

CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

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November, 2022

2004 Kiwi Characters Booklet

In 2004, NZ Post issued a booklet of self adhesive stamps entitled "Kiwi Characters Postcard Stamps". Apparently, there was a set of postcards issued using the stamps design as the picture and CPS member Steve McLachlan was able to provide an image of one of the cards.



Stephen Jones

SOCIETY NEWS: October Meeting

October Meeting Summary – War and Peace

Whilst the dictionary defines peace as being 'freedom from disturbance; tranquillity', in reality those fighting and those who get to return home have huge adjustments to make because of war. Wounded experience difficult healing, long journeys before returning home and often years of rehabilitation, financial struggles, and resettlement because of their 'bravery'.

'More than an end to war, we want an end to the beginnings of all wars'

F. Roosevelt (April 1945)

The members night meeting transpired to be a most interesting evening with a mixture of speakers and various topics, mostly related to war as opposed to peace!

Past President, Ross Allen started the barrage of talks with a medley of Falkland Island material. Despite being a small region, the Falklands Islands had military connections during WWI and WWII but is best known for the June 1982 conflict: a ten-week war in South Georgia between Argentina and the United Kingdom.

President Sue pulled a couple of frames from her open multi-frame exhibit 'Saluting the women nurses in Service'. Trying to focus on the positive sides of war Sue explained the transport services in place to move the wounded as well as an emphasis on the medical breakthroughs often made during wartime. For example, surgery techniques such as removing dead tissue to reduce the number of amputations required, pioneering reconstructive grafts, PMMA from crashed plane windshields that penetrated the eyes of the fighter pilots becoming the idea for the invention of the intraocular lens to replace cataracts removed from non-seeing eyes.



John Kersel and his display for the RMS Niagara

John Kersel then took a marine focus and spoke on the RMS Niagara – a Royal Mail and cargo ship that sunk in 1940 off the coast of N.Z. When she was sunk the ship was carrying 8½ tons of gold bars that were on route to safe keeping for the duration of the war.

Whilst most was subsequently recovered five bars still are unaccounted for. Nowadays the concern is for the oil that remains leaking from the wreck.

Paul van Herpt gave members an outline of neutrality centred mail from Netherlands which had declared neutrality during WWII. Paul's presentation on screen showed many new items obtained and not yet written up for his exhibit/collection. Key elements focused on the postmarks, mail disruptions, internment & prisoner of war camp correspondence. A knowledgeable and informative presentation by Paul.

Don Mee provided members with a display of the private correspondence from the Provost Marshal, Lt Crampton's brief service in 1916 on the Island of Samoa. The eight pages included unit Christmas Cards, and invitations for functions during the short duration of the appointment of Lt. Crampton.

Cont page 124

SOCIETY PAGE

PROGRAMME

NOVEMBER 7 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP Open for all members

NOVEMBER 8 SOCIETY MEETING **Lynette Townsend**
New Zealand Post

New Zealand Post

Lynette Townsend is the Programme and Content Manager for NZ Post Collectables.

The main focus of her work is to curate the programme with an aim to ensuring a balanced mix of New Zealand stories are represented including key historic commemorations, sporting events, cultural celebrations, and environmental issues. Lynette's presentation will be on the programme and new developments for 2023

NOVEMBER 15 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

NOVEMBER 22 POSTCARD GROUP Open for all members
Waters and Waterways

DECEMBER 5 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP Open for all members

DECEMBER 13 SOCIETY MEETING **Members' Night**
Postal History & Postmarks

DECEMBER 20 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)

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SOCIETY OFFICERS:

| | | | |
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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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100 Years Of Poppies



NZ 2022, Centenary of the sale of the first red poppies

On April 24, 1922, red poppies were sold in New Zealand for the first time, for the benefit of returned soldiers. The Red Poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*) flourishes in disturbed soils. After the Second Battle of Flanders (Second Battle of Ypres), April 21 -May 25, 1915, the churned-up mud with the spring weather caused the Red Poppy blooms to blanket the battlefield and the makeshift graves.



The origins of the red poppy symbolising the remembrance of those who fought came from a poem written by Canadian Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae, on May 3, 1915, called "In Flanders Fields". It was written as a response to the death of his friend, Alexis Helmer, on May 2, 1915 during the Second Battle of Ypres in the Flanders region of Belgium.

He noticed during the funeral service how the red poppies grew around the graves of those killed in the battle. It was first published in Punch magazine on December 8, 1915. It quickly became one of the defining poems of World War 1.

The poem was to inspire two women: Moina Michael (USA) and (Anna) Madame E Guérin (France) to adopt the red poppy as a symbol of remembrance. On November 9, 1918, Moina Michael read and was inspired by the poem "In Flanders Fields".



She wrote a poem in response called "We Shall Keep the Faith" and vowed to wear a red poppy as a symbol of remembrance for those who served in the war. In 1918, she started selling poppies to raise funds for ex-servicemen. After much campaigning, she managed to get the American Legion, at their second convention on September 27, 1920, to adopt the red poppy as its official symbol.



At the conference was Anna Guérin, who had spent much of WW1 touring the US raising money for French widows and orphans. She was invited to address the American Legion delegates at their convention about "Inter-Allied poppy Day". Guérin conceived the idea of French widows making silken red poppies to sell to raise funds for French widows and orphans. Guérin successfully organised



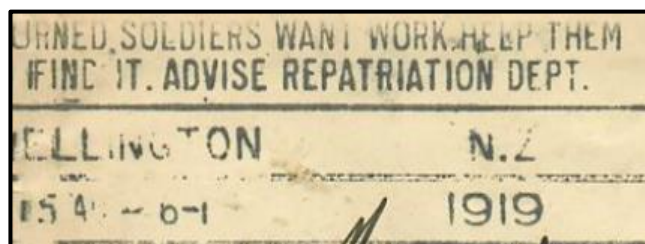
the US's first nationwide Poppy Day on May 28, 1921 using silk poppies made by French widows and children. On August 31, 1921, Guérin persuaded Lord Haig and the Royal British Legion to also adopt and sell the French made red poppy for Armistice Day commemoration. Guérin sent her representative, Colonel Samuel Moffat (Scots born naturalised US), to NZ and Australia

to drum up support for her poppy drive. Moffat arrived in Auckland on 27 August 1921. On 26 September, the Dominion Executive of Returned Services' Association of New Zealand officially passed a motion to adopt the red poppy. An order for 350,000 small and 16,000 large silk poppies was placed with Guerin's French Children's League.



The delivery of the red poppies arrived too late for Armistice Day (11 November) 1921. It was decided to hold the red poppies over to ANZAC day. On 24 April 1922, a total of 245,059 small and 15,157 large poppies were sold, earning £13,166 (equivalent to \$1.36 million in 2022).

Of that amount, £3695 was sent to help the widows and orphans of France, the remainder went to unemployed NZ returned soldiers and their families. From then on, the red poppies became indelibly linked to ANZAC day. French poppies were purchased until 1928, the last country in the Empire to cease buying from France.



NZ slogan cancel for work for the returned soldiers 15 August 1919

On 25 April 1915 Australian and NZ troops landed at the wrong location on the Gallipoli Peninsula, now called ANZAC Cove. This was NZ's first "national" military undertaking. On 30 April, the NZ public learned of the landings.



There were outpourings of patriotism. The landings engendered pride in the nation. On 20 December 1915, the last ANZAC troops left Gallipoli. In defeat, NZ saw victory in the moral fibre its soldiers had shown: courage in the face of adversity and sacrifice. NZ demanded some form of public remembrance. On 5 April 1916 the government announced a $\frac{1}{2}$ day holiday to commemorate Gallipoli. On 25 April 1916, the first ANZAC commemoration was held.



Western Front

It both rallied support for the war effort and was a public expression of grief, (no bodies were ever brought home). By the time of the Battle of Passchendaele 31 July-10 November 1917, much had changed. Australian and NZ troops no longer fought as a unit. The bloody 1916 battles of the Somme and Messines had fully injured NZ into the hardships of WW1. The casualties of 1916/1917 had outstripped those at Gallipoli.

Even though more NZ troops were killed at Passchendaele than Gallipoli, by the end of 1917 "Passchendaele" was seen as just another (albeit bloody) battle. The NZ victories in 1918 at Bapaume and Le Quesnoy failed to make an impact on the pathos of the loss at Gallipoli.

Although NZ celebrated Armistice (Remembrance) Day on 11 November 1918, and has observed it each year thereafter, ANZAC day and Gallipoli had become firmly etched into NZ's psyche. In effect, ANZAC day had become the "Remembrance" day for NZ. On 11 November 1920, ANZAC day became a public holiday.

On 6 February 1922, trading was banned on ANZAC day (except the sale of liquor at RSA establishments), until 1967 when trading was only



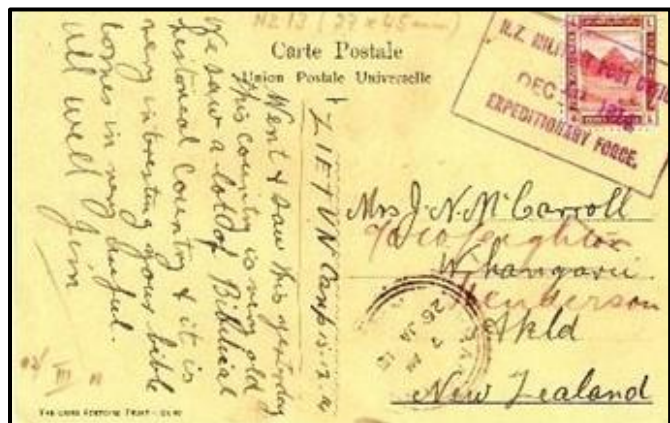
At the RSA

banned for $\frac{1}{2}$ a day. By 1940 the ANZAC day commemorations morphed into its current form: dawn parade; ex and current servicemen marching together; the laying of wreaths; and the focus on city cenotaphs and rural war memorials (remembering the dead).

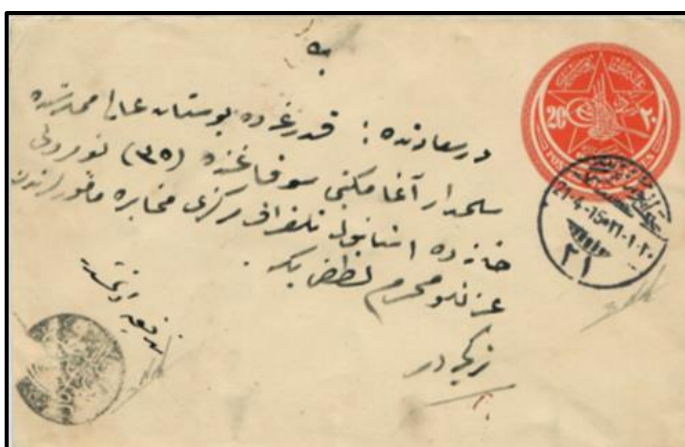


On October 11, 1949, ANZAC day was turned into a commemoration of all the overseas wars in which NZ had taken part, not just WWI. In the 1970s and 1980s attendances waned as the veterans got older and there were questions over its relevance. 1990 marked the 75th anniversary of the Gallipoli landings and the 150th anniversary of the founding of NZ. As personal stories emerged of hardship, deprivations, horror, heroism, and acts of valour in the trenches; and as the veterans died off; it rekindled interest in the lives of the generations who had fought and those who died. Its cultural relevance had found a new voice in a new generation who wanted to know more about them and identify with them. Attending the dawn service at ANZAC Cove on April 25 had become a rite of passage for many young Kiwis.

Planning of the ANZAC formation began in November 1914. As there was a shortage of accommodation and equipment in the UK (ANZAC's intended destination), they were diverted to Egypt for training before moving on to the Western Front in France. The British Secretary of State for War, Horatio Kitchener, appointed General William Birdwood, an officer of the British Indian Army, to the command of the corps. He furnished most of the corps staff from the Indian Army as well. Birdwood arrived in Cairo on 21 December 1914 to assume command of the corps, its official start date.



NZ Expeditionary Forces letter 15 December 1914



Ottoman Empire military mail from Gallipoli 21 April 1915

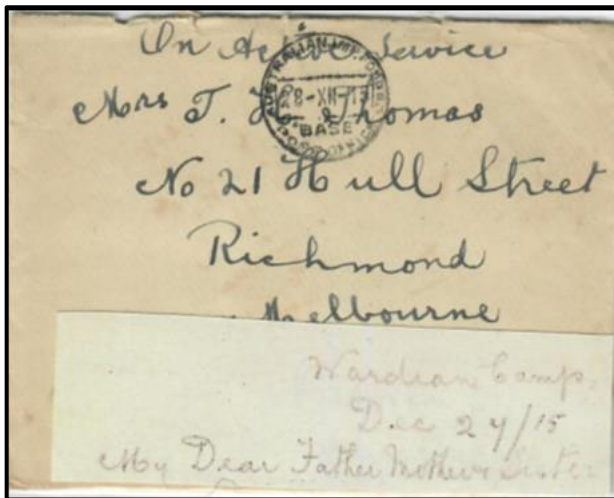
It was originally intended to name the corps the Australasian Army Corps, (a common practice of the time was to name NZers and Australians working together as Australasians). Complaints from NZ troops led to adoption of the name Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. Signal clerks found the title too cumbersome, so quickly adopted the abbreviation A. & N.Z.A.C., simplified to ANZAC. It was officially adopted as the codename for the corps.

One of the earliest appearances of "ANZAC" as a word in an official document was an appendix to the 1st Australian Division War Diary, dated April 24, 1915.

At the outset, the corps comprised two divisions: the Australian Division; and a mixed NZ and Australian Division. However, after its landing at Gallipoli, the corps included Indian, Sinhalese, and Jewish troops, and one or two British Divisions. General Birdwood was asked to suggest a name for the beach where the landing took place. He suggested "Anzac Cove". Soon after, "ANZAC" was used to refer to the men themselves. At first to those who fought at Gallipoli, but later it was used for any Australian or NZ soldier of the WW1. By the end of WW1, the term "ANZAC" was well known throughout the world.



In December 1915 the corps was withdrawn from Gallipoli and sent back to Egypt. After receiving reinforcements, in February 1916 the Australian Imperial Force and the NZ Expeditionary Force (NZE) were expanded and re-organised. The ANZAC Corps was replaced with the I ANZAC Corps and II ANZAC Corps.



Australian military mail 28 December 1915 during the Senussi coastal campaign, Egypt. Australia and NZ served together in the campaign

I ANZAC Corps was initially commanded by NZ Lieutenant General Alexander Godley and comprised the veteran ANZAC divisions: Australian 1st and 2nd Divisions; and the newly formed NZ Division. They were initially tasked with defending the Suez Canal against an anticipated Ottoman invasion. The losses suffered at Verdun and related battles saw them despatched to France on March 13, 1916 under Lieutenant General Birdwood. The II ANZAC Corps comprised of two new Australian divisions, the 4th and 5th, under Lieutenant General Birdwood. Godley took over command from Birdwood and embarked for France later in March 1916.

On July 1, 1916 the NZEF and 4th Australian division were swapped over. On November 1, 1917, the five Australian divisions formed the new Australian Corps and the NZEF became part of the British XXII Corps. The NZ Mounted Rifles Brigade and the three Australian Light Horse brigades were grouped together as the Australian and NZ Mounted Division and served in Egypt, Sinai, and Palestine.



During World War II, the Australian I Corps in Greece controlled the NZ 2nd Division (along with Greek and British formations), was officially renamed ANZAC Corps on April 12. On April 30 the Battle of Greece was over, and the name ANZAC Corps was disestablished.



Even though Australian and NZ troops fought together in North Africa in 1941 and 1942, they were not formed into a single corp. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, the Australian divisions were withdrawn to defend Australia. NZ Prime Minister, Peter Fraser, kept the NZ 2nd Division in North Africa/Europe. From 1942-1944 the NZ 3rd Division served in the Pacific theatre but did not fight alongside Australian troops. During the Vietnam War, NZ and Australian forces that served together were designated with an "ANZAC" suffix. Recently, the predominantly Australian "ANZAC Battle Group" was deployed to Timor-Leste as part of Operation Astute, May 25, 2006 -May 25, 2013.

Murray Taege

"B", "F", "G", And "H" Class Datestamps

It would appear the New Zealand Post Office wasn't entirely satisfied with the new "A" Class datestamps that they were introducing and beginning in the 1880s and going through to the first decade of the 1900s, began to introduce other datestamp formats.

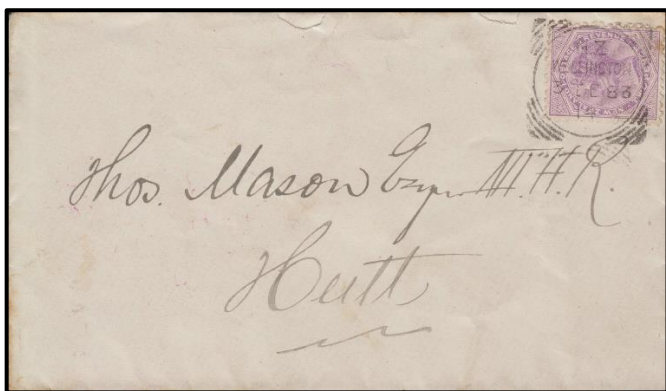
"F" Class, or Squared Circle datestamps

The first of these, beginning in 1883, was the "F" Class or, due to their design, squared circle datestamps. These were first issued to the four main post offices in New Zealand with further 30 more to larger offices by 1899. Pat Capill, in her publication "New Zealand Squared Circle Cancellations" identifies three basic types that can be found:

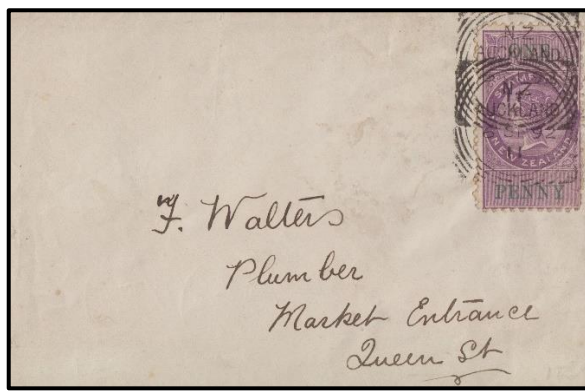
Type A - One inner circle, three short arc circles in each corner

Type B - Two inner circles, two short arc circles, and may have a hyphen between "N" and "Z"

Type C - One inner circle, three long arc circles which may almost link up



Type A Wellington, December 9, 1883



Type C Auckland, September 6, 1892

Examples of these timestamps are readily available although there are some offices that will be a challenge to find. The late 19th, early 20th century was a period where many offices were opened and closed after a relatively short period due to the lack of mail being handled through the office. Still, if you want an example, it is worth waiting for something a little unusual to add to your collection.



Advertising cover for hairnets



Esperanto related message and Cinderella



Auckland 1885



Christchurch 1885

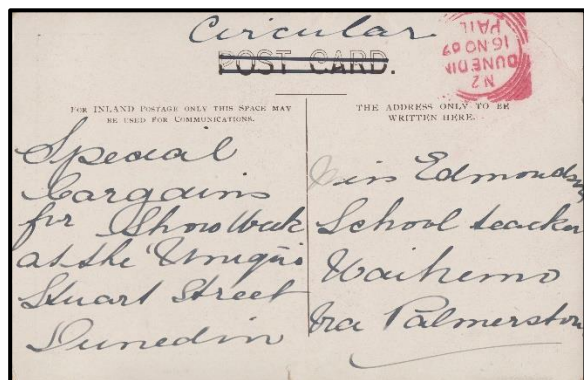


?? 1885

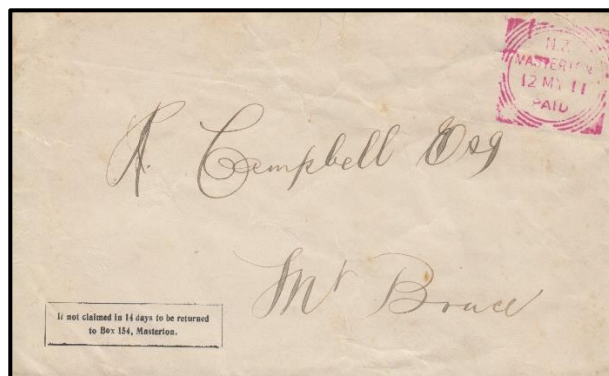
Postal usage on Chalons Heads has been noted but these are found on examples used outside the Chalon issue period.

Coincidentally the three examples illustrated are all cancelled in 1885, however I am not aware of any usage of this datestamp for presentation purposes

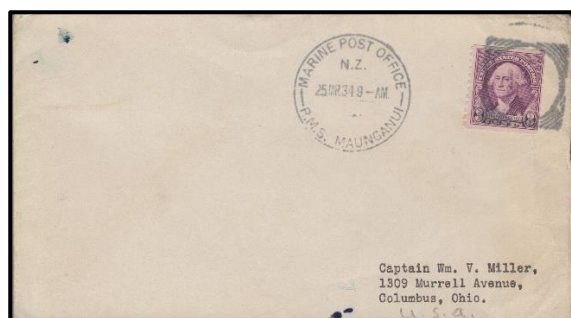
This format was adapted for other postal uses, one of which was as a "PAID" datestamp for use on second class business mail or bulk circular mailouts. In these instances, the marking was typically struck in red and included the word "PAID".



"PAID" Dunedin, 1907



"PAID" Masterton, 1911



Used on the RMS Maunganui to cancel the US stamp paying for the postage

A blank datestamp utilising just the frame without any date or office details was adapted for use by Marine Post Offices during the 1902s and 30s.

Its purpose was to cancel non New Zealand stamps used to frank mail posted on ships at sea that had marine post office facilities on board. The MPO datestamp would then be struck adjacent to the postage stamp.

They also found use for cancelling stamps used telegrams and probably on receipts for telephone calls made at the post office. Long Type revenues are found with these cancellations although the datestamp won't necessarily include a reference to telegraph/telephone office.



1891 Telegraph Office



Forged datestamps used on cleaned fiscals



Forgeries of them exist and are typically found on examples of cleaned Die I & II fiscals.

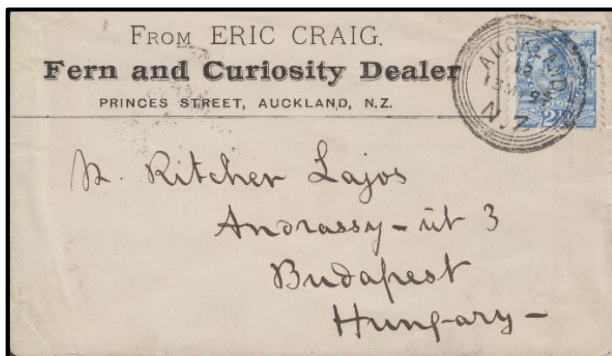
These forgeries can be distinguished by differences between them and the genuine datestamp used at the office. Also, many exhibit traces of the original manuscript or are in a shade quite different to the issued stamp.

By and large, the Post Office ceased issuing these devices by the early 1910s with the last of them sent out in 1919.

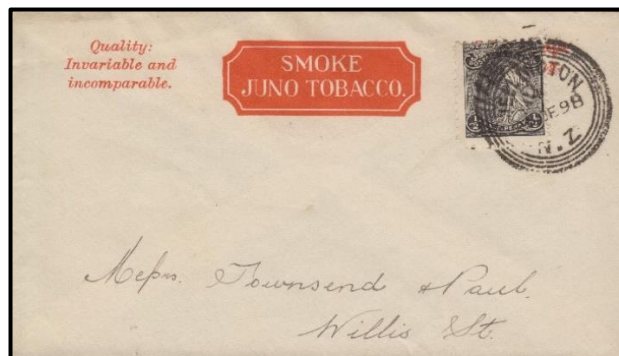
"G" Class, or Concentric Circle datestamps

The "G" Class, along with the "B" Class, first appeared around 1894 and are also known as concentric circles. These also appeared to have been first issued to the four main post offices in New Zealand with other offices receiving them in the mid 1900s onwards, ultimately being used by just 90 post offices around the country.

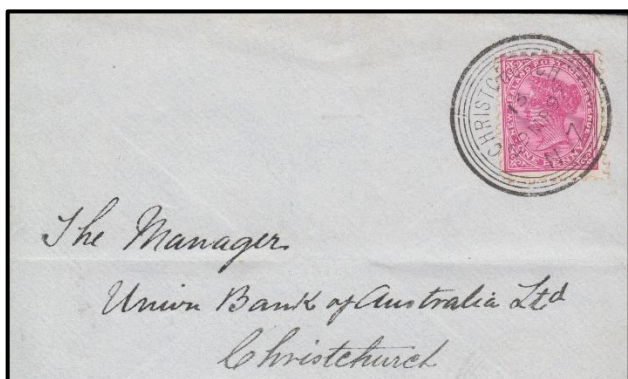
They are found with either three or four circles and with the letters NZ either following the curve of the inner circle or in a straight line.



"G" Class, 4 rings, Auckland, 1896



"G" Class, four rings, Wellington, 1898



"G" Class, 4 rings, Christchurch, 1897

Examples of covers cancelled with these datestamps are quite readily available and again the huge quantity of mail associated with the Union Bank of Christchurch provided a good source of Christchurch region material.

I haven't seen this format device used on revenue documents, but they are recorded as being allocated to Telegraph Offices.

The issuing of this style of datestamp had also pretty much run its course by the end of the 1910s

"B" Class datestamps

The "B" Class were sent out to post offices concurrent with the issue of the "G" Class datestamps and first appeared around 1894. There are a number of sub types, and it is best to refer to AR Marshall's publication "New Zealand Cancellations" which covers "B". "G" and "H" Class datestamps. Marshall records them as being issued to just over 160 post offices.



"B" Class, Lyttelton, 1906, Round the World card



"B" Class, New Plymouth, 1899



"B" Class, Hawera to Chile, 1907

This format device was put to some interesting uses including Shackleton's British Antarctic Expedition being supplied with a "B" Class style device for use on mail sent by the expedition members.



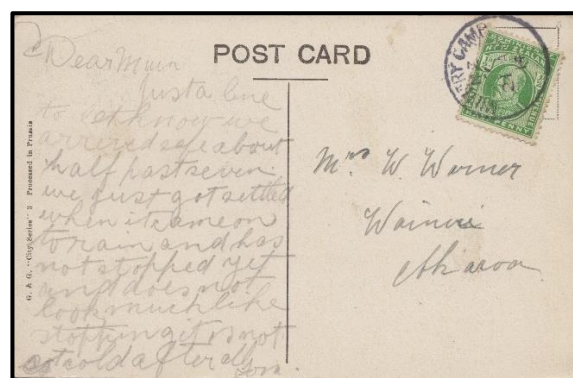
"B" Class, British Antarctic Expedition, 1906



"B" Class, British Antarctic Expedition, 1906



"B" Class, (Sutton) Military Camp, 1913

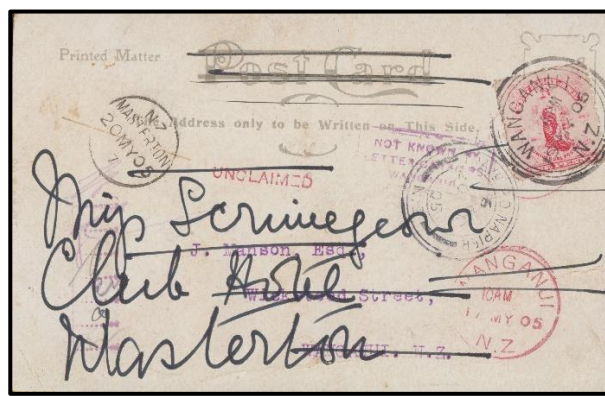


"B" Class, (Kowai) Military Camp, 1914

It was also adapted for use at a number of Military Training Camps open before and during WWI. Marshall has identified six variations of the datestamp and provides details of the camp they are attributed to.



"B" Class, Christchurch Parcels, 1908



Wanganui "B" Class datestamp struck in red as a Dead Letter marking

In Christchurch, one variation included the word "Parcels". An example struck in red as a Dead Letter marking has been noted used at Wanganui.

As with the "G" Class, barring a few sent out in the 1920s, the issuing of this style of datestamp had virtually ceased by 1920.

To be continued in the December issue of the Captain Coqk

Stephen Jones

£18,000 Personalised Stamp

As a follow up to September's piece on Ultra High Revenues, Australian member Tony Ward has sent through images of a Personalised Stamp he had printed featuring an image of an £18,000 value.

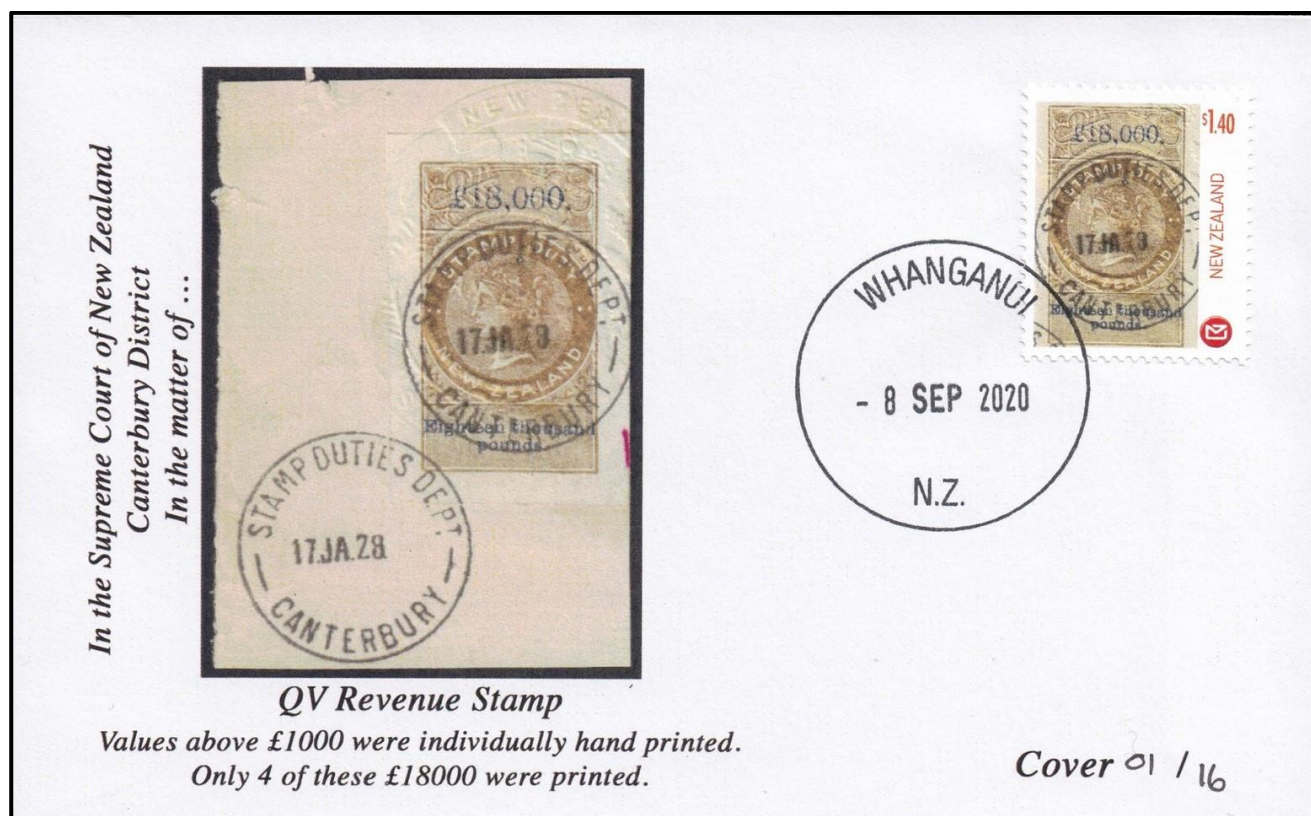
Two sheets of 50 were printed and a small quantity of FDC covers were also done. The image used a very fine copy of the stamp with full margins.



Image used to produce the P Stamp



Issued P Stamp



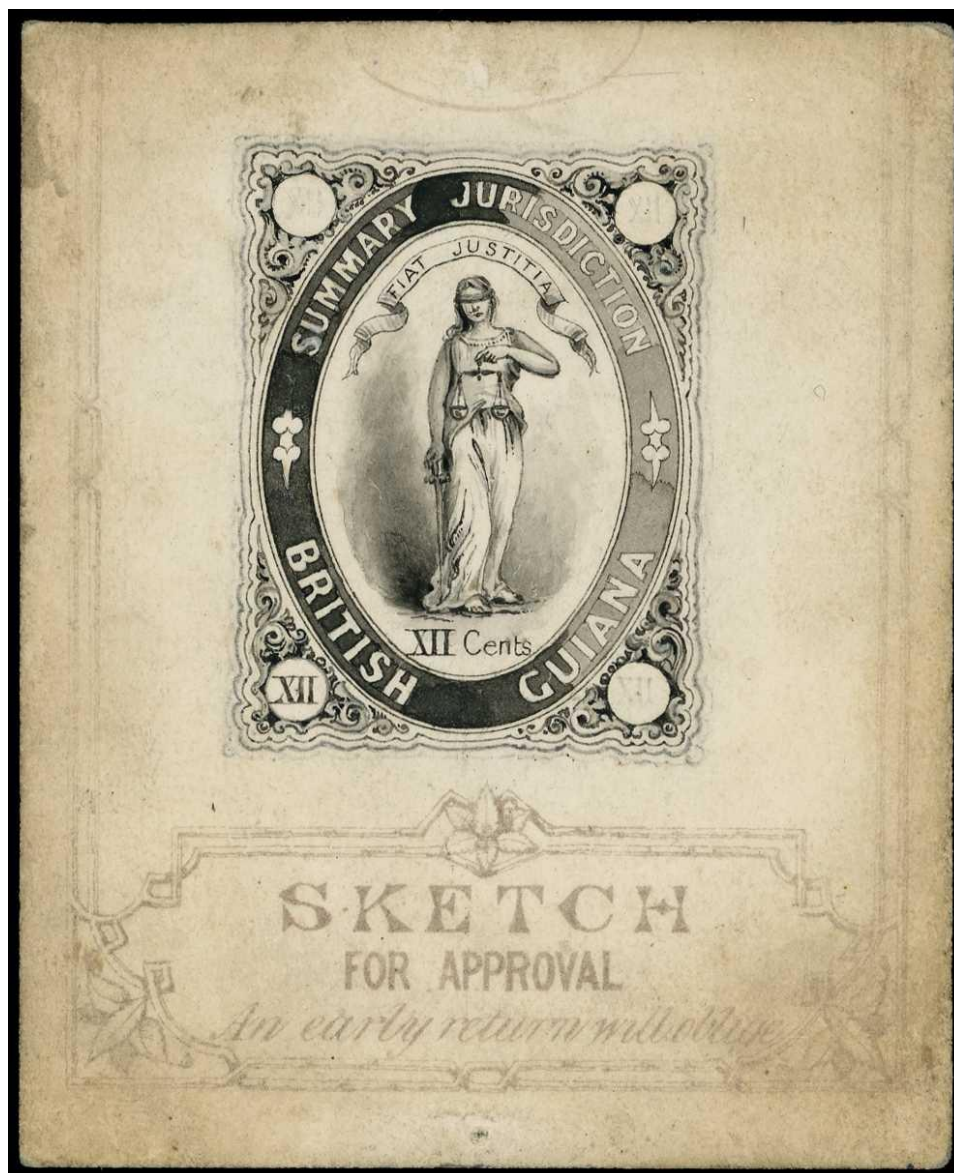
QV Revenue Stamp

Values above £1000 were individually hand printed.
Only 4 of these £18000 were printed.

Cover 01 / 16

Stephen Jones

British Guiana Hand Painted Essay



Although not a New Zealand essay, this magnificent item (original 61mm x 75mm) just begs to be seen. Listed in an online auction for world revenues, this essay for a British Guiana Summary Jurisdiction stamp c.1865 executed in black ink would be the show piece for any revenue collection. Described as "... exquisite and unique essay of the highest importance, this the sole example of original Victorian Waterlow artwork we have ever seen or heard of, for any issue. Superb." Superb? Yes, I agree!

Stephen Jones

NZ2023
FIAP INTERNATIONAL
STAMP EXHIBITION
4-7 MAY



**PLAN TO VISIT
ELLERSLIE EVENT CENTRE,
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND**
for

High quality international exhibits on display
Dealers stands to help grow your collections
Society meetings & events to socialise

Check out the website
<https://nz2023.nz>

Cont from page 112

CPS librarian, Robert Duns displayed and spoke to a one-frame display featuring postal history from the Confrontation with Indonesia in Borneo:1965-1966. The documents were connected to the paymaster serving in the area at the time and Robert explained that the paymaster was required to travel some large distances to carry out his duties in the Sarawak area. Once again, an unusual set of military mails for attendees to view.

Our Webmaster, Murray Taege completed the military themed night with a power point on War and Peace that included philatelic illustrations and narrative on nationalism, what peace looked like and many famous quotes on war (see below) were included by Murray - again an innovative and original presentation for those present.

'Those who can win a war well can rarely make a good peace and those who could make a good peace would never have won the war.' Churchill

'Only the Dead have seen the end of war'. Plato

'A bad peace is even worse than war'. Tacitus



Paul Wales displaying the George V Private Treaty collection

Lastly, the meeting attendees were treated to a display of selected George V items from a collection being handled by Paul Wales.

Whilst not themed to match the military theme for the evening the material acquired recently by Paul was unique and consisted of many items seldom seen nowadays - a treat for those attending to see some of the George V essays, die proofs, imperf and varieties before the collection in on-sold.

Poppy

Nowadays the 'poppy' continues to be used in many countries as the international symbol of remembrance to fallen soldiers and to aid in fundraising for service groups. War is horrendous and the horrors of war cannot be fully captured with mere stamps and postal history. The aftermath can extend for centuries and beyond, but humanity still can shine through. Many thanks to the members who brought all their war and peace material along for members night.

President Sue



Paper poppies given to school children to wear during the ANZAC Day celebrations. Examples of these have been seen used through to the early 1950s

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

Private treaty sale of 1898, ½d Mt Cook and 1d Universal collection (POA).

Below are just some of the items in the collection.



CP E3a(Z) double perfs.



CP E14c(W)
Imperf between



CP E4a(Z) double perfs.



CP E4a(4)



CP E6c

Deep crimson-lake Compound perfs



CP E6d
Mixed perfs



CP E9b(Z)
Double perfs



CP E14c(X)
Imperf vertically



CP E14c(Z)
Double print



CP EVaf
Row 2/12 re-entry



CP G2b(Z)
Imperf vertically



CP G4b
Perf 11 x 14



CP G10b Perf 11



CP G10d
Perf 11 x 14



CP GS2a
Slot coil single

Collection is housed in three albums.

Several UHM/LHM blocks of four including E13d; E14a; E16c; E17c and E18d.

Several LHM (well centred) examples of the reduced size printings.

Seven mint plus six fine used 5/- values (various printings).

Eight mint plus two used E14d.

Some stamps have tones.

Most mint stamps are hinged.



CP F4b(Z). Imperf vertically



CP G10a. Plate R2.

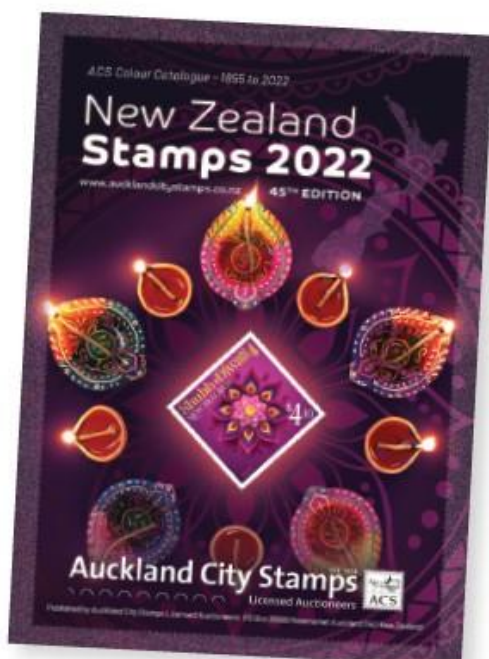
PUBLIC & POSTAL AUCTIONS STAMPS & POSTAL HISTORY

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- 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
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