

CAPTAIN COQ

NEWSLETTER OF THE
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

ISSN 0122 – 9813

Num 843 (Vol 50 No 8)

September, 2022

1944 NZ Stamps Used In Egypt

During military conflicts, an important consideration for maintaining troop morale is the provision of postal services so that the soldiers can send/receive mail regularly from their families back in New Zealand. In WWII, depending on where the soldier was serving mail could be sent for free, however in Egypt stamps had to be used. The Egyptian government agreed to the use of New Zealand stamps but insisted on the use of a series of numbered "Egypt Prepaid" datestamps. Soldiers were free to use postage stamps from any of the allied forces on their mail and below cover shows the usage of New Zealand stamps on mail posted through a British Field PO (EPP 96).



The cover looks to have a set of all the stamps that were available on that day from a NZ Forces post office. Some values, such as the 3/- Pictorial, were only supplied in small quantities compared to the more commonly needed 5d and 9d values. The number of different values used may be an indication the post office had received a fresh supply of stamps on that day.

A search on the internet for the addressee, Lt. George Simon Merceron Burton, found that he served in the Royal Highlanders in WWI and won the Military Cross for "...conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He maintained a critical position for several hours, thereby definitely checking the enemy's advance. His accurate report of the situation was of great assistance" The MBE was awarded in October 1943 in "... recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East"

Stephen Jones

SOCIETY NEWS: August Meeting

Closed Album

It is with regret that I inform members that William (Bill) Newton passed away late July. Bill joined the CPS in 1978 and attended meetings on a regular basis for many years. I recollect that he last gave members a talk and display on his shipping in the late 1990's. We wish to extend our condolences to his family members at this time.

Congratulations

We wish to congratulate the members of the Marlborough Stamp Club on celebrating their 50th anniversary (1972-2022) to be held late August. They may have a few 50th anniversary personalized stamps and covers for sale over the weekend, featuring the Beaver & Blenheim club rooms.

WPS100

The Wellington Stamp Show is approaching, we would remind you to book your travel and accommodation soon. The committee are inviting you to consider sponsorship of frames at \$10.00/frame or provide a donation from \$10.00 upwards to support this event. Exhibition products can be viewed for purchase at <https://wps100.nz/shop/>

NZ2023 FIAP International Stamp Exhibition

Book into your calendar this event at the Ellerslie Events Centre Auckland, May 4 to 7, 2023. More information can be obtained from <https://nz2023.nz>

August Meeting Stamp Summary

Once again, another excellent evening for members and visitors with the added bonus of attendees receiving a complementary Scott Base FDC (thanks Jeff Long) on arrival and then the desirable gold mining submarine Maximum Cover from the evening speaker. Steven McLachlan gave two great presentations. Steven's first talk commenced with a frame on the 'Submarine' showing a thematic approach with the remainder of the frames covering postal use from the Spanish war period & the British response, USA experimental period, north pole exploration, commercial submarines, and submarine bases. A splendid evening with no depth charges and attendees were able to view some unique material, including the cover, carried by the nuclear submarine USS Nautilus to the North Pole in 1958 that broke a price record when it was sold by auction on the internet.

On behalf of the members present I would like to thank Steven, for talks and displays as well as the complimentary maximum card featuring the Gold Mining Submarine he had prepared for the evening.

Cont page 108

Garfield's Take On Stamp Collecting



Stephen Jones

SOCIETY PAGE

PROGRAMME

SEPTEMBER 5 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP Open for all members

SEPTEMBER 13 SOCIETY MEETING **Herb Cowley**
NZ POWs in Italy & Germany

Herb Cowley (Wellington) is visiting Christchurch and will speak on New Zealand POWs that were interned in parts of Europe during WWII, in particular Italy and Germany. Herb has collected Egypt stamps, NZ postcards and misc. military mails for many years, and has a keen interest in the Korean War and Vietnam War mails.

Plus, bonus display of CALs by CPS member Lester Hotton

SEPTEMBER 20 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

SEPTEMBER 27 POSTCARD GROUP Open for all members
Banks Peninsula

OCTOBER 3 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP Open for all members

OCTOBER 11 SOCIETY MEETING **Members' Night**
War & Peace

OCTOBER 18 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

All meetings are held at the Philatelic Centre, 67 Mandeville Street, 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
(emails) 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 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.

The newsletter is published 11 times a year by the Christchurch (NZ) Philatelic Society (Inc), PO Box 9246, Tower Junction, Christchurch, 8149, New Zealand

The Copyright of articles remains with the original Author. Articles may be reproduced only with the permission of the Author and CPS. However, short quotes may be used provided CAPTAIN COQK is acknowledged

The Eastern (Balkan) Question

I managed to win two covers from different auction sites recently, and now I have received the covers. As I pondered the two covers on, of all the days ANZAC day, it occurred to me that all three are related. The two covers in question are: the Austrian occupation mail from the Danubian Principalities (modern Romania) during the Crimean War; and a cover from Ottoman Bulgaria. All three arise out of the Eastern (Balkan) Question. The Eastern (Balkan) Question was how the European powers would handle Ottoman Europe during the last 100 years of the declining Ottoman Empire.



The Eastern (Balkan) Question starts in March 1354 with the Ottoman capture of the fortress of Gallipoli, the first Ottoman conquest in Europe. The Ottoman Empire reached its zenith in Europe in 1686 when it secured the Khanate of Crimea.



From then on it went into decline. As early as 1711 Russian forces entered the Ottoman Danubian Principalities. In the Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca, July 21, 1774, Russia gained the right to protect Orthodox Christians (a.k.a. interfere in) the Ottoman Empire. By 1806 the Russian border marched with the Balkans.



Austria 1850 post-marked (Buda)"Pest



The string of Russian victories was not matched by Austria. They initially captured Hungary, Serbia, and Wallachia (Romania). However, later failures undid much of their initial gain. In the final Austro-Turkish War (1788-1791), they lost Serbia and Wallachia. The question first arose in 1829, when Russian troops were at the gates of Constantinople during the War of Greek Independence.

The French revolution and the Napoleonic period brought nationalism to the fore in European politics. The Holy Roman Empire became the Austrian Empire on August 6, 1806. The Napoleon had shown to the Austrians (the minority ruling German elite) how vulnerable they were to nationalistic currents. Under the Austrian conservative reactionary, Klemens von Metternich, Austrian policy was essentially to repress nationalistic movements to protect the empire. In the Balkans this would take two forms: annex the territory; or support the geo-political integrity of the Ottoman Empire.



Romanians (Transylvania) in the Austrian Empire



Added to the mix was "the Great Game". It was a political and diplomatic confrontation from 1830 until the Anglo-Russian Convention (Triple Entente) on August 31, 1907, between the Britain and Russia. It was over British fears of Russian expansion in central Asia and the (presumed) threat it posed to British India. Britain aimed at preventing Russia from getting access to the Eastern Mediterranean either through controlling Constantinople for through a client state eg Greece or Bulgaria.

Thus, Britain saw the Ottoman Empire as a buffer state and supported its geo-political integrity and tried to reform it internally.

Metternich's worst fears were realised when on February 24, 1848, French King Louis Philippe I was overthrown. Revolutionary fervour reached Vienna on March 13 when Metternich was ousted as prime minister.



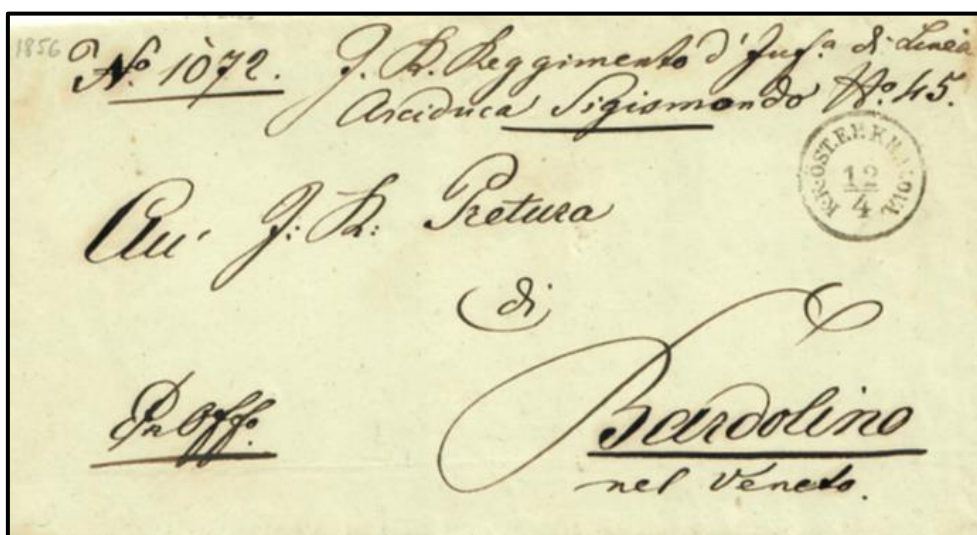
150th ann. of Poland's 1848 revolt

Within weeks many of the minorities, Italians, Poles, Ukrainians, Czechs, Romanians, demanded independence or autonomy. The most dangerous was the Hungarian uprising lead by Lajos Kossuth on March 15, 1848. The Austrian Empire verged on the brink of collapse.



Kossuth, 150th ann. of the '48 revolt

It was only the intervention of Tsar Nicholas I's Russian forces on April 8, 1849 that defeated the Hungarians and saved the empire. Austria was more determined to suppress nationalism. On July 2, 1853 Russia invaded the Danubian principalities on the pretext of protecting Orthodox Christians. Given British and French assurances, the Ottomans declared war on Russia on October 17, and the Ottoman army crossed into the principalities. Austria realised that a Russian victory would likely result in an independent Balkans in the Russian orbit. It was the very thing that Austria feared.



Military mail postmarked "K.K Ost. F.P. Craiova" Austrian Fieldpost Craiova Wallachia 12 Apr 1856

From then on, it saw Russia as its greatest threat. On June 3, 1854, Austria demanded that Russia evacuate the principalities. On June 14, the Ottomans and Austria signed the Convention of Boyacıköy. Austria received the right to occupy the principalities temporarily. This alarmed and hurt Russia. On June 29, Russia began to evacuate, completed on September 7. On August 22, Austria occupied the principalities. This ended over 150 years of co-operation.



Bulgaria 75th ann. of 1877-78 war

On June 19, 1875, Bosnian Serbs revolted against Ottoman rule, followed by Bulgaria on April 20, 1876. When the Ottoman atrocities against the Christians in Bosnia and Bulgaria became public, the pro-Ottoman Britain and Austria changed their position. In the Budapest Convention, January 15, 1877, Austria would remain benevolently neutral if Russia attacked.

Austria could occupy Bosnia. No new Slavic state would be preponderant in the Balkans. Thus encouraged, Russia started the Russo-Turkish War, 1877-1878. The Ottoman's were decisively defeated.



1870-1871 Ottoman duloz & postage due postmarked روسچق (Roustchouk) now Ruse, Bulgaria

In February 1878 Russian forces neared Constantinople and threatened to take the city. Britain forced Russia to stop, which they did at San Stefano (now Yeşilköy) 11km from the centre of Constantinople. On March 3, 1878, Russia forced on the Ottomans the Treaty of San Stefano.

In it Russia created an enormous (pro-Russian) Bulgaria and made Bosnia an autonomous state. Austria felt cheated and feared Russian pan-Slavism. Britain feared Russian expansion into the eastern Mediterranean. Austria and Britain forced a review of the Treaty. It resulted in the Congress of Berlin, and its Treaty (of Berlin), July 13, 1878. Austria gained Bosnia and Novi Pasar (both were technically still ottoman). Bulgaria was significantly reduced in size with no Mediterranean ports. Russia felt cheated. The Bismarck sponsored Dreikaiserbund (Three Emperor's League, Austria-Germany-Russia) broke up over mutual Austro-Russian distrust over the Balkan's future.



Eastern Romelia was carved out of southern Bulgaria



British occ. Crete 1899

After 1878 Britain and France, which had been traditional supporters of the Ottoman Empire, began to see it as a dead weight, unable to make meaningful reforms. The Treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856, ended the Crimean War. In it Austria, Britain, France, and Sardinia pledged to maintain the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire. By 1913 Britain, France, and Sardinia (now Italy) carved up the nominally Ottoman North Africa between them. Austria, once its traditional enemy, now backed the Ottomans, as in the Cretan Crisis 1898.

Serbian Karađorđe Petrović led a revolt against the Ottomans, 1804-1813, with Russian help. He demanded autonomy for Serbia. He fled to Austria when the rebellion collapsed in 1813. Austria, wary of his independence orientation, sent him to exile in Russia. Petrović's rival Miloš Obrenović, successfully lead a revolt in 1815 which only asked for semi-autonomy. Obrenović supported Austria. On June 11, 1903 King Alexander Obrenović was assassinated. Pro-Russian Peter I Karađorđević became king on June 18. Austrian-Serb relations deteriorated as Serbia agitated for Bosnia to become part of Serbia



King Alexander's face obliterated with Serb coat of arms, 1903

The shock Russian loss in the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905, and the subsequent revolution in Russia undermined its military standing in the eyes of Germany and Austria. At that time the European powers were debating the Macedonian Question (the future of

Macedonia). Fearing the loss of Macedonia if reforms were not made, on July 8, 1908, the conservative Sultan Abdul Hamid II was overthrown in a reformist coup.



Ottoman 1909 stamp postmarked Mitrovica, Sanjak (province) of Novi Pazar. Austria returned the sanjak to the Ottomans in 1908

Austria feared the Ottomans would demand the return of Bosnia. Not only would Austria lose its investment in Bosnia, Serbia could also potentially claim it (an untenable position for Austria).

In a secret meeting on September 16, 1908, Russia thought it had secured an agreement with Austria over Russian naval access to the Dardanelles in return for Austrian annexation. On 6 October, Austria annexed Bosnia. Britain refused Russia naval access to the Dardanelles, Austria did nothing. Serbia protested the annexation.

Germany and Austria threatened war if not accepted. Russia, militarily weak, and Serbia were forced to back down and were humiliated. Austria had prepared for military intervention in Serbia after it annexed Bosnia. The Macedonian Question was finally settled by the Balkan Wars. In the 1st Balkan War, Ottoman Albania, Macedonia, and Thrace were conquered by Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, and Bulgaria.



Serbian postmark of Dratch (Durrës, Albania), Serbian occupation of Albania

Bulgaria chaffed at not getting the majority of Macedonia. Bulgaria attacked Greece and Serbia in the 2nd Balkan War and was trounced. Serbia came out of the Balkan Wars much enlarged to the horror of Austria.

During the peace negotiations, on October 18, 1913, Austria issued its third ultimatum to Serbia (this time over Albania). Austria was looked for any excuse to invade Serbia. The ideal excuse came with the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, June 28, 1914, by Bosnian Serb Gavrilo Princip.

On January 23, 1913, during the 1st Balkan War, a military triumvirate overthrew the Ottoman reformist government. The triumvirate were all German trained officers. Germany had assiduously courted the Ottomans since the 1890s. When WW1 broke out, Sultan Mehmed V wanted to keep the Empire neutral. Germany cajoled them to enter the war.



Enver Pasha, leader of the triumvirate, wanted revenge against Russia. The massive Russian defeats at Tannenberg, August 26-30, 1914, and the Masurian Lakes, September 7-14, seemed a good opportunity. On October 29, 1914, the Ottoman Empire attacked Russia. The Gallipoli Campaign, February 17, 1915 -January 9, 1916, was aimed to knock out the Ottoman's from the war.



Ottoman Empire 1917 Gallipoli

It failed. Ottoman victory at Gallipoli contributed to their defeat. The Entente planned to carve up Turkey and give Greece what was left of Ottoman Europe. However, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (the victor of Gallipoli) defeated Greece and established the Republic of Turkey. The resultant Treaty of Lausanne, July 24, 1923, left Turkey with Eastern Thrace. The Eastern (Balkan) Question seems to have been finally settled.

Murray Taege

£670 and Emma Chizzit

Thanks to Jack Pickford, I was shown a Queen Victoria ultra-high value long type £670 stamp tied by foil on piece. What is highly unusual about this is that the denomination is below £1000 but used in 1887.

In 1867 New Zealand revenue stamps initially were distributed imperforate around the country to regional stamp offices, as there had been no time to perforate them prior to being placed on sale after being printed in late 1866. Subsequently perforated QVLT stamps were employed. Both the 1867 series of imperforate and perforate QVLT stamps ranged in denomination from 1d to £50.

Ultra-high value (UHV) QVLT stamps printed in gold with denominations expressed in blue and in the same design as the 1867 QVLT stamps were introduced in 1877, in order to avoid having to use multiple £50 stamps on a document to express the amount of duty paid. For example, a sum of £2134 in duty payable would require 42 x £50, + 1 x £30, + 1 x £4 QVLT stamp. Placing them on the document could have obscured part of its meaning, hence the introduction of these QVLT UHV stamps which were printed as required by the Government Printer. The earliest known date for QVLT UHV stamps is 17 March 1877, for £2134.¹

In 1880, the 2nd series of QVLT stamps was introduced - these included denominations in even hundreds of pounds above £50 to £1000. These stamps then avoided the need to use multiple medium (£50) value QVLT stamps on documents and reduced the need to print gold u-hv stamps, unless for more than £1000.

Records were kept by the Government Printer of all postage as well as revenue stamps produced in ledgers. They included details of the date of printing, denomination and quantities produced as well as any destroyed prior to being delivered. Unfortunately, a fire, on April 28, 1887, in the Wellington GPO destroyed records of early stamp printings.

The £670 QVLT UHV was produced shortly before the fire and may have been the last produced, of now five known, before it.



The remaining records, now held by Te Papa, show that 21 different QVLT u-h v denominations below £1000 were printed from 1890.¹

The stamp duty payable, according to the Second Schedule of the *Stamp Act 1875*, varied depending upon not only the amount of the estate but also the direction of the property left

and the closeness to the deceased person.² Also, this £670 stamp may have represented an instalment payment of duty payable, as opposed to being the total sum payable, as it is only shown on a small piece of the original document. Unfortunately, with the destruction of printing records and with having an incomplete document, it is impossible to determine the original amount of the estate.

Recently, I was asked by Ross Marshall *Emma Chizzit* (how much is it!). Ross had a complete document regarding the estate of a Mrs AW Money, with duty paid to the value of £4,061/10/7d, dated March 6, 1911. This sum when decimalised equated to £4,061.529 - so how much was the original estate valued at?

According to the Death Duties Act of 1909 the scale of rates of estate duty for the final balance of the estate ranged from 1% to 15%.

I took a stab in the dark to get an approximate figure: £60,000 would be charged 6½% duty, or £3798/-/- and £65,000 charged at the same rate would be £4,114/10/-. Thus the £4,061/10/7d duty paid indicated that the estate's value would lie in the £60-£65,000 range. Accordingly, £4,061.529 (the duty paid) divided by 0.0633 (rate of duty) totalled £64,163.1754, which converted to a proper currency value is £64,163/3/6d - the value of the estate of Mrs Money.

References

- 1 *Kiwi Catalogue and Handbook of New Zealand Revenue and Railway Stamps*, 7th edition, 2020, p 66
- 2 *Ibid*, p 55

David Smitham

Ultra High Values: The Arms Type Issue

The design used for these Ultra Highs was changed to reflect the new Arms type design that was adopted for revenue usage in 1931. These stamps were also printed individually as required and the two examples below show the large margins that can be found on uncropped examples of these stamps.



Stephen Jones

Macbean Stewart: "Quack" Doctor?

I recently came across a link to the Mayo Clinic website and found the following extensive piece on Dr Macbean Stewart and his advertisements on the back of the New Zealand second Sideface issues. It also touches on a number of the other advertisers so I felt our members would be interested in reading in full.

In the late 19th century, several postal administrations experimented with commercial advertising on the back of postage stamps. The British Postmaster General briefly allowed the logo "Pears' Soap" to be added to the reverse of sheets of the United Kingdom's 1881 1d and 1887 Jubilee $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps issued in 1889, but the experiment was soon discontinued, in part because the contracted printer found it difficult to produce the text consistently.



Pears Soap
underprint



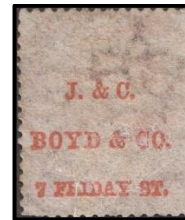
Pears Soap
underprint



Unauthorised
OUS overprint



OUS underprint



J&C Boyd
underprint



London Gaslight
Company

The Pears Soap advertising, along with the Oxford Union Society overprints were also the fore runners of security perfins and overprints that were widely adopted in the UK and many other countries including New Zealand.

Despite the failure of the British test, the New Zealand post office tried a similar approach 4 years later. Stamps with advertisements on the reverse are sometimes called "underprints" or "backprints," in contrast to the much more common "overprints," on which postal administrations have added words or designs to the visible front side of existing stamps.

When New Zealand backprinted stamps debuted in February 1893, advertised products included: Beecham's pills (a laxative developed in England in the 1840s); Beecham's toothpaste; Wertheim sewing machines; Sunlight laundry soap; Cadbury's cocoa, Fry's cocoa powder; Lattey, Livermore & Company's imported Ceylon tea; Kaitangata Coal; Poneke Beef extract; and Bonnington's Irish Moss cough syrup. Like the British backprints, the New Zealand philatelic advertising experiment was short-lived, but many more examples of the New Zealand stamps were printed, and a large number survive today. A 1998 *Health and Hygiene* article related one potential reason for the New Zealand postal advertising failure: "Rival advertising agencies promoted a rumour that the dye of the advertisement when licked was injurious to health."



The most controversial underprint advertisement in the New Zealand series was for "Macbean Stewart's New Cure for Asthma, Diphtheria, and Croup". Newspaper advertisements for this alleged respiratory panacea, which was "prepared from the mountain and forest plants of New Zealand," and manufactured by the Sharland & Company chemists in Auckland, had already been appearing for several years when the stamp debuted. Print advertisements for Dr Macbean Stewart's "cure" often included testimonials from a police sergeant, a local political leader, and a gardener. Some of the newspaper advertisements also began with a Māori language quotation, perhaps to suggest that the product's plant mixture was influenced by traditional Polynesian medicinal lore, though the specific ingredients were never disclosed.

Contemporary physicians had a strongly negative reaction to these advertisements, due to both the secrecy about the ingredients and the manufacturer's false promise of a "cure" for such a wide variety of respiratory diseases with differing etiology.



An editorial in the *Australasian Medical Gazette* in July 1889 compared Dr Macbean Stewart's medicine to the Chamberlain family's infamous century-long failure to disclose their invention of obstetrical forceps, despite the potential benefit of disclosure to humanity: "We feel that, in quoting the Chamberlains in juxtaposition to Francis Macbean Stewart ... we are bestowing unmerited distinction on the latter, who, much to our surprise, we find is on the staff of the Christchurch Hospital."

The Royal College of Surgeons wrote to Dr Macbean Stewart in 1890, demanding an explanation for his overpromising advertisements. Similarly, several physicians sent letters to the *British Medical Journal* in 1892, complaining about the Macbean Stewart newsprint advertisements. In response to this criticism, Dr Macbean Stewart promised to stop selling his asthma cure. But the 1893 underprinted postage stamps and newspaper advertisements that continued to appear until the late 1890s demonstrated that he did not keep his promise.

Francis Macbean Stewart was born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1838, and spent much of his childhood living with an uncle near Loch Ness. He enrolled at Edinburgh University to study medicine in 1855. While still a student, he sailed to the Arctic several times between 1859 and 1863 on the whaling and sealing ship *Narwhal*, acting as the ship's surgeon. On his final expedition, his legs were severely damaged by frostbite. During testimony 3 decades later to a board of inquiry concerning the asthma "cure," Macbean Stewart stated that his previously injured legs were worsening with time, and he worried he would eventually be unable to work, so he allowed his name to be put on the patent medicine to provide his wife and family some financial security.



Francis Macbean Stewart

In 1864, he finished his training and was licensed by the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh. Dr Macbean Stewart began a surgical practice in Inverness, where he was the surgical consultant to a dispensary, served as the local health inspector of shipping, and was appointed as a military surgeon to the Cameron Highlanders regiment. For two years in the early 1870s, he was the ship surgeon on the *S.S. Carpentaria*, a mail boat running between Glasgow and New York.

Dr Macbean Stewart moved to New Zealand in 1873, initially settling in the South Island gold prospecting town of Milton, where he married Annie Stevens Farr (1852-1926), the daughter of a prominent Christchurch architect who had introduced the bumblebee to New Zealand. In 1876, the young couple moved to the South Island village of Ashburton, where Dr Macbean Stewart became a leader in the local Presbyterian Church and the Caledonian Society for

Scottish immigrants. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of Druids. Their first child of an eventual six died in infancy; their second child, Douglas, born in 1877, was later killed in the World War I battle of Gallipoli in 1915.

A S T H M A C U R E.

Dr. Macbean Stewart's new cure for Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Eay Fever, Ordinary Colds, and also a Specific for Diphtheria, Typhoid and Malarial Fever.

EXTRACTS from TESTIMONIALS :
FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Its effect on my boy was marvellous, and relieved our anxiety at once."—A M'Donald, Sergeant Major Police, Christchurch.

Mr H. Toomer, Chairman Linwood Town Board, says:—"The effect upon my son was very marked and delided.c"

FOR ASTHMA.

"I have suffered from very severe asthma for six years, and tried every known remedy; but nothing gives me such relief as the New Asthma Cure. My daughter-in-law found me in the garden a few days ago gasping for breath, and unable to move without the aid of two sticks. She hurried away, got a tin of the powder. After inhaling the fumes for a few minutes I was able to walk four miles with comfort. If I spoke for a month I could not give you a stronger proof of the good it does me. I may also say the furred tongue I have had for years has disappeared; it is now always clean, and I enjoy my food much better."—George Dowling, gardener, Poulson street, Addington

Re above, Mrs Dowling says that previous to using the New Asthmatical Cure her husband's breath was extremely offensive, which quite disappeared after the New Cure had been used a few days, and is now quite sweet.

New Asthma Cure, 3s 6d; Asthma Tobacco, 2s 6d; Grindilla Robosta Cigarettes, 2s; To be had of all Chemists.

—

245, ARMAGH STREET W., CHRIST CHURCH

Grey River Argus November 27, 1891

In 1881, Dr Macbean Stewart and his family moved to Christchurch, where he served as an honorary consulting surgeon at Christchurch Hospital for 12 years. The hospital was quite small at that time and had only 2 consulting surgeons. The other surgeon, Irish immigrant Dr Courtney Nedwell, appears to have been a rival. In 1884, Dr Nedwell criticized Macbean Stewart's operating practices following an unsuccessful hernia repair during which the patient died of peritonitis. This resulted in a formal inquiry, in which Dr Macbean Stewart was exonerated and ultimately allowed to resume practice.

During his career, Dr Macbean Stewart was known for advocating inspection of slaughterhouses and dairies, and he also favoured women's suffrage. In 1893, New Zealand became the first self-governing country in the world to give women the right to vote in national elections. He died in 1906, following an operation to remove a tumour on his eye, and was given a Highland-style funeral by the local Caledonian Society.

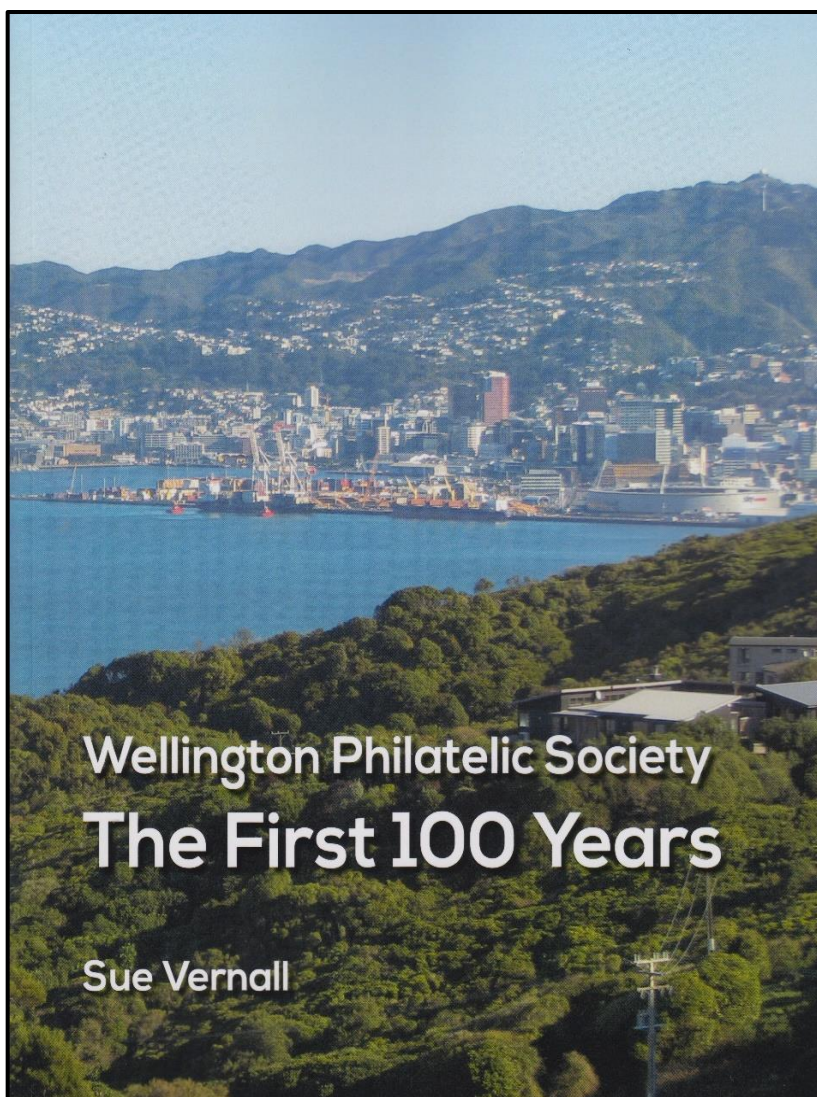


Stephen Jones

Book Review: *Wellington Philatelic Society: the First 100 Years*

It is 5.30am and I am about to board a flight for Jakarta to judge at the Jakarta 2022 world stamp exhibition. I fill in a bit of time by reading through this new publication from Sue Vernall, recently purchased for the Christchurch Philatelic Society library.

Not overly exciting reading you may think, but actually author Sue Vernall has written a very readable outline of a century of philately for this Wellington society. The print is very clear, good quality paper has been used, there are numerous photos, and scans of many items of ephemera.



The Society started in 1921 as a group of just four young collectors living in Donbank House, a YMCA accommodation block for students in Wellington, and eventually grew to become the Wellington Philatelic Society in 1941.

Amongst other events, the Society has run many successful exhibitions, which readers may well have attended - Welpex 1972, Stampex 1995, Welpex 2003, and the Capital Stamp Show 2015, and the upcoming WPS100 Stamp Show 2022.

This is not a 'dry and dusty' history of facts and figures; it includes interesting personal details about many of the Society's members, and the contributions they have made, and many continue to make.

There is a detailed seven-page listing of stamp dealers in the Wellington region who have provided services to collectors over the period covered by the book, and an outline of the meetings hosted by Te Papa in more recent times.

In summary, an interesting browse for a few hours, and perhaps a surprise is the number of CPS members who feature as collectors, dealers, exhibitors, jurors, and good solid members for the hobby in Wellington.

Publication of the book was kindly sponsored by John Mowbray and is available from the Wellington Society for \$40 plus \$8 postage within NZ. Order at <http://wps100.nz>

Jeff Long
August 2022

NZ POSTCARD SOCIETY Annual Weekend September 10 and 11, 2022

The venue is the Philatelic Centre, 67 Mandeville St, Riccarton, Christchurch

Society members and interested public are most welcome to attend any part of the weekend. Refer to the Postcard Society website for further information.

www.postcard.org.nz

Saturday 10 September 2022. Postcard displays

9.30am - 3pm Picture postcard presentations and displays
(Please register with NZ Postcard Society)

3.30pm NZ Postcard Society AGM

Sunday 11 September 2022. Collectables Fair Day

Open to the public from 9am to 3pm. All welcome! (No registration required).

Organise a vanload of your friends to come. Enquiries to jefflong@extra.co.nz

So far, 16 trestle tables of postcards, stamps, trade cards, cigarette cards, ephemera & albums, stockcards etc

Sellers from Hamilton, Wellington, Nelson, Blenheim, Christchurch & Dunedin



Past and present stamp dealers -Karen Jeffrey (ex Stirling & Co), Paul Wales (Classic Stamps) & our speaker Steven McLachlan (Shades Stamps)

Cont from page 96

For the last part of his talk Steven gave a remarkable history of stamp dealers of Christchurch, it was both interesting and evoking thinking back to the days when we had visited many of the dealers in their establishments throughout Christchurch.

We hope we can entice Steven to write up this important part of our stamp history at a future time.

Whilst I don't remember the very early dealers (Charles Fryer, L Vernizoni etc) that Steven mentioned, I do remember Laurie Franks and Bruce Alexandre with great fondness for their patience as I was beginning my stamp purchasing journey, many years ago, before the internet buying commenced. The stamp dealers still remain a critical part of our hobby and we thank you all for your tolerance when we ask you to hunt out things from our 'wants' list.

See you in Blenheim or Wellington soon.

President Sue

Phone: (03) 322 1201.

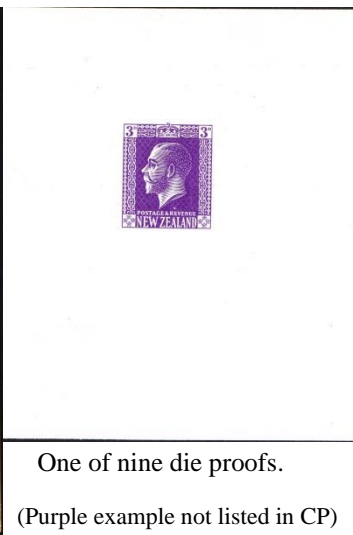
PO Box 37-204, Halswell, Christchurch 8025, New Zealand.

Private treaty sale of KGV collection (POA).

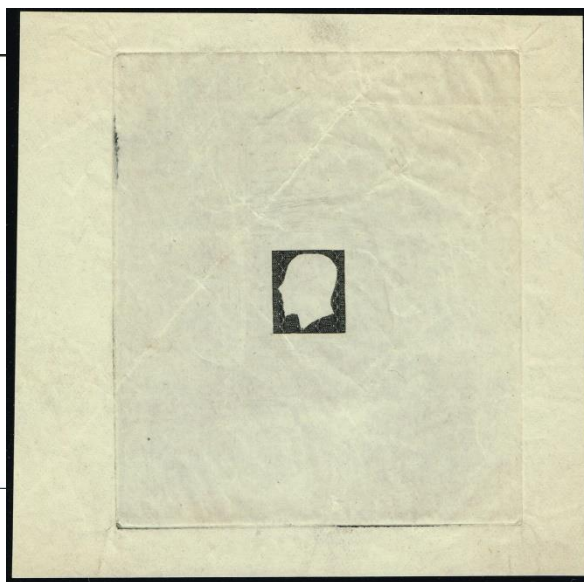
Below are just some of the items in the collection.



CP KESP. Three Perkins Bacon essays.



One of nine die proofs.
(Purple example not listed in CP)



CP KDPRM. Perkins Bacon progressive proof.



CP K2a(3).



K5g (Violet - Certificate).



CP K8a(Y).



CP K12 Imperf plate block.



CP K5j.



CP K5d(Z).



CP K7a(X).



CP KO10d

The collection includes:

- * Nearly all plate blocks,
- * Total of 38 plate proofs,
- * 37 Presentation copies in different perfs,
- * Most two-perf pairs (including Pacific Island O/Ps),
- * Big range of shades in blocks etc,
- * Inverted watermarks,
- * N.Z. sets of Pacific Islands in both perfs.
- * All on pages and fully described for exhibiting.

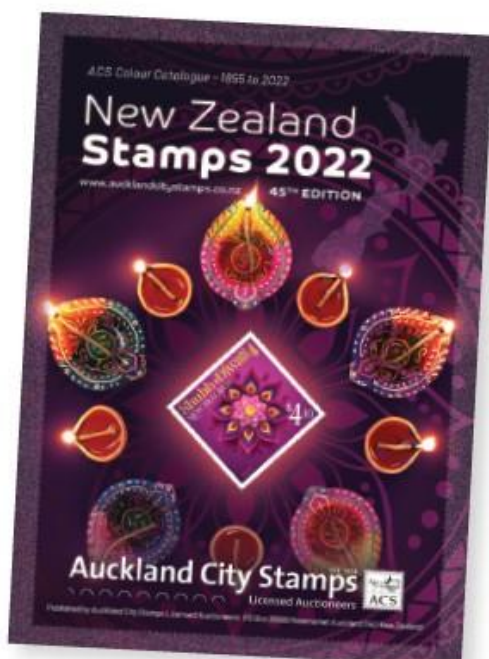
PUBLIC & POSTAL AUCTIONS STAMPS & POSTAL HISTORY

Each year we offer thousands of items for sale via our Public & Postal Auctions and Direct Sale Lists. **Phone, email or visit our web site for more information.**

- NEW ZEALAND STAMPS
- COLLECTIONS & ACCUMULATIONS
- ESTATE LOTS
- MARITIME MAIL
- ERRORS
- WORLD STAMPS
- FULL FACE QUEEN COVERS
- VARIETIES



2022 Colour Catalogue of New Zealand Stamps



- Colour Photos & Prices for every New Zealand Stamp from 1855-2022
Many Price Changes
- Only **\$10.00** post paid anywhere in New Zealand
or **\$15.00** post paid anywhere in the world

Phone, email or visit our web site for more information.

PHONE +64 9 522 0311

FAX +64 9 522 0313

hello@aucklandcitystamps.co.nz
www.aucklandcitystamps.co.nz

1 Ngaire Ave Newmarket | PO Box 99988 Newmarket Auckland 1149 New Zealand

Dealers in fine stamps
of the World, Specialists
in New Zealand and the
Pacific Islands.

Auckland City Stamps
Licensed Auctioneers

EST. 1974

