi to Greece, has the added bonus of a nice Bradbury Wilkinson cinderella.

Stephen Jones



## SOCIETY PAGE

### PROGRAMME

JUNE 1	POSTAL HISTORY GROUP	Cancelled
JUNE 9	SOCIETY MEETING	Cancelled
JUNE 16	LIBRARY NIGHT	Open for all members
JULY 6	POSTAL HISTORY GROUP	
JULY 14	SOCIETY MEETING	<b>Annual General Meeting</b> <b>Annual Competition</b>
JULY 21	LIBRARY NIGHT	Open for all members
JULY 28	POSTCARD GROUP	Churches MC TBA

All meetings are held at the Philatelic Centre, 67 Mandeville St, Riccarton, and commence at 7.30 pm. (Library night closes at 10 pm)

**SOCIETY ADDRESS:** PO Box 9246, Tower Junction, Christchurch 8149  
(website) [www.cps.gen.nz](http://www.cps.gen.nz)  
(emails) [captaincoqk@gmail.com](mailto:captaincoqk@gmail.com)

#### SOCIETY OFFICERS:

Patron	Jeff Long	President	Murray Willocks
Vice President	Sue Claridge	Secretary	Paul Ledington
Treasurer	Karen Jeffrey	Library	Robert Duns
Editor	Stephen Jones	Exchange Supt	Tony Stockley
Collections Convenor	Paul Clark	Immed Past Pres	Paul van Herpt
Web Master	Murray Taege		

#### 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 31<sup>st</sup> (or on application for membership) Where both husband and wife are members but require only one *CAPTAIN COQK* newsletter to be sent, a combined subscription of \$90.00 is charged, \$15.00 discount allowed. Additional postage is charged to cover the extra cost of posting to overseas addresses. Overseas postage rates are as follows: Australia & South Pacific \$13.20 Rest of the world \$18.70 (Economy rate discontinued)

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

The newsletter is published 11 times a year by the Christchurch (NZ) Philatelic Society (Inc), PO Box 9246, Tower Junction, Christchurch, 8149, New Zealand

The Copyright of articles remains with the original Author. Articles may be reproduced only with the permission of the Author and CPS. However, short quotes may be used provided *CAPTAIN COQK* is acknowledged

## Treating The Plague

The present situation throughout the world with the Covid-19 virus, prompted me to look at some items in my Napoleonic Wars and later postal history material, to see how the mail was treated when these pandemics were present.

Plague, smallpox, typhus, and other diseases have been around for centuries, and were so prevalent during the Napoleonic Wars period that sometimes many more soldiers died from fever and disease than from enemy action. At one stage of 30,000 troops, only 13,000 could be sent into the field to fight.

The development of the postal service and its' availability to the masses in more recent times, meant that there was a need to introduce measures to prevent the spread between people and nations. The postal service adopted various measures that it was hoped would circumvent the spread of disease. How successful these were, is unknown to me, but some methods are shown here. It is fortunate that these methods are not used today - imagine the effect on your stamp auction purchases !

### Splashing With Vinegar & Saltpetre

The saltpetre gave off fumes which were a disinfectant and this combination resulted in staining the item - note the patches of discolour.

This cover dated February 1806, and written on board HMS Saturn off Cadiz, was carried by private ship and disinfected, by splashing with saltpetre, under quarantine at Motherbank (an anchorage between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight), before landing at Portsmouth, and receiving the Portsmouth Ship Letter cancel.



Vinegar and Saltpetre treatment

### Burning Sulphur

The smoke from the sulphur also stained the letters - note the reaction with the date-stamp ink and the stain around the edges.

April 1811: Guardia to Sidmouth





Burning Sulphur treatment

### Chisel Cuts

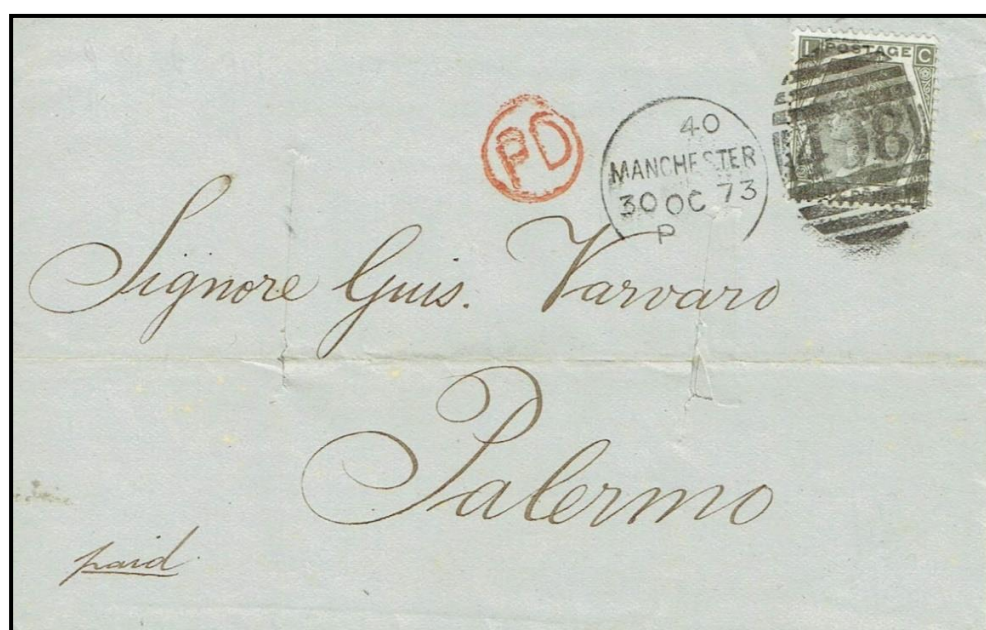
Later letters were cut with wide chisels to put slits in the paper to 'let out the pestilential air and to let in smoke.'



November 1813: Cadiz to Manchester.

An extract from the letter reads: There has been much sickness here .... I had every symptom of it, which is a headache, a pain in the back and also in the bones - these symptoms I had for about six days, and it is a disorder something like the Small Pox, a person having past it once does not get it again. There has died of the disorder five or six of the most intimate acquaintances.

This entire  
(folded letter)  
has been  
'chiselled' on  
arrival in Italy.



1873: England to Italy

Robert Duns



## East Prussian Plebiscites

A hundred years ago, on 11 July 1920, plebiscites were held in the Allenstein and Marienwerder Districts of East Prussia. As with many post WW1 territorial settlements, the stamps issued represent a history which goes back 100s of years.



Allenstein

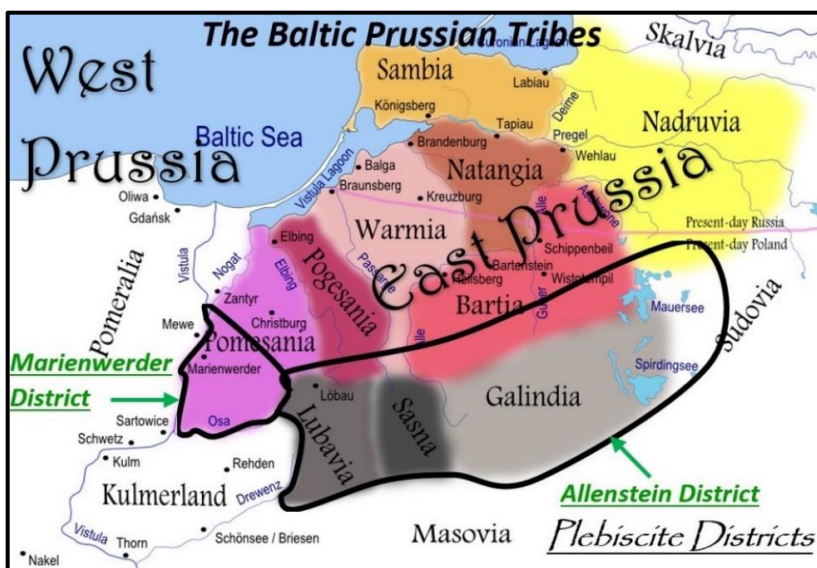


Marienwerder



Germany 1990 Teutonic Knights

Mieszko I, King of Poland, in 966 tried to conquer Prussia, and failed. Boleslaw I, his son, in 997 tried to conquer Prussia, and failed. The next 200 years was marked by intermittent warfare. Konrad I, Polish Duke of Masovia, tried and failed to conquer Prussia in 1219 and 1223. In 1226 Konrad requested the aid of the Order of the Teutonic Knights (Knights) to conquer the Prussians. Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II in the Golden Bull of Rimini, March 1226, granted them any Prussian land conquered. 16 June 1230, the highly disputed Treaty of Kruszwica with Konrad was signed on similar terms.



In 1231 the Knights started their conquest. They crossed the Vistula and built a fortress at Thorn (Toruń). Prussia was divided into sub-tribes, and the Knights set about conquering each one in turn.

In the first phase, 1232-1242, Kulmerland, Pomesania, Pogesania, Bartia, Natangia, and Warmia were occupied.

The fortress at Kulm (Chełmno) rebuilt in 1232 Fortresses at Marienwerder, Kwidzyn) 1233, Rehden (Radzyń) 1234, Elbing (Elbląg) and Christburg (Dzierzgoń) in 1237 were built.

(Polish) Duke Swantopelk II of Pomerelia was alarmed by the Knights' rapid expansion. He allied with the Prussians and instigated a revolt against them in 1242. The revolt was suppressed by 1253.

In phase 2, 1252-1260, the Knights conquered Sambia and Galindia. In 1252 Memel (Klaipėda) castle was built to prevent the Samogitians (Lithuanians) from assisting the Sambians. In 1255 castles at Königsberg (Kaliningrad Russia) and Wehlau (Znamensk Russia) were built.



Germany 1930 Marianwerder Castle

The Samogitians routed the Knights in the Battle of Durbe on 13 July 1260. This started the Great Prussian Uprising. Most of the Knights lands were lost. By 1265 the tide turned, and the rebellion was suppressed by 1274. In phase 3, 1275-1283, Nadruvia, Scalovia and Sudovia were conquered.

After Swietopolk II died, Pomerelia descended into civil war. Mestwin II, son of Swietopolk, sought help from Brandenburg against his brother. Brandenburg took Danzig in 1271 but did not hand it over until forced to. Mestwin promised Pomerelia to Przemysł II, king of Poland, who succeeded after Mestwin's death in 1294



Poland 1989 Władysław

Brandenburg also wanted Pomerelia, so had Przemysł assassinated in 1296. In 1308, Brandenburg fomented a rebellion against Władysław I, Przemysł's successor, in Pomerelia. Brandenburg invaded Pomerelia. Władysław appealed to the Knights for aid. The Knights defeated Brandenburg and took Pomerelia. They refused to hand it over. In the Treaty of Kalisz, 8 July 1343, the Knights retained Pomerelia. This later became West Prussia.



Poland 1945 Victory at Grunwald also a metaphor for WW2

The Knights were heavily defeated by Poland-Lithuania at the Battle of Grunwald, 15 July 1410. The resultant Peace of Thorn, 1 February 1411, left the Knights' lands intact but they had to pay a massive indemnity. To pay the indemnity: they increased taxes; monopolised trade (to the detriment of the Prussian cities); and squeezed the gentry. This led to the formation of the (anti-Knights) Prussian Confederation, 21 February 1440.

Tensions grew. On 4 February 1454, the Confederation rebelled. 6 March 1454, they pledged allegiance to Casimir IV, King of Poland. This started the Thirteen Years War, 1454-1466, with Poland. Poland won.

In the (Second) Peace of Thorn, 19 October 1466, West Prussia (Pomerelia, Danzig and parts of East Prussia) were ceded to Poland, which became Royal Prussia. The Knights remaining lands, East Prussia, became a Polish fief.

The Knights received scant support from the Holy Roman Empire in the Polish-Teutonic War, 1519-1521. So, on 10 April 1525, Albert of Hohenzollern (cadet branch) resigned his position as Grand Master, became a Protestant and performed the "Prussian Homage".

He was granted the title Duke of Prussia. East Prussia became a Polish Duchy. On 16 November 1611, John Sigismund (Prince-electoral of Brandenburg, House of Hohenzollern) gave feudal homage to Sigismund III Vasa, King of Poland, for Ducal Prussia.



Poland 1998 Sigismund III Vasa



In the Second Northern War, (1655-1660), Brandenburg was allied to Sweden against Poland. In response, John II Casimir, king of Poland, offered Frederick William I (the "Great Elector"), duke of Prussia and prince-elect of Brandenburg, full sovereignty in Ducal Prussia if he changed sides. He did, in the Treaty of Bromberg, 6 November 1657.



Poland 1999 John II Casimir

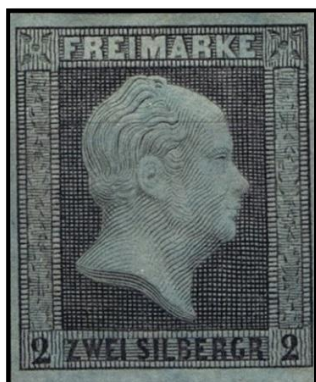


Germany 1995 Frederick William I



Germany 1926 Frederick II

In the Crown Treaty, 16 November 1700, Emperor Leopold I allowed Frederick III to crown himself "King in Prussia" (he could only be called Prince-elect of Brandenburg) as Frederick I of Prussia. From then on Brandenburg was "administratively" part of Prussia, so Frederick could call himself King. Since then "Prussia" became synonymous with Germany and German militarism.



Prussia 1850 Frederick William IV  
Brandenburg provided the power base  
and capital city for Prussia

In the First Partition of Poland, 22 September 1772, Brandenburg-Prussia gained Royal Prussia except for Danzig and Thorn. Thereafter Frederick II (the Great) styled himself "King of Prussia". In the Second Partition of Poland, 23 January 1793, he took Danzig and Thorn. On 6 August 1806, Napoleon dissolved the Holy Roman Empire.

Brandenburg-Prussia simply became the Kingdom of Prussia. As early as 1252 the Knights began to settle Germans in Prussia. A third of East Prussia's population died in the plague and famine of 1709-1711. Mostly Poles and the last of the Old Prussians.

Frederick William I rebuilt East Prussia as a mini Brandenburg. He founded numerous towns and settled them with thousands of German Protestants.

After the Partitions, the Germanisation of (Royal) West Prussia started. Germanisation was intensified under Otto von Bismarck, 1869-1890.



Germany 1935 Costumes  
East Prussia



By 1910, 300,000 of East Prussia's 2 million people were Polish. They were concentrated mainly in the south next to Russia's Congress Poland (Masovia). In West Prussia, 730,000 of 1.7 million people were Polish. On 4 October 1918, the newly appointed German Chancellor, Max von Baden, sent a telegraph to US President Woodrow Wilson requesting an armistice. Wilson replied that his 14 points was the basis of peace. Point 13 was the creation of a Polish state: "which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea". Germany surrendered on 11 November 1918, and signed the Treaty of Versailles, 28 June 1919, which ended WW1.



The Treaty gave life to Point 13. Article 27 established the "Polish Corridor" (West Prussia), Poland's access to the sea. Article 28 established the borders of East Prussia/Poland. Articles 94-98 established the plebiscites for the East Prussian Allenstein and Marienwerder Districts. Articles 100-108 established the Free City of Danzig. Danzig became a Free City as it was German it could not be given to Poland, but it gave Poland free access to Danzig.

In the run up to the plebiscite, Germans used violence, intimidation, and coercion whilst Poles hindered the movement of Germans and supplies into the Marienwerder and Allenstein areas.

The biggest impact on the plebiscite vote was the Polish-Soviet War, 1919-1921. By 7 July 1920, Polish forces were in full retreat.



Alenstein Plebiscite 1920



Marienwerder Plebiscite 1920

It appeared only a matter of time that Poland would be defeated and become Bolshevik. The plebiscite took place on 11 July 1920. 98% in Allenstein and 92% in Marienwerder voted to stay with Germany. Voter turnout was 87%. Many Poles decided to boycott, but it would have made little difference. The villages of Lubstynek (Klein Lobenstein), Czerlin (Klein Nappern) and Groszki (Groschken) voted for Poland. They became part of Poland after the plebiscite



Poland 2005 Soviet-Polish War



Germany 1939 Danzig is German



East Germany 1951 Polish-German Oder-Neisse Line Agreement

Germans in the Polish Corridor resented being part of Poland. Danzig resented not being part of Germany and East Prussia resented being cut off. Hitler used these resentments as part of his justification to invade Poland on 1 September 1939. This started WW2. West Prussia and Danzig were reunited with Germany on 1 October 1939. Stalin proposed a new Polish/German border on the Oder-Neisse Rivers in 1943. This was confirmed at the Potsdam Conference, 17 July-2 August 1945, where the Allies set the new European borders. The Soviet Union would take Königsberg for itself. All Germans living in Prussia were forcibly removed to Germany as Prussia now became Polish. After nearly 1,000 years, Poland had finally taken Prussia. All references to Prussia were removed.

Murray Taeye



## The 1889 CAUTION Label

### Introduction

The Post Office introduced Compulsory Registration from 1 August 1862 for articles mailed within New Zealand by ordinary means but that were thought to contain valuables such as coins, banknotes etc. by Officers handling such items in transit <sup>(1)</sup>.

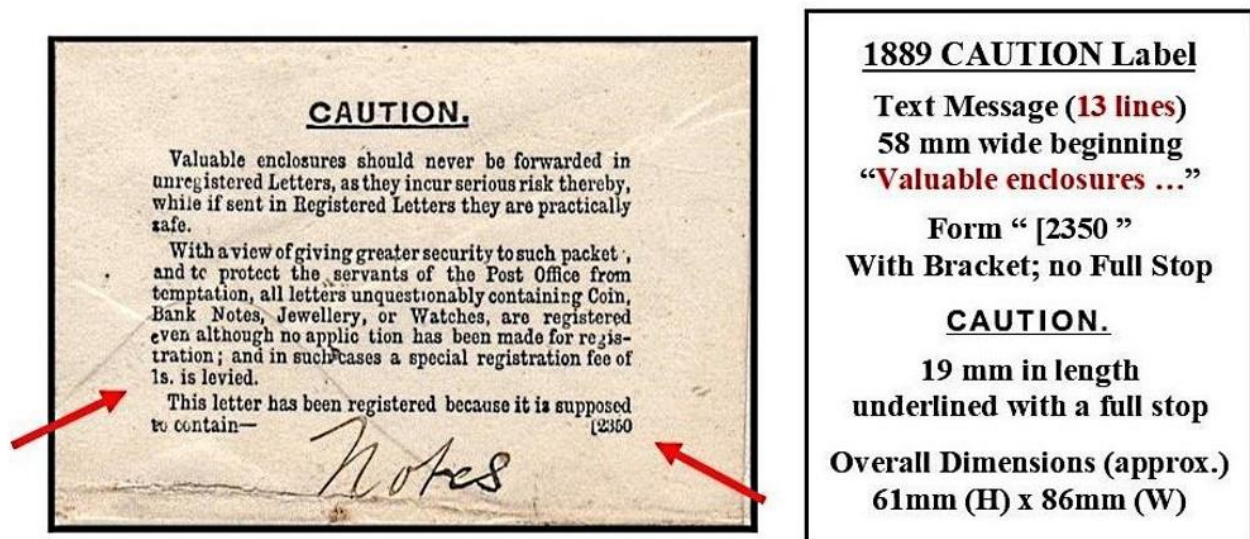
By the late 1880's the Post Office had introduced the practice of affixing a "CAUTION" label to the back of the envelope subject to Compulsory Registration. Officers were instructed to mark such letters "Compulsorily Registered" and surcharge the article double deficiency for both the ruling registration fee and any other insufficiently paid fees.

An article published in the July 2017 issue of CAPTAIN COQK described eight variations of CAUTION Labels used by New Zealand post offices during the King George VI and early QE II periods <sup>(2)</sup>. This present article describes a CAUTION Label that first came into use in the late 1880's.

### The 1889 CAUTION Label

The 1889 Label exhibit features 13 lines of text message divided into three paragraphs. The first paragraph explains that valuable items sent through the post should never be forwarded in unregistered letters. The second paragraph informs the letter's recipient that a fee of 1s. is levied (double the then current registration fee of 6d.) in cases where the Post Office has compulsorily registered an unregistered letter which is believed to contain a valuable item.

The last paragraph provides space for the registering Post Office to write in manuscript the reason why it has compulsorily registered the letter. A Form Designator "[2350]" appears at the lower right of the message text. Further dimensional details of the 1889 Labels are provided below.



The following letter illustrates the Earliest Known Usage date for the 1889 Caution Label as being 07 May 1889. The letter was thought to contain bank notes which apparently was determined to total £31.10/- by the recipient, the Union Bank of Australia in Christchurch. The cover was duly marked "Compulsorily Registered" and charged 1/- in fees by the Post



Office. A manuscript note indicates the depositor's bank account was debited 1/- for "P.O. Fines".



**Earliest Known Use of the 1889 CAUTION Label** (Type [2350 - Bracket and no Full Stop) affixed to a letter containing Notes - Postmarked 06 May 1889 (Clifton) but apparently Compulsorily Registered in Christchurch on 07 May 1889

The table below shows the earliest and latest known usage dates for the 1889 Labels.

<b>Earliest Known Use of the 1889 CAUTION " [2350 " Labels</b>		
	Postmark	Route
EKU (Bracket & no Full Stop)	07 MY 89	Clifton to Christchurch
Latest Known Date	31 MR 97	Hororata to Christchurch

**Acknowledgements:** The author wishes to thank CPS members Jeff Long and Paul Wreglesworth who kindly provided the author images of covers featuring 1889 CAUTION Labels from their respective collections for use in this study.

### References:

- (1) Rev AH Voyce "New Zealand Registered Mail Markings" Postal History Society NZ, 1971, p. 5
- (2) S Prest, "The 1932 to 1960 CAUTION Labels - Update 1", CAPTAIN COQK, Newsletter of the Christchurch (NZ) Philatelic Society, Whole Number 786, Vol 45, No. 6, 2017 pp 92-94

(to be continued)

Stephen Prest

## New Zealand 2020 FIAP International Stamp Exhibition

### *'New Zealand Stamp Show goes Viral'*

I had been waiting patiently for this show for a number of years anticipating the trip to Auckland, the first since the 1990 stamp show and looking forward to catching up with philatelic friends and acquaintances from N.Z, Aussie, and UK. Visiting the overseas and New Zealand dealers in attendance was up there as well, as I tend to buy more in person than on line, having a weakness to hunting through 'boxes' and liking the interaction with people on the stands more than trolling through the internet for hours on my computer at home!

Determined to attend after having my annual leave finally approved after several months of delicate negotiation and patiently trying to get all my ducks lined up, then along came the virus! Many will recall some years ago after the Christchurch earthquakes, that the stamp show went ahead (despite some misgivings & was one of our most successful events). A lot of New Zealanders came and supported us., & I thought to myself, I am going to support Auckland regardless of the virus risks. If I had to go into self-isolation when I got back- too bad, just think of the exhibits I could do at home in 14 days!

So, with disposable gloves, face masks and lots of hand sanitiser in my handbag the CPS treasurer, Karen Jeffry and myself were dropped off at the airport clasping the precious exhibits we were transporting and our bags on Wednesday morning. Quite a few of the CPS committee members had already departed for the show and we would pick up one from Auckland Airport on arrival and transport him to the show.

On a more sombre note I did have one moment of misgiving when we sat down behind a family of three all fully faced masked and all looking like they come out of a surgical theatre! All that was missing was a tray of surgical instruments! Resisting the temptation to let my 'operating theatre nurse' brain go into overdrive and get off and go back home I stuck my things in under the seat in front and put my seat belt on and listen to the take-off spiel! I remember thinking briefly, 'should we continue', but pulled out my hand sanitizer and made sure I never touched the head rest of those in front, even letting them get off well before we finally moved on arrival at Auckland gate!



Ellerslie Racecourse - even had a golf course in the middle of the course! Perfect if you love golf.

Touch down in Auckland... Yeah made it, got the car sorted and with the help of two excellent CPS committee companions and their cell phones we were on the way to the venue.

Deciding to off load exhibits before finding our accommodation thankfully, we found the Ellerslie Event Centre relatively easily and were given instructions were to proceed with the entered exhibits and some fillers for the overseas ones that had not been able to be sent through

What great organisation 2020 - bin room exhibits delivered safely and with most of the exhibits up already, we once again navigated Auckland traffic to find our beds for the next few nights, not too far away and then a late lunch! Brilliant start to my philatelic holiday thumbs down to the virus so far!



## Thursday, Friday & Saturday



Queuing at the doors all waiting to sign in  
(government regulations)

The exhibition was spread over two levels, coffee shop, dealers & N.Z. Post on the ground floor and exhibits, meetings etc on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor. Perfect, perfect venue - lots of room to move between frames!

Attendance was from opening until closing and spent largely up on the third floor, looking at exhibits and chatting to people as they arrived, it was just lovely and no stress at all.

Prompt start to the day and arrival at the show to find a small queue (bigger on Saturday) and sign in & out procedures in place, to adhere to new regulations for tracking people in case of a positive covid-19 person came through the show.

This was done efficiently and very organised with clear directions and a count kept on those entering and leaving just like my supermarket visits in the last couple of weeks, but no trolley to wipe down!

I was really keen to get in the line to obtain one of the limited NZ Post mini sheets, (only 200) per day, and this was achieved with no problems. Incidentally, the NZ Post stand was being manned by some of the staff from Philatelic Distributors and Andrew McNiven (sales agents for NZ Post) The regular NZ Post staff were given the option to attend. No date stamps available on the first day but were 'on their way'. Assurances given we would be able to datestamp a day later after they arrived. Because Southern Colour Print did not attend their perforating machine was not at the exhibition so the imperf miniature sheet was not available for purchase.



Philatelic Youth Council stand (exhibits in the background) manned by the PYC Chairman Tim Beach and committee member Barbara Streeter

While other CPS members manned the front area on then desks and the literature area, I went up to the exhibits area. Whilst the number of exhibits had been reduced there was still vast number to look at and something for everyone to study. An insert in the catalogue listed the replacement frames for those unable to come from overseas.

The literature exhibition stands had already been set up by CPS committee members Paul van Herpt & Murray Taege who had arrived to help man the stand, were in attendance the day before. The book journals and periodicals on display looked really organised and it was great for attendees to view the literature from the following: -

- 37<sup>th</sup> Asian International Philatelic Exhibition and
- 16<sup>th</sup> NZ National Philatelic Literature Exhibition (hosted by the Christchurch Philatelic Society, September 2019)

The following few days were really enjoyable beginning when I collected each day's miniature sheets and yes, I got some date stamped, albeit a few days later, viewed things at the dealers, viewed more exhibits and shared coffee with philatelic friends at lunchtime; until Saturday lunchtime when the state of the nation speech by the Prime minister took place. It was announced- lock down to come into effect later in the week, and recommendation that those over 70s were to stay at home etc. Bearing in mind that a large portion of stamp collectors are in the retirement age group, this was somewhat alarming, looking around the venue at lunchtime.



Murray Willocks & Murray Taege



Paul Ledington, Murray Willocks, Robert Duns, Karen Jeffrey, Murray Taege & Paul van Herpt

Shortly after the announcement the show was declared closed by the committee and we went up to assist in the removal of exhibits, feeling very sad that this was occurring and thinking damn the virus.

The committee and team did an amazing job under very difficult circumstances and are to be congratulated on a job well done AND I look forward to returning to another show in the top island at some time in the future, see you all there & keep safe and well.

Sue Claridge

PS

Having looked forward to the show for many years, I was initially a little sad that I was not eligible to get a medal or certificate that could be added to my 'open philatelic exhibition collections' as I normally do at N.Z. shows. However, to my absolute delight I received a certificate of appreciation for the small amount of help I provided, along with a medal as well. Thank you so much 2020 committee, these are genuinely appreciated.



# PUBLIC & POSTAL AUCTIONS STAMPS & POSTAL HISTORY

Each year we offer thousands of items for sale via our Public & Postal Auctions and Direct Sale Lists. **Phone, email or visit our web site for more information.**

- NEW ZEALAND STAMPS
- COLLECTIONS & ACCUMULATIONS
- ESTATE LOTS
- MARITIME MAIL
- ERRORS
- WORLD STAMPS
- FULL FACE QUEEN COVERS
- VARIETIES



## 2020 COLOUR CATALOGUE OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS



- Colour Photos & Prices for every New Zealand Stamp from 1855-2020
- Many Price Changes
- Only **\$10.00** post paid anywhere in New Zealand or **\$15.00** post paid anywhere in the world

Phone, email or visit our web site for more information.

**PHONE** +64 9 522 0311

**FAX** +64 9 522 0313

[hello@aucklandcitystamps.co.nz](mailto:hello@aucklandcitystamps.co.nz)

[www.aucklandcitystamps.co.nz](http://www.aucklandcitystamps.co.nz)

1 Ngaire Ave Newmarket | PO Box 99988 Newmarket Auckland 1149 New Zealand

Dealers in fine stamps  
of the World, Specialists  
in New Zealand and the  
Pacific Islands.

**Auckland City Stamps**  
Licensed Auctioneers

EST. 1974





**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](http://www.classicstamps.co.nz) and you will see at the bottom of the left hand column the following.

#### **Monographs**

**Current Antarctic  
Monographs**

Click on the red 'Current Antarctic Monographs' and you will see the list.

Click on the 'Click Here' to see the monograph you are interested in.

**Remember:** The bigger ones may take a few minutes to open.