

CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

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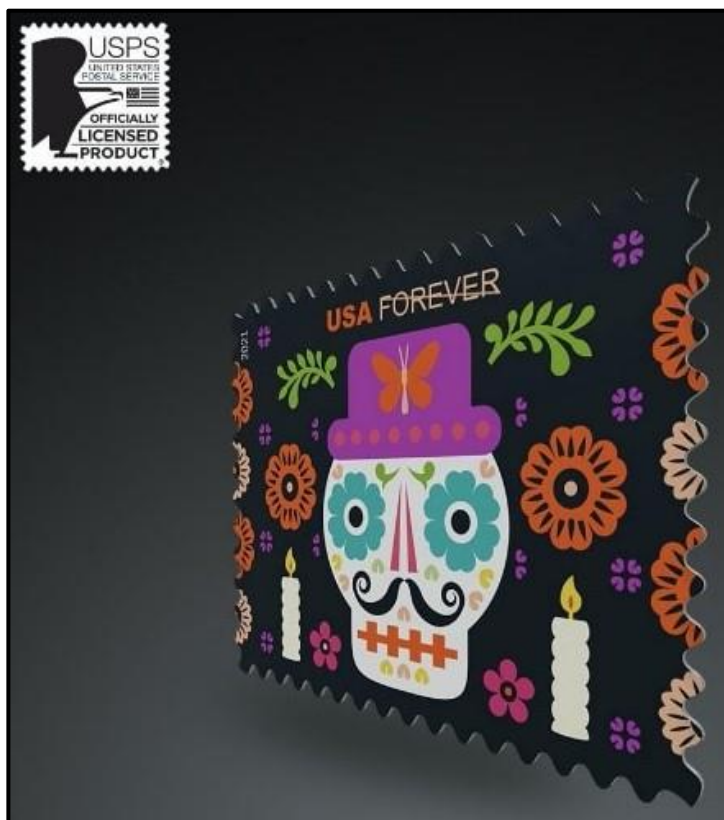
Num 836 (Vol 50 No 1)

February, 2022

2021 USA's First NFT Stamp

While interest in collecting conventional stamps might not be as strong as it has been, a new form of stamp collectible, an NFT, has been issued by the USPS. For those who don't get out much, NFT stands for Nonfungible Token, and the following cribbed from the internet should help a little with understanding what they are:

"NFTs are "one-of-a-kind" assets in the digital world that can be bought and sold like any other piece of property, but they have no tangible form of their own. The digital tokens can be thought of as certificates of ownership for virtual or physical assets."



They incorporate digital information unique to the token which guarantees that it is the original image. While they can be copied in the same manner that any artwork image can, the original can be distinguished from subsequent digital copies.

This digital signature utilises the same blockchain technology as used for crypto currencies.

Collectors of tangible items may struggle with this (I do) as we are used to having something physical to look at and display. However, for people accustomed to playing any form of online game, the concept of collecting original digital images is a lot easier to accept.

The stamp was "issued" on November 2 and is one of a series of four stamps to celebrate the Mexican "Day of the Dead" festival. The initial drop was of 7,666 tokens with subsequent drops being reduced by 1000 tokens, the last being 4,666. The initial cost was US\$6.00.

The token was made available via an application provided by VeVe, a Singaporean based company. Along with the USPS, they have partnered with a number of other companies such as Disney and DC Comics, to produce NFTs based on the characters they own the rights to. VeVe also encourages a secondary markets by providing hosting for trading and auctioning NFTs.

The value of this NFT has already increased considerably on the secondary market but over the long term, how stamp related NFTs will fit into the market is unknown.

Stephen Jones

SOCIETY NEWS

December Meeting



The December meeting was all about Christmas in the philatelic rooms. The Christmas quiz was fiercely contested and had one winner and several others very close in marks - well done everyone, who choose gifts from a Xmas hamper.

Members had to move around the room to find the questions prepared by Murray Teague. The quiz was of a format that meant participants had to work hard to find the answers.



A simplified silent display of New Zealand Christmas stamps was provided by the President. Sadly, the one-page competition only attracted two entrants... We may try this again at some stage. I know it is popular activity for many other clubs. Remember your ideas for meetings are most welcome.

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Royalpex 2021 Stamp Show

February 26 - 28, 2022

SOCIETY PAGE

PROGRAMME

FEBRUARY 1 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP Open for all members

FEBRUARY 8 SOCIETY MEETING **Member's Night**
The letters G, R, A, P, & E

Member's Night

Letters G, R, A, P & E

A chance for you to use your imagination come with a good story,
like a fisherman's tale and illustrate it with something philatelic
Accompanied by a selection of fine wines and cheese

FEBRUARY 15 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

MARCH 1 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP Open for all members

MARCH 8 SOCIETY MEETING **Member's Night**
Other hobbies and interests

MARCH 15 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

MARCH 22 POSTCARD GROUP Open for all members
Trams & Trains

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

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The annual subscription is \$60.00 which includes a digital copy of Captain Coqk. A \$10 discount may be deducted if paid by 31st 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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The Year Of The Irish



2021 had a few notable anniversaries for Ireland, some are direct but mostly the anniversaries had an indirect impact on Ireland. In AD 43 Rome invaded Britain. It is the 1950th anniversary of the foundation of the Roman fortress of Eboracum (York) in AD 71. It was the base from which the final conquest of northern Britain was made. Completed in AD 77. By AD 78, the Roman conquest of England and Wales was complete.

The Romans called the Irish "Scotti". In the 6th century the Scotti invaded west Scotland, and eventually gave their name to "Scotland". The most profound impact Rome had on Ireland was the transmission of Christianity. In 431 Palladius was appointed as the first bishop to the Christian "Scotti" in Ireland, (1590th anniversary).

It is the 850th anniversary of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. In 1167, Mac Murchada, King of Leinster, was deposed by the High King of Ireland. Mac Murchada appealed to Henry II of England for help. Henry II allowed him to seek military aid from England's lords. He gained the support of the Earl of Pembroke, and other Welsh Marcher (Cambo-Norman) lords.



Ireland 2021
150th ann. of the dis-
establishment of the
(Anglican) Church of
Ireland in 1871

In exchange, Pembroke was promised the right to succeed to the Kingship of Leinster. The Cambo-Normans quickly conquered Leinster. Henry II feared the establishment of a rival Norman kingdom in Ireland. With the support of a Papal Bull from Pope Adrian IV, the only English Pope, Henry II landed at Waterford on 17 October 1171, to bring Ireland and the Cambo-Norman lords under his control.



Christian symbolism is a
common motif on Irish stamps



Henry II of England



Fitzgerald is from
Anglo-Norman origin



Anglo-Norman invasion

The Cambo-Normans introduced new surnames, walled towns, new castles, new churches, feudalism, and they changed the face of farming. The high point of the Cambo-Normans was the creation of the Parliament of Ireland in 1297.



Edward I of England



Battle of Tewkesbury 1471

It is the 725th anniversary of Edward I's invasion of Scotland in 1296. English monarchs started to lose interest in Ireland. This was exacerbated with the 100 Years' war, 1337-1453. It is the 550th anniversary of the Battle of Tewkesbury, 4 May 1471, which ended the first phase of the War of the Roses, 1455-1487.

By this time English authority and law in Ireland was reduced to "the Pale", a small strip of territory around Dublin. The biggest change was the Gaelicisation of the Cambo-Normans into

Hiberno-Normans, as they inter-married with the Irish lords and became involved in Irish politics.



On 22 February 1371, Robert II became King of Scotland, beginning the Stuart dynasty, 650th anniversary. On 3 January 1521, Martin Luther was excommunicated. Outlawed on 18 April 1521 at the Diet of Worms, it was the start of the Protestant church, 500th anniversary. From his ascension, 24 July 1567, the 1-year-old James VI of Scotland was raised as a Protestant king.

Under Henry VII, on 1 December 1494, Poynings' Law, (the Statute of Drogheda), made the Irish Parliament subservient to that of England's. Henry VIII was determined to reassert English control over Ireland, to stop it becoming an anti-Tudor base by the FitzGerald's, Earls of Kildare, and de facto rulers of Ireland. On 18 June 1541, (480th anniversary), the Parliament of Ireland passed the Crown of Ireland Act.



Flight of the Earls 1607 - 2007

It declared Henry VIII of England and his heirs to be Kings of Ireland. The Lordship of Ireland became the Kingdom of Ireland. Henry VIII confirmed Irish and Hiberno-Norman (now called old English) lords in their titles and lands if they acknowledged him as king. The re-conquest was a bloody affair. On 30 March 1603, the Treaty of Mellifont ended Irish resistance. Unlike the Cambo-Norman invasion, the Tudor/Stuart invasion added religion as the point of difference. The Tudors planned to control Ireland by "planting" English settlers in different locations in Ireland. Starting in 1556, the plantations of Mary I and Elizabeth I failed. The "Flight of the Earls" in 1607 was the pretext used by James I of England (VI of Scotland) to confiscate their lands, principally in Ulster, to establish British (Scots) plantations.

In 1607, James I debarred Irish Catholics from public office and created numerous Protestant "pocket" boroughs to dominate the Irish Parliament. With no outlet for their grievances at the continued land confiscations and religious discriminations, the Irish Catholics rebelled on 23 October 1641 (380th anniversary).



On 15 August 1649, Oliver Cromwell and the New Model Army landed in Ireland to put down the rebellion. By 1652 after a bloody campaign, the rebellion was over. The "Cromwellian Settlement", 12 August 1652, authorised the confiscation of most of what was left of the Catholic owned land.



Around a third of the Irish Catholic population either died (from fighting, famine, or plague) or were forcibly deported. Irish Catholics hoped the Stuart restoration would reverse the Cromwellian settlement, but they were disappointed. After James II's deposition on 22 January 1689, he tried to regain the throne via Ireland. The Irish Catholics drove a hard bargain: to restore their land and rights.

James II initially demurred but was forced by want to agree. James II was defeated and on 3 October 1691, (330th anniversary), the Treaty of Limerick ended the war.



After 1691, Catholic land holding in Ireland fell to 5% and the Penal (anti-Catholic) Laws were enforced with greater severity. In 1704, Presbyterians and Dissenters were barred from public office. The Anglo-Irish (Anglicans) - (13% of the population) formed the ruling elite. Many landowners were absentee English.

England controlled trade and patronage, the standard European methods of advancement. The Anglo-Irish (Anglican) families that stayed in Ireland began to see themselves as Anglo-Irish.

They resented England's dominance and the subservience of the Irish Parliament to the English Parliament. Anglo-Irish reformers, led by Henry Grattan, wanted change, but not Catholic emancipation. On 16 April 1782, "Grattan's Parliament", declared the independence of the Irish Parliament from that of England's. Fearing another American revolution, on 17 May, the English Parliament passed the Repeal of Act for Securing Dependence of Ireland Act. The Irish Parliament was essentially free. It still was subservient to the British king.



Parliament of Ireland 1782

The Irish Catholics and to a lesser degree the Irish Presbyterians still suffered under the Penal laws. Inspired by the French revolution, on 17 October 1791, the Society of the United Irishmen was founded by Presbyterian Ulstermen, to demand independence, (230th anniversary). This was extended to include Irish Catholics. Angry at the slow pace of change, the Irish Rebellion erupted on 24 May 1798. It was bloodily suppressed by 12 October. On 2 July & 1 August 1800, the Acts of Union are passed. On 1 January 1801, (220th anniversary) the Irish Parliament ceased, and Britain officially became the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.



1798 Irish Rebellion



Daniel O'Connell
Catholic emancipation



Duke of Wellington

In 1823 Daniel O'Connell established the Catholic Association which agitated for Catholic emancipation. In 1828 O'Connell became a MP in a by-election, the first Catholic to be returned since 1688. O'Connell made an issue of the Oath of Supremacy, (the King is head of the Church). With the support of the Anglo-Irish Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1829 was passed which emancipated the Irish Catholics. However, the property qualification to obtain the franchise was increased to the extent that many Irish Catholics remained disenfranchised.



The landlords maximised the amount of land available to grow food for export. What little that was left to the tenet-farmer to grow their own food was reduced when it was split among the sons. This forced the predominantly poor Irish Catholic tenet-farmers to rely on potatoes as their staple food. In 1845 a blight decimated the potato crop.

In the resultant Great Irish Famine ("an Gorta Mór" a.k.a. "an Drochshaol" (Bad life)), 1845-1851, over one million people died of starvation and disease and another million and a half emigrated. Many landlords used the Famine to evict an estimated 250,000 tenet-farmers. The British government did little in famine relief. From 1851, Irish tenet-farmers agitated for better conditions and the right to own land, "Land Wars". The Land Law (Ireland) Act 1881 gave extensive rights to tenant farmers, (140th anniversary). From 1903 tenant-farmers had the right to own land.



Land Law (Ireland) Act



Easter Rising



Home Rule 1914

2021 is the centenary of both the establishment of the Northern Ireland Parliament, 3 May 1921, and the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty on 6 December 1921. Since the Union of 1801, Irish Catholics and Irish Presbyterians called for its repeal and to create a self-governing Ireland, a.k.a. "Home Rule". Home Rule was pushed more urgently after the Great Famine.

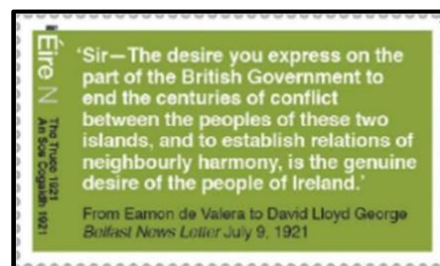
Although the 1798 Irish Rebellion was to be non-sectarian, the predominantly Presbyterian and rich Ulster feared Catholic dominance and pulled away from the Catholics. The 1886 and 1893 Home Rule Bills were defeated mainly through Irish Protestant Union (Presbyterian) opposition. The 1912 Home Rule Bill was finally passed in 1914. It was suspended with the outbreak of WW1.



Irish War of Independence 1919-1921



Northern Ireland



Anglo-Irish Treaty 1921

The Easter Rising, 24-29 April 1916, for complete Irish independence, did not initially have much Irish support. The British government's handling of the uprising and the implementation of home rule with conscription on 5 April 1918, swung Irish Catholic support firmly behind Sinn Féin and a republican Ireland. In the 14 December 1918 general election, Sinn Féin won the majority of Irish seats.

On 21 January 1919, Sinn Féin declared independence and began the Irish War of Independence. On 23 December 1920, the Government of Ireland Act created a Northern and Southern Ireland. The Anglo-Irish Treaty established the dominion of the Irish Free State, effective 6 December 1922. It is the 90th anniversary of the Statute of Westminster, 11 December 1931, in which the Irish Free State officially became legislatively independent. Like NZ, it meant little in reality. The Irish Free State became the Republic of Ireland on 18 April 1949.

Murray Taege

CPS Personalised Stamps 2021

A decision was made that the Society would offer personalised stamps to pay the postage for the monthly "Captain Coqk" newsletter as an option. The idea was the stamp would make reference to the following month's meeting topic. That is all fine, but then you effectively become a stamp issuing entity and need to set yourself some principles and guidelines. This article sets out and explains the first year of issues.

As subscriptions are not due till the end of March but as there are 11 issues of "Captain Coqk" we needed stamps for all of them.

So the year started with the idea of creating a frame and then finding an image relating to the meeting night but one that we could keep a bit vague and stay away from copyright issues.

The frame was loosely based on the masthead of the newsletter, a dark blue strip with the Society logo and the letters CPS and the month. It was placed along the bottom so when on a horizontal format stamp it was connected to the NZ Post frame and made an inverted "L".

The February meeting theme was a members' night on the theme of aerophilately, so the stamp showed an old aircraft with the wings carefully clipped so the large registration letters were not too obvious. However, if you look down the fuselage you will see enough to see the first 2 letters were OY. The image came out of a book that illustrated an old Danish airline advertisement.

March and Paul Wales was talking on Antarctica, so an image of the British Antarctica Expedition cinderella was cropped and inserted. It was cropped so the penguin on the icefloe was more obvious since the resultant stamp image is relatively small.

April and our problems started. AGM month and where do you find an image for that! Looking forward to the planned programme there were also a few more challenges coming. The only way we were going to progress was to make our own designs and not rely on finding good images, and so the rest of the year evolved.

The stamps effectively have developed into two categories, we have our definitives and our commemoratives.

Definitives are for recurring meetings and the best illustration for those is the July and October stamps. These were members nights, usually a night with 3 letters or digits for a theme. A simple outline of three people to represent "members" with the topic letters is the design. Colours and letters change while the member outline stays consistent. July the letters were "CPS" while October was more of a challenge as the word Bloom was chosen which we turned into the letters "BLM" with the 2 "O" as earrings on one figure.

Other definitives occurred in April with the AGM and June with our annual competitions.

This year's AGM was a mistake. Two designs were done but the wrong one was submitted to NZ Post for printing so next year's will be somewhat different!

June's has background colours bronze, silver, and gold to represent award levels plus an image of the shields that are awarded to the judged best and most innovative or popular entries to cover our annual 16 page competition night.






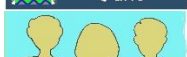

August was a sales night with silent displays so a red circle like a traffic sign and a raised figure for silence was depicted, but whether that will become a definitive or not will depend on next year's programme.

Commemoratives are for guest speakers or special one off evenings and this year were as follows;

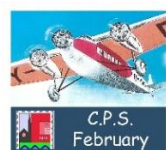
- May when we spent the evening looking at You Tube clips on stamps which we called a film night. This led to the depiction of a stamp on a strip of film.
- September Geoff Tyson talked on Japanese stamps so the Japanese script on all their stamps superimposed on a map of the country was produced. Those who are observant will have noticed that that the NZ Post frame changed with this issue, the new logo in use along with lower case black text.
- November was another airmail night with a talk on the development of flying boats and the mails by Rick Oxenham. A complete flying boat on the stamp size we have becomes too small, so it was going to be the front half or the back that was most suggestive and filled the space nicely. The front got the nod !
- December was to have a Christmas theme and a collection of Christmas cards to be displayed. This tends to direct it away from the religious aspects of Christmas to that of trees and gifts. Being a horizontal rectangular space the design needs to fill, we ended up with lots of parcels by our small tree.

Finally looking ahead, we have established design principles. Apart from borrowing from the stamp world's definitives and commemoratives, we also considered British stamps that only have the monarch on them and no country name on the grounds they were the first to use them. On that basis being our first year, we omitted incorporating the year into the designs as the 11 undated ones will always relate to the first year for CPS issues. Next year you will find the designer will have a "22" incorporated in the frame.

DEFINITIVES

	Annual	Ordered;	25 March, 2021
	General Meeting	Posted(FDI); Numbers;	6 April, 2021 3 sheets (150 stamps) 53 posted FDI items
	Annual	Ordered;	20 May, 2021
	Competitions	Posted(FDI); Numbers;	27 May, 2021 3 sheets (150 stamps) 53 posted FDI items
	Members	Ordered;	18 June, 2021
	Night	Posted;	28 June, 2021
	Letters CPS	Numbers;	3 sheets, (150 stamps) 53 posted FDI items
	Members	Ordered;	23 September, 2021
	Night	Posted(FDI);	1 October, 2021
	Letters BLOOM	Numbers;	3 Sheets (150 stamps) 54 posted FDI items
			
			

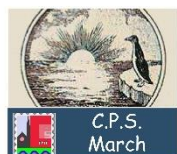
COMMEMORATIVES



Members
Night
Aerophilately

Ordered;
Posted(FDI);
Number;

18 January, 2021
1 February, 2021
5 sheets (250 stamps)
177 posted FDI items



Paul Wales'
Talk on the British
Antarctica
Expedition

Ordered;
Posted(FDI);
Number;

22 February, 2021
24 February, 2021
3 sheets (150 stamps)
39 posted FDI items



Film Night

Ordered;
Posted(FDI);
Number;

22 April, 2021
30 April, 2021
3 sheets (150 stamps)
53 posted FDI items



Silent displays and
sales night

Ordered;
Posted(FDI);
Number;

19 July, 2021
26 July, 2021
3 sheets (150 stamps)
54 posted FDI items



Geoff Tyson's
Talk on Japanese
Stamps

Ordered;
Posted(FDI);
Number;

3 August, 2021
14 September, 2021
3 sheets (150 stamps)
54 posted FDI items



Ric Oxenham's
Talk on Hydro
Aviation

Ordered;
Posted(FDI);
Number;

21 October, 2021
3 sheets (150 stamps)
54 posted FDI items



Ordered;
Posted(FDI);
Number;

14 November, 2021
29 November, 2021
3 sheets (150 stamps)
54 posted FDI items

All orders were for gummed and perforated sheets, \$1.40 value to July, \$1.50 value from August. From September, NZ Post's stamp frame changed with a new logo and the lettering went from red upper case to black lower case.

Paul van Herpt

Royalpex Personalised Stamps



Designed by leading P Stamp designer Stephen Chivers, these are available through the RPSNZ website and will be on sale at the exhibition unless sold out.

TSS Manuka Philatelic Souvenir

When travelling to a foreign country often meant an extended sea voyage, stamps from some countries have often provided collectors a link to exotic places most people would never have the opportunity to visit. Travelers who had the good fortune to travel overseas would have requests by collectors to send or bring back stamps from the countries they visited.



One person, apparently taking a transpacific voyage on the TSS Manuka, used a sheet of the ship's stationery to stick stamps onto from the places the ship called into. The person making the souvenir used stamps from the USA, Canada, Fiji, Samoa, Tahiti, Tonga, and Hawaii.

Although undated, I am guessing the souvenir was probably put together in the first half of the 1910s. The Canadian stamp features George V so this dates it after 1910, and the Samoan stamp would date it prior to early 1915 when Samoa had been occupied by New Zealand forces at the beginning of WWI.

On the back of the sheet is an initialed note to the recipient saying, "All I have on hand at present", possibly indicating the person making the souvenir was a sailor expecting to visit ports in other countries at some future time.

Going to "Papers Past" on the internet, I ran a search for references to the ship's departures in all issues of the Evening Post for 1912. The year was randomly selected from during the period I believed the souvenir was put together.

RAROTONGA AND TAHITI.		
Talune leaves Auckland Wednesday, 5th June.		
R.M.S. Manuka leaves Wellington Friday, 21st June, at 5 p.m.		
CANADA, AMERICA, LONDON, &c.		
(See Special Advertisement.)		
Via SAN FRANCISCO		
From Wellington. Due 'Frisco.		
5 p.m.		
Manuka	... June 21	July 11

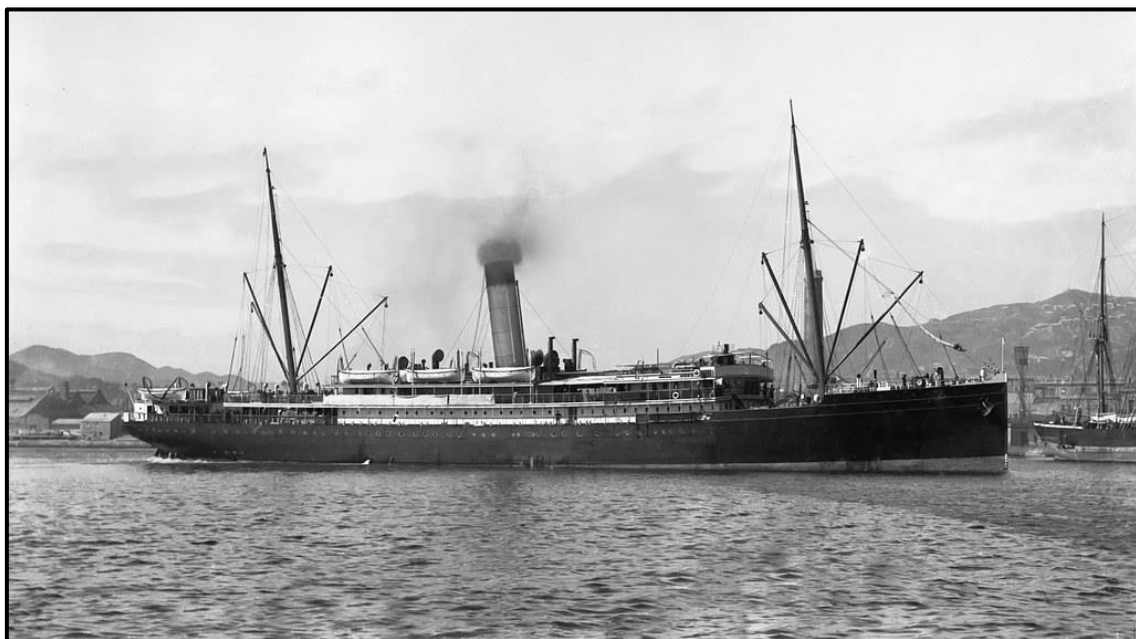
Evening Post March 15, 1912

<p>AUSTRALIA - NEW ZEALAND - SAN FRANCISCO ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.</p> <p>THE magnificent twin-screw steamer MANUKA, 4505 tons, 4500-h.p., will be despatched from Wellington FRIDAY, 29th March, for San Francisco via Rarotonga and Tahiti.</p> <p>Excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.</p> <p>Through bookings arranged to any point in America or to Europe.</p> <p>For pamphlets and full particulars apply to the</p> <p>UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.</p>

Evening Post March 15, 1912

In general terms, the ship was used primarily for two routes during the year. There was a regular trans-Tasman trip that went via Lyttelton, Dunedin and Bluff to Hobart and then on to Melbourne and Sydney. At other times it was used for a transpacific route to San Francisco

via Rarotonga and Tahiti, apparently returning via Vancouver and Sydney. So, it would appear some of the stamps would have been acquired by the person during these transpacific sailings and the others while they were sailing on routes that included Hawaii and Fiji earlier in the ships service. I might add that access to the US and Canadian equivalent to the New Zealand Papers Past is considerably more restrictive than that offered here so I wasn't able to confirm with certainty the details of return route to New Zealand from North America.



Weighing 4,534 gross tons and with accommodation for 419 passengers, the TSS Manuka was built in 1903 for the Canadian Australasian Line and sailed its maiden voyage in 1905. The company was purchased by the USSCo in 1910 and the ship spent a period doing coastal service and filling in on the transpacific routes when the regular ships were in dry dock. In 1914 she became a troopship and was used in this role until 1918. The TSS Manuka was shipwrecked in December 1929 with no loss of life among the 283 passengers and crew that were on board during that voyage.



Firemen and trimmers on the TSS Manuka c1910
Owaka Museum Wahi Kahuika CT79.1270b

On a slightly different topic, I have recently finished a book on censorship in New Zealand during WWI called "Dead Letters". The book is based on letters, written during and shortly after the war ended, that were retained by the censors, and currently held in the National Archives.

One of the accounts in the book referred to the discovery and arrest in Sydney of six stowaways that had left New Zealand to avoid the military draft in place during this period.

The men had stowed on board the TSS Manuka and were arrested when they attempted disembark the vessel with the rest of the crew. According to a report at the time by the New Zealand Police Commissioner, the men had been actively assisted in their endeavour by the ship's firemen and had been hidden in the coal bunker.

Stephen Jones

A War Over A Stamp Design



Whilst working with a collection of stamps, at Mowbray Collectables, an aged newspaper clipping fell out. It was dated 5 September, but no source was otherwise indicated.

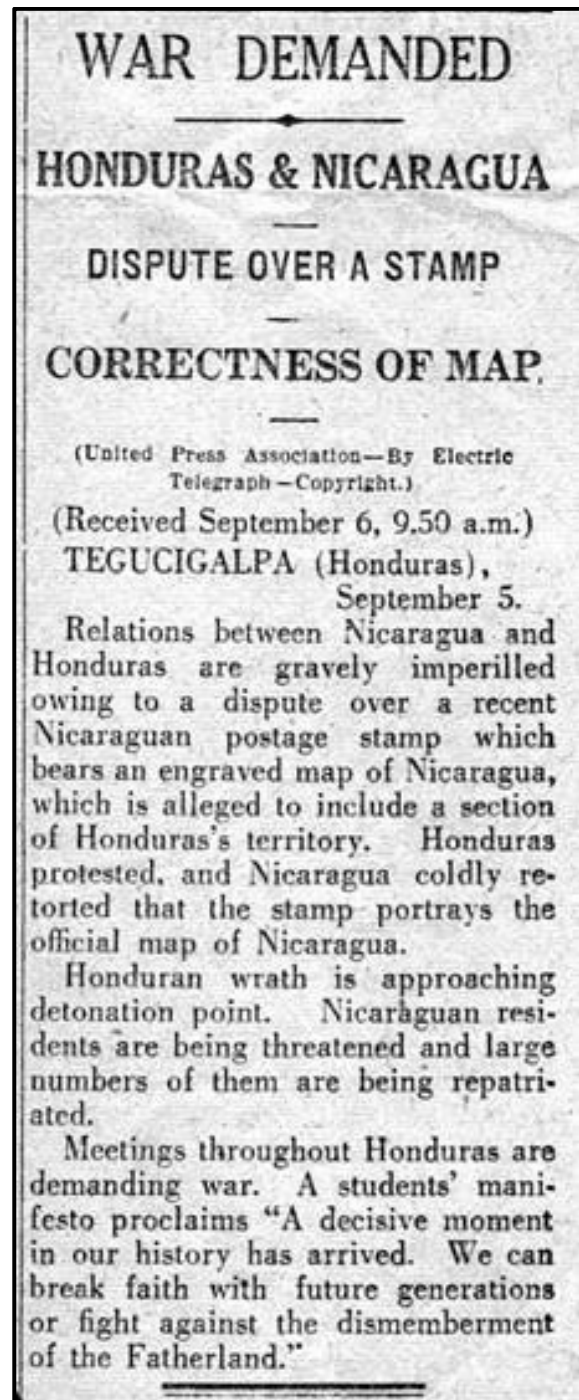
Shown at right is the newspaper clipping, and above is one of the 7 stamps issued on 30 July 1937, by Nicaragua – the source of the aggravation between Nicaragua and Honduras. The dispute was over an area that had been awarded to Honduras by Spain's King Alfonso XIII, after arbitration, in 1906, when he stated that the Eastern border of Nicaragua was delineated by the Rio Coco.

The conflict returned to its unresolved status quo until, in 1957, under the auspices of the Organization of American States, Honduras and Nicaragua submitted their dispute to arbitration – to the International Court of Justice, in The Hague. At the end of 1960, it reaffirmed the finding in favour of Honduras.

Stamps often portray actions of war, such as name changes, new names for occupied territories etc, but not often are stamps the cause of wars!

Reference:

<https://bigthink.com/strange-maps/381-the-stamp-that-almost-caused-a-war/>



David Smitham

1916 Sumner Patriotic Post Office



Seen listed on Trade me recently, the original datestamp cancellation device used to cancel mail at the 1916 Sumner Patriotic Carnival held in March 1916.

Although illustrated in Lee/Watts book on event postmarks, original examples are incredibly scarce, and I have never seen any examples for sale.

Stephen Jones



Jeff Long spoke at the Xmas meeting on - *Greetings cards and Postcards from a New Zealand Album*.

The three-frame exhibit prepared by Jenny Long was a study of the links between greeting cards, Christmas cards and the development of picture postcards in the late 19th century and 20th centuries.

The exhibit was informative and interesting for members to view.

The meeting concluded with a Christmas supper that included a delicious Xmas cake provided by our Patron, thank you Jeff.

January Meeting

Reminder, that all attendees to the CPS Philatelic meeting rooms, Mandeville Street, Riccarton for meetings need to show their 'My Vaccine Pass' on arrival.

Once noted in CPS records we will be happy for you to join the meeting. Our January members were not put off by this new development and whilst attendance was down slightly the alternative hobby/interests evening was great. Taking my Presidents hat off and putting my Registered nurse cap, I would also encourage members to continue getting vaccinated including having the booster to protect yourselves from Covid -19 and its variants. We need you to be safe in the next year when hopefully some exhibitions and events will finally take place.

Several members (Jeff Long, Geoff Tyson, Paul van Herpt) and youth club member Tim Brown spoke on his Boys Brigade items other related interests.

Don't forget to have a look at the Literature exhibits on- line from the CPS website- we hope to have the books back in Christchurch following their display at Royalpex in February and members can view them on site in our wonderful library facility.

Happy New Year and let's hope 2022 will be more normal than last year. Happy collecting.

Paul Ledington/Sue Claridge

Where Does Miss Clark Walker Live?



According to the 1901 census, the Wanganui (sic) electorate population was 11,196 and Walker would not be an uncommon name.

However, the lack of any annotations or other markings would probably indicate the Whanganui post office had little trouble identifying who Miss Walker was and where she lived.

I wonder, would she have received this postcard if sent today?

Phone: (03) 579 5650.

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INV-52029
3d with green omitted.

INV-28547
3d part green omitted.

Inv-45731
3d with brown omitted.

inv-37907
2 1/2d brown omitted.



INV-52046
UHM 4d 'Chalky'.

INV-52017
2d black omitted.

INV-46877
2 1/2d Inverted wmk.

INV-52028
3d yellow omitted.

INV-45730
1/3d Inverted wmk.



INV-33216
5d yellow omitted

INV-52053
6d two colours omitted.
(See note in C.P. after O8b)

INV-28548
9d with major part red omitted.

INV-52120
9d red fully omitted.



INV-52121
Imprint block for plate 14A 15.



INV-46391
2 1/2d UHM block with double perfs.

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