

CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

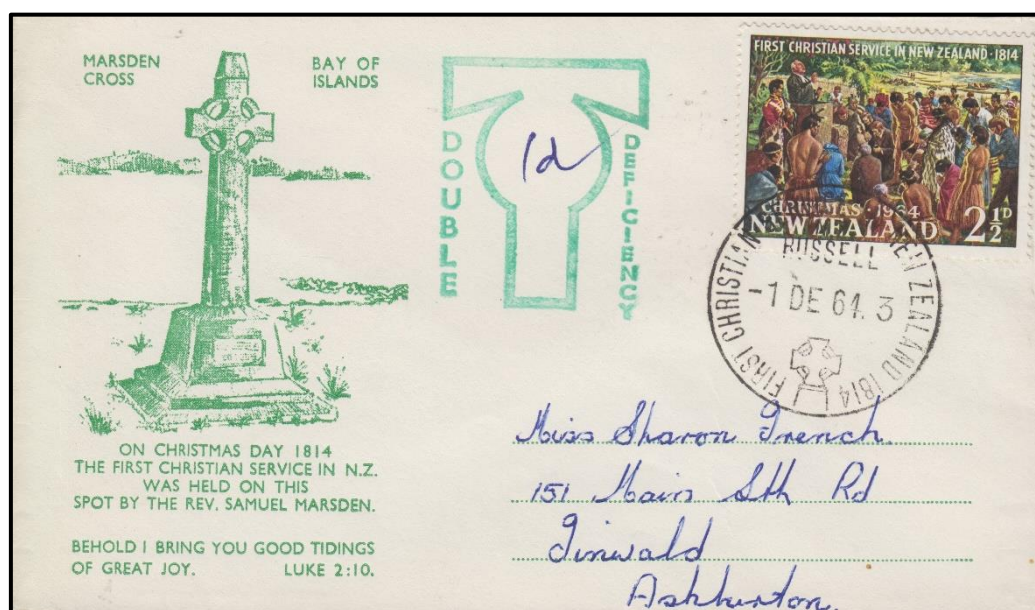
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December, 2022

1964 Christmas Stamp Postage Due Cover

I was fortunate enough to be in Christchurch for the recent Postcard Society weekend and attend the fair held on Sunday. It was very popular with lots of vendors present, many that would not normally be seen in Christchurch. Optimist that I am, I take the view that there is always something interesting to be found, and given my very broad interpretation of this, I wasn't disappointed. A visit to Steve McLachlan's table provided plenty to choose from and one of my purchases was a cover franked with a 1964 Christmas stamp, unsealed and charged 1d postage due. The cover had been posted from Russell on December 1 and was cancelled with the pictorial datestamp used through that month to commemorate the first Christian service held in New Zealand.



I had recalled reading about a special reduced Christmas card rate that was implemented in December 1964 to encourage people to send cards to friends in the lead up to Christmas. I was puzzled as to why then the cover had been charged postage due when franked with the correct rate and was unsealed.

It seems that my guess was only partly correct, and the mystery was solved when I read the Christmas Stamp section in Vol VI of the "Postage Stamps of New Zealand". Page 207 had the following explanation:

"The change in postal rates on 1st October, 1964, caused some concern in that the 2½d Christmas card rate was changed to 3d. The question of overprinting was considered, but in view of the extremely fine nature of the design it was decided not to spoil the stamp but to allow people to post unsealed envelopes containing Christmas cards and bearing 2½d Christmas stamps to New Zealand addresses as a gesture of goodwill. Christmas cards for overseas were required to bear the full 3d postage"

A nice gesture on the part of the Post Office, Merry Christmas.

Cont page 140

SOCIETY NEWS: November Meeting

Corrections and elaborations from last month

In the November Captain Cook for last month's members night, we mentioned Paul van Herpt gave members an outline of neutrality centred mail from Netherlands which had declared neutrality during WWII, this was in fact WWI.

Steve McLachlan brought along material in relation to last month's Captain Cook front cover article for the 2004 Kiwi Characters booklet. In 2004 New Zealand Post brought out 3 unusual booklets 1) Kiwi Characters 2) Wild Food and 3) D.I.Y draw-it-yourself stamps. For the D.I.Y stamps Steve purchased a large number of these booklets and rather than drawing a picture on them, printed several different label sheets that were then affixed to the stamp that he brought along to show. First Day Covers were also produced and displayed for members to see. Steve mentioned that these 2004 D.I.Y stamps were effectively the forerunner to the CALS.

November Meeting Summary - Lynette Townsend from NZ Post

Lynette is the Programme and Content Manager for New Zealand Post Stamps and Collectables; Lynette is also an historian and worked for many years at the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa.

Lynette brought along to show several products New Zealand Post have produced this year, including stamps, coins, lapel pins and also a 1935 Pictorials 1/2d 'Fantail' Stamp Print artwork that she gave away.



Lynette presented to members the stamp issues for 2022 and talked about the large time and effort that goes into planning some of those stamp issues, managing what is actually a packed timetable, liaising with Artists and getting the right balance of topics. Some of those topics of special interest being pop culture and contemporary film & music. She also showcased the draft 2023 stamp issues that included the usual issues like Christmas and the Chinese New Year issues but also one for Queen Elizabeth II remembrance.

Cont page 133

SOCIETY PAGE

PROGRAMME

DECEMBER 5 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP Open for all members

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

Postal History and Postmarks

A chance to display some of the interesting covers and postmarks you have in your collection.

A few words to expand and add context would be good
Plus, raffles and cake (and who doesn't like cake??)

DECEMBER 20 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

JANUARY 2 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP Open for all members

JANUARY 11 SOCIETY MEETING **Lindsay Best, Ferry Antique Centre**
On antiques

JANUARY 18 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

FEBRUARY 7 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP 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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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 Ago



France 1917 Orphans
"Widow" symbolises the
loss and destruction
France suffered.

Most of the destructive fighting in World War I happened in France and Belgium. During the German retreat, August-November 1918, German troops looted and wantonly destroyed what they could not carry away from France and Belgium. Because of this, French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau was determined that any peace required Germany to pay reparations for the damage it had caused. He viewed reparations as a way of weakening Germany to ensure it could never threaten France again. The Reparations Committee, May 5, 1921, set the reparations at 132 billion gold marks.

It was a compromise between France who wanted higher reparations and Britain lower. The reparations could be paid in cash or kind. Initially much of the repayments were in kind, which denuded German industry of raw materials, thus Germany could not produce much for the domestic market. After the war, Germans wanted to spend their war savings, but there was nothing to buy. Large amounts of cash chasing fewer and fewer goods caused high inflation.



Belgian occ. of Germany
1923



Germany 1923 help for
the Rhine and Ruhr areas

As the value of the mark fell, France demanded more repayments in kind, which Germany found increasingly more difficult to do. By December 1922 Germany was continuously



French military postcard from Essen Germany
13 August 1924

defaulting on payments (non-delivery of goods). French President Raymond Poincaré could not get Britain to agree on a punishment, and decided, with Belgian support, to extract the reparations themselves. On January 11, 1923, French and Belgium troops invaded the Rhineland and Ruhr, the industrial heartland of western Germany. Germans reacted with passive resistance and civil disobedience and won international sympathy. France and Belgium accepted a revised reparation repayment plan, Dawes plan, on 16 August 1924. French and Belgian troops left Germany 25 August 1925.



The German Army High Command consistently lied to the German peoples of the true state of affairs on the western front in WW1. When an armistice was signed on November 9, 1918, it came as a complete shock to many Germans, including one *gefreiter* (corporal) Adolf Hitler.



Fiume (Rijeka, Croatia) Italy
wanted Fiume but was initially
denied it

They saw the Treaty of Versailles as nothing than a complete betrayal of Germany by the German communists, socialists, and Jews. In September 1919 Hitler joined the Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (DAP), which became the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (NSDAP or Nazi) in April 1920. The German right was not the only people disappointed with the outcome of the War. Italian nationalists felt betrayed and cheated by the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919, in which Italy received a fraction of the territory they felt was promised to them by the 1915 Treaty of London.



Italy 1932 10th ann. March on Rome

Post-war economic collapse in Italy saw political instability and the rise of political extremes. Mussolini founded the National Fascist Party on November 7-10, 1921, from paramilitary groups. During Mussolini's successful "March on Rome", March 27-29, 1922, King Victor Emmanuel III handed power to Mussolini. On December 15, 1922, the Grand Council of Fascism was established as Mussolini's advisory and supreme executive body

On January 12, 1923, it held its first meeting. Among Mussolini's early admirers was Adolf Hitler. On January 27, 1923, the Nazi Party held its first party congress, in Munich, attended by 6,000 party members. At this rally Hitler got the Nazis to copy Mussolini's paramilitary, even down to the salute. Hitler also wanted to emulate Mussolini's "March on Rome". This became the famous failed "Beer Hall Putsch", November 8-9, 1923, to overthrow the Bavarian government and eventually the German government. Although it failed, it did give Hitler and the Nazis invaluable publicity that catapulted them into mainstream German politics.



Germany commemorating the 1923 Munich putsch

Largest German denominated stamp 50,000,000,000 M

New "Rentenmark" stamp, 10 less Os. Both Nov 1923

The Nazis were a product of the post-war political and economic chaos in Germany. In November 1923, a loaf of bread that had cost 160 marks in November 1922 was now 200,000,000,000 marks. US\$1 dollar was worth 4,210,500,000,000 marks. The hyperinflation peaked on November 15, 1923 at 115,607,000,000 marks to the old "gold" mark. On October 13-15, 1923, a new central bank, the Rentenbank, was established to bring hyperinflation under control. On November 16, the new Rentenmark was introduced to replace the worthless paper marks. Twelve zeros were cut from prices. The new currency remained stable.

It didn't take long for the fascists to show their true colours. Mussolini had an Italian officer be the chief commissioner in the Albanian-Greek border dispute. Italy wanted to control Albania. On August 27, 1923, the officer was killed just inside the Greek border.



Italian occupation of Corfu

Mussolini demanded outrageous terms from Greece (before the matter had been investigated) that could not be reasonably met. When Greece refused to fully comply, Italy occupied Corfu on August 31, 1923. Mussolini demanded Corfu as satisfaction. Britain tried to take it to the League of Nations, but received no support when Italy threatened to leave the League. Greece had to succumb to a humiliating compromise before Italian troops withdrew on September 27. It was the first big failure of the League.



Lithuania occupation



League of Nations mandate Memel

Memelland was majority German (mostly in cities) with Lithuanians close behind (mostly rural). Memelland was thus part of Germany. Germany re-established Lithuania in 1917 and was therefore seen as illegitimate by the victorious Entente, who backed Poland. Lithuania wanted Memelland as it had the only main port in old Lithuania.

Poland wanted it in compensation for Danzig. In article 28 of the Treaty of Versailles, Memelland became a League of Nations mandate. French troops arrived on February 10, 1920. Lithuania, only accorded official recognition in December 1922, was not allowed a say over Memelland. The Entente hinted that it favoured giving Memelland to Poland. The Conference



Lithuania Vilnius issue



Central Lith. - Neutral Zone

of Ambassadors committee had scheduled the presentation of its proposal for the future of the region on January 10, 1923. Fearing its loss, Lithuania took advantage of the current turmoil over reparation non-payments and invaded Memelland on January 9, 1923. France protested but Britain and

Italy backed Lithuania. On February 3, the League of Nations gave Poland the Polish-Lithuanian disputed Vilnius (Lithuanian capital) region and the neutral zone in return for Memelland, now Klaipėda.

New technologies were constantly developing and 1923 was no different. On January 9 or 17, 1923, Juan de la Cierva's experimental Cierva C.4 autogiro flew successfully from Getafe, Spain. It was the first autogiro, (the predecessor to the helicopter), to fly successfully. The autogiro flew, some 180m at a height of 4m. At 9:00 p.m. New York, January 14, 1923, a wireless transmission of distinctive voices across the Atlantic Ocean was demonstrated for the first time. It began



Spain 1947 Cierva and autogiro C-30

the era of worldwide telephone services. The transmission was from Times Square, New York, to Herald Square, London. Guglielmo Marconi and others listened at their receiving station in London. Because there was no comparable telephone transmitter in London or a receiver in New York the acknowledgement of the messages was cabled from London, with the first reply received in New York 11 minutes later.



NZ 1963, it enabled NZ to be connected to the rest of the world



USA 1973 de Forest's Phonofilm

On March 12, 1923, US electronics engineer, Lee de Forest, demonstrated his new system of "talking movies", Phonofilm. It was the first time the process (that recorded sound directly on to film so that what was seen and what was heard was simultaneously reproduced) was heard in public.

In other breaking news. On January 9, 1923, Katherine Mansfield (Kathleen Mansfield Beauchamp) died from pulmonary tuberculosis at Fontainebleau, France. Born on October 14, 1888, in Thorndon, Wellington, she is widely considered one of the most influential and important authors of the modernist movement. At 19 she left New Zealand and settled in England, where she became a friend of D. H. Lawrence, Virginia Woolf, Lady Ottoline Morrell and others.



On April 4, 1923, Warner Bros. company was incorporated by four brothers: Harry Warner, Albert Warner, Sam Warner (born in Poland as Hirszt, Aaron and Szmuel Wonsal) and Jack L. Warner (born in Canada after the family emigrated from Poland). On April 26, 1923, Prince Albert, Duke of York (later George VI) married Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon in Westminster Abbey

April 28, 1923, Wembley Stadium in London opened its doors to the public for the first time, staging the FA Cup Final between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham United. On September 7, 1923, at the International Police Conference in Vienna, the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC), a.k.a. Interpol, was established.



On March 3, 1923, the first issue of TIME magazine, founded by Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce, was on newsstands. The cover dates of the weekly magazines are for at least a week ahead. To avoid the appearance of being out-of-date, the March 3 issue was actually put on newsstands on February 24. And talking of time, on March 1, 1923, the Kingdom of Greece became last nation to abandon the Julian calendar, (that had it since its inception), in favour of the Gregorian calendar.



The Gregorian calendar is 13 days ahead of the Julian calendar, thus February 16, 1923, on the Julian calendar became March 1, 1923, on the Gregorian calendar. The two calendars enabled letters to be delivered before they were sent. This letter was sent from Malta on May 4, 1877 (Gregorian) and arrived in Athens, April 27, 1877 (Julian calendar), May 9 (Gregorian).



In the local news. On August 4, 1923, the Otira Tunnel opened. Then it was the seventh longest tunnel in the world and the longest in the British Empire. On July 30, 1923, the British Government passed an Order in Council under the British Settlements Act 1887, which made the Governor-General of New Zealand the Governor of the Ross Dependency. It effectively made NZ the caretaker, not owner, of the Ross Dependency.

Murray Taege

Cont from page 128

The Stamps and Collectables branch of New Zealand Post is run as a profit-making business unit and as such is always looking for new ways to invigorate interest and thereby sales. Lynette mentioned the possibility of New Zealand NFT (Non-fungible token) by definition is a "new generation of stamp that have a digital counterpart in the blockchain. In addition to the physical stamp, the digital twin is also a collectible" that has already become popular in other countries like the USA, so watch this space.

Sue Claridge

And now from the desk of our Wellington correspondent, Karen Jeffrey:

WPS100 Stamp Show 2022

The Wellington Philatelic Society recently celebrated their centenary with a national stamp exhibition, including the Australasian Challenge at the Te Rauparaha Arena in Porirua, Wellington. The exhibition was officially opened on Friday morning by Anita Baker Mayor of Porirua and had over 500 frames of material on display. There were also nine stamp dealers present plus New Zealand Post.



Setting up the exhibition began on Wednesday 9th November and by early evening all the exhibit's had been mounted. Judging led by Jury Chairman Bob Gibson began on Thursday morning with a team of eight Kiwi and seven Australian judges.



Your Editor out doing a bit of shopping

All the judging teams worked well and by Thursday evening the bulk of the judging had been completed. The last of the judging was completed on Friday and the awards were posted on the frames late in the afternoon.

In between looking at all the wonderful material that was on display there was also the chance to attend a number of excellent talks and visit the stamp dealers. The talks covered a wide range of topics including Card Collecting, something new about Full Face Queens, New Zealand mail before the advent of stamps 1820-1862, Exhibiting Postcards and a presentation on Treatment and Research & Knowledge for Exhibitors.

There were also a couple of presentations by New Zealand Post plus the AGM of the NZ Philatelic Federation and a Philatelic Judges New Zealand meeting. The talks all seemed to be well received and the ones I managed to attend I found very interesting and informative.

On the Saturday evening the Palmares was held at the Dockside restaurant, down at Queens Wharf. Around ninety people attended the dinner where medals were presented to exhibitors attending and special prizes were given out. The top three special awards were announced with the Grand Award going to Gary Diffen from Victoria, for his eight frame exhibit Preparations for War and the Military Campaign at Gallipoli. The runner to the grand award was Michael Blinman from South Australia for his eight frame exhibit of New South Wales Postal Stationery and the second runner up to the grand award was Daryl Kibble from Queensland with his eight frame exhibit Message Behind The Angel Story: God's Redemption of Mankind.

The Australasian Challenge with teams from each of the Australian States, plus two New Zealand teams representing the North Island and South Island competed for the Ed Druce Memorial Award. This year the winning team was from New South Wales. In the end only thirteen points separated the top five teams with the North Island team finishing 4th and the South Island team two points behind in 5th place.



CPS member Geoff Tyson and HVPS member Ross Gainsford manning the youth desk



CPS member Geoff Tyson at the Philatelic Distributors stand

There was a table set up just outside the main entrance for youth activities. This was eagerly manned by local volunteers and long-time supporters of youth philately Geoff Tyson and Ross Gainsford.

There were a number of Christchurch visitors to the exhibition and many of these we often seen helping out on the front desk and helping with the mounting and dismounting of exhibits.

Our society was very well represented with over thirty exhibits and some excellent results ranging from large gold to silver bronze.

Details of the CPS members who entered and their awards:

Paul McTaggart	New Zealand -1946 Peace Issue	Large Vermeil
Ross Marshall	The Buller Coalfield of New Zealand	Large Gold
Karen Jeffrey	Monarchs of Great Britain - Queen Victoria-QE	Large Vermeil
Neil Fenwick	The First Pictorials of New Zealand 1898-1909	Gold
	New Zealand's First Pictorials Overprinted for use in the Pacific Islands	Vermeil
Lindsay Chitty	The New Zealand First Pictorial Issue 1898	Gold
	Civilian Internee mail, Japanese Occupation of the Far East	Large Gold
	The American Great White Fleet Voyage of 1907-09	Large Vermeil
	Maoritanga Picture Postcards of New Zealand	Large Vermeil
John Kersel	New Zealand Marine Post Office Postal routes and Markings 1923-1938	Vermeil
	Mail Carried by New Zealand First Licensed Scheduled Air service 1934-1946	Large Vermeil
Lindsay Carswell	The Postmarks of Banks Peninsula	Vermeil
David Loe	The Postal History of the Allied Forces in Iceland in WWII	Gold

Robert Duns	Airmail to New Zealand on the Imperial Airways Routes 1924-1945	Gold
Len Jury	New Zealand Dairy Industry Nostalgia T.I Archer (India) and the 1935 Harvesting Stamp of N.Z	Large Silver
Geoff Tyson	Hey! Look! Fire Engines! New Zealand Fire Brigade Christmas Greeting Postcards	Large Silver Silver Bronze
Jeff Long	A Journey around Mt Egmont	Silver
Jenny Long	Greetings: Cards and Postcards from a New Zealand Album	Gold
Fred Saunders	Captain Cooks New Holland Kiwis on New Zealand Stamps 1898-2014 1d 1935 Pictorial	Large Silver Vermeil
Bob Watson	Letters from New Zealand to the USA in the 19 th century from 1840	Large Silver
Paul Wales	Bellingshausen Sea Expedition	Gold
Brian Vincent	Rugby at the 1924 Olympics	Silver Bronze
Alastair Watson	Brown Trout 7½c Stamps 1967, 1968 Penny-Halfpenny Black, King George V New Zealand 1916-Bock's First Die: Provisional Stamp New Zealand's Farm Sheepdog	Gold Vermeil
Ron & Shirley Hebbard	New South Wales Side Faces NSW Centennial Stamp Design Competition	Gold Silver Bronze
Timothy Brown	Sure and Steadfast - The Story of the Boys' Brigade	Large Silver Gold

Congratulations to everyone who exhibited and won awards

Karen Jeffrey

NZ 2023, May 4 - 7



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>

CPS members can contribute to making this exhibition a success by planning a visit to Auckland next May. There is no substitute for foot traffic through the door. Please visit the website for the latest news and to see how you can help.

The Editor

"B", "F", "G", And "H" Class Datestamps (cont)

"H" Class, or English Circle datestamps

According to Marshall, these were first introduced in 1899 and known as "H" Class or, due to their design, English Circle datestamps because of their similarity to a standard pattern datestamp in use in the UK at the time.

Marshall, in his publication "New Zealand Cancellations" identifies three basic types that can be found:

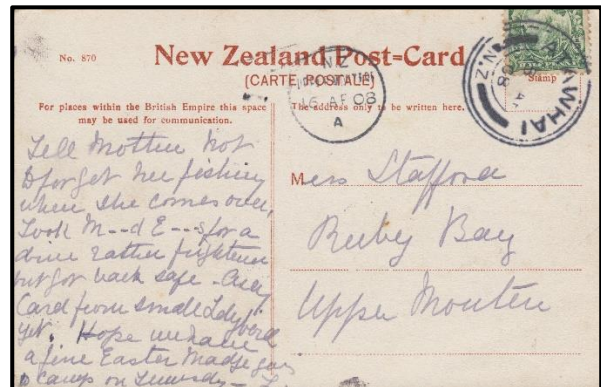
Type i - Approx 25mm diameter, smaller letters, medium arcs, issued 1899- 1906

Type ii - Approx 27.5mm diameter, larger letters, thick arcs, issued from 1907

Type iii - Approx 26mm diameter, tall letters, thin or absent arcs, often "N-Z" issued from 1907

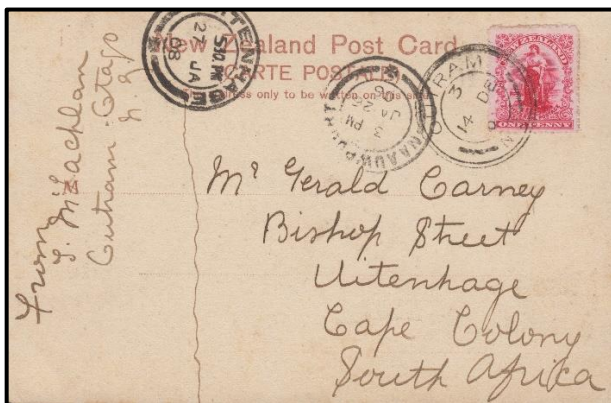


Type i Rotorua, March 31, 1902

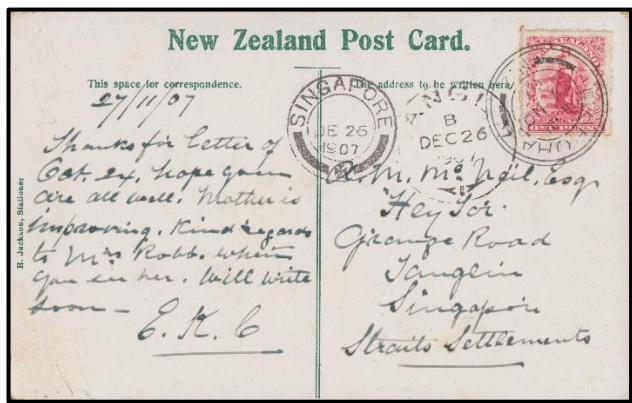


Type ii Atawhai, April 15, 1908

New Zealand wasn't the only country to adopt a datestamp that was similar in format to the UK version in use at the time. Examples from South Africa, Singapore, and Ceylon have been seen. This wouldn't be an exhaustive list and there will be other British Empire countries that would have adopted this format for use.



1908, Uitenhage in the Cape Colony, South Africa



1907, Singapore

Examples of these datestamps are readily available as over 450 offices received them, but 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.

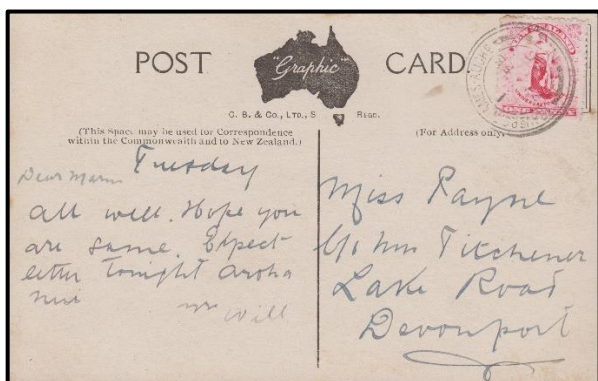
During this period, the Post Office had a lot of Railway Travelling Post Offices (RTPOs) in service. These were used to facilitate the sorting and processing of mail when it was being carried to the destination post office. Earlier types of RTPO markings used the words "Inwards" and "Outwards" to indicate the direction of travel but the "H" Class used numbers although a few examples from Invercargill are known using alpha characters.



Wiaowaka, open Jan 1901 - Dec 1909



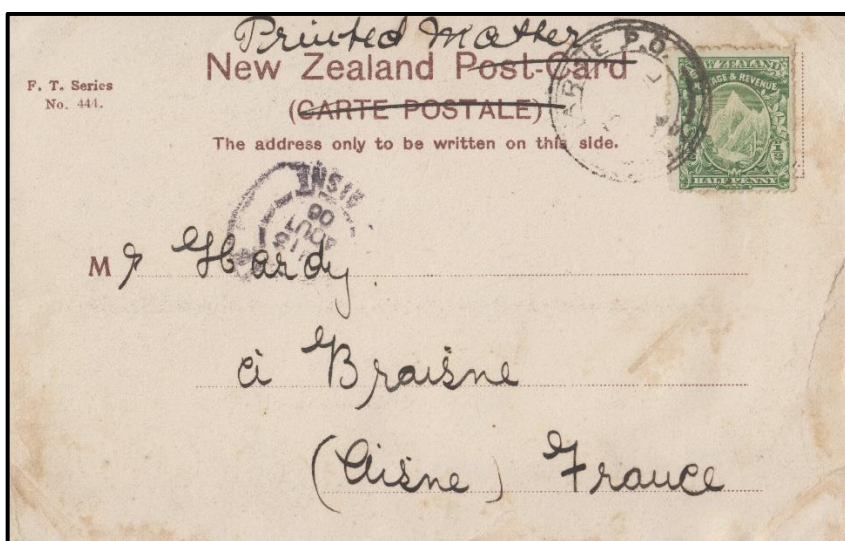
Rough Ridge, open Jan 1902 - Aug 1908



Travelling PO Thames Auckland 1906
Index 1 indicating heading out from Thames



Travelling PO Napier, 1904
Index 6 indicating heading out from Napier



Used on the SS Sonoma, 16 Jul, 1906

A version of this datestamp was used to frank mail posted on ships at sea that had Marine Post Office facilities on board.

Its use seems to have been limited to three voyages of the SS Sonoma in 1906. The use of Marine Post Offices ceased in 1907.

They also found use for cancelling stamps used for revenue purposes, telegrams and probably on receipts for telephone calls made at the post office. Long Type revenues are found with these cancellations and, if not embossed, can be mistaken for postally used examples.



1916 Revenue usage
Christchurch



1917 Revenue usage New
Plymouth



1903 Telegraph usage
Christchurch

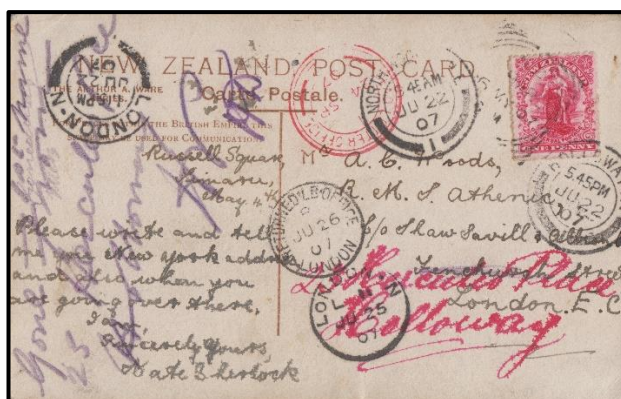


1908 Telegraph usage
Auckland

Mail that wasn't able to be delivered, and the sender's details weren't apparent, was returned to the Dead Letter Office. There it would be opened to determine the sender's details and returned to the sender. This function was carried out by dedicated branches at the Chief Post Offices and mail treated in this manner was cancelled with a Dead Letter Office datestamp. Two different variations have been identified.



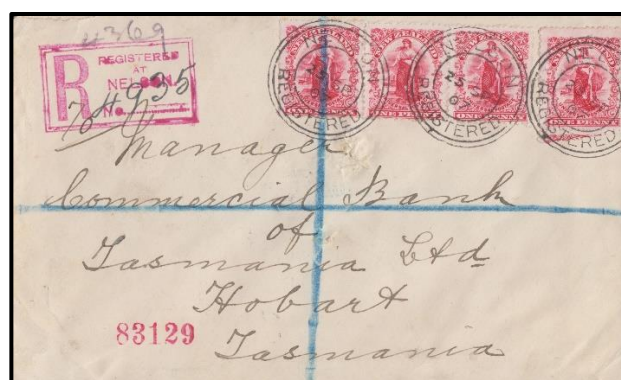
"H" Class, DLO with thick arcs, 1909



"H" Class, DLO with medium arcs, 1907



Towai, struck in green on unclaimed mail, 1912



Registration usage, unique to Nelson



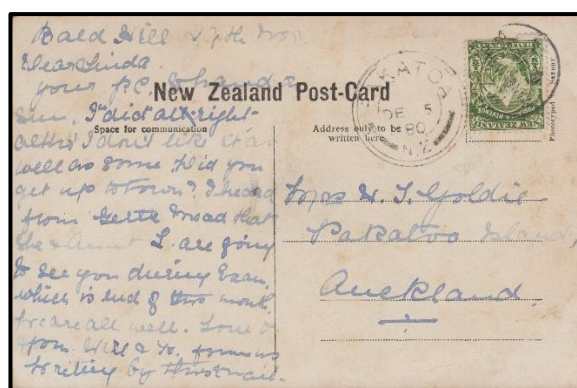
Used at Fanning Island until replaced around 1935

Fanning Island, a cable station in the Gilbert & Ellice Islands for the Trans Pacific cable, had a post office and used New Zealand stamps up to 1939. The "H" Class device was used through to 1935 when it was replaced with a "J" Class device.

Datestamp errors can be found and as shown with the Pakatoa Island receiving cancel having the year date as "80" rather than "08"



Pakatoa Island 1909



Pakatoa Island 1908, with inverted year "80"

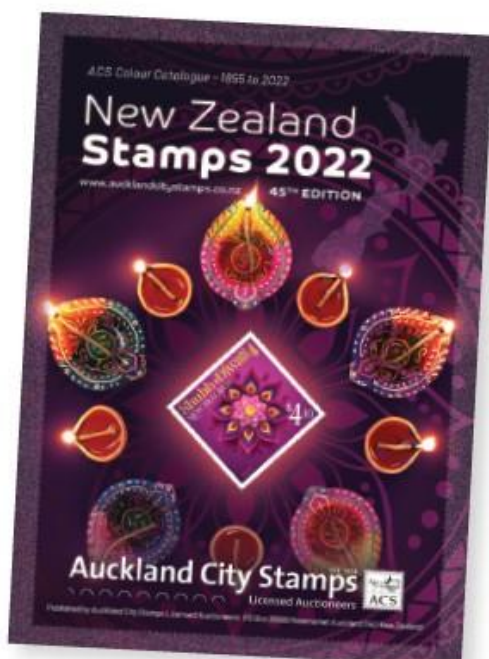
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Currently, there are over 1,400 KGVI items available on the web site.


1. To view them, go to the www.classicstamps.co.nz web site front page where you will see on the left hand side 'New Zealand Definitives' in the list of 'Categories'.
2. Click on that and then click on the '1938 KGVI' option.
3. The six topics above in italics will then appear.
4. Choose which you would like to see and click on that.
Stamps are generally listed in Stanley Gibbons order and covers in date of posting.

NOTE ON PRICES:

The prices shown on the web site are our full retail prices. We process the discount once your order is received.

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2. Once you have added all you are interested in into the 'cart', follow the prompts to checkout.
3. If you have any questions, email me at paul@classicstamps.co.nz.
4. You can also send me an email with a list of items you would like.

Elaine and Paul would like to thank all our clients for their custom and support of the last year. For many of us, it has been a year of hopefully returning to some sort of normality following the two years of Covid19.

We personally know more friends and others who have had the virus opposed to those who have been lucky and dodged it.

We hope we will see many of you at the NZ2023 Stampshow in Auckland this coming 4-7 May.



Merry Christmas and a prosperous 2023 to you all.

Elaine Bruce and Paul Wales

