

CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

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1947 GLO Die Proofs



Dated December 1946, these die proofs for the 1947 Government Life issue were done in various colours to determine which would be suitable for the issued stamp. Only the two colours selected for 6d value from the upper card were deemed acceptable with the balance of the set issued in the colours used for the stamps on the lower card.

Stephen Jones

SOCIETY NEWS

December Meeting: The 1898 New Zealand pictorials were the topic for our December meeting, and we had the pleasure of Neil Fenwick of Wellington ably presenting and sharing a good range of unique material that he has collected on that issue. It was certainly a good evening seeing the extent one can take a single classic issue such as these pictorials too.



Example from a Waterlow
Trade Sample Sheetlet



Neil addressing the members

January Meeting: A member's night on the topic of food and wine. A selection of wines, cheeses and crackers was available to accompany the presentations of which there were 7. Sue Claridge led the way with thematic collections on "Pineapples" and another on "Vine to Wine", and some Egyptian Salt Tax revenues, followed by Paul Leddington with NZ stamp booklets on food and wine topics, John Kersel showed various menus, and Robert Duns has menus from Philatelic Exhibition dinners. Alan Tunnicliffe showed some philatelic bulletins for stamp issues on food (swiss cheese).

Two digital presentations, from Murray Taege on Agricultural symbolism showing mostly the goddess Ceres with grapes and wheatsheaves, and Paul van Herpt on Dutch Dining using old cinderellas to illustrate.

Enclosures: With this issue will be a copy of the programme for the year 2021 Hopefully there will be something to interest everyone.

There will also be an invoice for the 2021 subscriptions. Please study carefully as it is different from previous years. You need to make some choices as to what and how you want to receive Captain Coqk from the CPS.

Those getting printed versions of this newsletter will note the personalised stamp used for the postage advertising next month's meeting. We intend to produce these each month but will only go to those you opt for it with their subs. For those who get this digitally, the enclosures will be separately posted to you so you also will get this first personalised stamp used.

Sales: As advised last meeting, from February on, the hall will be open from 6.30pm on meeting nights and tables set up along the back for members to sell swop, trade material. All trading to finish at 7.30. Limit is one table per member, and both parties in the transaction need to be happy.

2021; November we host the NZ Philatelic Literature Exhibition again and the Committee is planning a series of run up events to try and get some more public participation along. Together with sales tables and personalised stamps is going to be a busy year,

Paul van Herpt

SOCIETY PAGE

PROGRAMME

FEBRUARY 1 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

FEBRUARY 9 SOCIETY MEETING **Member's Night**
Aerophilately

Aerophilately

Plenty of scope here with Rocket Mail, Catapult Mail, First (and Last) Flight covers, Zeppelins, Balloon Montes, covers from space flights, Pigeongrams to begin with. Bring them along and show them off

FEBRUARY 16 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

MARCH 1 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

MARCH 9 SOCIETY MEETING **Paul Wales**
1901 - 04 Captain Scott's Expedition

MARCH 16 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

MARCH 23 POSTCARD GROUP

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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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 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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My "Conquest" Of Cameroun



Kamerun 1906 postmarked Nola
(Neukamerun) cancelled 22 Sept 1913

In 2007 I entered for the first, and only, time the annual one frame competition with an exhibit: "Politics of Stamps - Cameroon, a country study". To fit it within the 16 pages I left out one element, an element I did not at that time have: postmarks from "Neukamerun" (New Cameroun).

They rarely come up for auction, and I was successful in a recent auction. To paraphrase a famous quote: "Be pleased to inform Her Majesty that postmarks from Neukamerun lies alongside the other stamps and postmarks of Cameroun. God save the Queen".

The "conquest" (to get stamps or postmarks representing the different stages of the political life) of Cameroun is now complete.

Neukamerun was one of the outcomes of the Agadir Crisis July 1, 1911 -November 4, 1911. France used the pretext of putting down the 1911 rebellion in Morocco to take over Morocco, along with Spain. On July 1, the German gunboat SMS Panther arrived at the port of Agadir, to "protect" German civilians and trade interests.

Germany had no civilians or trade interests at Agadir. Germany wanted to be "compensated" (extract concessions) by France in return for a French protectorate over Morocco. German demands were too much for France. Britain baulked at German demands and feared Germany would turn Agadir into a naval base.



Tensions ran high and war seemed imminent. Cooler heads prevailed. Agreement was reached in the Treaty of Berlin, November 4, 1911. France granted Germany 275,000 km² of French Equatorial Africa to the German colony of Kamerun, in return for the French protectorate of Morocco. Germany called this land "Neukamerun". Kaiser Wilhelm II (German Emperor) and the German public were infuriated with the treaty.



Mail from SMS Berlin, 4 August 1911, during its station at Agadir

They had, again, been bested by France. Wilhelm II and the German public also vented their anger towards Britain. They saw that Britain had again frustrated their "rightful" reward. The Agadir Crisis was the last step towards World War 1 for northern Europe. It now just needed a spark to set a general European war off. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, June 28, 1914, was that spark. On August 1, the general European war started.

On July 14, 1884, Gustav Nachtigal raised the German flag in Bell town and signed treaties placing under German protection the areas which became the colony of Kamerun. At the Berlin conference, November 15, 1884-February 26, 1885 German claims to Kamerun were recognised.

On August 25, 1914, British forces in Nigeria invaded Kamerun in three columns. The northern column failed to take the fort at Mora. It resulted in a siege; whose surrender ended the Kamerun campaign on March 10, 1916. The middle and southern columns received early setbacks but went on to occupy approximately 1/2 of Kamerun.



Gustav Nachtigal



1915 "Corps Expéditionnaire Franco-Anglais Cameroun" overprinted on Gabon 1910



British CEF (Cameroons Expeditionary Force) ovptd on Kamerun 1905 Yacht key type

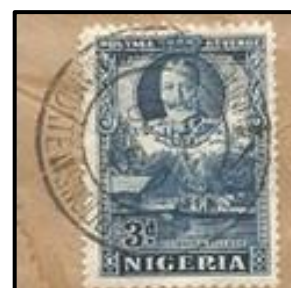
On August 6, 1914, two French columns, (from Moyen Congo and Ubangi-Chari), invaded Neukamerun. By April 1915, France had recaptured Neukamerun. On January 1, 1916, Franco-Belgian forces captured Jaunde (Yaoundé) the capital of Kamerun. After the capture of Jaunde, Britain and France entered into talks to partition Kamerun. The Picot Provisional Partition Line was agreed to in February 1916. Britain gained only 1/5 of Kamerun. Formal proclamation was made on March 17. France regained all of Neukamerun. The final agreement of the partition was signed on July 10, 1919.



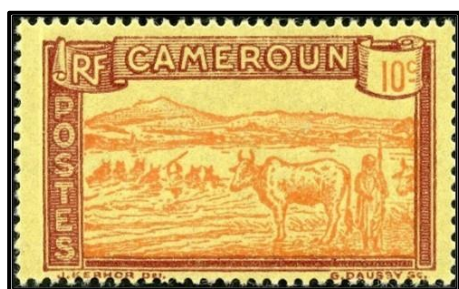
1916 "Occupation Française du Cameroun" overprinted on Moyen (Middle) Congo 1907



Nigeria 1936 postmarked "Victoria Cameroon, Under British Mandate" cancelled 4 July 1936



In accordance with Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919, Germany renounced all her colonies. Article XXII of the Covenant of the League of Nations made Kamerun a B class mandate. On July 20, 1922, Britain and France were granted their respective mandates. Cameroons was administered directly from Nigeria.



Cameroun 1925



Cameroun 1940 visit of General Leclerc

Although it was administered by French Equatorial Africa, officially it remained outside the grouping. In 1922 France returned Neukamerun back to French Equatorial Africa. World War 2 started on September 1, 1939. On June 22, 1940 France surrendered to Germany. August

26-27, General Leclerc arrived, to successfully rally Cameroun to the Free French side. On December 13, 1946 Cameroun came under the UN trusteeship system. On June 23, 1956, the Loi Cadre (Enabling Act) is approved by French National Assembly.

This enabled French colonies to become semi-autonomous. February 22, 1957, Cameroun became an autonomous republic¹ January 1959, Cameroun gained full self-government. January 1, 1960, it became the independent Cameroun Republic.



Cameroun 1958 Autonomous government symbolism of new birth



Cameroun 1953 Airmail - showcasing internal development



Cameroons UK TT overprinted on Nigeria 1953

The independence of Cameroun and Nigeria forced Britain to decide what to do about its all but forgotten mandate of Cameroons. On February 11, 1961, a plebiscite was held. The predominantly Moslem northern Cameroons voted to join Nigeria. The predominantly Christian southern Cameroons voted to join Cameroun. Northern Cameroons joined Nigeria on May 31, 1961. On October 1, 1961 Cameroun and British southern Cameroons were reunified to form the Federal Republic of Cameroun



Cameroun 1960 Independence



1962 Reunification

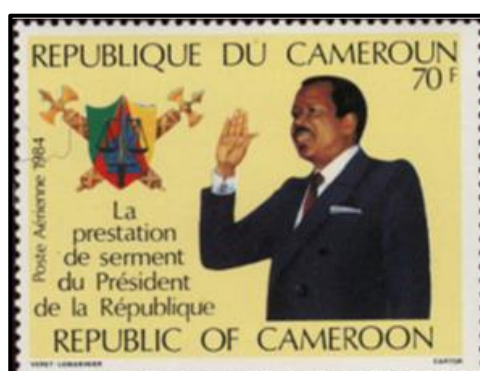


1961 "Federal Republic" overprinted on 1955 airmail it is also overprinted in UK currency for southern (British) Cameroun



1969 Proclamation of the Federal Republic of Cameroun

On September 1, 1966, Cameroun became a one-party state. In 1968, Cameroun's stamps are also inscribed in English as well as French.



1984 Presidential oath



2014

On May 20, 1972, a referendum voted in favour of the formation of the United Republic of Cameroon. On June 2, the Constitution of the United Republic of Cameroon began.

On January 1, 1984, the Constitution of the Republic of Cameroun is enacted. On February 3, Cameroun became the Republic of Cameroun. In 2014, the English inscription of Cameroun was dropped.



Faint postmark Nola Congo Français cancelled 18 June 1908

The faint Nola postmark indicates that Nola belonged to French Congo (Ubangi-Shari) prior to becoming Kamerun. The Nola postmark on the French Equatorial Africa stamp indicates that Nola had returned to French Congo (Ubangi-Shari).

During the Anglo-French invasion of Kamerun, most of the German soldiers and civilians fled across the border to the Spanish colony of Rio Muni. They were transported to Spain and interned. Spain was a neutral country in World War 1.



Postmark Nola Congo Français cancelled 11 February 1937



Internee mail from German soldier from "Cameroun", interned in Madrid, 10 October 1917

Murray Taege

eBay Forgeries



Two recent listings of obvious forgeries on eBay recently. The wrong stamp used for the King Edward VII Land stamp and the incorrect font for the two Victoria Land stamps did not deter bidders.

The first selling for A\$157.50 (21 bids) and the other for A\$375 (32 bids). It staggers me that anyone should be taken in by these items when images of the genuine article are freely available on the internet. Even the detail provided with the reduced sized images in ACS's excellent pocket catalogue provides enough detail to warrant further research before bidding. FOMO (Fear Of Missing Out) I guess, sigh.

Stephen Jones

Coal Promotion Labels – Part 1

As part of my accumulation and exhibits of material relating to Coal Mining in New Zealand, I have examples of four Coal Promotion Labels (Cinderellas) which were used by State Coal Mines, mainly 1966-1967.

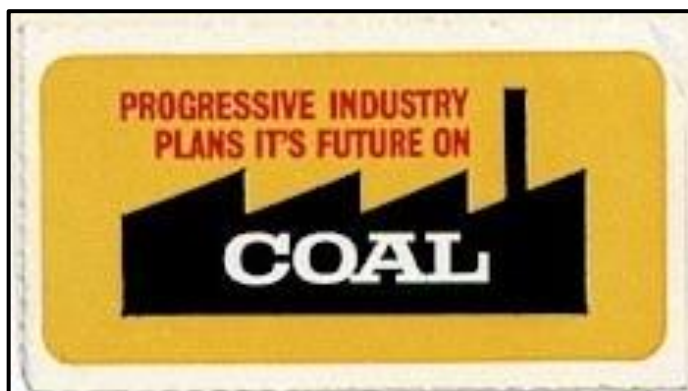
These are printed in red, black, and yellow, 3 had horizontal format 56.5 x 31.5mm, the other is a vertical format 31.5 x 56.5mm. They have a roulette gauge $9\frac{3}{4}$ for separations. Almost all the examples I have are from Mines Department at Greymouth to Mines Department in Wellington and are large cut-outs from OHMS envelopes.



Label 1



Label 2



Label 3



Label 4

Images larger than full size

I have been unable to obtain any information about these Coal Promotion Labels from Government sources nor is there any mention in my library on Coal. But clearly there was an effort to increase sales both domestic and industrial.

These Coal labels are not common, I have records of just 40 examples -the majority being of Label 1. There must be others out in the philatelic community, and I would appreciate readers information.

In this brief article I outline my thoughts on the Printing of Labels 1 & 2.

I record 26 examples of Label #1. Of those where the margins can be allocated unequivocally.

- 2 have Top margin imperforate and the Left roulette but with a small selvedge with a straight edge.
- 2 have Top and Right margins imperforate.
- 2 have Lower margin imperforate and Left roulette but with a small selvedge with a straight edge.
- 1 has Lower and Right imperforate margins.
- 7 have Left margin imperforate or with roulette and small selvedge with straight edge.
- 8 have Right margin imperforate.
- None have just Top or Lower margins imperforate.

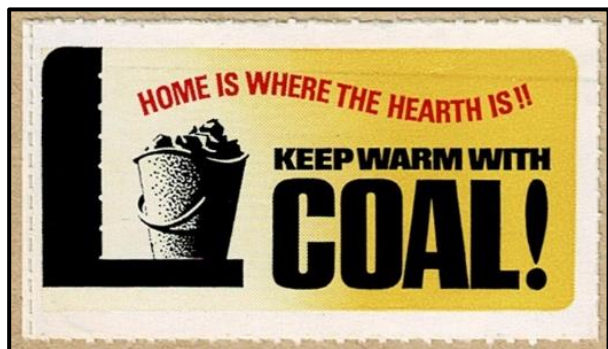
The conclusion to be drawn from this analysis is that this label was produced in a sheet of 10 in two vertical rows of 5 and that the Left edge had a roulette and a narrow selvedge that was guillotined very closely.



Position 1



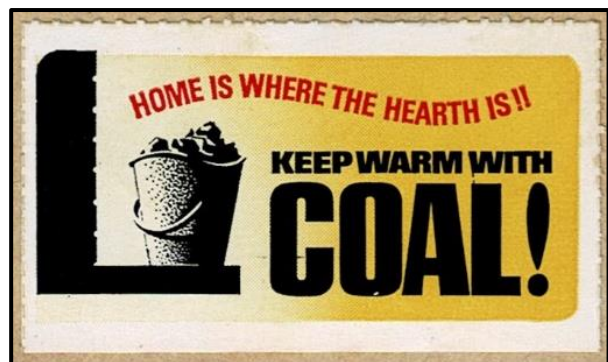
Position 2



Positions 3, 5, & 7



Positions 4, 6, & 8



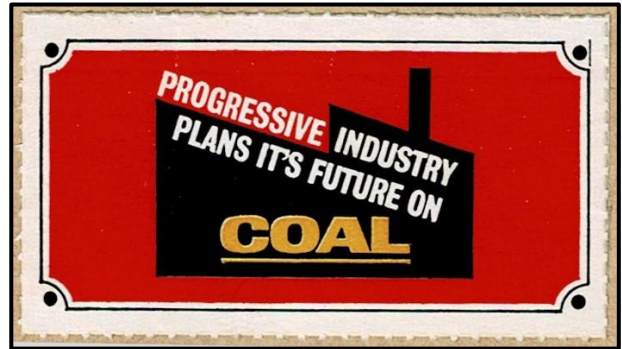
Position 9



Position 10



Positions 3, 5, & 7



Positions 4, 6, & 8

I do not possess sufficient examples of Label #2 to be able to be 100% certain of the layout but have enough to demonstrate that the left margin is imperforate while the right is roulette and has straight edge.



Left: Right edge of Label #2 positions 4, 6, & 8

Right: Left edge of Label #1 positions 3, 5, & 7

Label #1 was printed in 2 vertical rows of 5, imperforate on the right and roulette with straight edge on the left.

Label #2 was printed (assume 2 vertical rows of 5) imperforate on the left and roulette with a straight edge on the right.

It is possible that both #1 and # 2 were printed together with a narrow gutter and subsequently guillotined apart.

I would greatly appreciate any additional information or examples of these Coal Labels, though the Editor or direct to me at Marshall.R@xtra.co.nz

I plan a Part Two looking at the usages of the Labels



Ross Marshall

LAMU Cancellation – A Conundrum

Recently, whilst working at Mowbray Collectables, I processed an old stamp album, whose most recent stamps were those issued circa 1905. In the album were several Imperial British East Africa Company stamps, both postally used as well as fiscally used, and an odd 5 rupees stamp cancelled LAMU (the cancel measures 10.2 x 4.2 mm), featured in Figure 1. Lamu, is not French for the cow (it is la vachel), it is a port in what was once part of British East Africa that was under the control of the Imperial British East Africa Company.



Figure 1 LAMU cancel



Figure 2 LAMU cancel

The Imperial British East Africa Company was the first company holding a Royal Charter allowing the operation of a postal system, for both local and international mail, to use their company name on their stamps. The Imperial British East Africa Company set up post offices at Mombasa and Lamu, in May 1890.

The first stamps issued, on 23 May 1890, were surcharges on British postage stamps with values of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 4 annas and "BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY".¹ These are listed by Stanley Gibbons in their Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840-1970 catalogue as SG 1, 2 & 3.² Only 1,440 of the two lower values and 780 of the 4 annas were issued to the territory.

With the issue of the Company's adhesives in May 1890 a series of datestamps were issued.³ These were circular with the town's name at the top, as in Figure 2.¹

A LAMU squared circle cancel, with index A, was later in use from 8 November 1891 to 20 October 1899.^{4,5} On 14 October 1890, the Imperial British East Africa Company's own stamps first appeared, with 12 different denominations, each incorporating a sun and a crown, some of which are depicted in Figure 3. These were also housed in the old stamp album. Ignoring for the moment the INLAND / REVENUE handstamp, the 3 rupees is imperf at foot - none of the 1890 printed stamps were perforated at the sheet edges.



Figure 3 Imperial British East Africa Company stamps, May 1890



Figure 4 Original printing characteristic

Beware of Fournier's forgeries! These stamps were reproduced by the master forger. His stamps bear only 5 vertical lines in the scroll at the left, above "LIGHT". All the stamps found in the old stamp album bore 7 vertical lines - i.e. genuine stamps. Forged (Mombasa) cancels are known to exist on forgeries.¹ The 5 rupees stamp in Figure 1, as well as the 8 annas grey, and 1 rupee grey stamps in Figure 3, bear parts of a double-lined letter watermark "PURE LINEN WOVE BANK".

Over the next few years some denominations were reprinted but not all, as the following table indicates¹

Denomination	Colour	SG #	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	Dull brown	4	54,000	-	-	-	-
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	Deep brown	4b	-	-	-	30,000	-
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	Pale brown	4c	-	-	-	-	60,000
1 anna	Blue-green	5	54,000	-	-	-	-
1 anna	Deep blue-green	5b	-	-	-	-	60,000
2 annas	Vermilion	6	54,000	-	-	-	-
$2\frac{1}{2}$ annas	Black/yellow buff	7	-	15,000	-	-	-
$2\frac{1}{2}$ annas	Black/pale buff	7b	-	-	15,000	-	-
$2\frac{1}{2}$ annas	Black/bright yellow	7c	-	-	-	30,000	-
3 annas	Black/dull red	8	-	21,000	-	-	-
3 annas	Black/bright red	8a	-	-	-	30,000	-
4 annas	Yellow-brown	9	54,000	-	-	-	-
4 annas	Grey (imperf)	10	?	?	?	?	?
$4\frac{1}{2}$ annas	Dull violet	11	-	21,000	-	-	-
$4\frac{1}{2}$ annas	Brown-purple	11a	-	-	-	30,000	-
5 annas	Black/grey-blue	29	-	-	-	-	60,000
$7\frac{1}{2}$ annas	Black	30	-	-	-	-	60,000
8 annas	Blue	12	54,000	-	-	-	-
8 annas	Grey	13	1,500	-	-	-	-
1 rupee	Carmine	14	54,000	-	-	-	-
1 rupee	Grey	15	2,100	-	-	-	-
2 rupees	Brick-red	16	15,000	-	-	-	-
3 rupees	Slate-purple	17	15,000	-	-	-	-
4 rupees	Ultramarine	18	15,000	-	-	-	-
5 rupees	Grey-green	19	15,000	-	-	-	-

Circa 1891-92, the Imperial British East Africa Company stamps were handstamped "INLAND/REVENUE". These may be found in a variety of positions, upright, inverted etc. as well as in black or violet. The 8 annas, & 1 rupee stamps printed in grey were special printings intended for fiscal use alone.⁶

The stamps with black handstamp are thought to have been issued by early 1891, since they are presumed to predate the Mombasa provisional stamps, which almost certainly belongs to the first half of that year. The earliest recorded usage of the violet handstamp issue is a 4 annas stamp cancelled 29 January 1892. The black handstamp is frequently found sideways or diagonal on the small format stamps, reading either up or down. The violet handstamp is normally close to horizontal on all values.¹



Figure 5 INLAND REVENUE cancelled stamps

As may be seen in Figure 5, several INLAND/REVENUE stamps have been cancelled by the Company's official handstamp.¹ Others seen, including the 8 annas grey in Figure 3, have been cancelled by manuscript.

Later, in 1891 and in 1895, extant stocks of these stamps were additionally surcharged or overprinted, specifically for fiscal use. No 8 annas grey, or 1 rupee grey stamps were thus treated.

Germany also had a post office in Lamu between 1888 and 1891. It is clear from the illustrations of those in Figure 6⁷ that the LAMU cancel in Figure 1 is not from the German East Africa post office.



Figure 6 LAMU German East Africa cancellations

Finally, another puzzle! In Dietz's paper,¹ at the end, he illustrates 5 German LAMU stamps. These were described as, *LAMU, Kenya, overprints on early stamps of Germany 5v - status unknown ex Jim Czul*. These "overprints" are nothing like the LAMU handstamp in Figure 1.



Figure 7 Five German stamps overprinted LAMU

The 5 rupees stamp was sent to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for an opinion. The RPSL comment: "is probably a fiscal usage as there is no record of the obliteration used for postal purposes".

Perhaps it is not a fiscally used stamp but postally used with a previously unrecorded cancellation as from investigations made there appears to be no record of "LAMU" being used fiscally.

Summary:

The stamps in figure 1 (5 rupees), and figure 3 (1 anna, 8 annas, 1 rupee, 3 rupees and 4 rupees) are all genuine, as opposed to forgeries.

The 5 rupees stamp with LAMU handstamp mayor may not have a revenue cancel. Perhaps this handstamp was applied sometime before the squared circle cancel, inscribed LAMU, was introduced on 8 November 1891, following the loss of the original LAMU circular date stamp, in use from 14 October 1890?

All the stamps in figure 3 are revenue stamps, with print numbers ranging from 1,500 (8 annas) to 15,000, however it must be remembered that apart from the 8 annas and 1 rupee, the remaining revenue stamps were subsequently surcharged and/or overprinted. Together these actions as well as the likely high attrition rate resulted in some very scarce stamps being present in the old stamp album.

References

- 1 *African Postal Heritage, APH Paper No 17 - Kenya: Imperial British East Africa Company: 1890-1895*, by Ton Dietz, African Studies Centre, Leiden, May 2017.
- 2 *Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840-1970*, Stanley Gibbons, 2020.
- 3 *Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, 1806 to 1948, Volume II, The Empire in Africa*, by Robson Lowe, 1st ed. 1949.
- 4 <https://www.stampboards.com/viewtopic.php?f=13&t=39320&start=100>
- 5 <https://www.stampboards.com/viewtopic.php?f=13&t=39320&start=200>
- 6 *British Commonwealth Revenues*, J. Barefoot Ltd, 10th ed, 2019.
- 7 *Germany Specialised*, by Michel, 2007.

David Smitham

Balancing The Budget

Thank you to those who took the time to provide feedback on our proposal to balance the budget. Your feedback is valued and was taken into consideration when discussing the budget for 2021. Your subscriptions are due for renewal and there are some changes to how they are structured.

Subscription -the base subscription remains the same at \$60/annum with a \$10 discount if paid prior to March 31st, 2021. The subscription for two people living at the same address will be \$90/annum with a \$15 discount if paid by March 31st, 2021.

With Captain Coqk, the Committee agreed that we need to change the way we manage the costs without imposing the full costs on members. Many members indicated they were happy to pay more to have Captain Coqk sent to them as hard copy. Therefore, if you wish to receive a hard copy of Captain Coqk, the additional costs will be:-

New Zealand	\$20/annum
Australia	\$35/annum
Rest of the World	\$40/annum

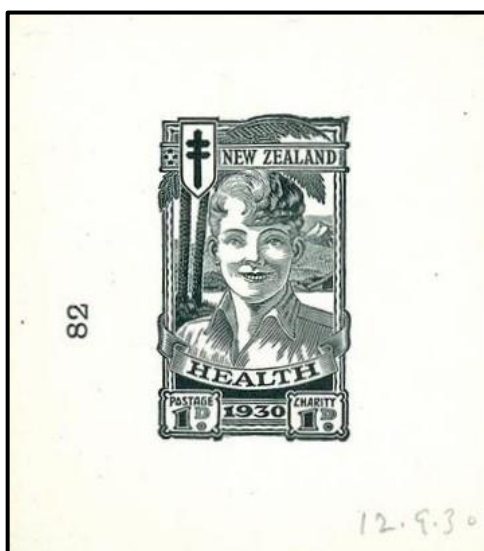
Previously we had offered a discount on the subs for people who received Captain Coqk by email, this discount is no longer offered.

The Society is also going to produce personalised stamps - a total of 11 per annum with each one reflecting the key event that is happening in the Society that month. If you would like your Captain Coqk to be posted with the personalised stamps, then there will be an added cost of \$10/annum.

As an example of what to expect, you will have no doubt noticed your captain Coqk or subscription request was posted with a personalised stamp depicting an aeroplane - the topic of the February meeting is Aerophilately. Initially we will only produce the \$1.40 denomination personalised stamp, if demand is there, we will also produce an International \$3.50 stamp. Left over stamps will be available, only to members, in blocks of 4 for \$20/block (plus p&p if necessary) on a first in first served basis.

Based on the level of interest and the additional income, the Society will come close to balancing our budget for the year.

Murray Willocks



1930 Health Essay Die Proof

Sold recently by Grosvenor, this essay die proof was the original proposed design for the 1930 Health issue.

In June 1930, Perkins Bacon & Co were requested to prepare a die and plate for the upcoming Health stamp issue, and to have the work completed by August 31.

Although the engraving of the die was completed, Perkins, Bacon advised, that due to the amount of pre-existing work on the books, they would not be able to prepare a plate in time to print the stamps. As a consequence, usage of the design was delayed until the following year.

Stephen Jones

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Auction #82:

Auction #82 will include many more scarce items from the John Wilson estate

Closing date to be advised.

Below are illustrated some of the lots in the auction:



Slot machine pair used on
R.M.S. Sierra (9 Sept 1905)



Slot machine pair.
Roulettes at both ends



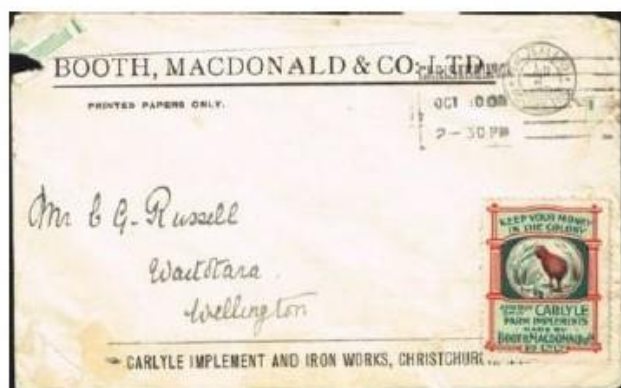
Slot machine single (Parker with two pin holes) on 1906 cover to SS Elvaston at
Calcutta. Re-addressed to Bombay, Philadelphia and returned.



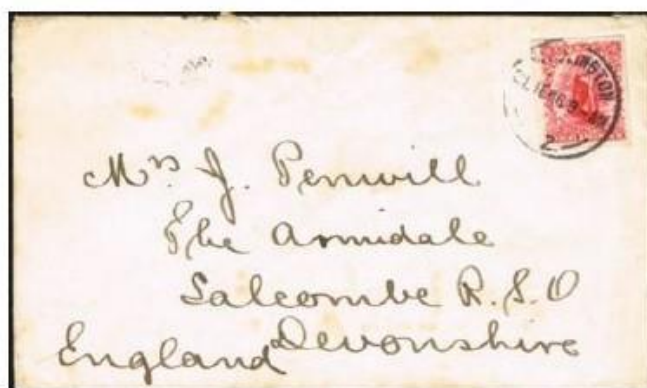
War Stamp machine
coil single used.



1d Dominion.
Coil single mint.



1906 'Carlyle' cinderella on correct company cover.
Franked with Moss Model C meter.



Reserve Plate coil single used on cover on the
First Day of Issue (21 June 1906). With confirming personal letter.



Alliance Assurance parcel label
franked with two 1/- meters.



Auckland Exhibition 1d Slot Machine Issue.
UHM with coil join between 4th and 5th stamps.



1/2d de la Rue vending machine strip.
Coil join between 1st and 2nd stamps.



Two unissued proofs of New Zealand
bi-colour meters. Robertson (page 33)
states "Only four examples recorded".