

# CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE  
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

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December, 2020

## 1918 NZEF Christmas Card



This attractive Christmas card (100mm x 124mm) was sent by D Crawford serving in the Otago Regiment of the NZEF. The message says "Greeting From France" although a search on the name failed to find a reference to a D Crawford still in Europe waiting to be demobbed back to New Zealand.

Stephen Jones

## SOCIETY NEWS

### November Meeting



We had pleasure in welcoming Herb Cowley down from Wellington to share some of his material on the New Zealand Forces in Korea. New Zealand had servicemen, some 3800, in total serve in Korea. They were known as K Force and they were part of the 1<sup>st</sup> British Commonwealth Division, arriving in Pusan, New Year's Eve (December 31) 1950, and the last left in July 1957. Armistice was in 1953, so 4 years of peacekeeping was also part of the operations there.

They had a small postal unit known as APO 444 which started at Pusan but in 1951 moved to Iwakuni in nearby Japan. They also had FPO 1 at Base Headquarters in Pusan, FPO 2 at 16<sup>th</sup> Field Regiment Headquarters, Pusan, FPO 3 at the New Zealand 10<sup>th</sup> Transport Platoon in Pusan, and FPO 4 at the 1<sup>st</sup> British Commonwealth division Headquarters in Japan.

A wide range of items were shown including properly used mail with correct postage, philatelically produced covers to get specific postal markings, Christmas cards, money (or coupons) general used to New Zealand or to NZ Forces in Korea.

An interesting review of a war known as the "forgotten war"



President Murray Willocks (r) presenting Herb Cowley (l) with his Speakers Certificate at the November's Society Meeting

*The Committee wishes all members a Merry Christmas*

### Another Faux-Pas?

At the October meeting (which we should have had in last month's news) Murray Clark drew our attention to some correspondence he had with NZ Post's Stamps & Collectibles. Murray has been active in the sport of hockey and so when NZ Post issued a set of stamps for the currently postponed Tokyo Olympics, he was quick to notice something most of us would just totally miss.

The sport of hockey does not give one an option of being a left or right handed player, it is a right handed sport. Look closely at the stamp and the player is left handed. After some correspondence, NZ Post did conclude their image had been printed back to front. Pity it was discovered earlier, withdrawn, and some leaking out to create another modern rarity like Kapa Haka series or the teddy Bear Health stamp issue.....



Our digital world makes it so easy to do lots of things, including producing this newsletter, but can also lead to embarrassing results if the wrong buttons get pushed!

Paul van Herpt



## SOCIETY PAGE

### PROGRAMME

DECEMBER 7 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

DECEMBER 8 SOCIETY MEETING **Neil Fenwick**  
1898 Pictorials

#### 1898 Pictorials

Members will be in for a treat as Neil's collection would be unsurpassed in New Zealand. Filled with rarities and unique items, this is a "must see" for anyone interested in this issue and New Zealand stamps

DECEMBER 15 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

DECEMBER 25 Merry Christmas to all from the Committee

JANUARY 12 SOCIETY MEETING **Member's Night**  
Food & Wine, the stamps plus samples

JANUARY 19 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

FEBRUARY 2 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

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

**SOCIETY ADDRESS:** PO Box 9246, Tower Junction, Christchurch 8149  
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The annual subscription to the Society is \$60.00. A \$10.00 discount may be deducted if paid by March 31<sup>st</sup> (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)

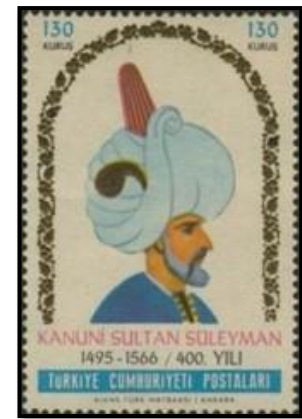
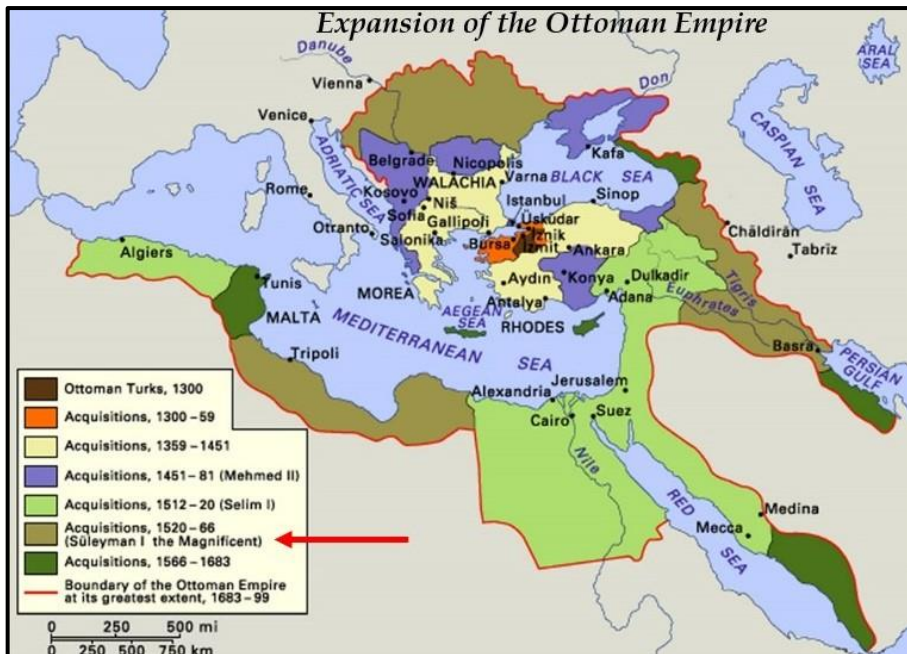
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## Suleiman I

500 years ago, on September 30, 1520, Suleiman I, the eldest son of Selim I, was girded with the sword of Osman. This was the equivalent of being crowned. To Europe he is more commonly known as Suleiman the Magnificent, and to the Turks, Suleiman the Lawgiver. He was the 10<sup>th</sup> Ottoman Sultan and the longest lived. Many Turks saw Suleiman I as the last great Sultan of the Ottoman golden age, who successfully conquered large tracts of territory, codified the law, and sponsored the arts.



Turkey 1966 - Suleiman

Hungary had been a threat to Ottoman expansion in the Balkans. Suleiman's first conquest was the powerful frontier castle of Belgrade. The siege of Belgrade started on July 8, 1521. Hungary was in a state of anarchy and could give no aid to the defenders. On August 29, Belgrade was captured



Serbia 2017 - 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire



Ottoman Empire 1901 Tughra - postmarked Rhodes, in Arabic and Latin, cancelled 31 July 1902

The Order of Knights of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem's, (aka the Knights Hospitaller, the Knights of Malta, or the Order of Saint John), hold on Rhodes was a major impediment to the Ottomans in the eastern Mediterranean. The Ottomans invaded Rhodes on June 26, 1522. Fighting was heavy and dragged on into December. Suleiman offered very generous terms for surrender and an armistice was agreed to on December 11. December 22, the surrender terms were finalized. On January 1, 1523 the remaining Knights, and those citizens that wanted to go, departed Rhodes.

Suleiman now turned to eliminate Hungary. On April 16, 1526, he started for Hungary. The border castle of Pétervárad fell on July 15. The road to Buda (of Budapest) lay open. At the Battle of Mohács, August 29, 1526, the Hungarian army was annihilated. Louis II, King of



Hungary, was killed. Suleiman entered Buda on September 12. Suleiman and the Ottoman army only stayed only a short time before returning to Constantinople.



Hungary 1976 450<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Battle of Mohács



Czechoslovakia 1978 Ferdinand I

Louis II's death left two claimants to the Hungarian throne: Habsburg Archduke Ferdinand I of Austria; and John Zápolya (Szapolyai), Governor of Transylvania. Suleiman recognized John, as a vassal ruler. In 1527, Ferdinand invaded Hungary to claim the throne. This started the "Little War" (Habsburg-Ottoman War) which devastated Hungary from 1527-1566. Ferdinand captured Buda in 1527.

Suleiman started out for Hungary on May 10, 1529. Buda was retaken, 8 September. Suleiman then besieged Vienna, September 27 - October 15, 1529. Although Suleiman failed, however, he occupied more of Hungary. This left John Zápolya as effective king of Ottoman (south, central, and eastern) Hungary.



Hungary 2016 - 450<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the siege of Szigetvár

Suleiman left to capture Vienna, via Hungary, on April 25, 1532. He again failed, this time in the siege of Güns (Kőszeg), August 5 - 30, 1532. Again, he captured other castles.

On July 22, 1540 John Zápolya died. Ferdinand invaded Hungary and besieged Buda on May 4, 1541. Suleiman defeated Ferdinand outside Buda, August 21, 1541, and annexed Ottoman Hungary.

In 1542, Ferdinand again invaded Hungary. Suleiman came, April 23, 1543. By November 16 he had recaptured the castles lost. Ferdinand died on July 24, 1564. Determined to crush the Habsburgs, Suleiman left with his largest army to take Vienna, on May 1, 1566. Unexpected resistance at Szigetvár, August 6 - September 8, 1566, delayed the advance until it was too late in the season.

Suleiman died on September 6. Although the siege was successful, it was a convenient excuse to return home. Suleiman also found the time to campaign in Southern Italy and Corfu, May 17 - November 22, 1537. It achieved nothing. From July 9 - November 27, 1538, Suleiman invaded and annexed the vassal Kingdom of Moldavia and conquered Wallachia.



Ottoman Empire 1868 Duloz  
postmarked Constanța Romania



Ottoman Empire 1890 postmarked  
Baghdad

The other area that occupied Suleiman's attention was the Ottoman-Safavid War, 1532-1555, against the Persian Safavid Shah Tahmasp I. In the first campaign, June 11, 1534 - January 8, 1536, Suleiman captured Tabriz (the Persian capital), on September 28, 1534

Baghdad was captured in December 1534. Basra became a vassal state in 1538, Basra became a vassal state in 1538, annexed in 1547. In the second campaign, March 29, 1548-21 December 1549, eastern modern Turkey, western Georgia, and Armenia were captured. The third campaign, August 28, 1553 - July 31, 1555, forced Tahmasp I to agree to peace. The Peace of Amasya, May 29, 1555, secured Suleiman's gains: modern Iraq including Basra; eastern Turkey; and western Caucasus.

Suleiman ordered several naval campaigns against Portugal in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean to remove them and reestablish trade with the Mughal Empire. Aden was captured, 1538, as an Indian Ocean base. The Ottomans then tried (and failed) to capture the Portuguese trading base at Diu (Western India) in 1538. By 1547, the Ottomans had taken Yemen. In 1547, the Yemenis revolted and invited the Portuguese to help them. On February 26, 1548, the Ottomans defeated the Portuguese and recaptured Yemen.



Ottoman Empire 1874 postmarked  
Saana, Yemen

The Ottomans secured the Red Sea ports and turned Somalia into a vassal state. In August 1552 Muscat was captured from Portugal. However, all this failed to stop Portuguese trade in the Indian Ocean. In 1530 the Knights were given Malta and Tripoli by Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor.



Turkey 1987 - Suleiman with  
Barbaros, who captured Tripoli



Malta 1965 - 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the  
"Great Siege"

Suleiman had ordered the Knights to be eliminated. After a brief siege, Tripoli was captured on August 15, 1551. The North African coast from Egypt to Tunis was now Ottoman. From May 18 - September 11, 1565, the Ottomans tried and failed to capture Malta, the "great siege".

To the Ottomans, Suleiman was known as "the Lawgiver", Kanuni Suleiman. He codified the judgments and laws of the previous nine Ottoman Sultans while being careful not to violate the Sharia (Islamic) law. The code of laws became known as the kanun-i Osmani, the Ottoman laws. Suleiman's legal code continued in force until the Tanzimat reforms in 1839



Suleiman greatly encouraged the arts, and the period is considered the golden age of Ottoman cultural development. He sponsored hundreds of imperial artistic societies in all fields.

He encouraged the development of an Ottoman artistic legacy as opposed to following Persia. In poetry, Suleiman excelled, and poetry flourished.



Ottoman Empire 1914 - Mosque of Suleiman 1557

Suleiman aimed to turn Constantinople into the center of Islamic civilization and sponsored a series of monumental architectural developments. Under Suleiman, Ottoman architecture reached its zenith.

Suleiman died on September 6, 1566. The Ottoman Empire continued to expand for another 120 years: Cyprus was captured in 1573; Tunisia, 1574; and Crete, 1669. However, these were not the grand conquests of Suleiman or his ancestors.



British military mail postmarked FPO D28, cancelled 10 Nov 1919, Turkey

After the defeat at the Battle of Vienna, September 12, 1683, the Ottoman Empire began its steady decline, until its abolition by Kemal Atatürk on November 1, 1922. It is easy to see why many Turks, especially during the Allied occupation 1918 - 1922, saw Suleiman as the zenith of the Ottoman Empire's golden age.

Conquests and expansion have many hidden costs. Suleiman had stretched Ottoman resources, that even the small gains after 1566 were burdensome. Expansion created change and stirred internal social disruptions.

Success bred complacency in one's systems (administrative ossification). Suleiman and his ancestors left a legacy that was near impossible to maintain. For the next 120 years central and eastern Europe were relatively weak. By 1683 the positions were reversed.



Turkey 1987 - inscribed Suleiman the Lawgiver, and the law



Turkey 1987 - tughra (calligraphic monogram, seal, or signature of a sultan) of Suleiman.

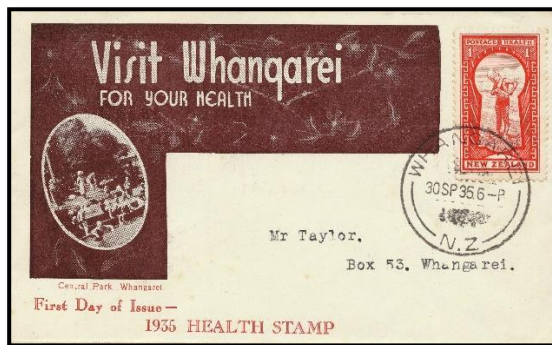
These appeared on early Ottoman Empire stamps

Murray Taeye

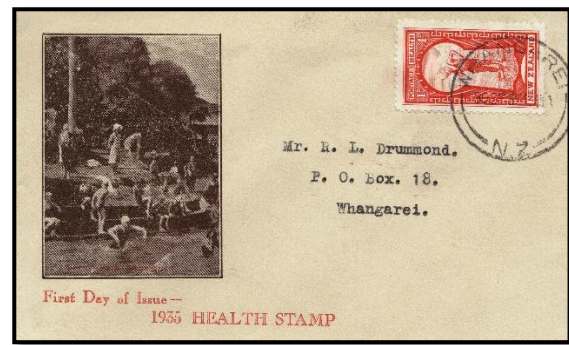


## 1935 Whangarei Health FDC

In last month's issue there was a piece on the 1936 Lawrence and Dunedin Districts Health FDC and referred to the difficulty on finding out any background information on them. After a visit from CPS member Dr Alan Craig, I was able to add some possible detail about another very elusive cover produced for the 1935 Health issue, H35.1F

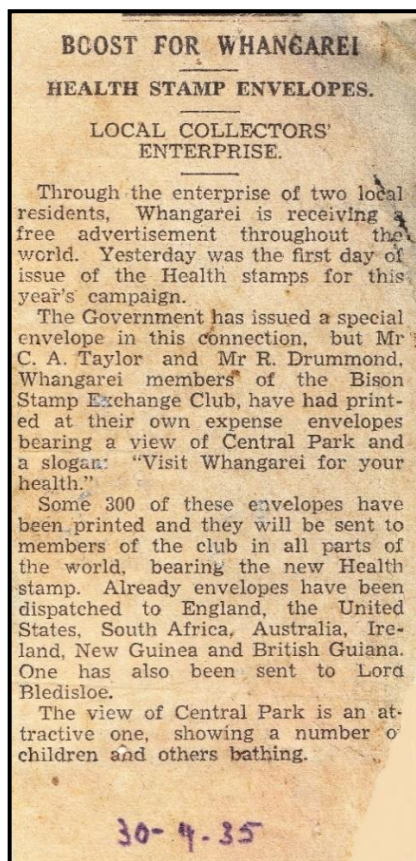


H35.1E



H35.1F

Thanks to the help of John Watts, when preparing my catalogue I was able to list details on the printer of the two covers and the producer, John F Johnson of the Bison Exchange Club. H35.1F is extremely scarce and up until recently the only copy I had seen was that used for the illustration in the catalogue. Dr Craig recently acquired a group of covers and amongst them was a copy of H35.1F, but more interesting was the newspaper clipping that came with it and which referred to the addresser of his example.



Dated September 30, 1935, it details the individuals behind the production of H35.1E along with the quantity, 300, printed.

"Through the enterprise of two local residents, Whangarei is receiving free advertisement throughout the world. Yesterday was the first day of issue of the Health stamps for this year's campaign.

The Government has issued a special envelope in this connection, but Mr CA Taylor and Mr R Drummond, Whangarei members of the Bison Exchange Club, have had printed at their own expense envelopes bearing a view of central Park and the slogan "Visit Whangarei for your health"

Some 300 of these envelopes have been printed and they will be sent to members in all parts of the world bearing the new Health stamp. Already envelopes have been dispatched to England, the United States, South Africa, Australia, Ireland, New Guinea, and British Guiana. One has been also been sent to Lord Bledisloe.

The view of Central Park is an attractive one, showing a number of children and other bathing".

Interestingly the images I use to illustrate the two covers are addressed respectively to Taylor (1E) and to Drummond (1F). What it does not answer is why the 1F variety is so scarce. Possibly it was a trial done by the printer that was abandoned after Taylor/Drummond suggested a different design including the Whangarei advertising. I would guess that Taylor/Drummond and the Bison Exchange Club would have been the target market for the printer and if they had shown a preference for 1E there would have been no commercial gain by going ahead and printing the 1F variety.

Stephen Jones



## New Zealand Stamp Designers

This is the 5th in a series of occasional articles about NZ stamp designers. The first article appeared in the March 2015 issue, the second in the December 2016 issue, the 3rd in the December 2018 issue and the 4th in the March 2020 issue.

The subject of this article is James Fitzgerald, the designer of the ½d Fantail and 4d Mitre Peak stamps of the 1935 Pictorials.



He was born in England in 1869 and came to New Zealand in his mid-20s. He settled in Auckland and worked there as a commercial artist for 20 years before moving to Christchurch about 1923. He exhibited his art works at the Canterbury Society of Arts gallery during the period 1925-1943 and died in 1945. Some of his works are held by the Hocken Library, University of Otago in Dunedin and one is held by the Christchurch Art Gallery. He worked in a variety of media, including etchings and paintings. Examples include buildings and scenes, one of which, a scene at Akaroa, is shown below.



Alan Tunnicliff



## James Fitzgerald

Alan's piece is quite timely as a few years ago in Auckland City Stamps public auction, a sheet comprising of a number of photographic entries prepared for the 1935 Pictorial issue was in one of the lots. Although it had a few faults, there were 20 different essays, all monochrome and larger than stamp size, covering a range of different subject matter.



The entry was submitted by an artist using the pseudonym "Myron", however as two of the designs, those submitted for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 4d values, were ultimately selected to be part of the issued set, it was easy to identify the artist as being James Fitzgerald.

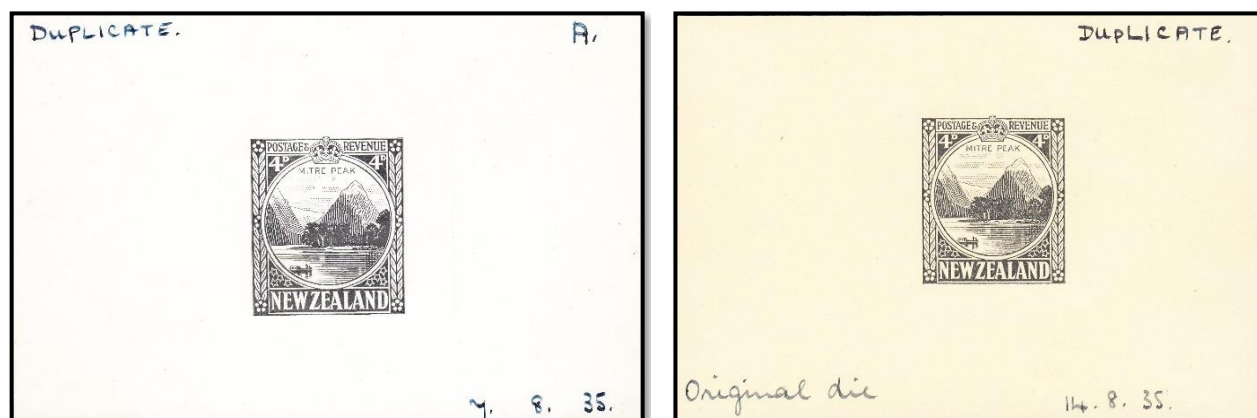
Looking over the other designs, I feel the majority of them were more of an "imperial" flavour about them, a little busy and more suited to stamps that would have been issued say 20 - 30 years earlier.



These two designs were also chosen for use on postal stationery issued concurrent with the stamps. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d value was for postcards and the 4d value for registered envelopes. The dies for these two postal stationery items were prepared separately from the stamp dies and four



die proofs for the 4d are known, see following page for two of those listed (ref Vol IX page 278)



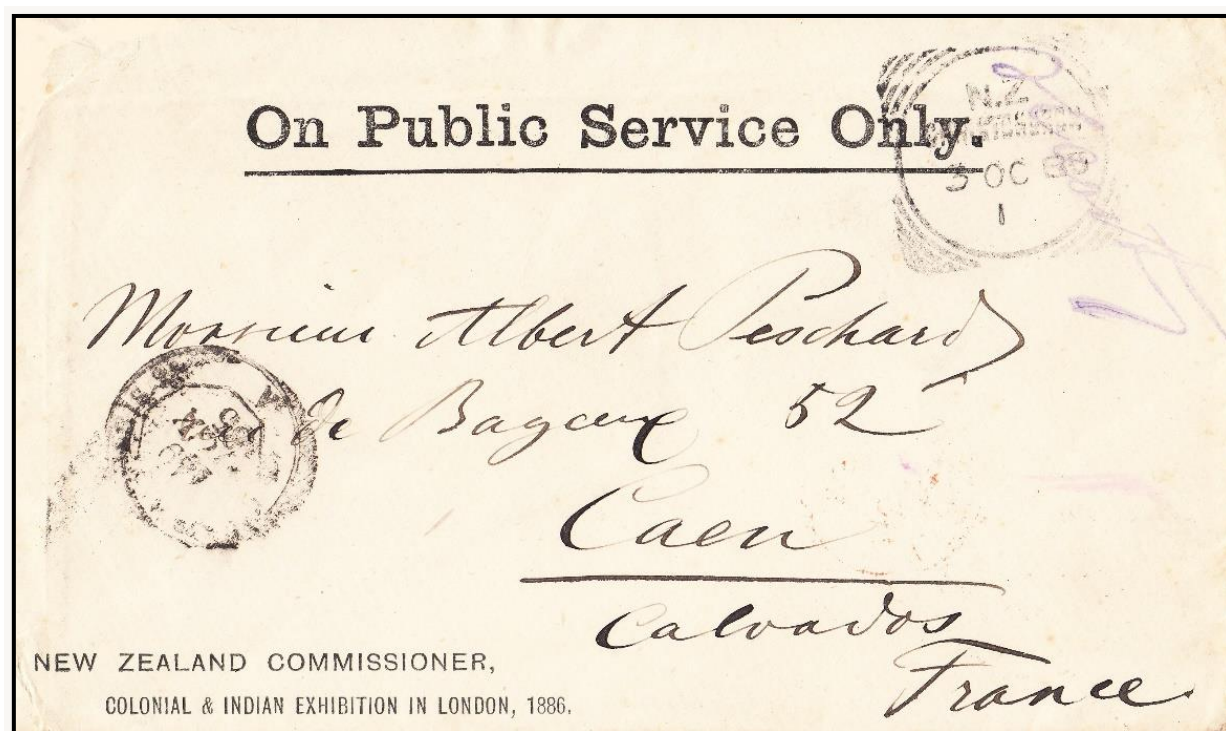
Stephen Jones

## 1886 Colonial & Indian Exhibition

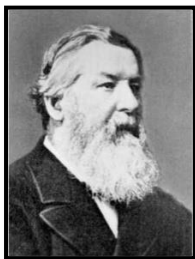
Most collectors of New Zealand stamps will be familiar with the stamps issued for the exhibitions held in 1906, 1913, and 1925, and probably also with the printed covers associated with the 1940 Centennial Exhibition held in Wellington. Although no stamps were prepared for them, New Zealand has a history of exhibitions dating back to the 1860's. Some of these had post offices associated with them and stationery items are known, all very scarce to rare.

What is not so well known is that New Zealand was an enthusiastic participant of several large exhibitions held overseas, mainly in the United Kingdom. As it is today, the government at the time would have viewed these as opportunities to showcase New Zealand and its products, and also to encourage migration to New Zealand to build up our population.

Post 1900, postcards of the New Zealand courts at these exhibitions are known and quite common eg 1908 Franco British and 1924 Wembley Exhibitions, but as far as I am aware for exhibitions held prior to 1900 very little, if any, philatelic material is known. This was the reason I was so excited to come across the following OPSO cover sent to France by the New Zealand Commissioner to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London 1886.







von Haast

Although it has some minor faults, it is the only New Zealand philatelic item related to this Exhibition. The commissioner was Julius von Haast, the then director of the Canterbury museum, and it is his facsimile signature to show he has free franking privilege associated with the role.

In 1886, Haast had been awarded the KCMG and it was during his visit to the UK that he was invested with the award.

The Exhibition was held in South Kensington and in the words of the then Prince of Wales, it was intended "to stimulate commerce and strengthen the bonds of union now existing in every portion of her Majesty's Empire". The Exhibition was opened by Queen Victoria on May 4, 1886, closing six months later after attracting around 5.5 million visitors. Even for the UK at the time it was a huge attendance, with visitors travelling from all over the world to attend.



Daily program for the Exhibition

There looks to have been quite a bit of interest amongst New Zealanders to travel and attend the Exhibition, sufficient enough for at least one shipping line to use visiting the event as part of their advertising for passengers. A bit different from today, hopping on a flight and arriving around 24hrs later at your destination.



  
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 " ... £115 " 12 "  
 Second Saloon £65 "  
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**SAILING VESSELS**

The New Zealand court was supposed to be interpreted as showing the progress of the country from old New Zealand to a thriving European colony.

The central section included an extensive collection of Maori artifacts, including the tomb of Ngati Poneke chief, Te Waata Taranui (sans body). Also displayed was a Maori storehouse along with textiles and cases of adzes and weapons which had been collected by naturalist Walter Buller.

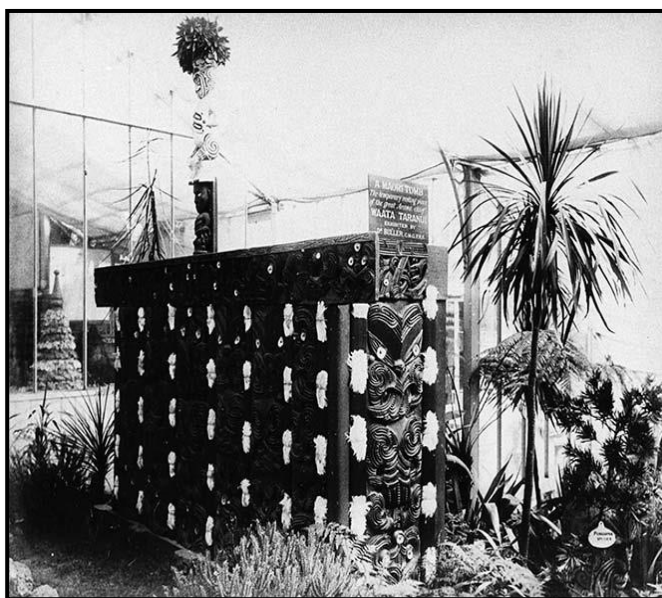
There was a fernery, displays of native wood, furniture, manufactured goods which apparently was popular, plus paintings showing the beauty of New Zealand.

In a letter to the Auckland Star dated August 4, 1886, one correspondent described at length his visits to the Exhibition. He enthused at the number of "foreigners who thronged the New Zealand Court". He described himself as "reared in the colonies" which elicited numerous requests for information about New Zealand

He was very complimentary about our exhibits of timber and furniture, and our exhibits of wool and wheat " fairly held their own with others of a similar class". He was a little critical about other aspects of the display although some would have been beyond the control of von Haast.

He felt the court was too far away from the main area, requiring a walk through a dark passage before getting into a lift to the top of building where the exhibits were located. Compared to other courts there was a lack of "... books descriptive of the colony .... to distribute amongst the visitors".

The Indian Court was the largest of the displays there and attracted the most attention, but the Canadian Court was also very extensive. Apparently, they had an advantage in that it was easy for them to make changes and keep the exhibit looking fresh due to the (relatively) short travel time to Canada.

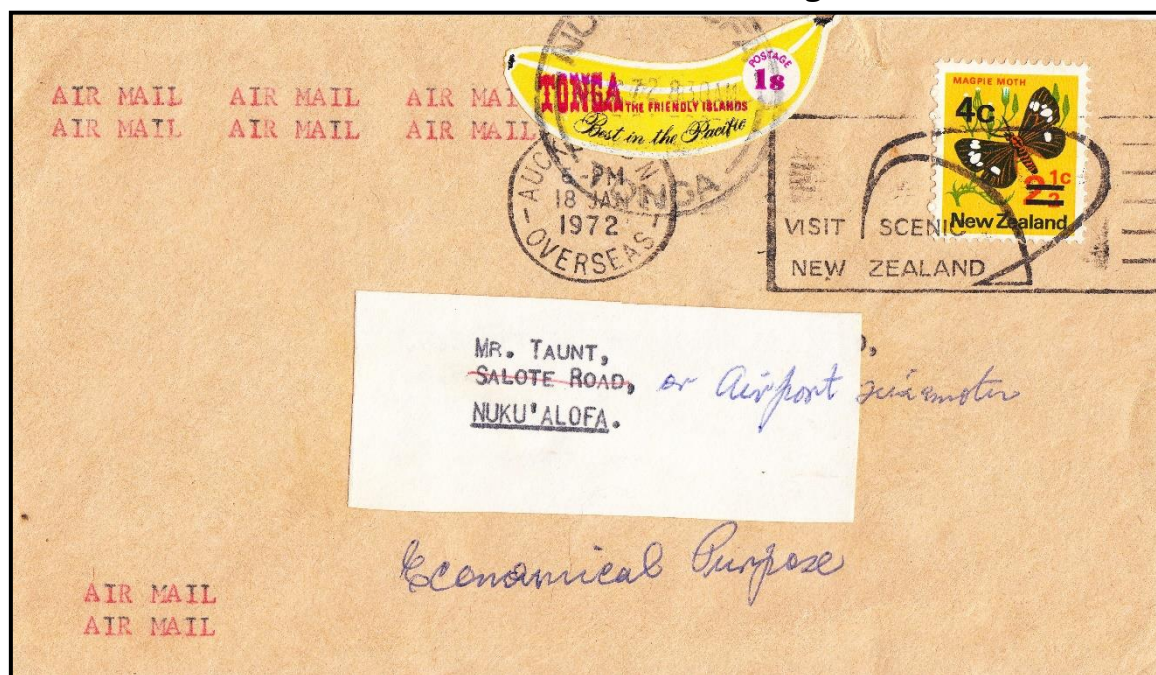


The tomb of Ngati Poneke chief, Te Waata Taranui

Going slightly off topic, when mounted on a page, the cover looked a bit lonely, so I spent some time looking for a nice "go with" to add to the page. On ebay, there is a considerable number of listings for pages from the "Illustrated London News" illustrated with woodblocks of scenes from the Exhibition, however the format meant the piece was too large to fit on the album page. Yes, I know, first world problem. So, I could not believe my luck when a listing for the daily program turned up; original from the Exhibition, in colour, small enough to fit on the page and not too thick. I am guessing these are hard to come by as I was not the only bidder.

Stephen Jones

## 1972 New Zealand - Tonga



Collectors will be familiar with the Tongan shaped stamps, the first of which was issued in 1963. The above cover shows rare usage for internal redirection on a cover sent from New Zealand.

### Trade CANADA for NEW ZELAND stamps

Received from a collector in Canada wanting to exchange stamps. If interested, please contact them directly.

I am looking for someone who wants to start a Canada collection as I want to add to my New ZELAND collection. I have a large Canada collection to trade. I hope there is someone in your club who might be interested in doing this trade.: trade CANADA FOR NEW ZELAND stamps

From: MICHEL D'AOUST

Email: [mvdoust@gmail.com](mailto:mvdoust@gmail.com)

Phone: 778 363 8284

And finally, the important dates for your shopping pleasure in 2021

## 2021

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On The Following Saturdays 9am - 12 noon.  
For Further Details Contact Gary Tavendale Phone 027 635 4957

<u>January</u> 9th & 23rd	<u>February</u> 6th & 20th	<u>March</u> 6th & 20th	<u>April</u> 3rd & 17th	<u>May</u> 1st & 15th	<u>June</u> 5th & 19th
<u>July</u> 3rd & 17th	<u>August</u> 7th & 21st	<u>September</u> 4th & 18th	<u>October</u> 2nd & 16th	<u>November</u> 6th & 20th	<u>December</u> 4th & 18th



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Heslop E13



H.P.S. Menu proof



Jefferys forgery



Wide spaced overprint (CP N42b).



Upright coil number.



One stamp with inverted watermark.



Double print of black (also misplaced to the right).



4d KEVII  
Inverted watermark.

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