

CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

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International Mail Deliveries

If you bid in overseas or online auctions, you may well be waiting for your purchases on eBay and Delcampe to arrive. There seems to be a trickle of overseas mail coming in and I have received mail from France, Italy, Switzerland and Germany in Europe plus Canada, the USA and UK, although I still waiting for some lots that I bought back in April.

A number of the vendors have emailed me advising the mail has been returned and they will repost once the service reopens. Canada Post took this a step further and produced labels advising the sender they could repost the letter without paying any additional postage.



Although datestamped June 21, the item was posted on an earlier date and then returned to the sender. On the reverse is a label advising the service had been temporarily suspended and "You can repost this item without charge when the service resumes"

Two thumbs up for Canada Post!!

Stephen Jones

SOCIETY NEWS

First meeting back after an interruption of several months saw not only a good turnout, but a full night, so in summary:

AGM; This was more formality than anything with reports having been previously distributed in "Captain Coqk", and the existing Executive Committee stood unopposed for re-election. The one general business item came from the Chair and covered the issue Philatelic Properties Ltd has with the profitability of the Philatelic Centre. As a major shareholder in that company, this will impact on the CPS and in the short term the Executive Committee have agreed to underwrite a shortfall in the accounts to prevent the company trading insolvent.

Annual Competitions; Ten entries were received for the one frame competition and each of those were presented by the entrant. Judging will take place over the next month and results announced at the August meeting. Ron and Shirley Hebbard were down from Blenheim and apart from providing 4 entries, they also showed three 8 page displays.

The four entries were on the 5th Issue of US stamps, the US National Parks issue, the US Liberty issue, and one on 50 years of Inflation, a display to show the increase in NZ's letter rate cost over fifty years.

Other exhibits were 40c Brown Kiwi definitive from Mike Smith, 1936 Union Airways covers by John Kersel, NZ Forces in East Timor by Robert Duns, Postmarks of Lyttelton Harbour by Lindsey Carswell, and Postal Mechanisation in the Netherlands by Paul van Herpt.

2020 Programme; Remainder of the year will run pretty much to programme, being:

11 August	Don White of Dunedin, 50 years in the Stamp Trade
8 September	Members night, letters Q, R, S, and T
13 October	Murray Acker of Invercargill, topics to be confirmed
10 November	Herb Cowley of Wellington, NZ Forces in Korean War (TBC)
8 December	Neil Fenwick of Palmerston North, 1898 Pictorials

Postal Services; Under "Items of Interest" which had material from the NZ2020 show, the issue of disrupted mail also came up. Processing times have been slow for mail both domestically (not understandable as they were considered essential services and not closed) and internationally (understandable as international air routes are totally disrupted).

Another thing that was apparent was the condition of the mail. Two members brought in mail items, one from UK, one registered from Germany, that had both been wet, and had dried and were growing black mould from not having been properly aired when drying. Add to this, the CPS received the magazine "Cinderella Philatelist" (from the UK) also having been wet in transit and the "Canadian Philatelist" only a wet corner.

Once upon a time, mail so damaged would have been put in a plastic bag with "Received in Damaged Condition" but that no longer seems to be part of NZ Post's service, or perhaps the staff employed these days wouldn't even notice? Complaining to NZ Post resulted in an investigation, but that involved only referring to the Box Lobby of the complainant who stated in arrived in the condition it was. A real pity as registered material travel is traceable.

Imagine having a cover from mailbags caught outside at a transit mail centre in say Sydney during a thunderstorm because the building was full of unprocessed mail during the Covid 19 pandemic lockdown period, a 21st century disaster mail item! Unfortunately, it must remain in my imagination because NZ Post's Customer Services appear to be incapable of or unwilling to investigate what happened to incoming international registered mail even with all their computer technology.

Paul van Herpt

SOCIETY PAGE

PROGRAMME

AUGUST 3 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

AUGUST 11 SOCIETY MEETING **Don White**
50 years in the Stamp Trade

DON WHITE

50 Years in the Stamp Trade

This should prove to be a most interesting meeting as Don would have "seen it all" during his career in the trade

(I am advised collector's names will be changed due to privacy requirements)

AUGUST 18 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

SEPTEMBER 7 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

SEPTEMBER 8 SOCIETY MEETING **Member's Night**
Letter Q, R, S and T

SEPTEMBER 15 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

SEPTEMBER 22 POSTCARD GROUP Canterbury photographers &
Postcard producers

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

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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)

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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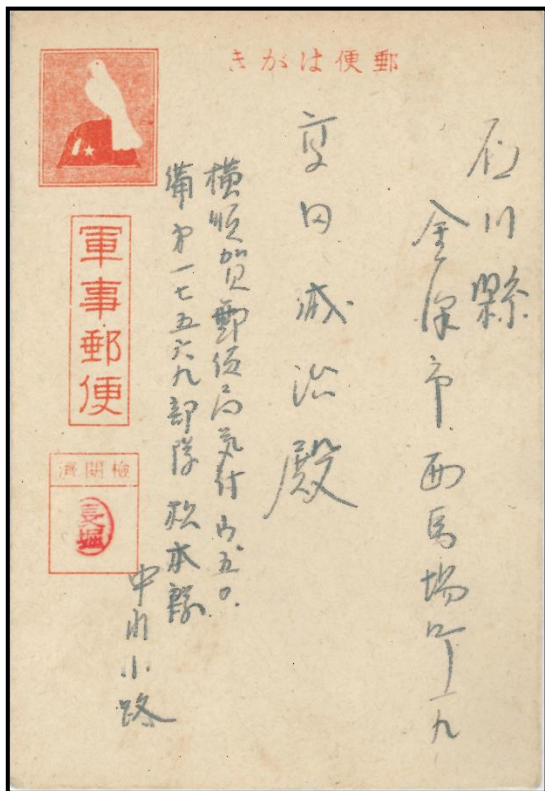
Japan Surrenders

At 12 p.m. (JST) on August 15, 1945, a voice spoke across Japan's radio in a barely recognisable form of Japanese. Japan's Emperor, Hirohito (to whom most Japanese had never heard his voice), announced the surrender of Japan. The legacy of the Pacific War and the Second Sino-Japanese War still deeply impacts us today.

The end of the European war: saw the establishment of two superpowers, the USSR and USA; the start of the Cold War; and the eclipse of Britain and France. These were mirrored at the end of the Pacific war. It also heralded the age of nuclear weapons



Hirohito



Japanese military mail from U 50 (Truk Island)
340th Independent Battalion

In March 1940, the Frisch-Peierls memorandum, stated a nuclear bomb was feasible. This and fear that Germany could be developing its own nuclear bomb caused US President Roosevelt on October 9, 1941, to approve the atomic programme.

Thus, began the Manhattan Project. On May 5, 1943, the Military Policy Committee (the Manhattan Project's executive committee) decided that the first nuclear bomb should be dropped over water in case it failed. It also decided to drop it on a Japanese target, not on Germany.

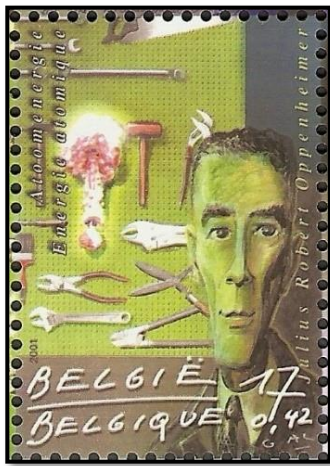
It was thought that Germany would gain valuable knowledge from the explosion, (renown German physicist, Werner Heisenberg, was working on the German nuclear weapons project), whereas there was little probability Japan could. The Japanese naval base at Truk would be the primary target.

The chief of the Japanese army was also the war minister and the most powerful person in Japan. The war minister ensured that the public face of Japan's government was to fight to the end. However, from February 22, 1945, Japan's government sought the assistance of the USSR, many times, to mediate a favourable (face saving) peace.

"Favourable" peace (endorsed by the peace faction), was the Emperor's position (Kokutai) remains unchanged; Japan keeps Manchuria and Korea; no occupation; and war criminals to be tried by Japan. This was constantly supported by Hirohito. USSR did not respond to these overtures, nor did they tell the US about them. US knew about these overtures via the "Magic" decrypts (US had broken Japanese codes). US position was clear, unconditional surrender.



Japan 1944 Yasukuni Shrine
symbol of Japan's militarism



Belgium 2001 J R Oppenheimer
"father of the atomic bomb"

Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945 and Truman became president. Truman distrusted Stalin. Roosevelt wanted Soviet help in the invasion of Japan. Truman wanted to end the war before any invasion of Japan or Soviet help was required. He established an Interim Committee, to oversee the military use of the bomb.

It agreed, June 1, that the bomb should be used without prior warning to maximise its impact to the Japanese and to the Soviets. June 6, Hiroshima was to be the first target. It was an important military and industrial base. It was undamaged, so the bomb's impact could be better judged. At 05:29:21 (MWT) on July 16, 1945 the first nuclear bomb was exploded.

The "Trinity Test", as it was called, was a success. On July 21, US President Truman received a full report on Trinity and ordered the use of a nuclear weapon against Japan. July 25, two bombs were to be used. The second bomb was to demonstrate the first bomb was not a fluke

The Potsdam Declaration, which defined the terms for Japan's unconditional surrender, was broadcast to the world on July 26. The position of the Kokutai was left unstated. The aim was to leave it to the Supreme Commander Allied Powers (SCAP) to decide. It also stated if Japan did not unconditionally surrender, it would face "prompt and utter destruction". The Japanese government refused to reply until forced by the war minister to publicly reject the declaration on 28 July. Hirohito remained quiet



Marshall Islands 1995 Potsdam conference



Liberia 2000 Enola Gay - dropped the
"little boy" bomb

At 08:15 a.m. (JST) on August 6, 1945, "little boy" was dropped over Hiroshima. The Japanese government prevaricated. The war minister wanted to carry on fighting. The peace faction was neither organised nor strong enough to overturn the war minister. 8 August, Hirohito expressed his wish to end the war. Kokura, the next intended target, was under cloud cover. At 11:01 a.m. (JST) on August 9, 1945 "fat man" was dropped through a hole in the cloud cover on Nagasaki.

At 11:50 p.m. August 9, an Imperial conference was summonsed, in which Hirohito stated his acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration and that it should be transmitted to the Allies. The war minister got a clause inserted that the Kokutai would be unaffected.

The US response, "Byrnes note", was sent on August 11: SCAP would determine the future of the Kokutai, and the Japanese people their government. This disappointed the peace faction, who took some time to accept the terms.



Japan 1899 Chrysanthemum
Imperial symbol of "kokutai"



The war minister was obdurate, no surrender. The Japanese government was deadlocked. On the night August 13, US bombers dropped leaflets stating Hirohito's acceptance of the Potsdam declaration and Byrnes reply. The peace faction had to force a decision to prevent a potential military coup. At an Imperial Conference, August 14 at 10:50 a.m., Hirohito again stated his acceptance of the Potsdam

declaration and got the military to accept his decision. He recorded his acceptance on a phonograph record to be broadcast to Japan on August 15. That night, the military attempted a coup and to destroy the recordings. Both failed.

Some of the top scientists on the Manhattan Project, stated that there should be international control of atomic power. Robert Oppenheimer, Manhattan Project lead scientist, wanted its secrets shared with the Soviets or at least let them be at the Trinity test.

All were rejected. Soviet nuclear technology was many years behind the US. Within the Manhattan Project a Soviet spy ring operated. Morris Cohen, Karl Fuchs, and David Greenglass, all worked in the Manhattan Project and passed critical information to Harry Gold and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who passed it to the USSR.



Russia 1998 Morris Coen

This information included: gaseous diffusion method; use of plutonium; rough blueprints of the first US atomic bomb; and the critical cross section of the D-T fusion. This enabled the Soviets to catch up. On August 29, 1949, the USSR successfully tested its first nuclear weapon. Thus, started the nuclear arms race



Japanese POW mail, Vladivostok, 1 April 1949

At the Tehran Conference, November 28-December 1, 1943, the USSR agreed to declare war on Japan 3 months after the end of the European war.

At Yalta Conference, February 4-11, 1945, it was agreed that the Soviets would invade Manchuria and Korea. They would receive the Kuril Islands and South Sakhalin

At the Potsdam Conference, Stalin reconfirmed his intention to declare war on Japan and demanded equal Soviet representation in post war Japan. Stalin's blandishments on the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact, April 13, 1941, mollified Japan. Thus, it came as a great surprise to Japan when the USSR declared war on August 8, 1945. The Soviet-Japanese War, August 9-September 2, 1945, started with the Soviet invasion of Manchuria. Soviet forces entered South Sakhalin, 11 August, and Korea on August 12.



Soviet Northern Korea 1946

When Japan surrendered on August 15, Stalin used the pretext of continued Japanese resistance to continue his intended conquests. Kuril Islands were occupied on 18 August. On August 22 Stalin cancelled the planned Soviet invasion of Hokkaido, which was not agreed with the US and bowed to US pressure.

The Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between the Republic of China and the Soviet Union, August 14, 1945, recognised Chiang Kai-shek as the legitimate ruler of China. It also affirmed Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria. However, the USSR continued to provide materiel, supplies and training to the Chinese communists. They also hindered Kuomintang movements in Manchuria, while aiding the communists.



P.R. China 1950 Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship

The Soviets delayed their withdrawal from Manchuria until April 1946 and left unannounced. This allowed the communists to seize much of Manchuria. Soviet assistance to the communists was one of the reasons for the communist victory in the Chinese Civil War, July 21, 1945-August 7, 1950.



The Cold War meant there was no chance of unification of Korea. The Soviet controlled portion of the Korean peninsula became the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, September 9, 1948. If the Pacific war had ended before the Soviets could invade Manchuria and Korea, the communists may still have won the Chinese Civil War, but the other Asian conflicts would have ended differently and may not have occurred.

The eclipse of Britain and France was emphasised at the end of the Pacific war. Japan's formal surrender, on the USS Missouri on September 2, 1945, was a US show to underline who had won the victory. No other Japanese surrender ceremonies were to take place before this.

The US allies were not allowed to enter Japan until February 21, 1946. Roosevelt was closer to Japan's thinking on his allies' colonies than he was to his allies. British and French colonies soured the allies' relationship with the US at the top levels.



Burma 1945 BMA - the US refused to support Britain's reconquest of Burma



British Commonwealth Occupation Force Japan

Excepting New Guinea, US refused to support the liberation of Europe's Asian colonies. Roosevelt had even promised Chiang Kai-shek the return of Hong Kong!

The Japanese conquest of East Asia was the death knell of Europe's colonies. Britain knew after the fall of Singapore; India could not be denied its independence. The rest of Britain's empire would follow. It took the other European countries more time to realise this. As the old colonial powers' power and influence waned, those of the US and USSR grew.

Murray Taege

Lynn Museum Of Woodworking And Ornamental Turning

Just off the main road through Tinwald, which is over the river from Ashburton, is the Plains Railway. It is like the Ferrymead complex in Christchurch. They have four types of railway engines, including a K88, a huge Ja 1260, and a Vulcan railcar, of which they use one on their open days, a genuine railway station, lots of sheds full of machinery, a range of "olde shoppes," a lovely old church, a fantastic collection of fire engines, and much more. Well worth a visit on their open days.



Perhaps unexpectedly, there is also an extensive museum of woodworking equipment and an accompanying library. When I visited, it was being manned by a very knowledgeable couple of guys, Lindsay Holland and John Millichamp. The museum is named after Bob Lynn, who trained as a joiner and carpenter in the Ashburton area, and later set up a large manufacturing business involved with various types of building. Bob was interested in the historical aspects of handling wood, and consequently we now have the Lynn Museum of Woodworking & Ornamental Turning, containing over 6,000 items associated with the trade. It is more than a little mind-boggling.



John Bower Rose Engine Lathe

The relevance to philately is that they have some equipment relating to ornamental turning. This is a step well beyond simple wood turning, such as many hobbyists in NZ and elsewhere enjoy. This involves the use of precision engraving instruments, and can be used not just with wood, but also brass, gold, silver, copper, and perspex, etc. An ornamental turning lathe is a basic lathe but with the addition of an index head with a concentric circle of holes into which a *détente* (pin) locks to divide the work into the desired number of spaces. Tiny cutting frames do the actual cutting of shapes and are driven by a belt from a machine flywheel.



Such machines have been in use from 1600 AD and have always been expensive. There are several famous makers, but probably the best machines were made by the firm of Holtzapffel. John Holtzapffel had moved from Strasbourg to London in 1792 and established the firm in 1794. Many machines were scrapped or destroyed during the World Wars, and of those in existence, many are not complete or are missing major parts or have replica parts fitted. Only six rose machines made by Holtzapffel survive, and perhaps ten or twelve made by other makers, including John Bower.

The Bower Rose Engine lathe in the Lynn Museum was on display at the Dunedin Exhibition in 1925-6. Bob Lynn saw the machine when he visited the site on a school trip (he was 12 at the time). He thought it was displayed in the Printing Shop, part of the British Pavilion, displaying early engineering crafts. This particular engine lathe was commissioned at a cost of £1500 (NZ\$275,000 in today's money) in about 1824 by the sixth Earl of Harborough. He died in 1859, and what happened to the machine after that, and how it came to be part of the Dunedin exhibition is not known.

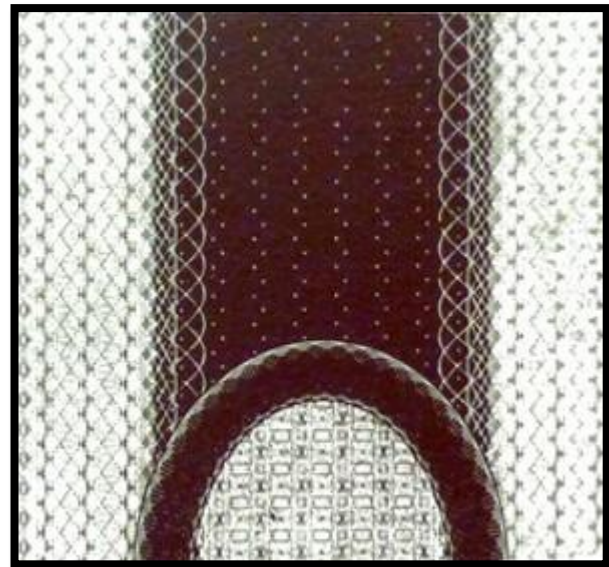
After the exhibition it was sold to a businessman farmer who had links to the printing industry, apparently for £900 (the price of four good houses in 1926 !) and it stayed with this family until it was passed by inheritance to a young man who was a chef in a hotel in Christchurch. He also owned a small block of land near lake Ellesmere, and he had the lathe stored in a hayshed, not knowing what it was. It is believed an antique dealer had made an offer for the collection, and then contacted the Lynn Museum and, after some negotiations, the Museum purchased the collection for a substantial five-figure sum.

The collection, as shown in the picture above and also following, included the Bower Rose Engine Lathe, the storage cabinets with a multitude of attachments, the two Holtzapffel Tryptypes of chisels, and many other attachments made by the Holtzapffel Company, an epicyclic chuck made by Thomas Ibbotson, and another made by Cook & Co of York.



These ornamental turning machines can be used for creating dies which can then be used to produce virtually any pattern that can be imagined.

Between 1797 and 1818 there were almost a thousand prosecutions in Britain relating to the forgery of Bank of England notes with 313 perpetrators were hung, and a further 834 convicted and many of these were transported to Australia. So being able to print stamps, banknotes and other valuable documents without the risk of them being forged was extremely important, and hence the role of the ornamental turning machines.

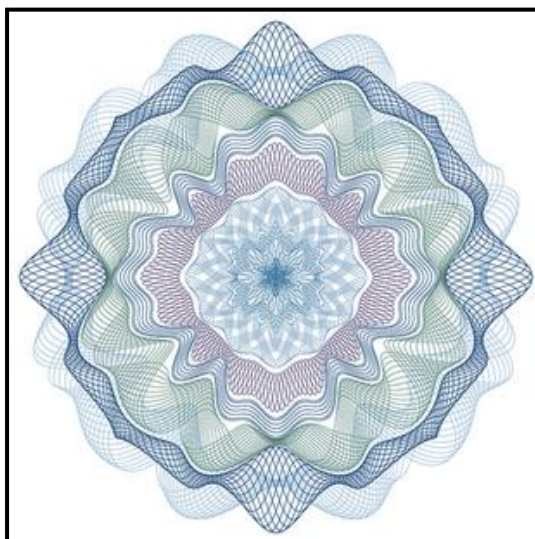


The Penny Black, and an enlarged section of the sample banknote from which the design for the engine turning was taken



Looking at the printing of the Penny Black as an example, and thanks to Wikipedia for a summary, the printing plates for the Penny Black, as well as the two pence blue and the VR official, were all constructed by Perkins Bacon. The construction of these plates was long and complicated, which was intentional so as to make the forgery of the finished article almost impossible.

The first stage involved the engraving of a background for the design. This was produced with a rose engine which laid down a circular pattern of symmetrical design onto a piece of soft steel. This was then partly cleared to leave a square shape, and an area in the centre was further cleared in the shape of Queen Victoria's head ready for engraving.



Guilloché patterns have also been used for years to decorate currency, stock certificates and other valuable papers to make them difficult to counterfeit.

At this stage, the die was passed to the engravers who, working from a sketch provided by Henry Cole, engraved the head in the centre. Following this the labels were engraved at the top and bottom of the die, along with corner squares to take the stars and check letters, and finally the stars were engraved into the top corners.

During the next stage, the die was hardened, and a series of impressions made on a transfer roller, which was used to transfer the image from the die to the printing plate. Once these images were complete on the roller, this was in turn hardened.

A sheet of soft steel was cut, sufficient in size to take 240 impressions of the stamps arranged in twenty horizontal rows of twelve. Onto this plate a series of guide dots were marked, some of which were joined with guidelines to allow the correct registration of the impressions. Many of these dots and lines show on the printed stamps and allow them to be correctly assigned to the plate from which they were printed.

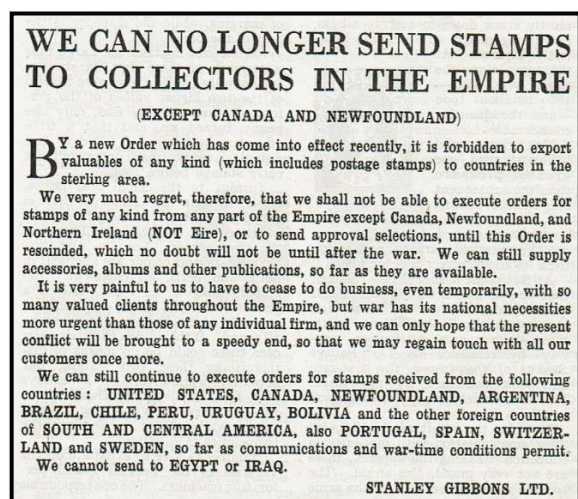
Using the transfer roller, the impressions were transferred to the plate under great pressure until the required 240 impressions were completed. Next the check letters were inserted into the lower corner using hand punches. As such the position of these letters on each stamp differs slightly from one plate to the next and provide an aid for collectors wishing to assign a given stamp impression to its correct plate. Finally, the marginal inscriptions were added to the four sides of the sheet using a separate roller and the plate hardened ready for use in production.

References

Bob Lynn. "Woodwork: My First Seventy Years" pub by Lynn Historical Woodworking Trust Inc. 1992
www.lynnwoodworkmuseum.org
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penny_Black_printing_plates
www.plainsrailway.co.nz

Jeff Long

Tough Times For Collectors In 1943



Thanks to CPS member Jeff Long for sending some scans from SG Monthlies published during the war years. Disruptions in mail due to the war impacted on the availability of stamps from overseas, particularly for overseas collectors of UK new issues as this clipping from February 1943 details.

I understand there were similar restrictions put in place here by the New Zealand government. With the war lasting almost six years, that is a long time to wait to update your collection.

The 1889 To 1960 CAUTION Labels - Update 2

Introduction

A survey of CAUTION Labels used by the Post Office between 1932 and the early 1960's to indicate a postal item had been compulsorily registered appeared in the CAPTAIN COQK July 2017 issue ⁽¹⁾. In all, eight distinct examples of CAUTION Labels were identified in that study.

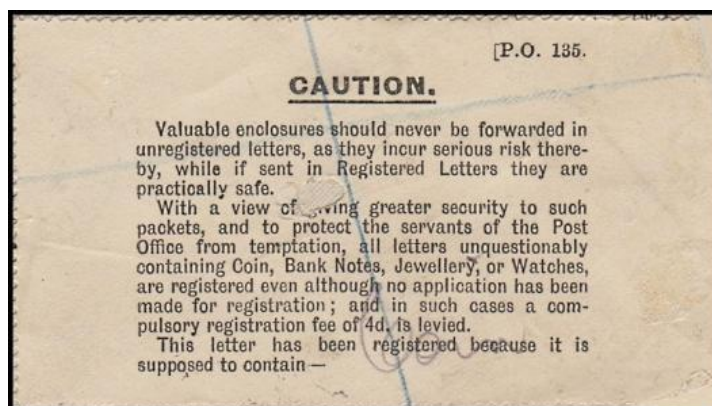
Recent articles appearing in the June and July issues of CAPTAIN COQK describe three additional variations of CAUTION Labels used prior to 1930 ^(2, 3).

This present article explores the adoption of the [P.O. 135. Form Designator and its subsequent replacement by the Mail 6 Form in the 1920's. A consequence of these developments is that the two varieties previously designated as 1938 CAUTION Labels in earlier articles, now appear to have been printed some 10 to 18 years prior to 1938. With these changes, twelve distinct caution labels have now been identified.

Certain characteristics of the 1908 and 1920 Labels provide new insight on the possible printing sequence of these and later labels. However, as a practical matter, only a single example of each of four labels printed between 1908 and 1928 have actually come to light at present. As such, the use of EKV's to identify these labels has been found to be unsatisfactory (see footnote on page one of the recent articles on 1908 & 1922 CAUTION Labels ⁽³⁾).

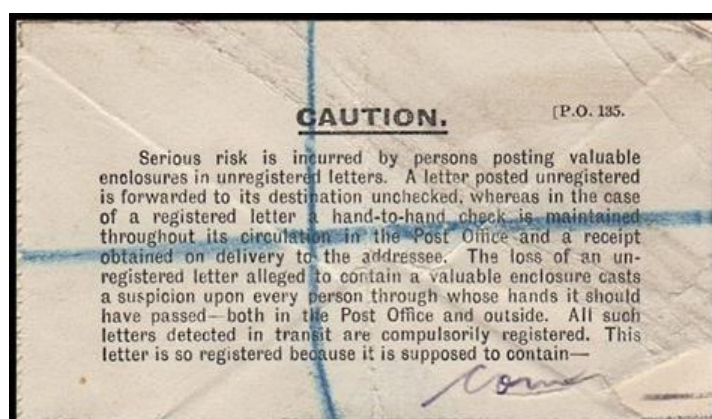
The 1908 CAUTION Label

The 1908 CAUTION Label marks the first appearance of Form Designator [P.O.135. The compulsory registration fee of 4d. is indicated thereupon which places the printing of this label as sometime after 01 January 1908 when the compulsory registration fee was reduced from 6d. to 4d. ⁽⁴⁾. The 4d. fee remained in effect until 1 August 1920.



The 1920 CAUTION Label

The 1920 CAUTION Label with Form Designator [P.O. 135 was previously identified as one of two varieties of the 1938 Label ⁽⁵⁾. Its Form Designator is the same as the recently discovered 1908 Label. Of note, the 1920 Label features a completely revised text message which is essentially the same as 1922 Label.

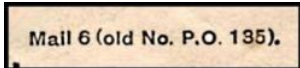


These observations indicate that the former 1938 [P.O.135 Label would have been printed between the 1908 and 1922 Labels. Further, it is known that the 4d. compulsory registration fee increased back to 6d. as of 1 August 1920 ⁽⁴⁾.

This change resulted in the 1908 Label becoming out of date. It is suggested that the Post Office likely decided to replace the outdated 1908 labels either prior or as soon as practical after August 1920 thereby giving rise to the printing of the newly fashioned 1920 label.

The 1922 CAUTION Label

The 1922 CAUTION Label marks the first use of the Form Designator Mail 6 in place of [P.O. 135 as illustrated below:

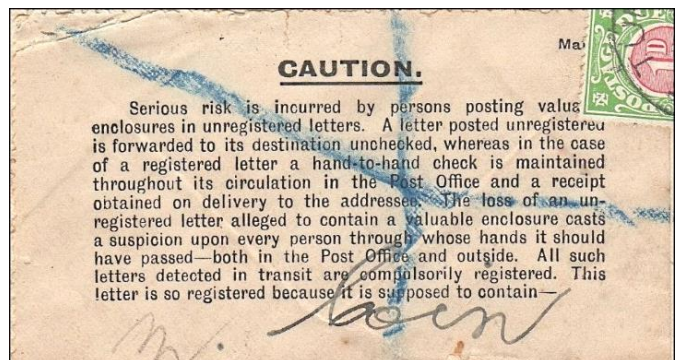


This designator very helpfully draws a line under the use of the [P.O. 135. designator and, while a precise date is not known, it would appear that this printing took place in the early 1920's.



The 1928 CAUTION Label

The second variety of the 1938 labels as noted in the initial studies of caution labels featured the Mail 6 Form Designator and an identical text message as the 1920 and 1922 Labels. Again, logic dictates that the 1928 Label was printed after the 1922 Label but before the 1932 Label which featured an entirely new 14 line text message with its [Mail 6. Form Designator ⁽⁵⁾.

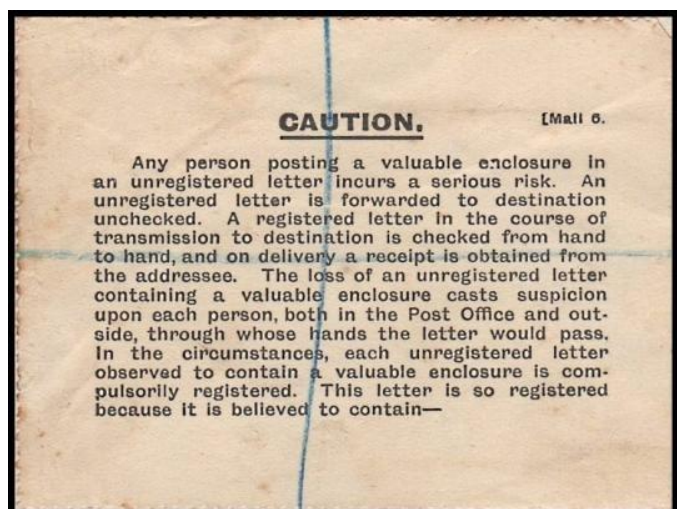


In summary, as of the present time, the 1908 CAUTION Label appears to be first label to be assigned the Form Designator [P.O. 135. A new single paragraph - eleven line text message was introduced, likely in 1920, rendering the 1908 Label obsolete due to the former 4d. compulsory registration fee being printed in its text message. The revised text was retained on subsequent printings through the 1920's which, in turn, characterized the progression of change in the Form Designator from [P.O. 135. to Mail 6.

The 1932 CAUTION Label

The 1932 CAUTION Label featured a revised 14 line text message that, based on evidence to date, marked the end of the period of printings of the 11 line text message labels of 1920's.

Of note, one example of this label has been reported with a Government Printer reference "1000 shts/3/37 - 21393" printed in the lower left corner which indicates there was more than one printing of the 1932 Label ⁽⁴⁾.



The Form Designator Mail 6 continued to be used in various styles for the balance of caution label printings up to and including the 1960 CAUTION Label. The 1960 Label is thought to be the last such label printed before being replaced by "NOTICE" labels in the mid 1960's.

Earliest Known Usage Dates (as of June 2020)

An updated listing of Earliest Known Usage dates for the 1889 to 1960 CAUTION Labels is presented below. Changes from previously published ECU dates recorded in the July 2017 Update are as follows:

- the 1889, 1908 & 1922 Labels are additions
- the 1920 & 1928 Labels (*highlighted for ease of reference*) were previously reported as 1938 CAUTION Labels

<u>CAUTION Label Earliest Known Usage dates (as of June 2020)</u>				
YEAR & (Number of Labels examined)				
<u>Caution Label</u>	<u>ECU</u>		<u>Caution Label</u>	<u>ECU</u>
1889 (8)	7 MY 89		1940 (7)	16 FE 40
1908 (1)	1 JE 15		1946 (5)	17 JU 46
1920 (1)	1 NO 39		1948 (9)	23 AP 48
1922 (1)	17 JU 46		1955 (3)	13 JU 55
1928 (1)	3 JY 38		1956 (6)	24 NO 56
1932 (11)	23 FE 31		1960 (4)	25 JA 60

The listing above incorporates information about twelve CAUTION Labels from the late 1880's to the 1960 CAUTION Label, the last of such labels.

Readers who have examples of CAUTION Labels in their collections, particularly those from late 1880's to the early 1930's, are encouraged to contact the author either through the kind auspices of our Editor or directly by email at stephen.prest@gmail.com.

One final note; for convenience of readers, the individual articles from this series on CAUTION Labels can be accessed by following the "Topics & Research/Compulsory Registration" links on the New Zealand King George VI website at www.kgvi.co.nz.

Acknowledgements: The author wishes to acknowledge the contributions of Herb Cowley, Alan Jackson, Jeff Long, Harold Waite, Paul Wales, Richard Wooders and Paul Wreglesworth who have graciously provided permission for information and images from their respective collections or websites to be incorporated into the database assembled for this series of articles on CAUTION Labels

References:

- (1) S. Prest, "The 1932 to 1960 CAUTION Labels - Update 1", CAPTAIN COQK, Newsletter of the Christ church (NZ) Philatelic Society, Whole Number 786, Vol 45, No. 6, 2016 pp 92-94
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- (4) Rev A.H. Voyce "New Zealand Registered Mail Markings" Postal History Society NZ, 1971, pp 5-7, 47
- (5) S. Prest "The 1932 CAUTION Labels", CAPTAIN COQK, Newsletter of the Christchurch (NZ) Philatelic Society, Whole Number 776, Vol 44, No. 7, 2016 pp 96-98

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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.

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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.
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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.

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