

# CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE  
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

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## 1945 Airgraph

AIRGRAPH SERVICE

- (1) Particulars of the destinations to which the airgraph service is available and the appropriate charges may be obtained at any post-office.
- (2) The whole of the message should be written on the other side below the double line. This side of the form should not be used for writing the message.
- (3) The name and address to which the message is to be sent should be written in large BLOCK letters wholly within the panel provided.
- (4) A miniature photographic negative of the message and address will be made and sent by air-mail. At the destination end a photographic print, measuring about 5 in. by 4 in., will be made and delivered to the addressee. It is therefore important that the message should be written very plainly and that the address should be written as large as possible in BLOCK letters. Wherever possible, black ink should be used. The use of pencil is not recommended. Very small writing is not suitable.
- (5) Stamps to the value of the fee prescribed should be affixed in the space provided below. As few stamps as possible should be used because too many stamps mar the photography of the message. The completed form should then be handed in at any post-office. Alternatively, the sender may, if it is so desired, transmit the completed form direct to the Airgraph Office, General Post Office, Wellington C. 1, in which case the form should be folded as few times as possible parallel with the lines of writing and enclosed in a large envelope addressed "Airgraphs, General Post Office, Wellington C. 1." In such a case, the appropriate postage on the letter must be prepaid. More than one completed form may be enclosed in the one envelope.
- (6) If it is desired to send more than one sheet, a separate form must be completed and stamps to the value of the prescribed fee must be affixed to each form. The name and address of the sender and of the addressee must be inserted on each form in the usual way.
- (7) The original will be retained by the Post-office and eventually destroyed.
- (8) The name and address of the sender must be furnished below.

Signature of sender : Douglas A. Walker

Full postal address : "Transport House"  
Kemuka

The recent auction the John Wilson estate by Classic Stamps included one lot with a number of Airgraph forms, both mint and most unusually, some used forms. Although philatelically inspired by Douglas Walker, these are first examples I have seen of the form used.

Stephen Jones

## SOCIETY NEWS

### April Meeting:

Following the formalities of the AGM, Robert Duns showed us material from his collection of airmails to New Zealand, with covers on display and a PowerPoint presentation that included a link to a YouTube video which all worked as intended. Interesting to note how few days were saved by air mail early on as large sections of the journey was still done by sea.

### The AGM:

Lots of lively questioning particularly relating to the company the Society is a shareholder of that owns and runs the building saw the meeting go on for longer than usual. However, the feedback was good.

Personnel wise, Murray Willocks stepped down as President and Sue Claridge elected to take the role. We need to record our thanks on behalf of everyone for Murray's work over the last two years. All other members of the Executive team were re-elected unopposed.

The annual Society Awards were announced and presented.

The Anderson Cup for the best talk of 2020 went to Don White, for his talk on his time as a stamp dealer.

The Pim Cup for Members Nights presentations by popular vote went to Murray Taege.

The John F Wilson Literature Award for 2020 went to Robert Duns for his article entitled "New Zealand's Involvement in Nuclear Testing in the Pacific".



Murray Taege receives the Pim Cup (left) and Robert Duns the Literature Award(right) from Murray Willocks

**Society Competitions:** Refer separate item in this issue.

### Judges Seminar:

We been asked to inform that the Philatelic Judges Association is having a seminar weekend in Christchurch, 22 and 23 May at the Philatelic Centre, Mandeville Street. You don't have to be a judge to attend, and exhibitors are invited. If interested contact Sue Claridge for details on [sueclaridge@xtra.co.nz](mailto:sueclaridge@xtra.co.nz)

### News From Overseas:

From David Feldman auction house comes the news the 1856 British Guiana 1c black on magenta is going to be auctioned again, on June 18 with estimate between \$10 to \$15 million. Shoe designer Stuart Weitzman has followed previous owners by leaving his mark on the back of the stamp, a pencil drawn stiletto with initials SW. Vandalism or confirmation of providence?



Paul van Herpt

## SOCIETY PAGE

### PROGRAMME

MAY 3 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

MAY 11 SOCIETY MEETING Film Night

The film evening will be a series of digital films and talks available online via YouTube and other sources on philatelic topics of interest

MAY 18 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

MAY 25 POSTCARD GROUP

JUNE 7 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

JUNE 8 SOCIETY MEETING Annual Competition

JUNE 15 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

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

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

### SOCIETY OFFICERS:

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

### Christchurch (NZ) Philatelic Society (Inc) Subscription Rates

The annual subscription is \$60.00 which includes a digital copy of Captain Coqk. A \$10 discount may be deducted if paid by 31<sup>st</sup> March. Where husband and wife are members but require only one CAPTAIN COQK newsletter to be sent a combined subscription of \$90.00 is charged with a \$15.00 discount allowed. From 2021 there is an additional charge (for NZ members) of \$20.00 for receiving printed copies of Captain Coqk or \$30.00 if you want a printed copy with our personalised stamps. For overseas members, the additional charges are Australia \$35.00 and Rest of the World \$40.00 plus another \$10.00 if you want the personalised stamp used for postage.

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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## What's In A Name, Part 3



Today's dependencies and overseas territories are the remnant of overseas (colonial) empires that laid claim to most of the world's landmass and peoples. Contiguous empires have existed for millennia. On October 12, 1492, Christopher Columbus and the 1<sup>st</sup> expedition arrived at either the Bahamas or Turks and Caicos. Columbus claimed the island for Spain. Thus, started the first overseas (colonial) empire. Soon France, England (later as Britain) and the Netherlands became colonial powers. As did many European nations and the USA.

The name gave existence to colonies. The establishment of the existence of a colony was crucial to establish ownership. In an age of physical communication, authorities saw stamps as a useful tool to advertise the existence of their ownership of overseas colonies to the world in general.



Lourenço Marques was a drain on the Portuguese finances, but Portugal retained it for prestige



Int'l Colonial Exposition Paris 1931

It was also used as a symbol of ownership over the indigenous peoples, especially when they were taught to read and write. The advertising of the colonial power status was an important propaganda tool that authorities used for domestic consumption. For

authorities, as well as ordinary people, to be seen as a colonial power was as important as being one. For both authorities and peoples, it was a matter of international status and pride. The gaining of a colony

could engender patriotism, but the loss of a colony tended to cause domestic social disruption.

With the exception of Greenland and French Guiana, dependencies and overseas territories are geo-politically small, in land and population. The geo-polities of colonies varied enormously. From the geography of cities to entire continents. From a few people to those with 100s of millions.



Mafeking had a 10km "border", Canada is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest country



Tristan da Cunha had 95 people, British India 377.8 million



Existence in the colonial world goes with occupation and ownership. The name established a colonial power's claim to a geographical area. Like all emerging sovereign states, colonial powers

were keen to establish their claim as early as possible. Initial geographical claims made by colonial powers were ill defined.



Congo Free State 1886

Leopold II of Belgium's Congo Free State was recognised in 1885. However, its southern border was not determined. There was a race between Leopold II and Cecil Rhodes, of the British South Africa Company, to "sign up" the Katanga chiefs. Leopold won the race. Katanga became part of the Congo. With this, the border between Congo Free State and Northern Rhodesia was settled in 1894

There was often a flurry of activity to get local leaders to sign agreements. This was done by force or threat of force, manipulating internal local politics, bribery, and deceit.

This was important, as it provided the basis for establishing the geographical extent (borders) of a colonial claim. Bi-lateral agreements were entered into with each bordering colonial power to finalise borders. It was not uncommon for colonial powers to enter into land swaps, even when they had mutually agreed the border earlier.

The Anglo-Italian border protocol of 1894 settled the border of British East Africa (Kenya) and Italian Somalia. Oltre Giuba (Jubaland) was given to Italian Somalia from Kenya in 1924, to get Italy's support for the Entente in WW1



Along with occupation, existence will give rise to ownership. For most colonies, it is not easy to infer from the name which colonial power has control over ("owns") the colony. Generally, the content of a stamp will give the indication to which colonial power a colony belongs to.



Netherlands Indies

There are two times when the name indicates ownership. Firstly, when the name has a possessive adjective, eg French Guinea, Spanish Guinea, Portuguese Guinea. Secondly, when the name has words which can clearly indicate which language the name is written in. However, "Trinidad and Tobago" is the exception to this rule, with the exception if "and" is used instead of the "&".



Puerto Rico is definitively Spanish for "Rich Port".

The name represented differing types of colonies. The name represented "foreign dominated" colonies. These were colonies where non-natives arrived in such numbers so as to become the dominant people group. This could be via forced or voluntary emigration.



By 1856, in 16 years, the British population had grown to become the dominant peoples



In the Caribbean, African slaves became the predominant population



There was no difference between how Oil Rivers and Colony of Lagos were governed



The name represented "foreign controlled" colonies. There were two types: colonies and protectorates. Protectorates were to have a greater degree of internal autonomy. In reality there was little difference between the two and were often treated the same.

The name represented "protected states". These are independent states that were "protected" by a foreign power. They had full internal and limited external autonomy. These existed only within the British Empire. The reality of their autonomy varied greatly over time and between states.



Under George Tupou II, Tonga, a "protected state", became a virtual colony



French mandate for ex-Ottoman Syria

The name represented "mandates". Mandates were the ex-German Empire colonies captured by Britain and France during World War 1, and territories carved out of the Ottoman Empire by Britain and France at the end of World War 1. US President Woodrow Wilson did not want



Britain or France to treat these colonies as spoils of war. Mandates were established by Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, with the aim of moving them to eventual full sovereignty.

The name represented chartered companies. Numerous chartered companies were created to administer a colony on behalf of the colonial powers. They were granted by royal charter, or other government decree, for the purpose of trade, exploration, and/or colonisation.

Royal charters usually detailed rights to wage war, conduct diplomacy, settle new lands, control commerce, raise taxes, establish and maintain infrastructure, administer settlements etc, in return for a monopoly of trade in and from the colony and from taxes they could collect



Nyassa Company was given the right to administer northern Mozambique 1891-1929



Cecil Rhodes' company to expand the British Empire and exploit the mineral wealth. It governed Zimbabwe and Zambia the "Rhodesias" 1889-1924

They were used when the colonial power had neither the financial nor human resources to develop and administer the colony (the drain on finances and manpower- many died in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific, was a huge problem that faced all colonial powers), or they were disinclined to take on the colony. Most chartered companies did not last long. The last chartered company to operate a colony was the North Borneo Chartered Company. It didn't have the resources to rebuild North Borneo after World War 2 and surrendered its charter on June 26, 1946.



St Vincent was granted "Associated Statehood" on 27 Oct 1969 as a step to independence on 27 Oct 1979

The name represented the different steps that colonial powers took to move colonies towards independence. French African colonies progressed from "French Overseas Territories" 1946-1959 to "autonomous republics" 1959-1960, prior to independence. Many British Caribbean colonies went through "Ministerial System of Government" to "Associated Statehood" prior to independence. Other British Empire colonies, especially the "foreign dominated" colonies, became "Dominions" prior to independence

It was not uncommon for colonial powers to change the way they administered their colonies, especially if they were contiguous. Contiguous colonies were joined together due to economies of reducing duplicated administration, or a recent colonial acquisition was not ready (pacified) to have its own independent administration



Upper Senegal & Niger, split into French Soudan (Mali), Upper Volta (Burkina Faso) and Niger in 1921



Britain merged Oil Rivers & Royal Niger Company in 1900 to form Southern Nigeria. Lagos was added in 1906.

These groupings mostly broke up due to preparation for independence, the grouping was unworkable, or a colony had become sufficiently pacified and got its own administration. It also was not uncommon for colonial powers to make territorial adjustments within its contiguous colonies. The name represents (post) offices of a colonial power. There were two types of offices. One was a representation of a commercial but more commonly a political interest in a territory. Sometimes these "offices" became colonies in their own right. The other was

"offices" arising from Chinese or Ottoman capitulations (see later). The Chinese capitulations tended to result in territorial enclaves which were treated as virtual colonies.



French Offices in Madagascar, later it became a colony



German Offices in Morocco



French Offices in Egypt



Italian and US Concessions (colonies) in China



The name represented one colony that stood out among all the colonies: India. India was a super colony. It has been described as "an empire within an empire". Administratively, its tentacles reached from the East African coast to Singapore. Its armies fought all over the globe on many different occasions. Indian manpower was crucial to the British victories in World War I and II. Its economy was essential to Britain's. Initially administered by the (British) East India Company until 1858, then by the British crown until independence on August 15, 1947.

India played a dominant role in British foreign policy. It can be seen in the "Great Game". A political and diplomatic confrontation that existed from 1830-1907 between the British Empire and the Russian Empire over protection of India from potential Russian expansionism. Also, in the Suez Canal, Egypt, and the Entente Cordial with France.



East India Company



Cyprus was Ottoman territory that Britain treated as a virtual colony. Britain "administered" Cyprus in response to a fear of a Russian dominated eastern Mediterranean after the Russo-Turkish War 1877-1878.



Britain saw the Suez Canal as vital to its link with India and the Far East. It did all in its power to take a dominant position over the Suez Canal and Egypt. A nominal Ottoman province, Britain treated it more like a colony.

In the Entente Cordial, 8 April 1904, Britain recognised the French "claim" to Morocco, in return for French recognition of Britain's "claim" to Egypt



The Straits Settlement, and briefly along with Zanzibar, were both administered by India



China Expeditionary Force



India Expeditionary Force



IEF occupation Mosul



IEF occ. Mafia Island

Murray Taege



# Annual Competitions 2021

## GENERAL MEETING NIGHT - JUNE 8, 2021

- Our annual Society competition night is in June and we encourage **YOU** to participate them. If you are a first time entrant, why not put together an 8 page exhibit. The point of competitions at Society level like this is to give opportunity for people to try and exhibit at a more casual level before embarking on more serious national level.
- No entry form is required; however, your pages will need to have your name and address on the reverse and numbered from 1 - 16.
- The class entered, and your name and address must be on a sheet with each entry.
- Members who require their entries to be returned by post/courier must enclose suitably addressed prepaid post/courier bags for return postage, in the method that you want your entry returned.
- The closing date for exhibits to be received will be **ON THE NIGHT** of the meeting. Entries can be posted to the Society at PO Box 29, Christchurch 8142, to arrive by June 4, 2021. Entries can also be handed in at the May 11th Society Meeting, or the May 18th Library Night.
- **OVERSEAS MEMBERS:** Please send **COLOUR PHOTOCOPIES** of your exhibit -This saves problems with Customs and GST etc. These should be sent rolled or flat - NOT folded, and will not be returned, but will be filed with other similar exhibits in the Society's library.
- **PAGE SIZE:** 28mm x 23mm maximum. A4 sheets will need to be trimmed to meet the height maximum.
- **PROTECTORS:** Entries must be housed in protector pages and these can be obtained from the Philatelic Youth Council, PO Box 2979 Auckland 1140.
- **CLASS A: 16 Pages**

1	Postal History	2	Traditional
3	Postal Stationery	4	Aerophilately
5	Maximaphily	6	Revenues
7	Cinderellas	8	Thematic
9	Open	10	Postcards
11	Entries which do not fit into any of the above classes.		
- **CLASS B: 8 Pages**

12	Adult Development - any of the above classes.		
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Judging - We will have a 2 tier judging effort, those who want to be formally reviewed loosely based on NZPF standards, and for the rest, a popular vote by the members at the Society meeting.

We want to make this as just another evening where members can participate, like the Members Nights. An entry does not have to be specifically written up with a competition in mind but can be 8 or 16 pages that you enjoyed putting together and you are happy to share with the rest of us and be put into the popular vote section of the competition.

Judging based on NZPF (NZ Philatelic Federation) standards will happen over the month of June and results announced at the July meeting.



## New Zealand Loan And Mercantile Agency Stamps

It is interesting to see what turns up on internet auction sites, such as Trade Me and eBay etc. A short while ago 3 different New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency (NZLMA) stamps appeared for sale and were snapped up by a ready buyer; however, they were not previously listed in the now out of print 1999-2000 Tasman Catalogue of New Zealand Stamps. A small section in it contained listings of New Zealand perfin stamps as well as New Zealand security overprints on New Zealand stamps.

The 3 NZLMA stamps are shown below, and as may be seen these are overprinted Victoria 1d stamp duty stamps with various dates written in manuscript. The dates cover a 3 year period: 22/11/99, 15/12/00 and 2/12/02.



Smitham 1



Smitham 2



Smitham 3

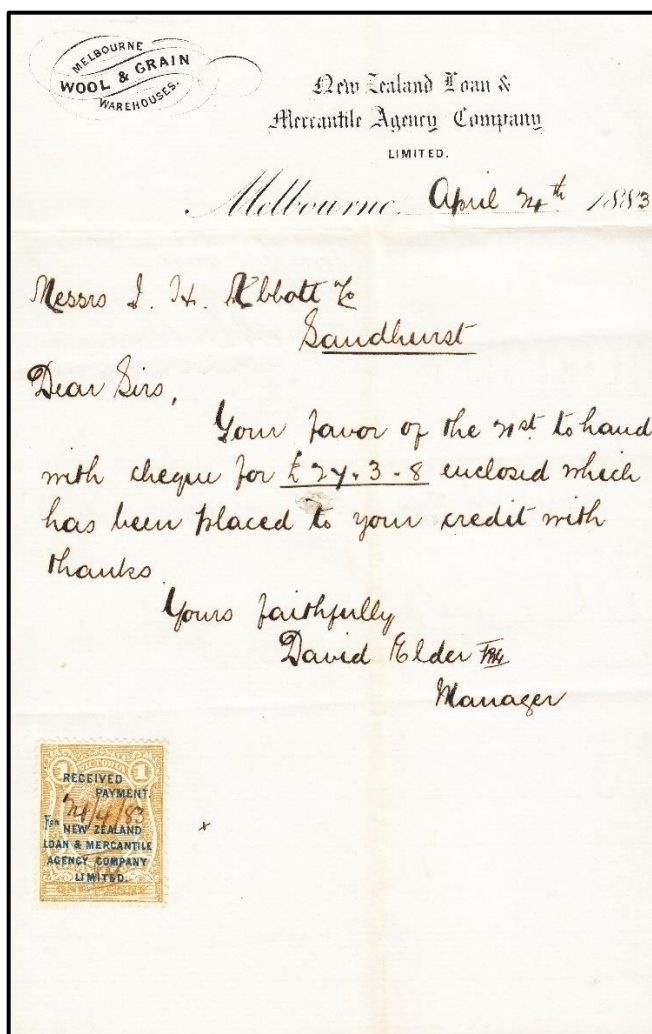


Jones

The security overprints read: RECEIVED / PAYMENT / FOR / NEW ZEALAND / LOAN AND / MERCANTILE / AGENCY COY. / LIMITED, with a space (for the date to be inserted) between the 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> lines.

These make one wonder whether or not there are other NZLMA stamps, perhaps from some other Australian States?

David Smitham



Some years ago, I was fortunate enough to acquire an example of a Victorian state stamp with the NZMLA security overprint on a receipt dated April 1883, along with a used single from August 1888.

The receipt measures 128 x 203mm.

The Melbourne company office adopted the use of a perfin (NZL) around 1906, as did their other offices around Australia, and this may have superseded the use of these overprinted stamps for fiscal use.

Although there were offices of the company located in NSW and Queensland, it appears the Melbourne office may have been only one to adopt the use of overprinted stamps for receipts.

Stephen Jones

## State Coal Consignment Advice Postcards Involvement In Huntly-Rotowaro Coalfields

As part of my obsession with collecting and exhibiting materials relating to New Zealand Coal, these State Coal consignment postcards are a very interesting facet. The late Ron Ingram and I exchanged images of these cards and started a census. All known used examples where the Colliery is identified are from the Huntly and Rotowaro Coalfields. The range of dated examples is from **August 20, 1954 to May 6, 1960**.

There are 6 known printings and a total printing total of **160,000 cards**. All have the number "118" 3 have "B" after the 118; 3 have "S.C" - State Coal ; 3 have "S G" The census records just **22 examples of which 3 are unused**.

Card Type	No	Print Details	Position	Card Size	**Census Nos
[S.C.--118.	1	50,000/7/50 - 4781*	Back	126mm x 96mm	1
[S.C.-- 118.	2	40,000/12/52 - 11000	Back	127mm x 97mm	1 [Ingram]**
S.C.-- 118	3	25,000-3-57 75017 A	Back	153mm x 84mm	7
S.G. -- 118B****	4	15,000/8/57 - 83534 J	Front	153mm x 95mm	3
S.G. -- 118B	5	30,000/10/58 - 1223 J	Front	153mm x 95mm	5
S.G. -- 118 *****	5a	As above	Front	153mm x 95mm	2
S.G 118B	6	31037C - 15,000/6/79 M	Front	139mm x 90mm	3 [all unused]

- \* This earliest card was printed by the Gisborne Herald
- \*\* Ingram [1997- 2002] & Marshall
- \*\*\* Whereabouts unknown - ex Ingram
- \*\*\*\* The change from S.C. [State Coal] to S.G. is unexplained
- \*\*\*\*\* This card has the "B" omitted

Card #1:

[S.C.—118.

N.Z. STATE COAL-MINES

ROTOWARO

Colliery,

2 NOV 1956

, 195.....

*The following coal has been consigned to you to-day.*

Truck No.	Grade	Tons.	Cwt.	Remarks.
1649H	Shm	10	12	

....., Mine Manager.

GISBORNE HERALD 50,000/7/50—4781]

GISBORNE HERALD 50,000/7/50—4781]

[S.C.—118.



Card #2:

[S.C.—118]

**N.Z. STATE COAL-MINES**

\_\_\_\_\_ Colliery,

\_\_\_\_\_ **20 AUG 1954** \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

The following coal has been consigned to you to-day.

Truck No.	Grade.	Tons.	Cwt.	Remarks.
15280	Thru	10	9	2/11 1954

40 000/12/52—11000]

\_\_\_\_\_, Mine Manager.

40 000/12/52—11000]

[S.C.—118

Card #3:

S.C. —118

**N.Z. STATE COAL-MINES**

\_\_\_\_\_ Colliery,

\_\_\_\_\_ **6-5-1959** \_\_\_\_\_

The following coal has been consigned to you today.

Truck No.	Grade	Tons	Cwt.	Remarks
192332	Slack	9	11	Winstones

25,000-3-57-76017 A

\_\_\_\_\_, Mine Manager.

25,000-3-57-76017 A

S.C. —118

Card #4:

**POSTCARD**

22  
1958

HUNTLY  
22 SEP 58 4:45 PM  
N.Z.

Messrs A A Burt  
Henderson N.Z.

13,000/8/57—83534 J

15,000/8/57—83534 J

**N.Z. STATE COAL MINES** S.G.—118B

Kimbria County.  
22-9-1958

The following coal has been consigned to you today:

Truck No.	Grade	Tons	Cwt.	Truck No.	Grade	Tons	Cwt.
LP 15094	Stack Nudo	11	11				

S.G.—118B

Card #5:

**POSTCARD**

NEW ZEALAND  
22  
1958

HUNTLY  
22 SEP 58 4:45 PM  
N.Z.

Manager  
W. J. C. A Ltd  
Dunedin

30,000/10/58—1223 J

30,000/10/58—1223 J

30,000/10/58—1223 J



Card #5 variation "B" omitted but printing details identical

<b>N.Z. STATE COAL MINES</b>				S.G.—118			
				Colliery.			
				- 6 MAY 1960 19 .....			
The following coal has been consigned to you today:							
Truck No.	Grade	Tons	Cwt.	Truck No.	Grade	Tons	Cwt.
<b>N.Z. STATE COAL MINES</b>				S.G.—118B			
<b>ROTOWARO</b>				Colliery.			

S.G.—118

S.G.—118B

Card #6:

POST CARD

.....

.....

.....

31037C—15,000/6/79 M

31037C—15,000/6/79 M

S.C. 118B

**N.Z. STATE COAL MINES**

S.C. 118B

Private Bag, HUNTLY

..... 19 .....

The following coal has been consigned to you today:

Truck No.	Grade	Tonnes	Truck No.	Grade	Tonnes
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Examples where the Colliery is written on the advice cards:

**Rotowaro State Underground** bought 1955 closed 1971 - total production 7 million tons  
**Kimihia State Opencast** commenced 1944 closed 1974 - total production 2.2 million tons  
**Renown Underground** bought 1955 closed 1971 - total production 4.3 million tons

**State Coal Mines**, established 1901, became CoalCorp April 1, 1987 and later Solid Energy  
R Marshall



## Mixed Franking Military Mail

CPS member, Dr Alan Craig, sent through an image of an interesting mixed franking cover sent by a member of the allied forces (probably South African) to Durban in South Africa. It is my understanding that it was acceptable to use stamps from other allied countries to make up the postage, however I believe covers of this nature with US stamps on them are quite uncommon.



I have amongst similar covers, one addressed to the same individual in South Africa. Although it lacks a US stamp, the postage adds to 10d which was one of the airmail rates in place for a period. The US stamp on the above cover must have been accepted as part of the payment as the 8d (with the 2As taken as 2d) would have meant the cover was under franked for both the 10d rate and the 9d rate that was in use from April 1941.



Stephen Jones



Phone: (03) 579 5650.

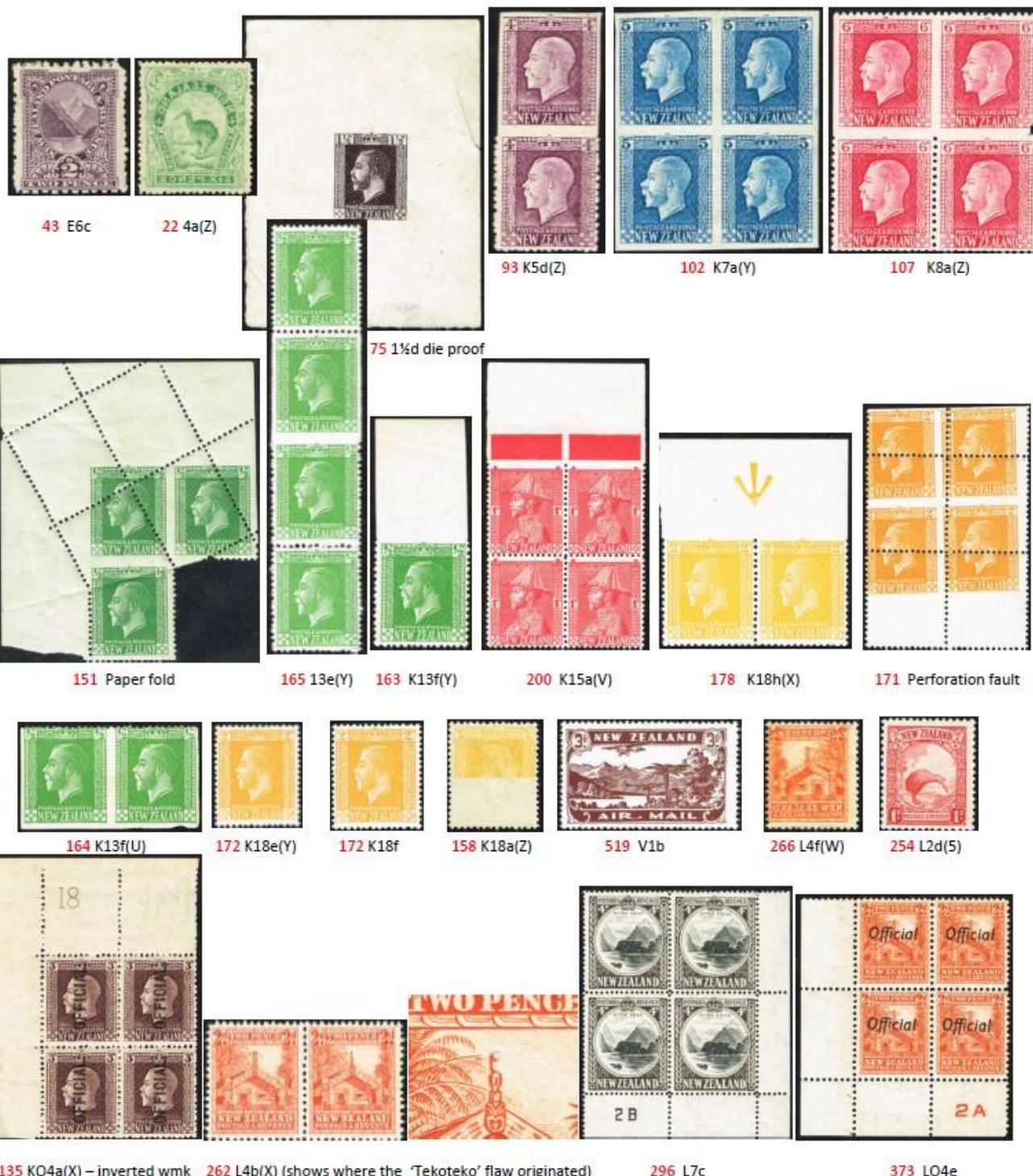
PO Box 5086, Springlands, Blenheim 7241, New Zealand.

[WWW.classicstamps.co.nz](http://WWW.classicstamps.co.nz)

[paul@classicstamps.co.nz](mailto:paul@classicstamps.co.nz)

**AUCTION 83:** Closes JUNE 15 at 9:00am (N.Z. Time)

Lot numbers are in red. Numbers are Campbell Paterson catalogue numbers





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