

CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

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August, 2019

1958 QEII 10/- Large Franking

The QEII 10/- Queen on horseback is a difficult stamp to find commercially used on a nice cover. Ten shillings would pay for a lot of postage so typical covers tend to look a little distressed at best. They are usually larger than your regular letter envelope and don't mount horizontally on a page so consequently are not so popular with collectors.

The below cover is probably the largest franking seen of the 10/- with six of them used to pay part of the postage on a large envelope sent to the UK. Along with the 10/- values, there are four of the 5/- value and two of the 3/- value from the same series. The 5/- is also difficult to find on cover. The image has been cropped a little but on the whole the cover is in quite good order.



The total postage is £4/7/6. It has been sent at the airmail letter rate, which to the UK in September 1958 was 1/9 per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, meaning this cover weighed a whopping 50 ounces or over three pounds.

This cover was one of a group of covers with high frankings sold in a strongly contested contest relatively recently, and looks to have come from an accumulation of incoming mail to Philips Electrical Industries in London. Thankfully the recipients resisted the temptation to soak the stamps off.

Stephen Jones

ANNUAL COMPETITIONS

July meeting night was competitions night and we had a good muster of entries this year, enough for it to be a big ask of the judges Sue Claridge and Karen Jefferies to get through the all. A special thanks for their marathon effort !

Results as follows;

Peter Bamber	The Symbolic Rose	Vermeil
Lindsay Carswell	Lyttleton to Akaroa	Lge Vermeil
Robert Duns	By Airmail to NZ 1931-38	Lge Silver
Paul Leddington	1925 Railway Charges	Silver
Robert Livingston	Canterbury Aviation (NZ)	Lge Vermeil
Fred Saunders	Sealed by the NZ Post Office	Vermeil
Alistair Watson	Brown Trout NZ and Fly Fishing	Silv.Bronze
Murray Willocks	Coil stamps of the 1960 Pictorials	Lge Vermeil
Display only		
David Reynolds	NZ Social Security Stamps	

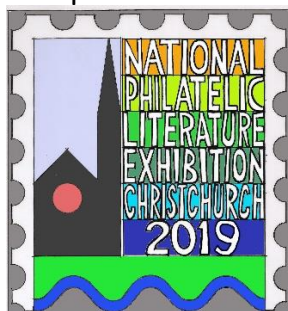
While judging was carried out we had talks from John Sheppard on the various 1 pound Machin stamps, Paul Clark with Canadian air companies postal labels, and Paul van Herpt on some types of Dutch revenue gathering. (Leges & Accijns)

LITERATURE EXHIBITION

28 - 29 September the CPS hosts the 16th specialised philatelic literature exhibition in Philatelic Centre. Saturday we are planning on a fair/sale, and Sunday we will have some talks and a lunch. The committee are working through the planning stages so watch the pages of this newsletter for more information. Please note the dates in your diary and come and join us on that weekend.

Currently, the judging is process is underway and they have some 61 entries to review. The end total of entries is currently a bit lose as some material is possibly still on it's way so stragglers may boost the total.

The entries we get all end up in our library and will get a bookplate in them to say they are exhibition entries.



There are some interesting titles and well produced books amongst the entrants and hopefully once judging is completed we will get some book reviews published in the pages.

Remember 28 29 September



The President (Murray Willocks) presents; Lindsay Carswell



Peter Bamber



Alistair Watson



Paul Leddington

SOCIETY PAGE

PROGRAMME

AUGUST 5 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

AUGUST 13 SOCIETY MEETING **Member's Night**
Letters M, N, O & P

John Campbell & Ross Marshall

Both gentlemen have given us talks in the past and will be down here to wrap up the judging process for the 16th NZ National Philatelic Literature Exhibition which we are hosting end September.
Their talks ? - a mystery, to find out come along !

AUGUST 20 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

SEPTEMBER 2 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

SEPTEMBER 10 SOCIETY MEETING **Members Night, Letters M, N, O, P**
A chance to use your imagination.....

SEPTEMBER 17 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

SEPTEMBER 24 POSTCARD GROUP **Jeff Long**
Horsepower Animal and Mechanical

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

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The annual subscription to the Society is \$60.00. A \$10.00 discount may be deducted if paid by March 31st (or on application for membership) Where both husband and wife are members but require only one *CAPTAIN COQK* newsletter to be sent, a combined subscription of \$90.00 is charged, \$15.00 discount allowed. Additional postage is charged to cover the extra cost of posting to overseas addresses. Overseas postage rates are as follows: Australia & South Pacific \$13.20 Rest of the world \$18.70 (Economy rate discontinued)

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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Where On Earth Is: Hatay?

Hatay is a province in southern Turkey, bordering Syria. Settled since the early Bronze Age, Hatay was once part of the Akkadian Empire, then the Amorite Kingdom, then the Hittite Empire. It was from the Neo-Hittite "Hattena" people that Hatay derived its name. Then came the Assyrians and Persians. Alexander the Great defeated the Persians and it became part of his empire. In 333BC Alexander had the port of Alexandretta built.



Turkey 1973 Hittite statue

In 301BC it became the centre of the Seleucid empire, when the Seleucid capital, Antioch on the Orontes (now Antakya), was built. From 64 BC it became part of the Roman Empire. It was conquered by the armies of Islam in 638 and came under the control of the Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphates.



Greece 1959 Alexander

In 969 it was recaptured by the Byzantines. It was captured by Suleiman I, Sultan of Rum (Anatolian Seljuks), in 1084. Captured by the Crusaders in 1098, it became the Principality of Antioch. Captured from the Crusaders by the Mamluks in 1268, it was taken from the Mamluks by the Ottoman Sultan Selim I in 1516.

Under the Ottomans the area was called the sanjak (district) of Alexandretta, part the vilayets (governorate) of Aleppo. The Young Turk Revolution started on July 3, 1908. It aimed to halt the decline of the Ottoman Empire

They tried to unify an ethnically and religiously diverse empire by fostering the concepts of Turkish nationalism and Pan-Turkism. This led to a policy of Turkification of the Ottoman Empire. This upset the Arabs in the empire and was one of the factors of the rise of the Pan-Arab movement and the Arab-Turk hostility



Ottoman postcard postmarked
Alexandrette

Alexandretta, due to the port's access to Aleppo, north Syria and Anatolia. On May 27, 1860 the Mount Lebanon civil war started, and plunged the Levant into disorder that the Ottoman Porte was powerless to stop.

On August 16, 1860 a French army landed in Beirut to restore order under Ottoman agreement. From then, French political and financial interests grew in the Levant. France pushed its claims to the Levant when any discussion on dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire arose



SMS Goeben cancel, which was involved in the Black Sea Raid

The Ottoman navy launched a surprise attack against Russian ports on October 30, 1914, the Black Sea Raid. Russia replied by declaring war on November 1. Britain and France followed on November 5. In early 1915 Russia, Britain and France held secret talks on the partition of the Ottoman Empire.

This resulted in the Sykes-Picot Agreement May 16, 1916. France would get Lebanon, Syria (including Alexandretta), Adana, Cilicia, southern Anatolia and Mosul. The Armistice of Mudros October 30, 1918, ended the Ottoman part of World War 1. In accordance with the Sykes-Picot Agreement, French forces entered Alexandretta on November 12, 1918, and Cilicia on November 17.

This started the Franco-Turkish War. The Ankara Agreement, October 20, 1921, ended the war.

France withdrew from Turkey. The northern Aleppo region, part of the French Mandate of Syria, was ceded by France to Turkey. France retained the sanjak in Syria, but agreed to give it a special administrative status. It was to be administered by Syria but not form part of it.



French Occupation Cilicia, Turkey

The Treaty of Sèvres, August 10, 1920, formally ended the war with the Ottoman Empire. Turkey proper was to be partitioned and dismembered. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk became the symbol and driving force of Turkey's resistance to the carve up in the Turkish War of Independence, May 19, 1919 - October 11, 1922.



French Occupation of Syria 1921 postmarked Alexandretta 19 November 1924



Turkey in Asia 1922 Map of Turkey which includes Hatay

Atatürk never accepted the loss of Alexandretta, which he now called Hatay (from Hittite origin). Atatürk claimed they were the ancestors of the Turks. Turkey was victorious in the war. It ended with the Treaty of Lausanne, July 24, 1923. It confirmed French retention of the sanjak.

Turks made up the largest single ethnic group in the sanjak at 39%, although the Arab bloc comprised 46%. The Syrian Arabs had considered that the sanjak, which had been part of Aleppo for centuries, was Syrian

The Franco-Syrian Treaty of Independence September 9, 1936, incorporated the sanjak of Alexandretta in the future independent Syrian state. Atatürk promised Turkey the return of Hatay November 1, 1936.

Syrian elections November 30, 1936, returned two MPs for the sanjak, who were pro-independence. This prompted communal riots. Atatürk raised the issue at the League of Nations.



Syria 1925 View of Alexandretta

On January 7, 1937, Atatürk sent troops to the border of the sanjak threatening to invade. France was politically very weak in the 1930s and followed the policy of appeasement with Turkey. France wanted Turkish friendship to offset Hitler's Germany. France came to terms with Turkey, January 27, by agreeing to make the sanjak autonomous.



Blum, French president, supported appeasement with Turkey

The League of Nations drafted a Fundamental Law and Statute for the sanjak, which established separate legislative, executive and judicial institutions. Both Turkey and France agreed May 29, 1937, to come into being November 29, 1937. The League called for elections in the sanjak for March 28 - April 15, 1938. Arabs in the sanjak and the Syrian government protested to no avail. On June 3, 1937 Turkish troops were again sent to the border to force France to suppress Arab anti-Turk protests.

Electoral commission was appointed on 4 October. Constituencies were allotted on religious/racial lines, but was representative. The Arabs objected and united in opposition to the election.

Strikes and demonstrations caught Turkey off guard. December 14, Turkey protested as electoral commission didn't give the Turk's a clear majority. Thus, on January 31, 1938, new enrolment criteria were agreed which favoured Turkey.



Sanjak of Alexandretta overprinted on Syrian issues

The elections were postponed to July 15. This led to more violent clashes. Turkey's dominance grew as France gave way. Electoral commission left in disgust on June 19, 1938. Turkey increasingly pressured France which resulted in the Treaty of Amity, July 4, 1938. Turkey was to "help" France implement the 1937 agreement. July 5, Turkish troops crossed the border into the sanjak under the agreement, thousands of Armenians and Arabs fled.

The elections produced a 60% Turkish parliament. On September 2, 1938 the first sanjak parliament met. Although only 60% of the MPs were Turkish, the proceedings were done in Turkish. The parliament declared the sanjak renamed the Republic of Hatay. The government, formed 5 Sept, was exclusively Turkish. Although the president stated the government would uphold Hatay's international commitments, Turkification followed quickly.

The economy was re-oriented away from Syria and effectively became part of Turkey. On June 23, 1939 Turkey forced France into a new agreement to allow Turkey to annex Hatay. The parliament met for the final time on June 29 which agreed the annexation. A referendum was held on July 15, 1939, in which Turkey allowed non-residents to participate, voted overwhelmingly the approval of the annexation. Syria still claims Hatay is part of Syria.



Atatürk



Map of Hatay



Lions of Antioch



Flag of Hatay

Celebrating Atatürk was a given, since he drove the union, the map and flag clearly indicate the temporary nature of Hatay



Postage Due overprinted "Date of Annexation to the Turkish Republic 30-6-1939"

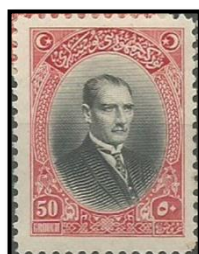
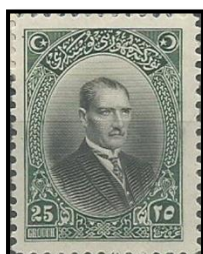


Commemorating the death of Atatürk



Syria 1943 map of unified Syria, note sanjak missing

Murray Taege



1935 Double Taxation

In 1931, to assist with alleviating the high level of unemployment at the time, the "Unemployment Amendment Act" was enacted as a way of raising money through taxing wages and a series of "Unemployment Relief" stamps was issued to facilitate this. This text was replaced by the word "Employment" in the 1937 and finally "Social Security" through until March 31, 1958 when the PAYE scheme was introduced.



The stamps were used to record the amount of tax that had been collected by the employer on behalf of the government. For established businesses with a number of staff, wages books were used detailing the time worked, wages paid, tax levied etc and stamps to the value of the

levy were stuck on the page adjacent to the worker's wages entry. Wages Books full of these stamps still turn up from time to time and pages from them make a colourful display.

People working on a casual basis for a short period or one off job still had to pay the tax and often would receive a handwritten receipt, much like the example used in 1935 shown on the previous page.

However, in this instance the individual paying the tax would have been a little miffed as, along with the tax, the employer has determined the document would be viewed as a receipt and deducted an additional 2d to pay the receipt stamp duty. While it is from a later date, the below receipt clearly states that 2d duty was not payable if "...the payment is for wages only"

RECEIPT No. 365
25 Sept 1946
RECEIVED from the Treasurer of the Matamata County Council the sum of One pounds nineteen shillings and eight pence, in payment of account for refund.
NOTE.—A Receipt for £2 or over must bear a 2d. stamp unless the payment is for wages only.
A.D. LTD. 43491

The amount paid to the contractor was £35/3/9 with £1/9/4 taken as tax. It is my understanding that the tax rate by November 1935 was 8d per £1, but the amount levied looks to have equated to the earlier (pre October) rate of 10d in the £1. So it is clear that the amount paid was wholly in the form of wages and therefore shouldn't have had the additional 2d tacked on.

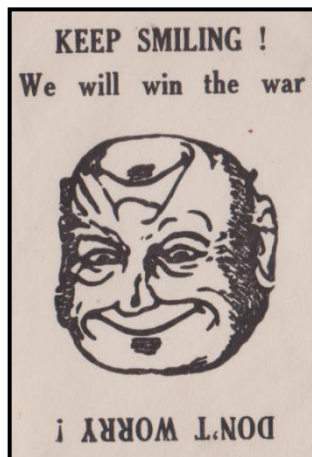
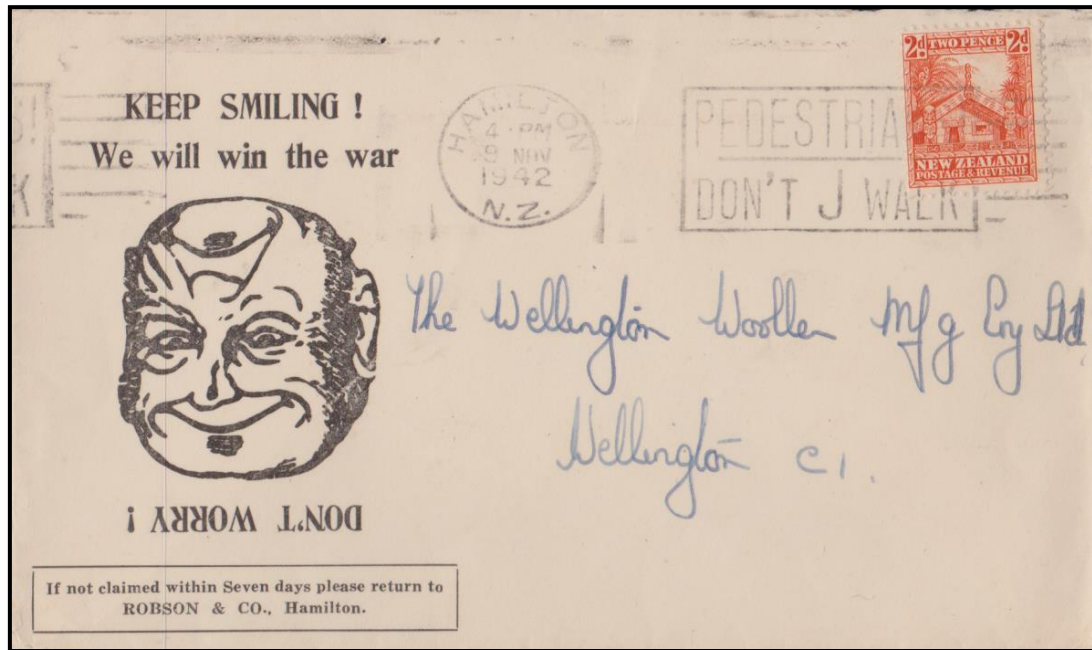
No 1107
Received from DUNEDIN ARCADE COY. LTD
the sum of Four pounds 3/4
Being 1 months salary to 30 inst.
£ 4.3.4
NEW ZEALAND EMPLOYMENT 2/6
NEW ZEALAND EMPLOYMENT 4d
29 NOV 1937
W. J. Boyd

The above receipt for wages, dated in 1937, clearly states the payment of £4/3/4 (greater than £2) is for "1 months salary to 30 inst." with the employer correctly deducting only the required employment tax and no additional 2d receipt duty.

Stephen Jones

1944 Patriotic Cover Anti-Semitic Design

Readers may recall in the December, 2015 issue I wrote a piece on the adoption of a design from an anti-Semitic postcard produced in Germany prior to WWII for use on a New Zealand patriotic cover. Well, CPS member Darryl Keegan has come up with more material using the same design and which throws the door wide open as to the origins of the design and also its original purpose.



Patriotic cover cachet

The first was a cover dated November 1942 using the cachet on business stationery from Robson & Co in Hamilton. This is almost two years before the patriotic cover appeared and from the other end of New Zealand. The image looks to be identical to that used on the later 1944 cover although there is a minor difference in the font used for the "G" in "Smiling". This cover now opens the possibility of Hitchings copying the design and using it for his own production.

Darryl's next item is a Cinderella from Germany and shows a completely different perspective on the use of the image. It is an advertising label for the business of Josef B Scholz in Elberfeld, a district in the city of Wuppertal.

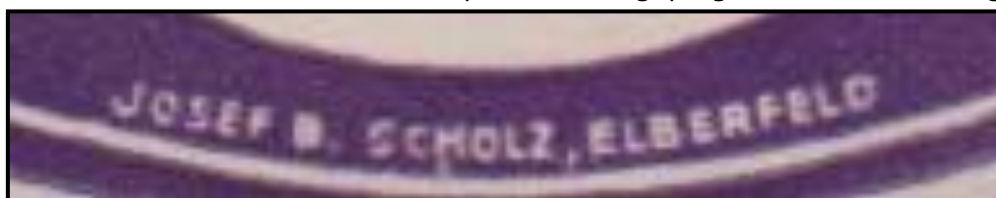


Ein Kunde von uns!
A Customer of us!

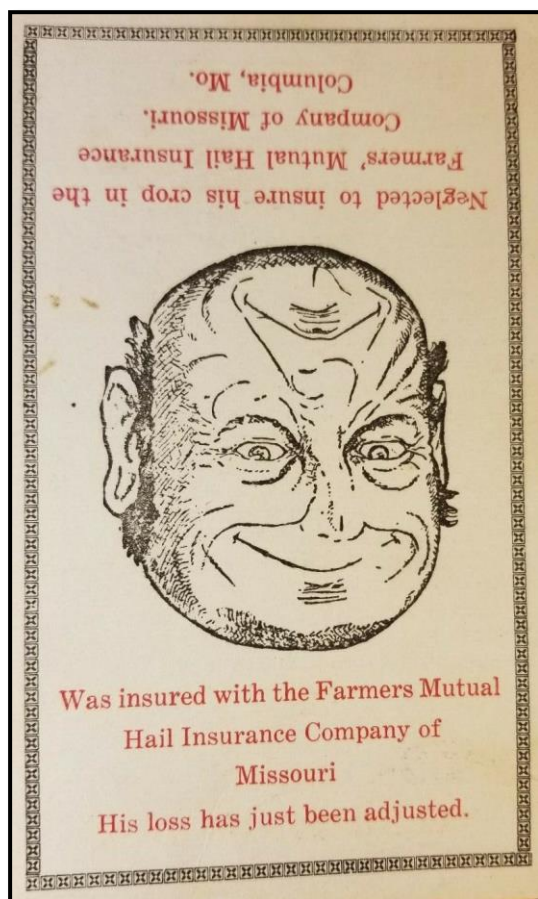


Kein Kunde von uns!
No Customer of ours!

A translation of another label produced by the company indicates they manufacture "Special factory embossed labels and seal brands (Spezialfabrik gepragter etiketten u. siegelmarken)"



The translated text from the label has the smiling face indicating a happy customer of theirs and the frowning face, someone who has not used their services. I would date the label from the 1920' or 30's and probably prior to the postcard I wrote about in the December article.



The final item is from the USA and is an advertising card for the Farmers Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Missouri.



The card is promoting their product and has the smiling face of a customer whose hail damaged crop was insured for the loss, and the frowning face of a farmer who neglected to take out the insurance. Unfortunately the image was taken using a camera and consequently is a little out of kilter.

The card appears to be similar size to a postcard and is undated. I was unable to find anything definitive about the company on the internet. I would guess the card may have been produced in the 1930's

Who would have guessed there is such interesting and varied material to be found having a common thread to a cover from Christchurch? Having a network of collectors with differing interests and looking for items aligned with their collecting fields has added so much to the background behind the cover.

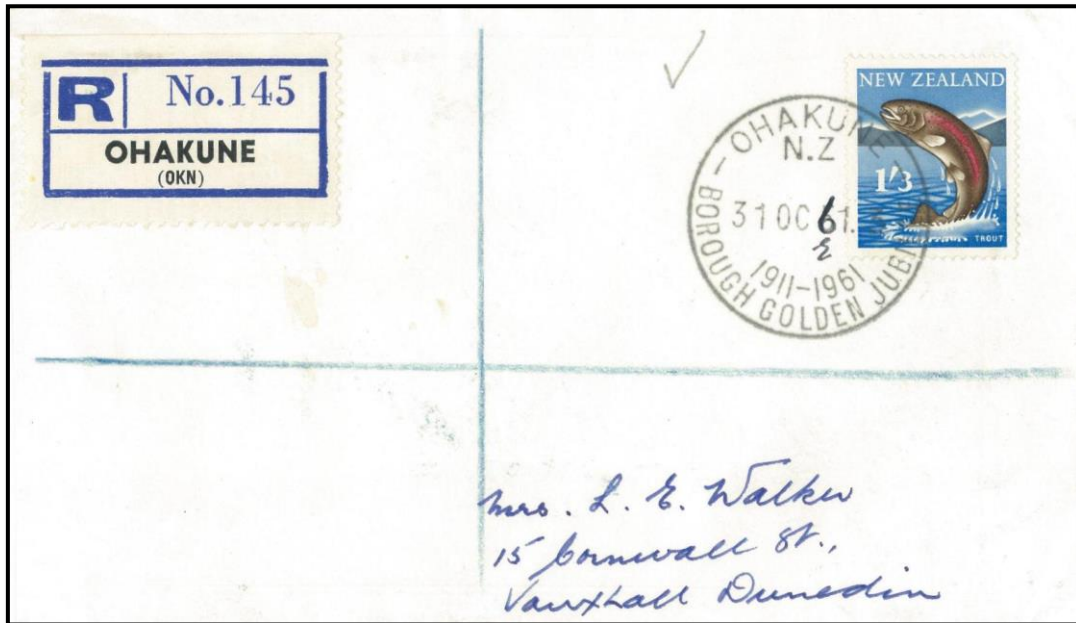
Stephen Jones



German Embossed Cinderellas from 1907 for an International Sport Exhibition in Berlin

1961 Ohakune Golden Jubilee

So, we've got the Borough's Jubilee coming up shortly and there's going to be some of those stamp collector people who will want us to postmark their covers on the date. It must be important as we've been given a special datestamp to use on the day. Right, no mistakes now as you know how cranky those collectors get when you muck up their covers. The big day arrives.



"What do mean, you put the wrong year in the datestamp?? Sigh, I give you just one job!!

Stephen Jones

1981 Hand Illustrated Cover

Seen in a recent auction, this hand illustrated cover from the United Kingdom gives some idea of what horse thinks of the parade pageantry at some events.

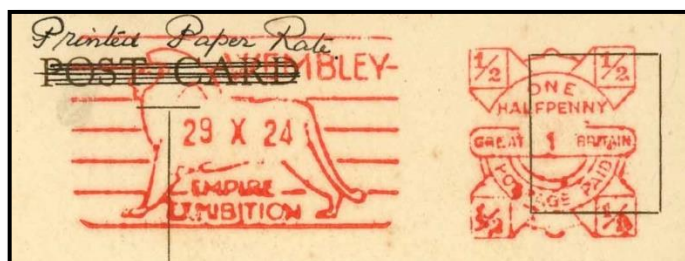


As it is dated 1981, it may well have been done at the time of Prince Charles and Diana Spencer's wedding on July 29 of that year.

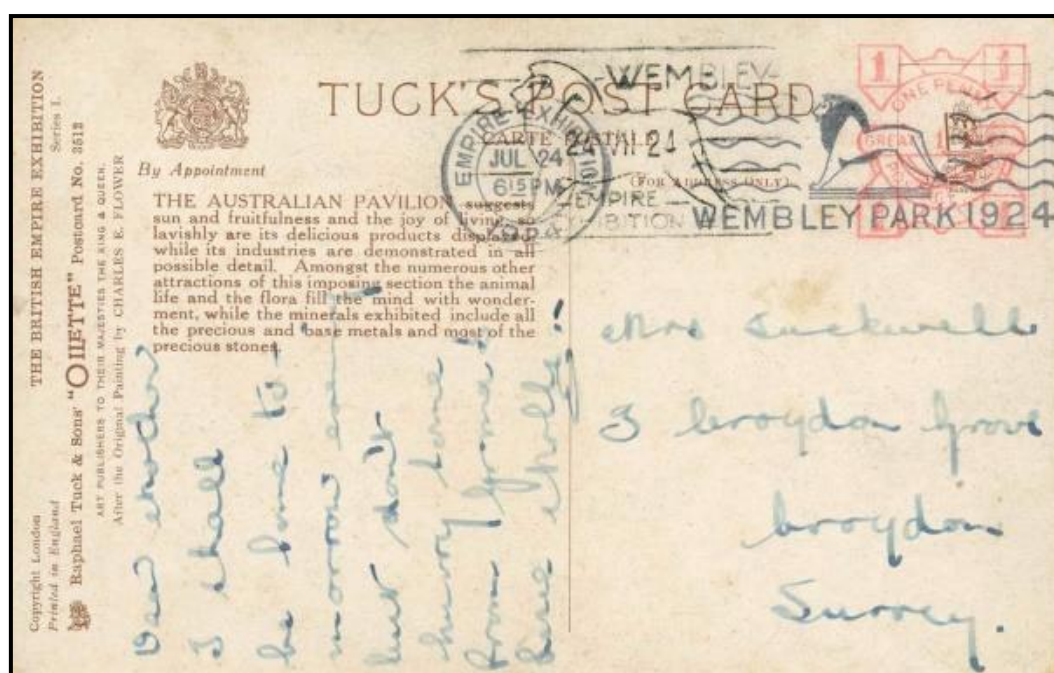
Stephen Jones

1924 Wembley Exhibition

Collectors of Great Britain stamps will be familiar with the 1924 Wembley Exhibition held from April 23, 1924 through to October 31 1925. Although the Exhibition attracted 27 million visitors in the two years it was open, it was not a commercial success. New Zealand was one of 56 of the 58 countries and territories that formed the Empire at the time, and which had displays at the Exhibition. Along with the stamps, postcards and other philatelic items that were issued by Great Britain, New Zealand also provided a philatelic input in the form of two meters that were used on mail posted at the New Zealand pavilion.



There were two different values available, a $\frac{1}{2}$ d and a 1d. When applied to the card or cover, it comprised of two separate parts, the meter along with the date die. In the examples shown, the 1d value is bicoloured with a red meter strike and a black date die



The $\frac{1}{2}$ d is monochrome with both the meter and date die in red. Examples of either of these meter marks are very scarce and are much sort after by collectors of philatelic material related to the Wembley Exhibition.



Cropped postcard with an Exhibition opening day datestamp

Stephen Jones

The Great Bitter Lake Association

A recent auction in the UK had a lot described as stamps issued by the Great Bitter Lake Association. Having never heard of this entity and noting the unusual crude nature of the stamps illustrating the lot, I did some further research with Professor Google. As luck would have it, I was able to find some background behind the issues.

In June 1967, when war broke out between Israel and Egypt, there were fifteen ships in transit sailing northwards through the Suez Canal. Both ends of the canal were closed, and after three days it became apparent that the canal would remain blocked for some time as a result of the scuttling of ships to block its passage. Fourteen ships were forced to anchor in the widest part of the Suez Canal, the Great Bitter Lake, with additional ship anchoring in Lake Timsah.

The Yellow Fleet was the name given to this group of fifteen ships which remained trapped in the Great Bitter Lake section from 1967 to 1975. The name was derived from their yellow appearance as they were increasingly covered in the desert sand swept on board.



In October 1967, the officers and crews of all fourteen ships met on the *Melampus* to found the "Great Bitter Lake Association" which provided mutual support. Crew members continued to regularly meet on board their ships, organized social events, founded a yachting club and held the "Bitter Lake Olympic Games" to complement the 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico City. Life boat races were arranged and soccer games were played on the largest ship, the *MS Port Invercargill*, while church services were held on the West German motorship *Nordwind* and movies were shown on the Bulgarian freighter *Vasil Levsky*.^[2] The Swedish *Killara* had a pool.

In time, it was possible to reduce the number of crew members on board the ships, and in 1969 the ships were gathered into several groups to further reduce the number of crew necessary for their upkeep. Those crew that were left to maintain the vessels were rotated every three months. In 1972, the last crew members of the German ships were finally sent home, with the maintenance of the ships left to a Norwegian company.



A postal system evolved using handmade stamps and along with a variety special cachets. These soon became collector's items. The Egyptian postal authority recognized the stamps, allowing their use worldwide. In terms of the postal system, this resulted in the creation of group stamps such as:

Group name	Abbreviation	Ship's Name
"Müwinikies"	Mü =	MS Münsterland
	Wi =	MS Nordwind
	Ni =	MS Nippon
	Ki =	MS Killara
	Es =	MS Essayons
"Ledmelaga"	Led =	MS Lednice
	Mel =	MS Melampus
	Aga =	MS Agapenor
"Djabiporst"	Dja =	MS Djakarta
	Bi =	MS Boleslaw Bierut
	Por =	MS Port Invercargill
	St =	MS Scottish Star



In early 1975, the Suez Canal was once again opened for international transport, and on May 24, 1975, the German ships *Münsterland* and *Nordwind* finally reached Hamburg cheered by more than 30,000 spectators. They were reportedly the only ships to have returned to their home port under their own power. For the *Münsterland* this was the end of a voyage to Australia which had lasted eight years, three months and five days.

Stephen Jones

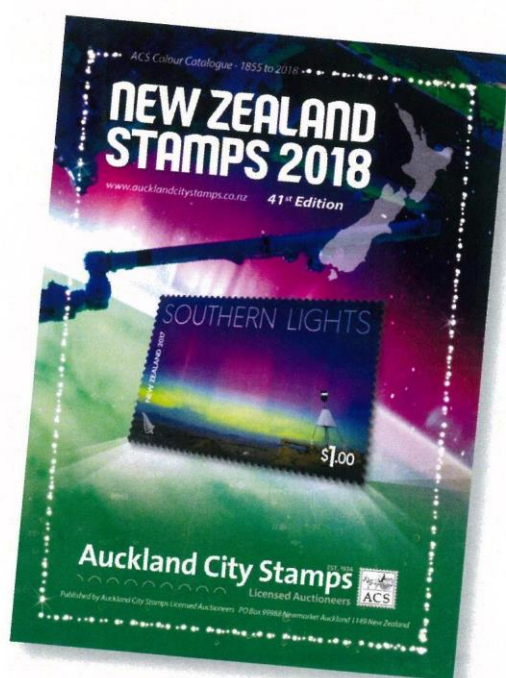
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