

# CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE  
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

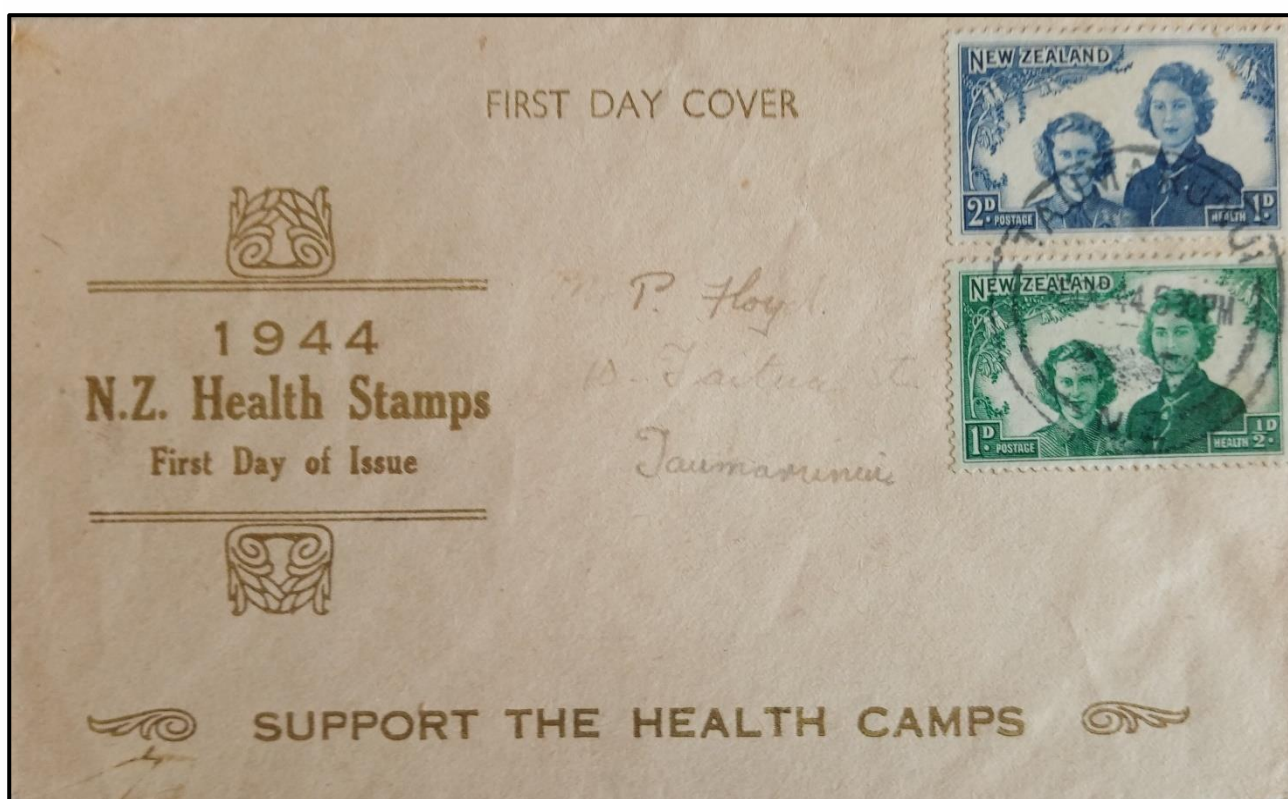
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October, 2021

## 1944 Unrecorded Health FDC

It's fair to say just when you think you have seen everything, something new comes out of nowhere to prove you wrong. In this case it is an unrecorded cacheted FDC for the 1944 Health issue. Wow!! Sent to me by its lucky owner, CPS member Ross Wallace, it was a real surprise to see.



It is most likely a local production as it is datestamped in Taumaranui and sent to a local address. A fairly basic design and, while quite attractive, it is not a particularly complex production. I would guess that it was a very limited run done by a local printer for his own use.

The cachet is made up of three elements; text, straight lines and some small ornamental devices. All of these would have found in the boxes of lead type held by a printer for doing business cards, letter heads, invoices etc for local businesses. In the instance, the printer probably looked through what he had available, made up a simple design based on something he had printed or seen, and then ran off a few covers for himself and friends.

This is all pure conjecture but as it was posted and addressed locally, and coupled with its rarity, I would say the most likely scenario. It would be nice to see a few more appear out in the public domain.

Stephen Jones

## SOCIETY NEWS

### September Meeting

With the levels having dropped down the society meeting went ahead, limited to 50 people of course! Whilst many members chose to stay close to home, approximately 15-20 members brought their masks and attended the 'spring' meeting. The advantage of having such a suburb venue as the philatelic rooms to meet was that there was plenty of room to space the display boards and the chairs for social distancing. Initially I thought we may not be able to hear Geoff's talk, but in fact as he was sitting in front of his frames, it was easy to hear his talk and likewise the frames are long enough to allow members attending to safely view the display.

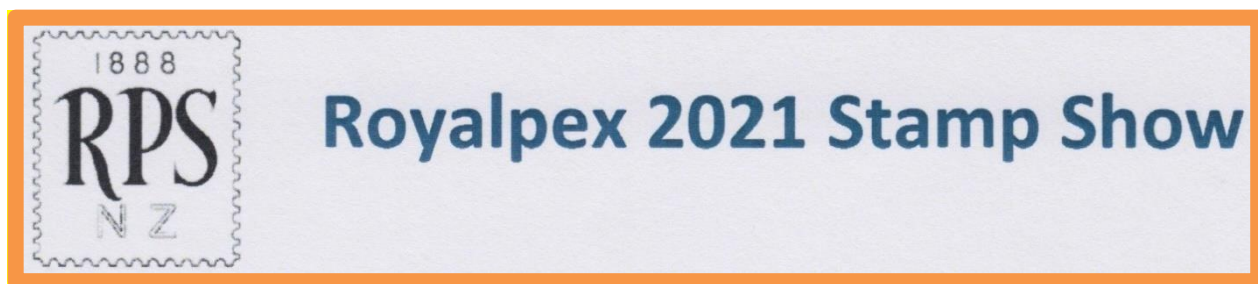
Local long-time member, Geoff Tyson, spoke about Japan's issue of stamps from 1877 through to 1960's. Geoff had an extensive variety of stamps and postal history items concluding with the new-year postal cards. Geoff gave members an informative and interesting talk on the stamps issued by Japan from his well-organised and extensive collection.

We look forward to a drop in levels and then we can continue in our normal format the regular features of the meetings. Due to lockdown difficulties, the proposed talk and display from Auckland member Tim Beach will now be postponed until early next year.



Geoff Tyson presenting his talk on Japan

Sue Claridge - President



# November 19 - 21, 2021

# SOCIETY PAGE

## PROGRAMME

OCTOBER 4 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP Open for all members

OCTOBER 12 SOCIETY MEETING **Members' Night**  
Bloom

**BLOOM** celebrates events and festivals to horse racing and gigs, fashion shows and public gatherings to sports and entertainment. If it's happening in spring, it's **BLOOM**.  
It's fair to say that '**spring is our thing**' here in Christchurch. No one does spring quite like us. It's not just the daffodils and the blossoms or the open blue skies. Oh no, it's so much more than that

OCTOBER 19 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

NOVEMBER 1 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP Open for all members

NOVEMBER 9 SOCIETY MEETING **TBA**  
TBA

NOVEMBER 16 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

NOVEMBER 23 POSTCARD GROUP 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:

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### 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: Legitimacy And Competency



There is one name that keeps recurring when there is a challenge to a political authority's legitimacy and/or competency: The United Nations Organisation. The name of the United Nations (UN), and its predecessor the League of Nations, is unique as the name does not represent any geo-political region on the one hand but it represents the world on the other.

The United Nations Organisation is a supranational organisation. It is also an umbrella for a number of other supranational organisations.

The first Inter-Allied conference, June 12, 1941, between Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Free France issued the Declaration of St James's Palace. The Allies agreed to the principle of a peace based on the "willing cooperation of free peoples" in which "all may enjoy economic and social security"



St James Palace



US President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill met at Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, on August 9-12, 1941. They issued the "Atlantic Charter" to define goals for the post-war world. Among its eight points was: territorial adjustments must be in accord with the wishes of the peoples concerned; all people had a right to self-determination; global economic co-operation and advancement

of social welfare; the participants would work for a world free of want and fear. At the Inter-Allied Council meeting on September 24, 1941, the governments above and the Soviet Union, unanimously agreed to the Atlantic Charter.

During the First Washington (Arcadia) Conference December 22, 1941 - January 14, 1942, the "Declaration by United Nations" was signed on 1 January, by the US, Britain, Soviet Union, and China. Its core was the Atlantic Charter with the inclusion of freedom of religion. On January 2, 22 other nations (including NZ) signed. It became the founding basis of the United Nations.



Arcadia Conference

At the Third Moscow Conference, October 18 - November 11, 1943, the "Declaration of the Four Nations on General Security" was issued on October 30. It included, after the Soviet Union finally agreed to the creation of a world organisation to administer the Declaration of the United Nations.



In the Washington Conversations on International Peace and Security Organisation (Dumbarton Oaks Conference), August 21 - October 7, 1944, the preliminaries to the establishment of the UN were agreed upon. All but two matters were settled: the admittance of all the Soviet Republics to the UN; and the right of veto that would be given to permanent members of the Security Council.

At the Yalta Conference, February 4-11, 1945, US and Britain agreed to: the admittance of Ukraine and Byelorussia SSRs to the UN; and the right of veto as the price for the Soviet Union to join the UN. The Soviet Union agreed to make France an occupying power of Germany, which led France to become one of the permanent members of the Security Council.



By March 1, 1945, another 21 states had signed the Declaration. The United Nations Conference on International Organisation (San Francisco Conference), April 25 - June 26, 1945, laid the foundation of the UN. Delegates from 50 countries agreed on the "Charter of the United Nations", signed on June 26, 1945. The UN formally came into existence with the ratification of the Charter by the five permanent members of the Security Council (US, Britain, Soviet Union, China, and France) on October 24, 1945.



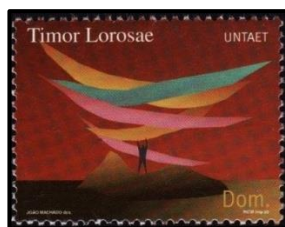
The name can be seen in some of the peace keeping missions that the UN has been involved in. The first role of the UN in peace keeping was in the Trieste dispute. Trieste was under the protection of the UN as the Free Territory of Trieste from 1947 to 1954.

The UN has been involved in 72 missions around the world, 14 of which continue today. It includes Africa, Asia, Europe, Central and South America. These are identified by postmark and/or cachet. Some have had their own stamps

Free Territory of Trieste



The UN Temporary Executive Authority, to administer West New Guinea



The UN Transitional Administration in East Timor



Free Territory of Trieste

The UN is also home to 15 supranational organisations including the World Health Organisation, International Labour Organisation, International Monetary Fund, Universal Postal Union, and the World Meteorological Organisation. For those based in Geneva, Switzerland, Switzerland has inscribed these organisations' name on Swiss stamps for use by those organisations.



World Meteorological Organization



International Labour Organisation



UNESCO



World Health Organisation



The International Olympic Committee, though not a part of the UN, but being a supranational organisation, has also has Swiss stamps issued in its name.



International Refugee Organization



Universal Postal Union



International Olympic Committee



World Intellectual Property Organization

India produced issues for its forces used in both the UN peace keeping activities and as a leading member of the Non-Aligned Movement in conjunction with the UN. In the UN's Congo force 1960-1963, India supplied more troops than any other country and quickly took control of Katanga.

As part of the Korean Armistice Agreement, July 27, 1953, a non-belligerent nation would provide security forces to hold any prisoner of war who refused repatriation. India, as a non-belligerent, provided 6,413 troops. As a Non-Aligned Member, India provided troops for the International Control Commission, which supervised the implementation of the Geneva Accords, July 21, 1954, that ended the First Indochina War.



Korea Custodial Unit



UN Force Gaza



Int'l Commission on Indochina

The UN was not the first supranational organisation to try to bring world peace. The first attempt at a supranational organisation arose out of the Congress of Vienna, November 1814 to June 1815, at the end of the Napoleonic Wars. Its aim was to maintain the status quo and hence peace between European states. It collapsed during the European revolutions of 1848.

As World War 1 progressed, there were calls for a supranational organisation to ensure world peace. The Covenant of the League of Nations was the first order of business at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. The Covenant was signed on June 28, 1919, as Part I of the Treaty of Versailles. It became effective with the rest of the Treaty on January 10, 1920.



Although US President Woodrow Wilson was the League's main proponent, the US did not join the League. Although the League had many successes, it failed against the rising tide of nationalism of the 1930s. It effectively stopped working with the outbreak of World War 2 and finally ceased on July 31, 1947.



The 1919 Paris Peace Conference set about redefining the German border, particularly with regard to the creation of Poland. Because people groups do not live in homogenous geo-political areas, the redrawing of borders meant that there were competing legitimacies and competencies in many border areas.

One of the tasks of the League was to hold plebiscites in some of these areas to determine ownership between Germany and Poland: the Prussian and Silesian plebiscites. The Schleswig plebiscite was for the plebiscite that Prussia promised to the Danes in Schleswig after the Second Schleswig War 1864 but failed to carry on. The Eupen-Malmedy plebiscite was a forced plebiscite with a predetermined outcome. Austrian and Hungarian agitation enabled plebiscites to be held in Carinthia and Burgenland to settle disputed legitimacy.



Alenstein



Marianwerder



Upper Silesia



Schleswig



Eupen & Malmedy

The Treaty of Versailles hived off three areas of the German Empire to be administered by the League of Nations. The Territory of the Saar Basin was a mandate given to France as part compensation for the industrial losses it incurred by Germany during its occupation. A referendum held on January 13, 1935 returned Saarland to Germany. Danzig, 98% German, was made a Free City so Poland could have access to the major port on the Prussian Baltic seaboard. Memel Territory (Klaipėda) was predominantly German but was made a League responsibility to give Lithuania access to a suitable port.



Territory of the Saar Basin



Free City of Danzig



Memel Territory

Murray Taege

## QE II Bicolour Whimsey



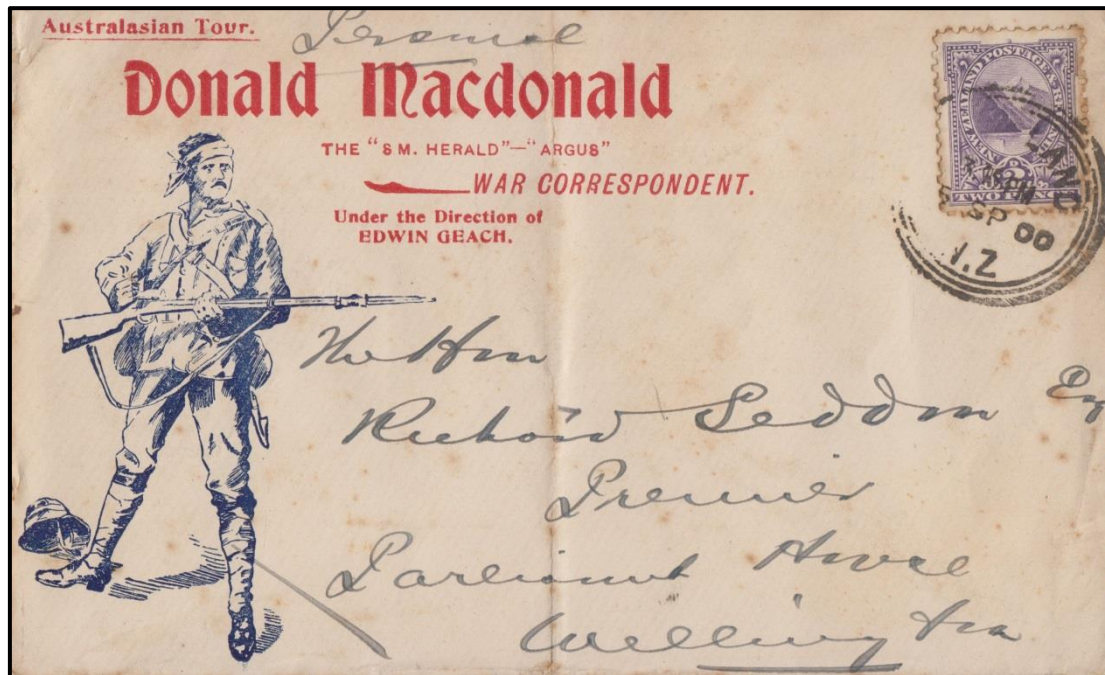
"If only" is a comment made by collectors when they see examples of essays or colour trials of issued stamps as often it seems like the least exciting colour option was chosen. In this case a collector in 1958 decided to see what bicolour examples of the monochrome low values QEII definitives would like. Well, hang the expense, lets go with these!

Stephen Jones



## 1900 Donald Macdonald – War Correspondent

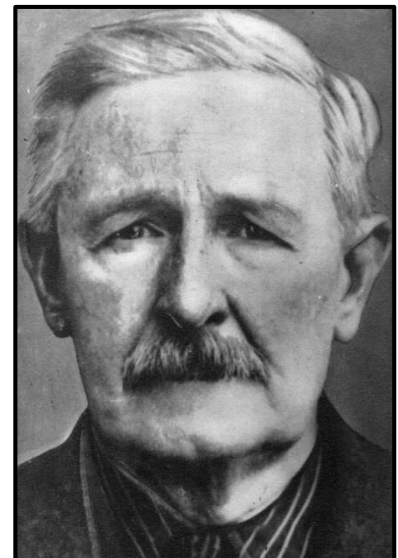
Illustrated covers that relate to short lived events are especially desirable additions to a collection. Except for a few lucky finds of accumulations, the attrition rate for covers of any sort is very high so finding the below illustrated cover is a real bonus. It is promoting the Australasian tour of Donald Macdonald "War Correspondent", a reporter for the Sydney Morning Herald and Melbourne Argus newspapers.



Donald Alister Macdonald was born June 6, 1859, in Fitzroy, Melbourne. Macdonald was educated at Keilor state school where he became a pupil-teacher in 1876. After leaving school he entered the journalism industry, first with the Cowra Free Press, and then the Melbourne Argus in 1881. Judging by later accounts about him, he looks to have had a flair for reporting and journalism.

In late 1899, he went to South Africa to cover the Boer War and was in Ladysmith during the siege between November 2, 1899, through to February 28, 1900. During his stay in South Africa, he contracted dysentery and was in very poor health when he returned to Australia in May 1900. On recovering, he embarked on a lecture tour in Australia before travelling to New Zealand, arriving in Auckland on September 7.

Macdonald would seem to have been a captivating speaker as his lectures around the country were all very well patronised. Given that troops from New Zealand were still actively engaged in the conflict, any first hand reports from the war would have given the audience a rare insight to the events in South Africa. The Evening Post for September 28 detailed the following account of the previous night's lecture:



"SCENES AND SENSATIONS OF. BATTLE. There was a large attendance at the Opera House last night, when Mr Donald Macdonald repeated his initial war lecture – "Scenes and Sensations of Battle." Mr Macdonald's method of treatment of the subject excels that of any other lecturer we have heard on the gory topic of war. What he has seen he tells with such force, such attention to detail, that a vivid picture of the scene presented is fixed clearly upon the mental retina of the "listener. Nothing in the way of oral



description could surpass in vividness his narration of the march of the Devons to the table-top of Waggon Hill. Up the rugged slope they march, as if on parade, though they know only too well what will be the fate of many of them under a withering storm of bullets.

They halt under the table ledge for a moment with set, stern faces, moistening their parched lips with their tongues as they await the signal to charge, each man looking to his right to take up his dressing by sheer force of parade habit. They are mentally straining at the leash until the order comes to fix bayonets. Then a ripple of light dances along the lines as the flashing steel is fixed to the guns, and in an instant the "Devs." are over the crest and "do their duty."

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In response to numerous requests (from all  
classes of the community) and in view of the  
unparalleled audiences of  
2000 OVER TWO THOUSAND NIGHTLY, 2000  
2000 OVER TWO THOUSAND NIGHTLY, 2000  
attracted at each Lecture, the management  
have cancelled the proposed Wairarapa tour,  
and have pleasure in announcing  
2 TWO FAREWELL LECTURES 2  
2 TWO FAREWELL LECTURES 2  
"JUST TO SAY GOOD-BYE."  
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.  
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.  
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.  
Plan Opened This (Thursday) Morning.

Evening Post 27/09/1900

All this Mr Macdonald witnessed at close quarters, and no detail seems to have escaped his eye. Each movement was burned into his memory. The way the men went down under the Mauser bullets and the steady forward move of the Devons amid it all, were portrayed so vividly as to give all hearers some idea of the awfulness of "glorious" war.

The charge of the Dublin Fusiliers at Talana Hill was also dealt with in a way that secured for the "Dubs." and the raconteur rounds of applause. The story of Dundas Simpson was told in inimitable style and helped to relieve the lecture of the weight of pathos that necessarily characterised it. To-night "The Story of the Siege" will be repeated. It is perhaps the most entertaining and instructive lecture of the series.

The lecture which Mr Macdonald is to deliver tomorrow afternoon for the edification of young people will comprise the story of a siege which will live in history. From an educational point of view, it will therefore be of considerable value, as most youngsters will learn more from an oral description such as Mr Macdonald gives than from volumes of book reading"

Macdonald returned to Australia in late October and during the time in New Zealand toured the country from Auckland down to Dunedin, and also visiting smaller towns such as Masterton and Pahiatua on the way. One piece mentioned that it was expected that his popularity was such that the evening's lecture would attract an audience of nearly 2500 people. Estimates were made that the tour, including his time in Australia would gross between £8,000 and £10,000. He sounds like he would be an entertaining dinner guest. As well as his lecture tour, he also published a book, "How We Kept The Flag Flying", on his time in South Africa.

Macdonald continued working for the "Argus" writing two regular weekly columns, "Nature Notes and Queries" and "Notes for Boys" and published some more books including the "Bush Boy's Book" in 1911.

Macdonald married in 1883 and had one daughter. She followed in her father's footsteps becoming a journalist and travelling overseas. He was considered one of Australia's widely known journalists and is in the Melbourne Press Club's Australian Media Hall of Fame. Macdonald died at his residence in Black Rock, Melbourne on November 23, 1932, and was survived by his daughter.

Stephen Jones

## A Visit To Te Papa

Earlier this year, a visit to the archives of New Zealand's national museum, Te Papa Tongarewa, had been arranged with Patrick Brownsey, curator of the New Zealand Post archives.



Waterfront view of the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa

Te Papa, as it is often referred to, is a world class museum situated on the waterfront in central Wellington. This impressive building is one which sees many visitors pass through its doors daily, except for Christmas Day when it is closed and the exhibits, such as the very impressive colossal squid, have the museum to themselves.



40c 1998 Opening of Te Papa  
- street view



169 Tory Street, Museum of New Zealand Te  
Papa Tongarewa Archives



\$1.80 1998 Opening of Te  
Papa - sea view

The less well known archives of the museum are situated a few kilometres away, still in central Wellington at 169 Tory Street. It is here that some of the nation's philatelic gems may be viewed by appointment. Of course, it is difficult to know what is located there unless some prior research is made. What follows is a brief look at some of Te Papa's philatelic gems.

New Zealand's first stamps were issued some 15 years after the world's first stamps - Britain's famous 1d Black and 2d blue stamps from 1840. At the same time as these were issued, Mulready letter sheets were sold. Te Papa has background information, including a William Wyon medal, about these items. The design on the medal was that used for the 1d Black and 2d Blue stamps. A number of Mulready caricatures are also held by Te Papa.

Mail could be sent prepaid with or without stamps; and as NZ had no stamps until 1855 mail from/within New Zealand had to be sent without the new inventions. One early cover sent from Port Nicholson (now Wellington) in March 1840 to England (formerly part of the John Woolfe collection of New Zealand postal history) was annotated as being "*the earliest letter from Port Nicholson recorded so far*".

Settlers arrived on 22 January 1840 and the first post office was not established in Port Nicholson until 8 February. Unfortunately for Te Papa, an earlier cover from Port Nicholson (dated 26 February 1840) was located overseas in 2020 and whilst offered for sale by public auction in March 2021 Te Papa was unable to secure this cover.



However, in the archives is an attractive cover to Birmingham, England, shown at right, with a pair of New Zealand's very first 1d Full Face Queen stamps.

The pair of SG1 stamps only partly prepaid the postage as another 6d had also been paid to the Post Office - indicated by "6<sup>d</sup>" in black on the front of the cover.



There are many other Full Face Queen stamps present, some on album pages, and include various shades, both perforate and imperforate as well as experimental separations.



A shipping accident led to New Zealand operating the world's first airmail service. The wreck of the SS Wairarapa unfortunately claimed 121 lives when in thick fog on 29 October 1894 she struck Miners Head, the north-west point of Great Barrier Island, 90 km north-east of Auckland.

Covers from that wreck may be found today, however a number of them form the introduction to Te Papa's extensive Pigeon Post collection. It includes many flimsies, stamps, and forgeries as well as details of pigeon lofts, and messages etc.

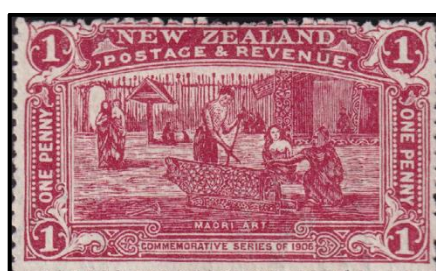
In another box is an example of an early New Zealand airmail cover. Shown at right is one of only two extant covers from a Canterbury (NZ) Aviation Co. Ltd. publicity drop over Christchurch by Euan Dickson in a 100hp Caudron biplane from Sockburn Aerodrome.

The flight was intended to publicise the film *Sporting Life*. Envelopes were printed, see left.



Contained in the envelope was a printed letter advertising the film and concluding with the words "Save This as a souvenir of the First Aerial Mail Delivery in Christchurch". Elsewhere can be seen one of 15 such covers carried in 1928 by Kingsford Smith's first trans-Tasman crossing in *Southern Cross*.

The next few stamps are: *Out there, but were they, or weren't they issued?* items should fall into a separate section in the archives!



Num 833 (Vol 49 No 9)



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October 2021

The 1906 Christchurch Exhibition 1d stamps printed in claret in sheets of 60 stamps (+ various smaller multiples) may be seen in the archives. Each of the sheets bears a manuscript annotation "6 August 1906" in the upper selvedge. A number exist also in the open market, a few are known used, some are mint, and a very few are unhinged mint.

The 1949 3d *HMS Vanguard* stamp was one of four different denominations prepared for the 1949 Royal Visit to New Zealand. Unfortunately, the King's health deteriorated and the tour to Australia and New Zealand was cancelled. As is well known these stamps were intended to be destroyed, however a few (believed to total 8) are on the open market having been *rescued* from the furnace doors. These single stamps all show some signs of crumpling, unlike those sheets of 120 stamps held in Te Papa.

In 2006 New Zealand Post issued a set of Māori Performing Arts stamps. A few were released early via the Philatelic Bureau in Wanganui before the issue was withdrawn. The archives hold a number of complete dispenser boxes of 45 self-adhesive stamps, \$4.50 stamp booklets, presentation packs, as well as complete sheets of these stamps.

Until very recently, a 1998 Performing Arts issue first day cover languished, forgotten about in a drawer. This bore a different design \$1.00 Opera stamp from those usually seen. The normal stamps and FDCs bear a male singer wearing a round hat. In comparison, the newly discovered FDC bears a tunic clad male singer with a pointed hat on the \$1.00 Opera stamp.



FDC with \$1.00 value using the rejected design

Issued stamp

In the archives, there was a similar first day cover present, however, this had had the tunic clad singer stamp physically removed after being cancelled, along with the other stamps and a note appended to the effect that this was an error of design.

Along with this cover were numerous photographs and proposed designs for first day covers etc., as well as mock-ups for the prestige stamp booklet, and a number of sheets of the issued as well as the erroneous, tunic clad male, design \$1.00 Opera stamps.

The archives also hold invaluable details of stamp printings, not only for New Zealand but also for the likes of Niue, Western Samoa, Cook Islands, Aitutaki and Penrhyn, when the New Zealand Government Printer was responsible for their stamp productions. These records also indicate details of money orders printed as well as various revenue and stamp booklets. Other reference books held by Te Papa hold sample postage and also revenue stamps - with various types of SPECIMEN handstamps including this impressive piece showing the proposed colours for each of the values.





Interestingly, one 1905 2/0½d stamp booklet was present with its panes of 1d Universal stamps cancelled by manuscript lines - another method of effectively producing SPECIMEN stamps.

Various flaws and varieties are present in one album. Such as a double perforated sheet of 5c rose definitives; 1981 Royal Wedding stamps with missing silver colour and perhaps most surprisingly of all, three \$7.00 fastPOST stamp booklets each with two panes of 10 x 70c stamps!!

Artwork for various issues e.g., 1935 and 1960 Pictorials, commemorative, Ross Dependency and Government Life stamps etc., are also held in the archives, so a visit to the Te Papa archives ought to be on every stamp collector's list of things to do and see when visiting Wellington.

David Smitham

## 1953 Coronation FDCs - Help Wanted

In 1953 there was a set of covers available for use as FDCs for the Coronation stamps issued on May 25. A variation of the cover was used for the June 2 Coronation flight to the UK. These covers were popular and sold well and are still commonly encountered in dealers cover boxes.



The cover cachet was initially printed with a blank vignette and then had a Mamlok Press scrap glued into the blank area. Typically, the scrap would be one of the four royal family although other variations are known.

These scraps were sold ungummed sheets of 24 but, due to the consistency of scrap attachment, I believe these covers were sold with the scrap in place.

I am hoping some of the younger members may be able to recall how these covers were distributed and marketed, and if anyone knows who the producer of them was.

They were available nationally, so it is most likely they sold bookshops and the like through one of the larger stationery wholesalers at the time. Any comments would be welcome. Please contact me directly at [sg1@extra.co.nz](mailto:sg1@extra.co.nz)

Stephen Jones



## 1882 UK £5 Plate Reconstruction Exercise



So, you're at a bit of loose end after completing the plate reconstruction of your Plate 11 1d Blacks? Here's a quick time filler for you to try. Seen in a recent auction for £50,000 estimate.

Stephen Jones



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**AUCTION 84:** Closes December 7, 2021.

The following KGV and 1935 plate blocks in the auction:

(Several with recent RPSNZ certificates)

**NOTE:** there will be NO 'Buyers Commission' in this auction



LOT 367 (CP K5d)



LOT 371 (CP K5g(2))



LOT 392 (CP K9a)



LOT 394 (CP K10a)



LOT K12b (CP K12b)



Lot 426 (CP K04a)



LOT 429 (CP K08a)



LOT 555 (CP L7c)



LOT 563 CP L13e(U))



LOT 582 (CP L04e)



LOT 598 (CP L013e)