

# CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE  
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

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## 1983 Health FDC Mystery

In 1983, the design of the issued Health stamps used cats as the theme complimenting the previous year where dogs were featured on the Health stamps. The designer also did a first day cover to be marketed along with the stamps by NZ Post. Typically these covers are still very common and are easily acquired for under a dollar.



The design of the cachet on the issued cover used a longer haired cat, a Persian or similar, as the theme to compliment the stamps. However, there are a very, very small amount of covers known that use a different cat image in the cachet. Although it is clearly labelled as a "New Zealand Post First Day Cover", it features a slightly cranky (mischievous?) looking, short haired cat that is shown clawing up a mat to reveal the word "Cats".

The cover is a real mystery as there is no doubt it was a NZ Post production and which I believe was shelved in favour of the "cuter" look of the issued cover. Personally, I prefer the cranky cat.

One explanation I have been told is that a quantity of covers with the original design were sent out to post offices prior to the issue of the stamps. Possibly they weren't particularly well received by staff and consequently NZ Post asked for a alternative using a more benign looking animal in the design.



Subsequently, a few covers with the original cachet were used by employees when the stamps were placed on sale, thus creating a desirable variety. At least one of the few covers seen was postmarked Auckland so the usage wasn't confined to just Christchurch.

Stephen Jones

## 1925 Dunedin Exhibition Bogus Cancels

Internet auctions provide one source for not so scrupulous people to sell bogus or improved items. In this case it was a set of 1925 Dunedin Exhibition stamps that caught my eye as they were all cancelled on the same date to make a nice matching set. The problem was they were all cancelled using a bogus datestamp, dated 13 January 1914, for the Auckland Exhibition held 12 years before these stamps were issued.



Whoever did them got it partially right. I am guessing they realised the Auckland Exhibition stamps had some value but neglected to note the date, 1925 - 26 on the three Dunedin Exhibition stamps.



While they had the datestamp format correct, the OD is slightly larger, 25mm instead of 23mm, and the font also differs from the genuine canceller.



Stephen Jones

## SOCIETY PAGE

### PROGRAMME

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**Jeff Long**

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FEBRUARY 3

POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

FEBRUARY 11

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FEBRUARY 18

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MARCH 2

POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

MARCH 10

SOCIETY MEETING

**Member's Night**

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MARCH 17

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## Where On Earth Is: Jubaland



Carl Peters, German adventurer, founded the Society for German Colonization, March 28, 1884.

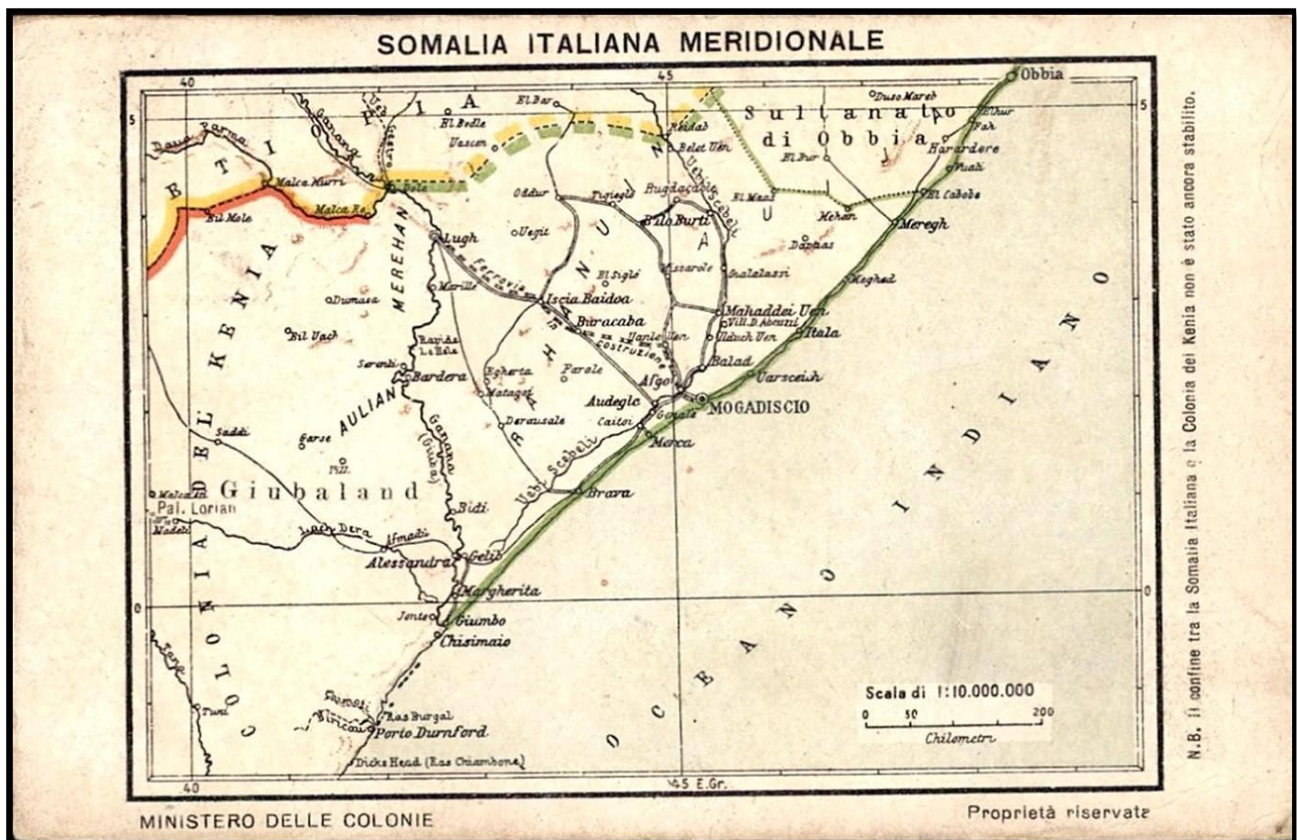


In late 1884 he signed in the name of his society, treaties with the chiefs of Useguha, Nguru, Ijsagara and Ukami. Their territories were on mainland Africa opposite Zanzibar. In early 1885 the Society became the German East Africa Company. On February 27, 1885, Chancellor Otto von Bismarck had granted it an imperial

Carl Peters

charter to establish a protectorate in the African Great Lakes region.

Barghash bin Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, protested. He claimed that he was the ruler of both Zanzibar and the mainland. Bismarck sent five warships to Zanzibar, which arrived on August 7, 1885. They trained their guns on the Sultan's palace. The Sultan was forced to lease the territory that became German East Africa. After protracted negotiations, a lease was finally concluded on April 28, 1888 by Sultan Khalifa bin Said.



Italian Somalia post card used 28 April 1926

In 1877 British adventurer, Sir William Mackinnon, entered negotiations with Barghash bin Said for the lease of a territory extending 1,150 miles along the African coast and extending inland as far as the eastern province of the Congo Free State. The British government rejected the offer.



On May 24, 1887, the British East Africa Association accepted a concession of the Sultan's territory on the mainland. On September 3, 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company was incorporated. It was given the royal charter to administer the Sultanate of Zanzibar's African mainland territory on September 6, 1888.

It covered 639,000 km<sup>2</sup> with 240 kilometres of coastline stretching from the River Jubba to German East Africa. The concession was extended on October 9, 1888 and again on August 31, 1889

An Anglo-German Agreement was signed on October 29, 1886 to delineate the German and British spheres of influence in east Africa. This was formalised in the Heligoland-Zanzibar Treaty, on July 1, 1890. In the Anglo-French Agreement, August 5, 1890, Britain ceded its interests in Madagascar to France, while France ceded its interests in Zanzibar to Britain. On November 7, 1890.

Zanzibar became a British protectorate. With the collapse of the Imperial British East Africa Company, Britain established the British East Africa Protectorate July 1, 1895.



British East Africa Protectorate



Austria 1994 Discovery of Lake Rudolf

Exploration of Jubaland began early. Karl Klaus Von der Decken and three other Europeans were murdered by Somali at Bardera on October 3, 1865, whilst exploring the Juba river.

In 1887-1888, Count Sámuel Teleki von Szek's led an expedition to Northern Kenya. The expedition sighted Lake Turkana, which they named Lake Rudolf.

In 1895, Dr Donaldson Smith explored the volcanic regions east of Lake Rudolf, which were crossed by Count Eduard Wickenburg in 1901. In 1909 G.F. Archer carried out the first scientific exploration of this part of British East Africa.

A Protocol signed 24 March 1891, between Britain and Italy defined their respective spheres of influence in east Africa. Britain claimed from the river Juba to the Blue Nile. Kisumayu was to be British.



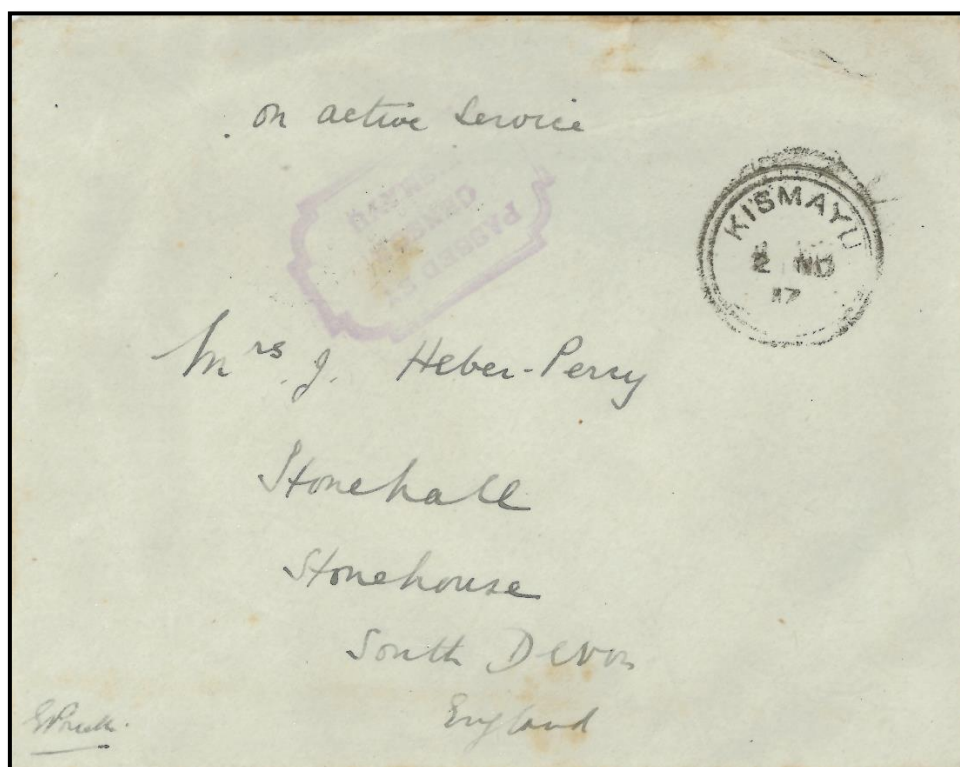
Jubaland was predominantly ethnic Somali and had more in common with Italian Somalia than British East Africa. For several years there was no attempt to administer Jubaland. Somali clans frequently raided non-Somali tribes. In the absence of a defined frontier, the Abyssinian government pushed their claims southwards.

After long negotiations, the Anglo-Ethiopian agreement, December 6, 1907, delimited the border between British East Africa and Ethiopia. An Anglo-Abyssinian commission from 1908-1909 settled the actual border.

Britain had under-resourced the Jubaland administration, and it was inexperienced in dealing with Somali clans. In World War 1 its resources were reduced further. Inept British colonial handling of a Somali raid in December 1915, started a Somali revolt on February 2, 1916. Soon the Aulihan Somalis attained effective control of Juba-land. Reverses in German East Africa meant no resources were immediately available to deal with the revolt. Few Somali clans joined the Aulihan due to Somali clan politics. In July 1917 British forces started to retake Jubaland.



On March 16, 1918 the Jubaland campaign was completed with the final surrender of the Aulihan Somalis.



British military mail post marked Kismayu, Jubaland 2 November 1917



On 26 April 1915, the secret Treaty of London was signed. In return for Italian support for the Entente, the Entente was to support Italian claims in the Balkans and receive small territorial adjustments from British/French colonies to Italian colonies.

On July 15, 1924, the Anglo East Africa Italian Convention was signed.

In accordance with the Treaty of London, Britain ceded northern Jubaland from Kenya to the Italian colony of Italian Somalia. On 29 June 1925, Kismayu and northern Jubaland was transferred to Italy to be known as Oltre Giuba (Trans-Juba). Southern Jubaland remained part of Kenya as the Northern Frontier District. Oltre Giuba covered 87,000 km<sup>2</sup>, with a population of 120,000. The final border adjustments were agreed on 27 August 1930. The Italian settlers, mostly merchants, settled in the capital Kismayo (Chisimaio).



Chisimaio postmark, Italian Somalia



Kismayu postmark, British Administration

On July 1, 1926, the territory of Oltre Giuba was formally annexed to the colony of Italian Somalia. At the end of the Second Italo-Ethiopian War, October 3, 1935 - May 5, 1936, Italy

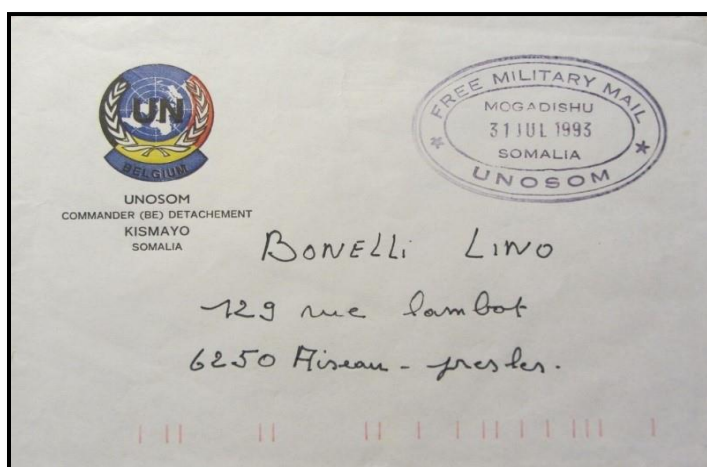
had occupied Abyssinia. On May 9, 1936, Italian East Africa was established when Italy merged the administration of Italian Somalia and Eritrea with the new conquered Abyssinia.

By the close of the East African Campaign, 10 June 1940 - 8 September 1943, Britain had overrun Italian Somalia. At the Potsdam Conference, 17 July - 2 August 1945, Britain, France, US and Russia agreed for Britain to administer Italian Somalia.

On 21 November 1949, the United Nations opted to grant Italy trusteeship of Italian Somaliland, (UN Trust Territory of Somaliland (Somalia)), for a maximum of 10 years.



Chisimaio postmark, Italian (UN) Trusteeship



UNOSOM, United Nations Operation in Somalia  
The UN intervened in the Somali civil war

The Somali Republic was proclaimed with the termination of the Trusteeship of Somaliland on 1 July 1960.

On 28 January 1991, Siad Barre, the military dictator who had ruled Somalia for 22 years, was overthrown by a coalition of Somali clans. However, this left a power vacuum and Somalia slid into civil war.

With the breakdown of central authority, Jubaland briefly declared independence on 3 Sept 1998. On 3 April 2011, an autonomous Jubaland administration within Somalia was announced, effective on 15 May 2013.

Murray Taege

## 1880's UK Post Office "Stamped Cards"

Postage Stamps for a Deposit of One Shilling in the Post Office Savings Bank.

12 Penny Stamps to be affixed below.


S.B.—No. 102.

Depositor's Book.	
Office of Issue	_____
No. of Book	_____
Dated Stamp of Post Office receiving the Postage Stamps.	_____

The early 1880's UK precursor to our scheme, see June 2017 Captain Coqk for more details.

Stephen Jones



## Payment Of Television Licence Fees By Stamps

Great Britain, for example, issued specific television licence fee stamps that could be purchased by instalments to pay for an annual television licence. Once the licence fee had been paid the stamps were cancelled and redeemed for a television licence.

In New Zealand, no such specific revenue stamps were ever issued, but the New Zealand Post Office operated a similar instalment payment scheme. Special forms were available from post offices for this and they included spaces for postage stamps to be affixed and is an example of postage stamps being used for revenue purposes.

				\$	c
BROUGHT FORWARD					
TOTAL					

If the owner of this form does not wish to purchase a receiving licence, stamps affixed will be repurchased at a discount of 5 percent.  
The minimum value of stamps repurchased at one time is 50c.

Stamps affixed to this form must not be defaced or otherwise damaged.

56489H-110,000/12/74 CTK

Illustrated is one such form that was part of a print run of 110,000 produced in December 1974. The rear of the form contained spaces for 12 stamps, whilst the inside contained spaces for an additional 40, four of which were occupied by uncanceled \$1 Geothermal definitive stamps. As may be seen, there were different fees for colour and monochrome televisions.

A strong campaign developed in the late 1990s from a section of the public against the Broadcasting Fee. The reason behind the campaign was to prove "whether the broadcasting fee is a tax and the legality of applying GST to this tax". In the end the fee was scrapped in 1999, and the Broadcasting Commission has since been directly funded by the government. The fee was collected from those people who owned a television set although the fee was funding much



more than television work, especially radio. Some campaigners believed this was unfair. Fortunately, New Zealand now has no television licence fee, but in Great Britain since April 2019, the annual cost for a colour television licence is £154.50 and £52 for a black and white television licence. Income from the licence is primarily used to fund the television, radio and online services of the BBC.

#### Acknowledgement

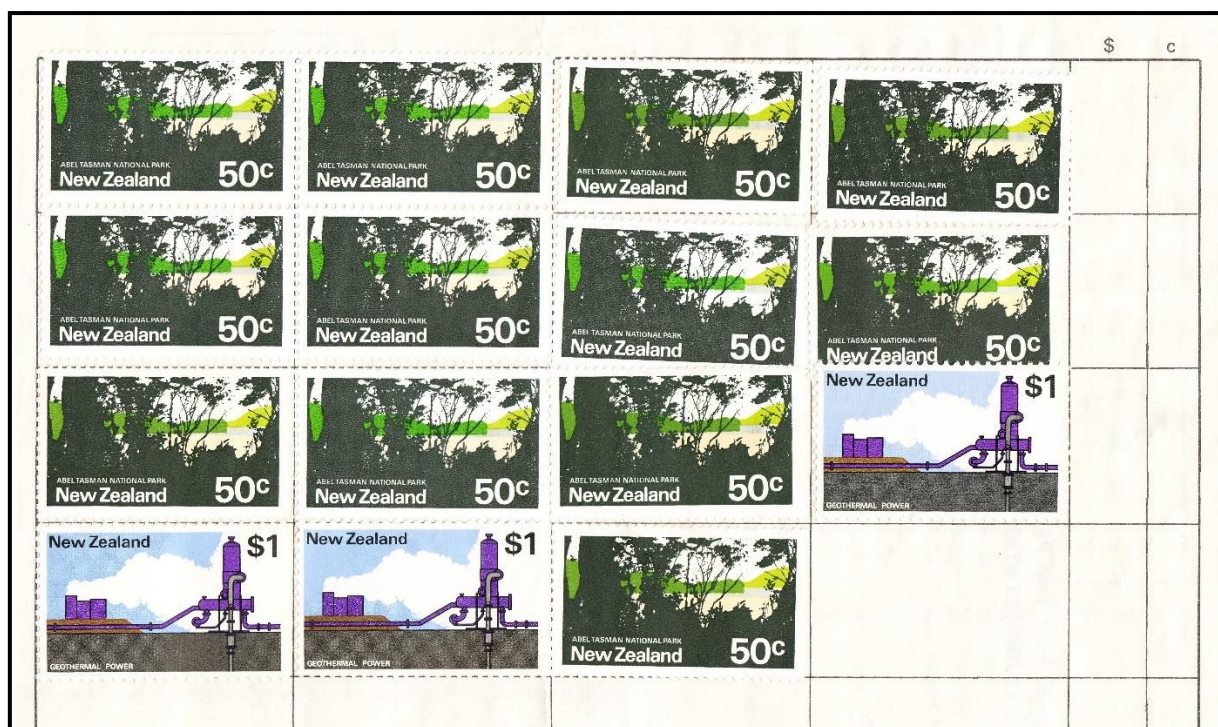
Mowbray Collectables for the illustrations.

#### Reference

Wikipedia.

David Smitham

These licences turnup periodically with some stamps already attached and these make a nice addition to a collection to show alternative uses for stamps. While looking through a second hand shop some years ago, I found a box of odds and sods and came across the following item with a mixture of 50 cent and \$1 stamps attached. As this falls right into my broad category of "interesting items" I bought it.



It wasn't until some months later when I was mounting my material, I noticed that the 50 cent stamp in row 2/3 was missing the buff colour for the shoreline. A real sleeper.





As David's example shows, the licence was a "Television Broadcast Receiving Station Licence Fee", however earlier licences also incorporated a fee for your radio as well and the form shown on the previous page is a ".... Combined Radio and Television Licence Fee ...." This form was printed in 1968 and uses stamps from both the 1960 and 1970 Pictorial issues. The licencing fee was \$16 per annum.

The combined fee came into being in August 1960 when widespread TV broadcasts were introduced. Prior to this, radio owners also had to pay a licence fee, introduced in the 1920's, as shown by this somewhat tatty survivor from around 1950.



Although the licence cost is not shown on the front of the form, it does say it is to be paid using 1/- stamps. As all the spaces are full this would indicate the licence fee at the time was 25/-.



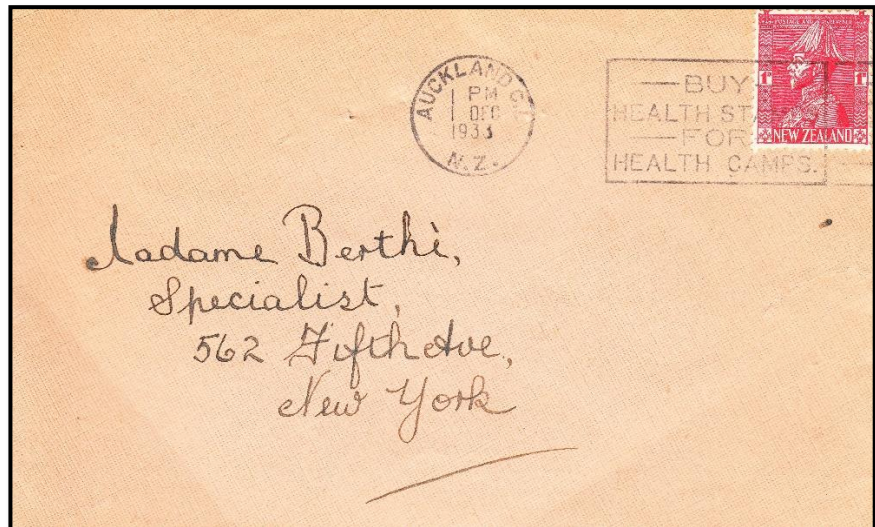
Stephen Jones



## 1933 Madame Berthé: Specialist



While sifting through the many listings of covers in various internet auctions, you occasionally come across one with an address that leaves you wondering. In this case it was to Madame Berthé, a "Specialist" in New York. A "Specialist" in what, you would have to ask?



After a few attempts, Professor Google was able to find some ads in issues of Life magazines from the early 1940's that shed some light on the matter. The ads were for depilatory cream and I am guessing that that Madame Berthé used the term "Specialist" in her marketing to infer a background in a medical field, much the same as adverts now use the phrase "clinical tests prove" etc.

Stephen Jones

## 1951 Health FDC



You know when you get days when nothing seems to go right, well I think the typed cachet says it all.

Stephen Jones



## House Collection Service "Haus-Sammeldienst" Austria 1914-1918



The "Haussammeldienst" was a national charitable service run in Austro Hungarian Empire involved horse drawn wagons going through the streets to collect items to send to the front for the soldiers, such as warm clothing items, scarves, socks, gloves, books, but also coffee, cigarettes, biscuits and cakes. The wagons were driven by old soldiers and they were accompanied by Scouts. One Scout was a bugler whose job it was to announce the arrival of the cart in the neighbourhood, the others to help load the carts with the gifted goods from the public. Flyers had usually been sent around a few days prior so when the bugle noise was heard people knew the collection wagon was in the street.

In the postcard above two Scouts can clearly be seen, the front one being the bugler. This service was promoted and supported by the sale of labels, or "Cinderella's" and postcards, all of which a nice collectable items that help illustrate this civilian effort during the war years. Being a collector of Scouting material, my emphasis is on the Scouts role in this service.

Small embossed labels were also produced and sold for 5 hellers each. A first issue of these was made in 1914 and a second issue in 1915. In simplified format 3 colours were produced in 1914, and a further 7 colours in 1915.



However, they were also printed on a variety of different colour papers so that one catalogue at least estimates between 60 to 70 possible combinations exist.

A similar label but slightly smaller in size and metallic in colour was the third issue in 1917 (not illustrated)





A different multi colour design was issued in 1915 with a 2 heller selling price.

The Scout and his bugle are to the left of centre, between the two soldiers (one on the horse) in their brown overcoats. He is depicted in a blue shirt.



1915 and the War Welfare Office issued a set of 10 in a se-tenant block (block of 8 depicted on left) showing various charitable activities. Value was 5 heller each.

My Scout bugler by the collection wagon is on label 3 on the bottom row



1917 and another se-tenant block of 10 issued, again each at 5 heller cost, as part of the War Appeals series.

This series depict mostly children's activities helping the war effort and it includes one of a Scout bringing parcels to the collection wagon with the German text along the bottom "Pfadfinderdienst" or Scout Service.

Finally, a double postcard (note fold in middle, so more like a lettercard, but without pre-printed postage) of Scouts and a collection wagon with Hungarian text, showing the service was not limited only to the German speaking parts of the Empire.

Reference:

"For God, Kaiser & Fatherland 1914-1918" by Alan Jackson, published in 1993 by Oxford Cinderellas, Akaroa

An illustrated and expanded English translation of "Die Kriegsmarken der Zentralmächte" by Ferencz Kolbig, 1926



Paul van Herpt



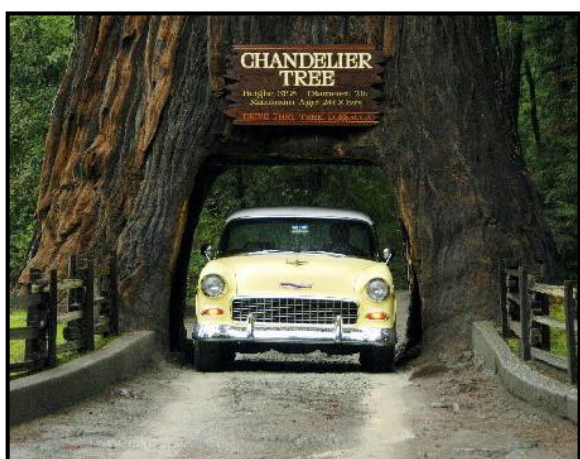
## My 1980 North American Holiday

I think most would agree it is nice to go on holiday, see different places and bring back souvenirs as a reminder of the visit. In July 1980, one enterprising collector from Forrest Hill, North Auckland, used his holiday time to create an interesting philatelic souvenir of their trip through western North America. Before flying to Los Angeles, he went to his post office and got the cover (two actually) cancelled on July 11.

Their first stop was for a week with friends in West Covina, east of central Los Angeles before driving north to Pismo Beach on the coast halfway between Los Angeles and Monterey on July 21. Pismo Beach is Highway 101, the coastal link running up the US west coast to Canada and a much more scenic route than Interstate 5 and other routes further inland.



By July 24 they were in Sausalito. Sausalito is in San Francisco across the Golden Gate Bridge. Travelling inland the following day, they went through Myers Flat, Weott and probably stayed at least one night in Eureka. Both Myers Flat and Weott lie on Highway 254, the famous "Avenue of the Giants" that runs through the Humboldt Redwoods State Park and the route to there includes the Chandelier Tree at Leggett, a tree that is large enough to drive through.



Eureka, known for its Old Town precinct and proximity to Humboldt Bay, was the last stop in California before heading through Oregon and Washington to Canada.

The location of this next cancel, dated July 30 (30 VII), is difficult to read but appears to be Port A?????. The best guess I could make is it was Port Alberni, at the end of the Alberni Inlet on Vancouver Island. It seems a bit out of the way so they may have had friends to visit there.

On August 5, six days later, they travelled inland, east to Princeton and then onto Sicamous the same day. The next stop was in Revelstoke the following day, then to Lake Louise on the western side of Banff National Park, not far from the Lake Louise Ski Resort, to end the holiday with a bit of skiing.

While the cover clearly hasn't gone through the post, it is a great philatelic "go with" for the 1976 Maori Artifacts issue. I love it.

Stephen Jones



## Book Review

### Venice and the Levant – Bailo Palace in Constantinople – The Mail XIV-XVIII century

By Franco Rigo, 271 pages, published by Editrice Elzeviro, Padova, Italy, 2017

We get some intriguing books entered in the National Literature Exhibitions we have run, and this book caught my eye so time for a read. This one will be easy, it might be 271 pages, but it is bilingual, mostly in Italian, but enough in English for it to be readable.

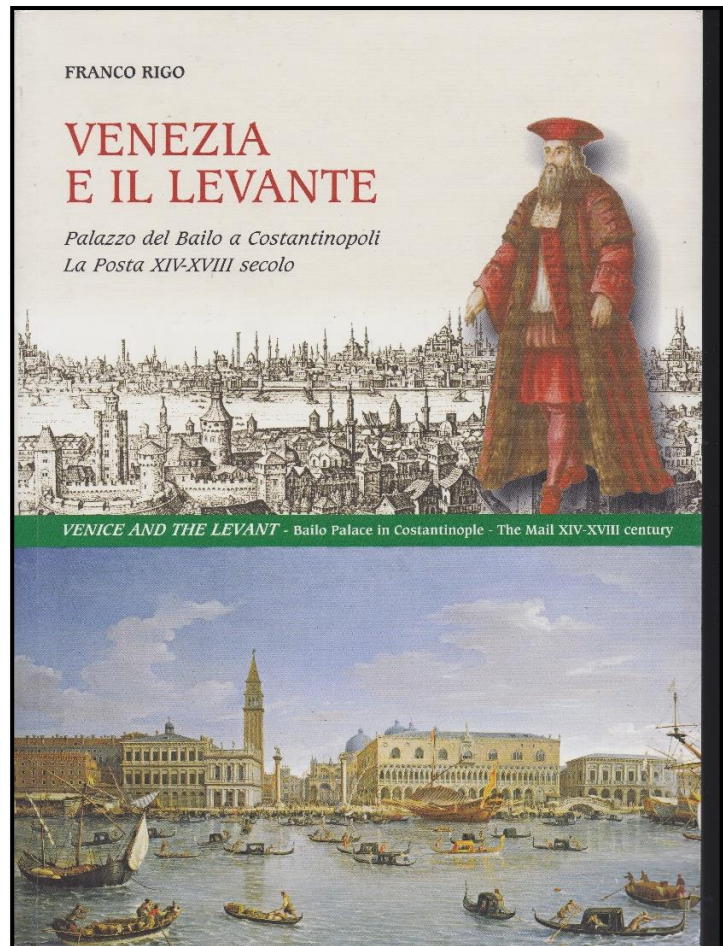
The book has 8 chapters which are not necessarily related but rather 8 vignettes that are intertwined. In a prologue the author tells about himself and his boyhood start at collecting stamps. Chapter 1 describes a voyage from Venice to La Tana (Azov today, in Russia) in the Sea of Azov adjacent Crimea, that included a stop in Constantinople. Chapter 2 looks at the Bailo Palace in Constantinople, the Bailo being the title of Venice's representative to the Ottoman Empire or ambassador, including quite detailed drawings of the place.

Chapter 3 is about getting mail from Venice to Constantinople. Chapter 4 discusses the Sistov Peace could not be relayed to Venice because there were no funds to pay for a courier to carry the mail. Chapter 5 discusses forged postal marking purporting to be used between Venice and Constantinople. Chapter 6 covers the sea routes of Venice and Chapter 7 is only in Italian but contains detailed drawings of ships.

At its peak the Venetian Republic included a fair area of northern Italy, a portion of the Dalmatian coast, the Ionian Islands, Crete, Cyprus, and many of the Aegean Sea islands. Being spread out created the need for a system of shipping and correspondence to unite the disparate parts of the Republic together.

This book shows a good number of old letters which at first glance are totally undecipherable to our Anglo Saxon eye, but I found by comparing the image of the letter to the Italian text and then looked to its English translation, there were clear patterns of addressing the letters.

The way the images and text are laid out work very well in making it surprisingly easy to understand.



The drawings of the Bailo Palace are great to, the architect however obviously didn't need to get Building consent in 21<sup>st</sup> Century New Zealand!

This is not a book to help sort out your stamps or covers, but it is an interesting read about a period of history that I suspect most of us know little about and it uses old letters to tell some of the story. Worth a read.

Paul van Herpt

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