

The
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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No. 1.



SOUTHERN RHODESIA 1924-29 IMPERF. BETWEEN.

Herewith a photograph showing the 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. imperf. between, unlisted by the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia, also a block of 4 x 6d.

The existence of the 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. is not generally known, although catalogued in

1936 Gibbons, after I had submitted them to Mr. Stanley Philips for his inspection.

Six pairs of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. are known only. The check list of 1932 gives 6 pairs of 6d. but I have recently seen a photograph of a sheet corner pair and the number of sheet was 9. This goes to prove that at least 12 pairs exist of the 6d.

DOUGLAS H. BURN.

N F F CANCELLATION, 4th VARIETY.

In our number of March, 1936, we published a short description of a 4th variety of the Natal Field Force cancellations which were in use in the very early days of the Anglo-Boer War.

Mr. Lancelot A. B. Sharpe, the discoverer, thought the mark was I-N F F and hazarded the idea that it might stand for Indian-Natal Field Force.

Mr. Axer, in our June number, disposed of this suggestion and thought it probable that what appeared to be an "I" was really made by the edge of a rubber cancelling die.

The problem seems now to have been solved by Mr. Sharpe himself, as he has come across three more Natal stamps with this mark, all apparently from the same source as his orig-

inal. The marks seem to have been applied to a soft parcel and the unequal impressions are thus accounted for. A composite reconstruction, however, shows that the mark was the letters N F F inside a circle with chords above and below them and the arcs broken so that the portions at the sides were the same height as the letters.

—◆—

Dutch East Indies. The Postal Authorities issued a second set of Charity stamps in December for the benefit of the Salvation Army. This year the set consists of five values, the total value of the set (postage + surtax) being 55½ cents. Stamps may be obtained by sending remittances to Commissioner J. W. de Groot, Javastraat 16, Bandoeng, Java.

The Philatelic Society of Natal

By
J. H. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Address given at the Silver Jubilee Meeting)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It affords me great pleasure to give you a resumé of the early days of the Philatelic Society of Natal which this year reaches its Silver Jubilee, surely a milestone worthy of your celebration this evening.

Mr. Norman Welsford and I had discussed stamp collecting for some time, when during a week-end spent at his beautiful home at Gilletts rearranging his wonderful Sweden collection, we came to the conclusion that an attempt might be made to resuscitate the defunct Durban Stamp Club thus giving local collectors an opportunity of meeting for mutual intercourse and exchange.

And so we decided to mention the matter to a few collectors known to us and as a result held a meeting at my office at Malvern on 24th August, 1911; unfortunately it was a very wet night and not many were present, (I remember Messrs. Welsford, Woodroffe, Garth Green and another), I was asked to take the Chair and after some keen discussion we decided to advertise the next meeting which would be held in Durban.

On the 11th September the next meeting was held in the Aliwal Street Church Hall when there was an encouraging attendance including Messrs. Welsford, Webb, Garth Green, Richardson, Riches, Woodroffe, Austin, myself and several others whose names I forget; I was again asked to take the Chair and after it was ascertained that each of us knew of several different collectors it was decided to proceed with the formation and a Sub-Committee was formed to draft the Constitution, this I think consisted of Messrs. Welsford, Richardson and myself.

The next meeting was held at the same venue on 28th September when the constitution was drawn up, amended and other matters of management settled, all of which may be read in the Rules and Bye-Laws issued in 1911.

I believe I am correct in stating that very few additions or amendments have been found necessary to these rules, etc.

There were some 15 present at this meeting amongst those present being Messrs. Welsford, Austin, Richardson, Riches, Webb, Fox, Sheard, Captain Gillmore, Bradley, Woodroffe, Garth Green, Williams, and, I think, Fosbrooke and Melville, one lady, and myself.

The elected officers were as follows:

President, Mr. J. H. Chamberlain.

Vice-President, Mr. W. J. Austin.

Hon. Sec./Treas., Mr. Norman Welsford.

Committee: Messrs. Richardson, Riches, Webb, J. Fox and Sheard.

Very shortly after we had started on our venture our energetic Honorary Secretary (Mr. Welsford) startled the members with his proposal for a Philatelic Exhibition to be held during the Durban Gala season; although some dismay was evident the members, who could see how determined the secretary was to overcome what appeared to be insuperable obstacles, unanimsly agreed to show the world how an Exhibition should be run! Well the time was short, there were to be several other exhibitions during 1913, notably the International at New York, and the big Paris one, but it can safely be said this was the first "successful" one held in South Africa. H.M. King George V. was Patron-in-Chief, other Patrons were H.E. The Governor-General (Lord Gladstone)—he performed the opening ceremony accompanied by Her Excellency and suite—The Administrators of The Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal and Transvaal. The Mayor of Durban (Councillor F. C. Hollander) was the President, and the Postmaster of Durban (Mr. J. W. Coleman (of the Natal Provisionals fame), the Vice-President.

Over 200 entries were received, many being from overseas.

At the 1913 Annual General Meeting a further scheme was considered, viz., to undertake the compilation of a Standard Catalogue of the stamps of the Provinces of South Africa; after many months of assiduous labour on the part of the Committee appointed, during which time I as Chairman (unfortunately then stationed in the Northern Districts) wrote over 400 letters and received a fair number of replies, it was found impossible to continue, very greatly was this due to the Great War, but also to some extent due to the apathetic feeling of societies and individuals.

As evidence of the progress made in these early years of our Society's existence I would point out that in three years from our formation the membership stood at over 80; regular meetings were held for a short while monthly but soon these were changed to fortnightly and carried on right up to the beginning of the Great War, at which time the present arrangement took effect.

The Library, which in the early days was housed at our regular meeting place, viz., the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade (now the Riveira Hotel), was upon leaving these premises transferred temporarily to Mr. Welsford's office, then to the Durban Public Library where it still finds a home. A reference Collection was also commenced in those now far off days, with, I think, Mr. W. J. Austin as curator, this was of great help and much interest to the town members.

The exchange section flourished in those days and I think that Mr. Welsford also undertook this difficult task upon himself until Mr. J. Posner succeeded to the appointment in 1913.

And so the work of progress went on, right through the very difficult days of the Great War (when many mightier societies than ours

faded and died), to emerge with the even greater task of staging, and carrying to a most successful conclusion another Philatelic Exhibition of International status (1928), and now in this year of our Silver Jubilee commemoration that most useful and complete work the Handbook of the Stamps of the Union of South Africa. I would here congratulate those responsible for this book.

Here follows a list of the principal office bearers:—

	<i>President</i>	<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	<i>Hon. Exchange Superintendent</i>
1911	J. H. H. Chamberlain.	N. Welsford	N. Welsford
1912	J. H. H. Chamberlain.	N. Welsford	N. Welsford
1913	Graham Mackeurtan	N. Welsford	N. Welsford
1913	E. Lieberman	N. Welsford	N. Welsford
1914	G. C. Herbert	N. Welsford	N. Welsford
1915	W. P. Williams	N. Welsford	D. Campbell
1916	W. P. Williams	R. G. Webb	D. Campbell
1917	W. P. Williams	H. R. Thorp	N. Welsford
1918	W. P. Williams	H. R. Thorp	T. S. E. Blandford
1919	W. P. Williams	H. R. Thorp	T. S. E. Blandford
1920	W. P. Williams	N. Welsford	N. Welsford
1921	W. P. Williams	N. Welsford	N. Welsford
1922	W. P. Williams	C. F. Skinner	W. J. Norman
1923	W. P. Williams	T. A. Kirk	A. H. Lovejoy
1924	W. P. Williams	F. Boyd Williams	A. H. Lovejoy
1925	W. P. Williams	F. Boyd Williams	A. H. Lovejoy
1926	W. P. Williams	N. Welsford	A. H. Lovejoy
1927	W. P. Williams	N. Welsford	A. H. Lovejoy
1928	T. F. Glen	N. Welsford	A. H. Lovejoy
1929	T. F. Glen	W. P. Angus	A. H. Lovejoy
1930	J. H. H. Chamberlain	W. P. Angus	L. Petiet
1931	N. Welsford	W. P. Angus	L. Petiet
1932	Percy C. Bishop	Gwen Pershouse	L. Petiet
1933	Percy C. Bishop	Gwen Pershouse	L. Petiet
1934	H. de Terrasson	Gwen Pershouse	L. Petiet
1935	H. de Terrasson	Gwen Reed	L. Petiet
1936	H. de Terrasson	Gwen Reed	E. E. Gagal

That our worthy society may progress and rise to further and greater achievement under

the present and future control is my earnest wish.

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Reviews

POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A Handbook for Collectors with a Guide to Values. General Editor, Percy C. Bishop. Published by the Knox Printing and Publishing Company, P.O. Box 1509, Durban, on behalf of the Philatelic Society of Natal.

We have obtained the views of a number of collectors of specialized Union stamps on this work, so that the following notice represents a "pooled" opinion and not that of any one individual.

The editorial committee must firstly be congratulated on the amount of hard work they must have put into the compilation.

Comparison with Simenhoff's Standard Catalogue, which is still on sale and nearly up-to-date seemed forced on us, even if comparisons be odious. In one respect this handbook shows a very definite advance, viz., in the arrangement of having each issue listed by itself with its varieties and flaws. This obviates the tedious cross-references "as in 146e" and such like, which are so frequent in Simenhoff.

The omission of the air-mail section (other than the actual stamps) is also wise, particularly seeing that Wyndham's special air mail list is now available.

The omission of a list of the values of the King's Head "Inter Provincials" we think is unfortunate. That can be assessed quite reasonably well now, and there is really no need to go further and value obsolete issues used during the period 1910-13.

In the choice of varieties, freaks, etc., listed there is little between the two works. When we come to the rotogravure issues particularly, it is felt that the tendency is to record too many of what are often very minor varieties or even varieties which have been limited to a few sheets. Every dust-storm in Pretoria produces a crop of these. Would it not be better for the sake of the average, young, or budding specialist if these were cut down to a minimum and the super-specialist referred to other available listings of these. This has been done here to a certain extent, we admit, but we would like to see the pruning carrier even further.

Some good varieties have been omitted (e.g. the 5s. King's Head with UNI missing and others that might be mentioned).

Every opinion obtained is in agreement that the pricing system followed by the compilers is absurd. Their argument that it would be anomalous to depart from the accepted system of framing estimates on a nominal scale that is subject to discounts varying from 25 to 75 per cent. is utterly futile. A handbook like this should not be compared with a dealer's price-list, (and even in such catalogues this per-

nicious custom has been broken). What collectors want from collectors is a guide to real values, not a figure that may be anything from 25 to 75 per cent. off it.

Even on the system on which they have worked it is felt that the pricing is often too high, particularly for "varieties." Many of these are put at figures which will simply frighten off prospective specialized collectors, especially among the younger collectors.

"An otherwise very good effort, but spoilt by the pricing," sums up the opinions.

We have only noticed four typographical errors: "Shillings" on p. 23, two "t's" omitted on p. 34 and "he" for "the" on p. 69.

THE AIRPOSTS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

By L. A. Wyndham.

This book is a sheer joy to review, representing, as it does, an immense amount of work on the part of the author to bring together a reliable and, so far as it is possible, a complete record of South Africa's aviation and airmail history.

Although mainly compiled for the benefit of airpost collectors all those interested in the history of South African aviation will find it of value. It gives for the first time a complete narrative of the pioneer and historic flights from 1909 up to the recent Schlesinger Air Race as well as a complete review of all air mail services in the Union and South West Africa from 1911 to 1936.

It is copiously and well illustrated with maps, airpost items, photographs of aviators and planes, airpost stamps, postmarks, cachets, etc.

The book is divided into four parts:-

Part I. deals with the Official Airposts, 1911-36. There is a wealth of information here, much of it only obtainable before in scattered and not readily accessible publications and much which is here published for the first time. Who has seen illustrations of the Cape Town Pigeongrams of 1919, for instance, or who knew that Malcolm Campbell carried an air mail from Verneuk Pan in 1929?

In Part II., dealing with Historic and Record Flights, 1909-36, we get a record of privately carried mails, in addition to much information of a general character regarding these flights.

Part III. is a description of air mail stamps, etiquettes, and various airpost propaganda and descriptive literature which has been issued by the postal authorities.

Part IV. is a priced Check List, the prices being based on an airpost collector's basis rather than a philatelist's. It appears to be well done, judging by a random selection of a number of items.

This work has been privately published, 400 copies being available for sale at 17s. 6d. per copy, postage 6d. extra. It may be obtained from the author, P.O. Box 15, Cape Town; G. W. Morris (Pty.), Ltd., 53 Burg Street, Cape Town; The Robertson Stamp Co., P.O. Box 5826, Johannesburg; or Messrs. Francis J. Field, Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, England.

KOHL'S HANDBOOK.

Parts 39 and 40 of this have now appeared. Part 39 continues the story of *Italy*, dealing with the issues of 1861/62 to 1867. Part 40 deals with the issues 1877 to 1928.

As the general editor, Dr. Munk, has had the assistance of a number of specialists on Italian stamps, notably Dr. Diena, in preparing this work, it may be taken that it is the very last word authoritatively on the stamps of Italy.

Part 40 also contains a few short supplements on countries which have already been dealt with, Heligoland, Honduras, Hong Kong, Indore, Inhambane, Ionian Is., Ireland and Iceland.

Parts or whole volumes of the *Kohl-Handbuchs* are obtainable either directly from Berlin N.W. 7, Dorotheen-Strasse, 53, or in London from The Vallancey Press or Harris Publications, Ltd.

LES PAQUETBOTS FRANCAIS ET LEURS CACHETS.

Under the auspices of the *Annales de Philatelie* there has just appeared in the Editions du Graouli, 38, Rue de Lournal, Paris (XVe) a most fascinating brochure dealing with French ship cancellations.

The story is in three parts.

The first, very short, deals with the origins of the maritime postal services from 1780 to 1850.

In the second period, 1851-1866, the services were very interesting but not systematized. In the third period, 1866 to the present day, the varied marks of the previous period were replaced by a more uniform series, which are here dealt with in full detail according to the liners' routes.

Illustrative maps and postmarks are liberally employed and the authors are to be congratulated on a most interesting volume.

THE HISTORY OF FLIGHT.

A descriptive catalogue of books, engravings and airmail stamps illustrating the evolution of the airship and the aeroplane.

This catalogue, published by Messrs. Maggs Bros. Ltd., of 34/35 Conduit Street, London, W.1, has as its Part IV. a listing of the airmail stamps and airposts of the world, arranged in chronological order, which should be in the hands of all airpost collectors.

This part has been written up by Mr. Roy D. Harker, the Hon. Secretary of The Air Mail Society, which is sufficient guarantee that it has been well done. It is excellently illustrated. We notice one error in the description of the South African Handley-Page flight, in which it states that only four covers are known, but put against the amount of positive information which is given for flights of all the world, this is a very small slip.

HARMER'S RESUME, 1935-36.

This, the 11th review of Mr. H. R. Harmer's sales, gives a resumé of the outstanding pri-

ces obtained during the 1935-36 season's sales, together with quite a lot of incidentally valuable information as to market values, buying, selling and insuring of stamps. The illustrations of "star" items alone are worth having. There is quite a big proportion of items of special interest to collectors of Southern Africa in this volume.

WHITEFIELD KING'S 68th Annual Price List of Stamps in Sets and Packets this year includes air mail stamps, instead of these being published in a separate list as formerly.

There are sets from a ticky up to £320 so you can start off or add to your collection on any scale you like by making a selection from this list.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

(Twopence per word per insertion with minimum of 2/- per insertion).

For Sale by Private Treaty.—Swaziland collection (gold plaque Jipex) O.F.S. collection (silver plaque Jipex) whole or portions Transvaal collection (silver plaque Jipex). Collections may be seen by appointment in Pretoria or Johannesburg.

A. E. Busden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

"Specimen Stamps."—Great Britain, British Colonial and Foreign wanted. Saul A. Klagsbrun, P.O. Box 846, Pretoria.

Union of South Africa: Approval Selections wanted from Collectors, of Interprovincials, Covers, Unusual Items, Freaks, Errors, Etc. Send to: Sam Legator, P.O. Box 133, Brakpan.

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies.

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Union Interprovincials Wanted

Used in O.F.S.—Cape 2½d., 6d.,; O.F.S. 2d., 1s.; Natal 1½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 1s., 2s., 10s., £1.

Used in Natal.—Cape 2½d., O.F.S. 1d., Natal 1s.

Used in Cape.—Natal 2s., 10s.

Stamps must not be too heavily cancelled but dates and province must be readable.

J. Ritchie, 16 7th Avenue, Houghton, Johannesburg.

South African Postal Slogans

By B. L. CAIRNCROSS and A. HILTON SYDOW.

(Continued from page 194 of December issue)

f. *East London.*

"Sertifikate."

1. In three lines. Jul. 1923; again Dec. 1925-Feb. 1926.

g. *Pietermaritzburg.*

"Sertifikate."

1. In three lines. Apr. 1927.

h. *Grahamstown.*

"Sertifikate."

1. In three lines. Feb. 1932-Sep. 1932.

i. *Queenstown.*

1. In three lines (Sertifikate). Mar. 1932-Jul. 1932.

2. ADDRESS YOUR MAIL TO PRIVATE BOX
OR
STREET AND NUMBER.
ADRES U MAIL NAAR PRIVATE BUS
OF
STRAAT EN NOMMER.

a. *Cape Town.*

1. In four lines, in rectangle. Dec. 1922-Jan. 1923.

3. SUPPORT S.A. INDUSTRIES—
ONDERSTEUN S.A. INDUSTRIEË.

a. *Johannesburg.*

1. In one line (English above). Jun. 1923.
2. In two lines with six bars. Sep. 1925-Oct. 1925.
3. As No. 1, but with more space between English and Afrikaans and without diaeresis. Sep. 1925-Jul. 1926.
4. As No. 3, but with Johannesburg more spaced. May, 1927.
5. As No. 4, but in red. Jun. 1927.
6. As No. 4, but with JH in triangle. Jun. 1927.
7. As No. 4, but without fullstops between S and A. Jun. 1927.
8. As No. 7, but with JH in triangle. Jun. 1927.
9. As No. 3, but in larger type. Mar. 1929-Feb. 1930.
10. As No. 9, but in red. Jun. 1927.
11. As No. 3, but with still more space. Jun. 1927-Jul. 1927.

b. *Pretoria.*

1. In one line (English above). Apr. 1923-Jul. 1923.
2. As No. 1, but with Pretoria more spaced. Jul. 1924.
3. As No. 1, but with "Nywerhede" for "Industrieë." Jun. 1925-Jan. 1926.
4. As No. 3, but with Pretoria more spaced. Feb. 1930.
5. As No. 3, but in red. May, 1925.

c. *Cape Town.*

1. In one line (English above). Feb. 1923-Jul. 1923.
 2. In one line with "Cape Town" over "Kaapstad." Dec. 1924.
 3. As No. 2, but with "Cape Town" to the left of "Kaapstad." Jan. 1925.
 4. In three lines with "Nywerhede" for "Industrieë." Dec. 1925; again Oct. 1931.
 5. As No. 4, but in red. Oct. 1925.
 6. As No. 4, but with CT in triangle.
 7. In three lines in rectangle. Jan. 1928-Dec. 1931.
 8. As No. 6, but in red. Mar. 1928.
- N.B.—In Numbers 4, 5 and 6, "South African" and "Suid Afrikaanse" appear in full.

d. *Durban.*

1. In one line in red (English above). May, 1924.
2. In one line in black and in larger type. Feb. 1927.
3. As No. 2, but with DN in triangle.
4. As No. 2, but in red.

e. *Port Elizabeth.*

1. In one line (English above). Jan. 1923-Nov. 1925.
2. In two lines. Mar. 1927.
3. As No. 2, but in red. Mar. 1927.
4. In three lines. Aug. 1928-Aug. 1931.

f. *Pietermaritzburg.*

1. In one line (English above). May, 1925-Mar. 1927.

g. *East London.*

1. In one line (English above). Jun. 1923-Sep. 1927.

4. POST EARLY IN THE DAY—
POS VROEG IN DIE DAG.

a. *Johannesburg.*

1. In one line. Jun. 1923-Sept. 1925.
2. As No. 1, but with less space between English and Afrikaans. Jun. 1923.
3. As No. 2, but in smaller type. Mar. 1927-May, 1927.
4. As No. 3, but with JH in triangle. Apr. 1927.
5. As No. 3, but in red. Nov. ?
6. As No. 3, but in slightly larger type. English is two inches in length. Feb. 1928.
7. As No. 6, but in red. Apr. 1928.
8. As No. 6, but one-eighth inch shorter. Aug. 1928.

9. As No. 8, but in slightly heavier type.
Jul. 1929-Aug. 1929.
10. As No. 8, but with JH in triangle.
Jun. 1929.
- b. *Pretoria*.
1. In one line. Jul. 1923.
 2. As No. 1, but in red. Nov. 1929; again Mar. 1935.
 3. As No. 1, but with Pretoria more spaced. Feb. 1930.
- c. *Durban*.
1. In one line. Jun. 1923-Oct. 1924.
 2. As No. 1, but with less space between English and Afrikaans. Jul. 1923.
 3. As No. 1, but with Durban more spaced. Sep. 1927.
 4. As No. 3, but in red. Jan. 1927.
 5. As No. 1, but with DN in triangle. Mar. 1927.
- d. *Cape Town*.
1. In one line. Jul. 1923.
- e. *Pietermaritzburg*.
1. In one line. Jul. 1923-Jul. 1925; again Mar. 1928.
- f. *Bloemfontein*.
1. In two lines. Mar. 1929-Nov. 1930.
 2. As No. 1, but in red. ? 1928.
- g. *East London*.
1. In one line. Dec. 1924-Jul. 1925.
 2. In two lines. Aug. 1932-Jun. 1935.
 3. As No. 2, but in red. Apr. 1933.
- h. *Port Elizabeth*.
1. In one line. Jun. 1923-Jul. 1923.
- i. *Queenstown*.
1. In one line. Feb. 1928.
 2. As No. 1, but in larger type. May, 1935.
- j. *Grahamstown*.
1. In one line, May, 1935.
5. BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION 1924—
BRITSE RYKTENTOONSTELLING.
- a. *Cape Town*.
1. In one line. Cape Town to left of Kaapstad. Jul. 1923-Sep. 1923.
 2. As No. 1, but with Cape Town above Kaapstad. Apr. 1924-May, 1924.
- b. *Johannesburg*.
1. In one line. Jul. 1923-Apr. 1924.
6. BUY SOUTH AFRICAN MADE GOODS—
KOOP SUIDAFRIKAANSE GOED.
- a. *Cape Town*.
1. In one line with "S" for South. Apr. 1925-Sep. 1925.
 2. As No. 1, but in red. Apr. 1925-May, 1925.
 3. In three lines in rectangle. Feb. 1926-Nov. 1930.
 4. As No. 3, but with CT in triangle. Dec. 1926.
 5. As No. 3, but in red. Nov. 1926-Nov. 1931.
- b. *Durban*.
1. In one line with "S" for South. Sep. 1925-Jul. 1927.
 2. As No. 1, but with DN in triangle. Dec. 1926.
 3. As No. 1, but with Durban more spaced. Jul. 1927.
 4. In two lines with "S" for South. Sep. 1927-Sep. 1934.
 5. As No. 4, but with DN in triangle. Dec. 1927.
 6. As No. 4, but in red. Jan. 1928.
- c. *Johannesburg*.
1. In one line with "S" for South. Aug. 1925.
 2. As No. 1, but in red. May, 1925.
7. AIR MAIL SAVES TIME—
LUGPOS BESPAAR TYD.
- a. *Cape Town*.
1. In one line. Mar. 1925-Apr. 1925; again Nov. 1929.
 2. As No. 1, but in red. Apr. 1925; again Nov. 1929.
- b. *Johannesburg*.
1. In one line. Sep. 1929.
- c. *Durban*.
1. In one line. 1925.
8. MAKE CAREERS FOR OUR JUVENILES
—VERSKAF BEROEPE AAN ONS JEUG.
- a. *Cape Town*.
1. In three lines. Dec. 1925-Feb. 1932.
 2. As No. 1, but in red. Feb. 1927.
 3. As No. 1, but with CT in triangle. Feb. 1927.
- b. *Johannesburg*.
1. In three lines. Jan. 1926-Feb. 1927.
 2. As No. 1, but with JH in triangle. Jan., 1927.
 3. As No. 1, but with "Ons Jeug" in third line. Mar. 1930.
- c. *Port Elizabeth*.
1. In three lines. Mar. 1926-Oct. 1926; again Apr. 1935.
 2. As No. 1, but in red. Apr. 1927; again Sep. 1932-Dec. 1933.
 3. As No. 1, but with PE in triangle. 1932.
 4. As No. 1, but with "Ons Jeug" in third line. Jul. 1927; again Aug. 1931-Jun. 1932.
- d. *Pretoria*.
1. In three lines. Aug. 1926-Sep. 1926.
 2. As No. 1, but with "Ons Jeug" in third line. Dec. 1926.
- e. *Durban*.
1. In three lines. Feb. 1927-Jan. 1927.
 2. As No. 1, but with DN in triangle. Feb. 1927.
 3. As No. 1, but with "Ons Jeug" in third line. Apr. 1932.
- f. *Pietermaritzburg*.
1. In three lines. Feb. 1927-Feb. 1928.
- g. *East London*.
1. In three lines. Feb. 1927.

9. CENSUS DAY 4th MAY—

SENSUS DAG 4de MEI.

a. *Johannesburg.*

1. In two lines. Apr. 1926-May, 1926.

b. *Cape Town.*

1. In two lines. Apr. 1926-May, 1926.

c. *Durban.*

1. In two lines. Apr. 1926-May, 1926.

10. FRUIT FOR HEALTH—

VRUGTE VIR GESONDHEID.

a. *Cape Town.*

1. In three lines. Apr. 1926-Jan. 1928; again Feb. 1930-Apr. 1930.
2. As No. 1, but with CT in triangle. Feb. 1927.
3. As No. 1, but in red. Jan. 1927-Jan. 1928.

b. *Johannesburg.*

1. In three lines. Mar. 1926-Nov. 1927.
2. As No. 1, but in red. Nov. 1927.
3. As No. 1, but with JH in triangle. Feb. 1928.
4. As No. 1, but with Johannesburg less spaced. Apr. 1928.

c. *Pretoria.*

1. In three lines. Mar. 1926-Aug. 1929.
2. As No. 1, but with Pretoria more spaced. Jan. 1928.
3. As No. 1, but in red. Nov. 1927.
4. As No. 2, but in red. Apr. 1928.

11. USE C. O. D. PARCEL POST—

MAAK GEBRUIK VAN POS K. B. A.
STELSEL.a. *Durban.*

1. In two lines. Nov. 1927-Apr. 1929.
2. As No. 1, but in red. Feb. 1928.
3. As No. 1, but with Durban more spaced. May, 1931-Sep. 1932.

b. *Pretoria.*

1. English in one line. Afrikaans in two lines. Jun. 1926.

c. *Kimberley.*

1. English in one line. Afrikaans in two lines. Jul. 1928- ? 1929; again Mar. 1932- ? 1934.

d. *Bloemfontein.*

1. English in one line. Afrikaans in two lines. Dec. 1926-Dec. 1927.
2. As No. 1, but in red. Oct. 1926-Apr. 1927.

12. TOUR SOUTH AFRICA—

REIS IN SUID-AFRIKA.

a. *Cape Town.*

1. In two lines. Nov. 1927; again Dec. 1931-Jul. 1932.
2. As No. 1, but in red. Jun. 1932.
3. As No. 1, but with CT in triangle. 1932.

b. *Johannesburg.*

1. In two lines. Nov. 1927.
2. As No. 1, but with Johannesburg less spaced. Mar. 1928.
3. As No. 1, but in red. Jul. 1928.
4. As No. 1, but with JH in triangle. Nov. 1927.

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- c. *Durban*.
1. In two lines (Nov. inverted). Nov. 1927.
2. As No. 1, but with DN in triangle. Dec. 1927.
- d. *Pretoria*.
1. In two lines. Nov. 1927.
- e. *Port Elizabeth*.
1. In two lines. Nov. 1927.
2. As No. 1, but in red. Dec. 1927.
13. STOP DONGAS—KEER DIE SLOTE.
- a. *Durban*.
1. In one line. Jul. 1929.
- b. *Pretoria*.
1. In one line. Sep. 1929.
2. As No. 1, but in red. Sep. 1929.
3. As No. 2, but with Pretoria less spaced. Sep. 1929.
- c. *Cape Town*.
1. In one line. Oct. 1929-Dec. 1929.
2. As No. 1, but in red. 1929.
- d. *Johannesburg*.
1. In one line. Dec. 1929.
2. As No. 1, but with JH in triangle.
14. DO NOT OVERSTOCK FARMS—
MOENIE PLASE OORSTOK NIE.
- a. *Port Elizabeth*.
1. In three lines. Jul. 1929.
- b. *Bloemfontein*.
1. In three lines. Dec. 1929.
- c. *Pietermaritzburg*.
1. In three lines. Dec. 1929.
- d. *Johannesburg*.
1. In three lines. Apr. 1930.
15. BEWARE OF EROSION—
PASOP VIR VERSPOELING.
- a. *Johannesburg*.
1. In two lines. Jul. 1929.
- b. *East London*.
1. In two lines. Dec. 1929-Jan. 1930.
16. PROTECT YOUR VELD—
BEWAAR JOU VELD.
- a. *Johannesburg*.
1. In two lines. Dec. 1929.
- b. *Port Elizabeth*.
1. In two lines. ? 1930.
- c. *Bloemfontein*.
1. In two lines. Aug. 1930.
17. HELP THE JUBILEE TUBERCULOSIS
FUND.
STEUN DIE JUBILEUM TUBERKULOSE
FONDS.
- a. *Cape Town*.
1. In four lines. May, 1935-Jun. 1935.
2. As No. 1, but in red. May, 1935-Jul. 1935.
3. As No. 2, but with Afrikaans date 4. Jun.34. and English date 4.Jun.35.
- b. *Johannesburg*.
1. In four lines. May, 1935-Jun. 1935.
2. As No. 1, but in red. Sep. 1935.
- c. *Pretoria*.
1. In four lines. May, 1935.
- d. *Bloemfontein*.
1. In four lines. May, 1935-Aug. 1935.
- e. *Port Elizabeth*.
1. In four lines. May, 1935-Jun. 1935.
- f. *East London*.
1. In four lines. May, 1935-Jun. 1935.
- g. *Pietermaritzburg*.
1. In four lines. May, 1935.
- h. *Durban*.
1. In four lines. May, 1935.
18. TELEPHONE YOUR ORDERS—
TELEFONEER U BESTELLINGS.
- a. *Johannesburg*.
1. In two lines. (Cancellations A and B).
Jul. 1936-Aug. 1936.
19. USE THE TELEPHONE—
GEBRUIK DIE TELEFOON.
- a. *Johannesburg*.
1. In two lines. (Cancellations C and D).
Jul. 1936-Aug. 1936.
2. As No. 1, but in red. Jul. 1936-Aug. 1936.
20. THE GOLDEN CITY 1886 JUBILEE 1936
—DIE GOUDSTAD 1886 JUBILEUM 1936.
- a. *Johannesburg*.
1. In two lines (from Empire Exhibition).
Sep. 1936.
2. As No. 1, but in red. Sep. 1936.

BILINGUAL UNION STAMPS.

It will be remembered that a resolution was forwarded from Congress to the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs asking that the possibility of the Department returning to the use of single stamps with bilingual inscriptions might be considered.

A reply has been received from the Minister stating that this question has been considered on several occasions but that it is not possible to return to the use of bilingual stamps.

We will still, therefore, have to collect Union stamps in unilingual pairs.



Index of Contemporary Articles

Most of the papers indexed are available for readers to borrow, but will they please send stamps to cover postage of anything they desire to have on loan?

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>American Philatelist</i>	A.P.
<i>Annales de Philatélie (Les)</i>	Ann.P.
<i>Air Post Journal</i>	A.P.J.
<i>Australian Stamp Journal</i>	A.S.J.
<i>Australian Stamp Monthly</i>	A.S.M.
<i>British Philatelist</i>	B.P.
<i>Collectors' Club Philatelist</i>	C.C.P.
<i>Exchangiste Universel (L')</i>	E.U.
<i>Gibbons' Stamp Monthly</i>	G.S.M.
<i>Godden's Gazette</i>	G.G.
<i>Linn's Weekly Stamp News</i>	L.W.
<i>London Philatelist</i>	L.P.
<i>Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News</i>	M.W.
<i>Philatelist (Rotterdam)</i>	Ph.
<i>Philatelic Journal of Great Britain</i>	P.J.G.B.
<i>Philatériste Belge</i>	P.B.
<i>Philatelic Magazine</i>	P.M.
<i>Postmarke (Die)</i>	Pmk.
<i>Revue Postale (La)</i>	Rev.P.
<i>Scott's Monthly Journal</i>	S.M.J.
<i>Sieger-Post</i>	S.P.
<i>Stamps (New York)</i>	S.
<i>Stamps and Cover Collecting</i>	S.C.C.
<i>Stamp Collecting</i>	S.C.
<i>Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly</i>	S.C.F.
<i>Stamp Lover</i>	S.L.
<i>Stamp Magazine</i>	S.M.

AUSTRALIA.—The First Issue, 1913, (contd.), S.L. Oct., Nov.

AUSTRIA.—Die Zeitungsmarke des Angabe 1867 von Oesterreich und Ungarn (contd.), Pmk. Sept. 12, Oct. 15. The Austrian Offices in the Turkish Empire, P.M. Sept. 18. Die Telegraphenwertzeichen Oesterreichs, Pmk Oct. 31.

BADEN.—Baden, Supplement, C.C.P. Oct.

BELGIUM.—Exposition Int. de Bruxelles, 1935. Cachets et Marques postales, E.U. Oct. Contribution à l'étude des oblitérations belges, P. B. Sept. and Oct. Les oblitérations postales belges depuis 1849, E.U. Sept. 1. How to distinguish Belgian "Red Cross" forgeries. Philatelic Trader, Sept. 11. Cachets oblitérants de l'Exposition de Bruxelles, 1935, R.P. Sept.

BRITISH GUIANA.—1850-1890, S.L. Nov.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—British Honduras, M.W. Sept. 21.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—A re-entry on the 6d. triangular, P.J.G.B. Sept.

CANADA.—"Dominion" Issues, (contd.), S.C. Sept. 12, Oct. 17 and 31, Nov. 21.

CHILE.—First type stamps of Chile, S. Sept. 12.

CHINA.—Chinese Air Post, 1920-35, C.C.P. Oct. China (contd.), A.S.J. Sept. and Oct.

COLOMBIA.—Some gems from the "New-bury" collection, G.G. Oct.

COOK IS. & NIUE.—Jubilee Varieties, S.C. Oct. 31. The stamps of Cook Is. Austral, Air Mail, (contd.), Sept and Oct.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Die Postmarken der Tschechoslowakei, (contd.), Pmk. Sept. 30 and Oct. 31.

DENMARK.—Cancellations on early Danish stamps, S. Oct. 3.

FINLAND.—The associate group of Finland, S.M.J. Sept.

FIJI.—The postage stamps of Fiji, 1897-1902, L.P. Oct.

FRANCE.—Notes on certain French postmarks, G.G. Oct. and Nov. The Philatelic fascinations of France, G.S.M. Oct. Notes on the postal markings of the French Revolution, C.C.P. Oct. Early postmarks of France, P.J.G.B. Oct. Etude sur le 25c Sage colonial noir sur laque rouge. Ann.P. Oct.-Dec. Les cachets des Bureaux ambulants en France (contd.), Ann.P. Oct.-Dec.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Penny red, Die I, Plate 48, in two states, B.P. Oct. The reason for the 1884-87 issues, L.P. Aug. The IC-IF re-entries, Plate 83, 1d. red, Die I, B.P. Aug. A study of Plate 27 Die II., B.P. Aug. and Sept. British stamp denominations, P.M. Oct. 2. The new Edwardian stamps, G.S.M. Oct. British stamps with French postmarks, P.J.G.B., Sept. Victorian surface printed issues (contd.), G.S.M. Nov. Some forgeries, S.M. Nov. Notes on the line-engraved stamps (contd.), B.P. Sept. and Oct.

GUATEMALA.—The 1898 surcharges, C.C.P. Oct.

HAWAII.—Hawaiaian Is. Their local stamps, S. Sept. 5.

IRELAND.—Fight and Philately in Ireland, S. Oct. 3.

JAMAICA.—The bisected penny stamp, 1861-72, L.P. Aug.

LABUAN.—The postage stamps of Labuan (contd.), G.S.M. Oct.

LIBERIA.—Airmail in Liberia, A.P.J. Sept.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Stamped letter sheets of 1838. Aust. Air Mail Sept.

NEW ZEALAND.—Notes. A.S.M. Sept. Forged postmarks, official warning, S.C.F. Sept. 26.

NICARAGUA.—Les provisoires à multiples surcharges 1911 (contd.), Ann.P. Oct.-Dec.

PAPUA.—Papuan Post Offices, M.W. Aug. 31.

PHILIPPINE IS.—Important flight covers (contd.), S. Oct. 17 and 24, Nov. 7.

PORTO RICO.—The use of Spanish postal markings by the military P.O., 1898-99, A.P. Sept. Military postal services in Porto Rico, 1898, A.P. Oct.

QUEENSLAND.—The stamps of Queensland, 1882-1895 (contd.), A.S.M. Sept., Nov.

ROUMANIA.—Beiträge zur Geschichte der Rumänischen Post, etc., (contd.), Pmk. Sept. 30, Oct. 15, Nov. 15.

ST. VINCENT.—King George V., 1913-35, (contd.), S.C.F. Oct. 24, Nov. 7.

SARAWAK.—An interview with the Rajah, S.M. Oct.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Specializing in South African "King's Heads," S.C.F. Sept. 26. Philately in the Free State, S.C. Oct. 10. Philately on the Rand, S.C. Oct. 10. A Griqualand Discovery, S.C. Oct. 10.

S. AUSTRALIA.—A.S.M. Oct. (Special Adelaide Exhibition No.).

TIBET.—P.J.G.B. Oct.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—U.S. Postage stamps of 20th Century, C.C.P. Oct. Alaskan Ship Railway P.O.'s, S.M.J. Oct. U.S. Commemorative envelopes, 1876-1932, A.P. Oct.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cover Collecting, L.P. Aug. Forgeries, S.M. Sept. Le Territoire de Moresnet, R.P. Sept. De Geboortemaand der oudste Poststempel, Ph. Sept. Rocket stamps, A.P. Sept. Forgeries that pass in the post, S.M. Oct. Die Prüfungsvermerke auf den Postsachen Marine Angehöriger aus dem Weltkrieg, Pmk. Sept. 30. Museum philately, S.C.F. Sept. 26. Vignette plates of the "Silver Jubilee" stamps, S.C. Oct. 24. Printing stamps, S.M. Nov. and G.G. Nov. Die Britischen Silberjubiläumsmarken (contd.), S.P. Oct. Stamps contemplated by Sir E. Shackleton on his last expedition, L.P. Oct. The silver jubilee issue, L.W. Nov. 7.

Zanzibar. On 9th December a set of four stamps was issued to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the Sultan. The design, common to all values, consists of a portrait of the Sultan, in black, within a scroll containing the dates 1911-1936 in English and Arabic. The portrait has for background one of the fine old Arab doorways which are still to be seen in Zanzibar. The values and colours are: 10 cents, bronze-green; 20 cents, purple; 30 cents, blue; and 50 cents, orange.

New Zealand. The Dominion's Philatelic Bulletin No. 14 announces that the Chamber of Commerce set (½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d. and 6d.) were sold out long before the proposed month of issue was up, at any rate, so far as the three higher values were concerned. Some 3½ million of the ½d. and nearly 6 million of the 1d. values were issued, but only about 400,000 of the other values, although that was more than double the estimated requirements. The demands apparently exceeded even those for the Jubilee issues. We understand that sets are now selling at about 7s. 6d. per set mint.

The 1d. pictorial on multiple watermarked paper has been overprinted "Official."

The annual "Health" stamp (1d. postage + 1d. health) has been on sale since 2nd November, and is being withdrawn at the end of February. The predominating feature of this year's design is a smiling girl looking through a lifebuoy which bears the slogan "Safeguard Health." A health camp forms the background.

South-West Africa. The Director of Posts and Telegraphs intimates that a 1½d. denomination will be issued, in bilingual pairs, on or about 1st March.

It is also intimated that the Department has under consideration a special *Coronation Issue* to be on sale during May, June and July. The values will be ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. and will be alternatively in Afrikaans and English costing 5s. for a full set. This information was sent out before 10th December; whether it will still apply remains to be seen.

Remittances for mint sets should reach the Department's Office in Windhoek during the first week in April. If used stamps are wanted the necessary envelopes should be sent duly addressed and with remittances. Stamps will be affixed as instructed and posted by the Department.

JUBILEES USED ON COVER

I am breaking up a valuable complete collection of the ever popular Silver Jubilee—including First Day covers of all the great rarities: Mauritius, Gilbert, Morocco, Ascension, St. Helena, Papua, Solomon, etc., etc. Many covers have been flown and bear interesting cachets. Selections willingly submitted, at reasonable prices.

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St. Lucia

BY

WILLIAM W. FORSYTH, F.R.P.S.L.

The history of this beautiful island, one of the fairest in the Spanish Main—has played a most stirring part in the romantic records of the development of the West Indies. As Belgium has been called the "Cock-pit of Europe," so might little St. Lucia be rightly named the "Cock-pit" of the Caribbean Sea. There is no place which for its size has played a more stirring part in the fighting chronicles of the British Navy and Army.

It has been described by one writer as "The Fair Helen of the West Indies," and truly St. Lucia has been the cause of more bloodshed than was ever provoked by Helen of Troy. For a century and a half it was the arena of the most bitter and deadly strife. Seven times held by the English, and seven times by the French, whenever war broke out between the two countries, St. Lucia, and in particular the capital Castries, has ever borne its full share in the struggle.

The bloodthirsty Carib, too, has again and again massacred our people when insufficient military force has been at hand to protect them.

After being in the possession of first one country and then the other, in 1728 both the French and British held such strong positions on the island, that it was finally agreed, to avoid further bloodshed, that St. Lucia should be divided, and by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle it was formally declared to be neutral.

But in vain—in spite of all agreements the fighting continued. Upon the outbreak of war with France in 1756, we again seized the island, but seven years later, by the treaty of Paris, it was once more restored to France. For over fifty years it was tossed like a shuttle-cock from one nation to the other. Abercrombie, Moore, Hood, Rodney, Picton and many other of our famous generals and admirals had from time to time taken a hand in the constant fighting on its shores or off its coasts. At last in 1814 the fair but troublous St. Lucia was finally ceded to Great Britain.

The lengthy story of the long drawn-out fighting by sea and land makes interesting reading.

St. Lucia is the largest and most picturesque island of the Windward group, covered for the most part with forest and tropical vegetation, it is a land of hill and valley, the highest point standing 3,145 feet above sea level. Twenty-seven miles long by 14 at its widest part, its area is some 233 square miles. The population in 1931 was 39,676. It is situ-

ated 84 miles W.N.W. of Barbados and 24 miles N. of St. Vincent, measuring between the nearest adjacent points.

Prepayment of postage was not compulsory prior to April, 1858, when the General Post Office in London authorised the use of certain British stamps, and the contemporary 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. were from May 1858 in use until December 1860. The 1s. is scarce, and the 2d. very rare. Pre-stamp covers, of which I show one, are also hard to find.

An order was sent to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., dated July 25, 1860, to prepare a plate and print 8,640 stamps in red, 3,000 in blue, and 4,000 in green (the actual numbers delivered were 8,640, 3,120 and 4,080 respectively). These were duly printed and shipped on board the mail-packet on November 17, and arriving at Castries in due course, were issued on December 18, 1860. The plates consisted of 240 impressions, in twenty rows of twelve each.

These three stamps, especially the two higher values, have always been scarce, and would have been much scarcer in the unused state had not an entire sheet of each (and possibly more) been found by the printers about 1895. Blocks would probably have remained quite unknown, but for this discovery.

The 4d. and 6d. of this issue are known obliterated (as "specimens") with the word "Cancelled" in an oval of bars, being the post-mark which was used on the early Chilian stamps. Perkins, Bacon used this same cancellation for specimen stamps for New Zealand and one or two other colonies, before it was sent out to do duty in Chili. Only six copies of each are believed to have been made, and the 1d. value has not yet been found with this mark.

All three are known imperf. vertically, and are of the greatest rarity, only two pairs of each being known, one set being in the Royal and the other in the Tapling Collections. There are several re-entries on the plate, but only two of major importance.

For some reason unknown, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. did not execute any more work for St. Lucia after this first and only delivery, and the plate was handed over by them on January 20, 1862, to the Crown Agents.

The small numbers of this first issue seem, however, to have been quite adequate to satisfy the postal needs of the colony for the long period of over two years, as it was not until some time in 1863 (the exact date I have been unable to trace) that Messrs. De La Rue, who had now secured the contract, were called upon for a further supply.

Sir F. Hincks, then Governor of the Windward Islands, expressed the opinion on an official document relating to postal affairs, and dated March 21, 1860, that "the Post Office revenue in St. Lucia cannot, I presume much, if at all, exceed the sum of £300 annually." From the total face value of the stamps con-

tained in the first consignment being £190, and these lasting for over two years, it can be seen that the income from the sale of stamps alone must have been very small indeed, while the actual number used for postage would be still further restricted by a certain percentage (comparatively small at that time) which would have been purchased for collecting purposes.

There is something anomalous about these figures. In any case the Governor's estimate must have been wide of the mark. And is it possible that Perkins, Bacon *did* deliver more than this first consignment, particulars of which they have failed to trace

I show five beautiful die-proofs of Jeen's head with background, in black, brown, green, orange and crimson. Of the first issue I have blocks of all values, mint. Of the 1885 provisionals a block of four and two singles (one used) of the ½d. on 6d., and two singles of the 6d. on 4d. In the following issues many fine shades and blocks both used and unused. I have also some interesting re-entries and plate flaws.

In the later issues the provisionals of 1892 are perhaps the most interesting section. I show a number of errors and varieties. Mr. Pemberton has recorded two distinct settings of the 1d. on half of 6d. lilac and blue, but I have blocks showing another setting quite distinct from those he details. There are also some rare inverteds.

The Edwardian and Georgian issues I show in a full range of all varieties, with blocks and plate numbers where possible. Also some scarce postal fiscals, many used, including a very fine 1s. orange with error "Shilding."

Mr. H. L. Hill of Hermanus notes a distinctive flaw on the current Union 1d. in the shape of a black patch occurring on the 3rd stamp, 1st left-hand row, bottom pane. He states it is quite evident to the naked eye but does not say on what portion of the stamp it is to be seen.

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A BECHUANALAND FIND.

Mr. Stephen G. Rich writes:

Here is a news scoop for the next *South African Philatelist*. I have recently acquired on a San Francisco, Cal., stamp auction a copy of Bechuanaland number 34 of Stanley Gibbons, unused, with double surcharge. I have not yet had this expertized but from my own repeated examination of it I have every reason to think it is genuine.

One impression of the surcharge is somewhat heavier than normal and the other is quite light. The lighter impression overlaps the heavy one and is displaced downward about two m.m.

This item has been included as a last minute revision in the translation of the Kohl Handbook section on Bechuanaland which is coming out in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*.

S. Rhodesia. The 6d. has appeared perf. 14 on 1.12.36. **BERTRAM L. R. FOX.**

Tristan Da Cunha. A mail will be despatched to the island by H.M.S. "Carlisle" which purposes spending about three days there towards the end of February. Closing time for mails, February 21 in Cape Town. Imperial postage rates for letters, parcel post 3d. per lb., foreign label to be used.

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Dec., 1936, issues of the "S.A.
Philatelist."

RAMBLING NOTES ON JIPEX

By
EMIL TAMSEN.

JIPEX came, JIPEX lived and JIPEX will never die in the memory of all those philatelists who visited the Exhibition.

To see such a grand display of the best and most famous collections of the world was a treat indeed and well worth the trip from any part of South Africa.

We all hope to live and see Mr. J. H. Curle's famous Transvaal collection again out here, but very few of the overseas collections will be seen a second time, perhaps in 1940 in London? for which however I have not booked as yet.

High praise is due to the Exhibition Committee for having been able to induce Mr. Frank Godden to bring out the British Government exhibits and the oversea collectors to send their treasures so far afield into Dark Africa where according to many people everything and everybody is black. I wonder what some of them would say if they saw the beard I grew out here!

That reminds me of the Official Exhibition Envelope, costing the high price of 3 pence, on the top half of which Africa is printed in black, whereas the bottom half is printed in true British red; I wonder what Portugal, France and Belgium will say when they find that the Union has annexed their Colonies! or is it a look into the far future? Anyhow I hope it will not lead to war!

That silver cup which the City Council of Johannesburg presented to the Exhibition and which was awarded to Mr. J. Herbert Curle for his famous collection of Transvaal is a real swell article; it was a good thought of Mr. Curle to hand this cup over to the care of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society; and surely it will be well looked after.

By creating the two parts of the Exhibition, one competitive, the other non-competitive, the Exhibition Committee took a very wise step and gave South African collectors a chance of winning gold and silver plaques, often in keen competition with oversea exhibits, like Griqualand, Congo, British East African Colonies, Cape, O.F.S. S.-W.A. and Airmails.

It was a pity that no Union collection was shown, bar the one in the junior section and there an American walked away with the award; those specialized collections shown under the heading "Research," if combined, would have made a good Union exhibit.

Also why did no local man exhibit Zululand? I grant that the two foreign collections of this country were good and would have been hard to beat.

In section "Rareties" Mr. Schofield's exhibit was outstanding and well deserved the gold plaque awarded to him and so was Mr. Thornton's but those exhibits of Dr. Pirie, Mr.

Park Smith, Mr. Klagsbrun and Mr. Schuler should have been in a separate section; compared on a monetary basis these had no chance against the two prize winners, but for real rarity and South African interest they should have had a plaque.

Now there is one thing I have to complain about, and that is Section 29, "Unpublished Literature." First, why give an award to a manuscript which may never be published? Secondly, the Jury had to work Saturday and Sunday on the philatelic exhibits, when could they find time to read these five manuscripts sent in and decide on their merits? I only read Mr. L. de Raay's "Stellaland" and I quite agree that he deserved an award for this and his Orange Free State, nor have I any objection to Mr. Wyndham's and Mr. Hill's works and awards, but I do not consider it right that a Jury on philatelic exhibits should be saddled with this onerous work; there should be a separate Jury for this, what I consider, quite unnecessary section.

Having finished my grumble I come to the undisputable fact that JIPEX was a success, a great success; I never heard any complaints about anything. Mr. Frank Godden was the "soul," Dr. and Mrs. Pirie together with Mr. and Mrs. Redford were the "body" of the show and managed to satisfy everybody and that is saying a lot when you have to deal with 25,000 visitors for 14 days. There was no hitch or fuss, everything went off smoothly and Mr. Godden told me that other Philatelic exhibitions were not always run so well.

Of course I know that many people only came to buy JIPEX stamps and never looked at any exhibit, but that is usually the case where sales of special stamps are restricted to one place. They helped to pay expenses!

As a Jurymen I wish to take this opportunity to thank Dr. and Mrs. Pirie for the special dinner they gave us and the committee members; when this was finished I preferred to go home and leave the others to finish their work—egoistic? I plead guilty, the wine was good!

For the conclusion of this ramble I will end with a story which happened at the Exhibition. One day I was standing in front of Mr. Lichtenstein's Mauritius collection, admiring the fine condition, when up walked two young ladies, asking me if these were the rare Mauritius stamps; I said yes. One of the ladies then pointed to the 2d, blue on cover and asked what might be the value of that stamp; I said £2,000. She then exclaimed: "Oh, what a lot of hats I could buy for that money." I smiled broadly at the idea of comparing rare stamps with to-day's ladies' hats!

Angola. From Messrs. Francis J. Field's "Blue List" No. 66 we learn that the first official mail flight from Angola took place in August, 1936, the flight being from Loanda to the Belgian Congo. Only very few letters were carried.

Society News

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, C. Larsen; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Doyle.
Meetings, 1st Thursdays, Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg.

With the usual attendance there were proposals for two new members. After the usual preliminaries the following items of interest were tabled:—

MR. LINN: Sweden—Air Mail Covers.

MR. JOHNSTON: German South West—se-tenants from booklets.

MR. SUKLJE: The following First Day Covers:

- (a) New Zealand Chamber of Commerce.
- (b) New Zealand 1936 Health Stamp.
- (c) South Australia Centenary.
- (d) Seventh Australasian Philatelic Exhibition.

The display of the evening was provided by Mr. Larsen, who showed his Unions. These were an eye-opener to many present. They included strips, blocks, control-blocks, some rare shades, colours and perforations, unrecorded varieties as well as numerous freaks.

An enjoyable and pleasant evening was spent. Before closing, the Chairman, Mr. Larsen, extended to all the Season's Compliments.
H.S.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. de Terrasson; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Reed, Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau.

The December meeting took the form of a social reunion of past and present members, and their friends, to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Society. This was held in the Mayor's Parlour in the City Hall on the night of Wednesday, December 2. The President, Mr. H. de Terrasson, with Mrs. de Terrasson welcomed the guests who numbered between eighty and ninety, among them being the Mayor, Councillor Flemming Johnston, and the Mayoress, Mrs. George Cyrus. On behalf of the society the hon. secretary presented the Mayoress with an artistic sheaf of flowers carried out in the society's colours, blue delphiniums and white lilies being used.

The Philatelic Society of Natal is fortunate in still having their first President, and first secretary, as active members. They are both hon. life members, and their interest has never flagged in the 25 successful years that constitute the life of the society. The chief feature of the evening was the address prepared by Mr. J. H. H. Chamberlain, F.R.P.S.L., one of the founders of the society, and its *First President*. He was unfortunately called out of town and the address was read for him by Mr. Bishop. Mr. Chamberlain gave the his-

tory of the founding and the early years of the society, in an interesting report which is published on another page.

Later in the evening Mr. Norman Welsford related some of the noteworthy events in the society's career, with special reference to the International Exhibitions held in 1913, and 1928, the latter being the only South African exhibition whose sponsors had been able to show a profit on the undertaking. He also told us his experience as editor of the *South African Philatelist*. In order to brighten this journal, he sent overseas for a stereo of some stamps, including the first Union stamp which had just been issued and with which he intended to illustrate his magazine. When they arrived, however, he was summoned, and had to go to court on a charge of unlawfully having in his possession a plate resembling a stamp of the realm! Fortunately, after explaining, he was discharged.

In November, 1911, he wrote to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons with reference to the non-inclusion in their catalogue of the double error "HALF" on 1 penny rose Natal type 126, with a view to its future recognition as genuine variety, but no reply was ever received.

A collection of Natal and Zululand stamps were formed in 1927 and donated to the Municipality. The Town Council had a special cabinet made at the cost of £50 for them and the collection is now housed in the Durban Museum, where the empty spaces are gradually being filled in by members.

These purely philatelic matters were interspersed with recitations by Miss Kathleen Beer, who contributed charmingly several humorous items. Also one of the members, Mr. Stanley Simpson, who is a well known member of the Magical Society, entertained us with his art as a conjuror. He extended his abilities to include tricks with postage stamps in honour of the occasion by making a packet of old Natal stamps vanish into thin air. These reappeared in suspicious circumstances in the pockets of a well known member of the society.

The 1933 Durban Congress and Exhibition plaques having just arrived from Pretoria, the opportunity was taken of presenting Mr. C. B. Riches with his plaque, awarded for his collection of Ceylon stamps. The other plaques have been posted to their various owners. Mr. Percy Bishop gave an illustrated talk on the recent issue of Jipex stamps, describing the minor varieties that had occurred.

One of the surprise events that was greatly appreciated, was the presentation to Mr. Percy C. Bishop, a past president of the society, with a set of five volumes of his favourite stamp album as a token of goodwill and in recognition of his services of editor of the recent publication of the Union Handbook of Postage Stamps. Another, was the gift of a two-tier Silver Jubilee birthday cake, made and presented to the society by Mrs. Reed, the hon. secretary. The cake was iced and appropri-

ately decorated with streamers of stamps flags, and 25 flags of Natal stamps, and the first slice of it was cut by the Mayoress amidst applause.

Members brought with them and showed photos and mementoes of the early days of the society, Mr. R. G. Webb possessing photos of the first committee, and one of a picnic given by the society in a picturesque bush, which is now a thickly populated district.

The following are the hon. Life Members: J. H. H. Chamberlain, F.R.P.S.L., elected 1921; N. Welsford, F.R.P.S.L., elected 1922; W. P. Williams, F.R.P.S.L., elected 1928; Percy C. Bishop, R.D.P., elected 1930; R. G. Webb, elected 12.11.36. G.R.

RHODESIA.

President, D. H. Burn; *Hon. Secretary*, B. A. Carnegie, Box 244, Bulawayo. *Meetings*, 4th Mondays, Room 27, Stock Exchange Buildings, Bulawayo, 8.15 p.m.

At the meeting held on Monday, 23rd November, there was a large attendance. Mr. D. H. Burn reported that he had seen a "double flagstaff" on a 1d. Nyasaland Jubilee. The stamp was the 55th on the sheet and not the 49th. He said that it was not as clearly marked as on the 49th stamp of the sheet. Mr. Burn also exhibited a transposed overprint on a 2d. brown Cape of Good Hope stamp overprinted "British Bechuanaland." Mr. F. W. Porter exhibited a ½d. Admiral issue Rhodesia, stamp No. 50 on the top right-hand pane of the sheet, with the word "Rhodesia" larger than normal, similar to the 6d. Die III. Mr. B. L. R. Fox exhibited a very fine collection of the Admiral issue of Southern Rhodesia, while Mr. P. W. Porter exhibited a collection of Bechuanaland and Rhodesia. Mr. Fox who had just returned from a visit to Johannesburg, gave us a very interesting talk on the Johannesburg Philatelic Exhibition. The Secretary, Mr. B. A. Carnegie, stated that he would be away on leave until the end of January so Mr. P. W. Porter kindly volunteered to take over during his absence.

P.W.P.

JOHANNESBURG.

President, J. H. Harvey Pirie; *Hon. Secretary*, F. E. Ingham, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

"Morley's" night was held at the Carlton Hotel on Tuesday, 8th December, and again a very satisfactory attendance was registered to enjoy an excellent musical programme by the Melodians.

The chief item of interest to philately was Dr. Harvey Pirie's report in connection with JIPEX. He stated that the Exhibition had proved very successful, particularly in connection with the quality of the exhibits, and certainly as regards attendance. Although many came to purchase "JIPEX" stamps, a great deal of attention was paid to the various Exhibits by visitors and he was very pleased

to be able to advise members that there would be no call upon guarantors to implement their guarantees as JIPEX had proved one of the very few exhibitions held in the world which has paid its way.

Two silver cups were exhibited—one the Grand Prix award won by Mr. Curle, who has asked our society to keep it in safe custody, the other the Skinner award secured by our society for the year 1936 for the best work done for philately for holding the Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition.

Mr. Morley was very delighted to present tokens of appreciation by our members to Mrs. Harvey Pirie, Mrs. Redford, Miss Bensimon and Miss Stewart for their very valuable and hard work in connection with JIPEX.

Five more members were elected during the evening and four more nominations were received.

The audience were delighted by the Melodians concert party who gave some very fine songs and a very fine evening's entertainment was ended by all singing "Auld Lang Syne."

F.E.I.

Correspondence

MAFEKING VARIETIES AND JIPEX.

Sir,

I noticed in the December number a letter from Mr. C. H. Thornton in which he states that he has in his possession a Mafeking siege stamp S.G. 10 on which both the "G" from Mafeking and the "D" from Besieged are missing. This interested me because I also have in my possession a Mafeking siege stamp S.G. 3, 3d. on 1d. Cape of Good Hope, where the "G" is missing from the word "Mafeking" and not having seen it chronicled in any of the catalogues, I wondered whether mine was a lonely error.

May I also through your columns be permitted to express my sincere thanks to all those who worked so hard and so well for JIPEX? It was a decided success; and the display of the world's philatelic rarities, and the excellent collections that were on view for exhibition and competition were really magnificent. It will be many years before an exhibition of its kind will be seen again in South Africa.

To have staged so successfully, organised, set out, received, guarded, judged and returned safely so much valuable material was a gigantic task, and it reflects great credit on all concerned.

I feel sure in thanking all those who made JIPEX such a success I am voicing the opinions of all those philatelists who were privileged to visit the exhibition which will always remain a pleasant memory.

BERTRAM L. R. FOX,
Philatelic Society of Rhodesia.

The
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

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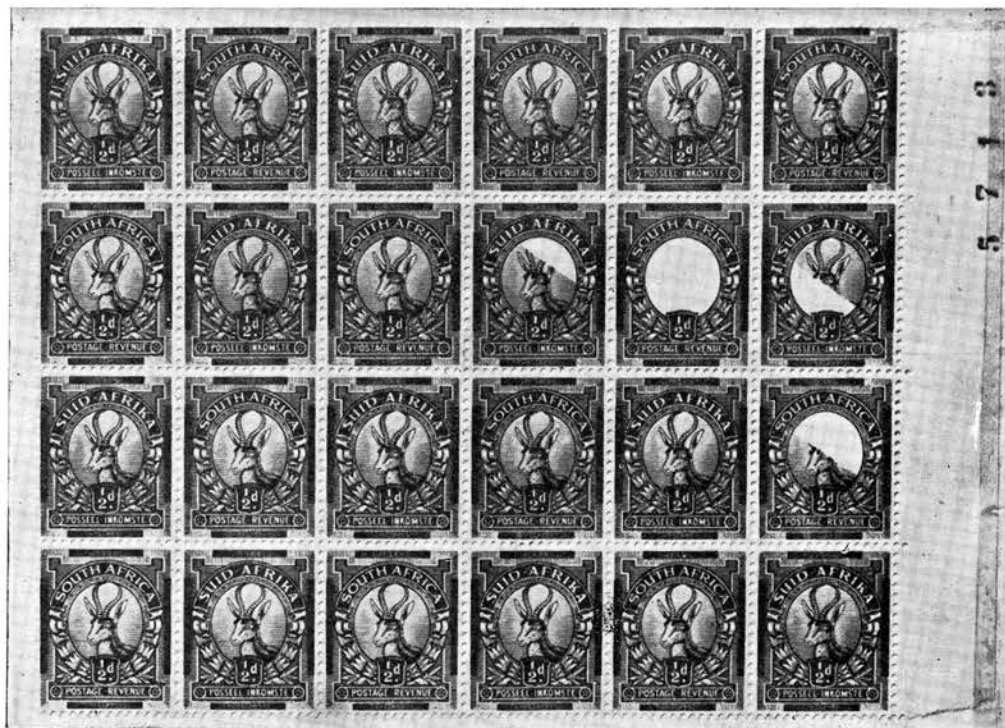
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No. 2.



Mr. C. A. Larsen, of Port Elizabeth, sends the photograph reproduced above of a block of 2d. stamps recently obtained over the counter there. It is clear what has happened; a strip of paper the width of a stamp has lain over the sheet during the printing of the headplate and prevented it registering completely on one stamp, and partially on three. Subsequently the sheet must have escaped the (?) eagle eye of the examiner.

AUSTRALIAN EXCHANGE SERVICE.

We have received the 1936 Year Book of this organization. It would appear to be a good thing to join for anyone wishing to exchange local stamps for Australian. Particulars may be had from P.O. Box 3595 S. Sydney, N.S.W.

6d. UNION.

Dr. Kaplan informs us that a new printing of the old plate has appeared showing all the old plate varieties but new arrows in the margins. The arrows are large and bright orange in colour, different from the orange of the frame plate.

THE BEVERLEY CREED.

We, the members of Beverley Hills Philatelic Society of Chicago, set forth our conception of Philately as hereinafter detailed. This statement of belief, our philatelic creed, is propounded with neither the expectation nor desire of influencing others, but simply as our own considered opinion, which, as such, may prove of interest to others. We believe:

I. That stamp collecting is primarily an amusement, a pastime; educational, healthful, valuable in many ways, but deriving its most important benefits from its recreational features.

II. That each and every collector should be free to follow his or her own individual preference in collecting, with neither let nor hindrance, ridicule or destructive criticism from any individual or group.

III. That those of experience and knowledge should be ready and willing to assist their less advanced fellows in the attainment of knowledge and thereby to the increased enjoyment to be found in collecting, but that such aid should always be offered—never forced upon—the recipient.

IV. That spectacular, bizarre and high pressure methods of publicizing Philately not only cheapen the pastime in the eyes of the public, but are definitely dangerous to the best interests of Philately, and that such interest as may be thus aroused is not a healthy

interest, nor one that can react favourably either upon collector or collecting.

V. That square dealing, frankness and honesty, within both the letter and the spirit of the law, are essential ingredients in every contact between collector and dealer if stamp collecting is to retain the respect and interest of its followers.

VI. That in intelligently organized Philately lies not only its strength but its deepest pleasures and most far-reaching benefits.

VII. That every philatelic organization, and particularly those of national scope, should represent the uninfluenced voice of the majority, unbiased by propaganda emanating from within or without the organization with the purpose of directing the opinion or subverting the purpose of the majority.

VIII. That the assumption of power or the centring of that power, directly or indirectly, by or in any individual or minority group to control, direct or influence the members of the organization is to be condemned.

IX. That no philatelic organization should attempt to influence or coerce government representatives of this or any other nation into the issuance or non-issuance of stamps, and that any lobbying activity or organized publicity to such an end should be condemned.

X. That the most effective method of discouraging that which collectors may consider an ill-advised series of stamps is to give full, truthful and impartial publicity to such an

The

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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CORRESPONDENCE: The columns of this Journal are open to correspondence on subjects of Philatelic Interest. In particular, the Editor, will be pleased to receive information regarding new issues, discoveries of errors and varieties, etc.

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issue in the philatelic press, leaving to each collector the personal choice, based upon his estimate of the evidence thus presented, as to whether or not he cares to acquire such stamps.

XI. That in adopting such fair and impartial publicity methods Philately not only will attain its ends more effectively, but will gain increased respect from the non-collecting but interested public, thus raising in public esteem the pastime to which we are devoted.

XII. That in Philately, as in Life, the best guide on every occasion is the Golden Rule.

Formally adopted by the entire membership of Beverley Hills Philatelic Society of Chicago on June 19, 1936.

FIRST AIR MAIL FROM MAURITIUS.

The following note appeared in the *Star* of Thursday, 21st January:

PORT LOUIS (Mauritius), Thursday.—The Farman single-engined aeroplane, Roland Garros, which, under the name Philippeville, established a France-Madagascar record of three days six hours, left yesterday afternoon, carrying the first air mail from Mauritius to France.

The Roland Garros is piloted by the owner, M. Jean Laurent, who is accompanied by M. Joseph Touge and M. Roger Lenier.

They are expected to accomplish the journey in eight days via Reunion and Madagascar.

USED SWAZILAND "OFFICIALS."

Mr. Percy J. Hervey has sent the following interesting bit of information about Swaziland "official" stamps:

I note in the issue of July, 1936, an address on the stamps of Swaziland and a query regarding "Swaziland Officials." I was a resident in Swaziland at the time when this issue was placed in the Treasury and at Mbabane when they were issued to the staff. Instructions however had been received that the actual using of same was to be deferred, but by some unaccountable accident one of the staff posted two or possibly three, letters to the Colonial Office in London and used "Official" stamps for the postage. I heard that this had been done and went right away to secure same and seek to purchase a set. I was not only refused, but by my enquiry I regret to say I stirred up a hornet's nest, for the Government Secretary immediately made investigations and censored the individual concerned for her carelessness. Efforts were made, I understand, to secure the return of the stamps by writing at once to the Colonial Office, so that the full sheets could be accounted for to the Auditor. But no trace of them could be found. If they were destroyed they are lost for ever, but if by any chance some one has them in hiding, then they have a treasure indeed. The above I can vouch for, as I was personally responsible by my enquiry for getting one at least of the staff into serious trouble. I had the pleasure later at least of seeing sheets of these at the Treasury and I was also in Mbabane when they were withdrawn from the Treasury of the Swaziland Government.

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THE JIPEX STAMPS

By Dr. Alec Kaplan.

(Read before the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, January, 1937).

History.

Early in 1936, the question of having special stamps to commemorate the International Philatelic Exhibition, was raised by several Philatelic Societies in the Union. The general opinion was that special stamps would be undesirable, but that small sheets of ordinary ½d. and 1d. stamps with a suitable marginal inscription only would be welcomed by collectors.

Communications to that effect were sent to the Postmaster-General, but his attitude was non-committal. Later on, the Postmaster-General advised that no special stamps would be issued either in connection with the British Empire Exhibition or the International Philatelic Exhibition.

The Exhibition Committee of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg was surprised when it was intimated to them that specially overprinted stamps could be supplied, but rather than have nothing at all, they accepted the offer.

The position would appear to have been that the present form of booklets is to be discontinued; that there was a quantity of the complete sheets of these booklet stamps on hand; and that rather than waste them it was decided to make use of them by overprinting them for the Philatelic Exhibition. This was done and the stamps were issued on the 2nd November, 1936. They were on sale for only two weeks, until the 14th November, 1936. The official figures of the numbers issued were supplied by the P.-M.G., and are: ½d. panes, 105,189; 1d. panes, 127,554.

The Sale of the Stamps.

At first the arrangement was that the stamps would only be sold at the Exhibition and that the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg would be given the status of a Postal Agency for their sale.

Later, the Minister of Posts announced that JIPEX stamps could be obtained on written application to the Postmaster, Johannesburg. The Society was then relieved of responsibility for their sale (other than guaranteeing that the whole issue would be disposed of), the Postmaster, Johannesburg, being in charge of all arrangements but with instructions to act in consultation with the Society. The agency at the Exhibition was run by postal officials, with help from the Society, and all details of sales were jointly agreed upon. Applications for stamps poured in both to the Postmaster and to the Society, the total applications amounting to several times the full issue. To deal with the situation the following

policy (which has already been given in the "South African Philatelist," November, 1936, pp. 161-162, but is here reprinted) was decided upon as being the fairest possible in the circumstances:

(1) That, as the stamps were primarily intended to be an additional attraction to visiting the Exhibition, a certain proportion should be set aside for sale each day at the Exhibition Post Office, the only place where they would be sold over the counter; but that only limited quantities, say two sheets of each value, would be sold to any one applicant.

(2) That requests sent by post from those unable to visit the Exhibition would be met within sharply defined limits. The Minister explained to the Exhibition Committee that the statement attributed to him in the public Press "that all orders for stamps sent to the Postmaster, Johannesburg, would be met" was not correct, if taken literally. His intention was merely that members of the public unable to visit the Exhibition would at all events be enabled to obtain at least one sheet of each value.

The Postmaster, Johannesburg, and the Exhibition Committee, the body responsible for the Postal Agency in the Exhibition, were therefore instructed to meet all requests sent to them for one sheet of each value and to exercise their discretion in fulfilling requests for moderate quantities, although asked to meet them as far as practicable.

(3) In the case of big orders, for hundreds or thousands of sheets, the Postmaster and the Committee, acting in consultation, were specifically empowered to defer filling these until it was seen how many sheets would be available after the small orders and local sales had been met. If necessary, a quota could be applied.

The Stamps.

The stamps used for overprinting were the sheets of the booklet stamps. These sheets consisted of 21 miniature sheets or panes. In the ½d. value there are ten different settings of the panes and in the 1d. value 21 settings. In the JIPEX issue the panes have margins all round them, the seven panes on the right, have the right margin imperforate, whilst the remaining fourteen panes have all the margins perforated.

The Overprint.

The overprint is the same on the two values and consists of the word "JIPEX" placed over the date "1936," on each stamp, horizontally. The left margin has the words "JOHANNESBURG INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC/

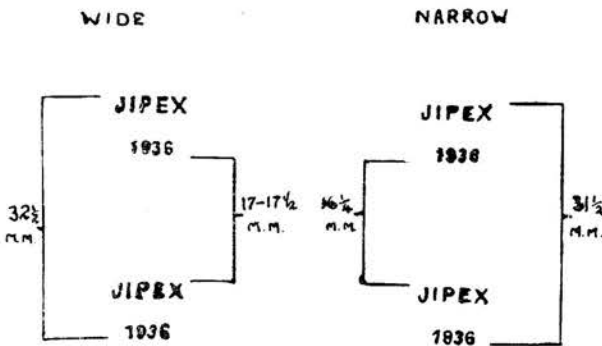
EXHIBITION 1936," reading upwards in two lines, and the right margin has the imprint "JOHANNESBURGSE INTERNASIONALE / FILATELISTIESE TENTOONSTELLING 1936," reading downwards.

The method of overprinting adopted, was by means of the ordinary letterpress, being done from a forme of type in the flat, the same forme being used for both values and for the entire issue.

There are two types of overprint, a thick type and a thin type. Although only one forme was used, these two types are distinct. These relatively thick and thin varieties of overprint depend upon slight variations in the thickness of the paper, a peculiarity which is common in printing. It is with great pleasure that I am able to state that much of the above information was officially supplied by the Government Printer to the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.

Errors.

On certain three of the panes, Nos. 5, 7, and 8 of the sheet, the spacing between the upper and lower rows of overprints, is greater than on the other 18 panes. An examination of a "pull" on white paper confirms this fact that the error only occurs on these three panes in both values. Obviously the error occurred in the setting of the letterpress, in the form of a transposed space filler (a lead placed above, instead of below). The measurements of the spacings are as shown in diagram:—



The second error that occurs is all the more interesting in that a similar error has just been discovered in the King Edward VIII Morocco stamps. An interesting article in the December, 1936, number of "Gibbon's Stamp Monthly" describes this find and prices the error at £10 and up, and states that this would be catalogued.

One pane of stamps (pane No. 12) shows a broken black line running through the top of the second row of 1d. stamps. The error does not occur on the 1d. stamps. The line runs just over the top of the word "JIPEX." The line is broken up into four pieces and two portions of the line are present on each of the three stamps. As in the case of the Morocco

stamps the forme was packed with leads and one of these, or more than one in that line, worked loose and rose up, took the ink and then printed.

I was in the fortunate position of being allowed to examine a large number of sheets of stamps and so far have only been able to trace one packet of 100 panes showing this error. In this particular packet all the panes showed the error. It might be mentioned here that the stamps were sent out by the printer in packets of 100 panes, the panes in each packet being all identical.

The above are the only two errors that have occurred in the JIPEX stamps.

I am appending hereunder some further details, which are of interest only to those who specialise in Union stamps.

For Specialists.

The detailed description for the plating of the booklet stamps and incidentally of the JIPEX panes, has been compiled by Mr. G. N. Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert performed a remarkable philatelic feat in this plating. I have been able to check his work by the photographs or whole sheets kindly supplied by the Government Printer, and Mr. Gilbert's work was completely correct. Mr. Gilbert's article on the plating of the panes will follow this article, in order to keep all the information on these stamps together.

Shades.—In the 1d. stamps, the head varies



from grey to a black and intense black. The frame is light green, green or deep green. The head of the 1d. stamps shows the same shades as the 1d. The frame varies from pale carmine to carmine and deep carmine.

Sheet numbers occur twice on each sheet in the right margin opposite panes 9 and 21. In the penny value the bottom sheet number occasionally appears, on panes 18 and 21, having three figures on pane 21 and one figure on pane 18. In all cases the figures read upwards.

The WIDE settings only occur on panes 5, 7 and 8.

The overprint may be found misplaced on both values, in any direction. In the ½d. value the overprint has been seen displaced so far to the left that part of the marginal inscription appears on the stamps.

The plate was not kept scrupulously clean, so that smudges occur on the stamps and on the margins.

The Paper may show folds before overprinting, leaving white streaks in the green of the ½d. value. This has been noted only on the panes on the right side of the sheet, pane numbers 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 and 21.

Badly printed figures and overinking and underinking varieties occur on both values. Those I have seen are the following:

½d. 1036 pane 3; ½d. 1836 panes 3, 4; ½d. 1936 pane 12, top of 9 broken; 1d. 936 panes 6, 15, 1 almost or entirely missing; 1d. 1936 pane 13, top of 1 broken; JiPEX pane 15, short 1; 1d. 1036 panes 3, 16, 21; 1d. 1836 pane 12; 1d. 1938 pane 13; 1d. solid 9 pane 10, 14, 20.

It must be made quite clear, however, that these are not errors due to wrong type, but merely from defective printing.

The plates show slight cracks. (Pane 3 of the ½d. value and Panes 4 and 21 of the 1d. value). These cracks can be seen also in the booklets.

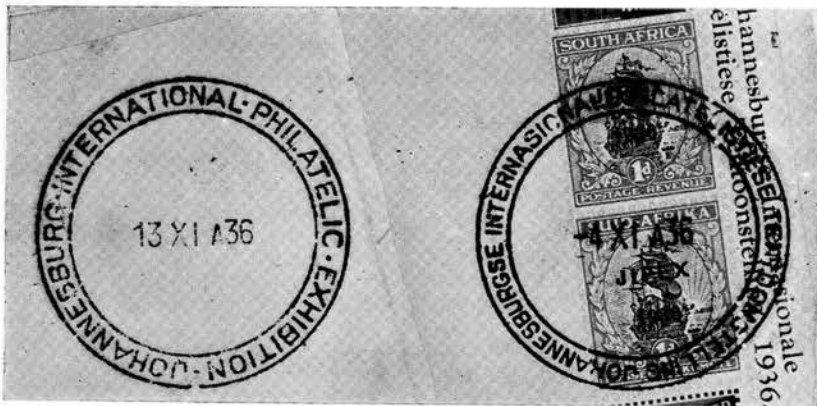
Re-entries are common and occur on both values. The overprint also appears sloping down to the left.

The headplate of the ½d. booklet shows a very interesting minor variety. There is an intense thickening of the horizontal lines of shading on each side of the Springbok's head in some instances these extra lines definitely resemble retouching. This variety occurs on panes 1, 3, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 18.

Hairlines occur on panes 16, 18 and 19 of the ½d. value, and on panes 2, 10, 13, 14, 18, 20 and 21 of the 1d. value.

The dollar variety of the penny and stroke through the U of South in the ½d. have also been overprinted.

The Postmark.—Two cancellation date stamps were used, one in English and the other in Afrikaans. The date stamps were the same size, and consisted of an outer circle of 40½mm. diameter, and an inner circle of 32½mm. The lettering was placed between these two circles. Since there are more letters in the Afrikaans stamp these letters are 2mm. in height, whilst the English letters are 2½mm. high. The lettering is as follows: JOHANNESBURG INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, and JOHANNESBURGSE INTERNATIONALE FILATELISTIESE TENTOONSTELLING. The date is placed in the centre, and is in one straight line, and reads 2 XI A36, only the first figure varies from 2 to 14.



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FOREIGN CONTACTS AND EXCHANGE
CORRESPONDENTS.

During the past six months the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg has been inundated with requests for exchange correspondents, thanks, no doubt, largely to the publicity given by Jipex. These requests have come from many countries, but in specially large numbers from Australia, Canada and the U.S.A. The secretary informs us that every member who is interested in exchanging with these three countries is now fixed up with one or more correspondents.

Now is likely to come the turn of the *South African Philatelist*, particularly from the Great Republic. Our contemporary, *Linn's Weekly Stamp News*, at the end of an article on "JIPEX—SOUVENIR SHEETS" gives our address and goes on to say: "We want to again recommend to all stamp collectors that one of the finest ways to get pleasure and enjoyment, besides worlds of unbounded interest from your stamp collection is to get some exchanges from foreign countries and swap stamps with them. Why not, therefore, obtain a sample copy of this magazine and attempt to make some contacts? We suggest you send a couple of 3d. stamps for a sample."

Twelve letters quoting this article arrived by the same or following posts; most, but not all, enclosed stamps.

Here follows a list of correspondents who would like to make contact with a South African collector to exchange stamps of their respective or neighbouring countries.

AUSTRALIA.

F. R. Honey, 32 Stotts Avenue, Redlands, W. Australia.

CANADA.

J. B. Kerley, 213 Lenore Street, Winnipeg, Man.

J. Nottingham, 413 Eighth Street, E., Saskatoon, Sask.

GERMANY.

Dr. Edlinger, Tittmannstrasse 50, Dresden 19.

G. Macke, Poststrasse 47, Chemnitz.

W. Schmelz, Osterstrasse 84, Hannover.

HOLLAND.

C. H. Valenkamp, Marnischstraat 241, Amsterdam.

JAPAN.

T. Minigishi, 1028 Matsunouchi, Astrija.

NEW ZEALAND.

Miss Gopperth, 41 Massey Street, St. Albans, Christchurch.

U.S.A.

Arthur I. Abelson, 219 Genesee Street, Ytica, N.Y.

C. Colpack, Box 43, Franklin, Mass. (A junior collector).

S. M. Farrdell, 7608 N. Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. H. Fennelle, Sr., P.O. Box 3212, South Highland Sta., Birmingham, Ala.

N. Gershon, 6208 Rhodes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. F. Gibbs, 3592 Lee Road, Shaker Heights, Ohio.

Wm. C. Hall, 3630 Eoff Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

R. W. Kubach, Box 303, Emporium, Pa.

Ernest Jessop, 64 Ottawa Avenue, Oaklands Beach, R.I.

J. E. McBride, 830 Ane C, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Sidney Rapke, 1209 Farragut Street, N.W., Washington D.C.

Billy W. Robertson, 443 Freeport Street, New Kensington, Pa.

L. W. Schaper, 279 Roseville Avenue, Newark N.J. (O.F.S. specialist).

Stephen L. Takacs, 30 Park Avenue, Garfield, N.J.

T. Valouch, 26 S. Eckar Street, New York, N.Y.

Miss E. Zuckman, 795 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. (exchange S. Africans for West Indians).

It must be understood, of course, that we know nothing of these correspondents beyond their names and addresses.

A RE-ENTRY ON THE 6d. TRIANGULAR
CAPE.

In the September number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* Mr. P. L. Pemberton describes and illustrates a re-entry on the 6d. triangular Cape extending over the upper parts of the letters "ENCE." It is not so clear as the corresponding variety on the 4d. value but there seems to be no doubt as to its presence and constancy.

We are told that post offices have been informed that the Air Mail rate for internal mails will be reduced to 1d. on March 1. Also that new booklets are in preparation.

B. & K.

The firm that supplies the stamps others cannot. Our prices are reasonable, though in some cases not so low as quotations elsewhere, but we can fill most requirements. We aim to be able to supply

ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY
(except recent issues)

and can generally offer most stamps of a want list, however difficult. Prices average half catalogue. Let us know your requirements. We never worry with unwanted selections.

1936 Price List of British Colonial Stamps.

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(Refunded against purchases.)

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170 STRAND

LONDON, W.C.2.

Society News

PORT ELIZABETH.

President, G. K. Forbes. *Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Sheffield, c/o. Messrs. Joseph and Sons, Main Street. *Meetings*, 3rd Tuesdays, Africana Room, Public Library, 7.45 p.m.

At the November meeting Mr. C. A. Larsen spoke briefly on the subject of the Postal History of South-West Africa commencing with the early German issues used in German South-West Africa and concluding with the present-day issue. The subsequent exhibition of Mr. Larsen's collection, consisting of some 55 pages superbly mounted and written up, was highly appreciated by all members present and he was accorded a vote of thanks at the conclusion of an extremely pleasant evening.

The usual venue of the December meeting was changed from the Public Library to the Metro Theatre Lounge for "The President's Evening," and a well-attended and extremely enjoyable gathering was held on matters philatelic and otherwise.

The President, Mr. G. K. Forbes, introduced Mr. A. S. Campbell, Postmaster of Port Elizabeth, as the guest of the evening and proposed the election of the latter as Honorary Life Member of the Society, whose membership ranks had never previously been graced by one who sold stamps on a wholesale and retail basis at one price—face value only. Mr. Campbell was unanimously elected and, in thanking the members for the honour accorded him, mentioned he had been interested in the collecting of stamps for many years and said he would endeavour to dig out some of his most interesting items for display at an early date.

Twenty-four years of unbroken association with the Society were rewarded by the unanimous election of Mr. Barfoot and Mr. Mowbray to Honorary Life Membership. These gentlemen are foundation members of the Society and are at present engaged in the compilation of the history of the Society which, when completed, will no doubt be of interest not only to Members of the Society but also to many philatelists in other parts of South Africa.

A most interesting competition, sponsored by Mr. A. Howard Hemming, was held while refreshments were being served. Mr. Hemming described certain details of twelve different stamps of the British Empire and members were required to identify the country of origin of each stamp. Prizes were donated by the President, and the winner proved to be Mr. Addis Smith, runner-up Mr. Barfoot, but it was surprising to find how many members were able to identify only half the number described. Mr. Lang, a new member, carried off the booby prize in the face of fierce competition.

A very hearty vote of thanks to the Presi-

dent for his hospitality concluded an unusually sociable and enjoyable evening.

The Society, in accordance with annual procedure, is exhibiting selections of philatelic interest for a month in the show-case in the vestibule of the Public Library. The selections are changed twice weekly and are much appreciated by members of the public.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, C. Larsen; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Doyle. *Meetings*, 1st Thursdays, Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg.

January.—Attendance average. The Chairman, Mr. Larsen, being indisposed, Mr. Linn deputised. Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Two new members proposed.

Items of Interest.—Mr. Kent: Jipex cover, red colouring of map missing. S.A. War Market Cover.

Mr. Linn: U.S.A. Double-Precancels and one imperforate precancel copy.

Mr. Suklje: Zanzibar First Day Cover. Ceylon Special 1936 Xmas Flight Cover. Last 1936 crossing of Hindenburg: Brazil-Europe-S.A. cover.

The Evening's Exhibits: Mr. Linn—(a) U.S.A. Postmarks of the following groups:—

- 1.—Insufficient Postage markings.
- 2.—Missent Mail.
- 3.—Roller cancellations of Town and State.
- 4.—Straight line cancellations of sub-post-office stations.
- 5.—Box-type cancellations.
- 6.—Railway mail cancellations.
- 7.—Letter markings indicating sub-stations.
- 8.—Number markings.
- 9.—Various type of cancellation markings.

(b) Also his practically complete mint specialised collection of Turks and Caicos Islands.

Mr. Suklje: A complete collection of mourning issue—mint and used—issued on the occasion of the demise of the following personalities:

Russia—Vladimir Lenin; Lithuania—Dr. J. Basanavicius; Belgium—King Albert; Belgian Congo—King Albert; Ruanda-Urundi—King Albert; Germany—President von Hindenburg; Jugoslavia—King Alexander; Austria—Dr. Dollfuss; Poland—Marshal Pilsudski; Belgium—Queen Astrid; Greece—King Constantine.

O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, F. Carter; *Hon. Sec.*, O. J. Carey, c/o. Box 95, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 2nd Friday of each month at the Oranje Koffiehuis.

There was a fair attendance at the monthly meeting held on the 11th December, when five new members were elected.

The Exchange Superintendent reported that the sales from two packets which had just been returned from circulation had shown the

very high percentage of 62 per cent. This indicates the high quality of the stamps which are being circulated through the society.

The January meeting was held on the 8th inst. The attendance was good despite the fact that many of the members were away on holiday.

Prior to the exhibition of a very fine collection of the stamps of Newfoundland by Mr. Levy, the chairman, gave some interesting details regarding that country, with respect to its discovery, its colonisation and its subsequent development. The collection displayed was an exceptionally fine one, specialised with regard to variations in colour and other varieties. The Chairman thanked Mr. Levy for his fine exhibit and the meeting then concluded.

EAST LONDON.

President, B. S. Wilson; *Hon. Secretary*, C. H. Thornton, 35 St. Mark's Road. *Meetings*, 1st Thursdays, Railway Institute, 8 p.m.

The November meeting was held at the Railway Institute on Thursday, the 19th, having been postponed until the return of the delegates from the Exhibition and Congress. The attendance was good and Messrs. Thornton, Courlander and Harper gave us a very interesting account of their stewardship and experiences in Johannesburg.

The untimely death of Mr. A. W. B. Browning, one of our past presidents, came as a great shock to the members. Mr. Browning was a staunch supporter of the Society, and for many years our meetings were held in his place of business which he kindly put at our disposal.

The display for the evening was given by Messrs. Thornton, Courlander and Hoal and comprised about fifty sheets of French tête-bêche, Italian States, German States, Spain, Holland, all imperf and on entries; bisects of Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia, Nevis, Falkland Islands and New Brunswick; Imperfs of N.Z. full face, and Prince Edward Island; Silver Jubilees in blocks of four and the Wilberforce (Sierra Leone) set in blocks of four used and unused.

One new member was elected.

By kind invitation the December meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Courlander and there was a record attendance.

After the usual business had been attended to Mr. Courlander gave a display of his very fine collection of Gambia and Sierra Leone.

We were treated to imperfs, bisects and the embossed issues in profusion, to say nothing of the Wilberforce set mint and used in blocks of four.

Intense interest was shown in this display and a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. and Mrs. Courlander for the very happy evening which only broke up at a late hour.

The president, Mr. Wilson, wished everybody a joyous Xmas and all happiness in the New Year.

W.S.H.

PRETORIA.

President, Dr. A. J. Broughton; *Hon. Secretary*, Prof. H. A. Wager, Box 514. *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Technical College, 8 p.m.

December 27—A public evening sponsored by the Society was held at the Technical College. "The King's Stamp" was filmed and talks were given by Messrs. Basden, Harrington and Broughton, accompanied by coloured lantern slides.

December 21.—Mr. Basden was in the chair. Many novelties were shown, including New Issues and Commemoratives. The prizes awarded at the Pretoria Philatelic Exhibition of 1934 were authorised.

Mr. Greenbaum read an interesting article from the book, "South African Air-Posts," by Mr. Wyndham. Starting in 1925 many experimental flights were described, mostly from Capetown. It was decided to purchase a copy of Mr. Wyndham's book for the library.

Exhibit.—Mr. Greenbaum tabled his fine display of Air-Mails.

January 4.—Mr. Basden was in the chair. One new member was elected. New Issues and Commemoratives were shown by Messrs. Hahn, Baxter and Crundall. Mr. Hawke provided some very interesting philatelic news items.

Mr. Hand gave a short talk on Old and Modern Stamps. He pointed out that the increase in artistic and pictorial stamps had given a boost to philately, although many collectors would still stick to the older classic stamps. He advised all collectors to include such stamps in their collections.

January 18.—Annual General Meeting. Reports from officers of the society were read and adopted. The affairs of the society were shown to be in a very satisfactory condition. The membership now stands at 161. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Dr. A. J. Broughton; *Vice-President*, Major Harrington; *Secretary* and *Press Correspondent*, Professor H. Wager; *Treasurer*, Mr. N. L. Watson; *Librarian*, Dr. Broughton; *Curator of the Forgery Collection*, Mr. G. Blockey; *Curator of the Society's Collection*, Mr. C. Hand.

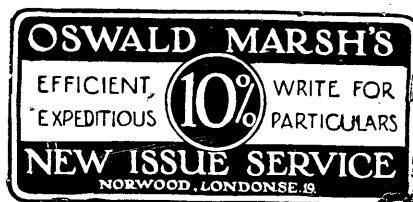
Mr. Basden, in reviewing the past year, stressed the great help he had received from both the officials and the members.

It was decided to hold a social evening instead of the annual dinner.

The exhibit of the two evenings was the Society's collection of mint stamps, which had been nicely mounted and written up by Mr. Hand.

Subscriptions for 1937 are now due.

H.A.W.



THREE TYPES OF THE BRITISH 1½d. JUBILEE.

In the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for December, Mr. D. H. Watts announces the discovery of three types of the 1½d. British Jubilee stamp and as he says it is strange that these three types have not been noted before as the differences are obvious to the naked eye and so constant in appearance that there need never be any doubt.

The types may be distinguished as follows:

(1) The two lines outlining the design at the top are strongly printed and of equal intensity throughout their length. This type is confined to the stamps printed in sheet form.

(2) The two lines at top are thinner and much less distinct than in 1. This type is found only on stamps from booklets which have the watermark inverted.

(3) The two lines at top are thin as in 2, but the upper one is distinctly thickened in the centre, over the letters JU, for a space of about 3 mm. This type is found only on stamps from booklets which have the watermark upright.

It seems difficult to account for the fact that all the stamps in the booklets with inverted watermark are in a different type from those with the watermark normal.

The stamps in Type 2 and Type 3 are naturally much rarer than those of Type 1, particularly in unused condition. Type 3 unused

will almost certainly prove to be really rare because they seemed to have nothing to recommend them for keeping.

KOHL'S HANDBOOK.

From *Die Postmarke* we gather that the publication of this work is likely to come to an untimely end. If this be true it will be a tragedy for all serious collectors for there is nothing else so encyclopaedic that can be compared with it.

Apparently Dr. Munk the editor has had to suspend work through ill health and it is unlikely that he will be able to resume. There seems to be no one able to assume his mantle. This is sheer tragedy and he has our sincerest sympathy.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

The star turn in November was the King George 2½d. photogravure printing overprinted "25 centimos" for use in the Spanish Zone. These stamps were on sale for only a few weeks when they were replaced by the new King Edward VIII. stamps. In our November *Bulletin* it was priced at 2s. 6d. and subsequently raised to 5s. The current 2d. Great Britain King George stamp (photogravure) has been overprinted "Morocco Agencies 20 centimos" for use in the Spanish Zone.

Whitfield King's *Bulletin*.

CORONATION STAMPS

(double head—portraits of King and Queen)

will be issued in May by all the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, and by some (perhaps all) of the Dominions and Dependencies.

We have made arrangements for supplies of all sets to reach us by air mail at the earliest possible moment. As the demand will be enormous we advise collectors interested to send us their names and addresses immediately, so that we may send to them descriptive price list and order form, to be published by us as soon as complete information regarding denominations reaches us—probably during this month (February).

ROBERTSON STAMP CO. (PTY.), LTD.

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Shop at 14 Ground Floor, Old Arcade, Market Street.

Correspondence

PEDANTRY IN UNION STAMP COLLECTING.

To the Editor, "South African Philatelist."

The excellent catalog of the Jipex Exhibition, as well as other printed matter recently issued on South African stamps, gives occasion for a protest on two "tremendous trifles" of pedantry in philatelic usage.

I am the inventor and first user of the term "Interprovincials" for the former colonial stamps used from 1910 through 1913 under the Union administration. The first usage was in my articles in Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News early in 1922. In those articles, as in all subsequent writings by me, the word is spelt **without** a hyphen. This is done deliberately; but South African users have consistently, from Ritchie in his 1926 book to the compilers of the Jipex catalogue (why the superfluous **UE** on the end of that word anyway?) the hyphen is inserted just the same. They even did the supreme piece of pedantry in introducing the hyphen when printing the description which I sent with my exhibit!

The other matter is more serious than a mere spelling. For some unknown reason the legitimate interprovincials are limited to those before September 1, 1913, the date of issue of the first National series. It must be obvious to anyone that in most of the offices there were plentiful stocks of colonial stamps in hand at this time, and that so long as these were being used up, the interprovincials resulting from this use are exactly as legitimate and exactly as good as those before September 1, 1913. January 1, 1914 is a rough approximation to the average last date of sale of colonial stamps other than 2½d. value, for most offices in the Union. No date earlier than this should be taken as the end of the interprovincials in any case; and for the 2½d. values July 1, 1914, is a fair average date for exhaustion of the old stock. Specific cases will, of course, be put on record for earlier or later dates of change; but these are good averages. It is the height of pedantry to throw out interprovincials from September 1, to December 31, 1913—especially as dealers charge special prices (when they find a collector unwise enough to pay them) for alleged "interprovincials" in which obsolete stamps such as the Cape 1900 1d. stamp are used "philatelically" after than date.

I mean well-known dealers in South Africa at that!

STEPHEN G. RICH.

UNION 2d. ROTOGRAVURE VARIETY.

To the Editor, "South African Philatelist."

I came across another variety in the 2d. roto, which hitherto has not been recorded to my knowledge, viz., with the headplates almost

blank, due to pressure roller fault, I should think.

I have seen the same effect in the 1d. roto, and the 2d. roto, but both in the frames. This new find is in the headplates.

The towers and the buildings are totally missing, just a bare outline of the tops of the buildings showing. The top of the Botha memorial is just showing, and the bushes, etc., in the bottom foreground.

I was visiting the doctor in Excelsior, who produced the top corner right-hand three stamps, and asked me if they were of any interest to me, as he was not a collector. They had appeared in a sheet sold at the Excelsior Post Office some time ago and I was informed that most of the stamps on the half sheet bought by the doctor were similar but that most of them had been used up in postages, the three given me being the only ones remaining.

The stamps plate as Plate 1, so they must have been in the doctor's hands for some considerable time.

It would be interesting to know if anyone else struck any of the used copies.

G. N. GILBERT.

OUR LIVE POST OFFICE.

Two recent developments in Johannesburg are illustrative of the fact that our post office is wide awake to the advantages of providing good service to the public.

A service started on November 30 has been brought to our notice by Mr. J. Robertson. A postal official meets long-distance trains on their arrival at the station to collect telegrams, letters, etc., from passengers. Ordinarily mail matter is just popped into the nearest pillar box or taken to the central office, but registered mail is receipted on the spot, the letters being endorsed "Railway Platform Post Office" and postmarked with a JOHANNESBURG /2 mark.

On January 24 a mobile post office commenced operations in the northern suburbs. It serves a number of districts which have no fixed office very near, staying for an hour or two at certain fixed points. If this service meets with the response which is expected further developments on the same lines are foreshadowed.

ENGLAND

Forthcoming GEORGE SIXTH and possible CORONATION issues, mint 10% over face, postage extra, FIRST DAY cover service, double face value.

LAWFORD,

311 Bilton Road, Greenford,
Middlesex, England.

Reviews

STANDARD CATALOGUE OF AIRPOST STAMPS. 7th Edition., Nicholas Sanabria, Inc., New York. 504 pages. Price \$2

This catalogue is a fine example of printer's work, the size being convenient, type very easy to read, and illustrations beautifully clear.

The lists include not only the official airmail stamps of the world but also the semi-officials. Thus the Colombian SCADTAS and the British G.W.RS and such like find a place.

A point greatly in favour of the catalogue is the pricing, which, so far as we have been able to check it, appears really to represent market values and not something subject to a vague 25 to 75 per cent. discount.

This year's *Stamp Collectors' Annual* (Harris Publications, Ltd.), in addition to containing a wealth of interesting philatelic articles and advertisements, provides a daily diary for keeping a note of your philatelic engagements and transactions.

UNION POSTAL METERS.

In *Stamp Collecting* for December 12 and 19 Mr. Anthony P. Kiely gives a Check List of Union Postal Meters which gives amendments to the lists of holders of certificates of authority to use postal franking machines. The list includes (a) the names of additional holders with numbers running from 453 to 526 and (b) some 24 names and numbers of certificates which have been cancelled.

AUSTRALIA.

THE AIR MAIL EXHIBITION.

The Air Mail Society of Australia has decided to hold an Air Mail Exhibition in Melbourne next year. Such an exhibition has never been conducted in this country, but have proved highly successful overseas. The Air Mail Society of New Zealand held the First New Zealand Air Mail Exhibition in Christchurch in November, 1933.

The title selected is THE AIR MAIL EXHIBITION. It will be competitive in nature, and although the exact date has yet to be arranged, it will be conducted over a period of two days in Melbourne in October, 1937.

No efforts will be spared to make this Exhibition worthy of the hobby, and preliminary arrangements are now well in hand. At a later date a prospectus incorporating the scheme of competition will be issued.

General communications concerning the Exhibition should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. Collas, 13 Holzer Street, Sandringham, S.8, Victoria.

A GRIQUALAND DISCOVERY?

Stamp Collecting of October 10 records the finding of an interesting Griqualand item which may well turn out to be a new stamp for this territory. It is a 1d. Cape (S.G. 29) with a manuscript "G" used on a newspaper of date 4-12-74.

At present the only manuscript surcharge recognized is 1d. on 4d. As this was in use in 1874 and the stamps with "G.W." and "G" overprints did not appear till 1877, it is on the face of it quite probable that a 1d. stamp was used with a manuscript overprint during the period 1874-77. Has anyone seen such an item—it is something to look out for?

JUBILEES USED ON COVER

I am breaking up a valuable complete collection of the ever popular Silver Jubilees—including First Day covers of all the great rarities: Mauritius, Gilbert, Morocco, Ascension, St. Helena, Papua, Solomon, etc., etc. Many covers have been flown and bear interesting cachets. Selections willingly submitted, at reasonable prices.

JIPEX

Complete mint set of 21 all different one penny sheets—representing the complete setting as printed, price now 75s. nett. Only few available.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

P.O. Box 76, Rouxville, O.F.S.



East African Slogan Postmarks

By
W. TUNSTALL.

Machine cancellations were first introduced in East Africa late in 1923, Nairobi in Kenya is the only town so far to use them; and with one exception they are all of the type known as slogans.

New types are rarely introduced, and most of them are used year after year.

Most if not all may be found in red as paid marks in which case the time of posting is not shown and in its place is the word "PAID" and the amount.

In the following list I have made an attempt at giving them in the order in which they appeared, but cannot be sure it is absolutely correct.

In most cases there are continuous straight lines above, below, and between the lines of the inscription.

1. The first, introduced at the end of 1923, advertised the Wembley Exhibition, BRITISH EMPIRE, at top, EXHIBITION 1924, at bottom, in the centre the Wembley Lion, with five wavy lines on each side of it.

2. Three lines, AFFIX POSTAGE STAMPS—ON TOP RIGHT HANDSIDE—OF FRONT OF ENVELOPE.

3. Three lines, ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE—FOR PRIVATE BOX RENTERS—TO THE BOX NUMBER.

4. The next is the only one which is not of a slogan character, it consists of the word KENYA, with two straight lines, above and below, and two short lines before and after the word.

5. Three lines, KENYA COFFEE UNBLENDED—IS REAL COFFEE—ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

6. Two lines, USE KENYA PENCILS—100% BRITISH.

This was an error and was soon replaced by the next, also two lines.

7. USE KENYA CEDAR—PENCILS: 100% BRITISH, there being a short line at the beginning and end of the first line.

8. Three lines, DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS—IN THE POST OFFICE—SAVINGS BANK.

9. Three lines, EAST AFRICA EXPORTS—COTTON, MAIZE, COFFEE—SISAL, FLAX WOOL.

10. Two lines, VISIT KENYA AND UGANDA—THE LAND OF SUNSHINE. I have a copy of this used without the postal indication having been inserted, I believe the date of use is 1. Nov. 33.

11. Two lines, no line between the lines of the inscription, MAKE YOUR HOME—IN KENYA.

(Continued from page 32).

100 black and olive; 20/200 black and blue green; 50K/500 black and chocolate.

U.S.A.—Two new Commemoratives, one for Army and one for Navy. Rotary printing, no wmk., perf. 11., twin portraits in top corners in medallion. Army 1c. green, Washington and Greene, design Mt. Vernon; Navy 1c. green, Jones and Barry, design ships afloat.

ZANZIBAR.—Silver Jubilee. New portrait of Sultan in medallion surrounded by date of his Jubilee, 1911-1936. Line engraved in two colours (medallion in black in right lower corner), script wmk. C.A. perf. 14 line machine. 10c. olive green and black; 20c. mauve and black; 30c. blue and black; 50c. orange and black.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

(Twopence per word per insertion with minimum of 2/- per insertion).

For Sale by Private Treaty.—Swaziland collection (gold plaque Jipex) O.F.S. collection (silver plaque Jipex) whole or portions Transvaal collection (silver plaque jipex). Collections may be seen by appointment in Pretoria or Johannesburg.

A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

"Specimen Stamps."—Great Britain, British Colonial and Foreign wanted. *Saul A. Klagsbrun, P.O. Box 846, Pretoria.*

Union of South Africa: Approval Selections wanted from Collectors, of Interprovincials, Covers, Unusual Items, Freaks, Errors, Etc. Send to: Sam Legator, P.O. Box 133, Brakpan.

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies.

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

STAMP MAGAZINES for sale—Gibbons:—Monthly Circular, Stamp Weekly and Stamp Monthly, also Philatelic Magazine. Write—Grist, P.O. Kroondal, Rustenburg.

Correspondents Wanted.—Will buy or trade for U.S. and others any South African Stamps. Robert Goldberg, 1301 Commonwealth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.

New Issue Chronicle

Kindly supplied by Mr. R. Roberts
450 Strand, London.

ARGENTINE.—Lithographed issues, wmk. RA sideways S.G. type 111, comb machine perf., 13½. Postage, 20c pale ultra. Portrait head of Martin Guemes. Commem. —10c rose. Inter-American Conference. Consolidation of Peace, inscribed "DICIEMBRE 1936."

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — Old Postage Due type typographed. Watermark multiple CofA and crown, perf. 11. 6d. green and carmine.

AUSTRIA.—Charity 1936-7. Photogravure printing, no wmk., perf. 12½. Various pictorial designs inscribed at foot "WINTER-HILFE 1936-37," original value in left corner, supplementary value in right corner. 5+2gr. blue green; 12+3gr. purple 24+6gr. blue; 1Sch+1Sch carmine red. Illustrious Inventors Commem. set. Line engraved, no wmk. perf. 12½. 12+12gr. sepia, Josef Ressel, 1829; 24+24gr. dp. mauve, Karl Ritter v. Ghega, 1854; 30+30 gr. lake, Josef Werndl, 1831-89; 40+40gr. grey, Karl Freih Auer v. Welsbach, 1903; 60+60gr. dp. purple blue, Robert v. Lieben, 1906; 64+64 myrtle, Viktor Kaplan, 1912.

BELGIUM.—Line engraved, new values, new profile portrait type King Leopold. No wmk. perf. 14. 1fr. 50c. mauve; 2fr. purple; 2fr. 45c. slate; 5fr. dp. grn.; 10fr. purple brn.; 20fr. vermilion. Charity Anti-Tuberculosis Set. Photogravure printing. Portrait of Prince Baudouin. 10c.+5c. sepia, 25c.+5c. purple, 35c.+5c. dp. green, 50c.+5c. purple brown, 70c.+5c. olive, 1fr.+25c. aniline pink, 1fr 75c.+25c. ultramarine, 2fr. 45c.+ 2fr. 55c. brt. mauve.

BHOPAL.—Pictorial set. No. wmk., single line perf. 11½. Design is Mote Mahal vignette, frame with Arms of Bhopal Government at right. ½a Service, vignette chocolate, frame pale green. Service overprint in black.

BIJAWAR STATE.—Further values. S.G. type 1, rouletted 7. 6p. claret; 9p. purple; 1a. blue; 2a. myrtle.

BRAZIL.—Commemorative of Ninth International Fair at Rio. Typographed on thin paper, wmk. "CORREO DO BRASIL." S.G. 113, perf. 11. 200r. pale carmine.

CHINA.—P.O. Anniversary Commem., line engraved, no wmk., perf. 14. Various pictorial designs. 2c. orange Plate 2; 5c. green, Plate 6; 25c. blue, Plate 1; 100c. carmine, Plate 1. Provisionals. Reaper S.G. type 51, no wmk. perf. 14. Overprinted in red. Chinese surcharge as S.G. type 54 with large figure "5" in centre of Chinese surcharge. 5c. on 15c. light blue; 5c. on 16c. brown.

CUBA.—Commemorative of General Maximo Gomez. Photogravure, Messrs Waterlow & Sons. Wmk. syncopated wavy lines horizontally perf. 12½. ictorial designs. Postage:

1c. emerald, Rural scene; 2c. scarlet, Monument; 4c. maroon, Fiery Chalice; 5c. ultra., Flag of Independence; 8c. myrtle grn., Dove. Express: 10c. orange. Air Mail: 5c. purple; 10c. red brown.

DANZIG.—Winter Help Charity stamps. Typographed, honeycomb wmk. as S.G. type B, perf. 14. 10—5pf. blue, 15—5pf. dp. green. 25—10pf. maroon; 40—20pf. brn. and maroon; 50—20pf. dp. blue and blue.

DENMARK.—Church Reformation Commemorative. A further value, line engraved, on ribbed paper, no wmk. perf. 12½. Design—Ribe Cathedral. 30ö blue.

DUTCH INDIES.—Child Welfare, 1936. Photogravure printing. No. wmk. perf. 12½. Design is child with porridge plate. 2c.+1c. mauve; 5c.+2½c. dp. blue; 7½c.+2½c. dp. purple; 12½c.+2½c. orange; 15c.+5c. brt. blue.

EGYPT.—King Fuad, modified type inscribed "POSTES" at left. Photogravure printing. 1m. orange; 2m. black; 5m. brown; 15m. dp. brown purple. Anglo-Egyptian Treaty Commemorative. Photogravure printing, wmk. S.G. type 48, crown over star and crescent multiple, perf. 11. Pictorial design representing the Signing of the Treaty in Locarno. Inscription "ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY" and "EGYPT POSTAGE" in English and Arabic. Date tablet "26 AUG., 1936" (at left in English, Arabic at right). At left top corner King Farouk's initial and value in lower corners, English left, Arabic right. 5m. brown; 15m. dull purple; 20m. dp. blue. Restrictions are made in the sale of these; instructions have been issued to the Post Offices that stamp collectors will only be able to buy five sets over the counter. Army Post. King Fuad's head, S.G. type A1. 3m. green.

ERITREA.—Air Post. The completion of this set is now effected by the following values: 25c. blue green; 50c. sepia; 60c. dp. orange; 75c. yel. brown; 1L50. purple; 2L steel blue; 3L maroon; 5L green; 10L carmine.

ESTONIA.—S.G. type 46, new colours. 4s. purple; 60s. rose pink.

FINLAND.—New colours S.G. type 31, perf. 14, typographed printing. No wmk. except at edges of sheet. 1½Mk. dp. violet; 2MK scarlet; 3½ MK blue.

FRANCE.—Peace. New design, allegorical subject, large statue of Peace being acclaimed by the multitude. Line engraved. 1f. 50 deep blue. Chomeurs Intellectuels. S.G. type 77. 50c. scarlet overprinted in black "+20c." Chomeurs Intellectuels. 20+10c. deep red brown portrait Callot I C 4 date 5.8.36 and 4.8.36; 40+10c. green portrait Berlioz I y 4 date 6.8.36; 50+10c. red portrait Hugo I Y 4 date 12.8.36; 1f. 50+50c. blue portrait of Pasteur I C 1 date 11.8.36.

GERMANY.—Charity Winter Help stamps. Line engraved on ribbed paper, no wmk., perf. 13½ x 14, designs of various buildings. 4+3pf. black; 5+3pf. dp. emerald green; 8+4pf. brown; 15+10pf. maroon; 40+35pf. Mauve.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Postage Due, new wmk. Crown over E8R. 4d. slate green; 5d. pale brown; 1s. blue.

GUATEMALA.— $\frac{1}{2}$ c. green and brt. purple; no wmk., perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. The centre is photogravure, the rest offset. Design: Picture of National Printing Office. 5c. blue and brown. The design is divided into three panels, the centre of which is a map of Guatemala in brown, the other part of the stamp is blue. No. wmk., perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Commemorative 1c. olive green; S.G. type 92, overprinted in blue in three lines: 1821/15 de SEPTEMBRE/1936. Air Mail. S.G. type 123, inscribed "EXTERIOR" and Quetzal in green. 4c. orange. Larger format in two colours, inscribed "EXTERIOR." 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Q. Island on Atlantic Coast, Central vignette in olive, frame in carmine, Quetzal in blue green. 5Q. Rocks on Atlantic Coast. Central vignette in steel blue, frame in orange, Quetzal in green. 1c. olive green, S.G. type 92; overprinted in violet "FERIA NACIONAL 1936" in two lines. Air Mail: S.G. type 153, perf. 13. Interior: 50c. metallic blue, Quetzal in green; 1Q. rose carmine, Quetzal in green. Exterior: 50c. dp. purple, Quetzal in green; 1Q. dp. green, Quetzal in green.

HOLLAND.—Child Welfare 1936. Photogravure printing. Wmk. circles, perf. 14 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Design is Cherub in flight with trumpet. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.+1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. slate; 5c.+3c. blue green; 6c.+4c. brt. chestnut; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.+3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. dp. blue.

INDIA.—New die, in which the horizontal lines of shading forming the background of the head, do not quite touch the centre frame, as in the previous die. S.G. type 59 inscribed "INDIA POSTAGE" multiple stars wmk. 2a vermilion. Also same stamp overprinted "SERVICE." Nasik print, K.E. inscribed "INDIA POSTAGE" overprinted "SERVICE." 1a black brown.

IVORY COAST.—Engraved issue, no wmk. perf. 13. Various designs. 1c. lake; 2c. ultramarine; 4c. brown; 5c. purple; 10c. turquoise; 15c. terra cotta (Head of Native). 20c. ultramarine, 25c. red; 30c. green; 40c. lake; 45c. brown; 50c. mauve (Mosque of Bobo). 65c. brown; 75c. purple; 90c. lake carmine; 1fr. myrtle; 1fr. 25 red; 1 fr. 50 blue (Coastal View). 1fr. 75 carmine; 2fr. ultramarine; 3fr. green; 5fr. brown; 10fr. violet; 20fr. red (Natives carrying water).

JOHORE.—New values. Typographed script CA wmk. perf. 14, S.G. type 12, full face portrait of Sultan Ibrahim. 30c. dull purple and orange; 40c. dull purple and deep brown.

LIBERIA.—Provisionals 1936. Line engraved 1918 issue, various designs, surcharged values. Overprint type set "1936" and new value. 1c./2c. black and rose, blue overprint; 3c./5c. black and ultra, blue overprint; 4c./10c. deep grn., dp. brn. overprint; 6c./15c. green and blk., blue overprint; 8c./20c. blk. and claret, violet overprint; 12c./30c. blk. and mauve, violet overprint; 14c./50c. blk. and ultra, blue overprint; 16c./75c. blk. and olive

bistre, brown overprint; 18c./1\$ blue and yel. brown, black overprint; 22c./2\$ blk. and mauve, blue overprint; 24c./5\$ brown, black overprint; 1c./2c. black and rose, blue overprint. O.S. stamp. This last has an additional surcharge of a large star obliterating the letters "OS." Provs. surcharged values. Line engraved issue of 1918 overprinted "1936" and new value. Type set printed locally. 3c./5c. blue overprint on O.S. stamp, a large blue star obliterating the letters "O.S." 8c./20c. rose (distinct colour), violet overprint, as on the 20c. claret.

LIBIA.—Cirenaica Air Mail S.G. type 16, overprinted in black for Libia. 50c. purple.

LIECHTENSTEIN.—Commemorative plate has been made for the Postage Stamp Exhibition, consisting of two specimens of the 20r. red and two specimens of the 30r. blue, se-tenant, of the pict. types 1934-35. They are imperforate on a special sheet of paper with the arms of Liechtenstein at the top in two colours, and inscribed at foot "WERT FR. 1— + FR. 1— ZUSCHLAG" and "ZWEITE LIECHTENSTEINISCHE BRIEFMARKEN AUSSTELLUNG 1936 EROFFNUNG DES POSTMUSEUMS VADUZ," Photogravure printing on the new Swiss ribbed paper, with gum. Two 20r. red; two 30r. blue=1fr.+1fr.

LUXEMBOURG.—New charity 1936 set, portrait of Wencelas, 1st Duke of Luxembourg. Photogravure printing, no wmk. Inscription in left margin in large block capitals "TIMBRES CARITAS—1936 (value+surplus) (e.g., 1f.+25c.). 10+5c. sepia; 35+10c. blue green; 70+20c. black; 1f.+25c. deep rose; 1f. 25+75c. purple; 1f. 75+1f. 50 dp. blue.

MOROCCO AGENCIES/G.B.—K.G. photogravure, overprinted 20 CENTIMOS (Spanish currency) overprint Morocco Agencies S.G. type 6. 20 centimos on 2d. orange.

MOROCCO AGENCIES on Great Britain K.G. photogravure. Overprinted "MOROCCO AGENCIES/40/CENTIMOS." 4d. olive black. **MOROCCO AGENCIES/G.B.** K.E. VIII. Wmk. E.R. and Crown, block type. British currency 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; French currency 5 centimes/ $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 15 centimes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Spanish currency 5 centimos/ $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 10 centimos/1d.; 15 centimos/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 25 centimos/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Over printed in block capitals vertically reading up at left, down at right. **MOROCCO** measures 14mm., **AGENCIES** 15mm., these two words are the same in all currencies. Values of the Spanish and French currencies — figure above the head. "CENTIMOS" or "CENTIMOS" below the head. **TANGIER/G.B.** K.E. E.VIII. Wmk. ER and Crown, block type. Overprinted in block capitals, larger than the Morocco—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high and "TANGIER" measures 14mm. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

NEW ZEALAND.—Health stamp. Lifebuoy Soap B.O. Design. Line engraved, wmk. single set N.Z. and star sideways, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ comb machine. 1d.+1d. scarlet.

- PANAMA REPUBLIC.**—4th Pan American Congress issue. Line engraved, no wmk. perf. 12, various designs. Postage: $\frac{1}{2}$ c. orange, Ruins of Portobelo; 1c. blue green, The Tree; 2c. carmine, La Pollera; 5c. dp. blue, Portrait of Bolivar; 10c. purple, Cathedral Tower, Old Panama; 20c. carmine read, Panama Canal; 25c. sepia, Portrait of Columbus; 50c. orange, Steamer in Canal; 1B. slate, Cathedral of Panama. Air Mail: 5c. dp. blue, Urraca Monument; 10c. orange, Human race uniting Oceans; 20c. carmine, Map; 50c. rose carmine, Gates of Canal; 1B. slate, Palace of Justice.
- PARAGUAY.**—New colours. 50c. pale rose, S.G. type 86; 3P. right rose, S.G. type 87. Air Mail: S.G. 127. New colour. 33P75 bistre brown. Air Mail: S.G. type 131. New colour. 102P deep grey blue.
- PERSIA.**—Photogravure printing, no wmk. Single line perf. 11. Design Shah without hat. 45d. vermilion; 60d. yellow brown; 90d. red; 1R. bluish green; 1,50R. dull blue; 2R. brt. green; 3R. maroon; 5R. grey green.
- PHILIPPINE IS.**—1st Anniversary Commemorative of Manuel Quezon. Line engraved, p11. Portrait of President. 2c. red brown; 6c. olive; 12c. pale ultramarine. 1935 issue overprinted "COMMONWEALTH." 6c. chocolate, Philippine Girl; 16c. dp. blue, Magellan's Landing; 1P. orange and blk., Barasoain Church.
- POLAND.**—Overprinted for Post Due. Postage type of 1928 (engraved), portrait of Moscicki on laid paper, no wmk. perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Overprint type (in red), set vertically reading up, original value obliterated by thick bar "DOPLATA LO GR." in thick block capitals, figures extra thick. 10gr. 1 Zloty grey.
- ROUMANIA.**—Photogravure printing p. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Portrait type, King Carol looking to right, overprinted in red in small block caps at left reading up "CEHOSLOVACIA," at right reading down "YUGOSLAVIA," at foot, at right "1920-1936." 7L50 ultramarine; 10L dp. blue. Air, new type inscribed "FONDUL AVIATIEI TRIMITERI POSTALE." Photogravure printing, no wmk. perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. 50 bani blue green; 1 Leu maroon; 2 Lei ultramarine.
- SAN MARINO.**—P. Due. S.G. type D2, overprinted "Lire 1" in black on the 30c. blue original value obliterated by four horizontal bars.
- SOUTH AFRICA.**—Miniature sheets of 6 (3 x 2) issued in connection with the Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition. Wmk. Springbok vertical. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 1d. S.G. type 6 and 7 respectively, similar sheets as printed for booklets overprinted in black "JIPEX 1936" in two lines. Small block capitals "JIPEX" measures 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., 2mm. high, the date measures 5mm. over all. Sheet 6, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 1d. Working mine. Rotary press printing in English and Afrikaans alternately. Inverted wmk. Springbok. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green and gold.
- SPANISH MOROCCO.**—New Insurgent provisional. Overprinted in red, original value obliterated in each corner by a syncopated cross and square. Figure "5" and "cts" in small low case letters. Two types of "5," one tall 3mm. high, and one 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; 22 small "5's" on the sheet. No. 98 has a ball instead of serif to top of "S." There are numerous small varieties. "5 cts" overprinted on 25c. scarlet. S. G. type M.13.
- STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—Kedah. New colour. Sheaf of rice type, as before. Perf. 14, line machine; 8c. slate. Malaya Postal Union: Post Due. Same type as other values. 12c. dull ultramarine.
- SUDAN.**—New values. Camel type S.G. type 2, wmk. mult. single line capitals S.G. type 7. 4P. black and ultramarine; 6P. black and pale blue; 8P. black and emerald.
- SURINAME.**—Charity. Photogravure printing, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, no wmk. 2c.+1c. myrtle grn; 3c.+1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. dp. blue; 5c.+2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sepia; 10c.+5c. claret.
- SWITZERLAND.**—New issue. Landscape designs, engraved in recess. No wmk. Perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. The paper is not the same ribbed variety as the typographed issues. 3c. olive; 5c. blue green; 10c. mauve; 15c. orange; 20c. carmine; 25c. brown; 30c. ultra; 35c. yel. green; 40c. grey. Landscapes. The line engraved landscape types exist on two kinds of paper, the previous supplies were converse to the following: 3c., 5c., 15c. On ribbed batonne paper, known as Zurich paper. 10c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., All on smooth wove paper with shiny gum known as the Biberist paper. Patriotic stamps, miniature sheets. Printed on one single plate in an horizontal row, inscribed at the top "PRO PATRIA 1936," and at foot "PREIS-PRIX-PREZZO; FR. 2.—" Over the word "PATRIA" is the Swiss white cross on a red shield. These special miniature sheets are issued to defray the cost of floating a Swiss loan for armament purposes. 10+5c. purple; 20+10c. red; 30+10c. blue. Pro Juventute 1936 5c. is line engraved, others photogravure. This 5c. is printed on old granite paper with wmk. crosses, but the three photogravure stamps are on new batonne kind of paper. 5c.+5c. green, Portrait Hans G. Nageli; 10c.+5c. mauve, National Costume; 20c.+5c. vermilion, National Costume; 30c.+10c. ultra, National Costume.
- TRANSJORDAN.**—Coil, issued in rolls lengthwise, bottom of stamps delivered first. Portrait of Emir Abdullah, perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. 5m. orange; 15m. blue.
- TRINIDAD.**—Pictorial type, script CA wmk. new perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 12. 1c. green and blue; 2c. brown and blue. Pictorial, coil, join every sixth stamp. First Boca design delivered sideways. Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 12 as issued in the sheet. 1c. green and blue.
- TURKEY.**—1928-30 issue overprinted in black in commemoration of the treaty of the Freedom of the Straits, with date "20-7-36" and new value over the old ones at foot and in an oval curve the words "GOGAZLAR MUKAVELESININ IMZASI." 4K/17 $\frac{1}{2}$ black; 5/25 brown; 6/50 black and carmine; 10K/

(Continued on page 29).

The
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Union Notes

By agreement between the Postmaster-General and the Government Printer it has recently been decided that the "South African Philatelist" shall be notified by the latter of all changes, new issues, quantities of re-prints, etc., whenever such are made, or any alterations effected to existing designs.

We are very pleased that official recognition is thus given to philately and we are certain that the information which should be forthcoming will be much appreciated by our readers and, more particularly, by Union collectors. The first bulletins received under this scheme are as follows:—

17th February.

Penny—New rolls and sheets.

An order for the printing of 5,000 rolls x 1,000 and 1,000 rolls x 500 postage stamps at 1d., is being executed. A first supply of 60 rolls x 1,000 stamps was despatched to the Postmaster-General on the 14th January, and further regular deliveries are being made.

Two new cylinders, No. 23 interior and No. 24 exterior, were etched for this job, which was printed and perforated in one operation on the stamp printing machine. Each revolution of the cylinders produces 264 stamps, and the printing is done in a continuous sheet which is wound into rolls containing an approximate yardage of 1,000, from which the smaller rolls are afterwards cut.

On the completion of this order, a quantity of good stamps, which it has been found inadvisable to make into rolls, will be cut up for delivery in flat sheets of 240 stamps each. It will be noticed that there is a difference between these sheets and those of former issues, which is due to a change in the method of perforating, rendering the gutter down the centre of the sheet unnecessary.

HALFPENNY SHEETS.

26th February.

Halfpenny Sheets. An order for the printing of 250,000 sheets of postage stamps at ½d. is being executed. About 88,000 sheets of these stamps were printed on the same cylinders as were formerly in use, namely No. 30 interior and No. 7016 exterior, when it was found that parts of the cylinders had worn too flat, in consequence of which the design was becoming indistinct. The job was thereupon taken off the machine.

Before the new cylinders are made for the fulfilment of this order, some slight modification to the design of the stamp is necessary to obviate a recurrence of the undue wear in certain parts of the cylinders, as mentioned above. You will be notified in due course of this change.

The modus operandi of printing is the same as with previous issues, the stamps being printed, perforated and cut into sheets in one operation on the machine. Each revolution of the cylinder produces one sheet of stamps and each sheet consists of 240 stamps.

A part delivery of 31,000 sheets was made to the Postmaster-General on the 4th instant.

FLOOD AIR MAILS.

During the severe floods in the middle of February when all road communication between the Union and Mozambique was interrupted some of the mails were sent by sea via Durban but there were also emergency air mail flights between Lourenco Marques and Johannesburg in both directions. A Portuguese plane arrived on the Rand on the morning of the 16th, with mails and returned on the 17th carrying mails which had been received at the G.P.O., Johannesburg, on the 16th and up to 10.30 a.m. on the 17th.

No special marks were applied to mail matter carried by these flights, however.

Slogan Postmarks from South Africa

By
STEPHEN G. RICH.

(Mr. Rich, as some of our readers know, was formerly a resident in Durban. He now lives in Verona, N.J., is a very active philatelist, being editor of *Postal Markings* and the *Precancel Bee*, in addition to supplying columns in various other papers. He has never lost his interest in South African philately either as a writer or a collector and was an exhibitor and prize-winner at both TIPEX and JIPEX. He submitted an article on S.A. Slogan Postmarks based on his own collection, which reached us just after we had arranged with Messrs. Cairncross and Sydow to collaborate on their article. As the lists given by Mr. Rich were thus mainly already covered, his paper has been cut down to the introduction, which we give in full, as it contains useful ideas for the listing of slogans. A few records are also given. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Mr. Rich has just published a work by Mr. Donald W. Tucker "The United States Slogan Postmark Catalogue," 35 cents post free.—Ed.)

Slogan is given as it appears on the postmark, with the sloping line (/) separating each line of the inscription. Where a line, dash or other character appears within, above, between or below portions of the slogan wording, it is mentioned in parentheses. Where the two portions of a slogan alternate between successive town marks, a double sloping line separates the two portions. For uniformity, the English portion is given first in such cases. (E) with a date means earliest one known to me; (L) the latest one known to me.

It is suggested that if a permanent numbering system for slogans is desirable, this might properly be a chronological one rather than an alphabetical one; but that in any case the numbers for the original items listed should be multiples of 10 instead of single numerals. Thus the first item will be No. 10, the second No. 20, the 14th No. 140, and so forth. This will give ample space for insertion of varieties as discovered and new items, without recourse to letters or other devices. If for example we find an item not recorded and appearing between No. 60 and No. 70, we number it 65, thus giving opportunity for further interpolation if ever needed.

If an alphabetical listing is preferred, it might be well to use a chronological order for all items of the same reading.

The scheme of indicating the distribution of words into lines and the separate English and Afrikaans sections where they exist is one modified from that used successfully for over-

prints for many years in the Official Precancel Catalogue and in some American publications on postmarks. The inclusion of lines, dashes, ornaments, etc., is the writer's own extension of the system to cover slogan needs.

1. (2 lines) UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA/ (4 lines) /UNIE VAN ZUID AFRIKA (2 lines). Date and place unknown; seen only on stamps off cover; found on interprovincials and the 1910 2½d., so probably 1910; most likely Pretoria since nearly all interprovincials with it are Transvaal stamps.

2. (line)/UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA/ (2 lines) UNIE VAN ZUID AFRIKA/ (line). Durban, Jan. 20, 1913 (E), April 7 1916 (L).

3. BUY UNION LOAN / CERTIFICATES //KOOP UNIE LENINGS/CERTIFICATEU. Durban, March 15, 1920 (E) and at least well through 1920.

7. POST EARLY IN THE DAY/POS VROEG IN DIE DAG. In small letters and top line level with top of town mark. Bloemfontein, March 1, 1928. Only copy seen.

9. Each language portion in a rectangular box: ADDRESS YOUR MAIL/TO/PRIVATE BOX OR/STREET AND NUMBER//ADRES U MAIL/NAAR/STRAAT EN NOMMER. Cape Town, January 8, 1925 (E) and later in that year.

10. AIRMAIL SAVES TIME/(airplane//LUGPOS BESPAAR TYD (airplane). Cape Town, February 23, 1925 (E).

19. SUPPORT/S.A. INDUSTRIES//ONDERSTEUN S.A. INDUSTRIEË. Each language portion in a rectangular box. Cape Town, with triangle CT mark, 1928.

28. USE C.O.D./PARCEL POST//MAAK GEBRUIK VAN/POS K.B.A. STELSEL. Top line level with top of town marks; large letters. Durban, Oct. 29, 1930 (E), and with triangle DN town mark.

31. BUY/UNION LOAN/CERTIFICATES //KOOP/UNIE/LENING CERTIFICATE. Grahamstown, July 20, 1931, only copy seen. Tall narrow letters.

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My Most Interesting Cover, and Why

U.S.A. YORKTOWN COMMEMORATIVE, OCTOBER 19, 1931.

By J. BEYERS.

To my mind, this stamp, which was issued at Yorktown, Virginia, on the 19th day of October, 1931, to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to the combined American and French armies commanded respectively by General George Washington and the Marquis Lafayette, is undoubtedly the most interesting of the Independence series issued by the United States during the past eight years.

The stamp gives us the portraits of Washington, Lafayette, and also the portrait of the French Admiral, the Count de Grasse, who commanded the blockading squadron.

Cornwallis's surrender was the death blow to Britain's hope of retaining her New England colonies.

The immediate cause of the disaster to the British was the temporary loss by them of the command of the sea. Had the British squadron in American waters been concentrated in time to intercept the French fleet, Washington would probably not have ventured to withdraw his French allies from Rhode Island or to march to Virginia to join Lafayette.

The lack of any clearly devised plan of campaign was another factor that contributed to Cornwallis's defeat.

Last, but not least, good and gallant soldier as Lord Cornwallis was in many other respects, he disobeyed the orders of his commander-in-chief, which were that he was to hold South Carolina.

To make matters worse for both generals, the British War Minister in London, Lord St. Germaine, a civilian without any military qualifications, attempted to direct operations against the American colonists from London. Had Cornwallis not surrendered at Yorktown, it is possible that the colonists would not have been able to continue the struggle against the Mother Country and that the United States would, in all probability have been a portion of the British Empire of to-day.

As Captain C. E. S. Laws, M.C., R.A., the author of an article on the subject to whom I am indebted for the particulars given herein very truly says: "A study of the Yorktown campaign shows the vital necessity of a colonial power like England retaining the command of the sea in war, and the fatal consequences of interference with the military commander by the untrained but enthusiastic amateur at home."

J. BEYERS.

SECOND AMERICAN PHILATELIC CONGRESS.

We have to thank Mr. Eugene Klein for a copy of the original papers on philatelic themes presented by invitation at the 2nd American Philatelic Congress, held in December last in Cleveland, Ohio, under the auspices of Garfield Perry Stamp Club, Inc.

This makes very interesting reading; there are seven papers dealing with more or less specialised U.S. subjects; two with British Empire subjects and six of general philatelic interest. One of the most practical of the last is on the reconditioning of old covers. The secret is—soap and water. The treatment is described in full detail by the writer; it sounds a little drastic but he claims to have used it with gratifying success for a decade and to be able to turn covers which are in such poor condition as to be a disgrace to a collection into passable or even superb ones.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Entirely new selections of Occupationals (up to £1 value) and the overprinted K.H. series in fine used singles, pairs and blocks, available for inspection. Reasonable prices.

KING EDWARD VIII. complete mint set of 15 stamps, price 3/6 post free. Ditto, fine used, at 4/6 post free.

CORONATION.—I am now booking for the supply of the "Empire complete" coronation series, mounted in a superior loose-leaf Souvenir album. Estimated total selling price 70/- inclusive of album and postage. The complete series in blocks of 4, with album, estimated price £13 10s. 0d. A deposit of 50/- is required with every order for a collection. Special requirements carefully attended to.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

P.O. Box 76, Rouxville, O.F.S.



Index of Contemporary Articles

Most of the papers indexed are available for readers to borrow, but will they please send stamps to cover postage of anything they desire to have on loan?

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>American Philatelist</i>	A.P.
<i>Annales de Philatélie (Les)</i>	Ann.P.
<i>Air Post Journal</i>	A.P.J.
<i>Australian Stamp Journal</i>	A.S.J.
<i>Australian Stamp Monthly</i>	A.S.M.
<i>British Philatelist</i>	B.P.
<i>Collectors' Club Philatelist</i>	C.C.P.
<i>Exchangiste Universel (L')</i>	E.U.
<i>Gibbons' Stamp Monthly</i>	G.S.M.
<i>Godden's Gazette</i>	G.G.
<i>Linn's Weekly Stamp News</i>	L.W.
<i>London Philatelist</i>	L.P.
<i>Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News</i>	M.W.
<i>Philatelist (Rotterdam)</i>	Ph.
<i>Philatelic Journal of Great Britain</i>	P.J.G.B.
<i>Philatiste Belge</i>	P.B.
<i>Philatelic Magazine</i>	P.M.
<i>Postmarke (Die)</i>	Pmk.
<i>Revue Postale (La)</i>	Rev.P.
<i>Scott's Monthly Journal</i>	S.M.J.
<i>Sieger-Post</i>	S.P.
<i>Stamps (New York)</i>	S.
<i>Stamps and Cover Collecting</i>	S.C.C.
<i>Stamp Collecting</i>	S.C.
<i>Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly</i>	S.C.F.
<i>Stamp Lover</i>	S.L.
<i>Stamp Magazine</i>	S.M.

AUSTRALIA.—Minor plate varieties on the K.G. 1d. "Stamp Collectors' Annual."

AUSTRIA.—Die Zeitungsmarke der Ausgabe 1867 von Oesterreich und Ungarn. Pmk., December 3 and January 15. Die Telegraphenwertzeichen Oesterreichs (contd.). Pmk. December 24.

BARBADOS.—Britannia type. L.P. December.

BELGIUM.—La Musée Postal de Bruxelles. R.P. December. Liste des marques d'origine connues jusqu'à ce jour. P.B. December.

BECHUANALAND.—The Bechuanalands. C.C.P. Jan and Postal Markings, November.

BRUNEL.—A study of Vignette Plate 1, 1907-24. Stamp Collectors' Annual.

CANADA.—Dominion Issues (contd.). S.C. December 5 and 12, January 2, 9, 16 and 30. Trans-Canada Airmail. S. November 28.

CHINA.—The Chinese Air Post 1920-1935. C.C.P. January.

COOK IS.—The stamps of Cook Is. (contd.). Aus. Air Mail December.

CUBA.—History of the American Postal service in Cuba. C.C.P., January.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Die Postmarken der Tschoslowakei (contd.). Pmk., December 3 and January 15.

EGYPT.—Christmas stamps and seals. S.C., December 12.

ETHIOPIA.—A philatelic outline. A.P., December and January.

FALKLAND IS.—Falkland Is. Provisional of 1891-2. S.L., January.

FIJI.—The postage stamps of Fiji 1878-1902 (contd.). L.P., November and December.

FINLAND.—The semi-postal stamps of Finland P.M., January 8. The second period of Finland 1889-1899 (contd.). S.M.J., November.

FRANCE.—The early postmarks of France (contd.). P.J.G.B., November and December. Notes on certain French postmarks (contd.). G.G., December and January.

GERMANY.—Olympia-Marken, S.P. December.

GOLD COAST.—An early postmark for the Northern Territories. P.J. G. B., November.

GREAT BRITAIN.—An 1840-41 Discovery—The first bisect. S.C.F., January 16 and P.M. January 22. Discovery of three types of the 1½d. Jubilee. P.J.G.B., December. The 2½d. Prussian Blue Silver Jubilee. G.S.M., December. A photogravure variety (K.G. ½d. green). B.P., November. Penny red, Die 1, Plate 44. B.P. November. A study of Plate 62, Die II (contd.). B.P. November, December and January. British Meter marks. S.C., December 26, January 9, and January 23. Penny red, Die I, Plate 18 — Two states. B.P., December.

GREECE.—History of the Greek Charity and Red Cross stamps. Stamp Collectors' Annual.

HOLLAND.—Parcel post stamps of the Netherlands. S., November 28.

IRELAND.—1922 "Thom" black overprints. M.W. November 23. The re-issued Irish "Dollards." M.W., December 28.

INDIA.—Military offices of India abroad. M.W., December 7.

IRAQ.—The "25 Flis—Inverted Arabic 5" error. S.C., January 30.

LABUAN.—The postage stamps of Labuan (contd.). G.S.M., November and January.

LAGOS.—The Lagos error 1893 ½d. on 2d. S.C., December 26.

MANCHUKUO.—A check list of Manchukuo varieties. S.M.J., December.

MOZAMBIQUE.—The Company's pictorial issues 1918-36. Stamp Collectors' Annual.

MOROCCO.—More about Morocco Locals. P.M., November 27. King Edward VIII. stamps. An interesting error. G.S.M., December. A tangle in Tangier. S.C., January 9. British stamps overprinted for use in Morocco. P.M., January 22. Morocco Agencies—Harrison printings. S.C., January 30.

NEW ZEALAND.—History of Railway Travelling Post Offices. A.S.M., January. New Zealand Commerce stamps. S.C., November 28. N.Z. postal ventures in Antarctica. M.W., November 9 and 16.

NORWAY.—The 5 öre Plate III—a new type. S., December 26.

PANAMA.—Canal Zone Paquebot cancellations. M.W., November 30. Canal Zone post-offices—A check list. M.W., December 28.

ROUMANIA.—The postage stamps of Roumania (contd.). P.J.G.B., November and De-

- cember. Beiträge zur Geschichte der rumänischen Post (contd.). Pmk., December 24.
- ST. HELENA.—St. Helena. G.G., January.
- SAMOA.—The Jubilee issue. A.S.M., January.
- SARAWAK.—The stamps and post offices of Sarawak (contd.). S.L., December.
- S. AFRICA.—South African postal meters—a check list. S.C., December 12 and 19. "Jipex" sheet varieties. S.C., December 19. Jipex 1936. P.M., December 25. Jipex sheet advertisements. S.C., January 30.
- SPAIN.—Die Marken der nationalen Regierung in Spanien. S.P., December. De Burgeroorlog in Spanje gevolgen voor de Philatelie. Ph., January 25.
- SUDAN.—Some recent issues in retrospect. S.C., November 28.
- SWITZERLAND.—The new Swiss Postal Museum in Berne. S.C.F., December 5 and 19 and January 16.
- UGANDA.—Type-set Ugandas. M.W., November 23.
- U.S.A.—The U.S.A. 90c stamp of 1860. G.G., December. Early thin paper varieties of the 3c 1851. S., November 28. The Army-Navy series. S., December 19. The Fredericksburg Provisionals. C.C.P., January. The U.S. postage stamps of the 20th century. C.C.P., January. Steamship cancellations — New York to California. C.C.P., January. U.S. 3c green 1870-87. M.W., January 4, 11 and 18.
- VENEZUELA.—The early stamps of Venezuela. A.P., January.
- MISCELLANEOUS.—British War forgeries. S.M., December. Postmarks from the W. Indies while under Spanish control. P.M., November 27. Baden-Powell. S.M.J., November. The postal use of bisected and other split stamps. P.J.G.B., November. King Edward's stamps. S.C., December 19. On a proposed scientific system for the classification and numbering of postage stamps. L.P., November. Should British philately federate? P.M., December 11. The birth of the Catalogue—75th anniversary. S.L., December. Counterfeited by authority. S.M., January. Die britischen Silberjubiläumsmarken. S.P., December. De La Rue varieties of the Silver Jubilee stamps, S.C., January 16. Army Post Offices in Palestine. S.C., January 9.

NEW SOUTH WALES CLAIMS THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMP.

The claim of Great Britain to have issued the first adhesive postage stamp has not been seriously disputed, but stamped letter sheets and envelopes were in use within the limits of Sydney, N.S.W., in 1838.

Following on Rowland Hill's pamphlet of 1837 suggesting the adoption of a uniform letter rate and the use of stamped covers and envelopes, the idea was tried out in Sydney in 1838.

The covers, which were stamped with a die which was really a departmental seal, were sold at the G.P.O. on payment of 1s. 3d. per dozen and carried letters within the city boundary without any further payment on delivery.

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS
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The ideal methods of collecting is to have one of my approved selections of rare British Colonials beside your own collection.

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Review

DIETZ CONFEDERATE STATES CATALOG AND HANDBOOK, 1937. The Dietz Press, 109 E. Cary St., Richmond Va. Price \$2.50.

This edition has grown out of a modest catalogue published in 1931 into a Handbook encompassing all that is known concerning the stamps of the Confederacy. This is a wide statement, but it seems to be justified; everything of any importance that could be said about the stamps, etc., of the Confederate States appears to be here.

Publishers blurbs must not always be taken at their face value, but we see no reason to disbelieve the following distinctive claims made for this work. It claims to be the only Postage Stamp Catalog in America (1) compiled by collectors for collectors, (2) evaluating material independent of dealers' stocks, (3) including the full story of the material it lists, (4) whose publishers are not stamp dealers, (5) that fully informs the collector and specialist, and (6) that protects the collector against frauds and counterfeits.

It is fascinating to read even if you know almost nothing about the stamps of the Confederate States and do not even collect them; if you are a collector it will be indispensable.

BE SURE of your

CORONATION ISSUE

(45 Territories, 135 stamps).

PREPAID ORDERS accepted as follows:

MINT

(Delivery May 13th)

Per Set, 27/6. Blocks pro rata.

FINE USED

(Complete delivery about July 1st)

Per Set, 37/6. Blocks of four, 175/-.

FIRST DAY COVERS

Per Set, £5 5s. Blocks of four, £25.

Special WHOLESALE terms
for MINT, USED, or FIRST DAY
COVERS,
QUOTED TO THE "TRADE."

Printing may be limited so make sure
of your sets now.

THE CITY STAMP SHOP

1 St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E.C.4.

Cables: CITYSTAMPS, London.

THE ART OF TRAVELLING.

One of the most fascinating things about South Africa is that there is somewhere to go at any season of the year. There is, of course, an art in going to the right places at the right time and in getting to them in the right way, and this is where the S.A.R. Tourist Bureau will be your guide. If you are tired, depressed, stale or run down, slip along to the nearest Tourist Office, which is the gateway to adventure, romance and the first step on the path to renewed health and vigour.

For summer holidays there are the sunlit beaches of the Cape Peninsula, the healing peacefulness of the Wilderness, the refreshing sea breezes of East London and Port Elizabeth. Why not greet the spring in the mountains of the Katberg or the Drakensberg? It is no hardship to face the winter in Zululand or any one of the South or North Coast resorts of Natal where the temperature never drops below temperate degrees. Then there is the Northern Transvaal where winter's hand lies so lightly as not to bluish the lovely flamboyant blooms of Kafirbome, bougainvillae or golden shower. A little further on Lourenco Marques, bathed in perpetual sunlight, nestles against a deep blue sea.

The South African Railways arrange special trips at various times of the year. Two of the more popular of these are the "Round-in-Nine" and Victoria Falls tours.

The "Round-in-Nine" includes a two-days' motor trip through the Kruger National Park, where wild creatures can be seen roaming in their natural environment. From there the passengers are taken on to the gay town of Lourenco Marques where the delights of Continental life can be tasted. Back through the mountainous grandeur of Magoeba's Kloof and the quaint little towns of the Northern Transvaal wrapped in the bright colours of their winter garb. Every minute of the tour is planned so that the whole of the nine days is crammed full of adventure and interest. There are picnic luncheons in the heart of the Game Reserve, camp fire sing-songs within earshot of the lions' roar, dinner in evening dress, impromptu dances, dancing at Casinos, and a hundred other things to make this trip live in the memory.

An inclusive tour to the Victoria Falls starts from Johannesburg every Saturday, and is completed in a little over a week. The cost of this tour is very reasonable. There is no waterfall on earth to compare with the majesty of Victoria Falls and this enchanted place of rainbows, tumbling waters and sparkling spray, lies outside the realm of description. On the forward journey tourists are given a free day in Bulawayo and on the return a motor trip is organised to the famous Matopos where on a granite eminence Cecil Rhodes lies buried.

Every year more and more tourists are visiting South Africa and each year new and exciting travel haunts are opened up in this vast country filled with surprises. Join the throng of merry sightseers and know your own country.

Union $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. Booklet panes with advertisements and JIPEX panes

By G. N. GILBERT.

The booklet sheets from which the panes are cut consist of seven by three panes, each of six stamps, with vertical margins between each pane and having no tête-bêche arrangement, as has been hitherto the practice with booklet sheets..

Advertisements appear at the top and bottom of each pane and the width of the top and bottom advertisements together is exactly the width of a stamp. The sheet starts with what would be rows 1 and 2 of the ordinary stamp sheet, row 3 goes out to advertisements, and the next pane represents rows 4 and 5 and so on.

Horizontally the numbers read—margin, taking what would be No. 1 in the ordinary sheet, 2-4, margin, 6-8, margin, 10-12.

In the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. booklets, the cylinder is produced from the same positive as that used to make the first hyphenated ordinary sheets, both frameplate and headplate, and the frames and the headplates appear in their right position in the ordinary sheet, which is not the case with the 1d. booklets.

This however will be described in due course.

There are ten different settings of the advertisements in the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., so in order to make up the sheet of 21 panes, some of the advertisements are repeated three times and some twice.

In order that the position of the various panes which have the same advertisement setting may be known, a rough list of the characteristic stamp flaws are given against each pane, but only the outstanding flaws are mentioned and only the top row of the advertisements in each pane, as this is all that is necessary to place the panes correctly.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. Booklets.

Pane 1.—(Rows 1-2, Nos. 2-4 of sheet). Register valuable letters, Telefoon U Telegramme, Shop by Telephone. Row 1, No. 4. Black dash on edge of oval under CA.

Pane 2.—(Rows 1-2, Nos. 6-8 of sheet). Post Office Savings, Registreer waardevolle briewe, Telephone your telegrams. Row 1, No. 7. Large green spot top left corner of ornamental square.

Pane 3.—(Rows 1-2, Nos. 10-12 of sheet). Shop by telephone, Veiligheid eerste, Register valuable letters. Row 1, No. 11. Hairline in

outside bottom corner margin. Row 1, No. 12. Hairline between top bar and R in Africa and dark spot in top bar.

Pane 4.—(Rows 4-5, Nos. 2-4 of sheet). Veiligheid eerste, Register valuable letters, Telefoon U Telegramme. Row 4, No. 2. Large green spot left of top ornamental square on left. Row 4, No. 3. Green spot between top of horns.

Pane 5.—(Rows 4-5, Nos. 6-8 of sheet). Telefoon bespaar tyd, Post Office Savings, Registreer Waardevolle briewe. Row 4, No. 6. Long black stroke under RI of Afrika.

Pane 6.—(Rows 4-5, Nos. 10-12 of sheet). Telefoon U Telegramme, Shop by Telephone, Veiligheid eerste. Row 4, No. 10. Large green spot top of right bar, and hairline just outside in margin.

Pane 7.—(Rows 7-8, Nos. 2-4 of sheet). Shop by Telephone, Veiligheid eerste, Register valuable letters. Row 7, No. 4. Large green stroke in shading above OU in South.

Pane 8.—(Rows 7-8, Nos. 6-8 of sheet). Telephone your telegrams, Telefoon bespaar tyd, Post Office Savings. There is only one of this setting.

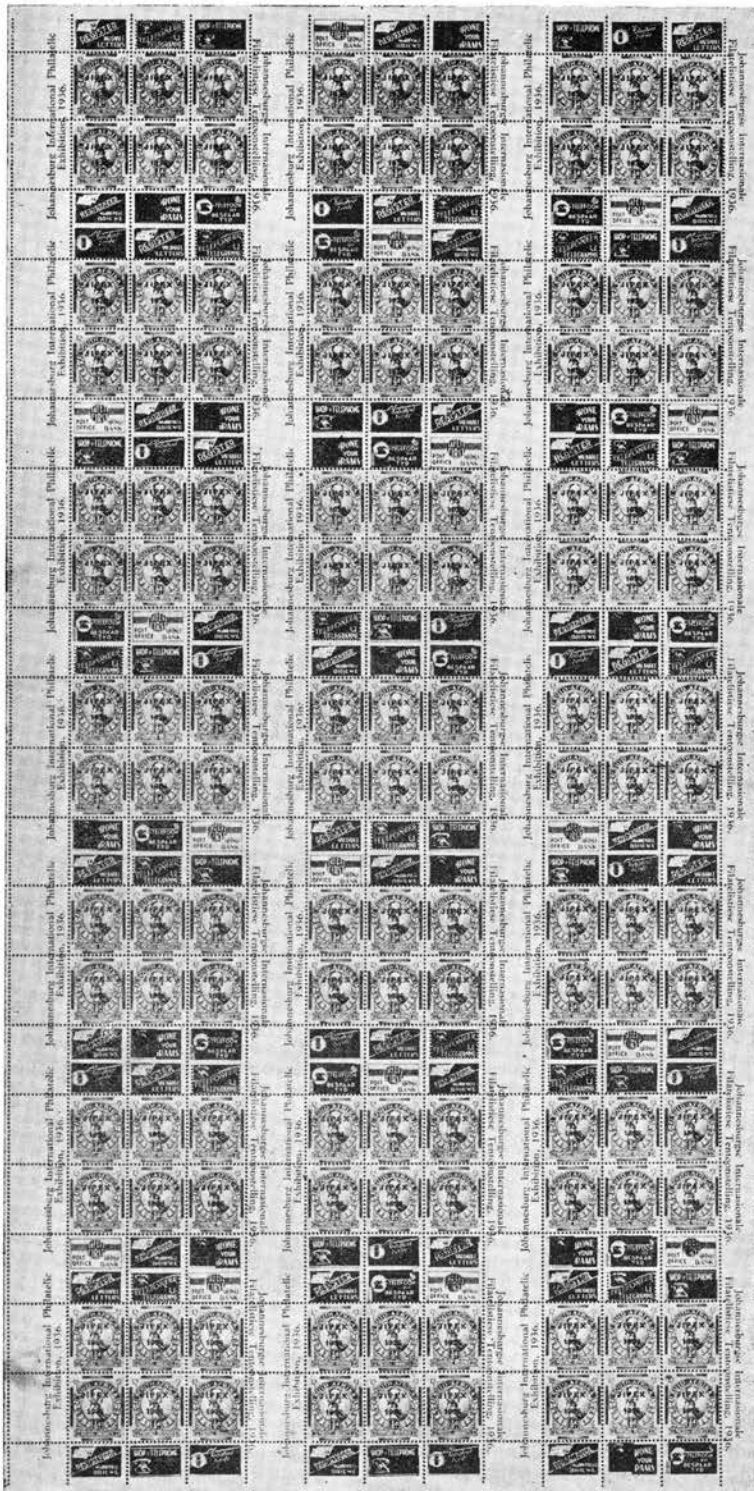
Pane 9.—(Rows 7-8, Nos. 10-12 of sheet). Register valuable letters, Telefoon U Telegramme. Shop by Telephone. Row 7, No. 11. Green spot in oval on left. Row 7, No. 12. Black spot midway between horns.

Pane 10.—(Rows 10-11, Nos. 2-4 of sheet). Telefoon U Telegramme, Shop by Telephone, Veiligheid eerste. Row 10, No. 2. Black spot between horns low down near head. Row 10, No. 3. Black spot in oval, right, and larger black spot in edge of oval under last A.

Pane 11.—(Rows 10-11, Nos. 6-8 of sheet). Registreer Waardevolle briewe, Telephone your telegrams, Telefoon bespaar tyd. There is only one setting of this.

Pane 12.—(Rows 10-11, Nos. 10-12 of sheet). Veiligheid eerste, Register valuable letters, Telefoon U Telegramme. Row 10, No. 10. Large green spot in leaf on left level with top of value shield.

Pane 13.—(Rows 13-14, Nos. 2-4 of sheet). Register valuable letters, Telefoon U telegramme, Shop by Telephone. Row 13, No. 2. Spot in top left corner and one on right of right ornamental square. Row 13, No. 4. Spot in outside margin on top, above ornamental square.



Pane 14.—(Rows 13-14, Nos. 6-8 of sheet). Post Office Savings, Registréer Waardevolle briewe, Telephone your telegrams. Row 14, No. 7. Large green spot in top margin over OU in South.

Pane 15.—(Rows 13-14, Nos. 10-12 of sheet). Shop by Telephone, Veiligheid eerste, Registréer valuable letters. Row 13, No. 12. Spot in shading between C in Africa and the right bar. Row 14, No. 11. Several spots in head-plate left of buck's head.

Pane 16.—(Rows 16-17, Nos. 2-4 of sheet). Veiligheid eerste, Registréer valuable letters, Telefoon U Telegramme. Row 17, No. 4. White flaw over RE in Revenue.

Pane 17.—(Rows 16-17, Nos. 6-8 of sheet). Telefoon bespaar tyd, Post Office Savings, Registréer Waardevolle briewe. Row 16, No. 8. Green spot on edge of buck's ear on right.

Pane 18.—(Rows 16-17, Nos. 10-12 of sheet). Telefoon U Telegramme, Shop by Telephone, Veiligheid eerste. Row 16, No. 11. Black spot touching inside of right horn and green spot between right horn and ear. Row 17, No. 11. Green spot in bar at top over F in Afrika.

Pane 19.—(Rows 19-20, Nos. 2-4 of sheet). Registréer valuable letters, Telefoon U Telegramme, Post Office Savings. Only one setting of this.

Pane 20.—(Rows 19-20, Nos. 6-8 of sheet). Registréer valuable letters, Telefoon bespaar tyd, Post Office Savings. Only one setting of this.

Pane 21.—(Rows 19-20, Nos. 10-12 of sheet). Registréer valuable letters, Telefoon U Telegramme, Shop by Telephone. Row 19, No. 11. Green spot near left side of oval level with nose. Row 19, No. 12. Green stroke in shading at top, over F in Afrika and spot in right ornamental square.

1d. Booklets.

The cylinder used to produce the 1d. booklet sheets

was, in the case of the frames, made from the same positive as that used to make the Plate 10 (hyphenated) 1d. sheets.

It is when one studies the headplate that certain interesting things are found.

Firstly, the headplate cylinder used for these booklets was taken from the same positive as that used for the Plate 10 ordinary sheets, but it was also reconstructed from the headplate used for the roll stamp sheets which appeared just before the hyphenated roll sheets with the gutter down the centre, i.e., the issue with the old type Suidafrika without hyphen.

This is proved by certain flaws which appear in both, but not in the ordinary sheets.

Again, it is found that in the booklet sheets, the headplate is one stamp out of position with the ordinary sheets right through.

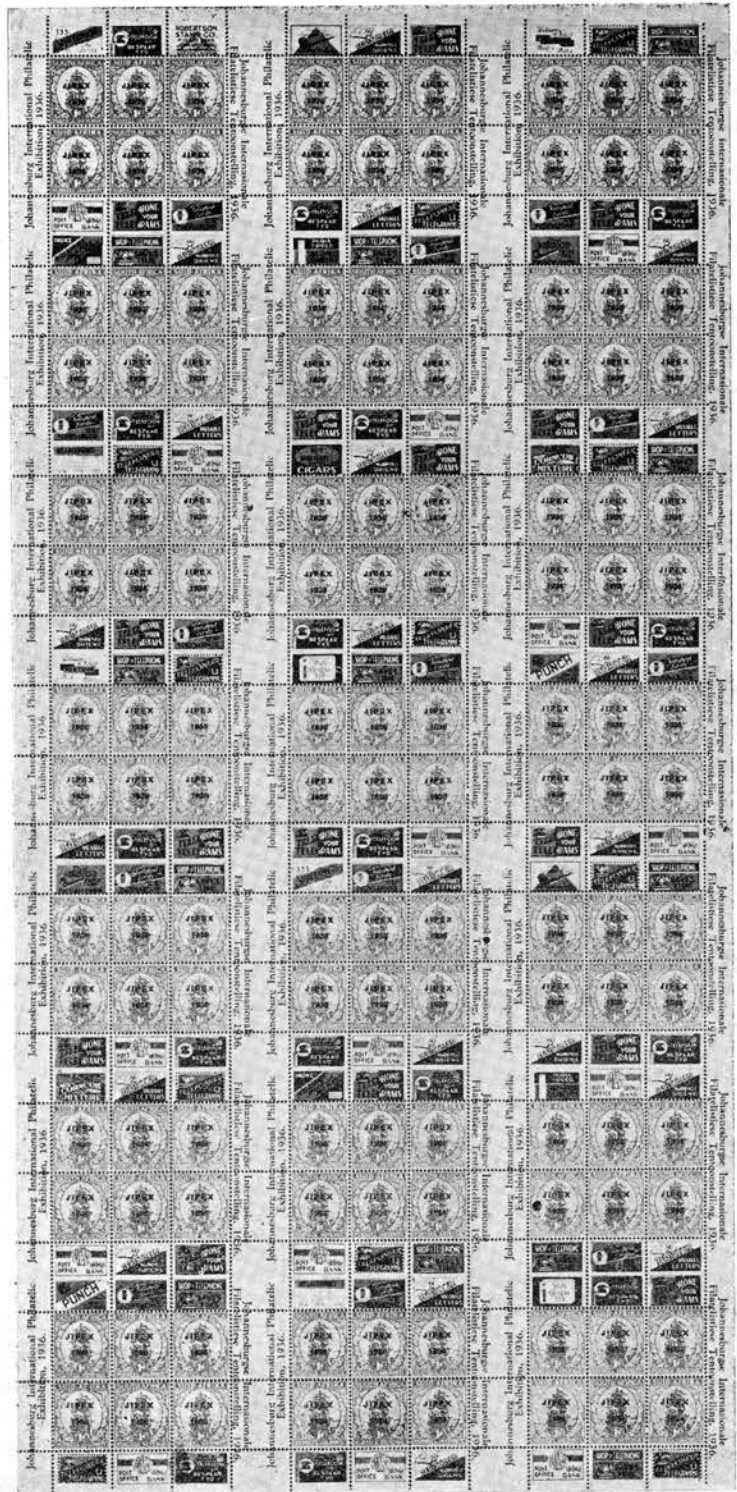
For instance, there is a positive flaw which appears in the booklets on row 19, No. 4, a black spot in the sea under the mainland. In the ordinary sheets this appears in the headplate opposite row 20, No. 4. There are twenty-one different settings of the advertisements in the 1d. booklets, so it is not necessary here to give any individual stamp characteristics. In any case these are extremely minute and difficult to find in the 1d.

A list of the top advertisements which follows will enable anyone to place the panes in their right order.

Pane 1.—(Rows 1-2, Nos. 2-4 of sheet). State Express, the better cigarette, Telefoon bespaar tyd, Robertson Stamp Coy.

Pane 2.—(Rows 1-2, Nos. 6-8 of sheet). Toogood Pipe, Registreer Waardevolle briewe, Telephone your telegrams.

Pane 3.—(Rows 1-2, Nos. 10-12 of sheet). Williams Select Mixture, Telefoon U Telegramme, Shop by Telephone.



Pane 4.—(Rows 4-5, Nos. 2-4 of sheet). Williams John Bull Mixture, Shop by Telephone, Registrateur waardevolle briewe.

Pane 5.—(Rows 4-5, Nos. 6-8 of sheet). Puria Tipped, Shop by Telephone, Veiligheid eerste.

Pane 6.—(Rows 4-5, Nos. 10-12 of sheet). Medico Filter Pipe, Post Office Savings, Registrateur Waardevolle Briewe.

Pane 7.—(Rows 7-8, Nos. 2-4 of sheet). Melachrino, Telefoon U Telegramme, Post Office Savings.

Pane 8.—(Rows 7-8, Nos. 6-8 of sheet). Hoy de Monterey, Registrateur waardevolle briewe, Telephone your Telegrams.

Pane 9.—(Rows 7-8, Nos. 10-12 of sheet). Corncob Mixture, Telefoon U Telegramme, Shop by Telephone.

Pane 10.—(Rows 10-11, Nos. 2-4 of sheet). Williams Select Mixture, Shop by Telephone, Telefoon U Telegramme.

Pane 11.—(Rows 10-11, Nos. 6-8 of sheet). State Express (box), Shop by Telephone, Veiligheid eerste.

Pane 12.—(Rows 10-11, Nos. 10-12 of sheet). Punch, Register valuable letters, Veiligheid eerste.

Pane 13.—(Rows 13-14, Nos. 2-4 of sheet). Medico Filter Pipe, Veiligheid eerste, Shop by Telephone.

Pane 14.—(Rows 13-14, Nos. 6-8 of sheet). State Express, the better cigarette, Veiligheid eerste, Register valuable letters.

Pane 15.—(Rows 13-14, Nos. 10-12 of sheet). Toogood Pipe, Telefoon U Telegramme, Shop by Telephone.

Pane 16.—(Rows 16-17, Nos. 2-4 of sheet). Corncob Mixture, Register valuable letters, Telefoon U Telegramme.

Pane 17.—(Rows 16-17, Nos. 6-8 of sheet). Williams John Bull Mixture, Telephone your Telegrams, Telefoon bespaar tyd.

Pane 18.—(Rows 16-17, Nos. 10-12 of sheet). Puria Tipped, Post Office Savings, Registrateur Waardevolle briewe.

Pane 19.—(Rows 19-20, Nos. 2-4 of sheet). Punch, Veiligheid eerste, Shop by Telephone.

Pane 20.—(Rows 19-20, Nos. 6-8 of sheet). Melachrino, Veiligheid eerste, Register valuable letters.

Pane 21.—(Rows 19-20, Nos. 10-12 of sheet). State Express (box), Telefoon bespaar tyd, Telephone your telegrams.

The above description of the booklet panes equally describes the JIPEX panes, with the exception that in the latter case the panes have margins both on the right and on the left, and all the outside right panes of the JIPEX have their right outside margin perforated, while all the other JIPEX margins are perforated through.

The sheet control numbers also appear on the edge of the right hand outside margins of the JIPEX panes, and all those I have seen have been opposite pane No. 9, and pane No. 21. In most cases a portion of the control number appears on pane No. 18.

Before closing I would like to acknowledge the great help I have received from Mr. Solo-

mon, of Capetown, who did most of the spade-work on these booklets.

(The photographs were kindly supplied by the Government Printer).

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

(Twopence per word per insertion with minimum of 2/- per insertion).

For Sale by Private Treaty.—Swaziland collection (gold plaque Jipex) O.F.S. collection (silver plaque Jipex) whole or portions Transvaal collection (silver plaque Jipex). Collections may be seen by appointment in Pretoria or Johannesburg.

A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

"Specimen Stamps."—Great Britain, British Colonial and Foreign wanted. Saul A. Klagsbrun, P.O. Box 846, Pretoria.

Union of South Africa: Approval Selections wanted from Collectors, of Interprovincials, Covers, Unusual Items, Freaks, Errors, Etc. Send to: Sam Legator, P.O. Box 133, Brakpan.

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies.

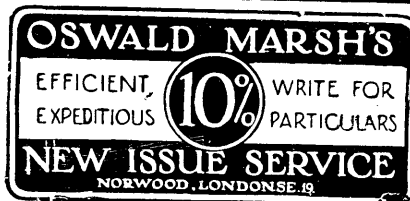
William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Send 150 assorted stamps any African Countries for 200 assorted Australians, including Pictorials and Commems. Will buy mixtures. Enquiries welcomed. Register to George Alley, Box 33, Haymarket P.O., Sydney, Australia.

Wanted.—Republican stamps used in Cape and Natal, 1899—1900. Dr. Pirie, Box 1038, Johannesburg.

For Sale.—Union Jubilees George VI. Mint set blocks of fours, £3 10s. 1926 Union Airmails, Mint set, £1 10s. JIPEX Mint sets, 6s.; 1st day covers, set 9s. New Zealand Chamber Commerce set, Mint, 7s. 6d. Cash with order.

J. Williams, 10 Bantjes, Florida, Johannesburg.



PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The 24th Congress will be held at Folkestone, 8th-11th June of this year, under the auspices of the Cinque Ports Philatelic Society.

We strongly recommend any collector likely to be in England at that time to attend Congress. He will find the meetings overflowing with philatelic good fellowship.

There will be a reception of the delegates on the evening of Tuesday, 8th June; on the mornings of the 9th, 10th and 11th they get down to serious Congress business and Papers. In the afternoons there are various excursions; on the evening of the 10th meetings of specialist-groups and a banquet to wind up on the 11th.

The Congress Stamp Labels have been on sale for some time; they are in sheets of 12 different designs and beautifully produced. There will be special envelopes and a copy of the Folkestone Ship's Letter Mark of 1800 will be used for letters posted at the Congress headquarters in the Grand Hotel during the period June 8-11.

Finally, entertainment will be provided for the wives, sisters, cousins and aunts of delegates of a morning if not wishing to attend the Congress Sessions.

After recovery the really keen philatelist can then go on to PEXIP, the Paris Exposition Internationale Philatélique, which is being held from 18th-27th June.

ROCKET POSTS.

At the meeting of the International Federation of Philately held recently in Luxembourg it was decided on a vote "that envelopes carried by rockets are unanimously considered as being of no philatelic value." What have our air-mail collectors to say? If of no philatelic value are they of aero-philatelic values?

THE FIRST BISECTS.

New discoveries in the first issues of the adhesive postage stamp are few and far between to-day and a major variety has just come to light which will arouse the interest of all collectors.

It is the 2d. blue, 1840 bisected and used as one penny. Three copies have been discovered all used on large dated pieces on correspondence between Lincoln and Hull. The dates are March 27, 1841, May 2, 1841, and January 11, 1842.

In 1841 and 1842 there was no official authorisation for the bisection of stamps, but the use of these bisects over so long a period as ten months proves conclusively that the postal authorities at Lincoln were quite willing to accept them.

Incidentally, with only three copies known, the bisected 2d. jumps into the rank of rarity.

The horizontal bisect of the U.S. 10 cents, 1847 (of which two or three are known) is catalogued at £300.

—Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

TIPEX SOLVENT.

We have heard from Mr. A. F. Lichtenstein, chairman of the New York Third International Philatelic Exhibition that the monies called up from the guarantors have now been returned in full. In other words, there has been no loss on the exhibition; it has fully paid its way. On a turnover of 82,000 dollars this is something to be proud of—our heartiest congratulations.

CORONATION STAMPS FOR THE CROWN COLONIES.

The Crown Agents have announced that special Coronation stamps will be issued for each Colonial Dependency, to consist of three denominations only, in a common design. These will be on sale from May 12 to December 31, when all remainders will be withdrawn from sale and destroyed.

The stamps will be of the same shape and size as the 1935 Jubilee issue and will be printed in single colours by the recess process. The design includes portraits of both His Majesty King George VI. and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth in a setting of Coronation emblems. The date of the Coronation is inscribed at the top of the design and the name of the issuing territory appears at the base of the stamps with duty labels in the lower corners.

These arrangements will apply to 45 colonies; the highest value stamp in no case exceeds 3d. or its equivalent. It is not expected that the new permanent issue for the colonies will be ready before the end of the year.

Now ready :

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JIPEX STAMPS AND COVERS
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Some Notes on the Early Posts and Stamps of Zanzibar

By J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

Read before the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, 14-1-36.

The Sultanate and British Protectorate of Zanzibar now consists only of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and several other smaller islands off the eastern coast of Africa between 5 deg and 7 deg. S. lat.

Prior to 1886 the Sultan's writ also ran on the coast of the mainland and for some little way inland over the stretch of what is now the coastline of Tanganyika Territory and Kenya Colony.

In that year, when the "scramble for Africa" was in progress, the Sultan leased to a German company his rights over the stretch between the Rovuma and the Uмба rivers, and to a British company the stretch between the Uмба and the Tana river.

In 1890 there was a further agreement come to between Germany, Britain and Zanzibar whereby Britain ceded Heligoland to Germany and a British Protectorate was recognised by Germany over Zanzibar and over the part of the mainland between the Uмба and the Juba rivers. At the same time France, in agreeing to this, had her protectorate over Madagascar recognized.

INDIAN POST OFFICE.

The postal history of Zanzibar starts in 1868 when an Indian post office was opened in Zanzibar towards the end of the year. The Political Agent and Consul, however, did not favour its retention and it was abolished early in 1869.

After its closure the need of postal facilities was felt acutely, and in 1874-5 the Zanzibar authorities expressed a desire to have either a British or an Indian post office at Zanzibar. The British Postal authorities declined to establish one but the Indian authorities expressed their willingness to consider the matter and eventually an Indian post office was reopened on 1st October, 1875. The office was regarded, not as an Indian P.O. proper, but as a foreign P.O. having special relations with the Indian P.O., the speciality consisting in its using Indian stamps, and receiving in return an allowance of Rs. 30 *per mensem*.

In August, 1878, the office, which so far had only been a sub-office, was made a distributing head office. It continued functioning until 10th November, 1895, on which date Zanzibar commenced its own postal service. As the new administration had not been able to secure their own stamps by this date, however, they were obliged to begin operations by surcharging the stock of Indian stamps on hand with the word ZANZIBAR and when that

stock was exhausted, further supplies of Indian stamps had to be surcharged, up to December, 1896, when the definitive Zanzibar issue came into use.

The Indian P.O. in Zanzibar, so far as it was under control of the Indian postal administration, came under the Bombay office, a fact reflected in two types of the cancellations used at Zanzibar.

No information is available as to the stamps used or the cancellation marks employed during the brief period 1868-9.

From 1875 to 1882 the stamps used were those with the elephant head watermark and inscribed "East India Postage." Of the Indian stamps of this type of the various issues between 1865 and 1876 (S.G. Nos. 54-82) all have been seen with Zanzibar postmarks with the exception of the 6a. 8p. of 1866 (No. 72), the 9p. of 1874 (No. 77/78) and the R1 of 1874 (No. 79).

All denominations of the Indian issues of 1882-1895 ("India Postage." Wmk., Star. S.G. Nos. 84-109), including the high values 2, 3, and 5 Rupees of 1895, are known used in Zanzibar.

Service stamps Nos. 532 and 533 (1a and 2a, On H.M.S.) are also known, but they are much rarer than the ordinary stamps.

The following types of cancellations may be met with on Indian stamps used in Zanzibar:-

(1) A large circular date stamp, consisting of a single-line circle about 26 m.m. in diam., with ZANZIBAR across the centre and a date below.

(2) A similar circle, but the inscription reading BRITISH — P.O. — ZANZIBAR in three lines.

(3) With the date stamp attached to a larger circular obliteration mark, formed of a large B (for Bombay) in a frame of thick horizontal bars.

(4) A still larger B in a square or oblong frame of thick horizontal bars. The date stamp is used along with this but is not attached to it.

These are the marks found mainly on the stamps of the 1875-1882 period. On later issues the following types are mainly seen:-

(5) A square mark, formed of a single-line circle with thin graduated bars outside it to form each corner: ZANZIBAR in a curve inside the circle at the top, and the date (month and year) in two lines in the centre.

(6) A similar mark, but with the single-line circle only: REG below ZANZIBAR and the date (month only) in one line in the centre.

(7) A more complicated mark, similar to those in use about the same period in other Indian offices, consisting of a double-line circle with ZANZIBAR in the upper part, two horizontal lines across the centre, extending to the outer circle with the date between them, the lower part of the circular band blank, and the inner circle filled in with short vertical lines above and below the space for the date. In this mark the I of ZANZIBAR is broken, only the upper part printing.

For the above information about the Indian P.O. in Zanzibar I have to express my indebtedness to articles on "Indian stamps used Abroad" in the *Philatelic Journal of India*, Vol. XVIII., p. 59, 1914, and Vol. XXIV., p. 30, 1920.

I might add, in case it should not have been noted since these articles were written, that in my own small collection of Indian stamps used in Zanzibar I have several examples of Mark No. 5 with no year in the date. I also have this mark on two 2a stamps, "East India Postage." Mark No. 6 I have with the date (day, month and year) in two lines. I also have specimens of the R1 of 1874 used in Zanzibar. Several of these marks continued to be used after the Zanzibar administration took over—No. 7 (with the broken I) for instance, being commonly found on the early stamps of Zanzibar proper.

GERMAN POST OFFICE.

A German postal agency was in operation in Zanzibar from the 27th August, 1890, till 31st July, 1891, i.e. a little under a year. The following stamps were on issue at the agency: 5, 10, 20 and 50 pf., of the German 1889 issue and 2 Mk. of 1875-93 (S.G. Nos. 80, 81, 83, 89 and 60/62b). The Zanzibar postmark has been seen on a few other German stamps, but the above were the only stamps actually issued at the agency. The 20 pf. is the most commonly seen of these stamps, but naturally, in view of the short period they were in service, none of them are very common. The postmark is a single line circle with ZANZIBAR in a curve inside the circle at the top, a portion of a second circle and a chord under the name, KAISERL DEUTSCHE/POSTAGENTUR across the centre in two lines, and the date thus below 11 / 10, with a star on either

side. (See Kohl's *Briefmarken-Handbuch*, Part 10, p. 149.

FRENCH POST OFFICE.

A French post office was established at Zanzibar in January, 1889, and remained in operation until 31st July, 1904. Its history is somewhat spoiled by the strong suspicion that the three local provisional issues emanating from it were produced essentially for the spoliation of stamp collectors. These issues are sometimes known as the "Mannoni issues" in honour of the postmaster responsible for them!

The various issues are described fairly fully in Gibbons' Catalogue. I shall merely give here a few additional notes culled mainly from Kohl's *Briefmarken-Handbuch*, Part 15, p. 852.

(1) For practically the first five years of its existence, this office used the current stamps of France and they are recognizable as used in Zanzibar, only by the postmark. This is a double line circle with ZANZIBAR at the top between the lines and a 5-ray star in the bottom, the date in three lines being in the centre.

Some thirteen values of the "Peace and Commerce" stamps, 1876-1890 issues are known thus used, but three of these were probably not actually on sale at Zanzibar.

(2) In December, 1893, five values were overprinted (in Paris) with new values in annas for use in Zanzibar.

(To be continued).

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

The long-heralded 1½d. stamp was issued on March 1. The stamp, which is of attractive design, is issued in both languages and is chocolate brown in colour. In the foreground is a South African Railway engine and coach with S.A.R. inscribed on the latter. This appears in both English and Afrikaans stamps and is explained by the fact that on both stamps the engine faces the same direction, namely, the left side of the engine being seen, and it is on the right side of the engine that the letters S.A.S. appear, so that even on the Afrikaans stamp the lettering S.A.R. is technically correct.

Next to the engine are aloes and in the background is a seascope over which is seen hovering a Junker monoplane. In the right-hand corner is a reproduction of the Athlone Castle, thus depicting the three principal means of transport used by the Post Office in carrying mails.

Incidentally, the 1½d. stamp has been issued in anticipation of the time when all first-class mail will be carried by air.

ZANZIBAR JUBILEES.

The first printing of these was sold out, but there has been a second printing and supplies are again obtainable.

LATVIAN EXCHANGE CLUB.

We have received a copy of the Latvian Exchange Club's magazine and forms for application for membership. The subscription rate is 4s. per annum and there are stated to be 3,600 members (we have not counted the names!). There appear to be only three members in Southern Africa so there should be good opportunities for anyone here wishing to exchange. The address of the club is "Pasta kaste 1031, Riga, Latvia."

New Issue Chronicle

Kindly supplied by Mr. R. Roberts
450 Strand, London.

- BELGIUM.**—International Stamp Day. Photogravure printing. Supplement divided between Belgian Philatelic Federation, Bruxelles Postal Museum and balance to Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. 2f45 + 2f55 slate, Prince Baudouin.
- BRAZIL.**—2nd Eucharistic Congress. Wmk. S.G. type 113, perf. 11. Lithographed in four colours, black, yellow, blue and deep green. 300r Large Arms type.
- COSTA RICA Cocos Is.**—Line engraved, no wmk., perforated 12. Map type similar to the 1935 issue, but the sea portion of the map is engraved with ships on the ocean wave. 5c green; 10c carmine. Same stamps overprinted in black "OFFICIAL" (no stop) in block capitals, measuring 16mm. x 2mm. 5c green; 10c carmine.
- DENMARK.**—1937 Charity stamps. Engraved, no wmk., perf. 13. Design is The Windmill at Dybbol. 5+5ö green; 10+5ö brown; 15+5ö carmine. Composite types in booklet, Charity stamps, design The Mill of Dybbol se-tenant with ordinary postage stamps. Booklet has four pages containing blocks of four each value. 5ö green and 5+5ö in block of four; 10ö brown and 10+5ö in block of four; 15ö carmine and 15+5ö in block of four.
- ECUADOR.**—Exhibition Commemorative stamps. Postage; Engraved tête-bêche base to base, no wmk., perf. 14. The stamp is a triangular design (right-angled), picture of the Exhibition. 10c carmine; 50c blue; 1 Sucre, scarlet. Air Mail: Engraved, no wmk., perf. 14. The stamp is rectangular, design of Eagle and aeroplane. 70c brown; 1 Sucre, purple.
- ESTONIA.**—Charity. Printed on safety paper, network design all over, somewhat similar to the Winchester Security paper of Venezuela, no wmk., perf. 13½. Arms type, varying designs. 10+10s green, network in grey; 15+15s claret, network in grey; 25+25s deep blue, network in lilac; 50+50s deep purple, network in grey.
- FINLAND.**—Red Cross 1936/7. Line engraved, perf. 14, comb machine. No watermark on stamps, but the usual in the margins "FINLANDS STAMPELKONTOR" and "SUOMEN LEIMAKONTTORI." Design of ships and red cross in lower right corner. 1¼M+15p brown and red; 2M+20p claret and red; 3¼M+35p blue and red.
- ICELAND.**—Postage stamps overprinted in black "Pjonusta" (capital P, others lower case type), overprint measures 15mm, 2mm high. 7a yel. grn. S.G. type 15; 10a scarlet S.G. type 15; 50a claret and grey (double head engraved type S.G. 12).
- ITALIAN ETHIOPIA.**—Photogravure printing, wmk. crown of Italy, perf. 14. Design, King Victor Emanuel inscribed "POSTE COLONIAE ITALIAE /9 MAGGIO, 1936" 10c. yel. brown; 20c. purple; 75c. orange; 1L25c indigo.
- MANCHUKUO.**—New engraved small type, wmk. S.G. type 15, perf. 13. Printed on granite paper. Postage: ½ Fen, sepia; 1F, red brown; 1½F, purple; 3F, purple brown; 5F, slate; 6F, carmine; 7F, grey; 9F, vermillon; 10F, blue; 13F, maroon; 15F, rose; 20F, sepia; 30F, red brown; 50F, olive; 1 Yuan, purple. Air Mail: 18F, blue green; 38F, grey blue.
- MAURITIUS.**—K.G. Universal type, retouched Die. Typographed, script wmk., perf. 14. 12c grey. This is a new and clearer printing, high lights on the head especially beard and forehead. Scroll in right bottom corner complete. The January, 1935, printing has the dot finishing this scroll at left missing.
- PARAGUAY.**—New colours. Typographed, no wmk. 3P purple; 5P violet.
- STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—Typographed, script wmk., perf. 14. New values. 1c black; 5s carmine/green. Negri Sembilan.—New value. 6c carmine. Pahang.—6c carmine. Perak.—6c carmine. Selangor.—Transverse type as before. 6c carmine. Kelantan.—Line engraved, script wmk., perf. 14, line machine. Portrait (Sultan Ismail). S.G. type 3. 1s blue.
- TIMOR.**—Typographed, Fiscal type, perf. 11½, no wmk., overprinted in black:—"Assistencia" D.L.n.º 72. 10 avos, green.
- U.S.A.**—Army and Navy Commemoratives. Engraved rotary press, no wmk., perf. 11 x 10½. 2c carmine, Army portraits of Jackson and Scott; 2c carmine, Navy portraits of Decatur and Macdonough.

CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBERING OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

The difficulty of comparing stamps as listed in one catalogue with the list in some other is well known—the numbers never agree.

Mr. Besterman proposes and works out in considerable detail in the November number of the *London Philatelist* a scheme of classification and numbering which is based upon the Dewey decimal system which is now employed so extensively and satisfactorily in libraries for classifying and numbering books.

It will be necessary, however, for all the catalogue makers to get together if we are to have a really international and universal catalogue.

One can imagine a round-table conference of catalogue-makers meeting on Xmas day and still sitting on Boxing Day, but with present-day tempers probably three-quarters of them would have walked out before New Year's Day.

But the idea is a fine one and sometime it will materialise.

Society News

PORT ELIZABETH.

President, G. K. Forbes. *Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Sheffield, c/o. Messrs. Joseph and Sons, Main Street. *Meetings*, 3rd Tuesdays, Africana Room, Public Library, 7.45 p.m.

January.

The election of Dr. Atkinson as a member of the Society was unanimously agreed upon and three new members were proposed for election. This very welcome influx of new members can be said to be the direct result of the publicity gained by the Society through the annual exhibition of stamps in the special showcase in the anteroom of the Public Library in which connection the Honorary Secretary performed such splendid services.

It was brought to the attention of the meeting that the Society was established in March, 1912, and that a fitting Jubilee gathering should be arranged. This will take the form of a dinner, to be held in the King Edward Hotel on March 9, at 8 p.m.

The display of South American stamps, following an interesting paper by Mr. Kennedy, was well received and supplementary contributions by other members added considerable enjoyment to the evening's entertainment during which all South American countries were represented by their interesting and historical philatelic exhibits.

February.

Three new members were proposed and a ballot in connection with their election will take place at the next meeting.

Each member was required to exhibit his most interesting single stamp and give a short reason as to why it was considered such. A fine was levied on those members not contributing, but the Society's funds were not greatly swelled thereby.

Great interest was aroused in the various exhibits and in their owners' explanations, the former ranging from the stamp that planted the seed of stamp collecting in one member, through one which, though catalogued rather highly, was purchased for a few pence, to several rare and interesting items of real philatelic value.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. de Terrasson; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Reed, Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau.

The usual monthly general meeting of the Philatelic Society of Natal was held in the lounge of the Durban Publicity Bureau on Wednesday, February 3, at 8 p.m., where 32 members and friends attended in spite of the prevailing heat wave.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Percy Bishop, a paper was read by Mr. A. H. Lovejoy at very short notice, on the postal history of Canada. This he supplemented with a display of first day covers on the official envelopes printed for the purpose.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, C. Larsen; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Doyle. *Meetings*, 1st Thursdays, Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg.

There was a record attendance at the February meeting. Mr. Wood was in the chair and after the usual formalities he informed the members with regret of the continued indisposition of Mr. Larsen—the Society's Chairman.

Items of Interest.

Numerous interesting covers by various members:

Mr. Linn—2½d. issues from the South Sea Islands.

Mr. Suklje—Danzig's Winter Relief issue—used.

After this there was a display of Canadians by Mr. Kent.

During the tea interval, which followed, members vied with each other in the usual stamp chatter.

The chief display of the evening was provided by Dr. C. B. Shapiro who tabled his Rhodesians. It was a collection of mints and useds and very complete indeed from the first issue to the last, the only missing items being such as specialists mostly desire, but which are the hard-to-gets! The double heads and admirals, the ever popular and desired items, were all perfect specimens to the highest values, including a great variety of shades and perforations. All the dies were well represented including interesting uncatalogued items.

The display was thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by all. Mr. Wood thanked the exhibitors expressing his gratitude and the high standard of the display.

H.S.

PRETORIA.

President, Dr. A. J. Broughton; *Hon. Secretary*, Prof. H. A. Wager, Box 514. *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Technical College, 8 p.m.

February 1st.—Dr. Broughton was in the chair.

It was agreed that in the future meetings would begin at 7.30 p.m. in order to allow members to make use of the library, etc. Mr. Hawke gave his usual interesting news items.

Mr. Blockey read a paper on the stamps of Holland, describing in some detail the early issues. Of special interest was the information regarding the production of the various interrupted perforations of the 1926 issue.

Mr. Obermeyer's fine collection of Holland was tabled.

February 15th.—Dr. Broughton was in the chair. The chairman welcomed the visitors, which included Mr. Milborn, the postmaster-general of the Dutch Indies.

Mr. Milborn gave an interesting talk on the methods employed by the Chinese in attempting to cheat the post office in the Dutch Indies. He very kindly presented some stamps for free raffle to the members.

Major Harrington read a paper on the air-mail service of Rhodesia, including a list of the different flights both in connection with the Cape, England and Belgian Congo, and also of those inaugurated in Rhodesia.

Exhibit.—Major Harrington showed his fine Rhodesia air-mails and Mr. Obermeyer his Rhodesia collection.

H.A.W.

JOHANNESBURG.

President, J. H. Harvey Pirie; *Hon. Secretary*, F. E. Ingham, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

At the January meeting Mr. C. Hand contributed a number of very interesting notes; there were three months' accumulation of new issues to be disposed of by auction and raffle and the bidding was most exciting for recent issues of Morocco Agencies; three new members were elected and several more proposed. The principal item of the evening was a display of JIPEX stamps by Dr. Kaplan; the notes which he read were published in last month's issue.

After Mr. Ritchie proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Kaplan, the latter took the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Gilbert on his paper dealing with the plating of booklet stamps of the Union which was really remarkable for its completeness.

The heavy rain on Tuesday, the 9th February was responsible for a small attendance at our last monthly meeting. Messrs. S. C. Cawthorn, W. J. Ellard and Dr. L. Rabson were unanimously elected members.

Mr. Sprighton displayed a plate of British 1½d. Jubilee stamps showing in full detail the recently discovered variations.

Mr. Schofield then read his paper on "Imperforate Stamps of Greece." He stated that it was extremely difficult to sort out the very early issues into their correct sequence and mentioned that the figured errors on the backs of stamps were among the scarcities of Greece. In dealing with the early issues Mr. Schofield said that the first stamps appeared on 1st October, 1861, depicting the head of Hermes. Only one plate was prepared for each value, and the same design and plate was employed for the next 25 years until 1886, when the design was changed, "Hermes" head being reduced in size.

Mr. Schofield tabled his collection which was indeed a fine exhibit. Some very rare and delightful specimens were shown. Dr. Harvey Pirie thanked Mr. Schofield for his most interesting paper, and also for showing us Greece—an exhibit not seen before in our Society. F.E.I.

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No. 4.

Union Notes

The Government Printer informs us that an order for 500,000 sheets of Postage Stamps at 1d. is being printed. The same cylinders as were used formerly, namely, No. 7022 interior and No. 20 exterior, are being employed.

The method of printing is identical with that of the previous issues, the stamps being printed, perforated and cut into sheets in one operation on the machine. Each revolution of the cylinders produces one sheet of stamps and each sheet contains 240 stamps.

Thus far 226,000 sheets have been printed and the first delivery to the Postmaster-General, which was made on the 2nd March, consisted of 105,500 sheets.

TWO NEW 1d. STAMPS.

Two new 1d. stamps appeared during March.

(1) 1d. Official. The current 1d., SUID-
AFRIKA with a hyphen, has now appeared with the "OFFICIAL/OFFISIEL" overprint as before.

(2) 1d. from a redrawn die in booklets. Near the end of the month there was a new series of 2s. 6d. booklets put on sale. This contains sheets of 6 penny stamps, sheets of 6 halfpenny stamps and a sheet of air mail etiquettes. The sheets of stamps differ from the previous booklets inasmuch as there are white margins on all four sides with no advertisements.

We have not had time to study these very closely yet, but the penny stamps appear to be from an old plate.



The 1d. stamps, however, are quite obviously from new plates, both headplate and frameplate. The lines of shading in the headplate are thicker and fewer in number than before. In the frameplate they are similarly thicker and fewer in number. Moreover, they are all horizontal, whereas previously those at the top and bottom of the stamps were vertical. There are other small differences, but these are perhaps the most obvious.

CORONATION STAMPS.

Contradictory reports have been appearing in the local press as to the forthcoming Coronation issue. We have been officially informed by the Government Printer that there will be five values issued on May 12, and that they will probably be on sale for three months.



As they might have been.



As they are to be.

The values are to be 1d., 1d., 1½d., 3d. and 1s., the size, shape and designs are as shown in the illustrations above.

A THREEPENNY SHADE.

The March number of "The Stamp Magazine" lists our 3d. stamp as "Colour changed—violet-blue and blue-grey," and makes the following comment:—

"The new colouring of the 3d. South African pictorial stamp seems to have sneaked out even more unobtrusively than other recent omissions from that country. It has got past the philatelic press and the new issue services and even our eagle-eyed new issue agent in South Africa without being spotted. It might have got past us, too; but one copy of it strayed into our office on a postal order issued in Capetown on the 23rd January, and was promptly 'arrested.'"

We are of opinion that this is merely a colour variety, which has probably occurred on a few sheets only. There has been no deliberate issue of a bicoloured 3d. stamp and so far we have had no local recording of even such a pronounced difference in shade between the frameplate and headplate colouring, which makes us think that the stamp found by our contemporary can only have been one of a very small printing or part of a printing.

It will be remembered that the 3d. was originally a bicoloured stamp, black and red, and that the present stamp is printed from the same plates as were then used, so that it is quite possible to have a slight difference in colour between the "head" and the frame. Indeed close examination of a number of specimens will often reveal slight differences in shade. We can only say at the moment that we have not seen any with such a marked difference as that recorded above.

AUSTRALIAN CORONATION STAMPS.

The Australian Coronation stamp issue will be a very limited one, only two values, 1d. and 2d., the former with a head of the Queen and the latter with a head of the King.

NEW ZEALAND'S CORONATION STAMPS

I learn officially that a new issue of postage stamps in commemoration of His Majesty's Coronation will be on sale in New Zealand from May 12 to December 31 next.

The issue will comprise three values, and the stamps will be identical in size with those brought out to mark the Silver Jubilee of King George the Fifth. Printing will be in single colours, as follows:—

1d. bright carmine; 2½d. dark blue; 6d. vermilion.

The central feature will be the portraits of Their Majesties King George the Sixth and Queen Elizabeth, and the side borders and upper centre ornament of Maori design. The value tablets are placed in the top corners, and the top border bears the inscription "NEW ZEALAND" with the date of the Coronation—12th MAY 1937—beneath.

In the centre, at the foot of the design, is a reproduction of the shield bearing the New Zealand Coat of Arms. The words "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" occupy the bottom panel.

The stamps will be printed on paper water-marked with the N.Z. Star device, and the total issue will be: 1d. 60,000,000; 2½d. 2,000,000, 6d. 3,000,000.

I understand that the printing has been entrusted to Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., of Wimbledon, who prepared the design to the instructions of the New Zealand Government through the High Commissioner in London, Mr. W. J. Jordan.

Arrangements have also been made under which the Government Printing Office in Wellington will overprint supplies for Niue and the Cook Islands.

ANTHONY P. KIELY.

C. HAND.

The many friends of Charlie Hand will regret to learn that he is lying very seriously ill in the Parkview Nursing Home, Pretoria.

BASUTOLAND — SWAZILAND

Union K.H. and Pict. stamps used in these territories prior to their own issues, on pieces and entire regd. covers, available for inspection. All genuine—not made to order.

NEW ISSUES

Japan—Pretty "National Parks" set, 4 cpl. mint at 1s.

Spain—Franco's Rebel issue, 5 values mint at 2s. 6d.

Abyssinia—Ital. Occup. 7 cpl. mint at 2s. 6d.

Coronation—See my offer on page 35 of the March issue of this paper.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

P.O. Box 76, Rouxville, O.F.S.



Index of Contemporary Articles

Most of the papers indexed are available for readers to borrow, but will they please send stamps to cover postage of anything they desire to have on loan?

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>American Philatelist</i>	A.P.
<i>Annales de Philatélie (Les)</i>	Ann.P.
<i>Air Post Journal</i>	A.P.J.
<i>Australian Stamp Journal</i>	A.S.J.
<i>Australian Stamp Monthly</i>	A.S.M.
<i>British Philatelist</i>	B.P.
<i>Collectors' Club Philatelist</i>	C.C.P.
<i>Deutsche Briefmarken & Flugpost Zeitung</i>	D.B.
<i>Exchangiste Universel (L')</i>	E.U.
<i>Gibbons' Stamp Monthly</i>	G.S.M.
<i>Godden's Gazette</i>	G.G.
<i>Linn's Weekly Stamp News</i>	L.W.
<i>London Philatelist</i>	L.P.
<i>Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News</i>	M.W.
<i>Philatelist (Rotterdam)</i>	Ph.
<i>Philatelic Journal of Great Britain</i>	P.J.G.B.
<i>Philatelite Belge</i>	P.B.
<i>Philatelic Magazine</i>	P.M.
<i>Postmarke (Die)</i>	Pmk.
<i>Revue Postale (La)</i>	Rev.P.
<i>Scott's Monthly Journal</i>	S.M.J.
<i>Stamps (New York)</i>	S.
<i>Stamp and Cover Collectors' Review</i>	S.C.
<i>Stamp Collecting</i>	S.C.
<i>Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly</i>	S.C.F.
<i>Stamp Lover</i>	S.L.
<i>Stamp Magazine</i>	S.M.

ADEN.—Aden Postmarks, S. C. Feb. 6.
 AUSTRIA.—De gevaarlijke vervalschingen van Oostenrijk 1908, 10 k. Ph. Jan. 10. Die Gelegenheits- und Werbe-Stempel Oesterreichs, Pmk. Feb. 28.
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 BELGIUM.—Liste des marques d'origine connues jusqu'à ce jour (contd.), P. B. Jan. Les bureaux ambulants de Belgique, P.B. Jan.
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1792-1815 (contd.), Ann.P. Jan.-Mar. Les cachets des bureaux ambulants en France (contd.), Ann.P. Jan.-Mar.
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 IRELAND.—Irish 1922 Provisionals, M.W. Feb. 15.
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STUDY YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS

Reviews

STANLEY GIBBONS PUBLICATIONS.

Air Stamp Catalogue.—This has now appeared in a 5th Edition. The style remains as before but stiff covers are now provided.

Some 304 new stamps have been added to the lists in this edition. It is perhaps advisable to warn intending purchasers, as is done in the preface, that this is a handy priced catalogue solely of the Government Air Stamps of the world and has no reference to Air Covers.

Within its set limits it meets all requirements admirably. There does not appear to be any price mentioned in the volume.

"*Stanphil*" *Stamp Books No. 6 and 7*. 1s. each nett (in Great Britain).—Two new volumes have been published in this series of booklets for genre collectors.

No. 6 "Postage Stamps and the Empire's Story" is by Mr. A. O. Crane, well known as a contributor to "Gibbons' Stamp Magazine." His task of illustrating the history, scenery and resources of the Empire from stamps is easier in these days of pictorial issues than it would have been a few years ago when nearly all Colonial designs were of a uniform standardized pattern. The trouble now, indeed, is to select. This has been very interestingly done by Mr. Crane.

Anyone wishing to make a collection illustrative of the Empire's story—which would be a very different thing from a collection of stamps of the British Empire—will get many useful hints here and much help in the writing up, which, for such a type of collection, would be a sheer necessity.

No. 7, "*Literature and Stamps*" is by Miss Gould, already known as a writer in this series on Transport and on Native Races.

Her Pageant of Literature as depicted on stamps deals not only with authors, from the early days of Egypt, Greece and Rome down to the present day, but with various individual works and with characters therefrom.

There are many side issues also indicated which might be taken up and made into interesting displays by a "literary" collector.

THE ALPHABETS OF THE BRITISH LINE-ENGRAVED STAMPS. Published by R. C. Alcock, Ltd., 11 Regent Street, Cheltenham, Eng. Price 7s. 6d. (Postage 6d. extra).

To the student of the line engraved stamps of Great Britain and the plating of the 1d. Black this work on the Alphabets of the British Line Engraved stamps will come as a very welcome aid to their labours.

The chapters dealing with the Colours and Rarities are very helpful and the illustrations of the different alphabets are most distinct

Correspondence

DURBAN'S TYPE COLLECTION OF NATAL AND ZULULAND.

Sir,

The collection of Natal and Zululand stamps which was donated by the Philatelic Society of Natal in 1926 to the City of Durban, and which is permanently housed in the Durban Museum in a cabinet specially made for the purpose, is now being dismantled, so that the stamps can be cleaned and remounted.

We are trying to fill up as many of the vacant spaces as possible, and trust that if this letter catches the eye of any ex-Natalians who might like to contribute duplicates that they can spare, that they will communicate with me.

The following Stanley Gibbons numbers are represented in the collection:—

Natal.—1, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 45, 50, 55, 56, 59, 60-62, 66, 68, 71, 73, 77, 87, 91, 96, 98-102, 104-106, 108, 113, 114 sheet, 125, 127-157 complete, 165-170, 203, 204, 206, 207, 303-305, 307, 308, also two N.G.R.

Zululand.—1-12, 16, 20-27 and 28 F.C.

Yours faithfully,

GWEN REED,
Hon. Sec. Philatelic Society of Natal.
Box 588, Durban.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S CORONATION DINNER.

Dear Sir,

The Council of the Junior Philatelic Society have asked me to bring to your notice the fact that the Society's Coronation Dinner and Dance is to be held at the Dorchester Hotel, London, on Saturday, the 15th May, at 7.15 p.m. for 7.30 p.m. Dancing will continue until 2 a.m. Tickets for the dinner and dance will be one guinea each.

Visitors to England from overseas are invited to write to me, as Honorary Secretary of the Coronation Dinner Committee, if they desire to be present, giving their address in London and probable date of arrival.

If you are aware of any philatelists who are likely to be in London for the Coronation festivities you will perhaps bring this to their notice.

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS A. PESTER,
Hon. Secretary,
Coronation Dinner Committee,
44-45 Fleet St., London, E.C.4.

and pronounced; the method of displaying them is distinctly ingenious in this class of work so that this book should be a great help to all serious collectors of Great Britain.

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Some Notes on the Early Posts and Stamps of Zanzibar

By J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

(Continued from page 45 of March issue).

FRENCH POST OFFICE.

(Continued).

(3) The first local provisional issue appeared in March, 1894, and was in use for only about two weeks, when it was withdrawn on account of the arrival of fresh stocks from France. It is said to have been authorized by the French Consul in Zanzibar. As in the case of the other two provisional issues there have been numerous forgeries and great care should be exercised in purchasing any of these expensive provisionals. All of them have complicated surcharges with several varieties of type.

(4) In 1896 there appeared six new values of the same type as those first appearing at the end of 1893.

(5) The second locally surcharged provisionals appeared on 20th July, 1897, and were in use for only about nine days. There were two series of them on this occasion; one series had new figures of value for both annas and centimes and the word ZANZIBAR vertically downwards on the right side of the stamp, the second was printed on the margins of sheets and on the horizontal spaces between vertical panes of the regular issue.

Again it has been stated that the issue received consular authorization and that they were necessary because of the delay in arrival of supplies by mail boat. It is interesting to note that the same three varieties of 2½ appear on this issue as are found on the contemporary stamps of the British Protectorate of Zanzibar. The work was actually done by the same printer.

(6) End of July, 1897-1902. The 1894-1896 Paris overprints with the additional overprint ZANZIBAR.

Two varieties of these occur. In the first the word ZANZIBAR was added by a second printing operation to the stocks still existing of the stamps with the anna value overprint. In these, as might be expected there is considerable variation in the relative position of the two overprints. Later the overprinting was all done at one operation and in these the distance between (ANNA(S) and ZANZIBAR is constant (3¼ m.m.).

(7) October, 1902-May, 1903. Stamps similar to the French issue of 1900-6 but with ZANZIBAR as part of the stamp and an overprint of a new value in annas.

(8) Third local Provisional issue (22nd July, 1904). On the 18th July it was reported that there were only about 3,200 stamps left

and this quantity was not reckoned as sufficient to carry on till the end of the month, when the French post office was closing down. A final local provisional surcharging was therefore authorized. This was made on various remainders of the 1897-1902 issue, of the 1902-3 issue and on Postage Due stamps. These provisionals were only in use for three days.

(9) The French P.O. ended up as it began, by using French stamps. A French mail boat arrived on July 26th and French stamps obtained from it were declared by the French Consul as valid for use in the office ashore. There is some doubt, however, if these stamps were on sale to the public. They were unquestionably used by the postal authorities for official correspondence and some seven values of French stamps of the 1900 and 1903 issues are known used in Zanzibar.

The sale of French Zanzibar stamps at the Colonial Office in Paris was permitted for two months after the closure of the office in Zanzibar, i.e. until the end of September, 1904.

(10) Postage Due stamps were issued in the latter half of 1897 and continued in use till the office ceased functioning. Five values of Gibbon's Type D3 (1893-95 issue of France) were overprinted ZANZIBAR and with a new value in annas.

ZANZIBAR POST OFFICE.

As already mentioned the Zanzibar authorities took over the control of their own postal arrangements from the Indian Post Office on 10th November, 1895, but were under the necessity at first of overprinting Indian stamps with the word ZANZIBAR as the stamps with the portrait of Sultan Seyyid Hamedbin-Thwain were not ready.

The overprinting was done at the *Zanzibar Gazette* office by native workmen and there was an insufficiency of type available, hence the numerous errors and varieties in this issue. A very full account of these is available for reference in *The Postage Stamps, Etc., of the British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in Africa*, Part III., published by The Philatelic Society, London, in 1906. I shall content myself with referring only to a few facts which are not obvious from a mere reference to a catalogue.

The blue overprint on ½a and 1a, is believed to have been the first printing, although this is not absolutely certain. It is clear, however, that the same type was used for it as for the black overprint, as many of the varieties found

on the same values with black overprint also exist with the blue overprint.

Forgeries of these are common, but the forged overprint is usually in a very thin blue, and most of them are postmarked in February, 1897, so beware of any such.

There were at least six printings in all and many of the more obvious errors (misspellings of ZANZIBAR and the like) were eliminated in the later printings. The total numbers overprinted are given as under:

½a	40,097	3a	12,716	1R	10,897
1a	42,134	4a	15,581	2R	5,542
1½a	37,571	6a	12,681	3R	5,540
2a	36,765	8a	12,986	4R	5,515
2½a	51,674	12a	11,273		

With regard to some of the numerous varieties the following may be noted:

Variety 5 of printer's type varieties listed by Gibbons really consists of three varieties. The small second "z" may be level with the rest of the type, it may be above the normal level, or it may be below the normal level.

An inverted "q" for "b" occurs in five varieties: (1) with a normal second "z" (Gibbons' Var. 1), is the scarcest, being found only once on a sheet, 3rd stamp of 3rd row. (2, 3 and 4). Along with a small second "z" in each of its three positions and (5) with a small second "z" of which the lower limb is distorted.

A variety not mentioned by Gibbons is a thick and rather large "a" on the 2, 3, and 5 Rupee values. This can be seen on all the stamps of these values with an inverted "r," but it also occurs on others with a normal "r." The "a" is actually one from sans serif, lower case font of type.

Another unmentioned variety is the occurrence of a "b" from the same font as the above which occurs on the 7th stamp in the 6th row of the pane of 120, along with a level small second "z."

In the double overprint, one inverted, occurring only on the R5 the inverted overprint is always rubbed or blurred, suggesting that an attempt was made to erase it before printing right way up. The inverted overprint is sometimes above, sometimes under, the other.

The vertical overprint on the R1 is generally faint, but it is also found clear and distinct. There is believed to have been only one sheet of this issued.

The ZANZIDAR error occurs with the remainder of the overprint normal, with a small second "z" below the level, and with an inverted "p" instead of the "d" with a small second "z" in all of its three positions.

Minor varieties with broken or faulty letters are numerous, misplaced overprints are not uncommon and set-offs on the back of the stamps are fairly frequent.

Surcharges. 1895-6. The troubles of the young postal administration were not at an end with the overprinting of the stock of Indian stamps taken over. In particular, the stock of 2½a stamps taken over amounted only to 2,354 and this ridiculously small quantity

had to be shared between Zanzibar and the East Africa Protectorate. (The E.A.P. had at the same time taken over the postal administration from the British East Africa Company and Mr. T. E. C. Remington was Postmaster-General for both Zanzibar and the E.A.P.). The 2½a value was the one most required for foreign postage and recourse had to be had to surcharging other values of which there were greater stocks in hand and which were not so much required.

Complaints were made to the Foreign Office about the numerous provisionals being issued from both Zanzibar and British East Africa, but in his reply Mr. Remington makes out a good case for their necessity, and for the real need of utilising the stamps of Zanzibar in British East Africa and *vice versa*.

The difficulties came to an end on September 20, 1896, with the arrival and issue of the definitive Zanzibar stamps bearing the portrait of the Sultan Seyyid Hamed-bib-Thwain, who died about a month before the stamps bearing his portrait were actually issued.

The only remark I shall make about this issue is to note the occurrence in the Rupee values of the "double-flag" varieties. The red flags were printed at a second operation and a double strike seems to have been fairly common. This variety is generally regarded as being worth about double the normal stamp.

There is still one puzzling surcharged issue of Zanzibar. This is the issue described in Gibbons as "Stamps prepared for official purposes, but it is doubtful whether they were issued to the public." The date given for the issue is January, 1898.

In "Africa Vol. III," the date given is December, 1896, and it states: "It is popularly known as the *Postal Union* issue from the surmise that the surcharges were possibly made for the Postal Union, Berne, for distribution as samples to the countries in the Postal Union. I am unable to afford any evidence on this point one way or another. The stamps are rarely, if ever, found undoubtedly used for postal purposes, although frequently found obliterated with a small circular postmark reading ZANZIBAR REG 10 JA 98 which has been applied *par complaisance*."

So far as I can make out there is no way of distinguishing between mint specimens of No. 143 of this series and of No. 119, the type of the surcharge being apparently identical.

In January, 1897, there was a surcharging of the 4a value of the Sultan's stamps with 2½a, the three types of 2½ used in the "Postal Union" issue being again employed. Seventy sheets, i.e. 4,200 stamps in all, are said to have been so surcharged.

In September, 1899, there appeared a new issue, similar in general characters to the last but bearing the portrait of Sultan Seyyid Hamoud bin Mahommed bin Said.

On June 7, 1904, there was a surcharging of several values of this issue with "One," "Two" or "Two & Half."

Gibbons catalogue three varieties of this surcharge. In "Africa Vol. III," the variety "Hlaf" for "Half" is not mentioned, but two other varieties are given, viz., (a) A taller and slightly narrower "e" in "One," and (b) The "f" in "Half" with a narrow head or curve at the top and the crossbar a little shorter. In addition it is mentioned that the spacing of the words "Two" and "Half" is somewhat variable.

After 1904 the postal history of Zanzibar is uneventful. There have been several issues of beautiful stamps, the montony being perhaps interrupted by the 1930-33 issue of Postage Due Stamps, or "Labels" as they have been contemptuously termed in some quarters. But "that is another story" and does not properly come under the title of my notes.

BRITISH CORONATION COMMEMORATIVE.

The following cutting from *The Times* of March 9 indicates that there was a prospect of there being special commemorative coronation stamps issued in Britain in addition to the permanent issue, of which the lower values at any rate will be ready in time for the Coronation:

"Mr. LYONS asked the Postmaster-General if he had now reached any decision on the issue of a special Coronation stamp.

"MAJOR TRYON. My attention has hitherto been devoted in the main to the preparation of designs for the permanent issue of stamps of the new reign. In this matter I have received valuable assistance from the Royal Fine Art Commission and from the Council for Art and Industry, and decisions have now been reached on the various considerations involved. I hope that the stamps of the new design in the most frequently used denominations will be ready by the date of the Coronation. The question of a special commemorative issue of certain of the higher denominations is now receiving urgent consideration.

"Mr. H. WILLIAMS. Is the Minister not aware that every Dominion and Colony is doing this, and is it not time that we set an example?

"MAJOR TRYON. We are setting an example in the rapidity with which we are bringing out the main issue of stamps, which is being done much more rapidly than in the past.

"LIEUT.-COM. AGNEW. If there is to be a special Coronation commemoration issue, would it not be as well to have it in the lowest values in order to make it as widespread as possible?

"MAJOR TRYON. No, Sir, I do not. The main issue is on such a huge scale that it is more important to get it out. We have to produce 250,000,000 for the main issue."

A statement heard on the wireless on March 22, intimated that one commemorative would be issued, viz., the 1½d. value, with a portrait of the King and Queen, the stamp to be of the size and shape of the Jubilee issue.

J. ROBERTSON.

Air Mail Notes

By I. Greenbaum.

HYTHE THE NEW EMPIRE AIR TERMINUS.

Croydon has ceased to be an Empire air terminus since the 6th of March, all services to and from the Empire arriving and leaving from Imperial Airways' new base at Hythe, Southampton.

The first regular northbound service into Southampton for South Africa arrived on 24th February and the first regular southbound service out of Southampton to South Africa left on 2nd March.

This move is in pursuance of the policy of operating all Empire services to and from England entirely by flying boats instead of air-liners. Eight services weekly—two in each direction between England and South Africa and two in each direction between England, India, the Far East and Australia—were involved in the change.

NORTH ATLANTIC AIR SERVICE.

The new trans-Atlantic air mail between New York and Southampton will begin on November 1, and the postage rate will be between 21 and 25 cents per ounce.

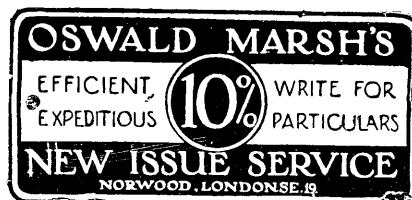
The service will be operated twice weekly by an American company and Imperial Airways, each flying one machine in each direction weekly. During six months of the year the northern route via Newfoundland will be used, and the southern route via Bermuda and the Azores for the remainder of the year.

1½d. AIR MAIL TO ENGLAND FROM JULY 1.

It is announced that the proposed reduction in air mail postage in the Union will not come into effect until July 1. This has been occasioned by the fact that the new Imperial flying boat four-and-a-half day service to Durban would not be in operation until the end of June.

It was originally intended to send all first-class mail in the Union by air at a charge of 1d. per half-ounce as from April 1, and all first class mail to the British Empire by air at a charge of 1½d. per half-ounce, as compared with the existing tariff of 6d.

Owing to the delay in building the required number of flying boats in Britain, this postage concession to the South African public has been postponed for three months.



A ZULULAND FORGERY.

The accompanying photograph is of a stamp sent by Dr. C. L. L. Murray. The double overprint of ZULULAND has been described by the expert committee of the "Royal" to be forged.



Experto credite

et cave.

BRAZIL.

We are indebted to Dr. Mario de Sanctis of Sao Paulo, for blocks of the 200 reis issued on 13th November, in connection with the 9th International Fair. This is a large rectangular stamp, perf. 11 and it has a new watermark "CORREIO BRASIL" running transversely across several stamps. The total issue of this was only 300,000. Also for the 300 reis commemorative issued in December in connection with the 2nd Eucharistic Congress. This is on paper with the same watermark.

Further sendings are (1) The 700r. issued on 2nd January, commemorative of the centenary of the birth of the engineer Dr. Francisco Pereira Passos. This stamp shows a picture of Botafoga Bay and is peculiar in that it has

been issued in four varieties, viz., light blue and black and each variety imperf. as well as perf. 11. *The imperf. varieties do not appear to have been noted in the new issue lists which we have seen.*

(2) A light green square stamp of 300r. value issued somewhat belatedly to commemorate the Esperanto Congress held in November last. The design is made up of the flags of 16 nations participating in the Congress, these being grouped round the central Esperanto star.

STAMPS PRIVATELY PERFORATED.

A correspondent writes asking whether stamps privately printed by business houses lose their value by such perforation.

We should imagine that the answer to that is both yes and no. For a general collection we would regard such stamps as not so good as ordinary stamps without these private marks. On the other hand there are specialist collectors who would regard them as better. In other words they are collectable as specialised items. There is a book published listing British private perforations and in our number of January, 1936, Mr. Sydow published a list of private perforations on Union stamps.

CANADA FIRST WITH KING GEORGE VI. STAMPS.

We understand that Canada issued King George VI. stamps on April 1, but so far we have had no details of the issue.

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POSTAL HISTORY OF CANADA

By A. H. LOVEJOY.

(Read before the Philatelic Society of Natal, February, 1937).

Benjamin Franklin was deputy P.M.G. of North America in 1750 and Canada came within the province of his authority. At the time of his appointment the revenues of the department were insufficient to defray his salary (1,500 dollars). Within a few years, however, he had so largely extended the postal services and increased the revenues that the profit annually remitted to the British Treasury had reached 15,000 dollars.

In the House of Commons in 1766 he made the following statement:—

"The posts generally travel along the sea coasts, and only in a few cases do they extend into the interior of the country. Between Quebec and Montreal there is but one post a month.

"The inhabitants live so scattered and remote from one another in that vast country that the posts cannot be supported between them.

"The English colonies along the frontier are very thinly settled."

After the outbreak of the War of Independence, Franklin was superseded by Hugh Finlay who had been Postmaster of Quebec under him.

In 1796 there were seven Post Offices in Upper and five in Lower Canada.

The mails were then dispatched to England weekly and bi-weekly between Quebec, Montreal and Halifax.

From 1824 the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Isle conducted their own postal services separately from those of Canada proper. By 1827 there were 101 Post Offices with 2,368 miles of established mail route. In 1865 the letters were carried over 1,931 miles of railway.

On April 20, 1851, the control of the Canadian postal service passed from the Home authorities to the Colonial Government, and the Hon. J. Morris became the first Canadian P.M.G.

To-day the Post Office is under the direction of a special department, the Dominion being divided into 15 districts which in their entirety embrace a territory more extensive than that served by any other system in the world except those of the U.S.A. and Russia; rural delivery dates from 1908. The number of post offices has increased from 3,470 in 1867 to over 12,000 in 1935, the postal revenue being about 37½ million dollars. In its per capita use of the mails Canada takes a high place.

In 1868, the year following Confederation, the average postal expenditure for each member of the population was less than 27c., whereas during 1934 each person in Canada ex-

pended approximately 3 dollars 79c. This is remarkable when it is considered that rates of postage have decreased during this period.

Official air mail service was inaugurated in October, 1927.

In the first year of operation, 1927-28, the mileage flown was 9,538, and the weight of mail carried 39,484 lbs., while the year ending 31st March, 1935, the figures were 567,000 miles and 691,767 lbs., respectively. The development of gold mining has brought about the establishment of air mail services to outlying districts of Canada, principally to the districts around Siscoe in the province of Quebec; those of Red Lake, Narrow Lake, Gold Pine and Jackson Manion in Ontario; Bisset in Manitoba, Lac la Ronge in Saskatchewan and Cameron Bay in the Great Bear Lake section of the North West Territories. In addition to the above, there are many air mail services to remote and otherwise almost inaccessible areas, the most important of which is that between Fort McMurray, Alta and Aklavik, N.W.T., a distance of 1,500 miles.

A cover shown was dispatched on December 30, 1929, and is back stamped Edmonton, Jan 10th, 1930. Considering that by canoe and dog train this took many months and at the time noted could not have been delivered at all.

I show some other first flights to some of the outposts of this vast and wonderful country. Fort McMurray and Hay River, 5 days; Fort Good Hope and Fort McMurray, 10 days; Artic Red River and Fort McMurray, 17 days; Fort Simpson and Fort McMurray, 22 days; Fort Norman and Fort McMurray and several other outlying forts and trading stations.

I can assure you that the histories attached to some of these forts are very interesting and have been the centres of some stirring times between the pioneers and traders and the redskins. Here was the stamping ground of that world famous body of men, the North West Mounted Police, who patrolled this area.

The next group of covers are from an area around Winnipeg, the City of Manitoba. Winnipeg at one time used to be Fort William.

I can tell a yarn about Winnipeg which is rather interesting. A man named Geo. Justin left home in Lisgar, Ont., and took up a Government grant with pre-emption in the N.W. He worked this land and got it well under cultivation.

After many years he wrote to his brother William who was still at Lisgar on the homestead, asking him to let one of his sons come out West and take over the new farm, 380 acres.

William had two sons and it was decided that the younger would go out to his uncle.

Everything was got ready but at the last minute the son backed out. The uncle was so angered that he abandoned the farm and eventually died penniless. The City of Winnipeg now covers that abandoned farm.

We have some very familiar names in this group of covers such as Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Regina.

All of these names are prominent in the history of the N.W. Police.

From Winnipeg my next group of covers are in a rather older part of Canada: Ontario, the capital of which is Ottawa. First to my mind comes Toronto, the Queen City of Canada.

Toronto to Hamilton, about 100 miles apart, the covers are stamped—left 1 p.m. arrived 3 p.m. In Ontario several of the towns have home names, i.e., London, Windsor, Guelph, etc.

Further covers are from Toronto to the other side of the lake to Detroit, Buffalo. On the Toronto Buffalo cover the Government Vignette shows Niagara Falls and in the foreground that famous boat, Maid of the Mist.

The present day steamer is a somewhat larger boat than the original, but the service is run by descendants of the original smugglers.

Visitors to the Falls can take a trip on the boat which is taken up as near the falls as she can be driven, and it's a wet ride anyway!

From Ontario my next covers are from the Province of Quebec, the oldest settled province of Canada and the home of the Dionne quintuplets.

This province is about as French as any part of France and all the old French customs are part and parcel of their lives.

Montreal and Quebec are two wonderful cities. Across the St. Lawrence from Montreal is a town called Hochalaga, which is situated somewhat like our Bluff, and has the same disadvantage of access, but during the winter months the authorities throw a line of track across the frozen river and run the trains from Montreal direct—quite a saving.

I remember the toboggan rides we used to have on Mount Royal; the premier run is about 15 miles.

Quebec is called the Gibraltar of Canada and the old Fort is still standing to-day as it was in the days of Wolfe and Champlain. I am glad to note that the board that used to denote where Champlain fell when he jumped from one of the windows of the Fort after the battle on the plains of Abraham has now been replaced by a stone monument.

My next group is from New Brunswick. I must confess that I don't know too much about this place but I do know that it is where the Blue noses come from. The folks here are principally in the shipping world and fishing is also well in front, and a boat with a Blue nose skipper is generally a fairly hard working one.

OLD FRIENDS WITH NEW FACES.

Since the beginning of the year the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* has appeared in a new cover and format. The change appears to be all for the good; the cover is more distinctive, reading is easier, the quality of the contents remains at its former high level.

The *Sieger Post* has blossomed into the *Deutsche Briefmarken und Flugpost Zeitung*. It continues to pay special attention to Air Mail news but gives more space to general philately than previously.

The monthly *Stamp and Cover Collecting* has now become the quarterly *Stamp and Cover Collectors' Review*. As previously it will serve the Confederate States specialist, but, at the same time, will deal with general philately in the serious spirit we associate with the Dietz publications.

CONGRATULATIONS.

We learn that Mr. J. W. K. Schofield, of Johannesburg, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and beg to offer our heartiest congratulations.

We understand that Mr. Schofield was a Fellow some years back but resigned because for a period he gave up stamp collecting. With returning interest (How did he ever come to lose it?) he rejoined the Society as an ordinary member and this time has not had so long to wait for the coveted honour of Fellowship.

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Society News

EAST LONDON.

President, B. S. Wilson; *Hon. Secretary*, C. H. Thornton, 35 St. Mark's Road. *Meetings*, 1st Thursdays, Railway Institute, 8 p.m.

The usual monthly meeting was held on Thursday, 7th January, 1937, at the Railway Institute.

There was a splendid attendance and after the ordinary business of the evening was over, Mr. R. Wilson gave a display of classics. There were some wonderful items including a number of old United States' superb copies, some on entires, old Europeans imperf., also Cape Triangulars mint and used in singles, pairs and strips.

The February meeting was held on 4th February at the same venue and the subject for the evening took the form of a competition. Forgeries, reprints, repaired stamps, genuine stamps with forged postmarks, and forged stamps with genuine postmarks, etc., were mounted on cards, members having to write their descriptions of the stamps against the respective numbers. There were nearly forty stamps so mounted and Mr. Harper had over thirty correct solutions, followed by Messrs. Wilson, Paviour and Hoal. Considering the short time allowed for examination the answers were very satisfactory, showing a good knowledge of Philately.

At the March meeting there was rather a poor attendance but quite a lot of discussion took place. Complaints were made regarding the delay in circulation of the various stamp magazines amongst the members. The offending persons were requested to speed up matters.

Then came more complaints about the long time it took to circulate Society packets and the consequent delay in return of the respective booklets and settlement of accounts. It was decided to bring the matter before Congress.

It was announced that as a result of the Society's negotiations and the representations kindly made by Dr. Pirie, the film "The King's Stamp" would be shown in East London at a date to be given later on. Mr. Cutler from Johannesburg passed round some very interesting souvenirs of "JIPEX."

The display for the evening was given by all members and there was a very interesting show, Mr. Paviour's Morocco Agencies and Mr. Thornton's Boer war entires being rather outstanding.

W.S.H.

JOHANNESBURG.

President, J. H. Harvey Pirie; *Hon. Secretary*, F. E. Ingham, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

A fair attendance was present at our March meeting. Dr. M. Malk, Dr. S. Levey and Mr. D. Hayne were elected members. A Diploma which was awarded to our Society by the Empire Exhibition for our International Philatelic Exhibition was shown to all members.

Mr. G. J. Houbert provided the display for the evening. He tabled his magnificent collection of Old Victorians of most of the British Dominions and Colonies. Every stamp was a fine and superb specimen and Mr. Schofield suitably thanked Mr. Houbert for his fine display, which was a rare philatelic treat and showed great patience in getting together such a wonderful collection. F.E.I.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, C. Larsen; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Doyle. *Meetings*, 1st Thursdays, Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg.

At the March meeting there was a record attendance. The usual formalities having been attended to, the following items of interest were shown:

Mr. Kent.—U.S.A. Army and Navy: First Day Covers of the 1c. and 2c.

Mr. Suklje.—U.S.A. Army and Navy series 1c. and 2c. mint. Covers from Brazil with the latest issues.

The sheets for exchange were then circulated, after which the tea interval gave an opportunity for obvious loquacity.

The exhibit of the evening was provided by Mrs. Wood who showed her favourite country—Switzerland. This provided a beautiful display artistically arranged. Beginning with the classics of the Canton Geneva it followed with the complete collection of the Pro Juventute series as well as the Air Mail series and concluding with used Locals for Berne. The collection also included tête-bêche booklet panes, Dues and the stamps issued free to Hospitals and Charitable Institutions—the whole a very interesting and creditable collection.

After expressions of appreciation to the exhibitor the meeting dissolved about 10 p.m.

All interested are cordially invited to our meetings. H.S.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. de Terrasson; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Reed, Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau.

There was a very large gathering of members and friends at the March meeting.

The display was the collection of Natal and Zululand stamps which were donated by our members in 1926-1927 and presented to the town of Durban, and are permanently housed in the Durban Museum under the care of the Director, Mr. E. C. Chubb. The Town Council at that time had a very handsome cabinet made for them consisting of 20 double sided frames which are glass covered.

As they now need remounting, permission was obtained to dismantle the cabinet and the opportunity was taken to display these frames at our meeting and at the same time to make an appeal to the collectors of Natal and Zululands to help to fill up some of the vacant spaces.

The numbers represented in the collection are published in a letter on another page. Mr. Percy C. Bishop, who is shortly leaving for overseas, spoke of the history of the collection. Mr. Lovejoy stressed its immediate needs, and Mr. Chubb told us of the public interest that was taken in the collection by the thousands of visitors who visit the Museum yearly.

G.R.

BECHUANALAND AND STELLALAND.

We purpose shortly starting a series of articles dealing with the stamps, posts, etc., of the Bechuanalands.

This will be a combined study and will be the fullest philatelic account of these territories available.

There is at present appearing in the "Collectors Club Philatelist" a translation by Mr. Stephen Rich of the section of "Kohl's Handbuch" dealing with Bechuanaland. We have very kindly been given permission to reprint this by Mr. Rich and by Mr. H. L. Lindquist, the editor of the C.C.P.

There has been in our hands for some time the manuscript of an account of the stamps, etc., of Bechuanaland compiled by a Committee of the East London Philatelic Society as part of the work allotted to them under the

research scheme drawn up by the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa. Knowing that the translation of Kohl was to appear and that the two works would certainly overlap to a considerable extent, publication of this has been delayed.

It is now proposed to publish the Kohl translation in full, with such criticisms, alterations and additions from the East London Society's work as seem advisable. Major W. J. Harrington has kindly undertaken the work of welding the two works into a composite whole and it may be anticipated that the production will be the completest available account of this country.

The first stamps issued within the limits of what is now Bechuanaland (B.B. or B.P.) were those of the short-lived Republic of Stellaland. As these stamps are not being dealt with, we are reprinting, as a sort of introduction to Bechuanaland, an article on Stellaland by Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole, which appeared in "Gibbons' Monthly Journal" in 1908. Probably few of our readers have either seen this or have had any opportunity of reading anything exhaustive on the stamps of Stellaland. This article may seem to be very ancient, but there is no fuller account available in print to-day.

There is in existence a bigger work, by the late Leon de Raay. This was entered at JIPEX by Mr. de Raay, along with his fine Stellaland collection, and was awarded high honours, but it has not been published. We can only hope that it will some day be made available for a still larger public.



RHODESIAN PEN CANCELLATIONS.

Mr. Frank W. Porter, in sending the accompanying photograph of a cover with a pen cancellation of 1898, writes:

"Herewith a photo of a cover which has come into my possession lately.

As you will see the stamps are cancelled with a cross in ink and the date and post office written in next to them.

Sebakwe of course is the original name for the present Que Que.

I have seen a number of this issue similarly pen-cancelled and always took them to be fiscals, but according to this cover it is quite possible that they have also been postally used.

Fiscals usually have the date written across them or someone's initials."

The Postage Stamps of Stellaland

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(From Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, 1908).

The unpretentious-looking postage stamps of the defunct South African Republic of Stellaland do not, to a casual observer, seem to offer a very promising field for philatelic research. But appearances were ever deceptive; and the truth of this old adage is again exemplified in the case of the crude and anything but beautiful postal labels of Stellaland.

These stamps are certainly not without interest, and an intelligent and detailed study of the designs will reveal the existence of many important varieties which, judging from a search through the leading philatelic periodicals, have been entirely unsuspected by British philatelists at any rate. Indeed, references to "Stellaland" in the journals devoted to stamp collecting are few and far between, and even that excellent work, *Africa*, Part III., published by the Royal Philatelic Society, dismisses the subject in a few lines, in the course of which the information on one important point—the size of the sheets—is totally inadequate.

The Republic of Stellaland was formed in 1882 by a party of filibustering Boers who supported Massouw, the Chief of the Batlapins, against his rival Maakoroane, who relied on the support of the British. The capital was established at Vryburg—a town situated about half-way between Kimberley and Mafeking. In October, 1884, a British expedition, under the leadership of Sir Charles Warren, took possession of the country, and in the following year it was annexed and incorporated in the colony of British Bechuanaland. This latter colony, with Kimberley as its capital, was incorporated with the Cape of Good Hope on November 16, 1895, so the one-time independent Republic of Stellaland now forms a portion of Cape Colony.

Opinions as to the character of the founders of Stellaland seem to have been unanimously adverse, for an official circular relating to the sale of the remainders of the revenue stamps says, "Stellaland was a Republic of Freebooters;" and in June, 1884, an extract from a letter appeared in *The Philatelic Record* couched in the following terms: "A new Republic has been started by a number of escaped convicts, freebooters, and blacklegs in a country called Stellaland. It is on the north-west border of the Transvaal. In a few months there will be no Stellaland, and the stamps will be too rare to get anywhere."

The stamps were issued on February 1, 1884, and consisted of the following values:—1d., red; 3d., orange; 4d., blue; 6d., lilac; 1sh., green.

The first reference I find regarding them is in *The Philatelic Record* for April, 1884, viz.:

"We have received from Mr. W. Clifford a label purporting to be a postage stamp of the Stellaland Republic. From *Der Philatelist* we learn that this State was formerly incorporated with the Transvaal, but is now separated and under British suzerainty. In the centre of the stamp are the arms, which are quarterly, viz.: 1st, or, whereon a bird (of what kind we know not) compared with which the Transvaal owl-eagle is a masterpiece of artistic skill; 2nd, azure in fesse a five-rayed star, argent; 3rd, gules, whereon a balance; 4th gules, two fishes counter-naiant, debriused by a sword in pale. Crest, a five-rayed star, or mullet, argent. Below the escutcheon, are two branches of palm and a riband scroll, guiltless of motto. The whole is enclosed in a rectangular border of coloured lines inscribed . . . all in block letters."

In the July, 1884, issue of the same journal, a correct list of the values issued is given, together with the following amusing explanation of the design:—

"Our ornithologist has been examining with great care and a powerful magnifier the bird depicted on the shield, and he gives it as his opinion that it is intended to represent a game cock, cock-fighting being probably a favourite amusement in those parts. A mysterious object in the right lower corner of the same quarter of the shield appears to be the arm of a person who is grabbing the cock by the leg, which probably accounts for the bird's beak being wide open."

"The other quarterings may be easily accounted for. The name Stellaland having been adopted for some inscrutable reason it is obvious that the Arms would not be appropriate without a star. The fish are queer, no doubt a delicate allusion to the queer fish usually to be found in rising Republics. The sword is suggestive of the rough-and-ready way in which they are disposed of; and, finally, we all know that where there are fish there are usually scales and vice versa."

The coat of arms forming the centre-piece of the design, which is described in the correct terminology of heraldry above, is enclosed in a double-lined rectangular border, on which the following details appear: At the top, the value "EEN PENNY," "DRIE PENCE," "VIER PENCE," "ZES PENCE," or "EEN SHILLING," as the case may be; at the base, "POSTZEGEL;" reading upwards on the left, "REPUBLIEK," and reading downwards on the right, "STELLALAND."

The stamps are on white wove paper (sometimes it has a slightly bluish tinge) of poor quality, for it is full of specks of foreign matter and is often almost porous in places.

The perforation gauges 11½, 12, and was made with a single-line machine. The majority of the stamps will be found to gauge an exact 12, but some specimens measure 11½ on one or two sides.

The gum consists of a fairly thick colourless mucilage of a very shiny appearance.

I have been unable to trace by whom or where the stamps were manufactured, and apparently there is no means of ascertaining how many were printed.

In Africa, Part III., it is stated that the stamps were printed in sheets of 48 (six rows of eight). It is quite evident that the writer obtained this information from the examination of a half-sheet of one of the values, for, as a matter of fact, the stamps are in sheets of 96, arranged in twelve horizontal rows of eight, so far as the 1d., 3d., 4d., and 1s. values are concerned, while the 6d. denomination was issued in an oddly shaped sheet comprising 117 stamps, arranged in thirteen horizontal rows of nine.

The stamps were evidently produced by lithography, and a careful study of a few entire sheets proves beyond question that the lithographic stones for printing were made in the following manner. There was one original or "mother" die from which all the values were produced, and on this the space between the two lines of the border at the top was blank. From this die an impression was taken, and the required value drawn in the correct space at the top of the design. Then from this impression eight transfers were taken (or nine in the case of the value 6d.) to form a complete horizontal row and from this strip transfers were made on the stone until the sheet was completed.

Curiously enough, all the impressions in a horizontal row in all the values differ from each other in minute particulars, so that there are eight types of each of the 1d., 3d., 4d. and 1s. denominations, and nine types of the 6d.

It is a fact not generally known that when the British took over the administration of Stellaland, after Sir Charles Warren's expedition, they make use for a short time of the stamps found there, both postal and fiscal, until a supply of Cape of Good Hope stamps overprinted "British Bechuanaland" was available.

However, altogether the stamps did not have a very long life for the remainders were offered for sale and purchased by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. towards the end of 1886, and I have to express my indebtedness to this firm for their courtesy in lending me several entire sheets for examination, and supplying me with several interesting items of information regarding the stamps.

When Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. received the parcel of remainders, they found a large piece of cardboard on the top with

a statement of the contents, and as this is somewhat interesting, I append a copy of the document:—

(COPY.)

Memorandum made at Vryburg 31/XII/86.

The following number of stamps were on hand on 31st October, 1886, when Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. were written to:—

1d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	1s.
652	10,533	11,781	9,585	4,360

There are enclosed in this parcel to-day:—

Old Stellaland Stamps	621	10,514	11,762	9,566	4,329
British Bechuanaland Stamps	31	19	19	19	31
	652	10,533	11,781	9,585	4,360

Certified to
(Signed) J. N. C. Curtis
Ernest C. Baxter.

This shows that between the date of offering the parcel of remainders and the receipt of the letter accepting them a few of each value were used and replaced with the same value in the new issue British Bechuanaland stamps.

These Stellaland stamps are somewhat scarce in a used condition, and I have seen so few that I can give no information regarding the postmarks (if any) employed. All the used specimens I have seen have been penmarked, but The Philatelic Record for April, 1884, in describing the specimen of the 3d. stamp it had seen, says: "The copy we have seen is obliterated by a stamp resembling that in use in the Transvaal—concentric circles with numeral '6' in the centre." It is quite possible that this was a Transvaal postmark, especially if the stamp was taken from a letter addressed to any town in that country.

In perforating some of the sheets a vertical or horizontal line of perforations was occasionally omitted, resulting in specimens imperforated at the sides or at top and bottom. The following is a complete list from various sources:— (x)

Imperforate Horizontally.—1d., red; 3d., orange; 6d., lilac.

Imperforate Vertically.—1d., red; 3d., orange; 4d., blue; 6d. lilac.

Entirely imperforate specimens of all values have been recorded from time to time, and these are usually regarded as proofs. In Africa, Part III., proofs of the 6d. in black, perf. and imperf., are mentioned.

To arrive at a proper understanding of these stamps, it is as well to take particular note of many minute points in the designs, as these are most helpful in the detection of dangerous forgeries. The following vagaries are common to all the values:—

1. Two of the lines of shading in the upper right quarter of the shield project a little way into the left side of the star.

2. The third and fourth lines of shading in the top of the same quarter of the shield are a little farther apart than the others.

3. The upper point of the leaf on the left below the shield does not touch the end of the scroll.

4. The third point of the leaf on the left below the shield has a cut right across, quite severing the end.

5. There is a ball at the foot of the upright stroke of the "R" of "REPUBLIEK."

6. There is a minute dot level with and just before the top of the second "E" in "REPUBLIEK."

7. There is a ball at the top of the "S" in "STELLALAND."

8. There is a minute dot after the "S" and another near the line above the "T" of "POSTZEGEL."

Some of these points, of course, are not easily seen in some cases. For instance, the dots alluded to in No. 8 are not always distinct, especially in poorly printed specimens; the dot described in No. 6 is extremely difficult to see on the 3d. stamp, and apparently does not show on isolated specimens of the other values; and the cut alluded to in No. 4 is often filled up on heavily printed specimens, especially of the 3d. value. But, taking them all round seven out of the eight points can be distinguished on practically every genuine stamp.

(x) We have seen vertical pairs of the 1d. and 6d. and horizontal pairs of the 4d. perforated all round, but imperforate between the two stamps; also blocks of the 3d. imperforate vertically.—Ed. M.J.

(To be continued).

AND MORE CONGRATULATIONS!

One of our subscribers, Mr. G. L. Lester of Seattle, Washington, writes stating that he is this year celebrating his Golden Jubilee as a collector. He is an enthusiastic collector of the stamps of Southern Africa, particularly the Union of South Africa, and is a life member of the Washington State Philatelic Society of Seattle, being an original member of that Society when it started 25 years ago.

WILL CORONATION STAMPS BE RATIONED?

Several British philatelic papers foreshadow the possibility of the Crown Colony coronation stamps being rationed. The *Philatelic Trader* says the trade is wondering if the Crown Agents will have enough to go round, despite the fact that the latter made enquiries of leading dealers of quantities likely to be ordered and made their dispositions accordingly. The advance demand has been phenomenal, but apparently the orders given are not so much what dealers think they can sell, but the amount they can afford to pay for, as the

whole amount has to be paid before delivery can be secured. Rationing, however will probably only apply to first supplies, as it will be possible to get further stocks at a later date from the individual Colonies.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

(Twopence per word per insertion with minimum of 2/- per insertion).

"Specimen Stamps."—Great Britain, British Colonial and Foreign wanted. Saul A. Klagsbrun, P.O. Box 846, Pretoria.

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies. William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Union Interprovincials Wanted

Used in O.F.S.—Cape 2½d., 6d.,; O.F.S. 2d., 1s.; Natal 1½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 1s., 2s., 10s., £1.

Used in Natal.—Cape 2½d., O.F.S. 1d., Natal 1s.

Used in Cape.—Natal 2s., 10s. Stamps must not be too heavily cancelled but dates and province must be readable.

J. Ritchie, 16 7th Avenue, Houghton, Johannesburg.

Nyasaland. Coronation Stamps.—Wanted to exchange 1st Day Covers with collectors in Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Kenya, Rhodesia, Somaliland and S.W.A. Also mint sets.

A. J. STOREY, Blantyre, Nyasaland.

B. & K.

The firm that supplies the stamps others cannot. Our prices are reasonable, though in some cases not so low as quotations elsewhere, but we can fill most requirements. We aim to be able to supply

ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY (except recent issues)

and can generally offer most stamps of a want list, however difficult. Prices average half catalogue. Let us know your requirements. We never worry with unwanted selections.

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The
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

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Vol. 13.

MAY, 1937.

No. 5.

Union Notes

BOOKLET STAMPS.
(From the Government Printer, 19th April, 1937).

I have to inform you that an order for 200,000 Postage Stamp Booklets is being executed. These booklets, of the value of 2s. 6d., consist, as in former issues, of 24 stamps at 1d. and 12 stamps at ½d., being in sheets of 6 stamps each. These sheets of stamps are interspersed between various pages of advertisements.

The method of printing is the same as for previous issues, the stamps being printed, perforated and cut into large sheets in one operation on the machine. New cylinders were made for each value, the numbers for the penny stamp being 7015 Interior and 35 Exterior, and for the halfpenny stamp 45 Interior and 6922 Exterior (new design).

To ensure the necessary border to each sheet of 6 stamps the printing is done with various gutters and borders which are so arranged as to give sections of 6 stamps each, 21 such sections making up the full printed sheet. This latter sheet is produced by one revolution of the cylinders.

It will be noticed that the small advertisements which appeared on the head and foot borders of the sheets of stamps of the previous issue of booklets have been replaced by plain borders in the present issue.

The first delivery to the Postmaster General was made on the 20th ultimo and consisted of 4,800 books.

CORONATION STAMPS.

In perusing the Union Notes in the April number of your Journal I noticed that you show two sets of Coronation Stamps, both of the 1d. denomination.

Although these illustrations are suitably captioned I nevertheless feel that a certain amount of confusion might exist in the minds of the general public and would therefore like to point out that the first set with the caption "as they might have been," is of the stamps that would have been printed and issued had King Edward VIII. not abdicated, and the lower pair is a set of the stamps now being printed for the Coronation of King George VI.

½d. SHEETS.

Further to my letter of the 26th February, 1937, I have to inform you that the alteration to the design of the ½d. stamp has now been made. This alteration affects the exterior part of the stamp, although new cylinders were made for both interior and exterior designs, the numbers being 52 and 51 respectively.

The method of printing remains the same as previously adopted and referred to in the abovementioned letter.

The first delivery to the Postmaster General of these newly designed stamps was made on the 8th ultimo and consisted of 5,000 sheets.

AN S.W.A. REQUEST.

A subscriber in Wales writes: "I hope there will be some articles on South-West Africa this year. I specialize in this country and find it hard to get information as so little seems to be written about its stamps and postal history."

It is quite true that during the last year or two there has been little written about S.W.A., but during the period of the over-printed Union stamps there were floods of articles. There is room now, however, for an authoritative article or series of articles summing up what is known about S.W.A. and as most of the necessary information has been put on record it should not be too difficult a task.

Who will undertake it?

THE BECHUANALANDS.

In the April number of this Journal appeared a notification to the effect that a series of articles by Major W. J. Harrington, dealing with the stamps, posts, etc., of the Bechuanalands would shortly be started.

In this connection a good deal of preliminary work has already been done and the first of these articles will (Editor permitting) be published in the June number.

The person who has undertaken this somewhat onerous task desires however to emphasise the fact that most of the spade work has been done by the East London Philatelic Society but considerable additional information has been obtained from the Royal Philatelic Society's book "Africa," Mr. Stephen B. Rich's translation of the section of "Kohl's Handbuch" dealing with the Bechuanalands and from many articles and notes which have from time to time been published in the philatelic press of Great Britain. An endeavour is being made to combine this information into a series of articles, which will serve collectors as a basis for study and research.

It has become very evident during the process of co-ordinating the material which is available, that the Bechuanalands, which are admittedly not popular among collectors, have been somewhat neglected and that there is much research work still to be done. It is therefore hoped that, as the articles appear, every reader (and his friends) who collects Bechuanaland will not only read them but will help the writer by furnishing any additional information which may be in his possession so that errors of omission or commission can be put right.

It would then in due course be possible to embody the accumulated knowledge of philatelists in Southern Africa (at least) in a comprehensive handbook which could be regarded as a valuable addition to the libraries of the philatelic world.

W.J.H.

OBITUARY.

Charles Hand died on April 12th, and in him South Africa has lost one of its leading philatelists. We shall publish a biographical notice next month.

In the meantime, may we remind readers that his wife and family have been left very badly provided for. A trust fund has been started and any contributions will be gladly received by the Pretoria or Johannesburg Societies.

CORONATION STAMPS. FIRST-DAY COVERS.

The question has been raised here "What will be the day of issue of the Coronation stamps and the recognized date of first-day covers?" We have also seen the same query in some of the British philatelic papers. The date of the Coronation is Wednesday, May 12, and it has been announced in most, if not all, countries that are having Coronation stamps, that they will be issued on that day. The difficulty, of course, comes in with the fact that the day being also a public holiday, post offices may not be open and the stamps therefore unobtainable.

In the Union most offices, other than branch offices, will be open for at least an hour, so that "first day" will definitely be the 12th May. The Postmaster, Johannesburg, is making special arrangements to cope with the expected rush and probably the same will be done in other large centres.

AN S.W.A. SNIP.

Mr. W. E. Fyndem, of *Stamp Market* fame, recommends us to buy all we can lay hands on of the S.W.A. 10d. Air Mail stamp at around half catalogue, in either mint or used condition. "A scarce little stamp and the trade themselves are short of it."

CORONATION

COMPLETE SETS ON FIRST-DAY COVERS :

Union (bil. pairs) at 5/-, S.W.A. (do.) at 7/6, So. Rhodesia at 1/9. Crown Colonies in Africa (Ascension, Basuto, Bechuana, Gambia, Gold Coast, K.U.T., Mauritius, Nigeria, No. Rhodesia, Nyasa, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra L., Somali, Swazi.)—the set of 15 covers for only 25/-. Morocco (4 P.O.s) also available,—price unknown.

COLLECTIONS OF THE EMPIRE COMPLETE :

Incl. the Dominions with their Dependencies, Crown Cols., G.B. and any other Empire territory issuing a special Coronation set—the mint collection for 55/-. Ditto, mounted in a first-class Souvenir album (loose-leaf, with transparent interleaving), for £3 10s. In mint blocks of 4, price £13 10s. 0d.

All nett, cash with order, regd. post free.

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I have just now a very fine range of these available for inspection, including superb singles, pairs and blocks, at reasonable prices. New clients: references please.

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P.O. Box 76, Rouxville, O.F.S.



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75 MAIN STREET, JOHANNESBURG (near Stock Exchange).

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GREAT BRITAIN, £1 black Postal Congress, used 7s. 6d., superb 10s. Pairs	25/-
H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE tour in South Africa, 1934 (one 10s.) 3 Diff. Covers	£1
JIPEX: Complete blocks ½d. and 1d. mint: 6s. 6d., on cover 7s. 6d., on special Exhibit. cover 8s. 6d., last day 9s. 6d., first day 10s. 6d., 5 items combined ..	£2
All these items if taken by 10, discount 10 per cent.; by 100, 20 per cent.	
TRISTAN DA CUNHA: 3 different envelopes (one only 10s.)	£1
SPAIN: QUINTA de GOYA marvellous set of high values only, mint	5/-
ZANZIBAR: JUBILEE mint 2s. 6d. MOZAMBIQUE AIR TRIANGULAR com.	1/6
SILVER-JUBILEE, 2 complete in two special Albums, one used one mint .. .	£50
IRAQ: A nearly complete collection, all fine mint (high face value)	£27
TRANSJORDAN: A nearly complete collection, all fine mint (high face value)	£20
Iraq and Transjordan together as one lot	Gns. 40
ORANGE FREE STATE: A fine lot of original letters with many varieties .. .	£30
FRANCE: Early issues only; only in Pairs and Blocks; extra fine	£15
UNITED STATES: Early issues only, fine, cat. £120	£30

On behalf of three customers we have for sale :

- FROM ADDIS ABABA** (formed under Haille Selassie's reign): An important general collection, mostly modern issues, mint and used. Specially complete Abyssinia, near Orient and Germany, including a fine lot of original covers from and to Addis Ababa (latest issues) from Abyssinia, Red Cross, Military control, first Italians after Victory (in all 75 letters. This lot can be sold separately). The collections contain over £1,000 cat. (Or nearest offer) £330
- 4 **SCHAUBECK ALBUMS**: A medium general collections, not priced out, bargain, to be taken at nearest offer to £120
- 1 **SCHAUBECK ALBUM**: General Europe only, Germany and Colonies and early German states; extremely fine. Cash £75

This collection was carefully expertised by our firm and recommended. The above three items are to be inspected by appointment in our shop, without obligation (terms arranged).

WHOLESALE DEPT.—Specially for overseas customers, we have a large stock by:—100, 1,000, 10,000; also by weight. We want only British Colonials, mint and South African countries complete. Correspondence in English, French, German, Spanish. We buy, sell and exchange.

Conditions of Sale: Cash with order. Postage extra if order less than a pound.

Prices: As far as possible for mint: 50% off catalogue; used 60% off.

Our Speciality is the selling of entire countries at your choice and on Want Lists.

Remainder Lots: Are sold out as they are, at a quarter catalogue.

Large Range of Albums, etc., Sets, Packets; also Union and S.W.A. Freaks in stock.

In Preparation for next Month.

We have purchased the collection of Mr. Burgess containing practically complete all Georgian issues mint, extra fine, as well as earlier issues, British Colonials used and mint, also two volumes overseas countries and Europe. This collection will be sold in retail by countries.

Ready for June: General collection only, block of fours, over 6,000 different—6 volumes superb and unique at nearest offer to £600.

Before any Philatelic Transaction, consult: C. W. Mauch, European Expert & Valuer.

Due to quick turnover in our stock it is not possible actually to send approvals.

The Postage Stamps of Stellaland

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(From Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, 1908).

(Continued from page 64 of April issue).

THE "EEN PENNY" VALUE.

The eight types of this value may be distinguished by the following peculiarities:—

Type 1.—The right-hand line of the inner rectangle is broken exactly opposite the lower corner of the scroll.

Type 2.—A small coloured line sloping downwards to the left is joined to the second leg of the second "A" in "STELLALAND," and there is a minute coloured dot above the centre of the left-hand portion of the scroll.

Type 3.—There is a small triangular cut in the bar connecting the two leaves close to the left of the point of the shield.

Type 4.—There is a tiny coloured dot in the left-hand border of the design after the "K" of "REPUBLIEK" and about 1mm. below the top corner of the inner rectangle. There is also a small coloured dot below the extreme left corner of the lower frame line.

Type 5.—Nearly 1mm. of the right-hand end of the top frame line is entirely cut away, and a tiny coloured line projects from the top left-hand portion of the shield. There is also a small coloured dot in the centre of the lower half of the "B" of "REPUBLIEK," and a short coloured line is shown under the second "L" of "STELLALAND."

Type 6.—There is a small break in the top line of the inner rectangle about 1mm. from the left-hand corner.

Type 7.—This has none of the distinguishing marks shown in the other types.

Type 8.—There is a fairly extensive break in the lower line of the inner rectangle about 3mm. from the right-hand end.

The types are very easy to distinguish in this value, Nos. 2, 5, and 8 being exceptionally plain.

THE "DRIE PENCE" VALUE.

It is interesting to note that on each of the ninety-six stamps composing the sheet of this value there is a minute coloured dot just below the end of the final "E" in "PENCE."

The distinguishing points of the eight different types are as follows:—

Type 1.—A small uncoloured space separates the second leg of the "K" of "REPUBLIEK" from the slanting arm of the letter.

Type 2.—A small coloured circular dot is attached to the back of the second "E" of "POSTZEGEL," and the top frame line shows a minute break or thinning above the "C" of "PENCE."

Type 3.—There is a small coloured flaw on the shading below the star in the right-hand upper quarter of the shield.

Type 4.—The top line of the inner rectangle is broken just under the space between the letters "DR" of "DRIE."

Type 5.—There is a minute coloured dot under the bottom frame line below the "G" of "POSTZEGEL."

Type 6.—There is a small coloured dot about 1mm. to the left of the left-hand frame line near the top corner.

Type 7.—The left-hand line of the inner rectangle is slightly broken or thinned opposite the second "E" of "REPUBLIEK."

Type 8.—This shows none of the marks that are the distinguishing characteristics of the other types.

Owing to the colour of this 3d. stamp, it is not so easy to identify the several types as is the case with the other values.

THE "VIER PENCE" VALUE.

The eight types of this value may be identified by means of the following distinguishing points:—

I am dispersing a super 19th Century COLLECTION of BRITISH COLONIALS

Selections of choice Mint or Used

AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc., on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN issues, Mint or Superb Used, at over 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W. 18, England

Type 1.—A tiny coloured line projects from the left-hand end of the semi-circular outline of the top of the shield.

Type 2.—The end of the "Z" of "POST-ZEGEL" is curved downwards, making the letter appear to belong to quite a different fount.

Type 3.—There is a large circular coloured spot in the left end of the middle portion of the scroll, and there is a minute coloured dot after the "T" of "STELLALAND."

Type 4.—There is a minute coloured dot above the end of the lowest horizontal stroke of the second "E" of "POSTZEGEL."

Type 5.—The top corner of the left-hand line of the inner rectangle is broken.

Type 6.—There is a minute coloured dot below the top line of the inner rectangle just under the "C" of "PENCE" and there is a tiny coloured line after the "D" of "STELLALAND."

Type 7.—A small triangular piece is cut out of the lower part of the left arm of the "T" of "STELLALAND" and there is a minute coloured dot below the top line of the inner rectangle just under the "N" of "PENCE."

Type 8.—The top line of the inner rectangle is broken near the right-hand end, and the first "E" of "STELLALAND" is thinned at the back of its lower half.

Types 2 and 3 are particularly prominent varieties and can be identified at a glance.

The curly-footed "Z" in type 2 is almost worthy of catalogue rank—it is so distinct from all other Stellaland varieties. The tiny dot in type 7 is sometimes so faint as to be quite indistinguishable.

(To be continued).

NEW STAMPS FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

Stamp Collecting of 20th March illustrates a new set of stamps about to be issued shortly by the Mozambique Company. They are all pictorials, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., there being 19 values in all, ranging from 1 centave to 20 escudos. Seven of the stamps are triangular. Judging by the illustrations this should be a very beautiful set.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. L. A. B. SHARPE.

At the Junior Philatelic Society's annual competition held on February 6, the J.P.S. Cup, which is awarded outright to the exhibitor of what proves to be the most popular display, this year went to Mr. Lancelot A. B. Sharpe.

The exhibits this year were limited to eight pages and, out of seventeen entrants, the count allotted Mr. Sharpe to be the winner with his exhibit of "An historical philatelic survey of South Africa."

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS

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The ideal methods of collecting is to have one of my approved selections of rare British Colonials beside your own collection.

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TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

The cheapest dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:

T. ALLEN

FRINTON-ON-SEA,
ESSEX - - ENGLAND.

Index of Contemporary Articles

Most of the papers indexed are available for readers to borrow, but will they please send stamps to cover postage of anything they desire to have on loan?

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>American Philatelist</i>	A.P.
<i>Annales de Philatélie (Les)</i>	Ann.P.
<i>Air Post Journal</i>	A.P.J.
<i>Australian Stamp Journal</i>	A.S.J.
<i>Australian Stamp Monthly</i>	A.S.M.
<i>British Philatelist</i>	B.P.
<i>Collectors' Club Philatelist</i>	C.C.P.
<i>Deutsche Briefmarken & Flugpost Zeitung</i>	D.B.
<i>Exchangiste Universel (L')</i>	E.U.
<i>Gibbons' Stamp Monthly</i>	G.S.M.
<i>Godden's Gazette</i>	G.G.
<i>Linn's Weekly Stamp News</i>	L.W.
<i>London Philatelist</i>	L.P.
<i>Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News</i>	M.W.
<i>Philatelist (Rotterdam)</i>	Ph.
<i>Philatelic Journal of Great Britain</i>	P.J.G.B.
<i>Philatelite Belge</i>	P.B.
<i>Philatelic Magazine</i>	P.M.
<i>Postmarke (Die)</i>	Pmk.
<i>Revue Postale (La)</i>	Rev.P.
<i>Scott's Monthly Journal</i>	S.M.J.
<i>Stamps (New York)</i>	S.
<i>Stamp and Cover Collectors' Review</i> . .	S.C.C.
<i>Stamp Collecting</i>	S.C.
<i>Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly</i>	S.C.F.
<i>Stamp Lover</i>	S.L.
<i>Stamp Magazine</i>	S.M.

AUSTRIA.—Die Zeitungsmarke der Ausgabe 1867 von Oesterreich und Ungarn, Pmk. Mar. 31.

BELGIAN CONGO.—Early Provisionals, G.G. Mar.

BELGIUM.—Oblitérations spéciales pour journaux et imprimés, P.B. Mar.

CANADA.—"Dominion" Issues (contd.), S.C. Mar. 13 and 27, Apr. 3.

CHILL.—Les premiers timbres du Chili (1853-63), E.U. Mar. 15.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Die Postmarken der Tschechoslowakei (contd.), Pmk. Mar. 15.

GREAT BRITAIN.—British Meter marks (contd.), S.C. Mar. 20. Hoekletters en Plaatsnummers den Frankeerzegels van Engeland, Ph. Mar. 25.

GERMANY.—Deutsche Dampfschiffsmarken, Pmk. Mar. 15.

HOLLAND.—Nederlandsche Gelegenheids- en Jubileumsbriefmarken, Ph. Mar. 10.

HYDERABAD.—The Silver Jubilee stamps of Hyderabad, S.M. Apr.

IRAQ.—Provisionals (contd.), S.C. Mar. 13 and 27.

IRELAND.—The provisional "Thom" bronze-blue overprints, M.W. Mar. 8 and 22. Irish 1922 Provisionals, M.W. Feb. 22. Stamps of the Irish Republican Army, P.M. Mar. 19.

Stamps of Irish Railways, P.M. Mar. 19. Literature of Irish postage stamps, P.M. Mar. 19. Irish 1923 series, M.W. Mar. 15.

JAPAN.—De Postzegels van Japan: Valschen Echt, Ph. Mar. 25.

LABUAN.—The postage stamps of Labuan (contd.), G.S.M. Apr.

NORWAY.—Norwegian Sea Posts, S. Feb. 27.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—Postmarks. "Postal Markings," Feb.

PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese Red Cross stamps, S. Mar. 13.

SPAIN.—De Burgeroorlog in Spanje—De Stroom van Toeschlagzegels houdt aan! Ph. Mar. 10. Die Marken der nationalen Regierung in Spanien, D.B. Feb., Mar. and April. Espagne. Que d'émissions! Rev.P. Mar.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Die Jipex-Ausstellungsbloks, D.B. Feb./Mar.

TANNA TOUVA.—The postal status of Tanna Touva stamps, P.M. Apr. 2.

U.S.A.—The U.S. issue of 1918-20, A.P. Mar. The U.S. collection formed by Sir Nicholas Waterhouse (contd.), G.G. Mar.

VICTORIA.—The postage stamps of Victoria (contd.), A.S.J. Mar.

WESTERN SAMOA.—Western Samoa and its postage issues, P.M. Apr. 2.

WURTEMBERG.—Die Poststempel Württembergs, D.B. April.

MISCELLANEOUS.—War and the postage Stamp, A.S.M. Mar. The Graf Zeppelin Round-the-World Flight, A.P. Mar. A tribute to the bank note engraving profession in the U.S.A. in the XIX. century, S.L. Mar. Sailors' and Soldiers' Letters, G.S.M. April. De La Rue Tablet Types, G.S.M. April. The first air mail, S.M.J. Mar. China Clipper flights, L.W. Mar. 20 and A.P.J. Feb. Air covers over Everest, A.P.J. Feb.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

(Twopence per word per insertion with
minimum of 2/- per insertion).

"Specimen Stamps."—Great Britain, British Colonial and Foreign wanted. *Saul A. Klagsbrun, P.O. Box 846, Pretoria.*

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies.

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

For Sale.—Printing Press with Type, 22s. 6d. Bargain. Particulars: *W. Webster, 291a Normanton Road, Derby, England.*

Society News

THE PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY CELEBRATES ITS JUBILEE.

President, G. K. Forbes. Hon. Sec., C. W. Sheffield, c/o. Messrs. Joseph and Sons, 15, Main Street. Meetings, 3rd Tuesdays, Africana Room, Public Library, 7.45 p.m.

On the evening of March 8 the Society celebrated its Silver Jubilee at a dinner held at the King Edward Hotel presided over by the President, Mr. G. K. Forbes. The Mayor of Port Elizabeth, Councillor W. C. Adcock, was present and a very satisfactory attendance of members together with their wives and lady friends thoroughly enjoyed the evening. Toasts and speeches by the Mayor, the President, Mr. Howard Hemming and Mr. C. B. Mowbray were well received and the proceedings concluded with a programme of musical and vocal items, kindly rendered by a number of guests.

The Society was originally formed with a membership of nine enthusiasts in March, 1912, when the first meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. J. A. Scrimgeour, who unfortunately was unable to be present at the Jubilee celebrations. Two Foundation Members, Messrs. P. N. Barfoot and C. B. Mowbray are still active members of the Society and were present at the gathering. Mr. J. McGregor, also present at the celebrations, has been a member of the Society since 1913.

The Society has, like most others, passed through a succession of lean times and credit is due to those who, at various times, have been able to nurse its existence by sheer enthusiasm and the love of the hobby through periods of depression and economic stress. The present membership, which is on the increase, is a very satisfactory one and a number of new members have recently enrolled. It is hoped that the Society will continue to flourish in its endeavours to sustain the enthusiasm and interest of Port Elizabeth philatelists as a body and to create a spirit of goodwill and pleasant relationship between individual members.

The monthly meeting on March 16 was largely devoted to discussion on the aftermath of the Society's Jubilee Celebrations, but during the latter half of the evening, Mr. J. McGregor, keeper of the Society's collection, exhibited its stamps of Great Britain. The greater portion of this particular collection was originally donated by Mr. C. B. Mowbray, to whose generosity the Society is much indebted, but it has grown considerably through contributions by members and under the care of Mr. McGregor. This showing proved of immense interest and many members who had heard of the Society's collection had their first glimpse of what must be a very fine one if the rest of it is to be judged by this display.

The April meeting of the Society was held on 13th at the usual venue and unfortunately, but unavoidably, business matters and routine left very little time for the evening's scheduled programme which was "The set of stamps (or portion thereof) that I like best and why." A number of members had prepared exhibits but the time factor precluded their presentation and many interesting explanations and exhibits were not presented. This did not, however, interfere with the collection of fines from those members who had not prepared exhibits and the Society's coffers swelled once again.

The next meeting of the Society will be the annual general and will take place on Tuesday evening, May 18, 1937.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, C. Larsen; Hon. Sec., J. Doyle. Meetings, 2nd Thursday, Hotel Cecil, Benoni.

The monthly meeting of the East Rand Philatelic Society was held on Thursday, 1st April, at the Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg.

The attendance was a record one. A most pleasant feature was the presence of the President, Mr. Larsen, Senior, after a long absence due to illness. Numerous visitors were present among others Mr. Larsen, Junior, a member of the Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society, who conveyed his Society's greetings.

After a lengthy discussion the members were unanimous in the following resolutions:-

- (a) That all future meetings of the E.R.P. Society be held in Benoni at the Hotel Cecil.
- (b) That meetings be held on the second Thursday of each month.

The first exhibit of the evening was provided by Mr. Johnstone. His classics this time were "Nevis." The display was outstanding including the first issues, a complete mint sheet of 1d. 1876 issue, and the Victorian issue, concluding with a page of "Forgeries"—most cleverly executed—a real classical display.

The tea interval proved most successful as regards philatelic chatter.

The second display of the evening was provided by Mr. Larsen, Junior, who showed a beautiful collection of Mint S.W.A. This collection was written up most wonderfully and was a real source of pleasure and admiration to all.

It began with the stamps of pre-Union days to current Postage, Postage Dues, Air Mail, Air Mail Covers and Postal Stationery. Interesting items were the Manuscript Cancellations of German stamps prior to the overprinting in 1897; Union Stamps after the Protectorate days with the S.W.A.P. cancellations with the "P" crudely obliterated and with the later corrected date-stamp, and most of the known "NO STOP" varieties were included as well as a host of other minor varieties.

A most pleasant evening was spent and before closing the Chairman heartily thanked the exhibitors for their displays.

All visitors cordially invited! H.S.

PRETORIA.

President, Dr. A. J. Broughton; *Hon. Secretary*, Prof. H. A. Wager, Box 514. *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Technical College, 8 p.m.

March 1.—Dr. Broughton was in the chair. Mr. Hawke's philatelic news items were read.

A paper was given by Mr. Beyers who chose as his subject the history of the naval heroes of U.S.A. He gave a short account of the exploits of the outstanding naval heroes since 1812, commemorative stamps of whom are now being periodically issued by the U.S.A. Mr. Obermeyer tabled a fine display of Mocambique stamps.

March 15.—Dr. Broughton in the chair. Two new members were elected. Tristan da Cunha covers and New Issues were shown by Messrs. Baxter, King, Hahn and Miss Hean. It was reported that arrangements had been made whereby Mr. Simenhoff would publish a new edition of his book on the Union stamps which would now include S.W.A.

Five-minute talks were given by Messrs. Harrington, Beyers, Baxter, Wager, Mumery, Blockey, Broughton and Obermeyer. Exhibits in support of their talks were tabled by the different members.

April 5.—Dr. Broughton in the chair. Three new members were elected. New issues and air mail covers were shown by Mr. Baxter and Miss van Heerde. The chairman read a telegram from the Earl of Clarendon in reply to a telegram of farewell from the Society.

In regard to the illness of Mr. Hand a Trust Fund has been started to assist his family. The chairman stated that he would be pleased to receive contributions either in the form of money or of stamps for sale.

Mr. Obermeyer read a paper on the pictorial issue of St. Helena. He gave a description of the views depicted on the stamps. This embraced a history of the island from early times and included the origin of the name St. Helena.

Dr. H. Pirie and Mr. Basden showed some fine items of Boer War issues and covers.

April 19.—Dr. Broughton in the chair. He commented on the death of Mr. C. Hand pointing out the great loss sustained by philately in general and the Pretoria Society in particular. His great fund of philatelic knowledge had been a great asset to the Society for a very long time. The chairman's remarks were concluded by all the members standing.

Mr. Hawke gave his interesting news items.

Dr. Broughton read a paper on the stamps of Turkey confining himself mostly to the early issues illustrating it by a display. Of special interest was his account of the confusion arising out of the use of two calendars in Turkey and some peculiar anomalies which could be found on letters showing dated post-marks.

Mr. Obermeyer showed his fine collection of Natal.

H.A.W.

EAST LONDON.

President, J. R. Rouse; *Hon. Secretary*, S. F. Fowler, c/o. Vacuum Oil Co. of S.A., Ltd. *Meetings*, 1st Thursdays, Railway Institute, 8 p.m.

The annual general meeting of the Society was held at the Railway Institute on Thursday, 8th April, having been postponed for a week, the usual date being too near the busy part of the month.

The attendance was good, partly due to the fact that certain members felt that not enough interest was being displayed in the meetings by the majority of members and raising the question as to whether the Society should be continued or not. This point created an animated discussion and it was unanimously decided to carry on and shake up those who were inclined to treat the hobby rather casually. The whole matter turned out to be a fine bit of propaganda and revealed the latent keenness of most of the members who on no account would allow the Society to be closed down. On further investigation it was discovered that the average attendance was fifty per cent of the membership; two new members were enrolled.

The following were elected for the ensuing year:

Mr. J. R. Rouse, *President*.

Mr. C. Storey, *vice-President*.

Mr. S. F. Fowler, *Secretary and Treasurer*, c/o. Vacuum Oil Co. of S.A. Ltd., East London.

Committee: C. H. Thornton, J. A. Harper and W. S. Hoal. The Committee were instructed to draw up a syllabus for the coming year.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the retiring officers and especially to Mr. Thornton who has held the Secretaryship for many years.

Through the good offices of Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie of Johannesburg the film "The King's Stamp" was shown here last month under the auspices of the Society and was much appreciated.

The display for the evening was provided by Mr. Hoal and comprised about 40 sheets of Queen's Heads including many early classics of Bahamas, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Turks Islands, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand, etc.

The annual dinner of the Society was held in the Oak Room of Deal's Hotel on Thursday, 15th April, and there was a very happy gathering of members. A most enjoyable evening was spent which included a fine display of rarities of Newfoundland, Victoria, India, Ceylon, New Zealand, Tasmania, Great Britain, mostly imperfs; also a fine lot of Unions and Jubilees in blocks, pairs and strips used and unused.

Bon Voyage to Mr. Paviour and Mr. Rosenbrock who have proceeded on a holiday overseas.

W.S.H.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. de Terrasson; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Reed, Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau.

In spite of a very wet evening 40 members and visitors attended the April general meeting to see the display by Mr. C. B. Riches of Ceylon stamps. Mr. Riches has added considerably to his collection lately, and his classics are a special feature. He also read a short paper containing some interesting facts about the early postal history of Ceylon. (See p. 77).

We are looking forward to the "King's Stamp" which is to be shown at Princes Theatre at the evening performance on April 21, by the courtesy of Messrs. African Consolidated Theatres, Ltd.

G.R.

O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, F. Carter; *Hon. Sec.*, O. J. Carey, c/o. Box 95, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 2nd Friday of each month at the Oranje Koffiehuis, Maitland St., Bloemfontein.

The usual monthly general meeting of the Society was held on the 12th February. In the unavoidable absence of the Secretary, Mr. Sutcliffe kindly acted in his stead. Besides reading the current topics of Philatelic interest, Mr. J. Lewis gave a very fine exhibition of odd lots, notable among them being reconstructed sheets of the J.I.P.E.X. stamps of both the 1½d. and 1d. denomination.

At the March meeting of the Society, held on the 12th, three new members were proposed and a ballot in connection with their election will take place at the next meeting.

Mrs. I. Logeman displayed a full set of the Farley Follies.

The chief display of the evening was provided by Mr. O. Carey who tabled a number of airmail covers. The majority were first-flights and experimental flights, while the others all had interesting historical connections. Short talks on a few of the covers were given and an article on "Air mail cover and air mail stamp collecting" by Stanley Phillips was read by the exhibitor.

JOHANNESBURG.

President, J. H. Harvey Pirie; *Hon. Secretary*, F. E. Ingham, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

It was a great shock to all members when the death of Mr. Chas. Hand was announced at the April meeting. Mr. Hand had been a solid and enthusiastic supporter of our Society and at each meeting recently had read his "Notes of the Month" which were always chosen with care and of great interest. Member stood for a few moments in silence as a tribute to the memory of one who was honoured as a philatelist and greatly liked and respected as a man.

The event of the evening was the exhibition of his collection of Natal by Mr. H. H. Hurst, of Durban. He opened the proceedings with a short commentary on various features.

The substance of this is printed on page 76.

This talk was listened to with rapt attention and we then had a rare treat in touring round Mr. Hurst's entire collection at our leisure. The President spoke briefly in thanking Mr. Hurst but the applause given and the attention previously shown were quite sufficiently indicative of our appreciation.

F.E.I.

UNION 1½d. — TECHNICAL ERRORS IN DESIGN.

An engineering subscriber, writing of the design in the current 1½d. stamp says: "The engine-room is on the wrong side of the headgear as the rope from the winding engine always passes over the supported side of the headgear; the winding wheel when pulling up a load always travels clockwise. Lastly the winding rope has been omitted altogether."

Probably he is right. The argument of artistic license might be raised but perhaps it is better to let sleeping dogs and flying spring-boks rest.

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The "Boadicea" and "Athena" Disasters

By L. A. WYNDHAM.

On Friday, 25th September, 1936, the Imperial Airways liner "Boadicea" (one of the two twin-engined Boulton and Paul aircraft used mainly for special charter work) under the command of Capt. A. C. Thomas, left Croydon at 12.45 p.m. and failed to arrive at Paris. "Boadicea" was carrying an extra load of mails to Paris. It was an "omnibus" mail, containing letters for countries served by both the Empire Services, Gibraltar, France and places in North Africa served by Air France. The mail for South Africa comprised only "late" correspondence posted in London on the Friday from 8 a.m. to 11.15 a.m. The bulk of the mail for the two Empire Services had been despatched by other aircraft.

On 28th October the British Postmaster-General announced that a portion of the mail had been washed ashore in France. It was assumed that the violent gale and storm which had swept the English Channel during the preceding three days had broken up the body of the sunken aircraft and released the bags. The portion of the mail washed ashore contained letters for Juba, Lagos, Kenya, N. Rhodesia and South Africa (East London only). This mail was remade by the French postal authorities and was forwarded by air to the addressees, the covers being given a five-line impression reading: "Service Postal Francais/Correspondance retardée par suite/du naufrage d'un Avion/Reconstitué par le Service Francais/Ne Pas Taxer." The South African mail reached its destination on 12th November, and it has been officially stated that it consisted of from 40 to 50 letters. The N. Rhodesian mail is stated to have consisted of approximately 60 letters (Unlike the S.A. mail this was not confined to "late" postings).

On 10th November a further three bags of mail were washed ashore in France and were delivered to the British Postal authorities. A Reuter message announced that it had been reported that the three bags contained about 5,000 letters but that the contents of one bag was a pulpy mass and thus irrecoverable. The letters were dried on radiators and, where possible, forwarded by air mail to the addressees under O.H.M.S. cover by the Returned Letter Section, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C.1. with a small roneoed slip reading: "The accompanying packet which was washed ashore on the coast of France, was apparently conveyed by the Imperial Airways Airplain 'Boadicea' which left Croydon on the 25th September and failed to arrive at Paris. The inconvenience occasioned is regretted." Information is not available as to the points to which the

recovered letters were for, but it has been stated that the recovered mail did not include any of the London "late" posting for Johannesburg or other centres in South Africa. It is, however, known that the recovered portion included the mail which had been posted at the special post office at the Croydon Aerodrome on the morning of departure of "Boadicea" and that there was at least one letter in this mail for South Africa (to a firm in Cape Town). As the aeroplane mail is generally a very small and special one, it would not be at all surprising if this one cover (an illustration of which has appeared in several newspapers) of the recovered portion dealt with by the British Post Office is unique in the "Addressed to South Africa" aspect. The fact that on this particular cover the strip of stamps had been replaced lends weight to the assumption that it was in an isolated portion. Press publicity has been given to one of the letters addressed to Mbeya, Tanganyika (ex Brighton on 24th September) and re-directed to South Africa, but this cannot be regarded as a cover ex the South African portion of the "Boadicea's" mail and it is highly probable that the complete Mbeya mail was recovered.

Four days after the "Boadicea" disaster, viz., on the morning of Tuesday, 29th September, 1936, while the entrants of the Schlesinger Air Race were speeding on the first laps of their long journey to the "Golden City," another very unfortunate mishap to an Imperial Airways liner took place. Just as the Atalanta air liner "Athena" (commanded by Capt. Gorry Wilson, who it may be remembered was the sole survivor of the "City of Khartoum" disaster in the Mediterranean about a year or so ago) was about to start from the Delhi aerodrome she burst into flames and was completely wrecked. The crew and passengers got off safely and the greater part of the mail was saved. The mail for Calcutta and Rangoon is stated to have suffered most, the letters being charred but the addresses decipherable. The mail for Australia was recovered largely intact. The mail was conveyed onwards by a relief machine sent from Karachi. The cause of the disaster to "Athena" was as simple as it was unfortunate. One of the cylinders or "bottles" supplied by the Oxygen Co. for coupling to the aircraft for starting purposes contained oxygen in mistake for compressed air, and when the starting jack was operated this exploded with disastrous results.

South African air mail for destinations beyond Delhi which left by the Imperial Airways service ex Germiston on Saturday, 19th September, was aboard the "Athena." This mail would have been a comparatively small portion of the full mail. One of the covers of the South African portion of the mail for Australia (1s. 8d. per 3oz.) is known; it shows signs of having been scorched and is water-stained and bears a two-line rubber stamp impression applied at Delhi and reading "Salvaged from Air Liner Athena."

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It is of course possible that a zealous competitor may "cut" our price, at a later date, but in view of the scarcity of the corresponding Dominion "Jubilee" Issues, it is far more probable that the **COMPLETE** set will rapidly appreciate in value and it may prove to be "penny wise and pound foolish" to wait until the last minute.

Anyhow that is for you to decide, but if you wish to be **SURE** of your **COMPLETE** set at a fair price, commensurate with good service, do not delay any longer.

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NATAL

At the meeting of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society held on Tuesday, April 13, Mr. H. H. Hurst, of the Philatelic Society of Natal, who has been temporarily transferred to Johannesburg, displayed his gold medal specialised collection of stamps of Natal.

The display was preceded by a commentary, Mr. Hurst dealing with some of the features and problems of various issues of the Colony. Going back to 1847, before post offices were established, the early settlers' letters were delivered either by native runner, or on horseback, or by transport-rider, and an example in the collection was referred to addressed by F. S. Kruger, of Weenen, to the Government Secretary, Maritzburg, in 1847. On the opening of post offices, "Paid" and "Prepaid" stamps, in red, were used from 1852 to 1857, while the postmasters of small post offices used pen and ink to inscribe "Pine Town, Paid 3d.," "Umlhali, Paid 3d.," etc., on the covers.

The first postmark used in Durban showed a crown in a circle with "Natal" and the day of the month, but no year. In Maritzburg two obliterations were used: small diamonds, in circular form, along with the oval postmark, while the Ladysmith cancellation was also oval. Mr. Hurst dealt with the oval postmark "Post Office, D'Urban," and described this as bogus, it having been used a number of years ago to obliterate reprints of the embossed first issue.

In discussing this issue, Mr. Hurst stated that, on his recent visit to the United States and England, he had studied the embossed stamps, with their reprints, in all the available collections, the Tapling collection in the British Museum, and Mr. T. W. Hall's collection, being particularly comprehensive. Both contained several sets of the reprints issued at different periods, while it was an undoubted fact that the collections of Mr. A. H. Caspary, of New York, and the late King George, contain reprints with forged cancellations. A tribute was paid to Mr. Warren H. Colson, of Boston, and Mr. Eric Mann, of the expert committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, with whom Mr. Hurst was in close association, for their research work on the Natal embossed stamps.

Details were given of covers bearing the 3d. and 6d. values cancelled "Umlhali" in pen and ink, and others with a pen and ink cross, while the 6d. was known bisected.

From 1857 to 1869 the stamps of Natal did not have the word "Postage" incorporated in the design. In accordance with a Government proclamation dated 23rd August, 1869, all stamps available for postage had henceforth to bear a distinctive mark in order to prevent the confusion which had arisen in the indiscriminate use by the public of certain stamps for both inland revenue and postal employment.

The current stamps were therefore overprinted with the word "Postage" in Maritzburg, but as the printers could not secure uniformity owing to a shortage of type, five varieties were used, ranging from tall capitals to small capitals, with a stop. The plating of the overprint has been a problem that has baffled philatelists for fifty years, and Mr. Hurst, by means of a diagram, showed the progress made to date, a block of fifteen of the 3d., owned by Mr. Eric Mann, a vertical strip of three of the 1d., and a block of six of the 6d., both in the collection of Mr. T. W. Hall, having proved invaluable in the research work carried out.

A shortage of 1d. stamps in Durban during March, 1895, was touched upon, Mr. Hurst stating that the 1d. on 6d. violet, which was issued on the 12th March, was brought up quickly by speculators. This surcharge became famous, inasmuch as the stamps were quoted on the Durban Stock Exchange. Six days later—on the 18th March—the "Half" surcharge on the 1d. appeared, and the supply of this provisional became temporarily exhausted two days after at the Durban Post Office. On the 20th, 21st and 22nd March the "Coleman Provisionals" appeared. Owing to the post office being without 1d. stamps, postal matter on these days was accepted across the counter, and the amounts due for postage paid in cash. The clerks behind the scenes thereupon inscribed "One half-penny received in money" on each envelope, and Mr. J. W. Coleman affixed his signature over the rubber stamp "Postmaster of Durban."

At the conclusion of the commentary, Mr. Hurst displayed his stamps, a feature of the collection being the magnificent condition of each piece throughout. The tête-bêche pair of the 3d. embossed was particularly noted by the members present: a similar pair at the Hind sale was knocked down for £330, while a pen-marked pair, not so fine, recently fetched £170. The Perkins Bacon and De La Rue prints contained a number of pairs, strips and large blocks, all superb used, while a great rarity was the 1870 1s. green with the curved overprint "Postage" in black.

The 6d. "Postage" of 1875 was shown with overprint inverted in a used block of four, an item rarely met with. The surcharges which followed were represented by strips and blocks, a "freak" being the 1d. on 6d. rose surcharged four times. Coming to the King Edward issues, the £5 appeared used on cover, while the £1, purple and black on red, was shown in a superb used block of four. A display of entires mounted on 45 album leaves marked the conclusion of the exhibit.

1d. UNION "OFFICIAL."

The latest printing of the 1d. overprinted official stamps, shows the word OFFICIAL to have slipped downwards about 4 m.m. relatively to the word OFFISIEEL on the right-hand stamp of the lowest four rows of the sheet.

CEYLON POSTAL HISTORY.

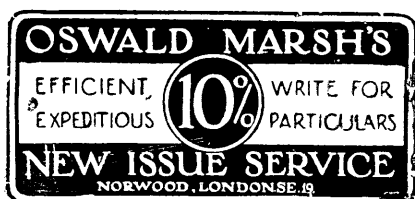
There is little postal history of this Colony on record until a short period previous to the introduction of postage stamps.

On February 3, 1854, the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies addressed a circular letter to Ceylon (in common with all the other British possessions) intimating that from May 1, following a uniform rate of Colonial postage would be introduced.

In connection with this letter I might add that the replies from the various British possessions are on view in the Records office museum in Chancery Lane, London. The letter was fuller than noted above as it asked: What stamps do you use and what stamps would you find most useful and send samples of what you now use. Well the samples were sent and I think about 10s. or 15s. would more than cover the face value of the stamps sent in reply to the above letter but I believe the stamps which include a 1d. and 2d. Mauritius are valued at somewhere over £30,000 to-day. Some of the Officers concerned were generous and sent in strips and blocks of their various stamps.

Ceylon's 1st issue was made in 1857 and consisted of 3 values on bluish paper printed by the famous firm Perkins Bacon and Co. This issue was quickly followed by a further issue of 12 values on white paper. This is one of the classic issues of Ceylon.

Speaking of the first issue the Postmaster asked that the 6d. Octagonal of Great Britain be surcharged Ceylon but this did not meet with approval and the above mentioned firm was asked to prepare the 6d. stamp, only 60,000 of them. Although the Agent General was instructed on July 10, 1854, to procure and forward them with the least practicable delay they did not arrive until December 10 of the following year and a further delay of 16 months occurred before they were put on sale on April 1, 1857. Truly a good example of red tape even accentuated by the fact that 1d. postage was inaugurated on that date and only 6d. stamps were for sale. The early stamps possess that great beauty of design and colouring which was such a great feature of the early designs of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. The country was spoiled for collectors by the prolific surcharges of the 1882 to 1891 period and the usual varieties made by the local printers. These are very numerous and make the collecting of genuine surcharges very difficult.



There are some 427 stamps listed in this very small Colony by Stanley Gibbons and as a country for a small collector Ceylon should give ample scope for the makings of a very fine collection.

C. B. RICHES,
Philatelic Society of Natal.

CORONATION STAMPS.

In addition to the issues for the Crown Colonies—45 Colonies, 3 stamps each, 135 stamps in all—the following is a list of other issues which will be made:—

Australia (2), 1d., 2d.

Canada (1), 3c.

Cook Is. (3), 1d., 2½d., 6d.

Great Britain (1), 1½d.

Nauru (4), 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 1s.

Newfoundland (11). According to *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly* there will be a set of eleven values, 1c., 3c., 7c., 8c., 10c., 14c., 15c., 20c., 24c., 25c., 48c., with a portrait of His Majesty and the date of the Coronation so that they will form a special series additional to the standard three already announced by the Crown Agents.

New Guinea (4), 2d., 3d., 5d., 1s.

New Zealand (3), 1d., 2½d., 6d.

Niue (3), 1d., 2½d., 6d.

Papua (4), 1d., 2d., 3d., 5d.

South Africa (5 pairs), ½d., 1d., 1½d., 3d., 1s.

Southern Rhodesia (4), 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d.

South-West Africa (8 pairs), ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s.

It is understood that there is to be no special issue for India and Western Samoa will definitely have none. With the exception of Morocco Agencies, about which no information has yet been obtainable, but which will presumably have the British 1½d. overprinted, this would appear to complete the list.

THE FIRST GEORGE VI. STAMPS.

Three values, 1c., 2c. and 3c. of a new general issue for Canada bearing a portrait of The King were issued throughout the Dominion on April 1. Further denominations will appear at an early date.

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170 STRAND

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New Issue Chronicle

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- ANDORRA.**—(French) Line engraved, perf. 13½. 2c. pale bright blue; 3c. brown; 5c. lilac rose; 15c. bright purple. These are new Arms type inscribed "VALLEES D'ANDORRE."
- ANNAM.**—Indo Chine inscribed "ANNAM" portrait of Sultan, line engraved, commemorative issue. 1c. brown; 2c. blue green; 4c. purple; 5c. brown; 10c. claret; 15c. ultramarine; 20c. orange red; 30c. violet; 50c. slate; 1 dollar magenta; 2 dollars black.
- ARGENTINE.**—Lithographed, wmk. S.G. type 111. perf. 13 x 13½. Modified type of S.G. 143 with the divisions of countries omitted North and West of Argentina. 1P. pale blue and chocolate.
- BELGIUM.**—35c. green, shield type (typographed), no wmk.; 70c. olive bronze, King Leopold (photogravure), no wmk.; 35c. tête-bêche pair; 70c. tête-bêche pair; 35c. Setenant pair, one stamp and one Colonial Lottery label; 70c. Setenant pair, one stamp and one Colonial Lottery label.
- BRITISH GUIANA.**—With reference to the announcement in the Daily Press, dated Georgetown, (Br. Guiana) Wednesday 6/1/37 reading "The Girl Pat is expected to sail on January 12, carrying mail with special stamps, designed and printed in Georgetown" the following information was received from the Postmaster-General, Georgetown:-
Referring to your telegram asking for special "Girl Pat" stamps, I have the honour to inform you that no such issue of stamps has been made by this Government. 2. One local newspaper has printed 30,000 of what they call a special "Girl Pat" stamp. It is really a souvenir label which they are selling at 6d. each for the purpose of carrying unofficial mails by the "Girl Pat." The whole proceeding has been declared illegal and steps are being taken to compel the newspaper and the Commander of the "Girl Pat" to refund the money collected for this purpose. 3. The "Girl Pat" will not carry mails from this country back to England.
- BRAZIL.**—Centenary of F. Perreira Passos 1836-1936. Engraved, perf. 12, pictorial design in oval. Printed on thick laid paper, with wmk large Arms. 700r. bright blue, plate 1; 700r. black, plate 2. Esperanto Congress Commemorative. Typographed wmk. multiple CORREIO BRAZIL, perf. 11, design star and radiating flags, circular inscriptions round the points of the flags. Inscribed in inner circle in antique block letters "KONGRESSO · DE · ESPERANTO · NOV · 1936 · RIO · DE · JANEIRO · NAUA · BRAZILA." Outer circle, in corners "BRAZIL" "CORREIO" "300-RS" "300-RS." 300 reis green.
- CAMBODIA.**—Same values and colours as mentioned above for "ANNAM."
- CHINA PROVISIONALS.**—Reaper type with red overprint in English and Chinese characters, no wmk. Type set surcharge of 50 subjects, printed on quarter sheets already divided (10 x 5, 5 rows of ten, i.e., quarter sheets). The overprint consists of block figure "5" 4mm. high, in centre of 4 Chinese characters. Numbers allotted to Shanghai P.O. 5/15 pale blue, 5/15 indigo 1200, 5/16 olive 3000. 5/15 pale blue, plate Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 9; 5/15 indigo, plate No. 3 only (scarce); 5/16 olive, plate Nos. 2, 3.
- COSTA RICA.**—Air. Line engraved, no wmk., perf. 12. Transverse diamond shape, design aeroplane in medallion. 1c. black; 2c. red brown; 3c. purple.
- EGYPT.**—The latest King Fuad, S.G. type 74 photogravure printing. Perf., wmk. and size of stamp as before. 10m. deep purple.
- FINLAND PROVISIONAL.**—S.G. type 31. Overprinted in black in block capitals, original value obliterated by two bars, 5½mm. " 2 " long. 1½mk. scarlet overprinted MARKAA (two lines). (MARKAA measures 14mm. x 2½mm.).
- FRANCE.**—Pierre Corneille Commemorative. Line engraved. Perf. 13. 75c. claret, portrait of Corneille. 1937 FIS Chamonix-Mont-Blanc. Line engraved, no wmk. perf. 13. "DEGORGE" in minute block letters at foot of each stamp. 1fr.50 dp. blue, design of man ski-ing.
- GERMANY.**—Air Defence Stamps, no wmk. perf. 14. 3pf. brown; 6pf. green; 12pf. rose.
- GREAT BRITAIN.**—Postage Due, new wmk. E8R sideways, crown to left. Typographed, perf. 14 x 14½. 3d. violet.
- GREECE.**—Portrait of King George. 1dr. deep olive green; 3dr. pale red brown; 8dr. deep blue; 100dr. carmine lake. Post Due, Rouletted, overprinted in deep blue with cross and word "ñPONOIA." 10 Lepta, rose. Red Cross. S.G. type 51 Corinth Canal re-engraved overprinted in red and "ñPONOIA" in block capitals. Type set overprint or engraved plate overprint. 50 lepta purple. This stamp also occurs with the overprint inverted.
- GUATEMALA.**—Air Mail. Photogravure. S.G. type 123 with green Quetzal overprint, perf. 12½. Interior: 4c. ultramarine; 6c. dp. purple; 15c. yel. green; 30c. sepia. Exterior: 4c. carmine; 5c. orange; 10c. olive green; 15c. vermilion; 20c. claret; 25c. blue green; 30c. rose.
- HUNGARY.**—International Fair at Budapest. Photogravure printing, wmk. S.G. type 64. perf. 12½ x 12. Design of three scrolls, one under the other, with inscription "VASAR" "1937" "MAJUS" and then the word "BUDAPEST" in large capitals and at foot

- "MAGYARORSZAG" issued to commemorate International Fair at Budapest, available for postage up to May 31. 2f. orange; 6f. yellow green; 10f. deep myrtle; 20f. cerise; 32f. purple; 40f. ultramarine.
- HYDERABAD.—Nizam's Silver Jubilee Commemorative, perf. 14, no wmk. pictorial designs, bicoloured. 4 pies purple and black, Unani General Hospital; 8 pies brown and black, Osmania General Hospital; 1a. orange and grey, Osmania University; 2a. green and grey, Osmania Jubilee Hall.
- KUWAIT.—K.G. new die, re-engraved as India (July '36), typographed, overprinted "KUWAIT." 2a. red.
- LATVIA.—White Cross issue. Limited issue of small numbers. Photogravure printing, swastika wmk. S.G. type 25, perf. 11½. Various types. 3s. orange; 10s. green; 20s. pink; 35s. deep blue.
- LIBIA.—Air Mail. Tripolitania Air Post, S.G. type 22, overprinted "LIBIA" in black. Photogravure printing. 50c. rose carmine.
- MEXICO.—Commemorative. S.G. No. 565a overprinted vertically reading up "PRIMER CONGRESO NAL DE HIJENE Y MED DEL TRABAJO" in green, small block capitals in three lines. 10c. violet.
- MOROCCO AGENCIES.—On G.B. K.G. photogravure, French currency. 90 centimes on 9d.; 1fr. on 10d. Line engraved overprinted type set "MOROCCO/AGENCIES" in block capitals 15mm. x 1½mm. GvR wmk. as before, p. 11 x 12. Large type re-engraved die of G.B. printed by Waterlow and Sons. 5s. rose red.
- NEW ZEALAND.—P. Due S.G. type 162. Typographed, on Wiggins Teape paper, wmk. S.G. type 41, single N.Z. and star, perf. 14 x 15 comb. 1d. carmine and green. Express Delivery S.G. type E1, new perf. on Wiggins Teape paper. Same description as P. Due. 6d. violet and red. Arms type S.G. 157, perf. 14. 30s. brown; 35s. orange yellow.
- PARAGUAY.—Arms of Paraguay S.G. type 109, no wmk. p. 12. 10P grey.
- PERU.—Line engraved issue, pictorial designs, descriptive of Industries, no wmk. perf. 12½. Printed by Waterlow, Ltd., London. Postage: 2c. brown (pale). Guano Industry; 4c. senia, Petroleum; 10c. scarlet, Inca runner; 15c. blue, Ave of the Republic—Lima: 20c. black, Palace Municipal and National History Museum; 50c. yellow, University of S. Marco—Lima; 1S. mauve, Post Office Building; 2S. blue, Portrait Don Manuel Virrey; 5S. slate, Portrait Don Joseph Antonio de Pando; 10S. purple and brn., Portrait Dr. Jose Davila Condemarin. Air Mail: 5c. green, Parque La Mar—Lima; 15c. ultramarine, Steam Boat Service, Lake Titicaca; 20c. black, Llama; 30c. orange brn., Sheep; 35c. brown, Jose Chavez in plane; 50c. yellow, Mines of Peru; 70c. blue green, Plane over coast; 80c. slate purple, Sierra da Gran; 1S. bright blue, Railway train; 1S.50c. brown, Las Palma Aerodrome; 2S. dull blue, Seaplane; 5S. green, Selva Virgen Region; 10S. carmine and brn., Portrait Santa Rosa de Lima.
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—1935 issue overprinted "COMMONWEALTH." 2c. carmine, portrait Dr. Rizal overprinted in Roman capitals in 2 lines "COMMON WEALTH"; 30c. orange vermilion; Blood Compact design, overprinted in smaller block capitals in one line. Eucharistic Congress Issue. Line engraved, no wmk. perf. 11. Large map design, inscribed "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" and "COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES" at top; "EUCCHARISTIC CONGRESS" and "FEB 3-7 1937" at foot. 2c. green; 6c. pale brown; 12c. blue; 20c. orange; 36c. purple; 50c. carmine rose.
- POLAND.—P. Dues. S.G. type. D. 3 overprinted in black as S.G. type D. 6. thin paper, perf. 12 x 11½. 20gr/1 Zloty brown; 50gr/2 Zloty brown.
- PORTUGAL.—Air Mail Stamps. Typographed, no wmk. perf. 11½. 1E50 deep blue; 1E75 orange; 2E50 scarlet; 5E Claret; 10E maroon; 20E deep brown. Parcel Post stamps. Typographed, no wmk. perf. 11½. Parcel design, inscribed "ENCOMENDAS/POSTAIS." 50c. olive brown; 1E bistre; 1E50 dp. purple; 2E rose carmine; 2E50 olive green; 5E brt. violet; 10E orange.
- RUSSIA.—Commemorating the death of Russia's greatest Poet Alexander Sergeievich Pushkin, Author of Eugene Onegin, Boris Godunov, etc., etc. Killed in Duel Jan. 29, 1837. Typographed, perf. 14 x 12, 11 x 12, 12, 11 x 12½, two designs (a) Statue, (b) Portrait bust of the Poet. 10K. brown (b); 20K. green (b); 40K. maroon (b); 50K. blue (a); 80K. carmine (a); 1R. green (a).
- SELANGOR.—S.G. type 6. Issued in roll of 1,000, typographed, script wmk. perf. 14. Perfs at upper or lower edge frequently trimmed. Join every tenth stamp. 2c. green.
- SINKIANG.—China Junk type overprinted in setting of 50, type set surcharge, no wmk. plate 4. 6c. chocolate brown.
- SOUTH AFRICA.—Rotogravure, wmk. mult. Springbok. Kaffir Kraal design (fractionally smaller) new plate similar to the line engraved flat plate. 4d. brown. New Printing from entirely new plate, the shading of the sky, and foreground are quite different and there are more lines in the background of the value tablets.
- S. RHODESIA.—K.G. engraved type, no wmk. perf. 14. 6d. magenta and blk.
- SPAIN.—War Stamps. 30c. carmine, Isabella the Catholic with printers name in full at the foot of stamp "HIJA DE B. FOURNIFER-BURGOS." POR LA PATRIA inscribed at foot "VIVA ESPANA," design of St. James the Apostle, patron of Spain. 10c. yellow, brown and red, with inscription at foot of stamp "R.B.D°—APORTACION ROEL CORUNA—F.G.C°." Ditto 2nd printing, deeper colour, with inscription "R.B.D° ROEL CORUNA." The first issue was a

donation by the printer to the Government, about a million issued only, the second type 250,000,000. JONTA DE DEFENSA Perf. 11½ except 1c. which is imperf. 1c. green, Figure type; 2c. red brown, Figure type; 10c. green, Street scene, Salamanca; 15c. pale green, Zaragoza; 15c. dp. green, Zaragoza; 30c. carmine, Navarra; 50c. blue, Granada; 60c. pale yellow green, Cordoba; 1P. black, Toledo. All except 10c. have the following inscription at foot of stamp: "LIT. M. PORTABELLA ZARAGOZA." Further War Stamps: 5c. red on yellow, VIVA ESPANA CADIZ, letterpress; 5c. brown, CIV CAMPL; 10c. green, CIV CAMPL; 30c. red brown, ISABELLA THE CATHOLIC.

SUDAN.—Official, overprinted in black, "S.G." Small format S.G. type 6. 3m. violet and green. Air Mail, new perforation 11½ x 12½, S.G. type 10, Statue of General Gordon. 2½P. magenta and blue; 3P. black and grey; 5P. black and ultramarine.

SWEDEN.—S.G. type 24 engraved, perf. 10 all round no wmk., in sheet, (nct booklet). 15 ore brown, bleached paper.

TURKEY.—Postage Due stamps. Typographed, no wmk. on highly surfaced paper. Portrait of Kamal Ataturk in profile, to left. 20p. pale brown; 2K. sky blue; 3K. pale violet; 5K. grey; 12K. rose pink.

U.S.A.—"China Clipper" Trans-Pacific Air Mail. S.G. type 232, no wmk. perf. 11. 20c. green; 50c. carmine. Army and Navy Com-

memoratives. Engraved by rotary machine, p. 11 x 10½. 3c. purple, Army, portraits in 3 medallions of Sherman, Grant and Sheridan; 3c. purple, Navy, portraits in 2 medallions of Farragut and Porter.

AN AVALANCHE OF FRENCH COLONIALS.

Collectors of French Colonials are going to be kept as busy as the collectors of British Colonials. In commemoration of their participation in the Paris International Exhibition, opening on 1st May, the French Colonial Department is issuing on that date a series of six values, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 90 centimes and 1f. 50c. With the present distribution of administrations there will be 21 Colonies, each with its set of six stamps. The face value of the 126 sets will not be very different from that of the 135 from the British Colonies.

AIR MAIL SOCIETY — SELFRIDGES EXHIBITION.

At the recent Loan Exhibition of British Empire Air stamps and Air Mails, of which a Catalogue has just reached us, we note that the London/South Africa service was illustrated by Mr. Thomas E. Field's collection; the Schlesinger Air Race by Major Allan Goodfellow and the South African Internal Services by Mr. L. A. Wyndham.

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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Editorial

UNION CORONATION STAMPS.

On another page will be found a short article on the Union Coronation issue by Dr. Kaplan. It is clear from the official information kindly supplied by the Government Printer, which was given to Dr. Kaplan for inclusion with his notes, that further printings of at least the three lower values must be made. Some of these, it is inferred from the examination of purchased sheets, have already been distributed, although so far we have not had official notice about them.

We have been given lists by Dr. Kaplan and also by Mr. D. H. Kirchner of Boshof of numerous small printing flaws of the "dashed and dotted" type. It is clear from a comparison of these lists and from an examination of other sheets that many of these are not constant and are therefore of little importance or value for plating or other purposes. It seems advisable therefore to suspend publication of these lists until it is seen from a comparison of more material and of future printings what is of value for permanent record.

In the meantime, however, we quote below one or two records of flaws given by both observers which appear to be more prominent and constant in the first printings than others and may be of value for collectors interested in minor varieties of plating.

Row.	Stamp No.	On 1d., 1½d., 3d. and 1s.
2	1	White spot breaking out-line in front of eye.
2	15	Black line under eye.
4	13	White shading with black dot in centre behind neck.
5	15	Black scratch in front of neck.
5	16	White line from nose to frameline.
6	7	Black line running up into hair from outer angle of eye.
6	16	Black line on back of neck.

		On 1d.
2	5	Black line under eye.
4	17	Large black dot on forehead.
5	20	Black spot on cheek and white mark behind head.

As illustrating what differences there may be in colour appreciation and nomenclature we quote the colours as named by Mr. Kirchner for comparison with those as given by Dr. Kaplan, but offer no opinion on the choice:

- ½d., green and grey-black.
- 1d., red and grey-black.
- 1½d., grey-green and orange.
- 3d., blue.
- 1s., blue and brown.

It should be mentioned that the first colour is in each instance that of the frame and the second that of the headplate.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA CORONATION STAMPS.

It is reported that sets of the Coronation stamps of Southern Rhodesia have been unobtainable since a few days after their issue. Also that enquiries made at Bulawayo and Salisbury post offices have elicited the reply that further stocks of stamps are not expected.

Later information is to the effect that it is only the 3d. value of which there is a scarcity.

This seems strange. Did the postal authorities badly underestimate the demands or have the supplies been cornered?

SOUTH-WEST AFRICAN POSTMARKS.

In our number of March, 1935, we reviewed the very excellent booklet by Herr Hans Goetze on the postmarks of S.-W.A. Herr Goetze has kindly forwarded a reprint from "Germania-Berichte" of a supplement which he has recently published, bringing his information up to June, 1936.

Practically every post office in the territory is dealt with, even postmasters' names being given.

The Adhesive Air Mail Labels (Etiquettes) of Africa South of the Equator

By NORMAN HILL.

It is with some trepidation that I offer this small study to specialists in the airmails of Africa, but I do so at the request of the Editor who expressed his interest in my exhibit and monograph on etiquettes shown at the recent Johannesburg International Exhibition.

This aspect of aerophilately is rapidly growing in popularity and importance; yet it has been sadly neglected for some time past except in Europe. With the advent of "all first class mails by air," the etiquette may soon become a thing of the past, yet it plays its part in an important fashion in the study of aerophilately. Examples of covers purporting to have been air-borne have been seen by the author which have been readily recognised as fakes, simply on account of fictitious etiquettes—or bearing etiquettes which were not issued until after the supposed flight had taken place.

Apart from this, the study of etiquettes is most fascinating in itself. Through it, one may trace the development of mail transport by air. The earliest etiquettes were issued in August, 1918, in France, and since that date almost every Postal Administration has made use of these small labels. Early issues were not at all constant in colour or inscription, but with the rapid growth in international air traffic, colours became more standardised; eventually blue was adopted, and the inscription had to include the French (international) "PAR AVION" in addition to the native texts.

A lengthy article could easily be written on the development of the etiquette: but it is my hope and endeavour here to bring to the notice of readers of this magazine just the etiquettes of Africa South of the Equator. (As in the case of postage stamps, many Postal Administrations are most chary in their supply of official information, and much of the information given here is the result of personal and individual research, although some recognition must be here recorded of help given by South African philatelists and by some obliging Postal officials who must of necessity be nameless!)

To commence, then, with labels of the Union of South Africa; following with those of the British Colonies, Mandated Territories and Protectorates; and concluding with the issues of other territories in Africa South of the Equator.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

(See illustrations. Figs. 1 to 5).

Type 1. Bilingual. Black on orange. Rouletted sheets of 50 (5 x 10). Issued February, 1925, for Government service, Capetown - Durban. Also seen with over-

**BY AIR MAIL
PER LUGPOS**

print in red block type on top margin "MILLER'S SERVICE, 1929," used on Capetown-Bloemfontein cover of Union Airways, 26th August, 1929.

Type 2. Bilingual. Black on greenish-blue. Rouletted sheets of 50 (5 x 10). Issued July 1929, for regular internal services by Union Airways, Ltd.

**BY AIR MAIL
PER LUGPOS**

Type 3. Trilingual. (French "PAR AVION"

**BY AIR MAIL
PER LUGPOS
PAR AVION**

added in accordance with international agreement.) Black on light or dark purple-blue. Rouletted sheets of 50 (5 x 10). Issued March, 1932, after inaugu-

ration of Imperial Airways' Service.

Type 4. As above, but black on greenish-blue, and in sheet of 60 (5 x 12). Space between "PER" and "LUGPOS" is 1.5 m.m. instead of 2.5 m.m. in previous issue. 66,500 sheets circa March, 1933.

**BY AIR MAIL
PER LUGPOS
PAR AVION**

Type 5. Based on Imperial Airways' "Speedbird" (designed by T. Lee-El-liott.) Trilingual. White on blue. Rouletted sheet of 120 (6

x 20). Issued August, 1934 105,000 sheets issued by April, 1935.

Type 6. As above, but white on saxe-blue, and sheet of 120 (5 x 24). Issued September, 1935. Labels grouped in sheet in vertical strips



of four: narrow gutter horizontally bisecting sheet.

Type 7. As above, but white on light navy blue. Rouletted sheet of 120 (5 x 24). Labels grouped as before, these groups being divided horizontally by narrow gutters, with wide gutter bisecting sheet.

BOOKLETS OF ADHESIVE LABELS.

Type 5. Label. Issued August, 1934. 75,000 booklets printed by the Government Printer, Pretoria. 16 labels per booklet. Similar type in September, 1935, with P.B.Y. 8 stores imprint on cover.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

General issue as for the Union of South Africa (sheets and booklets). Private issue, December, 1934, typographed by John Meinert, Ltd., Windhoek. Black on blue. Perf. 11½. Sheet of 36 3 x 12). Trilingual.

**BY AIR MAIL
PER LUGPOS
PAR AVION**

KENYA AND UGANDA.

Types 9 to 14 of Great Britain, and Types 1 to 13 of Imperial Airways (G.B. ptg.) booklets.

Local issues:

Type 1. Black on pale green. Type-set.

Perf. 11½. Sheet of 100 (10 x 10). Produced early 1927 by the Railway Printing Press, Nairobi.

BY AIR MAIL.

Type 2. Black on emerald-green. Type-set. Perf. 11. Sheet of 91 (7 x 13). Produced by Railway Press, Nairobi.

BY AIR MAIL.

bi, 1927.

Type 3. White on blue (varying shades). Narrow-roulette. Sheet of 100 (10 x 10). Zinco-graphed by Government Printer, Nairobi. 1931.

**BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION**

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Types 9 to 14 of Great Britain, and booklets as for Kenya.

Local issues:

Type 1. Black on sky-blue or grey-blue. Vertical strips of 5. Strip may be found imperf-

PAR AVION **BY AIR MAIL**
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

orate, rouletted, perf. 11, or one edge perf. with one edge rouletted. No gum. December 11, 1930.

(To be continued).

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It is of course possible that a zealous competitor may "cut" our price, at a later date, but in view of the scarcity of the corresponding Dominion "Jubilee" Issues, it is far more probable that the **COMPLETE** set will rapidly appreciate in value and it may prove to be "penny wise and pound foolish" to wait until the last minute.

Anyhow that is for you to decide, but if you wish to be **SURE** of your **COMPLETE** set at a fair price, commensurate with good service, do not delay any longer.

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Charles Hand

Member of the South African Philatelic Roll of Honour.

William Charles James Hand. Born at Adelaide, South Australia, on 19th February, 1880.

Came to South Africa in infancy. Educated at Marist Brothers' College, Cape Town.

Entered Cape Civil Service (Department of Posts and Telegraphs) in December, 1895, stationed at Head Office, Cape Town.

Transferred to Pretoria, after Union, in 1912.

Voluntarily retired in 1924.

Was an enthusiastic stamp collector since boyhood. Was also, in his younger days, very keen on mountaineering and swimming. His other hobby was rose cultivation and he won many prizes at flower shows.

When the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa was constituted Hand became the first Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Executive Committee and held this position until a year or so ago.

His name was one of the first to be suggested for the South African Philatelic Roll of Honour and there was never any question about his election to that position of dignity, the highest compliment that could be paid by his fellow philatelists.

Here follows an appreciation from a member of the Pretoria Philatelic Society:

Our friend Hand is no more. As one of his oldest friends I shall miss him more than I can say. I have known Charles since 1911, when he became a member of the Pretoria Philatelic Society; I met him for the first time however, in 1909, when he paid a visit to Pretoria and attended a meeting of the Society. He was then a visitor from Cape Town, being an official of the Post Office; he was transferred to Pretoria in 1911 and at once joined our Society of which he has been a very "life" member ever since.

What Charles did not know about stamps, was hardly worth knowing. He was a source of information to everybody in our Society. The thousands of questions that were put to him, he could answer all, there was really nothing in the stamp line he did not know.



In 1916 when I was President of the Society I started a reference collection for the Society and Charles became the curator, retaining this post till his death.

In 1918 he had his portion of the "flu." I sat next to his bed many a night, he had it very badly but he pulled through and soon was at work again at the G.P.O. where he was chief clerk and in charge of the outlying post offices.

A few years later he was pensioned off, there were too many chief clerks and Charles was offered and accepted a pension. He opened a tobacco and stamp shop in the African Arcade, but mainly did "stamps" all the time.

Charles was not a good business man and the shop did not pay, so after a while he closed it down and mainly depended on his stamp business with his friends. About a year ago he got an appointment in Johannesburg with Mr. A. Bronks and he thoroughly enjoyed his work over there, but it was not to be for long. One day he had a stroke and although he lingered on for a while, the end came all too soon.

We shall all miss our friend Charles very much and we extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Hand and his two daughters.

One of his oldest friends,
A.P.O.

And here is an appreciation from a collector of stamps of the Transvaal:

Our genial friend Charlie Hand has passed away. Kindly, helpful, and always ready with advice to all with whom he came into contact. There is no one who knew Charlie who will not miss him.

He can truly be described as a great Philatelist, and whereas he had a remarkable general knowledge of stamps, it is in connection with the stamps of the Transvaal that he will be best remembered by every Philatelist or Collector who ever took an interest in "Transvaals."

With the possible exception of Mr. Emil Tamsen, there was no one in South Africa who had anything approaching the knowledge of Transvaal stamps that was possessed by our late friend Charlie Hand.

When he disposed of his collection of "Transvaals" some years ago I was fortunate enough to have the opportunity of securing quite a fair number of his choice specimens, and I am pleased to think that these are still in my collection. I am proud to state that a very large part of that knowledge I possess of the Stamps of the Transvaal was imparted to me by Charlie. It had become a habit with me, and also with other collectors of "Transvaals" to refer to Charlie for an opinion on any problem connected with the stamps of his favourite country. How we will all miss him. Without question, to we collectors of "Transvaals" a Master has passed away who cannot possibly be replaced.

(Continued at foot of page 88).

Correspondence

ROCKET POSTS.

(To the Editor, "South African Philatelist.")

Reference your paragraph on Rocket Posts, page 43 in the March number, the translation from French and subsequent sub-editing by various philatelic journals has given rather an erroneous impression regarding the original form of proposal that was put to the vote.

The matter was discussed, and the opinion invited, not on rocket posts as a whole but with special reference to the so-called rocket experiments promoted by an European philatelic dealer without the necessary scientific qualifications. The question arose because rocket mails are said to have been fired, in France and Luxemburg particularly, which are assumed to be open to a great deal of criticism.

Because a number of philatelic opportunists, without the technical equipment or really scientific interest in the subject, have been promoting rocket mails in various parts of the world, it should not be assumed that the whole is a philatelic ramp. Serious experiments have been made since 1928 by Schmiedl of Austria, who is a scientist without philatelic aspirations, and his mails were flown for experimental purposes and many of these were addressed to fellow-scientists or given away to interested parties without thought of reward, but the subsequent exceptional demand for these items naturally led to the production of others of less worthy status by other "inventors."

Rocket mails most certainly have aerophilatelic interest and value, but only those that represent successful technical improvements in the method of projection, such as the experiments in Schmiedl in Austria, and in Jugo-Slavia, of the late Tiling in Germany, of Ley in America, and some of the earlier experiments of Zucker.

Yours, etc.,
Francis J. Field,
Sutton, Coldfield,
England.

POST OFFICE PROGRESS

being the
POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S ANNUAL
REPORT.
1935-1936.

This booklet, issued in a form which is readable and attractive to the public at large, is not a mere account in formal official language of the work of the post office.

The work of the post office is steadily expanding and its revenues are buoyant, but the P.M.G. emphasizes the fact that the P.O. is not primarily a revenue-producing machine. Although its profits have been increasing, these increases lead ultimately to improved

services or reductions in rates in some form or other, to the benefit of the community generally.

There is a fairly lengthy reference to the African Postal and Telegraph Conference which met at Pretoria in October, 1935—a Conference of most of the African States south of the equator. This has borne fruit in the establishment of a Postal and Telecommunications Union embracing these territories and the initiation of various improvements in postal and telegraphic facilities between them. The next Conference will be held in 1938.

CORONATION DAY PIGEON POST FLIGHT AT THE STRAND.

The Hottentots Holland Homing Union, of The Strand, C.P., celebrated the Coronation by having a pigeon race from Worcester to The Strand. Some 200 birds, each carrying a "flimsy," were released from Worcester and in spite of somewhat adverse weather conditions, 179 arrived with their post at The Strand. On arrival these "flimsies" were put into specially printed envelopes and posted to the addresses of those who had paid the sum of 4s. 6d. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, were given to the Hottentots Holland Hospital.

Mr. Park Smith has kindly sent us a specimen cover, which we hope to illustrate, with further details, next month.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

(Twopence per word per insertion with minimum of 2/- per insertion).

"Specimen Stamps."—Great Britain, British Colonial and Foreign wanted. Saul A. Klagsbrun, P.O. Box 846, Pretoria.

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies. William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Commemoratives.—Are you interested in U.S.? Send used Coronations and British Colonial Pictorials and I will return U.S. Commemoratives of equal value. Use pictorial postage. M. W. Hare, Reedley, California, U.S.A.

For Sale.—South Rhodesian Coronation 1st day covers, stamps in blocks of fours, complete set 30/-. Mint sets, singles 6/-. C.W.O. Registered Postage extra. J. Williams, 10, Bantjes, Florida, Johannesburg.

Air Mail Notes

By I. Greenbaum.

LIGHT WEIGHT STATIONERY FOR AIR MAIL USE.

Among the preparations in hand for the forthcoming carriage on Empire routes of first class mail by air without surcharge, one interesting task has been that of British paper makers.

Their researches have been undertaken for the following reasons: When the 1½d. rate becomes applicable to first class mail, air borne by Empire services—as it is at present to letters by surface routes—this 1½d. rate for air transport will apply to letters weighing ½ oz. This being so, and to enable business houses and others to take full advantage of the speed of air transport, it has been the object of paper making firms to improve still further light weight forms of stationery for air mail use.

The researches of a good many firms have produced admirable results. A number of light weight air mail papers are now available. Some are white, others are coloured to render them more opaque. Though astonishingly thin and light, these papers are made in a way that gives them a remarkable toughness.

The question of extremely light envelopes has also been a special study, and the result at the present time is that a letter can contain as many as, say, eight type-written quarto sheets; and yet this eight page letter, even when the weight of the envelope is added, comes within the stipulated ½ oz.

In 1911, when King George V. was being crowned, people were posting cards for transport by air by the first air mail in England to receive the sanction of the Post Office. A tiny 50 horse-power plane inaugurated that first service, carrying a 20 lb. bag of mail, and the flights were made over a short distance route between Hendon and Windsor.

Now, in the Coronation year of King George VI., that pioneer service of 20 miles has developed into the great aerial network operated by Imperial Airways and its subsidiary and associated companies, extending over just on 30,000 miles.

NEW AIR MAIL SERVICES.

Things are moving rapidly in our air postal services. The last mail by the overland Imperial Airways service from the Union left on June 5. On the 6th the first flying-boat left Durban on the service going up the east coast to Mombasa, thence to Kisumu and so down the Nile. Specially surcharged mail was carried by this flight. On June 7 the overland service by South African Airways to Kisumu started.

The new plan of all first-class mail to be carried by air at the rate of 1½d. per half-ounce comes into force with the mail leaving

the Union on July 4. This service will be limited to certain countries at the outset, but other countries will be included as the scheme develops.

Further details will be available next month.

TANNOU—TOUVA.

The status of the stamps and postal service of T.-T. is again under discussion and, so far as we can make out, the position taken up by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons—non-recognition—is sound.

T.-T. apparently has an actual corporate existence as one of the Soviet Socialist Republics, or as a state under U.S.S.R. protection and is situated somewhere in Mongolia or the Gobi Desert some hundreds of miles from nowhere.

Some little time ago it blossomed out with a large issue of stamps, including a number of air-stamps of ridiculously low values in view of the work they might have been supposed to do.

Now it is contended that there is a genuine postal service because you can write to T.-T. and receive stamped used covers back (if you enclose money for the stamps with your request). The curious thing is, however, that the covers come back in a surprisingly short space of time and the suggestion put forward is that all such requests are handled by the Soviet Philatelic Association in Moscow.

Enough said!

We Buy for Prompt Cash!

In Largest Quantities Available.

FISCALLY USED POSTAGE STAMPS—of all British Colonies, especially African. These can be pen or pencil marked, bank or fiscally cancelled, etc. Only postage types are wanted, free of paper. Will take as a mixture or sorted into each type. Especially want medium and higher values in large amounts.

POSTALLY USED POSTAGE STAMPS—of all kinds, especially smaller African colonies, sorted into each type and washed off paper. Especially desire pictorial issues per 100 or per 1,000. Can use 10,000 and more of each stamp.

UNITED STATES STAMPS—of all kinds, either in collection or separately.

We can use above stamps in any quantity available. Kindly send us your offers, quoting by Yvert or Scott catalogues or by full description. The very best of references in Africa and England can be furnished on request, as our reputation for fair dealing is world-wide.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Herewith another list of correspondents who have written wishing to be put in contact with someone willing to exchange stamps:

Australia.—K. F. Andersen, 8 Henderson St., Bondi, Sydney.

Canada.—R. J. Brearley, Gatineau Power Co., Ottawa.

Beverley Hardy, 131 Irving Avenue, Ottawa.
C. D. McCallum, 36 Robinson St., Hamilton, Ont.

J. L. Roberts, 649 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

J. M. Stewart, 317 West 18th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

Ceylon.—Dr. R. Petersen, Bogawantolawa.

England.—F. G. Bloodworth, King's Road, Camden Town, London.

New Zealand.—K. Brewer, Auckland.

Philippine Is.—A. P. Vivas, Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Portuguese East Africa.—E. Pfister, Box 229, Beira.

Siam.—H. G. Monod, Consul General for Norway, Bangkok.

Straits Settlements.—O. Scharenguivel, 7 Barrack Road, Penang.

Sweden.—R. C. A. Bittner, Nykoping.

S. Persson, Kristiansborg, Lillhogen.

U.S.A.—John C. Bodger, El Monte, Los Angeles County, Cal.

W. F. Brukhan, 125 Spears Ave., Asheville, N.C.

Miss Lillian Jensen, Schaller, Iowa.

Bill Luse, Box 1128, Joinerville, Texas.

C. L. McAlexander, Lavinia, Tenn.

B. C. Thomas, Box 135 WKN, Union City, N.J.

"POACHED EGGS."

These stamps have been causing a lot of interest in Great Britain recently.

A number of dummy rolls were prepared for demonstration purposes on a slot machine which was used with a Travelling Mobile Post Office and they could be taken away as souvenirs.

Later some apparently found their way into fixed slot machines by error.

They have the same colour, size, perforation and watermark as the current ½d. stamps and have been accepted through the mails as ordinary ½d. stamps.

Rolls of blank paper are now used when testing or demonstrating slot machines, so that there is not likely to be any repetition of this mistake, which has no parallel in philatelic history.

(Concluded from page 85).

His passing away is a great blow to all his friends, amongst whom I have the honour to include myself. William Redford.

Any reader who knows of the whereabouts of a volume of the first issues of the stamps of Colombia, which once belonged to the late C. Hand, is asked to communicate with the Editor.

ADEN AND BURMA.

Two new countries will appear in the next issues of British Empire catalogues, Aden and Burma. The administration of Aden has been transferred from India to the Colonial Office and instead of using the ordinary stamps of India, Aden has now blossomed out with a set of twelve stamps of its own.

The design of the new stamps is uniform for all values, a native dhow rather reminiscent of some of the higher values of Zanzibar. The dhow hides most of "the barren rocks of Aden" which form the background. Perhaps this is because the designer had in mind the American's description of the climate of Aden; he said: "If I had two summer cottages, one in Aden and one in Hell, I'd let the one in Aden and live in the other."

Burma has now also got its own administration, separate from that of India, but this has come about before the definite stamps have been prepared, so, provisionally, fifteen values of the current stamps of India have been overprinted BURMA.

FRANK GODDEN—CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Messrs. Frank Godden, Ltd., have moved from their long established premises at 359 Strand to larger premises on the opposite side of the street, their new address being 110/11 Strand, London W.C.2.

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First Day Covers in Swaziland

When I heard that the Post Offices in Swaziland were to be open for one hour only on Coronation Day, I decided to take a trip to Mbabane, and personally supervise the arrangements I had made for first day covers. I first of all phoned my agent at Mbabane and asked whether he could arrange for some helpers to be on the spot at 9 a.m., the time the Post Office opened; also to reserve a room in a hotel as near the P.O. as possible. My agent said he would do his best, and asked me to be down there at 4 p.m. on the 11th to be introduced to the helpers and explain my plans. Accordingly, at 5 a.m. on the 11th May, 1937, I set out, in company with Mr. Stott, my stamp manager. We decided to go via Piet Retief, and up to this point the going was easy. But from here onwards the road got steadily worse. This route took us right over the Drakensburg Mountains, and Stott, who is but recently arrived from London, could only gasp at the scenery. All my attention was taken up with driving, however, and I had to go down the majority of the hills in bottom gear. Eventually we reached Mbabane, having taken six hours to cover the last 70 miles. Our agent had booked us a room immediately opposite the Post Office, which was very convenient. He had also found five helpers for us, and from these we selected three people to stick the stamps on the covers, one person for each value; the remaining four of us were to tear up the sheets. We then looked up the postmaster, who requested us to number each of our registered envelopes with a serial number, which just filled in our evening nicely. At last, dog tired, we retired for the night.

Early next morning the queue started to form outside the Post Office. All small orders were to be handled at the general counter, whilst those for £5 or over were handled at the native counter. At 9 a.m. the doors were opened, the queue went in as far as possible. Number one asked for £9 worth of sets, and after a tantalising wait of three minutes the postmaster managed to arrive at a number which left the rest of us astounded. Somehow our brains would not work that morning. As Stott had the longest legs by far, he was entrusted with the job of running across the road to the hotel and giving out the stamps to each group, who forthwith got on with the job of "tearing and sticking." I tarried in the street for a few seconds to watch the unique sight of two other Johannesburg stamp dealers in their shirt sleeves tearing up the street as fast as they could go to their own helpers. I then set my attention to the work, which was going apace, and at 9.55 a syren was let

off from the Post Office building. A couple of minutes later I dashed across the road with the bulk of our covers and handed them over. In the remaining few minutes before ten, Stott dashed between the hotel and Post Office about three times, handing in the few odd covers our company were still making up. At 10 a.m. precisely no more covers were accepted, and all that was left for us to do was to clean up our mess, take our farewells from our friends and set off for home to await the arrival of the covers. Thanks to Stott, we must have been first "on the go" and certainly the last to hand in covers. The postmaster afterwards said that he calculated that there were between 1,500 and 2,000 covers to be postmarked. So ended a very enjoyable trip and, thanks to the Johannesburg dealers, "Swaziland First Days" are at least available, although a little dearer.

NOTE.—Owing to a mis-direction, we travelled to Mbabane via Kemp Siding and Mankaiana, thus letting ourselves in for 70 miles of bad road. The return journey was made via Lake Chrissie. Only the first 30 miles from Mbabane were bad, but they were bad and took our light car one and a half hours to negotiate.

At 3 p.m. on the first day we reached a signpost which informed us that we were 15 miles from Mbabane. I remarked, "We'll be there by half past three," and almost immediately the car began to sway; our first puncture. Fortunately that was the last, but, together with the road, it delayed our arrival and we only arrived at four.

On the 12th, while waiting for the zero hour, we were diverted by the arrivals of groups of Swazis for the celebrations. One "impi" of about 200 marched up the main street in military formation led by an enormously fat man. They marched to the stirring notes of a bugle, ex-service, and an undoubted antique.

With their wool brushed out into a halo and dyed brick-red, and their uniform short skirts of cheap print, they looked rather more like South Sea Islanders than typical South African natives.

C. F. SKINNER.

B. & K.

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Index of Contemporary Articles

Most of the papers indexed are available for readers to borrow, but will they please send stamps to cover postage of anything they desire to have on loan?

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>American Philatelist</i>	A.P.
<i>Annales de Philatélie (Les)</i>	Ann.P.
<i>Air Post Journal</i>	A.P.J.
<i>Australian Stamp Journal</i>	A.S.J.
<i>Australian Stamp Monthly</i>	A.S.M.
<i>British Philatelist</i>	B.P.
<i>Collectors' Club Philatelist</i>	C.C.P.
<i>Deutsche Briefmarken & Flugpost Zeitung</i>	D.B.
<i>Exchangiste Universel (L')</i>	E.U.
<i>Gibbons' Stamp Monthly</i>	G.S.M.
<i>Godden's Gazette</i>	G.G.
<i>Linn's Weekly Stamp News</i>	L.W.
<i>London Philatelist</i>	L.P.
<i>Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News</i>	M.W.
<i>Philatelist (Rotterdam)</i>	Ph.
<i>Philatelic Journal of Great Britain</i>	P.J.G.B.
<i>Philatelic Belge</i>	P.B.
<i>Philatelic Magazine</i>	P.M.
<i>Postmarke (Die)</i>	Pmk.
<i>Revue Postale (La)</i>	Rev.P.
<i>Scott's Monthly Journal</i>	S.M.J.
<i>Stamps (New York)</i>	S.
<i>Stamp and Cover Collectors' Review</i> . .	S.C.C.
<i>Stamp Collecting</i>	S.C.
<i>Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly</i>	S.C.F.
<i>Stamp Lover</i>	S.L.
<i>Stamp Magazine</i>	S.M.

ADEN.—A new album page, M.W. April 19.
All about Aden, S.C., April 17.

ALSACE.—Quelques variétés inédites des timbres d'Alsace-Lorraine. Ann. P., April-June.

AUSTRIA.—Zur Gesichte des Postdiensts der Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft. Pmk., April 14.

BECHUANALAND. — The Bechuanalands (concl.), C.C.P., April.

BRAZIL.—Stamps of Brazil, 1881-1885, S., April 10.

CANADA.—Canada's booklet stamps, S.C.F., April 10.

CHINA.—The Chinese Air Post, 1920-1935, C.C.P., April.

COLOMBIA.—The City post of Medellin, Colombia. A.P., April. Les surcharges "initiales" sur les timbres-avions de Colombie (1921 et 1923), Ann. P., April-June.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Die Postmarken der Tschechoslowakei (contd.). Pmk., April 14.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—Postmarks of the Falkland Islands. P.J.G.B., March.

FRANCE. The early postmarks of France (contd.) P.J.G.B., March. Variétés du 20c Empire dentelé. Ann. P., April-June. Les marques postales de armées francaises,

1792-1815. Ann. P., April-June. Le timbre "Jeanne d'Arc" ea ses variétés, Ann. P. April-June. Le 15c. de 1850 oblitéré "petits chiffres." Ann. P., April-June.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The "O.W" Official stamp of Great Britain. B.P., March. The Harrison issues in rolls 1934-36. B.P., March. The truth about the "Poached Egg" labels. P.M., April 30. The modern T.P.O.'s of Great Britain. P.M., April 30.

IRAQ.—Iraq Provisionals (contd.). S.C., April 10 and 24.

IRELAND.—Irish Railway Letter Stamps. S.C., April 24.

LATVIA.—The Commemorative stamps of Latvia and Lithuania. P.M., April 16.

LIBERIA.—The typewritten surcharges of Liberia. S.M.J., April.

MOROCCO.—Silver Jubilee: Suspicious overprints. S., April 3.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—Stamps of the Orange Free State (contd.). A.P., April.

PUERTO RICO.—History of the American Postal Service in Porto Rico. C.C.P., April.

SPAIN.—Espagne. Rev. P., April. Die Marken der nationalen Regierung in Spanien (contd.). D.B., April.

S. AUSTRALIA.—The stamps of South Australia. P.J.G.B., March.

SARAWAK.—Mystery of Sarawak's 1876 provisional. S.C., May 1.

U.S.A.—Notes on the U.S. 5c. of 1847. S., April 3. The U.S. 5c. and 10c. of 1847, S., April 10. Clipper flight to China, A.P., April. The U.S. issue of 1918-20 (contd.). A.P., April. The U.S. collection formed by Sir Nicholas Waterhouse (contd.). G.G., April. James Parsons Major — Engraver of Stamps. S.L., April. The U.S. postage stamps of the 20th century (contd.). C.C.P., April. Les timbres préoblitérés des Etats-Unis. E.U., April 15.

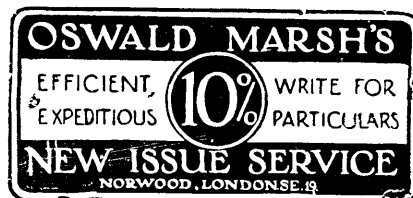
VICTORIA.—The postage stamps of Victoria (contd.). A.S.J., April.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Metermarks of the British Empire. S.C., April 24. Hinging Mint stamps, M.W., April 19.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVES

Commemorative. Are you interested in U.S.? Send used Coronations and British Colonial Pictorials and I will return U.S. Commemoratives of equal value. Use pictorial postage.

M. W. HARE,
Reedley, California, U.S.A.



The Union Coronation Stamps

By DR. ALEC KAPLAN.

Amidst an unprecedented wave of enthusiasm the Union issued its Coronation set of 12th May, 1937. That day being a public holiday, the post offices throughout the Union generally were only open from 9 a.m. till 10 a.m. but in several of the larger towns they were open for longer periods. During that time the post offices were stormed by collectors and others desiring to post first day covers. The postal officials met this rush with great courtesy and ability and few, if any, collectors were disappointed. It is to the credit of the post offices that they took pains to oblige stamp collectors.

The Coronation stamps comprise the following values: ½d., 1d., 1½d., 3d. and 1s. The stamps were printed in flat sheets only and in the same manner as the ordinary postage stamps except that the number of stamps to each sheet is the same in all the values, namely 120. The method of printing was by rotogravure and the sheets consist of 6 horizontal rows of 20 stamps in each row.

In this article I shall only describe the first printing of each value. According to Stanley Gibbons' colour guide the colours of the first printing are as follows: ½d., deep blue-green and grey-black; 1d., carmine and black; 1½d., greenish-blue and orange; 3d., bright ultramarine and deep ultramarine; 1s., light blue and deep cinnamon.

We are informed officially that, "Although the same interior design (Headplate) has been adopted for all the stamps, two different cylinders were used, No. 30A being employed for the values ½d., 1½d., 3d. and 1s., and No. 55 for the 1d. stamp." The Exterior designs or frameplates were different for each value. Fuller particulars are tabulated herewith:

Value	Quantity Ordered	1st Delivery to		Cylinder Nos. for Exterior Designs
		Postmaster General	General	
½d.	100,000	No. of Sheets	Date	
1d.	300,000	6,500	17/4/37	54
1½d.	20,000	4,000	"	22
3d.	10,000	11,000	15/4/37	26
1s.	10,000	10,000	"	6932
			"	25

The details of the printing were supplied by The Government Printer to the *South African Philatelist* and have been incorporated in this article.

As is usual with stamps printed by the rotogravure method, minor plate flaws are common, but so far no errors have appeared. The stamps are printed on wove paper, water-marked Multiple Springbok's Head. The perforation is 14. The watermark runs sideways from right to left and reversed watermarks are sure to occur. The perforating machine has perforated the sheets from side to side, as it runs through both side margins, but not through the top or bottom margins. The perforations are done eleven rows at a time from side to side. The overlap of perforations at each eleventh row in the sheets and margin can readily be identified. The margins between sheets consist of a space of paper equivalent to two stamps and in cutting the roll of paper after printing either the right or left margins may show a completely perforated blank stamp.

As has been stated there are no errors, but there are a few more important varieties. The most important variety occurs in the 1s. value. On the 13th stamp of the second row a constant smudge appears on the KA of AFRIKA and above it, thus obliterating the hyphen of SUID-AFRIKA. A so-called error has been given prominence in the lay press, that in some of the ½d. and 1d. values the word "Inkomste" has been incorrectly spelt with an "X" instead of a "K." This variety occurs in the bottom row of the ½d. and in the second row of the 1d. value, and is merely caused by the letter "K" being slightly defective and not well inked before printing.

CORONATION FIRST DAY COVERS

Each cover contains the full set (Union and S.W.A. in horizontal bi-lingual pairs) and is clearly and lightly postmarked.

Set of 8 covers from: Union, S.W.A., So. Rhodesia, No. Rhodesia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Kenya and Tanganyika—the lot for only 25/- post free.

NEWFOUNDLAND—Special additional Coronation set of 11 values, complete mint, price 12/6 post free. (Delivery when available).

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P.O. BOX 576 - - - - - BLOEMFONTEIN.
(Offices: Netherlands Bank Buildings, 36, Maitland Street).



The Postage Stamps of Stellaland

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(From Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, 1908).

(Continued from page 69 of May issue).

THE "ZES PENCE" VALUE.

This value differs from all the others in the set, owing to the fact that the sheets consist of 117 stamps arranged in thirteen rows of nine. The distinguishing characteristics of the nine types are as follows:—

Type 1.—The frame line on the right is bent inwards from just above the "S" of "STELLALAND" to the top.

Type 2.—A small coloured dot is attached to the outside of the right-hand frame line just below the third "L" of "STELLALAND."

Type 3.—The left-hand end of the lower line of the middle portion of the scroll is slightly broken or much thinned. The right-hand scale in the left lower quarter of the shield is broken at the base.

Type 4.—There is a very minute coloured dot between the tops of the letters "ST" of "STELLALAND."

Type 5.—The left-hand frame line bends slightly inwards near the top opposite the top line of the inner rectangle.

Type 6.—The frame on the left is slightly broken or thinned opposite the "L" of "REPUBLIEK."

Type 7.—The right-hand portion of the scroll is thinned or broken near the top left end, and there is a coloured dot on the lower frame line below the second "E" of "POSTZEGEL."

Type 8.—There is a minute coloured dot outside the top frame line above the "S" of "ZES."

Type 9.—The line dividing the two left-hand quarters of the shield has a minute break or is thinned just where it should join the outer line of the shield.

Some of the types of this value are a little difficult to distinguish on many of the stamps, especially as the colour is such a poor one. The tiny dot in type 4 is very indistinct on the first three rows of some sheets, and the dot in type 8 is almost indistinguishable in rows 1, 2, 3, and 4.

THE "EEN SHILLING" VALUE.

An important point to notice in connection with the stamps of this value is that, attached to the central point of the left of the star in the right upper quarter of the shield, is an uncoloured spot caused by a break in the adjacent line of shading. The first "E" of "EEN," too, is always a little higher than the other letters in this word.

The eight types may be distinguished by the following peculiarities:—

Type 1.—There are two dots of colour outside the frame line on the left, the upper and larger one being about 3mm. from the lower corner of the design. A small dot of colour is attached to the front of the "Z" of "POSTZEGEL."

Type 2.—This has none of the characteristics that distinguish the other seven types.

Type 3.—The top line of the inner rectangle is slightly broken or thinned about 1mm. from the right-hand end.

Type 4.—There is a tiny coloured line (usually with a minute dot above it) attached to the outside of the upper left-hand corner of the inner rectangle.

Type 5.—There is a triangular cut in the lower side of the bar connecting the two leaves immediately to the left of the point of the shield.

Type 6.—There is a distinct bulge on the left-hand frame line opposite the "R" of "REPUBLIEK," and there is a distinct coloured dot outside the right frame line about 1mm. from the base.

Type 7.—This has a small coloured dot or smudge joined to the inside of the frame line on the left, opposite the "P" of "REPUBLIEK."

Type 8.—The "O" of "POSTZEGEL" is cut near the top on the right-hand side.

No difficulty should be experienced in identifying the types of this value, though it is as well to point out that the coloured dot in type 6 is often removed by the perforation.

THE "TWEET PENCE" PROVISIONAL.

Some little time after the issue of the values described above a 2d. stamp was found necessary. A provisional stamp of this value was created by surcharging the 4d. with the word "TWEET" in Old English type in violet-lake. Possibly there was an intention of issuing a 2d. stamp in the same design as the others later on, but as the Republic came to a speedy end, such a stamp never materialized. The surcharge was applied at the top of the stamp, and reads downwards, sloping to the right, the first letter of "TWEET" falling on the word "VIER."

Four sheets of the 4d. value (384 stamps) were so treated, but whether any of these provisionals were actually used I am unable to say.

FORGERIES.

Several more or less dangerous forgeries of the stamps of Stellaland are in existence, and

some of these, apparently, made their appearance soon after the stamps were withdrawn.

In Africa, Part III., it is stated that dangerous forgeries issued in sheets of 100 are known, but they are perforated 13 instead of 11½, 12, like the originals. Other forgeries perf. 11½ are also alluded to.

In "Philatelic Record" for August, 1887, I find the following interesting paragraph:—

"Attempts are being made to foist on collectors a forged series of these stamps, which we hoped we had seen the last of, as they were of the poorest class of South African productions. They have been anatomized by Mr. Tamsen in a paper published in "Der Philatelist," to which we refer such of our readers as may be curious in such matters. The forgeries, supposed to emanate from the Cape of Good Hope, are perf. 11½, while the originals are perf. 12. They are not even in size, being perforated evidently by a single-line machine. They are of two types: 3d. and 6d. of one type, and 1d., 4d., and 1s. of another."

As I pointed out in the early part of this article, the originals are not always perf. 12, as asserted in the preceding paragraphs, but gauge 11½, 12. The reference to a single-line perforating machine in the above extract is somewhat misleading, for the originals were perforated by a machine of this character, the work being so carefully done that the stamps are wonderfully uniform in size.

I have four forgeries of these stamps, of two distinct types, which I have taken from Exchange Club packets at various times, they being, of course, priced as genuine by their owners!

Forgery No. 1.—I have the 1d., 3d. and 1s. of this type, which are perf. 13, and are apparently the ones alluded to in Africa, Part III., as having been printed in sheets of 100. They are fairly dangerous to the uninitiated, though they differ in many particulars from the originals. They are exactly the same size as the genuine stamps, but the shades are very different. The 1d. is a dull red, the 3d. is yellow, and the 1s. is a very pale green. The lettering is more even than in the

originals, and in the case of the words "REPUBLIEK," "STELLALAND," and "POSTZEGEL" the type is plainly larger. The point of the shield does not come so near the bar joining the leaves as in the genuine; the points of the leaf on the left join the scroll; the third point of the leaf on the left is not broken; and the dots after the "S" and above the "T" of "POSTZEGEL" do not show. Also, in the case of the 3d., there is no coloured dot under the "E" of "PENGE," and in the 1s. the words expressing the value are too large and the white flaw on the shading to the left of the star in the right upper quarter of the shield is not shown.

Forgery No. 2.—I have only one value of this type, the 1s., which is perf. 11½, and, like the ones mentioned in the paragraph from the "Philatelic Record," it is from a sheet which was unevenly perforated.

I should stigmatize this as an exceedingly dangerous forgery, for, with the exception of two points, it is exactly like the genuine stamp. The point of the shield almost touches the bar below, the dots about the letters "ST" of "POSTZEGEL" are shown; the leaf on the left does not touch the scroll and the third point is cut through—all details one finds in the genuine stamp.

Fortunately the two points in which this forgery differs from the original are important ones. In the first place, the words "EEN SHILLING" are only 15mm. instead of 16½mm. long, and the "E" of "EEN" is on a level with the other letters; and secondly, the white flaw which should appear on the end of the left point of the star in the upper right-hand quarter of the shield, is conspicuous by its absence.

—♦—

AIR-MAIL EXHIBITION — MELBOURNE,
OCTOBER 5-7, 1937.

We have now received Prospectuses and Entry Forms. Entries must be made by September 21. Copies of the Prospectus and Entry Form may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg. P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg.

I am dispersing a super 19th Century COLLECTION of BRITISH COLONIALS

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J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W. 18, England

Society News

PRETORIA.

President, Dr. A. J. Broughton; *Hon. Secretary*, Prof. H. A. Wager, Box 514. *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Technical College, 8 p.m.

May 3rd. Dr. Broughton was in the chair. One new member was elected. Mr. Hawke read an extract regarding the first landing of navigators in 1498 at Cape Cross. The Chairman announced that half the loan advanced by members for the purchase of the quartz lamp would be repaid on application.

Mr. Baxter read a paper which showed what can be done in writing about philately in such a way as to interest other people besides collectors. He went through the alphabet choosing at random a country beginning with each letter. From each country some well chosen stamps were described.

Mr. Baxter showed all the stamps mentioned in this paper and Mr. N. L. Watson a fine lot of modern pictorials.

May 17th. Dr Broughton was in the chair. Many First Day covers of Coronation stamps were shown. Mr. Hawke gave his usual interesting news items.

Mr. Grundall read a paper on stamps used in Turkey during the Great War. He described some of his experiences in the War in getting a number of these Turkish stamps on the spot. Printing in Turkey at that time was very difficult and large numbers of the old demonetized issues were brought to light and suitably surcharged and overprinted for use.

Exhibits were provided by Messrs. Grundall, Broughton and Mummery.

H.A.W.

O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, F. Carter; *Hon. Sec.*, O. J. Carey, c/o. Box 95, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 2nd Friday of each month at the Oranje Koffiehuis, Maitland St., Bloemfontein.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Carter, the Vice-President, Mr. Lewis, took the chair at the monthly general meeting held on the 9th April. Three new members were elected to the Society.

After all business had concluded Mr. Lewis read several very interesting extracts culled from the philatelic press and then handed round a book entitled "History of the Post Office and of the Issue of postage stamps of New South Wales." The book was officially published by the Government of New South Wales and was most interesting. Mr. Carey reported on the progress which had been made in the Junior Philatelic Society of one of the local colleges, and how keen all the members were.

There was a very large attendance at the May meeting of the Society held on the 14th, with Mr. Carter in the chair. Three new members were duly elected.

Mr. Levy commented on the death of Mr. C. Hand, pointing out the great loss sustained by philately.

Suggestions were called for as to improving the Society. Many were forthcoming, among which there were proposals that a definite time be set aside at meetings for beginners to ask questions, that a bigger library be built up by the Society and that lectures on philately must be given at schools.

Mr. Levy displayed a few South African Coronation stamps, pointing out the flaws to be found on all the denominations.

O.J.C.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, C. Larsen; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Doyle. *Meetings*, 2nd Thursday, Hotel Cecil, Benoni.

The May meeting of the East Rand Philatelic Society was held on Thursday evening, the 13th, at the Hotel Cecil, Benoni.

The attendance was excellent. After the usual preliminaries, the Chairman welcomed the members of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society, headed by their President, Dr. Harvey Pirie, this being the annual occasion of a visit by our neighbours.

Items of interest were a First Day Cover of Burma's new issue by Mr. J. Newson and Mint Bechuanaland Coronations by Mr. H. Suklje.

After this the visiting Society took command of the evening and Dr. Pirie of the chair.

The "Hors d'Ouvres" of the evening were the three types of plate varieties of Great Britain Jubilees of the 3d., 1d. and 1½d. values by Mr. E. C. Sprighton and a strip of four of the "Poached Egg" variety by an anonymous member.

The first display was provided by Dr. Kaplan, who exhibited a specialised collection of mint JIPEX Miniature Sheets. This included reconstructed plated panes, a proof "pull" on white paper and all known varieties, such as, normal and wide settings, dropped printer's rule variety, thin and thick overprint, shifted overprints, paper varieties and other. An eye-opener to all members.

The next display was a reasonably complete collection of Posts from the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic regions, tabled by Dr. Harvey Pirie. This was preceded by a short and most interesting talk by Dr. Pirie, who was, himself, a member of one of the Antarctic expeditions.

The collection included covers from the following points: Gough Island, Bouvet Island, Victoria Land, King Edward VII. Land, Tristan da Cunha, Sir Douglas Mawson's Australian Expedition, Scott Expedition, Byrd Antarctic Expeditions, Shackleton Expedition, Tierra del Fuego local post, South Georgia Posts, South Orkneys Posts, etc. An outstanding piece was a copy of the 2½d. Falkland Island Provisional. This was a section of our hobby which few members have seen.

This concluded the first session, and the tea interval was productive of the usual interchange of horse-sense.

Mr. H. H. Hurst, a visiting member of the Natal Philatelic Society provided the next displays. The first were a number of select pages from his Natal collection. This commenced with the first embossed issue, on and off cover, the star item being a tête-bêche variety. A similar item, fetching some time ago £330 at Harmer's, London. The Queen's Heads were in strips, blocks and on cover. The overprints and surcharges included such as double, inverted, double, one inverted, etc., varieties, concluding with the 5s., 10s., £1, £1 10s. and £5 Edwards. A marvellous lot.

There were also some stampless covers, acting as Local Provisionals and signed by the Postmaster, during the period when the supply of ordinary stamps was exhausted and before the new supply arrived. Mr. Hurst's exhibits, it may be mentioned, were displayed at JIPEX.

Mr. Hurst then exhibited some pages of his Cape Triangulars. It included the 1d., 4d. and 1s. of the various printings, also the Wood-blocks. To make one and all more envious, most of these were in pairs, blocks and strips.

The main feature of Mr. Hurst's display, was the immaculate and superb condition of each specimen, a point about which Mr. Hurst is most particular and emphatic.

With this the evening closed. Each and every display was excellent and a revelation to all members. The displays provided the best evening for many a year—quite outstanding, each in its own sphere.

The chairman thanked the Johannesburg Philatelic Society most heartily and expressing sincere appreciation on behalf of all East Rand members.

At the next meeting to be held on Thursday, 10th June, at 8 p.m., at the Hotel Cecil, Benoni, Mr. Sam Legator will show his Unions.

All visitors are welcome.

H.S.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, J. H. Harvey Pirie; Hon. Secretary, F. E. Ingham, Box 4967. Meetings, 2nd Tuesdays, Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

The May meeting was poorly attended as it was held on the eve of the Coronation, and many members no doubt stayed away addressing "First Day Covers."

Three more members, Messrs. C. M. McDonald, R. Reckling and E. G. Allis, were unanimously elected. Some interesting items which included the "Poached Egg" variety of Great Britain and the Hitler stamp were shown.

Members were again treated to a magnificent display by Mr. H. H. Hurst, who tabled his valuable collection of the Triangular Issues of the Cape of Good Hope, including entries used before stamps.

The exhibit included some excellent examples of Pre Stamp Covers, singles, pairs and up to blocks of five of the Triangulars on blue and white paper, all magnificent specimens and beautifully postmarked, with the triangle and circular stamp and a very fine collection of wood blocks together with a gorgeous copy of the dark blue on its original. Lastly Mr. Hurst tabled a number of sheets of forgeries which proved most interesting.

Mr. Schofield suitably thanked Mr. Hurst for showing us his wonderful collection, and all agreed that we had another real philatelic treat.

F.E.I.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. de Terrasson; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Reed, Box 588, Durban. Meetings, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau.

There was a large attendance of members and friends present at the monthly general meeting held in the lounge of the Durban Publicity Bureau on Wednesday, May 5. During the evening 4 new members were admitted to the society.

An appeal launched by Messrs. F. C. MacKay and A. H. Lovejoy at last meeting for stamps for the young inmates of the Children's Hospital brought in a varied assortment of envelopes containing duplicates that could be spared by members. During the course of visiting this institution, several young people, who were chronic cases, were found to be collectors and passed the long days with their stamp albums and the limited numbers of stamps at their disposal. Thanks to this movement, this steady stream of stamps coming in will do much to brighten the hours of several young sufferers.

Mr. V. B. Crockett read a very interesting paper when he showed a large number of early issues of Great Britain and the Dominions. His display began, of course, with the Mother of all stamps (or should it be Father?) the early Imperfs of Gambia, India, and its study of the variety of dies, then something of Griqualand and Mafeking the embossed of Natal, the early issues of Canada and Newfoundland, one of the highly-priced Nyasalands, Tasmania, and the Sainly stamps of the Heavenly Islands.

The object of Mr. Crockett's paper was to point out sections of collecting where it was possible to acquire complete sets at a reasonable figure, such as the recent Jubilees where there were only 249 stamps, and other similar smaller collections where it was possible to complete a series.

G.R.

½d. UNION.

The Union ½d. from a new plate, illustrated in April, has now appeared in sheet form.

New Issue Chronicle

Kindly supplied by Mr. R. Roberts
430 Strand, London.

- ADEN.**—Line engraved issue, wmk. script (sideways) crown to right looking at face of stamps. New comb machine perforation $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ plate number "1" beneath the last stamp but one. All same design: Native Dhow in centre vignette; native daggers each side in border frame, name at the top, value in centre at foot in Arabic, and in lower corners in English. $\frac{1}{2}$ a grn.; 9p myrtle; 1a sepia; 2a brt. vermilion; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a blue; 3a rose; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a grey blue; 8a mauve; 1R brown; 2R orange; 5R violet; 10R olive.
- BAHRAIN.**—K.G. India overprinted, off-set printed surcharge. 2a vermilion inscribed "INDIA POSTAGE" re-engraved die.
- BELGIUM.**—Tete-beche. State Seal S.G. type 90 no wmk. 10c olive, and in tete-beche pairs; 25c carmine; 10c olive and 25c carmine se-tenant with ad. label.
- BHOPAL.**—S.G. type 54, re-engraved "POSTAGE" only, overprinted "SERVICE." Type-set surcharge, all BLACK surcharged values, previously catalogued in RED. $\frac{1}{2}$ a on 4a, brown; THREE/PIES on 4a, brown; ONE/ANNA on 2a, blue.
- BRUNEL.**—S.G. type 4, first time script wmk. 10c purple on yellow.
- BULGARIA.**—Typographed, no wmk. 10st orange, S.G. type 119. Figure in centre perf. 13. 7 leva blue; S. G. type 101, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- BURMA.**—Current K.G.V. types of India, overprinted in block capitals "BURMA" in black on Nasik print. 15 values: 3p, $\frac{1}{2}$ a, 9p, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 6, 8 and 12a. 1, 2 and 5R. S.G. Nos. 201, 232, 233, 234, 236a, 207, 237, 238, 211, 239, 212, 213, 214, 215 and 216.
- CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.**—P. Dues. Right-angled triangle. Large figure in white, in centre, on coloured background of figures. 50h blue; 50h carmine.
- DENMARK.**—Postage S.G. type 15; 10 ore brown. P. Due S.G. type D 2: 15 ore violet.
- FRANCE.**—Paris Exhibition. Line engraved, no wmk. perf. 13 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Allegorical design, inscribed in centre "PARIS/1937." at foot "EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE." 1f50 azure.
- HOLLAND.**—World Jamboree Commemorative, 1937. Photogravure (bicoloured) wmk. circles, perf. 14 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Each stamp has the inscription at the foot, in minute block capitals:—"GELTIG TOT EN MET 31 DECEMBER 1937." 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c green and black. Fleur de Lys; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c green and black, Fleur de Lys; 6c brown and black, Drum and flags; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c blue and black, Appollo.
- GUATEMALA.**—EXPOSICION/FILATELICA/1937. Various designs. Overprinted. Postage: 1c olive green S.G. 223 red surch. (1c+) 1c scarlet and brown S.G. 294 blue; (1c+) 3c blue grn. and orange S.G. 295 blue; (1c+) 3c blue grn. and carmine S.G. 296 blue; (1c+) 5c blue and brown (Map type) red surch. Air: (1c+) 4c brt. ultra S.G. type 123; (1c+) 6c purple blk S.G. type 123; (1c+) 10c olive S.G. type 123; (1c+) 15c scarlet S.G. type 123.
- LIBERIA.**—Provisionals, overprinted with star for postage use and new provisional values and date 1936. 4/10c ultramarine; 8/20c black and lilac (deep); 8/20c black and lilac (pale); 12/30c black and violet; 14/50c black and brown; 16/75c black and maroon; 18/1\$ turquoise and olive; 22/2\$ black and olive bistre; 24/5\$ green; 25c green and sepia (triangular) Star and date only.
- LIBIA.**—Air. S.G. type 23. Air stamp of Tripolitania overprinted "LIBIA" in small block capitals. 1 Lire blue. Inauguration of Sea Road. Photogravure postage, upright. Air Transverse. Design, monument. Postage: 50c terra cotta; 1L25c deep blue. Air: 50c violet; 1L purple grey.
- MANCHUKUO.**—Enthronement Commem. Photo-litho, no wmk. perf 13. Design of Emperor's Palace. 3 fen green.
- NAURU.**—Engraved, steamboat type 4, on highly surfaced paper, no wmk. p. 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ d pale red brown; 1d green; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d pale red; 2d orange; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d dp. blue; 3d blue grey; 4d olive; 5d brown; 6d purple.
- POLAND.**—Line-engraved, no wmk., p. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pictorial types of various buildings. 5gr dull purple (Czestochowa-Jasna Gora); 10 gr green (Gdynia-Dworzec Morski (monument)); 15 gr maroon (Lwow-Uniwersytet (university)); 20gr pale red brown (Katowice-Wojewodztwo).
- SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.**—New denomination. Engraved (Unicolour), wmk. multiple Springbok perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ line machine. Bilingual pairs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d purple brown, locomotive, aeroplane and steamship.
- SPAIN.**—Lithographed, no wmk. perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11. Pictorial type, inscribed at top "CADIZ" and at foot "DIPUTACION PROVINCIAL." Inscription at bottom left of each stamp "TIP-LIT CERON." 5c maroon. Lithographed, no wmk., p. 11 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. 15c black, Isabella the Catholic. Inscription at foot of each stamp "HIJA DE B. FOURNIER-BURGOS."
- SUDAN.**—Air Mail new perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. S.G. type 10. Statue General Gordon. 15m red brown and sepia.
- SWEDEN.**—King Gustav V. S.G. type 24. Engraved, no wmk., perf. 10 all round, from booklets of 20, plate 1. 15ore rose red, on bleached paper.
- U.S.A.**—Further values of the Army and Navy Commemoratives, no wmk., perf. 11 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. Army: 4c grey, portraits in medallion Genls. Lee and Jackson; Navy: 4c grey, Admirals Sampson, Dewey and Schley.

STUDY YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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No. 7.

Editorial

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN CORONATION STAMPS AND SUCH LIKE WORRIES.

We print below a communication, dated 16th June, received from a member of the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia:

"From information I have gathered the number of Coronation stamps printed was far less than the Jubilee issue. Dealers this time appear to have been wise in regard to the position and have applied for enormous bulk orders of first day covers, apart from the purchase of a great number of mint stamps. I have heard on good authority that a well known London firm alone bought 20,000 first day covers. At a rough estimate I do not think I am far wrong in saying that at least 50,000 first day covers must have left Rhodesia.

"As the 3d. stamp is not in such great demand as the other denominations fewer were printed. The shortage of this denomination was no doubt due partly to the enormous quantities ordered by dealers and also to the number of people outside of collectors who purchased several sets for friends abroad.

"A Notice in the Government Gazette (Post and Telegraph No. 17) states that the Coronation stamps would be on sale up to the 31st August, or if exhausted before that date no further supplies would be ordered. Incidentally there is at present a shortage of 6d. stamps and these are not being sold at more than 5s. worth to each individual person. The price for the 3d. Coronation stamp ranges from 5s. upwards."

From this and from other information received we gather that the postal authorities of Southern Rhodesia ordered their supplies of Coronation stamps in numbers proportionate to the ordinary usage of the respective four values. The 3d. value is apparently not

in great demand ordinarily and consequently considerably fewer were ordered than of the other values.

The demand for complete sets of the four values was seriously underestimated with the result that within a few days of issue the supply of the 3d. value was exhausted and now it appears that the 6d. is running short also.

The genuine demand for first day covers and for complete mint sets was probably in itself almost, if not entirely, sufficient to exhaust the supply of threepennies, but probably, once the situation was realized, there was a certain amount of speculative buying by "the man on the spot," which would not otherwise have occurred.

Do you blame him? If you had been in his position would you not have jumped at the opportunity of doing likewise?

The underestimate by the postal authorities of quantities wanted is very regrettable, particularly from the point of view of those who did not get in early in ordering their sets (we are in this position personally, having only thought of mint stamps, not of first day covers).

The question has arisen "What should A do now?" "A" in this instance being the Postal Administration of Southern Rhodesia.

"A" has already announced officially that the stamps would be on sale up to 31st August, or, *if exhausted before that date, no further supplies would be ordered.*

Even granting that "A" made a mistake in the initial ordering of so few 3d. stamps, it was a mistake made in good faith. Should "A" now break faith by going back on his word and ordering further supplies?

We think not. Two wrongs will never make one right, and it would now be grossly unfair to the thousands who have benefitted by the first unintentional mistake to reverse the original decision to have no further issue.

We quite realize that in saying this we are at variance with the expressed opinion of at least three of the Philatelic Societies of South

Africa, which have petitioned "A" to order further supplies.

We must therefore try to justify the faith that is in us. Shall we appeal to the "Beverly Creed?" (See *S.A. Philatelist*, February, 1937).

Article I. says "Stamp collecting is primarily an amusement . . ." To ask for a second printing now is simply stressing the financial side of the affair, instead of taking the rough with the smooth in your fun.

Article IX. says "No philatelic organization should attempt to influence or coerce government representatives into the issuance or non-issuance of stamps, and any lobbying or organized publicity to such an end should be condemned." That is clear enough.

This Article IX., however, as we interpret it, strikes at the root trouble of stamp collecting of to-day. Originally stamps were issued simply and solely for the prepayment of postage, and philatelists study them as such. Now they are mixed up with Commemoration, Propaganda, unblushing Revenue Raising and other non-postal ends. Many of them are made for collecting as much as, if not more than, for postal purposes and, paradoxical as it may seem, half the fun goes out of collecting things that are just made for collecting.

If we could cease influencing postal authorities and let them issue stamps solely and simply for postal use we might get back to the good old days of philately. But! Can we ever go back? We might try to emulate King Canute, we are as likely to be successful as he was.

"First day covers" appear to be blamed for the existing state of affairs in Southern Rhodesia. To some extent they may be the cause of the trouble but what is wrong with the craze (if you like to call it that) for first day covers?

Article II. of our Creed says "Each and every collector should be free to follow his or her own individual preference in collecting, with neither let nor hindrance, ridicule or destructive criticism from any individual or group." Therefore first day covers by all means, if they be your fancy.

Philatelists should not grumble at the situation which has arisen; multitudes of stamps will be preserved for their future study. Stamp collectors, if, like ourselves, they were not amongst those who got in early, must learn to take the rough with the smooth. If everything is made too easy, as it tends to be to-day, what with all the new issue services and the like, they will discover that what is easy to collect is not worth while collecting.

We are not of opinion that first day cover collecting is in itself a particularly harmful phase of stamp collecting. It is at the moment certainly extremely popular but probably like all other booms it will be followed by a slump.

If therefore you let the financial side of collecting weigh unduly with you there may be cause for anxiety over first day covers, but if you have the true philatelic spirit and re-

gard stamp collecting primarily as a pastime and deriving its most important benefits from its recreational features you need have no cause for worry. You can sleep o' nights and say with Rabbi Ben Ezra "Grow old along with me, the best is yet to be."

Correspondence

STELLALAND.

Sir,—The reprinting of the Poole 1908 article on Stellaland is a valuable service to all collectors interested in the South African countries. From the first section as published, information of great value is obtainable. One question, however, is not answered—a question which has been raised by some of us during recent years. That question is whether the stamps saw actual postal duty at all.

Cancelled specimens are so scarce as to be literally unobtainable in the regular channels of the stamp trade and entirely absent from auctions in recent years (if ever present). No covers are apparently known or recorded.

The question may therefore be raised whether the stamps of Stellaland merit any recognition at all. It is my belief that the 2d. on 4d. stamp, Gibbons' No. 6, does not even have this doubtful status but that it is a completely fictitious item: that even the copies described and admitted as genuine were never made for any postal duty but were made to sell to collectors, by some unauthorized person and long after the stamps had ceased to be in the hands of the Stellaland government.

The only known used copies of fiscal stamps of Stellaland among us collectors here in America bear plain cancellations indicating use under the British Bechuanaland colonial administration.

Any information will reach me at Verona, New Jersey, U.S.A. (P.O. Box B).

STEPHEN G. RICH.

UNION "OFFICIAL" OVERPRINTS.

Sir,—With reference to your note in the May number of the *S.A. Philatelist* on the slipping downwards of the word "official" on the new 1d. officials it may interest you to know, or perhaps you do know, that this also happened on the ½d., 2d., 6d. and 1s. of the last official issue, whether it was the same in the case of the 1d. and 2s. 6d. stamps I am not sure but think that it must have been so as the die used was probably the same. On the latest issues ½d. and 1d. this has been corrected.

M. JAMIESON.

STUDY YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS

A FAMOUS AFRICAN COLLECTION

I have recently purchased a well-known African Collection. It is practically complete and contains most of the rarities. The condition of the collection throughout is superb. I am now breaking it up and collectors will do well to secure some of these elusive rarities which seldom come on the market.

Selections Sent on Approval to Any Part of the World

Below are a few of the rarities contained in the collection:—

BECHUANALAND.

1887. 4s. Mint. S.G. No. 21.
1893-95. 2d. Mint. S.G. No. 39a.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

1891. ½a. Mint. S.G. No. 20.
1895. 2½a. Used. S.G. No. 53c.
1897. 20 Rs. Mint. S.G. No. 98.
50 Rs. Mint. S.G. No. 99.

BRITISH SOMALILAND.

1903. 3 Rs. Mint. S.G. No. 17b.
1903. Official. 8as. Mint. S.G. No. 113.
1905. Official. 2as. Mint. S.G. No. 116a.
8as. Mint. S.G. No. 117a.
2as. Mint. S.G. No. 118a.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1861. 1d. Blue. Error. Superb. S.G. No. 15.
Nov., 1879. 3d. on 4d. Used. S.G. No. 34c.
1882-83. 5/- Mint. S.G. No. 47.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—MAFEKING.

1900. 3d. Reversed Stamp. Used. S.G. No. 23.

KENYA AND UGANDA.

1903-4. 20 Rs. Mint. S.G. No. 15.
50 Rs. Mint. S.G. No. 16.
1906-7. 20 Rs. Mint. S.G. No. 31.
50 Rs. Mint. S.G. No. 32.
1912-22. 100 Rs. Mint. S.G. No. 60.
500 Rs. Mint. S.G. No. 61.
1921-22. 50 Rs. Mint. S.G. No. 77.

LAGOS.

1884-86. 2/6. Mint. S.G. No. 27.
5/- Mint. S.G. No. 28.
10/- Mint. S.G. No. 29.
1904. 10/- Mint. S.G. No. 53.

MAURITIUS.

A fine lot of the old "Post Paid" issues.
1862. 6d. Mint Pair. S.G. No. 46a.
1863-72. 2d. Mint. S.G. No. 73.

NATAL.

Mar., 1895. ½d. on 6d. Mint. S.G. No. 115.
1908. 1-10-0. Mint. S.G. No. 162.

NIGER COAST.

Dec., 1893. 10/- Mint. S.G. No. 34.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

1904. 25s. Mint. S.G. No. 19.

NYASALAND.

1895. 10s. Mint. S.G. No. 30.
25s. Mint. S.G. No. 31.
1896. 10s. Mint. S.G. No. 41.
Aug., 1897. 10s. Mint. S.G. No. 52.
1903-4. 10s. Mint. S.G. No. 67.
1907. 2d. Mint. S.G. No. 69.
4d. Mint. S.G. No. 70.
1908. 10s. Mint. S.G. No. 82.

RHODESIA.

1896-97. 8d. Unused Pair. S.G. No. 38.
May, 1896. 4d. "Company" omitted. Mint.
S.G. No. 65.
1898-1908. 10s. Mint. S.G. No. 93.
April, 1909. 2s. Mint. S.G. No. 113c.
1910-16. 1s. Mint. S.G. No. 166b.

SIERRA LEONE.

1893. ½d. Mint. S.G. No. 40.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1926. ½d. Mint Tete-beche Pair. S.G. No. 30ba
1d. Mint Tete-beche Pair. S.G. No. 31aa.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

1927-30. 1s. Mint. S.G. No. 57a.

TOGO.

1914. 50 Pf. Used. S.G. No. 8.
2 M. Used. S.G. No. 11.

TRANSVAAL.

1903. 4s. Mint. S.G. No. 259.

ZULULAND.

1888-93. ½d. Mint Pair. S.G. No. 12d.
1894-96. 20s. Mint. S.G. No. 58.

T. ALLEN

Frinton on Sea, Essex, England

The Bechuanalands

Prepared by Major W. J. Harrington, V.D.

(Note: The writer seeks the assistance of interested readers of the articles to be published under the above heading and suggests that they will render a service to philately by advising him of any errors of omission or of commission which they may be in a position to correct. It is hoped eventually to republish the articles so amended in handbook form).

INTRODUCTION.

In this work are included, in addition to particulars of the postal issues of British Bechuanaland and of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and appearing in the catalogues as such, descriptions of certain stamps which, as they were issued and used in those territories, must be placed in a collection thereof. The stamps referred to are those of Stellaland, Mafeking, stamps of Rhodesia used in the Tati area, and the two stamps used by the Sir Charles Warren Expedition of 1885.

For philatelic purposes the writer is of opinion that the correct method of grouping the various issues of Bechuanaland are:—

- A. The stamps used in British Bechuanaland only from 1886 to 1890;
- B. The stamps used in the Protectorate only from 1888 to 1890;
- C. The stamps used in both territories from 1890 to 1895; and
- D. The stamps used in the Protectorate after the incorporation of British Bechuanaland in the Cape of Good Hope in 1895.

The information herein contained is based mainly on research work conducted by the East London Philatelic Society and *Kohl's Handbuch* (recently translated by Mr. Stephen G. Rich and published in the *Collectors' Club Philatelist*). Other literature from which information has been obtained includes Theal's *History of South Africa*; the Royal Philatelic Society's publication *Africa* and many articles published in the philatelic presses of Great Britain and Southern Africa. A full list of the works to which reference has been made in compiling this work will be found in a chapter to be entitled "Bibliography."

CHAPTER I. HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND PHILATELIC HISTORY.

(i) HISTORY.

The first attempt to secure control over the territory known as Bechuanaland was made in 1868 by the Government of the Transvaal, when President Pretorius issued a proclamation extending the boundaries of the Republic westwards as far as Lake Ngami. The British Government, however, in 1879 drafted a proclamation declaring Bechuanaland to be a British Protectorate and sent a force of police

to occupy the area. This proclamation was never published and, when in 1881 the police were withdrawn, the territory became a "no-man's land" with no more than a sprinkling of white settlers in the south-eastern portion.

At that time the Transvaal Government was both willing and anxious to take control over the area but, in view of the terms of the Pretoria Convention of 1881 which fixed the western boundaries of the Republic, could not do so; and the Government of the Cape of Good Hope—with the exception of Cecil Rhodes—did not wish to extend its boundaries northwards. Nothing therefore was done to control the territory.

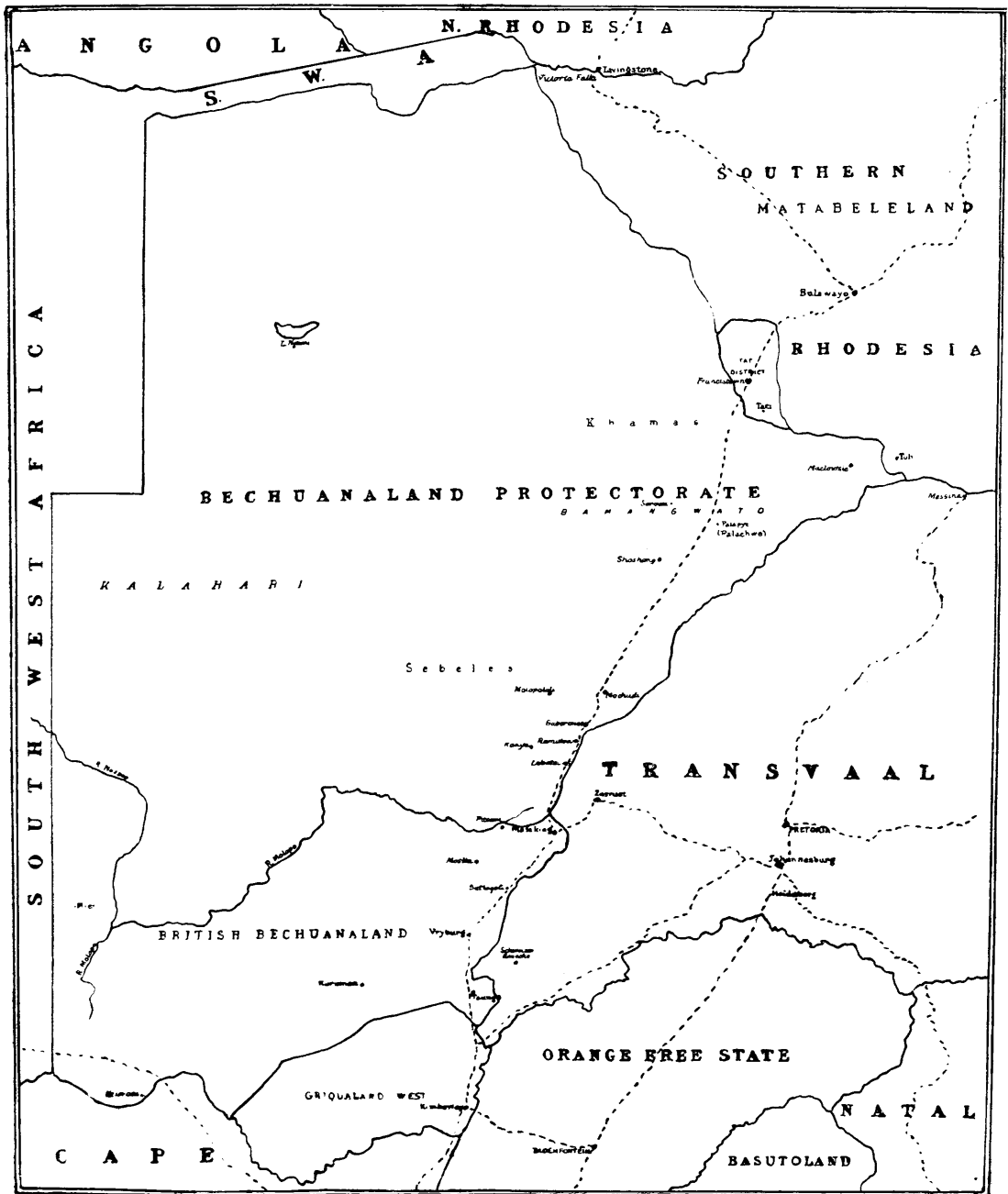
The native chiefs of Bechuanaland on the western borders of the Transvaal, realising that the British Government had withdrawn its control over their lands, now carried on their quarrels more openly than before and in October, 1881, war broke out between the Batlapin chief Mankoroane at Taungs and the Koranna captain David Massou at Mamusa (now Schweizer Reneke). Each chief invited Europeans to assist him, promising a share of the booty and a farm at the close of hostilities as a reward. The men who joined Mankoroane were mostly diggers from the diamond fields and residents in the Cape, while Massou gained as supporters many burgers from the Transvaal as well as over 60 deserters from British Regiments stationed in South Africa.

Largely through the mediation of the Transvaal Authorities, peace was concluded on the 26th July, 1882. In fulfilment of the agreement which had been made by the chiefs with their allies, a tract of land sufficiently large to allow of 416 farms of 3,000 morgen each was allotted to the Europeans, who thereupon formed a community under the leadership of a Transvaal farmer—Gerrit Jacobus van Niekerk. They named their territory "Stellaland"—a large comet was visible at the time—and founded the town of Vryburg as the seat of Government. On the 7th August, 1883, Stellaland was by its inhabitants proclaimed as an independent republic with Mr. van Niekerk as President.

While the abovementioned native chiefs were fighting, two other chiefs—Moshete and Montsiwa—followed their example and also obtained white assistance on terms similar to those already described. In this case however peace was declared on the 24th October, 1882, and in due course the Europeans took possession of the land allotted to them, which was situated in the vicinity of Mafeking (then a native village) and called it the Land of Goshen, with Mr. N. C. Gey van Pittius as their leader.

The Government of the Transvaal was, however, not satisfied with the position and in November, 1883, President Kruger with the Rev. S. J. du Toit and General Smit journeyed to London with a view to securing control over the two republics but did not succeed.

As the existence of the republics, in the eyes of the Cape Government and Cecil Rhodes



Sketch map of the Bechuanalands, showing their position relatively to surrounding countries, with territorial boundaries, principal railway lines and the more important places mentioned in the text.

was a hindrance to trade with the interior, much negotiation ensued between the Imperial Government, the Colonial authorities, the Transvaal and various native chiefs. Eventually, on the 8th August, 1884, the Convention of London was ratified and the control of Southern Bechuanaland with the exception of the territories of the two republics, was vested in Great Britain. Difficulties however continued to arise and while Stellaland was not unwilling to be absorbed in the Cape of Good Hope, the Goshenites were not so inclined and at the same time carried on a series of attacks on native chiefs whose lands adjoined the Land of Goshen and who were under the protection of Great Britain. This state of affairs could not be allowed to continue and finally the Imperial Government decided that the two republics should be annexed. An expedition under Sir Charles Warren was accordingly sent out from England and, reinforced by regular troops and volunteers in the Cape of Good Hope, occupied the whole of Southern Bechuanaland without opposition. On the 23rd March, 1885, a proclamation was issued declaring a British Protectorate over the area between the boundary of the South African Republic (Transvaal) to the 20th meridian and from the Cape Colony to the 22nd parallel of south latitude.

On the 30th September, 1885, a proclamation was issued constituting as a Crown Colony that portion of Bechuanaland now known as British Bechuanaland, and in August, 1888, the land north of the Nossop and Molopo Rivers was declared a British Protectorate under the name of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

During 1895 the Imperial Government had been considering the question of transferring to the British South Africa Company that portion of the Protectorate comprised of the lands of Chiefs Khama, Sebele and Bathoen. These three chiefs, however, with a view to lodging and emphasising their protests against such action, in September, 1895, proceeded to London. The result of their discussions with Mr. Chamberlain was that the Government changed its policy and on the 14th November of that year officially advised the Company of its decision.

On the 16th November, 1895, British Bechuanaland was absorbed in the Cape of Good Hope.

(ii) GEOGRAPHY.

British Bechuanaland was bounded on the south by the Cape of Good Hope, on the west by German South-West Africa, on the north by the Nossop and Molopo Rivers, and on the east by the South African Republic and the Orange Free State. It was in extent about 52,000 square miles. The capital was Vryburg.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south by British Bechuanaland, on the west and north by South West Africa and on the east by Rhodesia and the Transvaal. It is about 275,000 square miles in extent. The seat of Government is Mafeking, situated out-

side the boundaries of the Protectorate in what was formerly British Bechuanaland, and is now part of the Cape Province of the Union.

(To be continued).

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

(Twopence per word per insertion with minimum of 2/- per insertion).

"Specimen Stamps."—Great Britain, British Colonial and Foreign wanted. Saul A. Klagsbrun, P.O. Box 846, Pretoria.

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies. William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Commemoratives.—Are you interested in U.S.? Send used Coronations and British Colonial Pictorials and I will return U.S. Commemoratives of equal value. Use pictorial postage. M. W. Hare, Reedley, California, U.S.A.

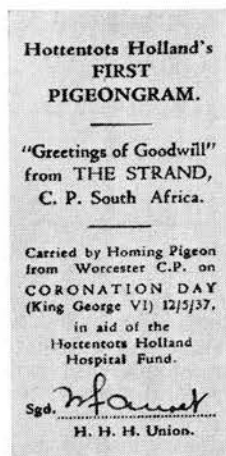
Wanted.—Union Military Postmarks, 1914-1918. Dr. Pirie, Box 1038 Johannesburg.

Exchange Stamps by direct correspondence with members of world-wide organisation. Languages unnecessary. Membership 2s. 6d. yearly. Particulars from Secretary, International Stamp Exchange, 14, Sanderstead Avenue, Cricklewood, London, England

Air Mail Material.—I want particulars about and copies of airmail labels in sheet and booklet issued in the Union prior to 1935. Also AIR MAIL PRINTED ENVELOPES, cards, etc., from any part of the world. Dr. C. L. L. Murray, Murraysburg.

UNION ½d. OFFICIAL.

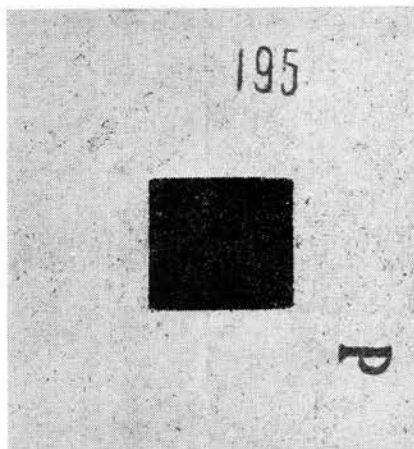
Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., report that the ½d. with "OFFICIAL/OFFISIEEL" overprint with a distance of 12 mm. between the two lines of overprint appeared on the ½d. without a hyphen between SUID and AFRIKA as well as on the hyphenated ½d. This variety—on the non-hyphenated stamp—appears to have been overlooked by our local chroniclers. Can any of our readers confirm its existence and say whether supplies of it are still obtainable?



HOTTENTOTS HOLLAND CORONATION DAY PIGEON POST.

As mentioned in our last number, the Hottentots Holland Homing Union organized a pigeon flight from Worcester to the Strand on Coronation Day. Competitors paying 4s. 6d. had their pigeons carry a message and number; on arrival these were put in a special cover with a cachet authorized by the Postmaster-General and posted.

We are indebted to Mr. Park Smith for one of these pigeongrams, and the illustration shows the message and numbered slip which



were attached to the pigeon's leg by a similarly numbered rubber band, also the special cover and cachet. The triangular cachet across the pigeon, reading PIGEON POST/DUIWEPOS/STRAND, being in violet ink unfortunately does not come out very clearly in

the reproduction. 199 of these were carried in all and a nice little sum was raised in this manner for the local hospital.

The winning pigeon belong to Mr. J. Jennings, time 2 hrs. 2 mts. 10 secs.; a bird belonging to Mr. Le Roux coming second only seven seconds later.



This flight, which is the second officially recognized pigeon post in the Union, recalls the first one, which was organised by the Western Province Homing Union in Capetown in connection with the Peace Celebrations on 2nd August, 1919. Pigeongrams of this flight are exceedingly scarce.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG, "ASSOCIATE MEMBERS."

Following up a suggestion made by the Natal delegates at last Congress, the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg at its last meeting passed the following addition to its Constitution:

"Associate Members. All members in good standing of the other philatelic societies belonging to 'The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa' shall, *ipso facto*, be regarded as affiliated members and as such shall be entitled to attend meetings but not to vote on affairs of the society."

Members of other societies have always been welcomed in the past, they will be still more so in the future and the Society hopes that its Associate Members will make full use of their rights.

B. & K.

The firm that supplies the stamps others cannot. Our prices are reasonable, though in some cases not so low as quotations elsewhere, but we can fill most requirements. We aim to be able to supply

ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY
(except recent issues)

and can generally offer most stamps of a want list, however difficult. Prices average half catalogue. Let us know your requirements. We never worry with unwanted selections.

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100 Pages . . . Price One Shilling.
(Refunded against purchases.)

B & K Special Offers — free on request.

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Air Mail Notes

By I. GREENBAUM.

LAST IMPERIAL AIRWAYS LINER LEAVES.

The last Imperial Airways liner took off from the Rand Airport on June 7, ending an association with the Rand which had lasted for nearly six years of pioneering and progress in air mail development.

The *Amalthea* took eight passengers, members of Imperial Airways staff and some miscellaneous freight. Her destination was Kisumu, which will be her headquarters for a few weeks. From there, together with two other *Atalanta*-type machines, she will run a temporary service to Salisbury and back until the end of June, when South African Airways and Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways take over this section.

NEW TEMPORARY SCHEDULES ON SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS.

The whole of South African Airways' existing services have been revised and new schedules have been instituted since the 14th June. They will remain in operation until the end of June, when they will again be re-scheduled to connect with the incoming and outgoing flying boats at Durban.

SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS' RAND TO KISUMU SERVICE CANCELLED.

This service which was to have been inaugurated has been substituted by a service as far as Lusaka. The first Union plane left Germiston for Lusaka on the 9th June.

THE FLYING-BOAT ARRIVES.

An historic flight ended successfully and according to schedule on the 8th June when the Imperial Airway flying-boat *Canopus* landed in Durban Bay. This marked the conclusion of the first service flight on the new route linking South Africa with Great Britain in six and a half days.

The first flying-boat *Courtier*, left Durban on the 6th June with more than half a ton of mail. This marked the first flying-boat service from South Africa to England.

FATAL AIR CRASH. 14th JUNE.

Within a few minutes of taking off from the Rand Airport the Rand-Durban Air Liner crashed and burst into flames which resulted in the death of one passenger and several injured. It was officially stated by the Post Office in Durban that 112 letters were saved. These letters, although charred, bear legible addresses and have been forwarded under cover of a letter from the postmaster at Johannesburg to the addressees. They were delivered on the 16th.

Union Posts on New Basis

NORMAL ROUTE "BY AIR."

$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce Unit.

From July 1 all letters to destinations in the Union, S.W.A., Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland will be carried by air mail, wherever possible, without being specially directed "by air," at the rate of 1d. per half oz. Postcards, 1d., but the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. postcard rate will still be admissible for local delivery or for transmission by surface mails only.

The last despatch of first class mail by mail steamer is by the mail leaving Capetown on July 2. Then the new Empire air mail scheme by flying boat service comes into operation with the plane leaving Durban on July 4, and auxiliary feeder services linking the Union by overland planes with the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Belgian Congo, Tanganyika and Kenya.

Rates, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per half oz. for letters and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for postcards to all other countries in the African Postal Union (S. Rhodesia, N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Angola, Belgian Congo and Mozambique) also to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Mauritius and Zanzibar.

Existing rates of postage to other countries, whether in the British Empire or not, remain as at present for both surface and air mails. Air mail parcel service to Britain and Ireland is abolished and air mail parcel service to other countries in the African Postal Union is temporarily suspended. The air mail parcel service within the Union remains unchanged.

The flying-boat service between England and the Union will operate twice weekly in each direction, leaving Southampton on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arriving at Durban on Sundays and Wednesdays. The return service will leave Durban on Sundays and Wednesdays, reaching Southampton on Saturdays and Tuesdays.

CORONATION STAMPS.

Three Coronation stamps additional to the list previously given, fall to be chronicled, viz., *Morocco*. The British 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Coronation stamp has been overprinted "Tangier," "Morocco Agencies/15 centimes" respectively and "Morocco Agencies/15 centimos" for use in the British P.O. Agencies in the three zones.

The British 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was not issued on the Coronation day but on the 13th. Incidentally we are of opinion that this stamp gives a very much nicer portrait of the King and Queen than the issue for the Crown Colonies and is easily the finest Coronation stamp.

Something Definite at last!

The Complete British Empire Coronation Series — COLONIES & DOMINIONS —

(OFFICIAL STANDARD VARIETIES ONLY)

NOW that the Crown Colonies and the majority of the Dominions have decided on their sets for this historic occasion, by taking insurance on the possibilities of further issues, we are able to make this COMPLETE offer.

It is of course possible that a zealous competitor may "cut" our price, at a later date, but in view of the scarcity of the corresponding Dominion "Jubilee" Issues, it is far more probable that the COMPLETE set will rapidly appreciate in value and it may prove to be "penny wise and pound foolish" to wait until the last minute.

Anyhow that is for you to decide, but if you wish to be SURE of your COMPLETE set at a fair price, commensurate with good service, do not delay any longer.

Offer at the following "Investment" prices
for a LIMITED PERIOD ONLY

- (a) The MINT Set
SINGLES at £2 15s. BLOCKS at £10 17s. 6d.
(SINGLES & BLOCKS at £13 10s.)
- (b) The FINE USED Set
SINGLES at £4 4s. BLOCKS at £16 15s.
(SINGLES & BLOCKS at £20 17s. 6d.)
- (c) The FIRST DAY COVER Set
SINGLES at £8 8s. BLOCKS at £33 10s.
(SINGLES & BLOCKS at £41 17s. 6d.)
- (d) Special COMBINED Offer
MINT, USED & FIRST DAY COVER SET
In SINGLES at £15 5s.
In BLOCKS at £60 17s. 6d.
(SINGLES & BLOCKS at £76)

CASH WITH ORDER

Monthly List (including all the latest "Coronation" News) sent Post Free on request.

THE CITY STAMP SHOP

1 St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: Mansion House 5228.

Cables: "CITYSTAMPS," London.

CORONATION JOTTINGS.

The *Australian* 1d. with portrait of the King and 2d. with portrait of the Queen issued on May 10, are not Coronation commemoratives but part of the regular George VI. issue. The Australian postal authorities have rather confused the position, however, by having official souvenir covers. According to an official notice "an innovation in the form of *First Day Covers* is being introduced in connection with this issue. The envelopes will bear an official imprint, and will have both stamps affixed thereon. The price will be 3½d. per envelope."

In *Papua*, whose four stamps, 1d., 2d., 3d. and 5d., are of a design very similar to that of the King Edward VIII. stamps of Great Britain, the day of issue at Port Moresby was May 14 but whether it was similarly postponed at other offices is uncertain. The Chief Postmaster was reluctantly compelled to refuse to affix stamps and prepare covers for despatch as the demand had got quite beyond the capacity of his limited staff.

In the *Cook Islands*, which have the New Zealand set overprinted, the day of issue was not until June 1. In *Niue* which has a similar set, the day of issue was May 13.

India has no Coronation stamps but an issue is being considered for the Durbar to be held next year.

Nauru, four values, 1½d., 2d., 2½d. and 1s. and *New Guinea*, four values, 2d., 3d., 5d. and 1s. both have the same design as Papua and the date of issue in both cases is stated to have been "after May 12."

Western Samoa has no commemoratives.

Newfoundland in addition to three stamps of the Crown Agents' design has a supplementary issue of eleven values adapted from earlier designs, with the addition of a crowned medalion of the King and the date 12th May, 1937.

In all the Crown Colonies the stamps were apparently issued on 12th May and are to be on sale until December 31.

Other closing dates of sale which have been notified are:

New Zealand, December 31.

S. Rhodesia, August 31.

S.W. Africa, July 31.

Stamp Collecting reports some constant varieties which have been observed, (1) On the 2d. *Bechuanaland* the left hand "2" of "2d." is joined to the "d" by a horizontal line in the stamp No. 59 of the sheet. (2) On the 1 anna *Aden* one stamp (number not yet identified) has the "A" of "Aden" with the crossbar missing so that it looks like an inverted "V." (3) *Great Britain*, two rather large white specks between "12" and "May" on the tenth stamp down of the first vertical row, sheet cylinder number 7. (4) *Malta*; split "d" in right hand "½d." (5) *Gibraltar*; A 3d. with the right-hand denomination almost blotted out with printing ink.

Mr. Rose showed the following varieties in *Southern Rhodesian* stamps at the May meeting of the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia:

3d. value. 28th stamp, gash through the King's mouth; 39th stamp, in the 7th row, hair over the King's forehead; 50th stamp, the small figure on the bridge appears to be fishing as there is a distant line from the figure upwards; 8th stamp has a dot on the left-hand side of the Queen's face.

All values. Stamp 19, hair line through the value tablet; 52nd stamp, dot on the Queen's eyebrow.

2d. value. 35th stamp, dot on the Queen's upper lip.

 NYASALAND STAMPS.

Our Nyasaland correspondent, Mr. A. J. Storey, writes: "The public of Nyasaland are delighted to see the last of the Leopard stamps as owing to the stocks at the G.P.O. having got damp, they stuck to the red blotting paper and would not adhere to correspondence when sold to the public. It was thought at first that Messrs. Waterlow were to blame for faulty gum used, but it is rumoured that a new strong room built at the G.P.O., Zomba, was used too soon, with the result that stamps were stuck to the interleaving sheets.

The Post Offices all supplied a bottle of gum on the counter for the convenience of the public and the native messengers got so used to pasting on stamps to letters that they needed some convincing that the new Coronation stamps would stick themselves. They heaved a sigh of relief when they were shown that the new stamps were O.K. and saved a lot of labour."

 KING GEORGE VI. STAMPS FOR COLONIES.

New stamps for all the colonies will no doubt be coming along soon, but the Crown Agents announce their early issue by Fiji, Grenada, Ascension, St. Helena, Kenya and Straits Settlements. Fiji is to have a new pictorial set with the King's head; in the case of the others it is to be in the main merely a change of headplate.

 JIPEX—FINIS.

The final accounts of JIPEX were submitted at the Annual General Meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg held on 8th June. They show a clear profit and from this the Society approved of certain donations being made to the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa, the Charles Hand Trust Fund and the *South African Philatelist*.



The Adhesive Air Mail Labels (Etiquettes) of Africa South of the Equator

By NORMAN HILL.

(Continued from page 83 of June issue).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (Contd.)

Type 2. Black on deep blue. Vertical strip of 6, rouletted horizontally. No gum. 1932. Issued again in 1935. Above locally printed at Dar-es-Salaam.



Type 2. As above, but larger type and serifs to "PAR AVION."



It should be noted that the labels listed under the Union of South Africa are also distributed to Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Basutoland and South-West Africa. St. Helena has used the 1936 type from May, 1936. All these labels have been produced by the Government Printer, Pretoria.

The following Crown Colonies and Protectorates generally draw label supplies from London, England; those with an asterisk*, however, have produced their own local labels, as illustrated:—

*Kenya
Uganda
*Tanganyika
*Mauritius
N. Rhodesia
*S. Rhodesia
St. Helena
*Zanzibar.

MAURITIUS.

Types 9 to 14 of Great Britain. Local issue. 1931 (Nov.). Black on dark ultramarine. Glossy surface. No gum. Sheet of 16 (2 x 8). Perf. 12. Printed in tête-bêche columns of 8 at Government Printing Office. 9,000 sheets issued.



SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Types 9 to 14 of Great Britain sheets, and Types 1 to 13 of Imperial Airways (Gt. Britain ptg.) booklets. Local issue: White on deep blue. Perf. 11. Produced by the Edinburgh Press, Salisbury. 1932.



ST. HELENA.

The first acceptance of mails for conveyance by air from the African mainland was not until May, 1936, when a small supply of the current "Speedbird" label of the Union of South Africa (Type 5) was received from Pretoria, in the absence of supplies from the Crown Agents, London, England. Subsequent supplies, it is officially stated, will be obtained from England.

ZANZIBAR.

Types 9 to 14 of Great Britain sheets. Local issues, typographed by the Government Printer, Zanzibar. *Type 1.* 1932. Black on blue. Perf. by coloured line-roulette. Sheet of 10 (2 x 5). No gum.



Labels from Great Britain were first dispatched from London in April, 1927, (Type 9 G.B.).

It is hoped later to list the labels of foreign colonies South of the Equator, as well as those of Great Britain supplied to Crown Colonies and Protectorates since April, 1927.

There are certain discrepancies in the official data supplied re Union labels, and I shall be most grateful for any information about these.

NEW BRITISH GEORGE VI. STAMPS.

The first of the new permanent issue for Great Britain appeared on May 10, the values being the 1d., 1d. and 2½d. The design is simple, although not quite so plain as that of the Edward VIII. stamps, some ornamentation having been introduced in the form of the floral emblems of the United Kingdom, with the words "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE" at the sides to bind the whole design together. The appearance is decidedly effective. This time the crown is directly over the King's head.

Society News

O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, F. Carter; *Hon. Sec.*, O. J. Carey, c/o. Box 95, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 2nd Friday of each month at the Oranje Koffiehuis, Maitland St., Bloemfontein.

Mr. F. Carter presided over a large number of members at the monthly general meeting held on the 11th June.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the Society associates itself with the Cape Town Society in protesting against the present speculative ramp in Southern Rhodesian stamps, at the same time asking the Government concerned to reprint the depleted issue.

Two new members were elected and two proposals will be balloted for at the next meeting.

A resolution to the effect that this Society was not in favour of the proposed federation of the existing Societies of South Africa was passed.

The exhibit was to be Coronation covers by Mr. Carey, but the members were so keen on having the covers and not only seeing them, that the whole exhibit was sold to different members within the space of fifteen minutes. There were covers from sixteen different British possessions, and all shared the same amount of popularity.

O.J.C.

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Secretary*, C. W. Sheffield, c/o. Joseph and Sons, Main Street, Port Elizabeth. *Monthly meetings*, 3rd Tuesdays, Africana Room, Public Library.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society took place on May 18 and was exceptionally well attended.

The Secretary's lengthy Annual Report on the Society's operations during the past year reflected a very satisfactory measure of progress socially, philatelically and financially, culminating in the celebration of the Society's Silver Jubilee.

The donation of three volumes to the Society's library by Messrs. F. W. Cooper and G. K. Forbes was recorded as was also the contribution by Mr. C. B. Mowbray of a very fine collection of early Cape Revenue stamps to the Society's collection.

Membership increased by seven during the year and now stands at thirty, which is considered a satisfactory figure.

Monthly meetings, well attended, were, in the main, thoroughly enjoyable and successful. Exhibits of special interest were contributed

by various members during the year and were highly appreciated.

The efforts of the committee provided a full programme and ensured the smooth operation of the various special displays and entertainments.

At the election of officers Messrs. G. K. Forbes and C. W. Sheffield were re-elected President and Hon. Secretary respectively and the outgoing committee, with the exception of Mr. J. McGregor, Exchange Superintendent, whose sterling services during the past few years have been highly appreciated and who was unable to accept renomination, was re-elected. Mr. C. A. Larsen was elected Exchange Superintendent.

The June meeting took place at the usual venue on 15th, and twenty-two members, a gratifying attendance, were present.

In order to promote individual and personal exchanges of stamps, ideas and news not usually possible at the ordinary monthly meetings, it was decided to hold auxiliary meetings on the first Tuesday of each month at the B.E.S.L. Hall where conditions would permit of more intimate friendships amid less formal surroundings and where the members would be permitted to smoke and enjoy refreshments. The first of these auxiliary meetings is scheduled to take place on July 6 and the event, in the nature of an experiment, is being keenly anticipated.

The Society was pleased to welcome, as a guest, Mr. Powell-Jones, who specialises in the stamps of Egypt and whose collection, reputed to be a very fine one, it hopes to see at some future date.

Mr. C. W. Sheffield tabled his very fine collection of Rhodesia. From the earliest issues to the modern sets these were practically complete and in beautiful condition, impressively displayed. Mr. Sheffield was accorded a vote of thanks by all members keenly appreciative of this most interesting exhibition.

The quarter of an hour preceding the conclusion of the meeting was spent in round talk, gossip, news and argument in connection with Coronation issues, their values, designs and, in the case of Southern Rhodesia, their unavailability.

C.A.L.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. de Terrasson; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Reed, Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau.

The June meeting was very well attended; there were 34 members present, and 7 new members were admitted to the Society.

Mr. W. P. Williams read a number of items from the local papers regarding the cornering of stamps, and the deluges of applications for first day covers received at the various post offices in Southern Africa. This led to the following resolutions being passed, on similar lines to that adopted by the Cape Town Society.

RESOLUTION:

This Society in common with others views with grave concern the report that the 3d. Coronation Stamp of Southern Rhodesia was sold out in a week or so after the 12th May and that no further supplies are to be printed. It respectfully urges the Government of Southern Rhodesia to have further supplies printed and also, in future, to refuse to execute large orders by any one person or firm for any particular denomination if such orders appear to be attempts to create a corner which would result in putting up the market price to collectors of sets and of the particular denomination."

It was also resolved:

"That a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Post Master General of Southern Rhodesia, and also to the standing committee of the Philatelic Congress of South Africa with a request that they take such action as they think desirable in the interests of Philately and of Stamp collectors."

Mr. N. Welsford, one of our life members who was the first secretary of the Society, a post which he held for many years, read a vigorous paper, which he called "Cameos of Philately." He also touched on the subject of first day covers, a craze which he felt strongly was doing a lot of harm to philately, and referring to the irregularities that do, and can happen, he quoted from an American Philatelic magazine where the editor said: "There are still apparently a lot of philatelists in the G.P.O. We sent 37 first day covers to a friend. Thirty arrived in good shape!"

The rest of the paper, which is being published in *The S.A. Philatelist*, dealt with other aspects of our hobby, notably an appeal in favour of collecting Transvaals. The paper was followed by spirited remarks from a large proportion of the gathering, and the outcome was a request for a debate on First Day Covers at an early date. This we hope will take place in August, lead by Messrs. Welsford and Garth Green.

G.R.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, E. C. Sprighton; *Hon. Secretary*, F. E. Ingham, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

The June meeting was the Annual General Meeting. Mr. E. C. Sprighton was elected President for the ensuing year and Mr. J. W. K. Schofield, Vice-President; the other officers of the Society being unchanged.

The reports of the Society's doing for the past year showed it to be in a flourishing condition.

Several alterations to the Constitution were adopted. One of these, dealing with Associate Members, is referred to elsewhere in this issue.

F.E.I.

UNION CORONATIONS.

So far we have had no information from the Government Printer about further printings of the Coronation stamps. It is quite clear, however, that there have been further printings of the 2d. and 1d. values. In the case of the former they are of a darker shade than the first printings. In the case of the 1d. the shade is also different, but the most striking difference is that the headplate used is the same as that employed for the first printings of the other values.

The date of withdrawal has not yet been officially announced, but as it was understood that they were only to be on issue for about three months, we would advise our readers to get all they want by the end of this month and not be caught napping.

S.W.A. CORONATIONS.

Stocks are reported to be almost exhausted, so, like the Jubilees, these promise to be a scarce lot.

SPECIAL OFFERS

ADEN, set of 3 Coronation values, complete Mint	at 1/-
BURMA, first issue, 3 p. to 8 as. cpl. mint (11)	at 4/6
GERMANY, Hitler Block, mint	at 2/6
HYDERABAD, Silver Jubilee, cpl. mint (4)	at 2/-
KENYA & TANGANYIKA, current 10/-, superb used	at 9/6
TASMANIA, 1857/80 imperf. 1d., 1d., 1/-, perf. 1d., 1d., 6d., 1/- (7) f.c. (cat. about 105/-)	at 7/6
ZANZIBAR, Silver Jubilee, cpl. mint or used (4)	at 2/6

TRANSVAAL.

A very fine used copy of the K.E. 1d. red with wmk. Cabled Anchor is in stock. Price on application.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, P.B.A.

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Some Cameos of Philately

By *NORMAN WELSFORD.*

Philatelic Society of Natal. 2nd June, 1937.

I had proposed to call my address "Pricking Philatelic Bubbles" inspired thereto by witnessing the, to my mind, absurd spectacle of thousands of more or less sane citizens of this town queueing up on the morning of May 12 to secure first day covers of our Coronation stamps and thereby to pay off the mortgage on the old homestead. But enough criticism has been directed against this folly in the pages of the local press and I have therefore decided to address to you some few remarks on what I will, for want of a better title, call "Some Cameos of Philately." Nevertheless Mr. Chairman, I feel that I cannot entirely pass over the subject of first day covers, and similar other foolishness without suggesting that this Society should do all in its power to discourage the craze, which cannot in the long run fail to do the utmost harm to serious philately.

If a friend asks us "What is your hobby?" and we answer "stamp collecting," he more often than not turns aside with a scarcely concealed smile, conveying the impression that he considers us a mild, if harmless, lunatic.

This attitude is of course to be condemned. Our friends are wrong to belittle something they obviously know nothing about. Our hobby is worthy of consideration and respect. It has been in existence for certainly over 70 years and is not a mere passing phase or fashion. It is common to peoples of all nations, so cannot be said to be a mere idea of mad Englishmen. It appeals to all classes and we include in our ranks reigning monarchs, professional men, business men, clerks, labourers and small boys. You find fools everywhere but if stamp collectors are fools, then we are in most excellent company together with millions of others.

Every dealer will tell you that his best business is in commemoratives and pictorial sets. They appeal to the juniors, our future great collectors and specialists. They appeal to the non-collector, many of whom get interested in the hobby on account of a pretty and low-priced pictorial set. You cannot make new collectors by force, you cannot compel a boy to start stamp collecting. You have got to get him interested and a set of pictorials will do more than anything else to start anyone in the fascinating hobby of stamp collecting. It is fairly certain that a non-collector visiting a philatelic exhibition will pass the great rarities by with some casual remark but will regard with considerable interest a well displayed and arranged collection of pictorials.

Harking back, for a moment, to first day covers, I noticed some time ago an interesting

paragraph in an American philatelic magazine. The editor said: "There are still apparently a lot of philatelists in the G.P.O. We sent 37 first day covers to a friend. Thirty arrived in good shape."

In connection with the letter this society recently addressed to the Postal authorities requesting that air mail be date stamped on arrival, the same writer has some interesting remarks showing that our little trouble was not our own. He says: "Chicago and other cities use a back stamp which reads (Chicago (Date) Airmail." while poor little old New York still worries along with the ordinary cancellation stamp, when they use one at all. Some one should wake up and get a back stamp that will denote that the letter did in fact arrive by air mail."

Now that Ireland has her own postage stamps and her own postal system it is perhaps not inappropriate to remind you that in the past there were Irish postage stamps as distinct from British. The Irish post office was established in 1784 by Act of the Irish Parliament and had its own Post master General and notwithstanding the Act of Union it was not until 1831 that it amalgamated with the English post office. During these 47 years the Irish postal system differed in practice from the English system and the stamps used were different from the English. There may be some objection to the term "stamps" because the stamps were not adhesives as we know them to-day, but marks impressed with a hand-stamp to denote the postage paid. It is certainly interesting to watch the "reversion to type" in the modern use of meter stamps.

How many of you here to-night know that the colleges of England once issued their own postage stamps? In Walter Morley's catalogue of April, 1893, the following college stamps are listed among others:—

All Souls, blue, price 4s.

St. John's, at 4s. 6d.

Hertford, at 10s.

The face value of the stamps are not given.

These old catalogues listed fiscal stamps as well as postals and Morley includes in a long list of the former, stamps for horse tax, so it appears that the wealthy of that time had to pay for the luxury of a horse much in the same way as we to-day are taxed for the privilege of owning a motor car.

I doubt whether many members of this society have ever taken much interest in the stamps of the Transvaal. They appear to be considered as philatelic outsiders.

It is therefore of interest to note the following appeal in an article in a philatelic magazine by the late E. J. Nankiveli (1899). "In these days ambitious collectors are frequently casting about for new countries to conquer, for countries that are not overdone, countries that demand and repay philatelic research. Such countries are few and far between but such a country is the Transvaal. It is certainly not overdone. Its specialists are comparatively few, though on the increase. It will amply repay philatelic research for it is full of unsolved

problems and there are many possible but as yet undiscovered and interesting varieties to be found. Its issues are full of interesting points, they are certainly undervalued and therefore cheap, and not complicated by varieties of wmk. and perf." Mr. Nankivell goes on to say that the average collector shakes his head over the Transvaal and says that its stamps are a puzzle. His words ring just as true to-day.

Imperforate stamps have been a source of trouble to many collectors. The coil stamps of the Union are often hard to distinguish from deliberately mutilated perforated stamps. In this regard the late Mr. R. Hollick writing in 1895 made some pertinent remarks.

"It will be seen from the foregoing that various stamps are found imperforate not only in the early issues but even in the later issues. As to how this occurs need not be gone into here. Sufficient to know that they undoubtedly exist, are really imperf. varieties, and not as a good many suppose, perforated stamps with the margin cut close.

That these stamps are errors is beyond doubt when it is known that at no time did the Government of these islands (Leeward Islands) have a permanent issue of imperf. stamps. We have seen quite recently the current stamps of Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria and Spain and others imperforate.

Any theory as to how they were issued imperf. will also apply to the Leeward Islands. We would like to suggest to the collector not to place too much reliance, however, upon the imperf. issues, having a less margin all round than 1 mm. as many of the perf. issues can be so rendered as to leave a clear margin of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. all round after being shorn of their perforations.

THE AZORES.

The Azores are an archipelago consisting of nine islands divided into three groups and are situated 800 miles west of Portugal in the Atlantic Ocean. They extend over a distance of 400 miles and have a total area of about 1,000 sq. miles. They are of volcanic origin as all the rocks found there are igneous. The only wild animals are rat, mouse, rabbit, weasel, ferret and bat. There is a great variety of plants and imported trees and many kinds of fruit are grown. The inhabitants are mostly of Portuguese origin but there is also a very mixed lot including Moors, negroes and many nationalities.

The islands have been known since about 1350 A.D. They were, however, probably visited before that by the Carthaginians as shown by the discovery of old coins. Since Henry of Portugal sent out the explorer Cabral in 1432 and he took possession of the islands, all of which became charted by 1497. In common with Portugal the islands were subject to Spain from 1580 to 1640. In administration the name of the Marquis of Pombal stands out as having done much to improve the conditions

in the islands. Three commemorative stamps showing his portrait were issued in Portugal in 1925 and were used for tax purposes.

Portuguese authority was permanently established over the islands in 1829. Stamps for all the islands first came into use in 1868. They were, however, Portuguese stamps overprinted Acores and the type of overprint was changed many times. From 1892 to 1905 the islands were divided into three administrative districts corresponding to the three groups named respectively, Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada and separate stamps inscribed with these names and without overprint for each district were issued although the stamps overprinted Acores were still in use. The two current stamps of Portugal, both of King Carlos were used as the stamps for the three districts and the number of stamps issued for each district was the same, namely, 50. In 1905 the King Carlos issue of Portugal was inscribed Acores and overprinted with the letters A (Angra), H (Horta) and P.D. (Ponta Delgada) in three corners and the value in the fourth corner. This issue was in use for all the islands and lasted for three years. Only two other issues were made of stamps properly inscribed Acores, namely, the Vasco da Gama commemorative issue and the King Manoel issue of 1910, and the same overprinted "Republica." Since that time current stamps of Portugal overprinted Acores have been in use. All the Newspaper stamps, Postage Dues and Parcel Post stamps were Portuguese stamps overprinted.

The three districts Angra, Horta and Ponta Delgada constitute what might be called in philately "closed countries;" they therefore give philatelists a chance to make complete collections.

H. A. WAGER,
Pretoria Philatelic Society.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.

1,000th FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND.

Messrs. Imperial Airways, Ltd., have sent us an interesting letter of goodwill, dated May 22, which has come by their 1,000th air mail flight. It left Britain on the R.M.A. *Castor* and was carried by this flying-boat to Alexandria, thence by the regular air mail service.

They go on to say: "This flight marks a new milestone in the epic story of the Empire air routes and I am privileged to be able, in this way, to send you greetings and wish you, your organisation and readers, success and prosperity . . . The time is near when letters by air mail will be carried in substantially less time than even this one has taken. This will be accomplished when the all-mails-by-air scheme is in operation and when the 28 great Empire flying-boats—the largest civil aircraft fleet in the world—will bridge the gap between Britain and you in faster time than it has ever been possible before . . ."

TRANS-ATLANTIC CORONATION FLIGHT.

A souvenir mail of exceptional interest was carried by the American aviators Dick Merrill and Jack Lambie on their record double Atlantic flight in connection with the Coronation celebrations. The machine left New York on May 9, landing at Croydon next day, and on May 13 made the return flight with Coronation pictures and stamps from Southport and achieved a new record for an East-West crossing to New York. The total flying time for this double Atlantic event, a distance of nearly 7,000 miles, was 45 hours 53 minutes. Incidentally, Dick Merrill now holds the record for North Atlantic flights, as in September last he made a double crossing with Harry Richman.

The mail carried on this double Atlantic journey is of course of exceptional interest because of its association with the Coronation celebrations. Each letter was flown New York-England-New York and bears a 6 cents U.S.A. air stamp post-marked at New York on May 8; the British 1½d. Coronation stamp post-marked two hours after issue (May 13), and of course the New York postmark of the arrival from the return flight. Each cover also bears a blue cachet with representations of the American and British flags, applied for the flight to London, and a pink Coronation cachet for the return trip to U.S.A., and all these postmarks and cachets are on the front of the cover, so that the story of the achievement is immediately displayed.

FRANCIS J. FIELD.

HOLLAND—SCOUT JAMBOREE STAMPS.

Mr. W. Lambert reports the arrival of the 3 stamps issued to commemorate the Scout Jamboree to be held in August. 1½c. green and gray (Scout badge), 6c. brown and grey (drums and flags), 12½c. blue and grey (head of Mercury). All are inscribed at the top "Wereld Jamboree 1937" and, minutely, at the bottom "Geldig tot 31 December 1937."

AFRICAN ISLANDS WITH NO STAMPS.

Tristan Da Cunha is not the only African island which has neither postage stamps nor an official postal service.

The island of Socotra, lying about 150 miles east north east of Cape Guardafui, in the Indian Ocean has an area of about 6,000 sq. miles and a population of some 1,200 inhabitants. The island is ruled over by the Sultan of Qishn and Socotra, but is recognized as one of the Aden Dependencies, the Sultan being paid a subsidy by the Government of Aden.

There are no governmental services of any kind on the island (what a paradise!), although it is visited periodically by one of H.M. ships of the Red Sea Patrol with a political officer from Aden.

There are no European residents and the native inhabitants have apparently little or no interest in the outside world. The trade of the island is very small; it is best known for its aloes, which are supposed to be the finest in the world. What trade there is goes by native dhow to Qishn on the mainland, and any letters there might be would be posted there and travel thence to Aden by camel or coastal steamer.—A. Craig in *Stamp Collecting*.

The

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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Editorial

"FLY-MARK" PHILATELY.

"Fly-mark" philately will not be encouraged by *The Philatelic Magazine*—Detrimental to the hobby. So writes the editor of our esteemed contemporary in a recent editorial.

"... the *philatelic* interest of any variety is in direct relation to the light it throws upon the history of the stamp. The study of minor varieties by serious philatelists has always been of secondary consideration, and a means to an end—not an end in itself... When philatelists... found such a variety, they did not immediately ask: "What is it worth?" All they were anxious to know was "What does it prove?"

"The attitude of the minor variety fiend of to-day is quite different. He does not look for a variety to prove a theory—there is no need to find out how modern stamps are produced in this roundabout fashion. His one idea in locating a flaw is not to keep it in his collection to prove anything, but to get rid of it at a profit..."

"The modern trend we deplore is that of pouncing on every new issue, hot from the press, and in a spirit of petty fault-finding, noting every trivial, inconsequential dot or dash of dust, light or heavy line or letter, and calling it a "variety." This is not philately. It is just perverted ingenuity in detecting the inevitable variations inseparable from rapid printing..."

"We trust this form of depravity will be curbed before it becomes certifiable under the Lunacy Act. Let us keep philately sane."

With the general spirit of this we fancy that most of our readers will be in agreement. There is undoubtedly a tendency by some collectors to magnify the importance of minor flaws from a purely commercial point of view. This is certainly to be deplored as tending inevitably to bring philately into disrepute and to kill interest in it.

There are circumstances, however, in which a study of minor flaws may still be of interest and of some little importance, as throwing light upon the particular phase of the printing through which the fault has been brought about, or for other reasons.

Take as an example the Union Coronation stamps. A study of the minor flaws as seen on the first printings showed, by the constancy of certain of them, that the 1d. value was printed from a different headplate from all the others; also, that a subsequent printing of the 1d. was made from the same headplate as the other values. This could not be deduced otherwise; cylinder numbers are not printed on the margins of the sheets as in the case, for instance, of the British stamps. It is true that we were officially informed by the Government Printer that a different headplate was used for the 1d. first printing and we may receive information about later printings, but surely it can be regarded as serious and legitimate philately to worry out that information for oneself directly from the stamps.

Another example from the same series: In the 1s. value there is on one stamp a "fly-mark" which obliterates the hyphen between SUID and AFRIKA. If that stamp were seen by itself alone it might, in the circumstances applying to South African stamps, be regarded, not merely as a minor variety, but as a major variety or even as a completely different stamp. The fact that it is being recorded as a printing flaw, however, will prevent any such error being made.

There may therefore be interest and real philatelic value in "fly-mark" philately even as applied to modern rotogravure printing of stamps. Mere recording of "fly-marks," if they prove nothing else of interest, is largely futility, and if it be done with only a commercial aim, should certainly be discouraged. To discover whether or not minor flaws are of importance or interest, they must be studied in the first place, however. Only then can it be decided whether they should be recorded or ignored.

What do our readers think?

Air Mail Notes

By I. GREENBAUM.

SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS PLANNING GREAT AIR SERVICE SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR.

The following is the proposed new route which will be surveyed during this month.

- (1) Germiston — Palapye Road — Maun Ghanzi — Gobabis — Windhoek — Grootfontein — Etosha Pan — Cataract — Mossamedes — Benguella — Loanda — Boma. Distance 2,400 miles.
- (2) Boma — Leopoldville — Coquilhatville — Lisala — Buma — Stanleyville — Kilo — Kasenyi — Entebbe — Kisumu. Distance 2,000 miles.
- (3) Kisumu — Nairobi — Moshi — Dodoma — Mbeya — Mpika — Broken Hill — Lusaka — Livingstone — Bulawayo — Pietersburg — Germiston. Distance 2,300 miles.

Provided the machines are available and there is no hitch in the plans, this regular service should be in operation early next year.

MOSCOW—LONDON AIR SERVICE.

It is announced that an air service between London and Moscow will be inaugurated on August 1.

The journey, a distance of 2,000 miles, will be flown in one day, and three airline companies are to participate in the service. They are the Royal Dutch Airlines, the Swedish A.B.A. and the Russian Aeroflot. The route followed will be London, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Riga and Moscow.

LOURENCO MARQUES NEW TERMINUS FOR RAND AIR MAIL.

An experimental air mail service between the Rand and Lourenco Marques commenced on the 14th July, carrying overseas mails to connect with Imperial Airways' flying boats.

For the first time since the institution of the Southampton Durban service a flying boat, the Calpurnia, left Durban on Wednesday, the 14th July, without mail brought from the Rand by air. Only mail, posted early on the Rand will go by rail to Durban in the usual way. All late mail posted on the Rand will go to Lourenco Marques by air to join the flying boats for the North. All overseas mail for the Rand will be taken off the flying boats at Lourenco Marques. Cape mails will still come through Durban, but those for Bloemfontein, South-West Africa and other centres served from Johannesburg will leave the flying boats at Lourenco Marques.

South African Airways' planes operating between the Rand and Durban will carry only internal mails.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS. ALL-AIR EMPIRE MAIL TO AFRICA.

We have to thank Imperial Airways, Ltd., for a special commemorative envelope and letter sent on the occasion of the inauguration of their full flying-boat service between Southampton and Durban.

The letter is dated 29th June and one sentence reads: "It has come to you on the first Imperial Airways mail service from England on which all letters and first-class mail for Imperial territories in Africa have been carried by air and without surcharge."

This and other letters of the same date arrived in Johannesburg on 5th July.

This would appear to fix officially the date of the inauguration of the three-halfpenny all-air service, an event of outstanding importance in postal history which deserves commemoration.

Without wishing to be captious, but merely for the sake of historical accuracy we think it should be recorded that the previous mail, the flying-boat leaving Southampton on 25th June also brought mail (postmarked 25 June) some of which had only 1½d. stamps and uncharged. This arrived in Johannesburg on 2nd July.

There appears to have been confusion amongst the senders in Britain as to this mail, for some of it was marked "last day at 6d. rate" and some "first day at 1½d. rate," or words to that effect.

Perhaps there was also uncertainty amongst the postal officials and the letters with 1½d. franking were passed in error, or were they perchance feeling generous and just let them go?

We regard the occasion as one about which there should be no dubiety regarding dates and hope that an explanation of this apparent discrepancy will be forthcoming.

DID IT, REALLY?

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* announces that the Centurion, the flying boat carrying the first "all-up" air mail from Britain to South Africa, had 1½ tons of mail aboard, including a letter from H.M. the King to Lord Clarendon, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa.

If this be true somebody slipped up badly, but somehow we do not think the mistake was made either by the King or by his private secretary. Perhaps Mr. Fred Melville knows!

USED DUES WANTED

USED postage due stamps of Basutoland and BECHUANALAND, on or off cover, wanted for cash. Price each item separately; no exchange; no unused ones wanted; no other stamps wanted now.

STEPHEN G. RICH

VERONA, NEW JERSEY, UNITED STATES.

HOW THEY DO IT IN VENEZUELA.

We reprint below a short note *as it appears* in *Correo Bolivariano* the official organ of the "Asociacion Filatélica Bolivariana," a copy of which was recently sent us from their publishing office Calle Colon, 66—Maracaibo, Venezuela.

The *Correo* is bilingual, each article being in Spanish and English. We sometimes wish our libel laws would permit us to write as freely as the following note, without risk of going to prison.

TIT FOR TAT

In the last September issue the "Philatelic Bulletin" of Bacolod, Philippine Islands, published a note which indicates an ungrounded innesty towards the Honorable Director of this Association, classing this gentleman as an enticer of stamps swindlers and may be of holdups.

The reputed honour of our Director is unquestionable and all that assish violence on assumed by shady inferiors will surely be treated with contempt by philatelic men of the World.

The reason for this canine attitude of the colleague is simply due to our Review having published (in duty as a member of the "Alliance of Philatelic Clubs & Reviews"), the *Black List* of this grand Society of collective defense against crooks; and in this list appeared the name of José E, Marco

and of his "Bulletin" taken it from Philatelic Society of Guatemala", Now in answer to his shady action towards our Director; CORREO BOLIVARIANO will publish his name, not only in the Black List, but also in the "*group of expelled ones*" being dangerous to the individual honour. And should they persist in their outrageous offenses we will put the matter before our Diplomatic Authorities. On our part we do not wish to treat this repugnant subject anymore and are putting a full stop to the objection. Until when they stop the above discredit, we will do which is published by us into two languages.

BLACK LIST.

(THE ONLY ONE): JOSEPH E. MARCO, DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL PHILATELIC CLUB AND "PHILATELIC BULLETIN" OF BACOLOD, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. MR. MARCO, HIS CLUB AND PAPER ARE A THREAT AGAINST INDIVIDUAL HONOUR. WE REQUEST OUR MEMBERS & APHILIATED CLUBS AND REVIEWS, CUT OUT RELATIONS WITH THIS FELLOW. "IBERO-CARTO-FILATELICA" OF SPAIN, "PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GUATEMALA" AND OTHER CLUBS HAVE DRIVEN HIM OUT AND PLACED HIM ON THE BLACK LIST. THIS FELLOW NEVER HAS BEEN OUR ASSOCIATE. (ASSOC. FILAT. BOLIV). MARACAIBO-VEN.

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The ideal methods of collecting is to have one of my approved selections of rare British Colonials beside your own collection

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The Cheapest Dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:

T. ALLEN,
FRINTON-ON-SEA, ESSEX, ENGLAND

Correspondence

STELLALAND.

In your July number appears a letter from Mr. Stephen G. Rich about these stamps in which he asks if these stamps have done actual postal duty at all.

My reply is that I bought in early 1884 a quantity of these stamps from the post office there; that they did postal duty and that they were recognised by the Postal Authorities of the Cape Colony, Orange Free State and the Zuid Afrika Republiek and that I personally have handled *used* copies.

This country never had a special date cancellation stamp; all postage, as well as revenue stamps were cancelled by initials and date or initials only or date only. Sometimes the post offices in the abovenamed countries added their datestamp; I still have copies which, in addition to manuscript cancellations, show part of the usual ring with numeral in centre cancellation of the Zuid Afrika Republiek.

If any stamp is ever worth a five pound note, then these *used* Stellaland stamps should be worth more; even that very specialized collection of the late Leon de Raay had only one copy in it, therefore it is most unlikely that these stamps would appear often in auction sales.

Up to 1885 the inland postal rate in all the South African States and Colonies was 3 pence per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; in that year the rate was reduced to 2 pence. Stellaland most likely followed suit; this would give a reasonable explanation for the existence of the 2 pence on 4 pence surcharged stamp. I never got any of these stamps direct from Vryburg nor do I remember, however, ever having seen a *used* copy.

The facts are established that Stellaland used revenue stamps, of a design different from that of its postage stamps; the values ran from 6 pence up to £5. These were also always cancelled in manuscript. Later these revenue stamps had a coloured monogram impressed on them, and when those stamps were used by the British authorities after the annexation of Stellaland they were usually defaced by a large oblong date stamp.

In conclusion I will just say that in the early 80's of last century there were very very few stamp collectors in the Transvaal. None of us ever dreamed of collecting *stamps on covers* but official envelopes and postcards were collected as belonging to a country's stamp collection. It is most unlikely that *covers* will be still in existence.

The early settlers of Stellaland and Goshen belonged to a different class of people than, for instance, the old established families in the Cape Colony who often hoarded their correspondence for many years, a trait which ac-

counts for the many Cape triangular stamps existing on covers.

Those first settlers consisted of Boer "freebooters" with some British adventurers who were out only for land-grabbing and they were eventually quite surprised at their own success.

The revenue of the government was derived mainly from the sale of revenue stamps for licences and for the title-deeds and transfers of farms. Postage stamps were sold only for the conveyance of mails; they did not think of collectors and dealers, and the letters written were probably very few in number.

Very similar things happened later in the New Republic, only there they had a smart Hollander running the Post Office and Treasurer who knew how to sell stamps!

EMIL TAMSEN.

AIR MAIL ETIQUETTES.

Sir,

I have read with great interest the articles by Mr. Norman Hill dealing with The Adhesive Airmail Etiquettes of South Africa which appeared in the last issues of the *South African Philatelist*. For the benefit of those specially interested in this subject I want to amplify the list dealing with the etiquettes of the Union. I am indebted to the Controller of Postal Propaganda at Pretoria and to Mr. Barfoot of London for certain particulars and statistics.

Sheet 1.—February, 1925: Bilingual, French and Afrikaans. Black printing on yellow paper. Sheets of 50 (5x10). No record known of number issued.

Sheet 2.—July, 1929: Bilingual; black on blue, with space between PER and LUGPOS. Sheets of 50 (5x10).

Sheet 3.—1932: Trilingual, French, English and Afrikaans; black on blue, but with space between PER and LUGPOS. Sheets of 50 (5x10).

Sheet 4.—1933: Trilingual; black on blue—no space between Per and Lugpos. Sheets of 50 (5x10).

Sheet 5.—March, 1934: Trilingual. Sheets of 60 (5x12) 66,500 sheets issued.

Sheet 6.—August, 1934: Trilingual, white printing on blue (shades) with Imperial Airways "Speed bird" on top. Sheets of 120 (6x20). 105,000 sheets.

Sheet 7.—September, 1935: Trilingual; white on navy or dark violet, with "speedbird." Sheets of 120. No record of number issued.

Sheet 8.—October, 1936: Trilingual; white with bird on ultramarine. Sheets of 120. 165,000 issued.

Nos. 7 and 8 have horizontal gutters dividing the sheets at irregular intervals. These sheets are rouletted. The sizes of the etiquettes vary in depth owing to the varying distances between the horizontal roulettes.

Booklet 1.—September, 1934: Trilingual; white with "bird" on blue. 4 strips of 4.

Booklet 2.—October, 1935.—Trilingual; white with "bird" on navy blue or deep violet. 4 strips of 75,000 booklets issued.

Booklet 3.—October, 1936: Trilingual; white with "bird" on ultramarine. 80,750 booklets issued, 4 strips. Up to now the covers of the booklets were solely printed with Imperial Airways propaganda. The front cover was in English and the back in Afrikaans. After this issue one cover was for Imperial Airways propaganda and the other for S.A. Airways. In some booklets the I.A. was in English and the S.A.A. in Afrikaans and vice versa.

Booklet 4.—1937: Trilingual; white on ultramarine with "speedbird." 6 strips of 4.

All booklets are interleaved with postal information. In March a new issue of postage stamp booklets was printed and in each booklet there was one strip of 4 etiquettes with airmail propaganda strip alongside. 200,000 booklets were issued.

If any person interested has any further information about the matter I shall be pleased to hear from him.

I am, etc.,
C. L. L. MURRAY.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SLOGAN SOCIETY.

The International Postal Slogan Society, organized in the United States among postmark collectors, seeks to increase its membership among collectors in South Africa and elsewhere on the Continent. The society collects no dues, the object being merely to enlarge and improve the members' collections of slogan postmarks, both metered and postal. All African philatelists interested are invited to join. They may obtain information by writing Kenneth N. Rinker, 413 West First Street, Greensburg, Ind., U.S. of A. Reply coupon appreciated, but equivalent South African postage will be accepted.

SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIAN SPECIALISTS.

The Society of Australasian Specialists has been organized in the United States for those persons interested in the stamps of Australia, New Zealand, Papua, and other Australasian countries. Collectors from any country are eligible for membership. Those interested and desiring information are requested to write to the Publicity Manager: Hyman Lebson, 75 Main Street, Lodi, New Jersey, U.S.A.

UNION AND S.W.A. CORONATION STAMPS.

It has been officially announced that the Union Coronation stamps will be withdrawn from sale after the 11th August. They will therefore have been on issue for exactly three calendar months, 12th May—11th August.

The S.W.A. Coronation stamps are to be withdrawn after the end of July. There has been no shortage of them although for a period there was some delay in orders being fulfilled.

ISSUES OF 1936.

Mr. Kent B. Stiles gives the following table in the April number of "Scott's Monthly Journal, summing up the world's activity in new issues; there are less than half the number of the record year, 1920.

	1920	1935	1936
Total stamps issued ..	3153	1900	1415
Stamps overprinted	1971	383	362
Air Mail	45	300	187
Bisects	2	0	0
Commemoratives	168	798	446
Inverts	121	2	0
Newspaper	48	0	0
Occupation	377	0	7
Official	213	28	115
Parcel Post	62	24	8
Plebiscite	354	0	0
Postage due	177	68	24
Semi-Postal	114	179	161
Special Delivery	18	7	8
Tête Bête	3	5	0
War Tax	2	0	0
Military	16	0	0
Registration	13	0	0

Some 50 may have to be added to this list when the status of "tentative listings" for Spain has been decided upon.

PANAMA TO COMMEMORATE ITS FIRE BRIGADE.

Stamps have been issued to commemorate curious events, but we think that the set announced for Panama to be issued towards the end of this year caps the lot. The new set will commemorate the local Fire Brigade! The idea seemed so absurd to us that we wrote to our agent asking for his opinion on the issue and whether he considered it was of a speculative nature. The answer we have received leads us to look upon this proposed issue as a legitimate one and non-speculative. Apparently the "Bomberos" of Panama are voluntary workers and have done not a few heroic deeds.

Whitfield King and Co's Bulletin.

(Continued from page 124).

U.S. Proofs and Essays (contd.), S. May 29 and June 19. The 2c. offset: Issue of 1918-20, A.P. June. Trans-Pacific "Clipper" flights, A.P.J. June. The true story of the Farley Imperfs., S.M. July.

MISCELLANEOUS.—War and the Postage stamps (contd.), A.S.M. May. Guide to the Coronation stamps, S.C.F. May 8. Printing 20,000,000 stamps a day, S.L. May. S. American early sea and local posts. P.J.G.B. May. Meter marks of the British Empire, S.C. May 29. "Fly-Mark" Philately, P.M. June 11. The Post Office and its relation to the Philatelist, S.I. June. Collecting stamps in groups stimulates Philately, G.G. June.

Kroonstad's First Air Mail

By L. A. Wyndham.

On Tuesday, 10th November, 1936, Kroonstad assumed a place in the air mail history of South Africa for on that day letters were for the first time conveyed by air mail direct from the town. The circumstances of this special air mail are interesting. The S.A. Airways Airspeed Envoy air liner, "General J. W. Janssens," on its return from Port Elizabeth to Germiston on the 9th November encountered a severe storm after leaving Bloemfontein and the commander, Capt. J. D. Rademan, decided to make a forced landing at Kroonstad and spend the night there. As this was the first occasion on which a mail 'plane had landed at Kroonstad, the incident aroused considerable local interest. The following morning the machine resumed its journey, carrying a small number of letters which had been handed in under the late fee or "acceptance of air mail letters at aerodromes" arrangement that has existed between the Post Office and S.A. Airways since 1st June, 1936. Under this arrangement ordinary letters bearing air mail postage at the prescribed rates and additional postage to the value of 2d. are accepted at aerodromes by accredited representatives of S.A. Airways for conveyance by their mail-carrying aircraft up to within 10 minutes of departure. It is a condition of this arrangement that such letters "cannot be accepted at a post office or by postal officials," and thus the first air mail covers from Kroonstad do not bear a Kroonstad postmark.

Although it is possible that letters were despatched under the "late fee" arrangements on the inaugural flights of the Rand-Bloemfontein-Port Elizabeth and Rand-Bloemfontein-Kimberley-Windhoek services inaugurated in October last with Airspeed Envoy aircraft, or at other centres off the direct air mail routes such as Graaff-Reinet or Middelburg, at which the mail 'planes have specially landed to pick up passengers, the first known and recorded instance of a "First Flight" cover under this arrangement is that of the mail ex-Kroonstad referred to above.

It has been reported that 21 letters were sent from Kroonstad. One of the covers inspected bears the Johannesburg postmark "10.X.36. 8.45." and in addition, on the back, has a manuscript endorsement by the pilot "Late Fee Kroonstad per ZS-AGA-J. Dan Rademan, Captain-in-Command" and an impression of the rubber stamp of S.A. Airways office at the Germiston Aerodrome, dated 10th Nov. 1936.

On the 16th November the air liner on its southbound flight to Port Elizabeth again made a landing at Kroonstad to pick up a pas-

senger and it is understood that advantage was taken of the opportunity to despatch letters under the "late fee" arrangement (7 to Bloemfontein, and 3 to Port Elizabeth).

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

(Twopence per word per insertion with minimum of 2/- per insertion).

"Specimen Stamps."—Great Britain, British Colonial and Foreign wanted. Saul A. Klagsbrun, P.O. Box 846, Pretoria.

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies. William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Commemoratives.—Are you interested in U.S.? Send used Coronations and British Colonial Pictorials and I will return U.S. Commemoratives of equal value. Use pictorial postage. M. W. Hare, Reedley, California, U.S.A.

Exchange Stamps by direct correspondence with members of world-wide organisation. Languages unnecessary. Membership 2s. 6d. yearly. Particulars from Secretary, International Stamp Exchange, 14, Sanderstead Avenue, Cricklewood, London, England

Air Mail Material.—I want particulars about and copies of airmail labels in sheet and booklet issued in the Union prior to 1935. Also AIR MAIL PRINTED ENVELOPES, cards, etc., from any part of the world. Dr. C. L. L. Murray, Murraysburg.

Wanted, fine used sets, all African Coronations, quantities preferred. Charles Dickens, 190, High Street, Herne Bay, England.

Air Covers Wanted.—Imperial Airways 1,000th flight to South Africa and souvenir cover and letter inaugurating first 1½d. service. Germiston crash cover 14th June. I. Greenbaum, Box 1157, Pretoria.

For 100 pictorial, commemorative, zoological, triangular, colonial and large stamps I give 120-150 stamps of Tchecoslowaqui and Europe in the same value.

Dr. O. Smida, Mladá Boleslav II., Tchecoslowaqui, Europe.

RUANDA-URUNDI.

Ruanda and Urundi were originally portions of German East Africa (subsequently renamed Tanganyika) and consisted of those parts occupied by the Belgian Forces operating in that theatre during the Great War. After the War in 1918 the British Government, with the sanction of the League of Nations, transferred these Provinces to the Belgian Government, the idea being that they were to be reserved for Natives.

In July, 1916, during the War, it was decided to provide the troops then in occupation of these Territories with stamps to frank their letters. The current Pictorial Set of Belgian Congo consisting of 8 values (5 centimes to 5 francs) was accordingly taken and two local overprints, one for each Province, were applied. The overprints were impressed with a handstamp with the words RUANDA or URUNDI in capital letters. 2,500 complete sets were issued for each territory and the stamps were interchangeable in the two provinces.

The same Belgian Congo set was hand-stamped at several places in German East Africa during the Belgian occupation. The stamps were impressed with the name of the town "Kigoma" and others, but these provisionals appear to be of doubtful status, however, it being contended by some that the overprints are in reality nothing more than cancellations.

Towards the end of November, 1916, the aforementioned temporary overprints were replaced by a provisional issue to serve the combined provinces and this consisted of the same Pictorial Set of Belgian Congo overprinted bilingually, in blue, as follows:—

"EST AFRICAIN ALLEMAND OCCUPATION BELGE" on top, and "Duitsch Oost Afrika Belgische Bezetting" below.

The overprinting was done in London by Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., and two settings are known, one with the words "Occupation Belge" measuring 22mm. and the other with those words measuring 21½mm. Recognised flaws in the overprint on certain stamps occur and these consist of a tall or long "T" in "Occupation" on the 15c., 25c., 50c. and 5frs. and a closed "C" in "Occupation" (making the word appear Occupation) on the 5c., 10c., 25c., 40c., 50c. and 1fr. In addition the 5c. is known with *inverted* overprint.

The next issue of Belgian Congo to be overprinted for use in the country comprised the 1918 Red Cross Stamps, nine values with additional values surcharged, the amount of the surcharge going to the Red Cross Society of Belgium. The overprint consisted of the capital letters "A.O." (meaning Afrique Orientale). These stamps were on sale for a limited time and were withdrawn from issue on 31st January, 1922.

From 1924 to 1931 the various current issues of the Belgian Congo (mainly Native

types) continued in use but the overprint was changed to Ruanda Urundi in two lines. In the 1924 to 1926 overprints the two words RUANDA and URUNDI are in the middle of the stamp and quite close together. In the subsequent overprints RUANDA is at the top of the stamp obliterating CONGO BELGE and URUNDI is at the bottom of the stamp over BELGISCH CONGO. It is interesting to note that in the foregoing overprints the "i" in URUNDI is in "lower case." In these 1924/31 issues the only *inverted* overprint recorded appears on the 40c. purple overprinted in January, 1925.

In January, 1930, the special Charity Set issued by Belgian Congo to assist the Congo Natives Protection Fund was overprinted RUANDA URUNDI and it is mentioned that in this overprint no small "i" appears in URUNDI the whole word being in capital letters. This issue was withdrawn from sale on 31st December, 1931, but remained valid for postal purposes up to 31st March, 1932.

In August, 1931, the overprinted stamps of Belgian Congo were replaced by the first definitive series for the joint provinces. These were inscribed RUANDA URUNDI and were recess-printed at the Belgian Government Printing Works at Malines. A very interesting set depicting mainly Native types. 15 values. This set is still current.

In May, 1934, a special Mourning Stamp was issued in connection with the tragic death, as a result of a fall while mountaineering, of King Albert I. of Belgium and in August, 1936, appeared the Queen Astrid Charity issue consisting of three values. The design shows the late Queen, who so tragically lost her life in a motor accident, with a group of native children. This issue was a special one in aid of the National league for the protection of Native children, of which the late Queen was Patron and incidentally these stamps commemorate the first anniversary of her untimely death.

C. G. MUMMERY,
Pretoria Philatelic Society.

B. & K.

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New Issue Chronicle

Kindly supplied by Mr. R. Roberts
430 Strand, London.

- AUSTRIA.**—Mother's Day Commem. Photogravure printing in sheets of 50 (5 rows of 10) no wmk. perf. 12. 24gr red brown, Mother and child.
- BHOPAL.**—Overprinted "SERVICE" in black small type. 1a.6ps, dp. mauve and blue, similar to S.G. type 58. 2a blue, Moti Masjid.
- BURMA.**—Stamps chronicled on the 6th April, have been overprinted on the Indian Service stamps K.G.V. Off-set surcharge. Note:—the 2a is Die II, as also the Ordinary stamp (I regret I omitted to mention this in my previous chronicle). 3p, ½a, 9p, 1a, 2a (Die II), 2½a, 3a, 4a, 6a, 8a, 12a, 1R, 2R, 5R. The ¾a and 5R are not yet received, but are expected shortly.
- CANADA.**—The first K.G. VI. stamps to appear since his accession. Engraved and printed by Canadian Bank Note Co. Ottawa, perf. 11½ line machine. 1c green, portrait H.M. King George VI.; 2c brown, portrait H.M. King George VI.; 3c red, portrait H.M. King George VI.; 4c yellow, 5c blue, 8c orange.
- CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.**—Line engraved, rotary press, portrait type of Dr. Benes, no wmk. perf. 12½ line machine. 50h green. Charity. Line engraved, rotary press, perf. 12½ x 12, no wmk. Design: Allegorical figures of Charity. 50h+50h grey blue, 1kr+50h pale mauve, 2kr+1kr chalky blue. Newspaper stamps, imperf. Square format, design of pigeon and large figure of value. 2h yellow brn., 5h pale ultra, 7h brt. orange vermilion, 9h green; 10h red brown, 12h dp. blue, 20h myrtle green, 50h purple brown, 1Kr green.
- DANZIG.**—New value, Arms design, S.G. type 39. Chicken wire wmk. S.G. type B, perf. 13½ x 14. 55pf dp. purple and scarlet.
- DENMARK.**—Commemoration of Silver Jubilee of King Christian 1912-1937. Engraved, sheets of 50, no wmk. perf. 13 5ö green, yachting; 10ö brown, on horseback; 15ö scarlet, statue; 30ö blue, on horseback.
- EGYPT.**—King Fuad, S.G. type 56, photogravure printing in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) wmk. S.G. type 48, perf. 13½. This is a reversion to the old colour "brown" instead of deep green, now the colour of the 4m. Modified type has not been made for the 3m. 3m deep brown, old type.
- GREAT BRITAIN.**—Post Dues, Typographed, watermark E8R sideways, reading up. 1d. rose, 2d. black.
- GREECE.**—Commemorative. Line engraved by Bradbury Wilkinson, Ltd., in sheets of 50 (10 x 5) no wmk., perf. 11½, design Pallas Athenae. Issued to commemorate the Centenary of the University. 3dr pale brown.
- HOLLAND.**—Summer Charity. Engraved issue, perf. 12½ x 12, no wmk. Large upright format, portraits of famous men of Culture. 1½c+1½c sepia, Jacob Maris, 1837-1899; 5c+3c dp. green, Fr. de le Boe Sylvius, 1614-1672; 6c+4c purple, Van den Vondel, 1587-1679; 12½c+3½c dp. blue, Anton van Leeuwenhoek, 1632-1723.
- HUNGARY.**—Commemorative of Famous Men. Photogravure printing sheets of 100 (10 x 10) watermark S.G. type 64 perf. 14½ x 15. The following completes the set of famous men: 5f brick red, Ferenc Kolcsey (Poet); 25f olive, Mihaly Vorosmarty (Poet).
- MANCHUKUO.**—Overprinted "For China." S.G. types 11/12 sheets of 100 (10 x 10) wmk. S.G. type 15. Type set overprint in black on engraved series. 2½ on 2f green, 5 on 4f olive, 13 on 12f orange.
- MOROCCO AGENCIES/G.B.**—Photogravure, Spanish currency. K.G.V. type, wmk. GvR. 40 centimos/4d. olive black. G.B. Overprinted "MOROCCO AGENCIES" 10d. photogravure "1 PESETA" (Spanish currency); S.G. type 6. The setting is very uniform and free from varieties of any note. 1 Peseta on 10d. turquoise.
- MOZAMBIQUE CO.**—New pictorial set, line engraved, by Waterlow and Sons, perf. 12½. 1c green and purple, giraffe; 5c blue and green, Native kraals; 10c vermilion and ultra, Native barge; 15c carmine and black, fort; 20c green and ultra, zebra; 30c myrtle and dp. blue, python; 40c pale blue and blk., rhinoceros; 45c blue and brown, lion; 50c chocolate and brt. emerald, crocodile; 60c carmine and blue, leopard; 70c yel., brown and grn., woman water carrier; 80c carmine and green, hippopotamus; 85c vermilion and blk., ship; 1E blue and blk., Native in canoe; 1E40 dp. blue and grn., palm trees; 2E pale lilac and brn., wild beast; 5E yellow brn. and blue, Zambesi bridge; 10E carmine and blk., Gate of Sena; 20E green and purple, Arms.
- NAURU.**—Engraved, Steamboat design, on highly surfaced paper. Sheets of 120, no wmk. perf. 11. 9d. olive, 1s. brown lake, 2s. 6d. myrtle green, 5s. claret, 10s. yellow ochre.
- NICARAGUA.**—Olympic Games Issue. Lithographed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) the 5th and 6th rows from the bottom make ten vertical tête-bêche pairs. All issued without gum. Design of baseball player, overprinted in red with small device, looking like the ball at which the striker is hitting. This device is overprinted in type-set and falls somewhere near the calf of the left leg of the striker. 1c green, 1c orange, 1c carmine, 1c blue.
- PARAGUAY.**—Air Mail, new colours. Typographed, no wmk. p. 11½. 33P. 75c rose, S.G. type 127, 102P violet, S.G. type 131.
- PERAK.**—Sultan's head type. Coil variety sideways, delivered bottom end first. 5c brown.

(Concluded on page 121).

The Bechuanalands

Prepared by Major W. J. Harrington, V.D.
(Continued from page 102 of July issue).

(iii) PHILATELIC HISTORY.

(a) British Bechuanaland.

The first stamps used in what is now British Bechuanaland were of pre-British origin and were the stamps issued in 1884 by the Republic of Stellaland. No stamps were issued by the Republic of Goshen.

The next were the two stamps used for military telegraph purposes by the Sir Charles Warren Expedition of 1885.

British Bechuanaland always had its own postal administration and, in addition, provided postal services for the Protectorate, the stamps for that territory being suitably overprinted.

In 1888 the Government decided to extend its services northwards. In the "Bechuanaland News" of the 8th August, 1888, appeared a Government Notice dated 28th July, 1888, stating *inter alia* that a postal service by native runner was being established between the Protectorate and Matabeleland, via Bamangwato. A supplementary notice dated 7th August, 1888, stated that the Protectorate post, which superseded the old route to the interior via Zeerust, had come into operation and that the post would be conveyed by native runner through Mafeking to Kanya (Casative's), Molopolole (Sechili's) and Shoshong (Khamma's) weekly, and from there to Gubulawayo (Lobengula's) fortnightly.

In June, 1890, it was decided not to continue the overprinting of stamps for special use in the Protectorate and stamps overprinted "British Bechuanaland" were thereafter used in both territories.

The following article appeared in the *Stamp Lover* for July, 1934:—

"From the 1st April, 1893, the management of the Post and Telegraph Department was handed over to the Postmaster-General of the Cape Colony. The British Bechuanaland post office had been spending £15,000 annually and only receiving £7,000 in return, the mail service to Macloutsie being, in particular, very heavy to maintain.

Under Mr. French's management the finances were adjusted and by 1895 it was hoped to make the post office self supporting.

About 1894 there was a general movement, in which the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce took the lead, to reduce the inland and internal postage to a uniform corporate rate of 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The postage stamps sold from May, 1894, to June, 1895, amounted to £4,203, besides the stamps on lithographs, £1,931.

Early in the year 1895, it became necessary to give Messrs. Wirsing Bros., four months' notice of the termination of their contract for the conveyance of mails between Mafeking,

Palapye, Macloutsie, Tuli and Bulawayo. Negotiations were entered into between the Bechuanaland Post Office, the British South Africa Company and Messrs. H. J. and C. H. Zeederberg for the latter to take the service on the 1st May, 1895. This mail service went twice, instead of once, a week between Mafeking and Bulawayo and the journey was performed in six days instead of seven and three quarters as under the former contract. The rapid growth of correspondence in the north caused the mail to be often beyond the contract weight.

Many petitions were received about 1895 from populous villages to have a post office, but at the time it was only found possible to grant the desired facilities to Mosita, which place from the 1st April, 1895, enjoyed a weekly post to and from Setlagoli."

On the 16th November, 1895, British Bechuanaland was incorporated in the Cape of Good Hope and its postal history ceased.

(b) Bechuanaland Protectorate.

When the Bechuanaland Protectorate was established, it was placed for postal purposes under British Bechuanaland, which, during 1888 and 1889 issued its own stamps specially overprinted with the word "Protectorate" for use in that territory. Post offices were at once opened at Kanja, Molopolole and Shoshong, then at Tuli and Gubulawayo in Matabeleland and later at Francistown, Gaberones, Mochudi, Palachwe, Palapye Station and Ramoutsa.

From June, 1890, stamps overprinted "British Bechuanaland" only were used in the Protectorate, the special overprinting having been discontinued.

On the 16th November, 1895, British Bechuanaland having been incorporated in the Cape of Good Hope, the Protectorate established its own postal organisation and that has continued since.

The Protectorate entered the Universal Postal Union on the 1st March, 1901, and adopted Imperial Penny Postage on the 1st April, 1908.

(To be continued).

SUDAN.—Official. Camel type, watermark S.G. Overprinted in black in block letters $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. high, square stops. 2p orange and mauve.

TRAVANCORE.—Commemorating Temple Entry Bill. Typographed, in sheets of 42 (6 rows of 7) no wmk. perf. 12 line machine. Pictorial design: Entrance to Temple. 6 cash carmine, 12 cash ultramarine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ chuckram green, 3 chuckram purple.



LADIES OF THE STAMP ALBUM

By W. J. E. BAXTER.

Read before the Pretoria Philatelic Society, March, 1937.

At our last meeting, Mr. Chairman, you indicated that you did not want serious papers for to-night's programme, and in casting about for something light and frivolous, it occurred to me to attempt to exhibit the "Ladies of the Stamp Album."

I very soon discovered that I had tackled a big proposition. I have only touched the fringe of the subject—the hem of the garment so to speak—and I find there are 30 or 40 album sheets of women of all nations to be shown.

Commencing loyally and naturally with issues bearing the portrait of Queen Victoria, here we have a multiplicity of different portraits and designs about which whole volumes might be written. I wonder if anyone has ever calculated the number of different stamp designs carrying the effigy of this great little lady. I should think the total would move the best advertised film star to envy. I have selected about a hundred of the more striking contrasts in portraiture and design but this number could, I am sure, be easily trebled or quadrupled. Some of the early portraits are very pleasing, truly works of art—the full and three quarter face issues of Nova Scotia, Queensland and Natal for example, and the profile portraits of St. Vincent and Falkland Islands are splendid examples of the engraver's art, and who would wish to improve on the embossed issues of Gambia and Heligoland, but there are one or two terrible caricatures. Surely the queer little head that figures on the 6d. centenary issue of New South Wales was never submitted to the Queen for approval.

Victoria's head, in every phase from youth to old age, figures as the predominant picture in philately over a period of half a century, on stamps used in every quarter of the globe, a record that will probably never be

equalled. The handsome Canadian Diamond Jubilee series of 1897 worthily epitomises the story.

By way of contrast, Queen Alexandra, as far as I can trace, only appears on two stamps, both Newfoundland issues.

With Queen Mary we are more fortunate, for we have several of her portraits both as Duchess of York and as Queen, the dignified likeness on the New Zealand Silver Jubilee issue of 1935 being probably the best of the lot.

Our present Queen has up to the present figured on only one stamp (7c Newfoundland of 1932)—incidentally a particularly pleasing likeness—but before many weeks have passed we hope her Majesty's portrait will liberally besprinkle our album pages.

The youthful Princess Elizabeth has made an early start with two charming pictures on the 6c Newfoundland of 1932 and the Canadian Silver Jubilee issue.

Possibly not everyone knows that the other Queen Elizabeth, of great and glorious memory, is depicted on a stamp—the 24c Humphrey Gilbert series of Newfoundland (a set, by the way, which is increasing in value).

And it may be news to some that there are other Queens who are not of our Royal family, but whose portraits will be found within a British Empire collection. We have the dusky Queen Makea Takau of the Cook Islands, Queen Salote of the Tonga group, apparently a strongminded lady who shares the honours equally with the King, and the most recent addition is the Sultana of Johore (who is, I believe, a Scottish girl).

I suppose it is permissible to include saints and angels amongst the ladies on our stamp designs. The British postal authorities are ap-

RHODESIA DOUBLE-HEADS 1910-1916

All fine used, selected copies.

1d. set of 5	distinctly different shades,	perf. 14,	at 2/6
1d. do. 3	do. do.	perf. 15,	at 2/6
1d. do. 5	do. do.	perf. 14,	at 1/6
1d. do. 5	do. do.	perf. 15,	at 3/6
2d. do. 4	do. do.	perf. 14,	at 2/6
3d. do. 4	do. do.	do.	at 7/6
6d. do. 3	do. do.	do.	at 5/-
1d. VARIETY, "broken frame under OD,"	set of 3 different shades,	perf. 14 at 2/6, ditto perf. 15,	at 5/6.

Selections of other constant plate flaws available, for inspection, on approval.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

P.O. BOX 576

BLOEMFONTEIN.



parently not so keen on saints as their Continental colleagues, but we can show one or two, notably St. Ursula on the issues of the Virgin Islands.

When it comes to allegorical figures, we have our own fair Hope (Hope seated, Hope standing and Hope on a triangle), Britannia on the Jubilee issue of Barbadoes, Victory on New Zealand and the girl on an oyster shell (I beg her pardon—she is really the wife of Neptune) on the recent Telephone issue of Australia. Of Goddesses I can only find one, the Isis, of Egypt, 1914. I was uncertain whether to include the Sphinx. Is it a lady or a gentleman? It is supposed to have kept its secret for something like 5,000 years, so—I decided to leave it out.

The British are far behind other nations in advertising the attractions of their feminine population—true, South Africa has given a lead with the Voortrekker girl, New Zealand contributes a nurse and a Maori girl, and Papua presents a buxom wench with family complete, but here there is a wide field open to the stamp designer. Why can't we have a tennis or hockey girl on our stamps, or a lady slow-fox-frotter, or better still why not a Union Buildings typist busily engaged—with a cup of tea.

But perhaps it is time I left Empire stamps to pass on to glance at one or two of the ladies of other lands.

Commencing, alphabetically, with Austria, we have the Empress Maria Theresa, representing the old school, the Empress Zita, of the war period, and more recently a very interesting series depicting Austrian peasantry in national costume.

Belgium gives us the heroic Queen Elizabeth and the ill fated Queen Astrid, with the Duchess Matilda on the Orval Abbey series of 1928. Queen Giovanna of Bulgaria appears with King Boris on the Bulgarian Royal marriage issue of 1930.

An interesting item from Czecho-Slovakia is taken from one of twelve paintings by Joseph Manes representing the months of the year on the clock face of Prague Town Hall. This picture represents the month of January, and appropriately shows a young mother exhibiting her baby to an admiring audience.

Incidentally, I think it was in Czecho-Slovakia that a woman recently obtained a divorce from her husband on the grounds that he was a stamp collector. We have all heard of the clergyman who gave up the church in order that he might have more time to play golf. It is going to be rather a nuisance if we have to give up our wives and families.

France does not live up to her reputation by any startling display of femininity but we have Joan of Arc and La Marseillaise, and on the "Sinking Fund" Stamp of 1931 there are four charming heads representing French Provinces.

Germany gave us a handsome and very attractive set of ten Christmas Charity stamps in December, 1935, displaying women of vari-

ous districts in national costume. These stamps are particularly clear in their design and form a very interesting item in the collection.

(To be continued).

ROLL OF HONOUR.

At the Folkestone meeting of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain the honour of being elected to the British Roll of Distinguished Philatelists was bestowed upon M. Theodore Champion, Paris; Mr. Stanley Phillips, London; and Mr. J. R. W. Purves, Melbourne.

UNIVERSITY COURSES IN PHILATELY.

The latest University offering a course in philately is Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. In connection with its evening extension division a course of 15 lectures, price 10 dollars is being given. It is not stated whether this course qualifies for a degree or not.

CORONATIONS IN COMPLETE SETS.		
	Mint set.	Used set.
	s. d.	s. d.
Aden	1 3	1 6
Artiqua	0 11	1 2
Ascension	1 3	1 9
Bahamas	0 11	1 2
Barbados	0 11	1 2
Bermuda	0 11	1 2
British Guiana	0 11	1 2
British Honduras	1 0	1 3
British Solomons	1 4	1 8
Somaliland	1 2	1 6
Caymans	0 10	1 3
Ceylon	1 0	1 2
Cyprus	1 0	1 3
Dominica	0 11	1 3
Falklands	1 3	1 9
Fiji	1 3	1 6
Gibraltar	1 0	1 3
Gilberts	1 6	2 0
Grenada	0 11	1 2
Hong Kong	1 3	1 6
Jamaica	0 11	1 2
Leewards	0 11	1 2
Malta	0 11	1 2
Mauritius	1 3	1 6
Montserrat	1 0	1 3
Newfoundland	1 0	1 3
St. Helena	1 3	1 6
St. Kitts	1 0	1 3
St. Lucia	1 0	1 3
St. Vincent	1 0	1 3
Seychelles	1 3	1 6
Straits	1 0	1 3
Trinidad	1 0	1 3
Turks	1 3	1 6
Virgins	1 3	1 6
Nauru	2 6	3 6
Niue	1 6	2 0
Cooks	1 6	2 0
Papua	2 9	3 6
New Zealand	1 0	1 6
Canada	0 2	0 3
New Guinea	2 3	2 9
Morocco	0 6	0 9
CROWN COLONIES COMPLETE 135 Stamps		
Mint 32/6. Used 38/-.		
All subject unsold. Cash with Order. Postage extra under 10/-. I am a ready purchaser of all African Coronations.		
E. J. JANSEN,		
14, Morland Road, Croydon, England.		

Index of Contemporary Articles

Most of the papers indexed are available for readers to borrow, but will they please send stamps to cover postage of anything they desire to have on loan?

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>American Philatelist</i>	A.P.
<i>Annales de Philatélie (Les)</i>	Ann.P.
<i>Air Post Journal</i>	A.P.J.
<i>Australian Stamp Journal</i>	A.S.J.
<i>Australian Stamp Monthly</i>	A.S.M.
<i>British Philatelist</i>	B.P.
<i>Collectors' Club Philatelist</i>	C.C.P.
<i>Deutsche Briefmarken & Flugpost Zeitung</i>	D.B.
<i>Exchangiste Universel (L')</i>	E.U.
<i>Gibbons' Stamp Monthly</i>	G.S.M.
<i>Godden's Gazette</i>	G.G.
<i>Linn's Weekly Stamp News</i>	L.W.
<i>London Philatelist</i>	L.P.
<i>Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News</i>	M.W.
<i>Philatelist (Rotterdam)</i>	Ph.
<i>Philatelic Journal of Great Britain</i>	P.J.G.B.
<i>Philatelite Belge</i>	P.B.
<i>Philatelic Magazine</i>	P.M.
<i>Postmarke (Die)</i>	Pmk.
<i>Revue Postale (La)</i>	Rev.P.
<i>Scott's Monthly Journal</i>	S.M.J.
<i>Stamps (New York)</i>	S.
<i>Stamp and Cover Collectors' Review</i>	S.C.C.
<i>Stamp Collecting</i>	S.C.
<i>Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly</i>	S.C.F.
<i>Stamp Lover</i>	S.L.
<i>Stamp Magazine</i>	S.M.

ALSACE.—Types et Variétés des timbres dits d'Alsace-Lorraine, 1870-71, E.U. May 20.

AUSTRALIA.—Australian Heraldry in Philately, P.M. June 11.

AUSTRIA.—Zur Geschichte des Postdienstes der Donau-Dampschiffahrts-Gesellschaft, Pmk. June 16. Die Zeitungsmarke der Ausgabe 1867 von Oesterreich und Ungarn, Pmk. May 15 and June 16.

BELGIUM.—The first typographed stamps Issues of 1865-1883, G.G. June. Les marques postales précurseurs? P.B. May. Notes on the middle issues of Belgium, 1865-1914, S.L. May. Etude sur la série dite "Monterez," P.B. April and May. Liste des marques d'origine connues jusqu'à ce jour (contd.), P.B. April.

BRAZIL.—The 100 reis stamp of 1894-97, S. May 29.

BURMA.—Britain's newest Dominion, P.M. May 14.

CHINA.—Air mail stamps of China, S.M.J. May. The stamps of China, S. June 19.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Die Postmarken des Tschechoslowakei (contd.), Pmk. May 31.

EGYPT.—October, 1915. An interesting variety of the 2m. on 3m. of 1914, P.J.G.B. April.

FRANCE.—The early postmarks of France (contd.), P.J.G.B. March, May and June.

The French mail boats from America, P.M. May 14. Paris International Exhibition, S.M. June.

GERMANY.—Deutsche Dampschiffsmarken, Pmk. April 30, June 16.

GREAT BRITAIN.—T.P.O. postmarks, G.S.M. May. Victorian surface-printed issues, G.S.M. May. Coronation Air Mail of 1911, S.C. May 8. Paper. Changes under King George V., B.P. April. Marginal settings of 1887-1901, R.P. April. Photogravure stamps. 1934-35 printings, S.L. June. Early postmarks of Great Britain, P.M. June 25.

HOLLAND.—Stempels "Inklaring," Ph. May 10.

IRAQ.—Provisionals (contd.), S.C. July 3.

IRISH FREE STATE.—Irish Railway letter stamps (contd.), S.C. May 8, July 3.

JAPAN.—De Postzegels van Japan (contd.), Ph. May 10.

MEXICO.—The eagle issues of Mexico, G.G. June.

MOROCCO.—A last kick from Morocco, S.C. May 15.

NEW ZEALAND.—Newspaper and Parcel Post stamps, S. June 5.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—Stamps of the Orange Free State (contd.), A.P. May and June.

PALESTINE.—The Waterlow printings of the stamps of Palestine and Trans-Jordan. A Problem, S.M. July.

PAPUA.—Some observations, A.S.M. May.

PORTUGAL.—Camoens "The one-eyed devil," S.C.F. May 22.

PUERTO RICO.—Provisional stamps, 1898, A.P. June.

QUEENSLAND.—Plate Breaks, L.W. April 24.

REUNION.—La liaison aérienne postale. Ile Maurice—Ile de la Reunion—France, E.U. May 1.

RHODESIA.—Rhodesia (By the present P.M.G.), Philatelist and Raconteur, July.

ROUMANIA.—Beiträge zur Geschichte der rumanischen Post, etc. (contd.), Pmk. May 31.

SARAWAK.—Postmarks. of Sarawak, S.C. May 29.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The stamps of 1902-12, P.J.G.B. April, May.

SPAIN.—Espana Arriba, P.J.G.B. April and June. Die Marken der nationalen Regierung in Spanien (contd.), D.B. May and June. De Burgeroorlog in Spanje, Ph. May 10. La guerre d'Espagne et ses timbres (contd.), E.U. June 20.

TANNOU TOUVA.—Tanna Touva, M.W. May 24.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Oregon's provisional post office, S.C.C. April. World War U.S. Army postal services, S.C.C. April. 5c. and 10c. 1847, S. April 24, May 8 and 15. Washington Bi-centennial envelopes of 1932, A.P. May. 3c. green 1870-1887 (contd.), M.W. May 3 and 31. The 13 cents U.S. stamps, M.W. May 17 and 24. (Concluded on page 117).

Society News

EAST LONDON.

President, J. R. Rouse; Hon. Secretary, S. F. Fowler, c/o. Vacuum Oil Co. of S.A., Ltd. Meetings, 1st Thursdays, Railway Institute, 8 p.m.

May 6.—The attendance was excellent and it is evident the members are realising the usefulness of the Society. A long discussion took place on the question of Federation of the Philatelic Societies of Southern Africa, and it was decided to refer the matter to a sub-committee for examination and report.

The display for the evening was given by Messrs. Thornton, Mayer and Courlander, and comprised Orange Free State, Natal and Zanzibar. The collections were greatly admired and included several rarities and uncatalogued varieties. The rest of the evening was given over to chats and exchanges amongst members.

June 3.—The attendance was again good and the meeting was a very enthusiastic one.

An animated discussion took place on the selling out in a few days after issue of 3d. value of the Coronation issue of Southern Rhodesia, and it was decided to support the Cape Town Philatelic Society in their resolution to send a letter to the Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia requesting the Government to have a fresh printing made of this particular stamp.

Mr. Hoal passed round a number of first day covers of the Coronation issues in blocks of four of Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Basutoland, Swaziland and South-West Africa.

A letter was received from one of the local newspapers requesting for publication reports of our meetings and any other news of philatelic interest. This was left to the officers of the Society to be dealt with. The display for the evening was given by Mr. Gathercole and consisted of Gambia, Natal and St. Helena. This was a splendid exhibition and Mr. Gathercole was warmly congratulated on the quality of his first show.

July 8.—A long discussion took place on the question of the Federation of the existing Societies of Southern Africa. The sub-committee's findings on the subject were adopted.

Mr. Carter, our air mail specialist, very kindly offered to give a paper and display at our next meeting, also to contribute notes on stamps to one of our local newspapers.

The Society is going into new quarters at the Technical College next month. It is thought that some more recruits may be obtained from the 900 students. We have been made very comfortable at the Railway Institute and also shown much consideration and in many ways regret our change over. The

display for the evening was given by Mr. B. S. Wilson and was composed of Rhodesia. It contained some interesting items and several unique postmarks.

W.S.H.

O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, F. Carter; Hon. Sec., O. J. Carey, c/o. Box 95, Bloemfontein. Meetings, 2nd Friday of each month at the Oranje Koffiehuis. Maitland St., Bloemfontein.

At the July meeting a letter was read from the Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia to the effect that the depleted 3d. denomination of the Southern Rhodesia Coronation stamp would not be reprinted.

Five new members were proposed and were duly elected. Mr. J. Lewis read articles of interest culled from the philatelic press.

Prior to his display of Canadian stamps Mr. J. Levy read an article on the stamps of this country. He outlined the philatelic history of Canada and enumerated all the issues which had taken place till the last issue of all—the three higher values of the George VI. issue. The stamps, which were mounted on white leaves, were all in very good condition and made a wonderful show. There were single stamps, pairs, blocks, coils, and stamps still on the original cover. Most of these covers were flown by airmail, while some of them were printed in commemoration of some important event. In closing the meeting the chairman thanked Mr. Levy for his display, assuring him that the members had had a philatelic treat.

G.A.H.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, C. Larsen; Hon. Sec., J. Doyle. Meetings, 2nd Thursday, Hotel Cecil, Benoni.

The exhibit of the evening was provided by Mr. Hinko Suklje—JIPEX, TIPEX, WIPA, NABA, IPOSTA, OSTROPA, LEHE, EFIRO, DAPOSTA, etc.

A new branch of philately—Miniature Sheets—All know of the Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition (JIPEX) and the miniature sheets issued on that occasion. This exhibit comprised a collection of Miniature Sheets issued for various philatelic exhibitions all over the world, as well as for other occasions, such as agricultural exhibitions, Olympic Games, charity, birthdays, centenaries, etc.

The collection showed these sheets mint, used and many on first day cover. It was mounted on Jet leaves and artistically written up. It was something quite new for the members of the Society and they thoroughly enjoyed these "pictures."

Tea over, items of interest were tabled. A varied selection of Coronation first day covers were shown. The meeting concluded with pages for exchange.

H.S.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA.

President, N. Rose; *Hon. Secretary*, B. A. Carnegie, P.O. Box 244, Bulawayo. *Meetings*, 1st Tuesdays, No. 20, Southern Life Buildings, Bulawayo, 8.15 p.m.

Fifteen members attended the annual general meeting held on 28th June. Mr. D. H. Burn was unfortunately indisposed, Mr. N. Rose was in the chair and submitted the President's report which disclosed a satisfactory year. The Honorary Secretary, in his report for the year, stated that the number of members had increased and the average attendance at meetings had been considerably higher than the previous year. The Society was shown to be in a very sound financial position.

Points of major importance in regard to the proposed Federation of Philatelic Societies were informally discussed.

Office bearers elected for the year 1937-1938; *President*, Mr. N. Rose; *Vice-President*, Mr. F. W. Porter; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. B. A. Carnegie; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. J. C. Giri. The meeting elected the four office bearers as a Committee to deal with routine matters between meetings, thus leaving more time at the monthly meetings for exhibits and discussion.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. D. H. Burn, for his valuable services and help during his term as *President*, was passed. Members' appreciation of the good work carried out by the Honorary Secretary was expressed in a vote of thanks.

The Society's collection was exhibited and received with interest. Members kindly offered to contribute minor recent issues to bring the collection up to date.

The last of the series of free raffles proved profitable to members of the newly elected committee. The raffle will be replaced by competitive exhibits.

Meetings in future will be held on the first Tuesday of the month. Members agreed to devote the next meeting to exhibitions of and discussions on "Coronation" issues and covers.
B.A.C.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. de Terrasson; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Reed, Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau.

At the July meeting six new members were admitted to the Society.

The display was Mr. W. Percy Williams' collection of Natal. It is always a pleasure to see these stamps which are in a very fine condition and very attractively mounted. Among the rarities were noticed:

All the embossed issue in very fine condition;

The local overprints of 1869 represented by three mint copies of the 3d. which are catalogued at £72, and three of the 6d. catalogued at £69;

The printers' proof sheet of the vertical overprint "POSTAGE" which was used for the 1s. purple brown of 1873 showing various corrections;

Many of the varieties of the 1877/79 overprints including the double and inverted items, and the interesting uncatalogued variety—the dropped "p" in all values;

The 3d. C.C. variety perforated 14x12½ used, catalogued at £40 and the complete errors of the 2½d. on 4d. of 1891;

An interesting and probably unique item was a complete pane of the ½d. on 6d. violet of 1895 showing the top row without a trace of the bar, the following four rows having the bar at the top through "Natal," also the sixth row with the bar through "Natal" as well as the value;

The King's Head issue was shown complete including the rare £1 10s. stamps catalogued at £45.

Amongst the Postal Fiscals was a rare and interesting item—the embossed 1d. yellow (perforated) used on piece and post-marked Sept. 8th 1869—fifteen days after the coming into force of Act 2 of 1869, which declared such use to be "unstamped."

Mr. Williams afterwards read an interesting paper on the early postal conditions of Natal which covered the whole period during which the stamps were issued.

In proposing a vote of thanks, Mr. H. H. Hurst called attention to the very fine condition of the embossed stamps, and the fact that all the rarities were to be found in the collection.

G.R.

PRETORIA.

President, Dr. A. J. Broughton; *Hon. Secretary*, Prof. H. A. Wager, Box 514. *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Technical College, 8 p.m.

June 7.—Interesting items were shown by Messrs. Crundall and Hawke. Mr. Hawke provided some recent philatelic news. Mr. C. G. Mummery was elected Curator of the Society's collection.

Mr. Klagsbrun read an interesting paper on proofs essays, colour trials, specimen, etc. He carefully described the meaning of the terms and pointed out the different stages passed through before stamps were actually printed.

Exhibit. Mr. Klagsbrun tabled a fine display of items illustrating the points raised in his paper and Mr. Hawke showed a complete collection of the Coronation stamps of the Crown Colonies.

June 21.—New issues and novelties were shown by Mr. Baxter, Mr. A. Watson and Miss Versfeld. A social evening followed sponsored by Mr. Hawke who officiated at the projector of a cine-film. Some interesting films were screened including some very fine South African ones in colour taken by Mr. Hawke and Dr. Broughton. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Klagsbrun and seconded by Mr. Obermeyer.

July 5.—Dr. Broughton was in the chair and there was a record number in attendance, namely 40. Several members showed novelties. Mr. Hawke gave interesting news items.

Mr. Beyers gave a historical talk on the exploits of famous American heroes depicted on their Commemorative stamps. He included the main events in the lives of such men as Washington, Green, Jackson, etc. There was no doubt as to their claim to be memorized by being portrayed on stamps.

Mr. Giovanetti displayed a portion of his fine collection of S.W.A.

July 19.—Dr. Broughton was in the chair. Four new members were elected. It was resolved to support a motion by the Cape Town Society protesting against the issue of so many values in Commemorative stamps both in the Union and S.W.A.

Mr. Mummery read a paper on the use and misuse of Commemorative stamps. His arguments for and against the need for the issue of such stamps were extremely well presented. He deprecated the exploitation of philatelists by different countries in order to increase their revenue.

Mr. Mummery exhibited a fine lot of Commemoratives and several members showed Coronation issues.

H.A.W.

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. A. A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town. *Meetings*, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 8 p.m.

The twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the Society was held on the 13th May. Owing to inclement weather the attendance was not as usual.

The following officials were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt.

Vice-President, Mr. L. Simenhoff, F.R.P.S.L.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. A. A. Jurgens.

Committee: Messrs. R. Axer, C. Mackenzie, M. Rothkugel, J. A. Pearson and Dr. R. Follen.

A long discussion re holding of Congress in Cape Town took place and it was decided to leave this matter in the hands of the Committee.

May 27.—Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt in the chair. The display of the evening was by Mr. A. A. Jurgens who tabled his collection of the rectangular stamps of the Cape of Good Hope. Included among these there was a selection of letters posted at small postal agencies where no postmark or defacing stamp was provided by the Post Office, the cancelling of the stamps being in manuscript by the Agent. Also letters showing stamps of the Transvaal and O.F.S. used in combination with Cape stamps, and covers showing the method adopted by the Post Office in the early days in connection with late fines, etc., which were

supplemented by cuttings from the Government Gazette bearing on the subject. One new member was elected.

June 10.—Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt in the chair. Mr. J. Douglas displayed a large specialised collection of Rhodesian stamps. This included a used block of 24 King's head ½d. stamps with a rare perforation, of which it had been stated in the Press that there were only 11 known examples in the world.

Other unusual items were imperforated specimens of the double head (King and Queen) variety. Mr. Douglas also gave a very interesting talk in connection with his display which was greatly enjoyed and appreciated by both members and visitors present.

One new member was elected.

A.J.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

Numerous local collectors received covers from Tristan Da Cunha ex H.M.S. "Carlisle" with the Cape Town Paquebot cancellation of March 8. Such covers also bore the Tristan Da Cunha postmark but on this occasion the stamps were not defaced by it—at least not on any covers we have seen.

Several papers record a special cover, one of 500 which were specially printed for the exclusive use of the officers of H.M.S. "Carlisle." The envelope bears along the top in two lines "Tristan Da Cunha. Visit of H.M.S. Carlisle—March 1937." On the left are two maps, one of the island and one of the S. Atlantic with the route from Simonstown marked. In the bottom right-hand corner is the following framed inscription in red "Posted at Tristan Da Cunha/Mail Officer." These are all signed S. H. L. Adams, Lieut. R.N. The Tristan postmark appears on the face of these covers also.

UNION ½d. "OFFICIALS."

In reply to the query in our last number about the occurrence of the non-hyphenated rotogravure ½d. with "official" surcharge, 12 mm. between the lines, Mr. C. S. Parry has sent for inspection a block of 18 which he thinks might answer the description. The distance between the lines is certainly not 13½ mm., but careful measurement makes it uniformly 12½ mm.

Incidentally it might be mentioned that from Gibbons' listing of the non-hyphenated ½d. rotogravure "officials" one would take it that the spacing was in all instances 13½ mm. They make no mention of the well-known sheets in which numerous variations of spacing occurred.

In the Regent Catalogue these are given as "1st opt. thick, 9½—12 mm., 2nd opt. thin, 12½ mm."

Mr. Parry's block belongs to this 2nd opt. Is there a variety with 13½ mm. between lines?

ANGLO-BOER WAR POSTMARKS.

We have recently had submitted two postmarks of this period and reproduce tracings of them herewith in the hope that further information regarding them may be elicited from some of our readers.



The first, from Mr. Lancelot A. B. Sharpe, who has been a very prominent digger in this field, is of a type which does not seem to have been observed or recorded before. If this be so then Mr. Sharpe must be congratulated in having found a diamond

of its use? of the first water. Can anyone parallel this find or throw any light on the circumstances

The second, from Mr. Watson, occurs on several O.V.S. stamps. The office, like several others occupied by the Boer forces about this period, was evidently unable to obtain the figures "O O" to fill in the year portion of the date. The most interesting feature, however, is the spelling of

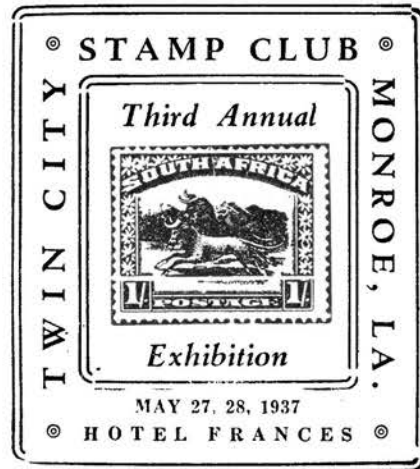
"REENAN" with an "A." The usual spelling is, of course, with an "E." Do any of our read-



ers know if this office, which we presume was at or near Van Reenen's Pass, spelt the name regularly in this fashion or if this is an error?

SOUTH AFRICA IN LOUISIANA

The Twin City Stamp Club of Monroe, Louisiana, U.S.A., selected a 1s. Union stamp for the central design for the poster stamp advertising its 3rd Annual Exhibition held in May of this year.



They were good enough to send us a complimentary set of these stamps and we have much pleasure in reproducing one.

The
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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Warning

FORGED 1st DAY CORONATION COVERS.

Mr. Robson Lowe reports in the *Philatelist and Raconteur* that Coronation 1st day covers are being made in London with forged post-marks to fill up sets that are short.

We have reason to believe that something similar has happened in South Africa and that faked covers have been put on the market, not only of Unions, but also of Swaziland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Southern Rhodesia.

We would advise all purchasers of such covers to be on their guard.

CORONATIONS—MINOR VARIETIES.

Numerous minor varieties, mainly of the "fly-mark" order, have been recorded from the various Coronation issues. The following is a list (excluding Unions) of what appears to be the more prominent and constant of these. It may be of interest.

ADEN.—1 anna value, showing 'NO BAR' to 'A' of 1A left (so called inverted 'V').

ADEN.—1 anna value, upper serif of 'E' of Aden broken.

BARBADOS.—1d. value, Beauty spot on Queen's chin just below the mouth on right.

BASUTOLAND.—2d. value, horizontal 'thick dash' joining the '2' and 'd' of 2d.

GILBERT AND ELLICE IS.—1d. value, cracked skull of the King.

GREAT BRITAIN.—1½d. value, double dot between 12 and May.

GREAT BRITAIN.—1½d. value, pearl between the right hand Bars of Maltese Cross.

JAMAICA.—1d. value, retouched on the right hand side of the King's neck (immediately above the collar).

KENYA.—1c. value, coloured line on right side of Queen's nose.

MALTA.—½d. value, broken background on right hand side of Queen's hair.

MAURITIUS.—20c. value, thick blue line between sceptre and left-hand margin.

MOROCCO.—French, Comma joined to the dot between May and 1937.

MOROCCO.—Tangier. Full stop between 'A' and 'Y' of May.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—14 cents value showing re-entry. The most prominent of all Coronation varieties.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—3d. value, hyphen between Northern and Rhodesia.

TURKS IS.—½d. value, beauty spot on Queen's 'chin.'

TURKS IS.—3d. value, beauty spot on Queen's 'forehead.'

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My Story of Southern Rhodesia's King George VI. Coronation Stamps

By N. ROSE.

(Read before the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia).

The stamp collecting world accepted, with much satisfaction, the news received early in the year in regard to the issue by most British Dominions and Colonies of special stamps to commemorate the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth.

We, in Southern Rhodesia, were specially pleased to hear from the Postmaster-General that our Colony would fall into line with the other issuing territories.

Advance information of the design and values reached us during the third week in April, but the official Notification of the issue was published in Government Gazette No. 17 of 30th April, 1937, as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELE-
GRAPHS.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Postal Notice No. 17 of 1937.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL POSTAGE STAMPS
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE COR-
ONATION OF THEIR MAJESTIES KING
GEORGE VI. AND QUEEN ELIZABETH.

It is hereby notified for public information that special postage stamps in commemoration of the Coronation will be placed on sale at all Post Offices in Southern Rhodesia on the 12th May, 1937. The values of the special issue are 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. These stamps will be on sale until the 31st August, 1937, unless stocks are exhausted at an earlier date. They may be used for all postal, telegraph and revenue purposes.

J. ROCK.

ACTING POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
General Post Office,
SALISBURY.
29th April, 1937.

Gen. P.167/s/l.

The usual Postal Notice was published to remind us that Wednesday, 12th May, being a Public Holiday, Post Offices would be open from 9 to 10 a.m., for the sale of stamps, acceptance of registered mail and telegrams. One hour from 9 o'clock, and the North bound Air Mail closing at the Bulawayo Post Office at 9.30, the South bound Air Mail was out of the question—it closed at 7.15 a.m.

Members of the Society met on 27th April at the monthly meeting and considered the position. Mr. D. H. Burn, our President, was deputed to interview the District Postmaster, Bulawayo, with a view to arranging acceptance of covers before the 12th, the Post Office to affix the stamps and post on day

of issue. The District Postmaster realized our difficulties and arranged to comply with our request. The Salisbury Post Office also kindly accepted covers for similar treatment. Our chief difficulty was overcome, but we were anxious to have our stamps at the earliest possible moment. To our joy we were later advised that the Bulawayo Post Office would be open at 8 a.m., and again later, the Post Office decided to remain open as long as stamps were required.

In spite of the additional time allowed for the sale of stamps, collectors and stamp friends wanted their supplies early. I took my place in the queue at 8 o'clock, and reached the Post Office door an hour later. Stamps were on sale at all except the Registered Letter and Money Order counters. The officials were enjoying the game and were happy to serve us, but with not more than one sheet of 6d. and 3d. values—further stocks would arrive in the course of a few days—as many 1d. and 2d. values as we wished.

Having satisfied ourselves at a second glance that we had not received Jubilee stamps in error, we arranged a few more First Day covers, in the course of which we found there were sixty stamps in a sheet—six across and ten down, printed by Waterlows.

Proceeding with our covers, we found the stamps separated easily, not so well as our recent perf. fourteens perhaps, but better than the 11½ perf.—the "Coronations" would be 12½. I had decided to arrange a set of covers, each bearing pairs with the sheet number and another set with the imprint pair. The former went to plan, but in tearing the pair with the imprint I noticed, in the 6d. value, the fourth stamp in the ninth row showed a small mark, the colour of the headplate in the centre of the Queen's forehead. It did not occur on the sheets of the other three values, but it would do no harm on a First Day cover. The sixpenny value, therefore, went on the cover in a block of four with the imprint. More alert now, I found, again only on the 6d. value, on the first stamp in the fourth row, the faintest hair line in the colour of the head plate, projecting diagonally downwards from the value tablet towards the right hand bottom corner of the perforations. I had prepared a few spare covers and as this stamp may be of interest, on he went in a strip, with the three friends above him. Stamps were now cautiously separated; the lower part of the downward stroke of the "2" (2d. stamp) fourth stamp in the third row, was broken.

It looked like an ink smudge but this was the only opportunity for First Day covers and the covers were here for stamping. A small cover would take a vertical strip of three, insufficient for a registered flown cover. The 3d. value appealed to me so I added one.

Coming now towards the right hand side of the sheets and the end of the morning's work, I found a further "2" in the fifth stamp, 6th row, smudged in the same way as the one previously encountered, but not quite to the same extent. To be sure of the position of this stamp, I selected the block of four with the printer's perforating guide marks and margin to the right, and this went on almost my last envelope.

My covers had been addressed to England, Uganda, Belgian Congo, America and the Transvaal. The larger Post Offices in the Union had discontinued back-stamping Air Mail and Registered matter. Consequently I was more concerned with the possible date of return of my covers from the other four destinations.

Further investigation showed:—

- (a) The duty plate coloured hair line on the 6d.—1st stamp in 4th row—occurs in all values, but not on every sheet.
- (b) The head plate coloured dot on the Queen's brow—4th stamp in 9th row—occurs in all values, but not on every sheet.
- (c) The broken figures "2" (2d. value) fourth stamp in third row and in the fifth stamp of sixth row are constant in this value but do not occur on every sheet. (Our Honorary Secretary submitted at our last meeting one of the latter variety in a mint block of four.)

So much for my day of issue discoveries, but the work was not complete. On the second stamp of the second row in the 3d. value will be found a small duty plate coloured spot, to the right of the Queen's neck-line—immediately above the pearls. On the third stamp of the 7th row, also in the 3d. value, a dot, duty-plate colour, occurs in the white border to the right of, and in line with the top of the King's head, and on the same stamp will be found what appears as a mis-placed hair falling on His Majesty's forehead. These two stamps occur in the 3d. value and on the sheet having the hair line from the value tablet on the 1st stamp in the fourth row. I have not as yet found them on the stamps of the remaining three values, but I feel they are well worth looking for and I should appreciate other views on this, as well as on any other of my suggestions.

I have two stamps, 3d. value, the 4th on row 4, on which the King's mouth is badly gashed to the right and I found, also in the 3d. value, the 2nd stamp in the 9th row, a hair line projecting from the left hand figure on the bridge, which gives the appearance of the man fishing. These two items are no doubt the result of some temporary foreign

matter on the printing plates, but may, nevertheless, be of interest.

Examining my covers on their return, I found on the 2d. value—the 5th stamp in the 5th row—which had been included in the block containing the broken "2" (number 5 in the 6th row) a small head plate coloured mark on the Queen's upper lip. Further examination of sheets showed this to be quite constant in all values but not on the sheets having the minor varieties on stamps numbers 19 and 52.

From the foregoing we must conclude there were more than one of each duty- and head-plates and their respective positions were different when printing the 1d., 2d., and 3d. values, the 6d. value being partially or wholly the same as the 2d. Again, we have sheets without any of the above minor varieties. There would thus be three of each plate. We know that printers of good standing, for reasons of economy, would not work with three plates, and that brings the number to four. Attempts to group the plates systematically have been impossible, due to the limited number of sheets available for examination.

The general design of our stamps, being more important than the varieties, deserved earlier attention, but in that order, would have broken the sequence of my story.

There is ample justification for adopting, as a basis for our Coronation Issue, the most satisfactory design of our well-known Jubilee stamps. In comparing the two, stamp collectors will give more than a passing glance to the replacement of the portrait of His Majesty King George V., Premier Philatelist, by the portrait of His Majesty George VI., our present beloved King. The inclusion of the portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth is more than justified on so memorable an occasion. The locomotive and bridge are possibly more practical than the animals in the Jubilee issue; this opinion will no doubt be of interest to the philatelic correspondent of the *New York World-Telegram* who claims that it is a composite picture because "the nearest railroad to 'Victoria' is approximately three miles distant and crosses the Zambesi up farther!" We are indebted to the "Fossicker" *Bulawayo Chronicle* of 3rd July for this news. I find the appearance of the Coronation issue lighter in colour than the Jubilee, due to the finer lining in the design. The 3d. value, however, is a distinctly lighter colour and, in my opinion, not so effective as the darker blue of the Jubilee. I would describe the colours, using Gibbons' colour guide, as follows:—

- 1d. Olive Green and Carmine.
- 2d. Emerald and Sepia.
- 3d. Lilac and Bright Ultramarine.
6. Black and Purple.

Our first opinion of the perforations was almost correct—the gauge showed these to be $12\frac{3}{4}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$ and, as in the past, paper without watermarks had been used.

Examination of First Day covers is interesting. The Bulawayo and Salisbury Post Offices had given much care to the affixing of stamps. I have not found a damaged stamp on any of my covers and the arrangement is neat in every case. The covers arranged by the Bulawayo Post Office were posted at 8 a.m., on the 12th May, 1937,—the large 38 millimeter outside diameter hand cancellation stamp shows this clearly. Those posted by the Salisbury Post Office are cancelled with the 27½ millimeter outside diameter hand stamp, no time being stated. Both lots were flown to the Northern Colonies and England by the North bound Air Mail which passed through Rhodesia at scheduled time on that day. Covers for England were backstamped by Suburban and Country Post Offices 20th May, 1937, and those for Elisabethville have Broken Hill, 12th May and Elisabethville, 13th May backstamped. The fate of covers handed in over the counter is uncertain since they appear to have been caught up in the later large mail from the Union of South Africa and the Post Offices at destination had apparently decided that the task of backstamping the combined mail was too great.

The Postmaster-General will, without doubt, advise us in due course the number of stamps printed and the method employed in arriving at that number. We are all aware that the stocks of the 3d. value at the General Post Offices in Bulawayo and Salisbury were sold out in two days. The further stocks, due to

arrive on Friday, 14th, were very small. Un-sold stamps at the country post offices were called in and issued to Bulawayo and Salisbury for sale at a time and were exhausted almost immediately. The 6d. value was on issue for less than one month, when it was found necessary to sell not more than ten to one buyer until they too were sold out—before the end of June. The 1d. and 2d. values remain on issue, but it has been suggested that they will be exhausted before 31st August. The Postmaster-General, no doubt, took as the basis of his calculation of the number of stamps required, the normal requirements plus a quantity for stamp collectors. Threepenny stamps are rarely used in Southern Rhodesia—possibly, too, an allowance was made in the 6d. values for the reduced Air Mail postal rate to Great Britain and the African Colonies, which came into operation last week. The most dominating feature, however, is the vast increase in the number of collectors throughout the world. I am sure it is safe to assume that the demand from collectors for mint stamps to-day is from three to five times greater than that which existed prior to the Jubilee issue. Have we ourselves realized that fully and can we expect the Postmaster-General to be aware of this possibility to its full extent?

The excitement over, we have time to consider the meaning of this issue and the importance of the occasion it commemorates. The *London Philatelist*, the organ of the Royal
(Concluded on page 142.)



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U.S.A. SAFETY INKS.
A QUERY.

According to W. Ward in *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing have made a wonderful discovery in "safety" inks which will prevent wangling with cancellations.

The current printing of the 1c Franklin and the 1c Army and Navy commemoratives, of a beautiful shade of green, are stated to turn sepia on immersion in water, whilst the 2c Army and Navy change from carmine to a rich maroon.

Well, we tried them, but they didn't. After 24 hours in Johannesburg H₂O the colours remained just as before their bath. Where is the snag? Although just received from America, we cannot guarantee that the 1c Franklin was of the latest vintage, but we are quite certain that the others were Army and Navy Commemoratives. Have there been printings with fixed as well as with fugitive inks or is the story a hoax? We do not remember seeing anything in the American philatelic press about the use of fugitive inks for these stamps.

MR. A. E. BASDEN.

Congratulations to our former Editor on becoming a Member of "The Royal."

2nd ANNUAL LONDON STAMP EXHIBITION.

Last year the *Stamp Magazine* organised the 1st London Stamp Exhibition very successfully. It was run as a sort of combined exhibition and bourse.

It is being repeated again this year, from October 16 to 23, in the Dorland Hall, Lower Regent Street and it is anticipated that the attendance of last year will be exceeded. A fine show of stamps is assured and most of the stalls have been already booked.

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and can generally offer most stamps of a want list, however difficult. Prices average half catalogue. Let us know your requirements. We never worry with unwanted selections.

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Review

The new season's catalogues are on us again and the first to arrive is Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s *Standard Catalogue*. This, as is well known, lists watermark varieties but not perforation measurements and minor design or shade varieties, although collectors of such are catered for by the firm.

Aden and Burma appear as new countries, whilst French Equatorial Africa amalgamates some four previously separate stamp issuing French colonies. Under Spain no less than 155 stamps are listed as issued by General Franco and his forces but it is not claimed that even this is exhaustive. Pricing has been revised throughout. We note that many Canadians have gone up. Rhodesia also shows numerous changes, mostly, however, downward. Almost 64,000 stamps are catalogued and there are over 7,000 illustrations. Printing and binding are excellent and the catalogue can be confidently recommended to the General Collector. See advertisement opposite.

CORONATIONS IN COMPLETE SETS.

	Mint set.		Used set.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Aden	1	3	1	6
Antigua	0	11	1	2
Ascension	1	3	1	9
Bahamas	0	11	1	2
Barbados	0	11	1	2
Bermuda	0	11	1	2
British Guiana	0	11	1	2
British Honduras	1	0	1	3
British Solomons	1	4	1	8
Somaliland	1	2	1	6
Caymans	0	10	1	3
Ceylon	1	0	1	2
Cyprus	1	0	1	3
Dominica	0	11	1	3
Falklands	1	3	1	9
Fiji	1	3	1	6
Gibraltar	1	0	1	3
Gilberts	1	6	2	0
Grenada	0	11	1	2
Hong Kong	1	3	1	6
Jamaica	0	11	1	2
Leewards	0	11	1	2
Malta	0	11	1	2
Mauritius	1	3	1	6
Montserrat	1	0	1	3
Newfoundland	1	0	1	3
St. Helena	1	3	1	6
St. Kitts	1	0	1	3
St. Lucia	1	0	1	3
St. Vincent	1	0	1	3
Seychelles	1	3	1	6
Straits	1	0	1	3
Trinidad	1	0	1	3
Turks	1	3	1	6
Virgins	1	3	1	6
Nauru	2	6	3	6
Niue	1	6	2	0
Cooks	1	6	2	0
Papua	2	9	3	6
New Zealand	1	0	1	6
Canada	0	2	0	3
New Guinea	2	3	2	9
Morocco	0	6	0	9

CROWN COLONIES COMPLETE 135 Stamps

Mint 32/6. Used 38/-.

All subject unsold. Cash with Order. Postage extra under 10/-. I am a ready purchaser of all African Coronations.

E. J. JANSEN,

14, Morland Road, Croydon, England.

New Issue Chronicle

Kindly supplied by Mr. R. Roberts
430 Strand, London.

- AUSTRALIA.**—Line engraved wmk. C of A and crown, perf. 14. 1d. green, Queen Elizabeth. 2d. red, King George VI.
- AUSTRIA.**—Commemoration of 100 years Danube Steamship Service, 1837-1937. Photogravure, no wmk., perf. 12. Pictorial designs. 12gr. red brown; 24gr dp. blue; 64gr dp. green.
- BELGIUM.**—New value. S.G. type 90. State Seal. 2c pale yellow green.
- BHOPAL.**—"Service," overprinted in black. 4a brown and blue.
- BRAZIL.**—Commemorative of 2nd S. American Conference of Radio Communication. Engraved, no wmk., p. 12½. New pictorial design (view of Rio). 300 reis orange and black; 700 reis blue and brown.
- BULGARIA.**—Commemoration Kiril and Metodi. Photogravure, no wmk., perf. 11½. 1Leva, green; 2L, purple; 4L, scarlet; 7L, blue; 16L, red.
- BURMA.**—Overprinted on India, Nasik print. Wmk., multiple star K.G.V., offset type. Ordinary: 10R carmine and green, 15R sage and ultramarine, 25R blue and orange. Service: 5R ultramarine and purple, 10R carmine and green.
- CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.**—Zborov Commemorative. Line engraved, no wmk., ribbed paper vertically, perf. 13½ x 13. 56h blue green; 1Kr claret. Little Entente Commem. Line engraved, no wmk., perf. 12½. 2K deep green; 2K50 deep blue.
- DANZIG.**—Air Defence stamps. Typographed, honeycomb wmk., p. 14. Silhouette view of town. 10pr blue; 15pf purple brown.
- ECUADOR.**—National Defence. Line engraved, Airpost Patriotic design, no wmk., perf. 12½. 10c blue. Fiscal stamp overprinted for postal use. Engraved stamps, type set ovpt., no wmk., perf. 12½. 5c olive, black overprint; 10c deep blue red overprint. Engraved, no wmk., perf. 12½. Design: National Defence overprinted in red at foot in two lines "POSTAL ADICIONAL" and value "5" superimposed on original value. 5 on 10c blue.
- EGYPT.**—Photogravure, wmk. crown over star and crescent S.G. 48, perf. 13. Portrait of King Farouk. 1m orange brown, 2m rose pink, 3m olive brown, 4m grey green, 5m claret, 10m purple, 13m carmine, 15m slate violet, 20m bright blue.
- FINLAND.**—Commemorative of Field Marshall G. Mannerheim. Line engraved, ribbed paper, no watermark on stamps, but "LEIMAKONTTARI SUOMEN" in side margins. Portrait in profile, perf. 13½ x 14. 2Mk, deep blue.
- FRANCE.**—Railway Congress Commemorative. Design of modern engines. 30c green 1fr 50 blue. Commemorative, portrait of Descartes. Engraved, no wmk., perf. 13. There are two types:—1, inscribed "DISCOURS SUR LA METHODE 1637;" 2, inscribed "DISCOURS DE LA METHODE 1637." 90c scarlet. Intellectual Charity Commemorative stamps. Engraved, no wmk., perf. 13. Various designs. 20+10c (Sand sports) purple brown, 30+10c (Portrait Anatole France) emerald, 40+10c (Sprinters) claret, 50+10c (Hikers) grey purple, 90+10c (portrait Rodin) carmine. New colour, S.G. type 79. 50+25c deep blue (Statute of Liberty).
- GREAT BRITAIN.**—Postage Due, typographed, wmk. E8R and crown sideways, crown to left. ½d. green, 2/6 purple on yellow.
- GREAT LEBANON.**—(Republic French) Air Mail type commemoratives Paris Exhibition inscribed in sky line albino "PARIS 1937." 0.50 paras deep myrtle green, 1 Piastre yellow green, 2 Piastre orange red, 3 Piastre myrtle green 5 Piastre deep green, 10 Piastre lake carmine, 15 Piastre deep mauve, 25 Piastre orange brown.
- GREECE.**—Engraved stamp overprinted "PRONOIA" in green, and cross. No wmk., perf. 13 x 12½. Corinth Canal S.G. type 51. 50 Lepta, purple.
- GRENADA.**—K.G. VI. Photogravure, script CA wmk., perf. 14. Portrait in medallion, no other design, but lettering, the name of the country in curve. ½d. brown.
- GUATEMALA.**—Ubius Commemorative series. Photogravure printing, no wmk., perf. 12½, pictorial designs. Ordinary Mail: ½c blue green and red, 1c slate and brown, 2c violet and rose, 3c purple and blue, 4c yellow and sage 5c red and purple, 10c violet and drab, 15c ultra and red, 25c verm. and violet, 50c myrtle and orange, Q1.00 mauve, Q1.50 brown. Interior Air: 2c carmine and drab, 3c blue and grey, 4c yellow and black, 6c yellow green and black, 10c mauve and black, 15c orange and brown grey, 30c sage green and black, 50c blue green and black, 75c purple and black, Q1.00 rose and black. Exterior Air: 1c yellow brown and blue, 2c rose and purple, 3c mauve and brown, 5c blue green and orange 10c carmine and green, 15c pink and sage, 20c ultra and black, 25c slate and vermillion, 30c blue green and purple, 50c violet and ultra, Q1.00 sage and mauve, Q1.50 vermillion and brown.
- ICELAND.**—Silver Jubilee King Christian X. Line engraved, portrait of King facing to right, inscribed with date 1912-1937. 10 aur green, 30a brown, 40a mauve. Same stamps, but different values have been printed in a row of three, in miniature sheet, inscribed at top with a crown, then "Christian X" 1912-1937 and below that the Danish Arms; all within a single line frame. Printed together on one sheet:—15 aur

- purple, 25a red, 50a blue. Inscription below the stamps is "Verd—Prix—Kr. 2.00."
- ITALY.**—Child Welfare (Colonies). Design of various children. Wmk. crown sideways, perf. 14. Postage: 10c yellow brown, 20c rose carmine 25c green, 30c sepia, 50c purple, 75c carmine, 1L25c deep blue, 1L75c +75c orange, 2L75+1L25 blue green, 5L+3L slate. Air Post: 25c grey green, 50c sepia, 1L purple, 2L+1L blue, 3L+2L orange, 5L+3L carmine.
- JAPAN.**—Patriotic Aviation stamps. Photogravure printing, wmk. horizontal wavy lines, perf. 13½. Design plane over mountains. 2+2s carmine, 3+2s purple, 4+2s green. New colours. Typographed, S.G. type 35/6 etc., on granite paper. Wmk. wavy lines, S.G. type 29a, perf. 13 x 13½. 4s yellow green, 10s rose 20s blue. Surface printed typography, syncopated wavy lines, perf. 13 x 13½. Portrait of General Nogi. 2 sen scarlet.
- KEDAH.**—Engraved bicoloured, script C.A. wmk., perf. 12½. New portrait of Sultan. 10c sepia and ultramarine, 12c deep purple and black, 25c maroon and ultramarine, 30c carmine and green, 40c maroon and black, 50c blue and sepia, \$1 green and black, \$2 sepia and green, \$5 carmine and black.
- KELANTAN.**—New Issue. Line engraved wmk. multiple script C.A. Portrait of Sultan, perf. 12. 1c yellow ochre and sage green, 2c bright green, 4c scarlet, 6c purple brown, 8c myrtle. 12c blue, 25c purple and red, 40c blue green and orange.
- LATVIA.**—Monument set, designs of various monuments. Low values 3s—30s are photogravure, thick paper surfaced, no wmk. High values, line engraved, thin paper, wmk. swastika, perf. 11½. 3s orange red, 5s yellow green, 10s deep green, 20s carmine, 30s blue, 35s deep blue, 40s brown.
- LIECHTENSTEIN.**—Pictorial set. Photogravure. No wmk. on cross grained paper, perf. 11½. 10r violet and buff, Castle Vaduz with knight in armour on foot; 50r sepia, Castle Gutenberg and bust of knight in armour. These also exist overprinted "DIENSTSACHE." Pictorial set issued to commemorate throwing open of the communications from Raebiger—Berlin. 10r violet, Schlusterbrücke; 20r scarlet, Road making; 30r blue, Binnen Canal; 50r brown, Franzenbrücke.
- MANCHURIA.**—Engraved (recess printed) S.G. types 1 and 11, wmk. wavy lines S.G. type 5 (7f and 30f), others are six symbols wmk. Perf. 13 x 13½. 2f yellow green, 4f pale sage green, 5f slate, 7f grey, 12f pale orange brown, 13f purple brown, 30f red brown. Surcharged for China. S.G. types 11 and 12 wmk. six symbols. Typo surcharged on engraved. Surcharge six characters in black. 2½f on 2f green top character, 2½f on 2f yellow green top character, 13f on 12f orange brown.
- MEXICO.**—Lithographed, wmk. "CORREOS MEXICO" S.G. type 67, perf. 14 comb machine. Various designs:—1c orange (Yalateca Indian); 2c grey green (Lapoteca Woman); 4c dull red (Monument); 5c drab (Remedros Acqueduct); 10c orange yellow (Ahorros).
- MOROCCO/G.B.**—(French currency).—Photogravure K.G.V. sheets of 240, wmk. GvR. 1 FRANC 50 CENTIMES on 1/- bistre. K.G. VI. overprinted type-set. 5 centimes/½d. green, 10 centimes/1d. red, 25 centimes/2½d. blue, 5 centimes/¾d. green. Spanish currency K.G. VI. photogravure, overprinted type set in black, wmk. GvR. MOROCCO AGENCIAS/15 CENTIMOS in two lines at top 14mm x 1½mm, 15mm. x 2½mm. on G.B. 1½d.
- TANGIER/G.B.**—K.G. VI. ½d. green, 1d. red. K.G. VI. Same sheet formation, etc., as Morocco/G.B., overprint "TANGIER," 14½ x 2½mm. in block capitals at foot. 1½d.
- NICARAGUA.**—S.G. type 111 overprinted official seal triangle in circle inscribed "SERVICIO OFICIAL Republica de Nicaragua C.A." round the circumference. Type set overprint in black. 15c orange yellow, 20c orange vermilion, 25c black, 50c purple, 1 Cordova, orange. Air Mail, S.G. type 80, cathedral at Leon. Engraved, no wmk., perf. 12. Type set overprint in black, three lines, "Correo Aereo" Centro-Americano Resello 1936. There are two types of figure "3" in "1936" (50 of each in sheet). Type 1, "3"; type 2, "3." 10c brown, type 1; 10c brown, type 2. Air Mail. S.G. type 111 1 Cordova, scarlet vermilion overprinted in three lines in red "Servicio" "Centro-americano" "Vale Diez Centavos." S.G. types 79/80 overprinted with S.G. type 126 without date in black, with an additional overprint in blue in two lines "Habilitado" 1937. 1c/2c deep green, 2c/3c olive grey, 3c/4c carmine, 4c/5c pale blue, 5c/6c blue, 6c/10c sepia, 8c/15c olive brown, 16c/20c purple brown, 24c/25c vermilion, 25c/25c orange, 32c/50c purple.
- PANAMA REPUBLIC.**—Engraved stamps, overprinted type set, no wmk., perf. 12. Postal Congress set of 1936 overprinted in huge fancy type capitals "UPU" (one under the other), surcharged in red or blue. Postage: ½c orange, 1c green, 2c carmine, 5c blue, 10c purple, 15c pale blue, 20c scarlet, 25c sepia, 50c orange, \$1 grey black. Air Post: 5c deep blue, 10c orange, 20c carmine rose, 30c purple, 50c carmine, \$1 grey black.
- POLAND.**—Line engraved, no wmk., perf. 12½. Portrait of Marshall Smigly Rydz. 25gr slate grey.
- PORTUGAL.**—Commemorative. Typographed, no wmk. 25 cvos pale blue, Gil Vincente; 40 cvos deep brown, Medical Schools.
- ROUMANIA.**—Ioan Creanga Commem. 1837-1937. Photogravure, wmk. crown and monogram S.G. type 94, perf. 13½. 2L green, 3L rose, 4L purple, 6L brown. Commemorative of 7th anniversary of King's Restoration "8 JUNIE 1937." Photogravure, wmk.

S.G. type 94, perf. 13½. Designs show different sports. 25b+25b slate green (Football); 50b+50b brown (Swimming); 1L+50b purple (Javelin throwing); 6L+1L green (Ski-ing); 3L+1L brown rose (Shooting); 4L+1L red orange (Rowing); 6L+2L claret (Horse Riding); 10L+4L deep blue (Restoration). Little Entente Commem. Photogravure, wmk. S.G. type 94, monogram and crown, p. 13½. The three circlets in design at foot are symbolical of the linking of the three countries composing the Little Entente. View is the Monastery of Curtea de Argesh, which contains the tombs of the late Kings of Roumania, Carol I. and Ferdinand I. 7L50 ultramarine, 10L bright blue.

RUSSIA.—Architecture set. Photogravure, no wmk., perf. 12½. Various designs. 3K maroon, 5K red brown, 10K sepia, 15K slate, 20K myrtle, 30K black, 40K purple, 50K sepia. Architecture 1937. Photogravure, miniature sheet of 4 imperf., mottled wmk. Inscription top and bottom in brown. 40 Kop, dull purple.

SOUTH AFRICA.—K.G. Coronation issue, in new deep shade, second printing. 1/- deep blue and terra cotta.

SPAIN.—Jubilee Year 1937. Perf. 11½, no wmk. Various designs with following inscription "ANO JUBILAR COMPOSTELANO 1937." 15c brown, Upright; 30c carmine, Transverse; 1P blue and orange, Transverse.

SPANISH MOROCCO.—Provisionals. Type-set, 1928/31, engraved set overprinted. 1c on 4c ultramarine, blue surcharge; 2c on 2P50 purple, blue surcharge; 10c on 1P yellow green, blue surcharge; 15c on 20c black, Express, blue surcharge. Pictorial. Photogravure, printed by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. 1c green, 2c magenta, 5c orange, 15c purple, 30c scarlet, 1P ultra, 10P brown.

SUDAN.—Air Mail. Line engraved, new perf. 116 x 12½, wmk. S.G. (S.F. type 7). Design: Statue of General Gordon, S.G. type 10. 2P black and orange, 3½P black and purple, 7½P deep green and emerald, 10P sepia and blue. Official. Camel type, small format overprinted "S.G.," type set overprint 8½ x 3mm, block capitals, with square stops. 15 red brown and ultramarine.

SWEDEN.—Line engraved, no wmk. on bleached paper, No. 3A, imp. x perf. 10. 1Kr orange, Crown and Posthorn; 1Kr.20 pale magenta, Crown and Posthorn.

SWITZERLAND.—Air Mail S.G. type 46, overprinted in black. Granite paper, wmk. S.G. type 13, perf. 11½. Type set surcharge. 40c on 20c flesh and scarlet, three thick bars obliterating original value.

SYRIA.—Air Mail type Commem. Paris Exhibition. Photogravure, no wmk., perf. 13½ x 13. Inscribed in sky line in albino "PARIS 1937." Very limited issue, only 15,000 sets. 0.50 paras yellow green, 1 Piastre deep green, 2 Piastre brown, 3

Piastre rosine, 5 Piastre orange, 10 Piastre myrtle green, 15 Piastre deep blue, 25 Piastre purple.

U.S.A.—Army and Navy Commemoratives. Rotary press. No wmk., perf. 11 x 10½. 5c ultra, Army, inscribed U.S. Military Academy, West Point; 5c ultra, Navy, inscribed U.S. Postage, Navy Academy. Issued to commemorate 150th anniversary of the Ordinance of 1787 and Establishment of the North West Territory, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio. Line engraved, no wmk., perf. 11 x 10½. Design: Dual portrait and map of N.W. Territory. 3c purple.

VENEZUELA.—Photolitho, new various pictorial designs. No wmk., perf. 11½ x 11. Postage: 10c olive green, 15c brown, 25c rose, 3B vermilion. Air Mail: 5c yellow brown, 10c orange red, 15c slate, 25c purple, 1B grey, 1B80 deep ultra, 1B95 ultra, 2B purple brown. S.G. type 70 on Security paper (S.G. 512), overprinted in three lines, 1937/VALE FOR/25. 25/40c blue. S.G. type 70 redrawn, engraved on Winchester Security paper, perf. 12½. Issued on the 25th May, although printed three years ago. 7½c green. Air Mail: 1932 engraved stamps, on blue Security paper, overprinted in type set in black, in four lines and bar cancelling original value: 1937/VALE FOR/5/CENTIMES or whatever value. 5c on 1B.70 red brown, 10c on B3.70 bright green, 15c on B4 orange, 25c on B5 black, 1B on B8 carmine, 2B on B2.10 blue. Pict. design, photolitho on grained paper (as Switzerland), no wmk., perf. 11½. Postage: 5c purple, 50c yellow green, 5B brown. Air Post: 40c green, 70c scarlet, 75c buff, B1.20 emerald, B2.50 grey blue, B3 lilac, B3.70 rose, B10 mauve.

SOUTH AFRICAN NUMBER OF *THE STAMP MAGAZINE*.

The August number of *The Stamp Magazine* is a special South African number. It opens with an interesting article by Fred J. Melville, entitled "The Lure of South Africans—I speak of Africa and Golden Joys." In this, amongst other things, is a fine little dissertation on Mr. Emil Tamsen, with an excellent photograph.

"Pointer" describes a variety of the ½d. Union Jubilee which seems to be a poser as to method of production, but which we look to some of our experts to solve.

A. O. Crane raises the question whether Cylinder 30A was not used for printing the vignette of the 1d. before it was used for the other values. Another subject for discussion.

There are articles on the Advertisement Booklet Panes and their derivatives, the "Jipex" blocks, also articles dealing with general aspects of philately in South Africa by Mr. Hinko Suklje and Dr. Pirie.

Coronation Stamps of the Union

AN EARLY STUDY.

By DR. ALEC KAPLAN.

The Union Coronation Stamps were on sale at all Post Offices in the Union from May 12 until August 11, 1937. In a letter addressed to the *S.A. Philatelist*, dated the 9th August, the Government Printer states, "I have to inform you that the printing of all the Coronation Stamps is now complete. Further supplies of each value were printed, and the total quantities delivered to the Postmaster-General were:—

½d.	216,975	sheets
1d.	352,600	"
1½d.	39,875	"
3d.	32,835	"
1/-	24,625	"

The particulars regarding the printing remain the same as previously supplied to you except that in the 1d. issue the interior cylinder was changed after printing 113,000 sheets, and cylinder No. 55, the same as was used for the other values, was employed until the completion of the order."

In his previous intimation the Government Printer intimated that cylinder No. 30A was the common cylinder, and in this his latest letter he states that cylinder No. 55 is the common one. Obviously a clerical error.

An interesting fact arises; that, of the 352,600 1d. sheets printed 113,000 were of the first printing and roughly double that amount were the second printing. The majority of the first printing pennies were sent overseas to supply the dealers' demands, and consequently there is a slight scarcity of that printing in South Africa.

Besides the two cylinders in the penny value there was more than one printing of each of the values. The various printings will have to be worked out in detail but at present it would be foolhardy to attempt that.

The figures quoted above are the numbers printed, not of those sold to the public. One must remember that a large quantity were returned and presumably destroyed. When these figures become available, then, and only then, will the relative frequency of the stamps be known. Obviously there will have been no returns of the first printing of the 1d.

The two cylinders of the 1d. value show marked general characteristics apart from plate variations.

MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO CYLINDERS OF THE 1d.

<i>First Cylinder.</i>	<i>Second Cylinder.</i>
Well printed. Good detail.	Printing and detail poor.
Shading round head grey-black.	Shading black.
Shading at back of head slightly paler than in front.	Shading much paler, almost absent.
Front lobe of ear outlined in detail.	Not outlined.
Back of ear outlined.	Not outlined.
Face and neck completely shaded.	Only partly shaded, showing white areas.

The stamps were perforated with a machine doing eleven vertical rows at a time and thus each sheet shows the perforation junction in two places. The cylinders comprise twenty-two rows of stamps horizontally, but the sheets have only twenty rows of stamps, the remaining two rows being taken up by blank stamps. Every sheet shows these two rows of blanks: one at the left and one at the right. The perforating machine thus perforates the sheet in two actions and, as stated, each sheet must show two perforation junctions.

As far as it is possible to tell at present the first printing of all the values showed the watermark normal, that is, running from left to right. Later printings of all the values with the exception of the 1d. first printing show the watermark reversed, that is running from right to left. The rarity amongst the watermarks is the second printing of the penny with normal watermark.

SUMMARY.

value	normal wmk.	reversed wmk.
½d.	x	x
1d. 1st Printing	x	—
1d. 2nd Printing	x	x
1½d.	x	x
3d.	x	x
1/-	x	x

The sheet numbers are to be found in several different positions on the sheets but as these probably have some bearing on the various printings, they will be discussed in a later article.

Mr. S. Legator has shown me an interesting freak. This consists of a sheet of the second printed 1d., showing the right side of sheet cut through the stamps of the last vertical row. This was done during the trimming of the sheet. The sheet was then trimmed properly and the extra piece was stuck on to the sheet, whilst it was still damp. The result shows the 20th vertical row of stamps on the sheet apparently partly printed, whilst the attached portion of the row shows an excellent offset. This freak proves that the trimming of the sheets was undertaken after it had been printed and perforated, and also that the trimming was done whilst the stamps were still somewhat damp.

The Bechuanalands

Prepared by Major W. J. Harrington, V.D.
(Contd. from page 121 of August issue).

CHAPTER II. STAMPS OF STELLALAND.

The first stamps issued and used in territory now included under the heading of "The Bechuanalands" were those of the short lived Stellaland Republic and these should therefore be considered in any work dealing with the postal history of this area.

In view of the articles by Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole on the Stamps of Stellaland published in the April, May and June numbers of *The South African Philatelist* the writer is omitting his chapter dealing with those stamps. Readers specially interested in them should refer to these articles or to the originals published in *Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, 1908, where even fuller details as to the various types of the different values are obtainable. We pass on to:—

CHAPTER III. STAMPS OF THE SIR CHARLES WARREN EXPEDITION, 1885.

The Sir Charles Warren Expedition in 1885 is recorded by two stamps only and these were used in connection with the working of the military telegraphs. It has been stated that only 50 sheets of each of the two values were issued and it is believed that some of these stamps were used to defray postage. As a matter of fact, a piece is known with a vertical pair of 6d., a block of four 1s., and a pair of ½d. green overprint "British Bechuanaland" of 1889, the whole postmarked at Vryburg on the 4th April 1895.

The stamps used were the current issues of the Cape of Good Hope—6d. purple, watermarked Crown CC and also anchor, and the 1s. green, watermarked Crown CC—overprinted in Cape Town with the words "Military Telegraphs." in black in two lines. The measurements are "Military" 11mm. long. "Telegraphs" 15 mm. long and the distance between lines approximately 14½ mm.

CHAPTER IV. STAMPS USED IN BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

1. Issue of February, 1886.

Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope (issues of 1876/77 watermarked Crown CC, 1882/3 watermarked Crown CA and 1884 watermarked anchor), overprinted "British Bechuanaland" in two lines in black or red. Measurements—"British" 7½ mm. "Bechuanaland" 15½ mm., distance between lines 4 mm.

(a) ½d. slate, wmk. Crown CA, o/p in bright red (first printing) or brown red.

- (i) O/p double, one in red and one in black. This was probably done intentionally by re-printing in black over red.

- (ii) Error "ritish."
- (b) ½d. grey-black, wmk. anchor, o/p in black.
 - (i) Error "ritish."
 - (ii) O/p double.
 - (iii) O/p inverted.
 - (iv) Comma after "d."
- (c) 1d. pale rose-red, wmk. anchor, o/p in black.
 - (i) Error "ritish."
 - (ii) O/p double.
 - (iii) O/p inverted.
 - (iv) Dot over second "i" low and "land" dropped.
 - (v) "h" in "British" and "and" raised.
- (d) 2d. bistre, wmk. anchor, o/p in black.
 - (i) Error "ritish."
 - (ii) O/p double (close but distinct).
- (e) 3d. claret, wmk. Crown CA, o/p in black.
- (f) 4d. blue, wmk. Crown CC, o/p in black. Control No. 2.
- (g) 6d. purple, wmk. anchor, o/p in black.
- (h) 1s. green, wmk. anchor o/p in black.
 - (i) Error "ritish."
 - (ii) Dot over second "i" low and "land" dropped.

There are several forgeries of this issue—(1) the overprint with a stop after "Bechuanaland"; (2) the 1d. with watermark Crown CA; (3) the 5s. value; the overprint in which the word "Bechuanaland" measures 18 mm. and is of larger type than the genuine; and (5) the overprint in which the measurements are "British" 7 mm., "Bechuanaland" 15 mm., and the distance between lines is 2 mm.

The following is a description in detail of a forged stamp and overprint, written by Mr. C. E. Ashby and published in the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* for the 12th December, 1908. The stamp purports to be the 1s. green Cape of Good Hope:—

"Genuine. Engraved in epergne on white wove paper, perf. 14, watermark cabled anchor. There is a thin outer line round frame of design.

"Hope's left eye and cheek (or as much of it as there is showing) altogether none too well drawn are shaded with lines that are quite distinct. The shading to the left and under the denser mass under Hope's chin is composed of very fine short lines. There are nine of them.

"Both hands are very good. The right shows four fingers and the thumb, the left four fingers.

"Hope's left foot is very clear, although it appears to be slightly swollen. The outline of the toes is very clear, and the toe nails are represented by fine dots. The edge of the sole of the sandal is curved to the foot and is well defined.

"The ram's eye is well drawn. The horn is nicely curved and is shaded by lines of varying thickness and length. The high lights on the ram's fleece are shown by a few crooked lines and dots.

"The lines of the overprint are 4 mm. apart.

"Forgery. Nicely lithographed on white wove paper, perf. somewhat rough gauging

nearly the same as the genuine. No watermark. There is no outer line round frame.

"Hope's left eye and cheek are one mass of colour. There are no lines of shading. The shading under Hope's chin is a badly shaped blotch. There is no graduation.

"Both hands are badly drawn and show no fingers or thumb.

"Hope's left foot is very indistinct and is composed only of dots. There is no outline to the toes. The edge of the sandal is one badly curved thick line.

"The ram's eye is a more or less badly shaped square, having one corner missing. The horn appears to be badly drawn, but in this copy is nearly hidden by 'ala' of 'Bechuanaland.' The high lights on the ram's fleece are shown solely by dots except a few coarse lines on the breast which are quite different to those in the genuine.

"The lines of the overprint are $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart."

(To be continued).

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED.

The following collectors would like to establish contact with collectors in Southern Africa with a view to exchange of stamps:—

Mr. N. F. Maltby, 197 College Road, Margate, Kent, England.

Mrs. R. F. Baré, Clemon Road, Fitzroy, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

Mr. J. H. Alexander, 12 Gordon Road, Mt. Eden, Auckland S.1, N.Z.

Mr. R. Valentine, The Laurels, Eton Street, Ashburton, Canterbury, N.Z.

Mr. S. Nelson, 12 Belgrade Street, Cremorne, New South Wales.

Mr. W. Kelly, 1 Hurworth Street, Bowen Hills, Brisbane, Queensland.

Mr. F. G. Bloodworth, 11 Warham Road, Harringay, London N.4.

The last mentioned name was previously given in this column but with insufficient address.

AUSTRALIAN AIR MAIL EXHIBITION. MELBOURNE, OCTOBER 5—7.

In connection with this exhibition, being held under the auspices of the Air Mail Society of Australia, there have been issued official "stickers" which are being sold at 3d. per sheet of four. They are being printed in four different colours and may be had perf. or imperf.

The Society has also issued official envelopes in which the same four printing colours are employed. These are to be sold at 1d. each or 9d. per dozen.

Supplies obtainable from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. Collas, 13 Holzer Street, Sandringham, Melbourne S.8.

The Exhibition will have its own special post office, registration label and commemorative postmark.

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The ideal method of collecting is to have one of my approved selections of rare British Colonials beside your own collection

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Society News

FORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Secretary*, C. W. Sheffield, c/o. Joseph and Sons, Main Street, Port Elizabeth. *Regular monthly meetings*, Tuesdays nearest middle of month at 7.45 p.m. Africana Room, Public Library. *Monthly auxiliary meetings*, 1st Tuesdays, 8 p.m., B.E.S.L. Hall.

The first of what is hoped will be a series of successful auxiliary meetings took place at 8 p.m. in the B.E.S.L. Hall on the 6th July. This was purely a non-business meeting and, although attendance was not good, those members who were present appeared to have enjoyed the freedom in which they were able to discuss the latest philatelic topics, to exhibit their newly acquired tit-bits and to indulge in "swapping" both stamps and yarns. Being able to smoke and partake of tea contributed to the sociability of the enjoyable evening which concluded at 10.30 p.m. It is expected that the next of these auxiliary meetings to be held on the 3rd August will be well attended and even more enjoyable.

The regular monthly meeting was held in the Library Buildings on the 13th July. Pelt-ing rain and severe cold were responsible for the below-average attendance but the "die-hards" present were highly appreciative of the displays of Coronation issues by Messrs. A. Kennedy and S. J. Powell, the latter's exhibit being complete and particularly attractively mounted. Some discussion took place in regard to a suggestion that a letter be written to the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs pointing out the flagrant victimisation of philatelists throughout the world by the issue of high value Union and South-West African Coronation sets in comparison with the value of Coronation sets issued by other Dominions and Crown Colonies.

The second auxiliary meeting of the Society held on Tuesday, 3rd August, at the B.E.S.L. Hall proved an even greater success than its forerunner and was attended by eighteen members, many of whom had brought their duplicate stocks and took the opportunity afforded to exchange items. An auction of new issues took place and the purchase and sale of many items were successfully concluded.

A new member, Mr. Price-Jones, produced from Pandora's box two choice exhibits that would delight philatelists anywhere. The first of these was a complete sheet, with margins, of tête-bêche pairs of Egypt Apr. 1875 5 Paras. (SG 61). The second was a souvenir album—one of approximately four hundred presented by the Egyptian Government to the delegates attending the Universal Postal Con-

gress at Cairo in 1934—containing complete mint sets of all Egyptian stamps current at the time. The items are all most attractively mounted in the well designed souvenir album and its display gave members a real philatelic thrill.

The usual monthly meeting at the Public Library and was held on the 17th August and was well attended. After the usual preliminary business, a display of Coronation issues of South Africa which included many varieties, practically all due to poor production, was exhibited by Mr. A. Kennedy and was much appreciated.

This was followed by an interesting competition sponsored by Mr. A. Howard Hemming who, in providing certain clues, asked members to write down the names of the countries which had issued the stamps concerned. The highest score was eighty-five per cent. and the lowest—well, why worry about that? The competition was both enjoyable and instructive.

C.A.L.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA.

President, N. Rose; *Hon. Secretary*, B. A. Carnegie, P.O. Box 244, Bulawayo. *Meetings*, 1st Tuesdays, No. 20, Southern Life Buildings, Bulawayo, 8.15 p.m.

The change from fourth Monday to first Tuesday of the month as our meeting night resulted in the July meeting following very closely on the Annual General Meeting of Members, it had been decided, however, to devote the evening to exhibits of Coronation issues and covers.

Seventeen members and three visitors attended. Formal business included a decision to have a fixed time at each meeting for an auction to be followed by exchange.

Mint Coronation sets from many Colonies and Dominions were exhibited and discussed, Mr. Burn pointed out the difference in the perforations of certain Crown Colonies, it was thought that this would be due to two or more printers having shared the work as was the case with the Jubilee issue. A number of first day covers were exhibited. Mr. Rose submitted a paper entitled "My story of Southern Rhodesia's King George VI. Coronation stamps" and illustrated the items under discussion with and exhibition of covers and blocks showing the positions of minor varieties.

Our present place of meeting is very comfortable indeed but if the attendance at recent meetings is maintained we shall have to decide on a new and larger home.

B.A.C.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. de Terrasson; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Reed, Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau.

After the usual business had been disposed of, the rest of the evening of the August meeting was devoted to a debate on first day covers. In opening Mr. Norman Welsford

stated that he regarded the craze for first day covers as one of the things that could do no good to philately. To the serious philatelist it was false specialism and was debasing the hobby. It should be classed among such things as collecting cigarette cards or match boxes. The best thing to do was to treat it with good humoured scorn.

Mr. Garth Green replying said that he considered first day collecting as serious philately, and that a stamp had not fulfilled its mission until it had passed through the post-office and been stamped. He emphasised the historical side and laid stress on the information that was conveyed by the post mark and the cover. He illustrated this by saying how much more it would have meant if some of the early classics on first day covers had been preserved.

Mr. J. R. Simpson said that he considered that the first day craze had become popular among present day philatelists as something they were able to specialise in, as the early classics were almost impossible to procure so they were unable to form collections on the lines of the older philatelists.

Mr. Welsford in replying, said that in his opinion not 90 per cent. of the queue on May 12 outside the post office were philatelists.

The four resolutions regarding the issue of commemoratives forwarded by the Cape Town Society were read and passed.

News has been received from Mr. Percy Bishop who was a delegate from our society to the 24th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain which was held in Folkstone in June. Among other things he threw out the suggestion that the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain should be renamed the Philatelic Congress of the British Empire. He felt that there would be a stronger inducement to Dominion philatelists to attend if they felt that they really had some real share in the proceedings. The suggestion was well received and will be considered.

G.R.

O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, F. Carter; *Hon. Sec.*, O. J. Carey, c/o. Box 95, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 2nd Friday of each month at the Oranje Koffiehuis, Maitland St., Bloemfontein.

At the August meeting there was a very good attendance, including visitors from Johannesburg.

Three new members were elected and Mr. Lewis read articles of interest from the philatelic press.

The main feature of the evening was a talk and display by Dr. Freund under the heading "Commemorative and Charity Stamps of the Union of South Africa." The following issues were shown by him on about 100 jet-black leaves: The 2½d. Parliament stamp of 1910, the Voortrekker Issue, the Jubilee stamps, the JIPEX issue, the Coronation Stamps and the Xmas semi-stamps.

Dr. Freund presented a display of blocks, strips, different printings, shades and varieties, and entires. There were some very good and rare items, but the main feature of the exhibition was the excellent condition of the items and their arrangement, very seldom shown in such perfection.

Those present all enjoyed the display and the acting chairman passed a vote of thanks to Dr. Freund.

O.J.C.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, C. Larsen; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Doyle. *Meetings*, 2nd Thursday, Hotel Cecil, Benoni.

At the August meeting the attendance was exceptionally large. The sudden and unexpected death of the Society's chairman—Mr. T. E. Wood—was announced, with regret. The members rose in silence to pay their last respects. Mr. Linn was elected Chairman until next month, when the annual general election takes place.

Items of interest included a first day cover of U.S.A.'s latest issue commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Northwest Territory.

The show of the evening was provided by Mr. Linn. His first exhibit was Bahamas. This was a fine collection, with not too many items missing. It commenced with the first issues up to the present Coronation issue. The scarce paper varieties of the various issues were all present. The "War-Tax" issues were most complete.

The second exhibit was Mr. Linn's "Turks and Caicos" collection. This marvellous collection was new to most members, who all thoroughly appreciated it. Mr. Linn was heartily thanked.

Tea-interval provided the usual philatelic horse-sense!

After tea, news of the month was read by Mr. Hinko Suklje. This included a short article on philatelic pests!

H.S.

EAST LONDON.

President, J. R. Rouse; *Hon. Secretary*, S. F. Fowler, c/o. Vacuum Oil Co. of S.A., Ltd. *Meetings*, 1st Thursdays, Railway Institute, 8 p.m.

The August meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, 5th. at the new quarters, the Technical College.

The attendance was very good and everybody was very pleased with the new premises.

Some discussion took place regarding auction catalogues and it was decided that the Society should obtain them from the auctioneers to enable members to forward bids.

With a view to improving the knowledge of members generally, displays and papers were called for on papers, perforations, roulettes, watermarks, etc., and Mr. Thornton very kindly offered to start off at next meeting.

The display of the evening was given by Mr. Carter accompanied by a paper on Air Mails. It was a wonderful display, beautifully written up and mounted on black sheets. It only comprised about a quarter of Mr. Carter's collection which is very strong. We are endeavouring to persuade Mr. Carter to allow it to be published.

W.S.H.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, Dr. A. J. Broughton; *Hon. Secretary*, Prof. H. A. Wager, Box 514. *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Technical College, 8 p.m.

August 3. Dr. Broughton was in the chair. Many novelties and new issues were shown. Mr. Hawke gave some recent philatelic news.

Mr. Giovanetti read a paper on the stamps of British East Africa before being superseded in 1903 as Kenya. Starting from 1890 he described the different issues both under the Company administration and the Imperial administration. He described the different surcharged stamps and gave the reasons for their issue.

Mr. Giovanetti also tabled a fine display of his superb collection of South Australia.

August 16. Major Harrington was in the chair. Miss van Heerde showed a charred cover recovered from the Germiston air crash.

Mr. H. J. Gregory was elected Assistant Librarian in place of Mr. Bevin resigned.

Short talks on interesting philatelic items were provided by Messrs. Hawke, Obermeyer, Mummery, Wager, Baxter, Giovanetti, A. Watson, Klagsbrun and Harrington. The items described were afterwards tabled and Mr. N. L. Watson showed a complete collection of Coronation Issues.

H.A.W.

"FLY MARK" PHILATELY JUSTIFIED.

Our editorial contention last month that a study of "fly marks"—as the minor printing varieties associated with photogravure processes have come to be termed—was justifiable, and that they must be studied to see whether they were of importance or not, has received striking confirmation in an article by Mr. Patrick Hamilton published in a recent number of *Stamp Collecting*.

From a study of the well recorded flaws in the British Coronation stamp he claims to have established the thesis that the plates (cylinders) were not laid down on the step and repeat process, as has been generally thought. He holds that the stages of the flaws which have been demonstrated make this view untenable and that the process must have been one of making a negative of 120 subjects and laying down of the plates at a single operation.

Whether this view proves to be correct or not, it is a very interesting theory to have evolved from the study of a few minor printing flaws and should assist materially in bringing the true facts to light.

(Concluded from page 132).

Philatelic Society, states that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to grant his Royal Patronage to the Society, thus continuing the interest shown by their Majesties King George V. and King Edward VIII. This pleasing news comes at a most appropriate time since it is abundantly clear that the tremendous interest now being shown throughout the Empire in the Coronation stamps is due to our high esteem for our King and Queen and our deep sense of loyalty to that unique institution the British Crown.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

(Twopence per word per insertion with minimum of 2/- per insertion).

"Specimen Stamps."—Great Britain, British Colonial and Foreign wanted. Saul A. Klagsbrun, P.O. Box 846, Pretoria.

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies. William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—Machine cancellations of the Union. H. Werner, 35 Buffalo Road, Kingwilliamstown.

Canadian Philatelist wishes to exchange mint Br. Colonials. Correspondence invited from responsible parties. Recommended by Dr. C. L. Murray, of Murraysburg. Jno. McInnes, P.O. Mount Pleasant, Ontario.

Good African Colonial Collection Wanted. Strong in early issues. Details and price. W.S., Box 103, Johannesburg.

Nyasaland Coronation Covers First Day.—Wanted to exchange for other 1st day covers. Don't require following: Canada, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Kenya. Basis current market prices. A. J. Storey, Blantyre, Nyasaland.

Union of South Africa.—I am interested in everything appertaining to Union of South Africa, including Inter-Propvincials, Specimens, Control Blocks, Freaks, Air Mail Covers, Entires, etc. Send approval selections for cash, or would consider exchange with Union specialists. Sam Legator, Box 133, Brakpan.

The Meter Marks of Kenya and Uganda

By W. TUNSTALL, Upland, Kenya.

Franking machines were first brought into use in East Africa at the beginning of 1931; my earliest copy being dated 9.2.31. Their use was authorized under Government Notice No. 476 dated 25.9.28.

There is only one type of machine in use at present, of which four are employed, three in Nairobi and one in Nakuru.

The machine is a Neopost, which I am informed is capable of giving up to six different values, but I have not seen this number from any of the machines in use.

A big proportion of the local franks are very badly printed—so much so that many of them are practically indecipherable.

The East African Power and Light Co., Ltd., were the first to use a Postage Meter in their Nairobi office.

The indicia consist of a wavy lined rectangle with KENYA and UGANDA curved across the top third of the stamp; a solid figure of value in the centre, with POST to the left and PAID to the right; CENTS at the bottom with a solid block before and after.

The date stamp consists of a single lined circle with NAIROBI at top, the date in one line across the centre and two short curved lines at each side at the bottom. In all date stamps the month is always indicated in Roman figures.

The values as first issued were 5, 10 and 15 cents, the 10 and 15 must be very scarce in this first state as the frank was mostly used to send out monthly statements the postage on which was 5 cents, and the postage on letters was raised from 15c. to 20c. in April or May, 1931. In June the firm's return card was added to the left of the date stamp, the com-

pany's name being in shaded capitals and all enclosed in a frame.

Some time in 1933 a change was made, the return request being left out and the name now appears in plain capitals without the frame.

During this time the 20c. rate always seems to be indicated by two impressions of the 10c. die, a 20c. die has since been substituted and a slogan, "Make Electricity Your Servant," in script characters, substituted for the firm's name.

The Kenya Farmers' Association adopted franking in 1932, the only values I have seen are 5c., 20c. and 30c. The stamp has undergone slight alteration, the figures being now enclosed with a frame on three sides and what are probably intended for palm leaves added at the sides and above the figures, the name in the date stamp is NAKURU, with a curved line underneath and the short lines at the bottom are rearranged giving the appearance of a broken double circle.

At the left appears, THE KENYA FARMERS - ASSOCIATION (CO-OPERATIVE) LTD.—P.O. BOX 35, NAKURU.

For some reason or other for a short time in the middle of 1934 a new die was used with N.4. at the sides of the word cents instead of the blocks usually used, the figure of value is also framed all round instead of on three sides only, I have only seen the 5c. and 20c. in this die.

Messrs. Gailey and Roberts started using franks in 1933, I have only seen the 5c. and 20c., the stamp and date of stamp are the same as the last with NAIROBI instead of NAKURU, with the firm's monogram and "EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM AND FACTORY" enclosed in a frame at the left.

The East African Standard started using franks in 1935, the values are 5c., 10c. and 20c. Types as last. They have used two slogans the first of which I have not managed to find a readable copy of; the second is, "Use Standard "Smalls" for Quick Results." enclosed in a frame.

RECENT AND NEW ISSUES

6 Liberia 1937 Triangles, "White Elephants," epl, mint, price	1/9
10 Liberia 1937 Provisionals, mint	4/-
6 Liberia 1936 Triangular Airmail, epl, mint	1/9
15 Mozambique Co., 1937 Pict. incl. triangles, mint	3/-
11 Mozambique Co., 1936 Airmail, mint	2/-
28 Spain, General Franco, various, mint	7/6
1 Germany, Hitler sheet, mint	2/6
1 Germany, Hitler sheet, surcharged, mint	2/6

Nett. post free.

Approval selections willingly made to responsible collectors.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

P.O. BOX 576

BLOEMFONTEIN.



ALL-AIR EMPIRE MAIL

We illustrate herewith two covers in connection with the introduction of the all-air service between Great Britain and South Africa by Imperial Airways.

One is the official cover issued by Imperial Airways and referred to in our August number. In connection with the date of this flight and the introduction of the 1½d. rate from Britain we have received several communications. From these we can only infer that the covers received here on the 2nd July by the flight leaving Southampton on 25th June, bearing 1½d. stamp only and not charged more, were passed in error.

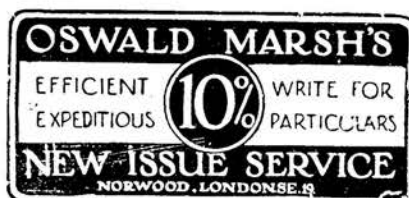
The other, for which we are indebted to Mr. Park Smith, illustrates the introduction of the 1½d. rate on 1st July in the opposite direction. It bears the interesting "Table Mountain" postmark of that date and is backstamped "Southampton" on the 12th, proof that it must have travelled by the first available flying boat, viz., that leaving Durban on the 4th. The cover was re-posted in Southampton and was received back in Strand on 28th July.



NEW BRITISH 1½d. STAMP.

The permanent issue of the George VI. 1½d. appeared on July 30. It is of the same shade of brown as the darkest portion of the Ed. VIII. 1½d., and is of the same design as the 1d., 1d. and 2½d. which appeared earlier.

Thanks to Messrs. D. G. Gibbs, L.A.B. Sharpe, F. T. Green and *The Stamp Magazine* for 1st day covers.



The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

Subscription: Five Shillings per annum, post free to any part of the World.

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Union Notes

In a letter from the Government Printer, dated 7th September, the clerical error referred to in Dr. Kaplan's article on Coronation stamps last month, is corrected. No. 55 was the headplate used for the first printing of the 1d. value; in later printings No. 30A was employed, the cylinder used for all printings of the other values.

He adds also, in reply to a query made, that the varying of the position of the sheet numbers has nothing to do with the different printings of the stamps.

In a further letter, dated 17th September, the following information is given:

"I have to inform you of the further printing of certain postage stamps, the values and other particulars of which are tabulated below. The method of printing remains the same as formerly and the cylinders used are the same as were employed on former issues of these stamps.

"In the case of the 2s. 6d. and 5s. values the stamps are printed first in sheets of 120 stamps and then cut in half for delivery in sheets of 60 stamps.

Value.	No. of Sheets delivered to Postmaster-General.	No. of Stamps to sheet.	Cylinder Nos.	
			Interior.	Exterior.
2d.	21,600	120	34	42
3d.	30,350	120	6914	15
4d.	31,850	120	(one cylinder No. 61)	
1s.	29,400	120	7020	6927
1/-	29,400	120	7020	6927
2/6	3,000	60	27	7017
5/	2,850	60	6929	41

"The quantities delivered complete the orders of the Postmaster-General."

UNION CORONATION STAMPS. QUANTITIES USED.

We have already published the figures given to us by the Government Printer of the numbers of Coronation stamps supplied by him to the Postmaster-General. To get at the number actually sold we asked the latter if the numbers returned unsold could be given out, also their fate.

The following reply was received from the Postmaster-General:

"I am sorry but the information regarding the quantity of this issue left unsold cannot be made available for publication.

"It will be recollected that the circumstances in which the data were obtained in respect of the 1935 Jubilee issue were exceptional. The policy of the department, however, is opposed to the divulgence of information of this nature and in future this policy will be rigidly followed."

"All Coronation stamps which remained unsold have been destroyed."

It is comforting to know, at any rate, that there can be no "remainders."

S.W.A. CORONATION STAMPS.

It has been announced through Reuter, doubtlessly on official information supplied, that the Coronation stamps have netted the administration the nice little sum of £112,541. Coronation stamps were actually sold to the value of £121,426, the difference being the cost of printing and the P.O. charges.

Sets cannot exceed 450,000 in number, this being the maximum figure for any one denomination sold. Certain denominations were completely sold out; a few, mainly the lower values, were destroyed at the closing date of sale. These, however, did not amount to very much, as only £8,173 worth of stamps were destroyed.

Incidentally we see these stamps already being quoted overseas at around three times face value.

REDUCED TARIFF FOR "SURFACE" LETTERS IN THE UNION.

Commencing on 1st October the postage rate for letters posted in the Union for destinations in the Union, S.W.A., and the three adjacent Protectorates will be 1d. per ounce, provided they are endorsed "Surface."

The normal means of transmission for first-class mail matter remains by air-mail at the rate of 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and there is no choice in the case of letters for other parts of Southern Africa or for Great Britain and Ireland. That remains at 1½d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

NEW SLOGAN POSTMARKS.

Two new slogan postmarks made their appearance towards the end of August. Both have the wording and the accompanying lines wavy. The first reads REGISTER (between two short wavy lines / VALUABLE LETTERS / (Two long wavy lines) // REGISTREER (between two short wavy lines) / WAARDEVOLLE BRIEWE / (Two long wavy lines). The earliest date noted is 31.VIII.37.

21 a 1 Johannesburg, letters A, B and C.
b 1 Cape Town.

The second reads SEND "GOOD NEWS" / TELEGRAMS (between two short wavy lines) / (Two long wavy lines) // STUUR "GOEIE NUUS" / TELEGRAMME (between two short wavy lines) / (two long wavy lines). The earliest date noted for this one is 30.VIII.37.

22 a 1 Pretoria.
b 1 Johannesburg, Letters A and C.

Port Elizabeth is using the slogan "Make careers for our juveniles" again. It is in three lines, the Afrikaans version having the word "Jeug" only in the third line, as 8 c 1 (See *S.A. Philatelist January, 1937*).

B. L. Cairncross.

U.S. "SAFETY INKS."

Apropos of our note last month on Mr. Ward's reported discovery that several recent U.S. issues were printed in safety inks which changed colour on immersion in water, friend Stephen G. Rich replies in the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* that the discovery is a mare's nest, that the printing bureau are not using any such inks, and that in pure water his experience was the same as ours, viz., that no colour change occurs. He suggests that the water which Mr. Ward used may have contained traces of sulphuretted hydrogen, a chemical agent which is well known as a colour changer and which is responsible for most of the so-called "oxidation" on stamps. Actually, we do not think this is the explanation for we tried exposing the stamps to sulphuretted hydrogen, but no colour change occurred.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

(Twopence per word per insertion with minimum of 2/- per insertion).

"Specimen Stamps."—Great Britain, British Colonial and Foreign wanted. Saul A. Klagsbrun, P.O. Box 846, Pretoria.

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies. William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—Machine cancellations of the Union. H. Werner, 35 Buffalo Road, Kingwilliamstown.

Canadian Philatelist wishes to exchange mint Br. Colonials. Correspondence invited from responsible parties. Recommended by Dr. C. L. Murray, of Murraysburg. Jno. McInnes, P.O. Mount Pleasant, Ontario.

Good African Colonial Collection Wanted. Strong in early issues. Details and price. W.S., Box 103, Johannesburg.

Union of South Africa.—I am interested in everything appertaining to Union of South Africa, including Inter-Provinceals, Specimens, Control Blocks, Freaks, Air Mail Covers, Entires, etc. Send approval selections for cash, or would consider exchange with Union specialists. Sam Legator, Box 133, Brakpan.

Exchange.—For each 100 Stamps, Coronation, Jubilee, Airmail, Commemoratives mixed, I send 100 fine Danzig Stamps, all different. For each 100 clean Common Stamps of British Colonies I send 100 of Danzig, Poland, etc., including fine Pictorials. For a complete Set of 135 British Colonies Coronation Stamps, all different, I send 280 Danzig Stamps, all different. Capt. Wagner, Danzig, Münchengasse 12.

Amber.—I deliver fine, attractive, artistically made Necklets, Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches of real Amber. Necklets from 6/- to 25/-; Earrings from 6/- to 18/-; Bracelets from 6/- to 16/-; Brooches from 6/- to 25/-. Postage paid. Cash with Order, Treasury Notes by Registered Letter. Please send a trial order. Trust to my good taste. Capt. Wagner, Danzig, Münchengasse 12.

Reviews

THE CORONATION STAMPS OF THE EMPIRE.

The *Australian Stamp Monthly* issued, under the authorship of Mr. P. Collas, a very nice Guide and Check List to the Coronation issues, at a price of only 1s. 6d.

It is well illustrated and all relevant data to the issues are given. Printing faults, errors or so-called varieties, are not considered but anyone wishing information about the normal Coronation issues can be confidently recommended to this little volume.

THE J.P.S. LIBRARY CATALOGUE.

The Junior Philatelic Society (44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4) has issued, at the modest price of 6d. post free, a Catalogue of their Lending Library. The list includes General and Introductory Books, Specialized Works, Journals, Catalogues and Miscellaneous. It should be of great service to the members but it can also be strongly recommended to any society wishing either to start a library or contemplating bringing it up to date or making additions to it; it should be helpful as a guide to what is desirable.

GIBBONS' CATALOGUES.

The major Gibbons' for 1938 is now priced at 16s. for the whole world in one volume; 6s. 6d. for the British Empire separately and 10s. for the Rest of the World separately. These increases have become imperative through the steady increase in size.

In the 1938 edition there are few changes in rewriting of the British Empire section, but we note many changes in prices, practically all upwards in Great Britain, Australia, Canada and Union of South Africa and Newfoundland. The Coronation boom and "stamp famine" have doubtlessly played their part in bringing these rises about.

In the foreign section Austria has been entirely rewritten; the airmail and charity stamps have been segregated from the others. Both here and in other countries there are also many increases in prices.

The Spanish civil war stamps are not included. The propriety of including Miniature Sheets is raised. Owing to their size it has become almost impossible to use many of them for postage and it is therefore questionable if they should be included in a catalogue of postage stamps.

The minor "simplified" Gibbons at 5s. net. is now in its 6th edition, although the first only appeared in 1934. Meant for the less specialized collector it omits all shade, perforation and watermark varieties. It is actually a volume not very much less in size than the major whole catalogue but is printed

on thicker paper and is in larger type. There are not many changes beyond the normal additions for the year.

"MOROCCO AGENCIES" CLOSING DOWN.

Four of the six British Postal Agencies in the French Zone of Morocco will have closed down by the time these lines appear in print. The remaining two, at Fez and Rabat, are to remain for a little longer but are expected to close before the end of the year. The fate of the agencies in the Spanish Zone and of that in the internationalized city of Tangier is not yet known but it is probable that they will also cease to function shortly. Thus passes the last of the British P.O. abroad. Some of the recent British stamps overprinted for use in Morocco will only have had a life of a few weeks and should be good items to collect.

TEST FOR CLEANED STAMPS.

Failing a quartz lamp, a 20-year old simple test to see whether a stamp has been cleaned or not, may still be found useful. Drop a very small drop of water on the face of the stamp; if, on turning over the stamp, one sees that the paper drinks in the water like a piece of blotting paper, one can be pretty certain that the stamp has been treated by some chemical, for the purpose either of removing the cancellation or of changing the colour.

NEW PRICE LIST OF CORONATION STAMPS

in single sets, complete collections and variety packets, now ready.

Write for a free copy.

We were the first in South Africa to supply absolutely complete Coronation collections.

Our British Colonial approval books are worth writing for.

ROBERTSON STAMP CO. (PTY.), LTD.

P.O. Box 5826. Phone: 33-1454.
JOHANNESBURG.

Shop at 14 Ground Floor, Old Arcade,
100 Market Street.

An Introduction to the Postmarks of Transvaal

By A. E. Basden.

A PART from the rather meagre and doubtful (but nevertheless valuable) information contained in the London Philatelic Society's "Africa," published in 1895 to 1906, there has not been anything published on the postmarks of Transvaal, as far as I am aware. I have derived much pleasure and not a little historical and geographical knowledge from the study of Transvaal postmarks; and I pen this paper in the hope that the information I am able to give will stimulate others who may be interested in this rather fascinating sideline of philately, particularly Transvaal collectors. There is such a lot of desirable information still to be sought, and the acquisition of informative covers and pieces becomes constantly more difficult.

I think that all will agree that interest in postmarks is rapidly increasing and this phase of stamp collecting continually gaining more adherents. And rightly so, for there is so much knowledge and pleasure to be gained from the collection and study of postmarks, especially when, as in the case of Transvaal, there is little or no official sources from which information might be obtained.

At the outset I should like to make due acknowledgment to the London Philatelic Society's publication "Africa," and the few quotations and references to be found in this paper are from and refer to that work.

"The postal arrangements of the South African Republic prior to the year 1868 were in a very primitive and unsatisfactory condition. At this time there were twelve post offices. The inland post offices were connected by native runners, and for external postage, fortnightly communication was kept up with Kroonstad, the nearest post office of the Orange Free State. There being no postage stamps at this date, external postage was collected in cash and sent with the letters, to Kroonstad, when postage was affixed to the letters, which were then forwarded to their destination with the Kroonstad mail."

Mr. Jeppe, who had been appointed postmaster of Potchefstroom in 1866 and Postmaster-General in 1868, made it his object to improve the postal facilities, and he began by starting mail-carts on the main routes between Pretoria, the Orange Free State, and Natal; he also provided stocks of the postage stamps of the Cape Colony and Orange Free State for the convenience of the public. He next set about procuring special postage stamps for the use of the Transvaal, and obtained some cancellation stamps, and drafted the first postal law. No mention is made, it

will be noted, of stocking stamps of Natal although these are met with on "combination" covers.

The law regulating the Postal Administration in the South African Republic was sanctioned by resolution of the Volksraad in June, 1869, and contained the following provision:

"Art. 86. Each postage stamp can only be used once; the postage stamps will be made useless (defaced) in the office where posted, in a manner to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General."

When the first stamps for the South African Republic were ordered, there were also obtained three daters and twelve obliterators. The three daters, with three of the obliterators, were for the three most important post offices of the time, viz.: Pretoria, Potchefstroom, and Rustenburg. The other nine original obliterators were distributed among the following places: Heidelberg, Martinus-WesselsStroom, Rotsabelo, Piet Potgietersrust, Nylstroom, Bloemhof, Marico, Utrecht, Lydenburg. (p. 435).

The three daters were lettered with the name of the town above, 'Z.A.R.' underneath, in the middle movable date and year, and 'Zuid Afrika' below (p. 380). But mention must here be made of the fact that Potchefstroom had a similar but larger dater in 1868. (p. 380). (N.B. I have a pre-stamp cover burg. (p. 435).

The first twelve obliterators were identical, each consisting of four concentric circles without numeral in centre; the outer circle measuring approximately 19 mm. in diameter and the inner 5 mm.; so that it is not possible to identify the sending offices from the obliterations. It may here be mentioned that other concentric circle obliterators, without numerals, were subsequently used in Transvaal; but how and why they were obtained and where they were used remains a mystery. Mr. Yardley (p. 416) hazards that they were obtained from Portuguese sources, they being similar to those used in Portuguese Guinea. These are of two types; one with dot in centre and the other without dot. The former measures about 27 mm. in diameter and the latter about 26 mm.

I also have specimens of an obliterating consisting of three concentric circles, without numeral; the outer circle measuring approximately 20 mm. and the inner about 13 mm. in diameter. These cancellations I find only on the stamps of 1885.

In 1874 (p. 386) a further eight daters, 36 cancellers, 12 registered letter ("Geregisteerd Z.A.R. No. —) and 12 "Too late" ("Te laat")

stamps were obtained from Germany. The 36 cancellers consisted of three concentric rings (the outer measuring approximately 20 mm. in diameter) with a numeral in the middle; and were presumably numbered from 1 to 36. I have copies of most of these numbers, and, in addition, the following: 38, 41, 45 and 46.

No. 1 is allocated to Pretoria. "Of the other numbers, the following have been identified: Potchefstroom, 2; Rustenburg, 3; Mariastad, 10; Utrecht, 11; Lydenburg, 12; Maraisburg, 13; Nylstroom, 15; Marabastad, 16," but I have reason to doubt one or two of these identifications.

In order to obtain my postmark collection I have examined something like 40,000 stamps and I have never yet come across No. 2 on genuine stamps; I have forgeries with No. 2. My theory is that, although No. 2 canceller was probably issued to Potchefstroom, the Post Office there continued to use the older canceller consisting of four concentric rings, possibly out of jealousy from being superseded by Pretoria as the G.P.O.; and my theory is somewhat borne out by the statement on p. 386 that "It should be observed that the Potchefstroom P.O. continued to use the older cancellation stamp of four concentric rings, concurrently with the numeral obliterating stamp." The questions arises: was the numeral obliteration ever used?

No. 12 is allocated to Lydenburg and No. 13 to Maraisburg. This allocation is incorrect for No. 13 was Lydenburg's number. No. 10 is allocated to Maraisburg but I think this should be MartinusWesselsStroom. I regret I cannot add much more information about the numerals but I have a little evidence which inclines me to allocate No. 4 to Pilgrims Rest, No. 7 to Marico, and No. 8 to Bloemhof. I have checked No. 11, Utrecht.

In addition to the twelve post offices mentioned earlier, the following Post Offices were in existence about 1870: Pilgrims Rest, Maraisburg, Marabastad, Middelburg, Stander-ton and Maraisstad. Some of these places I am at this date unable to identify — the names have ceased to exist—but I hope eventually to be able to establish both place names and numbers. I have all the numerals from 1

to 36, except Nos. 19, 21, 27, 39, 31, 34 and 35. As mentioned earlier I have also Nos. 38, 41, 45, and 46. No. 38 is fairly common, while the other three are exceedingly scarce.

The study of the concentric circle cancellations is of great importance in view of the wholesale defacing of the so-called preprints, the reprints, and forgeries with possibly the original cancellers (before they were sent to Transvaal) or copies or duplicates subsequently made.

Circle cancellations in blue ink are of considerable importance in this connection. Mr. Tamsen says (p. 380) that "I think we may safely say that the stamps defaced with blue ink and four concentric rings must belong to the early issues of the first couple of years. I have never yet seen the numeral cancellation in blue ink, which appears to show that all the blue ink must have been used up before 1874." Well, I have the "four circle" cancellation in blue on stamps of the 1883 issue; No. 4 on Queen's head and the 1885 issue; and Nos. 6 and 20 on the 1885 issue; and many other later blue cancellations. But I would draw attention to the hiatus between 1874 and circa. 1878. Genuine blue cancellations are certainly very scarce even on the early issues.

On page 463 it is remarked that "Mr. M. Z. Booleman possesses a specimen of the One Penny imperforated obliterated with the dated stamp of MartinusWesselsStroom of the 20th April, 1870." But, according to the information on pp. 380 and 386, MartinusWesselsStroom could not have had a dater prior to 1874.

(To be continued).

KENYA'S NEW STAMPS.

The new issue for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika is expected to be ready for 1st January, 1938. The designs will be similar on the whole to the present issue save for the change in the King's head. The 65c. value is to be omitted and there will be a complete change in the colour of the 10c. black and yellow because of the difficulty in deciphering signatures when it is used as a receipt stamp.

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Society News

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, E. C. Sprighton; *Hon. Secretary*, F. E. Ingham, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

At the September meeting the East Rand Philatelic Society were the guests of the evening and provided the exhibits.

Mr. H. Sulkje tabled a most interesting exhibit of miniature sheets and souvenir issues and read notes concerning many of them.

Mr. Johnstone showed some fine early British Colonials, including some rare proofs of Nevis.

Mr. Kent's exhibit of "Freaks" and "Curiosities" contained a number of interesting items.

Mr. Gray showed a complete set of the Coronation issues in mint pairs.

Mr. Doyle a collection of Portuguese Nyasaland, and Mr. Linn a large series of U.S.A. Meter Posts, Precancels and Postmarks.

Altogether the exhibits were of high standard and of a great variety. The meeting terminated with a raffle of stamps, etc., donated by Mr. C. Thornton, of East London, for the Chas. Hand Fund and a good sum was raised thereby.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. de Terrasson; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Reed, Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau.

Forty members and visitors attended the September meeting when Mr. J. Richardson showed us a film that he had just imported called *The Pageant of the Postage Stamp*. It commenced with the English penny black and then showed some of the early first issues and the noted classics. This was followed by a series of classified groups which was really amazing. Some of them were those of animals, birds, plants and shrubs, poets, statesmen, royal personages, explorers, musicians, seas, maps, ships, and numbers of others showing the wide range that was covered for stamp designs.

G.R.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, J. Linn; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Doyle. *Meetings*, 2nd Thursday, Hotel Cecil, Benoni.

The Annual General Meeting of the East Rand Philatelic Society was held on September 9, at the Hotel Cecil, Benoni.

Attendance was good. The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and

confirmed. The President's address referred to the satisfactory progress of the Society during the past twelve months. The Secretary presented the Balance Sheet, which was on the correct side.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Mr. Linn.
Vice-President, Dr. C. B. Shapiro.
Hon. Sec. and Treas., Mr. J. Doyle.

Committee: Messrs. Johnstone, Bailey and Suklje.

Mrs. Gladys Wood was elected a life-member of the Society.

With this business concluded the members enjoyed the tea interval.

The following items of interest were shown:

Mr. J. Doyle: Colour-proofs of French Somaliland. Complete set of Nyassa with inverted centre.

Mr. S. Legator: S.A. 1s. Postage Due, complete pane. 3d. S. Rhodesia Coronation, complete sheet.

The only show of the evening was provided by Mr. Linn. He showed U.S.A. precancels confined to New York from 1922 to the present issues. There were many interesting and hard-to-get items.

H.S.

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Secretary*, C. W. Sheffield, c/o. Joseph and Sons, Main Street, Port Elizabeth. *Regular monthly meetings*, Tuesdays nearest middle of month at 7.45 p.m. Africana Room, Public Library. *Monthly auxiliary meetings*, 1st Tuesdays, 8 p.m., B.E.S.L. Hall.

The September auxiliary meeting was held on the 7th and was very well attended. A sale of new issues was well supported and much discussion of general philatelic interest took place as well as selling, exchanging and bartering.

The regular monthly meeting took place on 14th September at which, after the preliminary business matters had been concluded, an excellently displayed Orange Free State collection was tabled by Mr. J. MacGregor. This formed a most colourful exhibition of the stamps of that country and was all the more appreciated by those present as Mr. MacGregor read a most interesting paper in connection with his exhibit. An enthusiastic vote of thanks was accorded Mr. MacGregor for his enjoyable contribution.

Membership is still on the increase, no less than four new members having been elected recently. One of these, it is interesting to record, was Mr. J. A. Scrimgeour, one of the founders of the Society and its first President.

C.A.L.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF
RHODESIA.

President, N. Rose; *Hon. Secretary*, B. A. Carnegie, P.O. Box 244, Bulawayo. *Meetings*, 1st Tuesdays, No. 20, Southern Life Buildings, Bulawayo, 8.15 p.m.

August 3rd.

Mr. Rose was in the chair, fourteen members were present. Visitors were Dr. Harvey Pirie, Mr. Lovejoy of Natal, and Mr. V. M. Day, an old member whose home is now in St. Helena.

It was generally agreed that the Society would undertake to exchange packets with Overseas Societies for individual members.

A short discussion took place on the proposed Federation, we were pleased to have some views from Dr. Harvey Pirie and Mr. Lovejoy. Members again stressed the view that the subscription to the Federation should be 5s. per annum per member, and that the *South African Philatelist* should be issued gratis to all registered members.

Dr. Harvey Pirie in presenting his collection of Tanganyika, thanked members for the welcome accorded him. He then gave from memory an outline of the postal history of Tanganyika, following this with his exhibit. Here we saw the first issue, of 1893, German stamps overprinted. Prior to this, it was seen that German stamps of the period had been used and could be distinguished only by the postmarks. Later we came to the stampless covers used during the Great War, over which the Zanzibar Authorities caused a little stir. As a result the German stamps which had been seized were overprinted by hand. Then we saw the Indian I.E.F. stamps. Dr Pirie continuing showed us the Mafia stamps and the next issue N.F. on Nyasaland, followed in turn by the G.E.A. on Kenya. In 1922 Tanganyika had its own issue—the giraffe type, this was superseded in 1927 by a King's head type, and again in 1935 by the pictorials which combined Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The exhibit contained many entires and varieties were well represented.

September 7th.

Twelve and a half members present.

The Chairman reported that a lady member in Salisbury had advised the Society that she possessed a sheet of current issue 3d. value from which all horizontal perforations had been omitted. The member had been requested to have the sheet photographed and it was hoped to exhibit the photograph at the next meeting.

Mr. H. E. Ward submitted a paper entitled "The First Rhodesia" which explained the existence of Rhodesia on stamps of the B.S.A. Company prior to the official overprint of 1909. We find that Kalungwisi on Lake Mweru in the extreme North-West of Northern Rhodesia was, in 1895, known as Rhodesia. Mr. Ward exhibited the relative post-mark.

Mr. D. H. Burn exhibited a comprehensive and very well arranged collection of Niger Coast which he described in detail. The Bi-sects of 1894 were almost complete. Members were particularly impressed with the beauty of 1893 to 1898 Queen Victoria issue.

Members appreciated the display and Mr. Reynolds voiced in suitable terms the meetings' thanks to Mr. Burn.

LONNOR.

O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC
SOCIETY.

President, F. Carter; *Hon. Sec.*, O. J. Carey, c/o. Box 95, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 2nd Friday of each month at the Oranje Koffiehuis, Maitland St., Bloemfontein.

Mr. F. Carter presided over a large number of members and visitors at the September meeting of the Society.

Encouraged by the success of the competition arranged last year for Junior stamp collectors (boys as well as girls), it was decided to hold another competition, which will take place at the Oranje Koffiehuis on Saturday, October 16, at 2 p.m.

Mr. J. Lewis read his monthly topics of philatelic interest, of particular interest being an extract from an overseas periodical to the effect that First-day Coronation covers were being forged in large numbers in London. It would therefore be advisable to look out for these.

There were two displays, namely, Dr. Freund's collection of Basutoland and a number of covers kindly lent by Mr. Liechtenstein for display. Dr. Freund gave a short talk on the Philatelic history of Basutoland before displaying his artistically mounted and well written-up collection. Mr. Liechtenstein's covers consisted of a number of first-day covers and a number of South African Coronation last-day covers franked with full sets in pairs showing all the varieties.

O.J.C.

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The Bechuanalands

Prepared by Major W. J. Harrington, V.D.
(Contd. from page 139 of Sept. issue).

1. Issue of February, 1886 (contd.).



Fig. 1.

British
Bechuanaland

Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Fig. 1 is an illustration of an overprinted stamp of this issue.

Fig. 2 shows the character of the overprint separately.

Fig. 3 is an illustration of the outstanding error of this issue, "ritish" instead of "British."

(NOTE.—For these and other illustrations we are indebted to the "Collectors Club Philatelist" for the use of the blocks as employed in the translation of "The Bechuanalands" by Mr. Stephen G. Rich from "Kohle's Handbook," which appeared in that magazine.—Ed.).

2. Issue of 1887. (A).

Jubilee stamps of Great Britain (issue of 1887, watermark Imperial crown) overprinted "British Bechuanaland" in two lines in black. Measurements—"British" 7½ mm., "Bechuanaland" 15 mm., distance between lines 14½ m.m.



Fig. 4.

BRITISH

BECHUANALAND

Fig. 5.

½d. vermilion.

Thick and thin overprints were issued.

Control B without jubilee line (1887) and controls D (1888), F (1889) and L (1893) with continuous jubilee lines.

SPECIMENS.

(a) The word "CANCELLED" is overprinted in black sans serif capitals across the middle of the stamp.

(b) The word "SPECIMEN" is overprinted in black serif capitals from S.W. to N.E.—22 mm. by 3 mm.

ESSAYS.

The following article by P. L. Pemberton was published in the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" in February, 1937:—

"I have lately acquired some essays of the ½d. stamp of October, 1887, which is the vermilion stamp of Great Britain overprinted "British/Bechuanaland" in two

lines. In the issued stamp the words are spaced about 15 mm. apart, and the essays which I am about to describe show that the printers made three separate trials before an acceptable one was produced.

"The first of these shows the two words printed close together at the top of the stamp, in type which is precisely the same as that on the issued stamp. Perhaps because this obliterated parts of the inscription on the stamp itself, a trial was made showing the word "British" at the top and "Bechuanaland" at foot. In this the distance between the words—17½ mm.—was found to be unnecessarily great, for on the strip of three stamps of this essay before me, two of the stamps have a rough pencilling above the lower word to indicate to the printer the required alteration in the spacing. If this had been adopted there would have been a distance of about 16 mm. between the two words.

"The third essay, which is struck on an official sheet of paper of the British Inland Revenue, with the note "Specimen of the Half-Penny Stamp overprinted" written in ink below the stamp, shows the two words altered in accordance with instructions, namely with a space of 16 mm. between the two.

"The third essay, however, was not approved, for the spacing on the stamps as finally issued is 15 mm. only.

"In addition to the differences in the spacing of the words there are also slight differences in the lengths of the words as follows:—

	British	Bechuanaland	Space between words.
1st essay	7½ mm. (full)	15 mm. (full)	¾ mm.
2nd essay	7½ mm. (barely)	15 mm. (full)	17½ mm.
3rd essay	7¾ mm.	15½ mm.	16 mm.
Issued stamp	7½ mm. (barely)	15 mm. (barely)	15 mm.

"It may be noted that the lettering in the second essay looks as though it were smaller than in any of the others, though the minutest measurement fails to disclose any difference in height."

3. Issue of October, 1887. (B).

For this issue were used the "Unappropriated dies" for revenue stamps with "British Bechuanaland Postage and Revenue" added in black in the blank space at the bottom. They were typographed by De La Rue, London, in fugitive colours.



Fig. 6.

- Watermark Orb. Perf. 14.
- (a) 1d. lilac and black.
 - (i) on blued paper.
 - (no jubilee line).
 - (b) 2d. lilac and black.
 - (i) pale dull lilac and black (first printing).
 - (ii) on blued paper.
 - (c) 3d. lilac and black.
 - (i) pale reddish lilac and black.
 - (with jubilee line).
 - (d) 4d. lilac and black.
 - (e) 6d. lilac and black.
 - (with jubilee line).

Watermark Script VR. Perf. 13½.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

- (f) 1s. green and black.
- (g) 2s. " " "
- (h) 2/6 " " "
- (i) 5s. " " "
- (j) 10s. " " "

Watermark two orbs side-ways, Perf. 14 x 13.

- (k) £1 lilac and black.
- (l) £5 " " "

ARRANGEMENT OF SHEETS.

The 1d. to 6d. values were arranged in sheets of 120 stamps (10 rows of 12). In the top and side margins the facsimile signature of "C. J. Herries," the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, is printed.

The 1s. to 10s. values were arranged in sheets of 84 stamps (7 rows of 12). In the top margin appears the facsimile signature of

"C. J. Herries" and in each side margin the word "STAMPS" in double line sans serif capitals.

The £1 and £5 values were arranged in sheets of 60 stamps (6 rows of 10).

The 2d. and 4d. values were registered at Somerset House, London, on the 3rd September, 1887, and the rest on the 6th May, 1887.

SPECIMENS.

(a) the word "CANCELLED" is overprinted in black sans serif capitals horizontally across the middle of the 3d., 2s., 2s. 6d. and 5s. values.

(b) The word "SPECIMEN" is overprinted in black serif capitals from SW to NE—22 mm. x 3 mm.—on all values.

(c) The word "SPECIMEN" is overprinted in black serif capitals from SW to NE—14½ x 1¾ mm.—on the 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s. and 2s. values.



Fig. 9.

(d) The word "SPECIMEN" is overprinted in purple serif capitals—17 mm. x 3 mm., "S" almost 4 mm. high—horizontally and also from SW to NE on the 1d. and 2s. values.

GENERAL.

The 3d. value of this stamp was overprinted and surcharged in 1900 for use during the siege of Mafeking. (See Chapter VIII.)

(To be continued).

AUSTRALIA'S 150th ANNIVERSARY. PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

We have received Prospectuses and Entry Forms of the Exhibition to be held in Sydney in April next. Following are some extracts from the accompanying letter from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Hunter McCrae, 77-79 Elizabeth Street, Sydney:

"I have to advise that we are holding a Philatelic Exhibition in Sydney during April next year. It will be under the patronage of Australia's 150th Anniversary Celebrations Council, and I am confident that it will rank as the best yet held in the Southern Hemisphere.

"Our Sticker used on this cover represents the arrival of H.M.S. 'Sirius' with Captain Phillip at Farm Cove in 1788. Do you think there would be any sale for these among your readers? The price is 1s. per sheet of 24, and I will be pleased to supply them as desired.

"We have prepared Souvenir envelopes similar to that used for this letter, but with the words 'Souvenir Cover' in place of my name

and address. They are 1d. each, and though it is doubtful if they would be of interest so far away, it is possible that some of your readers may like them posted at the special post office we will have at the Exhibition. I will be pleased to do this at the cost of 1d. each cover, plus amount of postage required. All I require, would be a list of names and addresses, the stamps required, and a remittance to cover cost.

"The main feature of the Souvenir Cover is a reproduction of the embossed Post Office Seal used in Sydney in 1838, which is the first evidence of prepayment of postage anywhere in the world."

The Prospectus shows a large competitive range, with, naturally, special prominence given to the Commonwealth and Australian States, but catering for collectors of any and every country.

We can supply any reader desirous of exhibiting with a copy, or application may be made to the Hon. Sec. at the address given above. Entries must be made by 31st December.

Index of Contemporary Articles

For about a year and a half we have been publishing in most of our monthly numbers an "Index of Contemporary Articles" culled from our exchanges.

Although this has served a useful purpose and quite a number of readers have borrowed journals to read articles which they have seen listed in the index, we propose discontinuing it.

It is a considerable labour preparing the index and many readers appear not to find it useful to them. Our chief reason in discontinuing, however, is because a fuller Index to Current Philatelic Periodicals is now available in *The American Philatelist*. This was started in February of this year and it lists every major article published in the principal periodicals of the world.

We receive the Index regularly, in *The American Philatelist* and will be glad to lend it to any readers wishing to hunt up recent writings on any subject, or, if the labour involved is not too great, to look up references for them.

Further, if articles they may wish to read are in any of our exchanges these may be borrowed, as before, provided stamps are sent to cover postage.

We give herewith our list of exchanges and will re-publish this information from time to time so that readers may be reminded of this service available to them:

American Philatelist.
Annales de Philatélie (Les).
Air Post Journal.
Australian Stamp Journal.
Australian Stamp Monthly.
British Philatelist.
Collectors' Club Philatelist.
Deutsche Briefmarken & Flugpost Zeitung.
Echangiste Universel (L').
Gibbons' Stamp Monthly.
Godden's Gazette.
I.P.H.V. Courier.
Linn's Weekly Stamp News.
Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.
Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.
Philatelist (Rotterdam).
Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.
Philatelite Belge.
Philatelic Magazine.
Postmarke (Die).
Revue Postale (La).
Scott's Monthly Journal.
Stamps (New York).
Stamp and Cover Collectors' Review.
Stamp Collecting.
Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.
Stamp Lover.
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ENGLAND.

NEW PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

We have received prospectuses of two new philatelic bodies which are being started in the U.S.A. Both aim at being International Associations and the promoters will be glad to hear from any philatelists interested and, more particularly, from any who are willing to represent them in their respective countries.

(1) THE SOUVENIR ISSUES ASSOCIATION.

This Association, formed on July 23, starts with a strong backing under the presidency of Dr. Chas. H. Evans, with Mr. R. L. Cullum, of 26 Hamilton Road, Glen Ridge, N.J. as Secretary.

The Association aims at issuing a bulletin covering all data pertinent to Souvenir Sheets, Miniature Sheets, Souvenir Booklet Panes or any other similar issues which may arise or become popular. They will start with current souvenir issues, keeping up-to-date with future issues, but also gathering together information on all past souvenir issues. It is recognized that this is quite a big programme, but it covers a field which is very popular to-day, and if a representative membership is obtained, it ought to be quite possible to cover the world's souvenir issues satisfactorily.

The subscription is \$1.00 for one year's service. We have a couple of application forms, but more may be obtained from the Secretary.

(2) THE FIRST DAY COVER SOCIETY.

This has been founded by Mr. Herbert L. Shatz, of 503 Wurlitzer Bldg., 1033 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Shatz is President of the Associated Stamp Clubs of South-eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware and a Member of the National Federation of Stamp Clubs.

He considers that it is time the army of 1st day cover collectors was organized and hence this proposed society. It aims (1) at giving a certificate for the most beautiful, historic and interesting tie-up for every first day cover, (2) producing a catalogue of all 1st day

covers, United States and Foreign, giving dates, quantities and all other relative data, (3) at giving advance information to all members so that no event will be missed.

This is a big programme. Mr. Shatz in the meantime solicits comments and remarks from all interested. Say what you'd like done, who you wish to nominate for office, and so forth, but send no money until officers have been elected and organization completed. It is anticipated that membership will run about 50c per annum, but so far details have not been settled.

NEW AUSTRALIAN STAMPS.

New 3d., 6d. and 1s. stamps appeared on 2nd August. They are of the size of the 1d. and 2d. values of the new series issued in May and are fine bits of work.

The 3d. blue, on chalk-surfaced paper, bears the King's head with sprigs of wattle as decorations. The 6d., in rich reddish-brown, has a really fine study of the Kookaburra, whilst the 1s. is of the same design and colour as the preceding 1s. value (lyre bird) but is smaller in size.

Thanks to the *Australian Stamp Monthly* for a 1st day cover.

HOW DO YOU COLLECT THE STAMPS OF YOUR COUNTRY?

It is reported that the essential difference in method between the American and the British philatelist is as follows: The Britisher selects his country and immediately seizes upon everything that offers in the way of stamps. The American refuses to touch a country unless he can start with at least two of its rarities. His point of view is that it is easy to get the common stuff at any time and so he husbands his resources until he can start off with some of the rarities. It sounds a good story but with about five million collectors in the U.S.A. it must be getting hard to start on any country if they all adopt this plan!!

BIG SUMMER SALE

In order to facilitate the re-pricing of approval selections on the basis of the 1938 Catalogues, I am desirous of clearing out as many as possible of ALL kinds of approvals, at special discount rates.

Old and new clients wishing to avail themselves of this special offer, are requested to let me know their requirements. Immediately on receipt of same, I shall forward selections (new clients: references, please!). Discounts will be on a sliding scale; therefore:

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Kindly supplied by Mr. R. Roberts
430 Strand, London.

- AUSTRALIA.**—Engraved issue, wmk. mult. C of A, perf. 13½ x 14. 3d. blue, K.G. VI.; 6d. brown, Kookaburra; 1s. sage green, Lyre Bird
- BELGIUM.**—First International Philatelic Fair. Photogravure, design of Queen Astrid and Prince Baudouin, with special cancellation: — OOSTENDE / POSTZEGELFOOR-FOIRE PHILATELIQUE. Mounted on special sheet, 8 stamps surrounding the photograph of the late Queen Astrid with Prince Baudouin in her arms. 10+5c.; 25+5c.; 35+5c.; 50+5c.; 70+5c.; 1r+25c.; 1f75+25c.; 2f45+1f55. Issued 12f50.
- BIJAWAR.**—New portrait of Maharajah. Photogravure, no wmk., perf. 9 line machine. 4as orange, 6as yellow, 8as emerald, 12as blue, 1R purple.
- BULGARIA.**—King's head design redrawn, with line at top and bottom, p. 11½ comb machine, no wmk. 4 Leva, orange; 14 Leva, yellow brown (new value).
- CHINA.**—Provisional, surcharged in red on S.G. type 58 (11). 1c on 4c green, Sun Yat Sen. Air Mail. Engraved by Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing, no wmk. Plane over Great Wall, S.G. type 61. \$2 bistre brown, \$5 lake.
- COSTA RICA.**—Official. Line engraved, S.G. type 014, new colours, Coat of Arms and value figures in black, p. 12½. 2c purple and black, 3c yellow, brown and black, 4c rose and black, 5c sage green and black, 8c sepia and black, 10c pale carmine and black, 20c indigo and black, 40c orange red and black, 55c deep violet and black, 1C brown and black, 2C blue and black, 5C orange yellow and black, 10C deep blue.
- CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.**—Jan. E. Purkyne Commemorative. Engraved, inscribed with rod of Aesculapius and "JAN EVANGELISTA PURKYNE 1787-1937," perf. single line 12½. Commemorative of the centenary of the noted Czecho physiologist. 50h grey blue, 1Kr rose.
- ECUADOR.**—New Definite issue, pictorial designs, engraved, no wmk., p. 12. Postage—2c green, Andean scene; 5c carmine, Atahualpa's portrait; 10c dp. blue, Toquilla Straw Weaver; 20c rose carmine, Coast scene (Playas); 1S olive, Washing gold. Air Mail—"El Altar" mountain with Condor in flight above it. 10c pale chocolate, 20c olive grey, 70c sepia, 1S slate grey, 2S violet. Official—Both above sets, overprinted in black with the word "OFICIAL."
- FRANCE.**—S.G. type 61 (Peace), no wmk. 65c puce. Charity, La France and infant. Line engraved, no wmk., perf. 13. 65c+25c puce. Pierre Loti Commemorative. Engraved, no wmk., perf. 13 comb machine. 50c+20c carmine.
- GWALIOR.**—Service. K.G.V. Nasik print. Multiple star wmk. Offset overprint in black, S.G. types 9 and 10. 4a sage green, 2R orange and carmine.
- INDIA.**—New portrait K.G. VI. with crown and robed. Surface printed ? type ? offset-printing, mult. star wmk., perf. 14. Head, lettering and design are white on solid colour background. 9 pies green, 1a carmine red.
- JAPAN.**—Surface printed typography, wmk. syncopated wavy lines, p. 13 x 13½. Portrait Admiral Togo. 4 sen, green.
- JIND.**—New Values K.G.V. India, overprinted offset, type of overprint is S.G.5. Nasik print, wmk. multiple star. 3½a deep blue, 6a bistre.
- LATVIA.**—Portrait issue, wmk. swastika, perf. 11½ single line machine. 3s vermilion, 5s yellow green, 10s myrtle, 20s rosine, 25s dp. purple, 30s ultramarine, 35s dp. blue, 40s brown, 50s dp. olive.
- LIECHTENSTEIN.**—Further new pictorial stamps, photogravure printing, no wmk., perf. 11½. 3r yellow brown, Ruine Schalun; 40r deep green, Burg Schellenberg; 1Fr claret, Grenzstein an der Lutziensteig. Service—Overprinted in brown REGIERUNGS/(crown)/DIENSTSACHE. 1fr claret (design as above).
- LUXEMBERG.**—National Postage Stamp Exhibition. Miniature sheet of 2fr in horizontal pair. Size of stamp 31½ x 22½mm., perf. 13½, honeycomb mesh wmk. Engraved inscribed:—EXPOSITION NATIONALE/DE/TIMBRES — POSTE/DUDELANGE/1937.
- NEW ZEALAND.**—Pictorial, new plate from deep cut die, retouched vignette. Engraved, mult. N.Z. and star wmk. Printed from plate 3, the figure "3" appears reversed below the fifth column. 2½d. red brown and purple blue. Vignette is much heavier shaded and one or two lines have been added. Centre colour is much brighter deep red brown instead of sepia. Official—Pictorial issue of 1935 overprinted in black "Official" S.G. type 184, multiple N.Z. and star wmk. ½d. green, 2/- olive green.
- NICARAGUA.**—Line engraved, no wmk., perf. 12. International Air Mail set, new map design. 10c green, 15c blue, 20c yellow, 25c purple, 30c carmine, 50c orange, 1 Cordova olive. Interior Air Mail, new design, plane in flight over President's Castle. 1c carmine, 2c blue, 3c olive, 4c black, 5c purple, 6c brown lilac, 8c dull purple, 16c orange, 24c yellow, 25c green.
- NORWAY.**—Air type S.G. 24, Akershus Castle. Photogravure, no wmk., p. 13½ x 13 comb machine. Redrawn, no frame lines. 45 ore light blue.
- PARAGUAY.**—4th Centenary of Foundation of Asuncion. Surface printed, no wmk., perf. 11½, line machine. 50c violet and brown, 1P yellow, brown and green, 3P salmon and pale blue, 10P old rose and orange, 20P blue and grey. Eucharistic Congress.

Surface printed, no wmk., perf. 11½ line machine. 1P, 3P, 10P, all yellow, blue and red. Air Mail types 127 and 131 overprinted Habilitado/en \$. \$24 on 33P75c dp. blue overprint in red, type 127; \$65 on 102P grey overprint in red, type 131; \$84 on 102P green overprint in red, type 131.

PORTUGAL.—A further value of the Gil Vicente type. Typographed, perf. 11½ 1\$.00 red.

ROUMANIA.—1937 VIII. Balkan Games Commemorative. Photogravure, wmk. S.G. type 94, single line perf. 13. 1L+1L violet, Sprinters; 2L+1L yellow green, Javelin throwing; 4L+1L red orange, Hurdling; 6L+1L chocolate, Running; 10L+1L pale blue, High jump.

RUSSIA. — Dzerjinsony Commemorative. Typographed, single line perf. 12, no wmk. 10K yellow brown, 20K dp. blue green, 40K claret, 80K dp. caramine.

SPANISH MOROCCO.—Photogravure by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London. No wmk., perf. 13½, pictorial designs, inscribed "17 JULIO 1936 ALZAMIENTO NACIONAL." 1c dull blue, 2c red brown, 5c magenta, 10c bright emerald, 15c blue, 20c maroon, 20c carmine (Urgenta), 25c violet, 30c vermilion, 40c orange, 50c bright ultra, 60c green, 1P purple, 2P turquoise, 2P50 black, 4P sepia, 10P black.

TRENGGANU. — Postage Dues. Surface printed, script wmk., perf. 14 comb machine. 1c carmine, 4c green, 8c yellow, 10c brown.

U.S.A.—Virginia Dare Commemorative. No wmk., p. 11 line machine. Size of stamp

28 x 29mm. Unique shape and size of stamp for U.S.A. 5c pale blue, picture of Mr. and Mrs. Dare and child Virginia. U.S.A. Miniature sheet, engraved, imperf., no wmk. Commemorating 43rd Annual Convention S.P.A. 10c myrtle, Great Smoky Mountains, Parks Issue. The following imprints appear, all in block caps:—At top: UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF/JAMES A. FARLEY, POSTMASTER GENERAL. At left: PRINTED BY THE/TREASURY DEPARTMENT,/BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING. At right: IN COMPLIMENT TO THE/43rd ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE/SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS. At foot: ASHEVILLE, N.C., AUGUST 26-28, 1937/PLATE NUMBER 21695.

1940 STAMP CENTENARY EXHIBITION FOR LONDON.

The *London Philatelist* announces that the Royal Philatelic Society has decided to assume the responsibility for sponsoring a Philatelic Exhibition to be held in London in 1940, to celebrate the centenary of the introduction of Penny Postage and the invention of adhesive postage stamps.

Something fine is indicated for the occasion and it could not be in better hands than those of "The Royal." The difficulties of running large exhibitions are fully realized, but by getting down to plans thus early we may feel assured that an achievement worthy of the occasion will materialise.

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Why C.C. ?

By J. W. K. SCHOFIELD, F.R.P.S.
(Read before the Philatelic Society of
Johannesburg).

Those of us who collect Cape of Good Hope are aware that the paper watermarked Crown C.C. was superseded by that watermarked Crown C.A. in the early eighties. The first Capes were the issue of July 1882, only one year later than a C.C. issue of 1881.

A study of Gibbons catalogue seems to indicate that the C.A. watermark paper was generally adopted about the year 1882, but funnily enough, three isolated issues of three separate Colonies, used C.A. paper for stamps of large rectangular size, at least three years earlier.

In glancing at the catalogue of St. Helena stamps, the other day, I was surprised to find that the stamps of a whole issue of that Island, dated so late as 1903, were watermarked Crown C.C. As St. Helena stamps as early as the issue of 1884 (nineteen years earlier) had borne the C.A. watermark, I was intrigued. I looked for some explanation of this peculiarity. It occurred to me that possibly the size of the stamp had something to do with it. This set me looking through Gibbons' catalogue and superficial evidence would seem to confirm this view. Evidently the use of C.C. paper was not because the C.A. watermark could not be adapted to the large sized rectangular stamps, for as I mention above, three colonies did use it and I give details of these issues later.

I came to the conclusion, therefore, that De La Rue and Co. must have procured a large stock of paper watermarked Crown C.C. of size suitable for the large rectangular stamps when they were first called upon to issue a stamp of the size in question.

My next thought was: "Which was the first Crown Colony to issue a stamp of the size of St. Helena 1903," and my mind immediately turned to Ceylon, as I seemed to remember a fairly early issue of a high value Ceylon in the large rectangular style.

I found I was correct and that Ceylon issued a 2 Rupee 50 cents stamp of the size in question as a singular out-size as a part of its issue of 1872-1880—the only stamp of the size out of eleven denominations of value. Although Ceylon adopted the C.A. watermark in its issue of 1883, the stamps were all of what I will call the normal rectangular size. When, however, it became necessary to prepare another high value stamp (one rupee twelve cents) in 1887, the larger rectangular size was again adopted and C.C. paper was reverted to.

In 1899 Ceylon re-issued the 2 Rupee 50 cents stamp in the large rectangular size, but on Crown C.A. paper. I may here remark

that as far as I can trace, only three colonies ever used the C.A. watermark paper for the large rectangular stamps, the other two being Mauritius and St. Vincent. All the other colonies seem to have jumped direct from the Crown C.C. paper to the Crown multiple C.A. paper. This 1899, 2 Rupee 50 cents Ceylon occupies a peculiar position inasmuch as either in the same year or the year following, Ceylon issued another 2 Rupees 50 cents stamp (issue of 1899-1900), of large rectangular size, which reverted to the old C.C. paper, although the lower values of normal rectangular size of the same issue, were all on C.A. paper.

This seemed to confirm my views that De La Rue and Co. had large stocks of the C.C. watermarked paper on hand, suitable for this unusual sized stamp—as far as I can trace, Ceylon was the first colony to adopt it! The natural corollary to this view was to search the catalogue to see the type of paper used in the printing of the larger rectangular size and this is what I found:

(To be continued.)

STAMP EXCHANGE CLUBS.

(1) Mr. C. A. Grist of P.O. Kroondal, Rustenburg, Transvaal, announce that, in response to numerous requests from collectors in Great Britain and South Africa, he is founding the "COMMONWEALTH STAMP EXCHANGE."

This will be open to any approved applicant furnishing suitable references and resident in the British Empire.

Mr. Grist gives his own credentials, which appear to be very satisfactory. He is a retired Inspector of Barclay's Bank and for many years prior to coming to South Africa was Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Plymouth Philatelic Society.

The idea of the proposed Exchange is *not* to send out a general packet each month to all members, but, as far as possible, to send to members only stamps of the countries in which they are interested. There will be an entrance fee of 5s. and an annual subscription of 4s.

Questions and applications for membership invited, but please enclose prepaid envelope for reply.

(2) We have received the *Stamp Collectors' Exchange Club Magazine* which is the official organ of what is claimed to be the largest exchange club in the British Empire, with over 3,000 members in 125 different countries. It is run by Mr. N. C. Carmichael, Seaforth, Ontario, Canada. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the magazine is also the official organ of the Canadian Philatelic Society.

The magazine has several short articles of general philatelic interest, but is largely concerned with exchange matters. The Club subscription is 4s. yearly.

STUDY YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS

Ladies of the Stamp Album

By W. J. E. BAXTER.

(Contd. from p. 123 of August number.)

Holland and her colonies have much in common with the Victorian issues of the British Empire, although on a smaller scale. Here we see the girl Queen Wilhelmina and trace the story of her long reign since 1890, through youth to middle age. The designs are varied and attractive—personally I am very fond of the crowned head of 1898 and the latest portrait on the 1934 charity issue is a particularly pleasing and dignified likeness. Holland has also given us excellent portraits of Queen Emma and Princess Juliana.

It is evident that man is the senior partner in Italy, for I cannot find a lady on any of their stamps, if we except the design on the victory issue of 1918.

Lichtenstein gives us a beautifully designed stamp, "Girl gathering Grapes," in the handsome series of 1930, and Princess Elsa figures on the 1929 issue. The widowed Queen of Jugoslavia is depicted on the recent charity issue of that country, not a very satisfactory design however.

In Luxembourg the ladies "hold the field" philatelically, for the Grand Duchesses Marie Adelaide and Charlotte have been depicted on all the regular issues for the last 25 years.

Portugal gives us Queen Maria, reproduced last year from the original issue of 1853 to celebrate a Philatelic Exhibition, while Russia, in the series of 1913, included a portrait of Catherine the Great.

Roumania is represented by her talented Queen, "Carmen Sylvia." This country last year succumbed to the prevailing fashion and issued a very nice set depicting national peasant costumes.

The early stamps of Spain and her colonies are of special interest, bearing the portrait of Queen Isabella, a contemporary of Queen Victoria. These stamps appeared in 1850, just ten years after the "penny black." Spain has since given us the picture of a Duchess (of distinctly artistic propensities) and we also have the ex-Queen Victoria Eugenie, who is reported to have recently effected a reconciliation with her husband, the ex-King of Spain, at a bioscope show! Quite the modern touch, but it is questionable what the dignified old dons of the olden days would have thought about it.

But we have to go to Switzerland to find the genuine article, as far as the ladies of the stamp album are concerned. For the last four years this country has given us really charming Christmas charity sets, each set depicting three fair ladies in national costume, with a corpulent old gentleman as chaperone.

After studying these stamps, one can well understand the popularity of Switzerland as a holiday resort. It is obvious that the Alpine scenery is not the only attraction.

Incidentally, in the sets for 1933, 1934 and 1935, the ladies were depicted on the three lower values, while the old gentleman got pride of place on the highest denomination. It is interesting to notice in the 1936 set that the man has been put in his proper place, on the 5 centime stamp, while the girls smile triumphantly from the three higher values.

But I am afraid this paper is exceeding the time limit. Just to glance briefly at other lands, we find in Asia contrasting subjects in the American lady at her spinning wheel, the milkmaid of Tannou Touva and the Empress Jingo of Japan. I think it is up to Japan to show us a geisha or two.

Africa provides a whole host of stamp ladies, the majority of a "dusky" complexion. Of these latter, several of the finest designs come from our neighbours in the Belgian Congo, but the French colonies also furnish some very interesting native types.

There are numerous ladies depicted on the stamps of the various South American republics, but most of them represent the one subject, Liberty, in all shapes and sizes, generally wearing a very tricky little beret alluringly cocked on the side of her head. As I was arranging these stamps, the question occurred to me, why is Liberty always depicted as a woman? Are there no married men in these republics?

The United States, whose womankind are reputed to be so highly esteemed, is disappointing from the point of view of ladies of the stamp album. They have only given us Martha, wife of George Washington, and a lady named Susan B. Anthony, who was, I believe, an ardent leader of the suffragette movement. Up to the present I don't think anyone has suggested that the trio might be completed by the inclusion of Mae West—but we are still hopeful.

I must apologise, Mr. Chairman, if this paper has been longer than the regulation three minutes. I found the subject was one that could not be lightly dismissed. May I just conclude by saying that I could not find a lady in the Vatican State, which I suppose is right and proper, nor could I trace any in Turkey, which seems rather a shame if all one hears about the fair inhabitants of that country is true.



The Four Plates of Southern Rhodesia's Coronation Commemorations

By N. ROSE, Bulawayo.

I now find it a comparatively simple matter to identify sheets from each of the four head plates of Southern Rhodesia's Coronation Commemorations and strangely enough this can be done all from the 52nd stamp, i.e., 4th stamp 9th row of sheet. Firstly, there is on this stamp, let us call it, on Sheet No. 1, no mark on the Queen's face; on the next sheet, No. 2, we have a headplate coloured egg shaped mark on the Queen's brow between the right eye and nose. On Sheet 3 a round dot, again head plate coloured above the left eye just below the hair, and on the 4th plate a bar crosses the bridge of the Queen's nose. These markings vary in position in relation to the duty plate printing due to irregular centering of the head plate, but they cannot be confused and they appear in all values.

That the above four plates are distinct may be gathered from the following markings which are not common to all:

Plate No. 1.—Clear.

Plate No. 2.—4th stamp, 9th row. Egg shaped, head plate coloured spot on Queen's brow described above.

1st stamp, 4th row. Hair line from value tablet into white border.

Plate No. 3.—4th stamp, 9th row. Round dot, head plate coloured on forehead already described.

5th stamp, 1st row. Hair line from Queen's necklace into white border below.

5th stamp, 2nd row. Head plate coloured spot to right of Queen's head in frame.

5th stamp, 5th row. Two head plate coloured marks on Queen's upper lip.

5th Stamp, 6th row. Head plate coloured vertical line in white border to right of Queen's head.

2nd stamp, 9th row. Head plate coloured spot in centre of King's forehead.

2nd stamp, 10th row. Head plate coloured spot in centre of Queen's forehead.

Plate No. 4.—4th stamp, 9th row. Head plate coloured bar crossing bridge of Queen's nose.

That the markings on the 52nd stamp are in three different positions but yet localised more or less, is probably due to a particle of hard matter having been on the master plate and moving slightly with each transmission to the printing plates. Also the marks are readily found on the 2d., 3d. and 6d. values but on few of the 1d.'s and then not very clearly; in certain cases some marks are absent entirely. There are indications of the plate having been retouched.

Nothing common to all values has, so far, been found in the duty plate printing. The conclusion is, therefore, that separate duty plates were made for each of the four values.

The

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Union Notes

PRE-UNION STAMPS TO BE DEMONETIZED.

Notice No. 1575, published by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, in the Government Gazette of 15th October, reads:

"It is notified for general information that on and after the 1st January, 1938, all pre-Union stamps will become invalid."

This will have the effect of rendering invalid for postage a great many stamps which can still, to-day, be used in the Union. The stamps affected are as follows:

Cape.—All issues after the triangulars.

Natal.—All issues after the embossed stamps.

O.F.S.—V.R.I.'s and all Orange River Colony stamps.

Transvaal.—All Edwardians.

Griqualand.—All issues.

NEW UNION HYPHENATED 6d.

The Union 6d. appeared early in October, showing SUID-AFRIKA with a hyphen, but is not even yet obtainable at all offices as the old stock is being used up. The colour is quite different, the frame being an orange-vermilion and the orange tree a very dark green. The design, moreover, has been redrawn, the tree in particular showing several changes in detail from the previous design.

Robertson Stamp Co.

UNION 1½d. MINOR VARIETIES.

The well known broken chimney still persists on No. 55. The "Phil. Jour. of Gt. Brit." records on the second stamp of the bottom row of the sheets a "flag" on the small right-hand chimney-stack. Dr. Kaplan has brought to our notice a prominent frameline break in stamp No. 74.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS OVERSEAS.

The "American Philatelist" for some months past has been running an interesting serial on the "Stamps of the Orange Free State," by Mr. A. P. Geldhof.

"Stamp Collecting" has reprinted the short article on "Ruanda-Urundi," by Mr. C. G. Mummery, which appeared in our August number.

In "Linn's Weekly Stamp News," Mr. Park Smith has a short paper, entitled "Wings over Africa," dealing with recent developments in our air post service. He quotes "a nation without vision shall perish," implying that we have vision, correctly, we think, and hope, that it applies to more than our aerial posts.

Obituary

C. L. LARSEN.

Many philatelists will regret to learn of the death of Carl L. Larsen which took place at Springkell on September 29, at the age of 61.

The deceased had been an enthusiastic collector for very many years and was in addition to being a member of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, a foundation member of the East Rand Philatelic Society of which he was president on numerous occasions.

His kindly and unassuming nature endeared him to a host of friends and our sincere sympathies are extended to his widow and family.

D. BERNHARD.

We regret to see in overseas papers the death of Mr. David Bernhard, a well known international philatelist. He visited South Africa only a few years ago and was known to a number of collectors here. His philatelic interests were very wide and he was always ready to support exhibitions and societies by showing some of his collections. Amongst others he exhibited "hors concours" at Jipex.

Why C.C. ?

By J. W. K. SCHOFIELD, F.R.P.S.
(Read before the Philatelic Society of
Johannesburg).

(Continued from p. 158 of October issue.)

ANTIGUA adopted C.A. paper for normal sized stamps in 1882, but when in 1903 an issue of the larger sized rectangulars was made, the paper used was C.C.

BAHAMAS adopted C.A. paper for normal sized stamps in 1882, but a one stamp issue of the larger size in 1901 was on C.C. paper.

BARBADOS adopted C.A. watermark in 1882, but when in 1897 it issued a whole set of large rectangular stamps, they were all on C.C. paper. After an interval of two issues of normal size in 1903 and 1904, another set of the large rectangular size was issued in 1906 on Crown C.C. paper. This is the only issue later than 1903, on C.C. paper, I have been able to find.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA adopted the C.A. watermark in 1896—an issue of normal sized stamps—but when in 1897 it created an issue of the larger rectangular size, C.C. paper was employed.

BRITISH GUIANA adopted the C.A. watermark in 1882. In 1898 it issued a set of stamps of large rectangular size and C.C. watermarked paper was used.

BRITISH SOMALILAND (SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE) used overprinted Indian stamps to start with. In 1904 the protectorate started to issue its own stamps and the low values of normal size were on C.A. paper but the higher values (1 rupee upwards) were of large rectangular size and carried the C.C. watermark.

DOMINICA adopted the C.A. watermark in 1883 for a normal sized issue but when in 1903 an issue of large sized rectangulars was made, the C.C. watermark was reverted to.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA. The stamps of this designation superseded those labelled British East Africa. The first issue was in 1903 and comprised eight low value stamps of normal size and eight high values printed in the large rectangular size. The former were all watermarked C.A. and the latter C.C.—See also remarks respecting Uganda.

FALKLAND ISLANDS adopted the C.A. watermark in 1884 for an issue of normal size. In 1898, however, an issue of two high values was made in the large rectangular size and the paper employed was watermarked C.C.

GRENADA adopted the C.A. watermark in 1883, but when in 1898 it created a 2½d.

stamp of large rectangular size, C.C. paper was used.

JAMAICA adopted the C.A. watermark in 1883. In 1900 it issued its first stamp of large rectangular size (the 1d. value) and this appeared on C.C. paper.

MALTA adopted the C.A. watermark in 1885, but a year later issued a high value of large rectangular size and this was on C.C. paper.

MAURITIUS adopted the C.A. watermark in 1882, but its first stamp of large rectangular size (a 15 c. stamp) issued in 1899 was on C.C. paper. In 1902 a fresh issue of stamps occurred; the lower values of normal size were all on C.A. paper. The higher values of 1, 2½ and 5 rupees were of the large rectangular type. The 1 rupee is on Crown C.C. paper but strangely enough the 2½ and 5 rupee values are on Crown C.A. paper.

MONTSERRAT adopted the C.A. watermark in 1884, but in 1903 it issued its first stamp of the large rectangular size (the 5s. value). It appeared on C.C. paper.

NATAL adopted the C.A. watermark in 1882, but when in 1903 the first Edwardian issue occurred, the values 5s. and upwards were printed in the large rectangular size, and while the low values of normal size were on C.A. paper, the large rectangulars were on C.C. paper.

NYASALAND (British Central Africa). The first watermarked issue was that of 1895 and consisted of five normal sized stamps and six large rectangular sized labels. The former had the C.A. watermark and the latter C.C. and this peculiarity continued up to and including the 1903 issue.

ST. LUCIA adopted the C.A. watermark in 1882, but when twenty years later, in 1902, it issued its first large rectangular, the stamp was printed on C.C. paper.

ST. VINCENT in 1886-1889 issued a 5s. value in large rectangular size, watermarked Crown C.A., although it will have been noticed that many of the other colonies, at this particular time and for some years after, were still using C.C. paper for their large stamps.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:

PERAK issued in 1891 stamps of normal size with C.A. watermark. In 1895 another issue occurred, the lower values of normal size having C.A. watermark. The higher values of 1 dollar upwards were of the large rectangular size and had the C.C. watermark.

SELANGOR. The same remarks as made in respect of Perak apply.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES. First issue 1900, otherwise as Perak and Selangor.

TRINIDAD adopted the C.A. watermark in 1882, but when in 1894, it put forth a 5s. value in the large rectangular size, C.C. watermarked paper was used. Again, four

years later, in 1898, it issued a 2d. stamp of large rectangular size, which also was printed on C.C. paper.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS. Turks Island had adopted the C.A. watermark in 1882. When in 1900 the Caicos Islands were incorporated in the same stamp issue with Turks Island, the seven lower values were printed in normal size and were on C.A. paper. The two higher values (2s. and 3s.) were of the large rectangular size and were printed on C.C. paper.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE made an issue in 1898, the five low values being of small size on C.A. paper, but the rupee values were of large size and on C.C. paper.

Now all the above stamps were printed by De La Rue and Co. and the continued use of C.C. paper for a particular sized stamp right up to 1903 (1906 in the case of Barbados) would seem to require some explanation. It cannot be that the Crown agents required the C.A. (Crown Agency) paper used for low value stamps and the C.C. (Crown Colony) for high value labels, for it will be seen that in several cases very low values were issued in the large rectangular size and still had the C.C. watermark. Again, stamps of larger size than the normal, but of unusual dimensions, had the C.A. watermark, as witness Gibraltar 1903, Mauritius 1898, Trinidad 1896, etc.

It seems strange that after the Crown agents had, in 1882, changed their standard watermark from Crown C.C. to Crown C.A., they permitted the use of Crown C.C. paper for stamps of a particular size, until 1906 (a period of 24 years) unless it was to permit the stamp printing contractors to use up stocks of paper already on hand. On the other hand, it seems stranger still that such huge stocks should have been created in pre-1882 days (possibly from the date of issue of the 2 Rupee 50 cents Ceylon 1872-1880 issue) as to last 24 years, and be applied to a large number of issues of a number of separate Crown Colonies.

I have little doubt our philatelic friends in Great Britain know the reason why the C.C. paper was continued for 24 years, for a certain sized stamp only, after the adoption of the C.A. watermark for general use. They have available on the spot, sources of information which we in South Africa have not. I realize I could have written to De La Rue and Co. and asked if they could provide an explanation of the peculiarities I have set forth. This paper must, therefore, be regarded as a speculation. It is the habit of philatelists to build up theories respecting unknown features from known facts, and this is all I have done. If my remarks have bored you, I apologize. They were engendered, as I have already said, from a study of the catalogue of St. Helena stamps. As I had to take the chair at a meeting of our Society when Dr. Broughton was to give an exhibit of the stamps of St. Helena, I thought I might as well try to gain some knowledge of them. I was metaphorically hit by a C.C. is-

sue as late as 1903. Then I spent a Sunday afternoon jotting down these notes of features of the Crown Colony issues of large rectangular size. In other words, "The idle thoughts of an idle fellow," or perhaps better, "The excursions of a philatelic dilettante."

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½d. The fortress of St. Angelo, which has the unique distinction of ranking as a man-of-war—H.M.S. "St. Angelo."

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1½d. The Hypogeum. A monument of the Neolithic age.

2d. The Citadel of Victoria Gozo,

2½d. De L'Isle Adam, Grand Master of the Order of St. John entering Mdina in 1530.

3d. St. John's Cathedral.

4½d. Mnajdra Temple. Another of the island's Neolithic remains.

6d. Grand Master Manoel De Vilhena.

1s. Maltese girl wearing the "Faldetta," traditional headdress of the islands.

1s. 6d. Publius. (See "Acts" xxvii., 7).

2s. Mdina. Illustration shows fortifications, etc., in the mediaeval capital.

2s. 6d. Grand Harbour—composite view.

5s. Palace Square.

10s. St. Paul, the Patron Saint.

BASUTOLAND.—Design as at present, with King's head changed, also with a new value, 1½d.

BECHUANALAND.—Ditto.

SWAZILAND.—Ditto. The word "Protectorate" is being omitted.

N. RHODESIA.—Design as at present with King's head changed.

BRITISH GUIANA, GAMBIA.—Designs much the same as at present.

SIERRA LEONE.—New issue of 13 values, 2 designs, one of Freetown, the other of rice harvesting.

HONDURAS.—New pictorial issue.

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The Stamps of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

By J. BEYERS.

(Paper read at a meeting of the
Pretoria Philatelic Society).

Less than forty years ago, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan never figured in the printed albums of the day.

At the present time, this vast territory, reclaimed from barbarism, is a popular resort with the tourist or big game hunter.

The philatelic emissions of the Sudan are few and fairly far between; they are neatly designed, original, inexpensive, and admit of completion by the average collector of moderate means, and, what is more to the point, do not abound in "errors made to order."

To the philatelist who takes more than a passing interest in his stamps, a general knowledge of the geography and history of the country or countries he is collecting, is essential.

The area of the Sudan is 1,000,000 square miles. It has a population of nearly 3,000,000.

Since Mehemet Ali's conquest in 1820, the Sudan as far south as the Albert and Victoria Nyanza, had been loosely held by Egyptian governors and garrisons, the latter keeping the people quiet, the former fleecing them.

Sir Samuel Baker's governorship during the years 1869 to 1873, though paved with good intentions, did not improve matters, but when Major-General Charles Gordon assumed the office of Governor in 1877, he made a great reputation, which indirectly led to his tragic end in January, 1885.

In 1881, a fanatic of Dongola, Mohammed Ahmed, proclaimed himself the Mahdi, or quasi-Messiah of Islam, as many a fanatic had done before him, and the whole of the Egyptian Sudan joyfully rose against the tax-gatherers who had trampled upon them for two generations, and followed the standard of the new prophet.

An Egyptian army (it must be remembered that at this date Egypt was ruled by a Khedive or prince Viceroy, as the representative of the Sultan of Turkey, Egypt being a Turkish colony) led by General Hicks Pasha, suffered disaster at the hands of the Mahdi.

The British authorities, who since the historic purchase of the Suez Canal shares by Disraeli (later Lord Beaconsfield) in the early '70's of the last century, displayed deplorable irresolution, in that they had never countenanced or forbidden Hick's ill-starred attempt to reconquer the Sudan, now definitely decided that the country must be abandoned. However, in January, 1884, other counsels prevailed, and General Gordon who had relinquished his governorship of the Sudan, for some years previous to this date, was sent out from England to see what could be done.

He was appointed Governor-General and ordered to withdraw the Egyptian garrisons. Gordon relied upon his personal ascendancy over the Sudanese, and the support of the British Government; the former failed him. Recent historical research has proved conclusively that Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet were not to blame for the subsequent tragedy to be enacted at Khartoum, because Gordon, good and gallant soldier as he undoubtedly was, failed to withdraw from the Sudan when definitely ordered by his Government to do so.

Mr. Gladstone's memory has been unjustly blackened on account of this tragedy.

In August-September, 1884, a British army under Viscount Wolseley was dispatched to relieve Gordon, but in spite of the most heroic efforts, it unfortunately arrived just too late, Khartoum failed, and Gordon was killed on the steps of his palace in January, 1885.

Wolseley was ordered to withdraw, and the Sudanese were to remain in the power of the Mahdi for another 11 years.

Reconquest was inevitable for, whoever rules Egypt, must command the sources of her wealth, and the reconquest of the Sudan became imperative owing to French movements on the Nile near Fashoda.

In 1892, General Sir Herbert Kitchener was appointed Sirdar, or Commander-in-Chief, of the Egyptian Army (Great Britain had proclaimed a protectorate over Egypt many years previous to 1892).

General Kitchener's able training of the native recruits (in which work he was assisted by a devoted band of British officers) raised the Egyptian Army to a high standard of efficiency.

The advance was made on Dongola in 1896, the native army was now stiffened by two British brigades, and culminated in Kitchener's crushing victory at Omdurman, just outside Khartoum, on September 2, 1898.

The power of the Mahdi was utterly broken and the Sudan was reclaimed for civilisation.

Who could have foretold that the tall, spare young major of engineers who had accompanied the 1884-1885 expedition would become England's hope in the first dark days of the World War of 1914-18, and that he was to raise the millions designated "Kitchener's Army" by the magic of his personality and which was so strikingly exemplified in the famous war recruiting poster which showed the great soldier's portrait with forefinger extended, and the simple words underneath, "Wants You?"

Not to every general is it given to combine in his own person the great gifts of organisation and at the same time to be a tactician and strategist of the first rank.

Lord Kitchener's fame as a soldier is as an organiser, as such his name stands high in British military annals.

Who knows how the course of history might not have been altered had he not perished in the sinking of the cruiser "Hampshire" on his voyage to Petrograd (now known as Leningrad) whither he had been invited by the ill-

fated Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia and his Ministers to assist them in their endeavours to re-adjust the machinery of the Russian military machine which was fast crumbling under Germany's heavy blows?

Who knows if he might not have been able to entuse his own energy into the vacillating and unstable Russians (a people prone despite many other good qualities, to jump from the pinnacle of optimism to the depths of despair) and to help the unfortunate monarch with his wise counsel? Would not Russia perhaps have remained an Empire, and, to come back to South Africa, had his sagacious advice been followed by Lord Milner to grant the Boers the terms of peace proposed at the first Peace Conference which took place at Middelburg, Transvaal, in August, 1901, the Anglo-Boer War would most probably have ended then and there, instead of being prolonged till May, 1902, because the terms which were rejected in 1901, were subsequently agreed to at Vereeniging in May, 1902. This fact alone proves that Lord Kitchener also was a statesman of no mean order.

(To be continued).

AMERICAN COMMEMORATIVES.

These come so rapidly nowadays it is not easy keeping pace with them.

Thanks to Eugene Klein for the special miniature sheet issued for the Convention of the Philatelic Americans; to William Irvine, 3rd, for 1st day cover with the 3c Constitution Sesquicentennial stamp; to several correspondents for covers with the Virginia Dare commemorative; and, from Brazil, to Dr. Mario de Sanctis for the new 300 rs. Jubilee of Esperanto commemorative. The latter is a square green stamp in mezzotint, showing a figure of the globe in space, with an equatorial band "ORA. JUBILEO. DE. ESPERANTO."

LOOKING BACKWARDS AND ? FORWARDS.

In a small air post exhibition staged at the end of September at the Strand by Mr. Park Smith and by Miss M. Ward, of the "Busy Bee," it may not be out of place to refer to two items shown, seeing that the contemporary press these days is so full again of war talk.

One is a letter from John X. Merriman specially written for "The Aerial News," which was sold on Dingaan's Day (16th December), 1918, in connection with the special flights being made at that time to raise funds for the Red Cross Society. Extracts read:—

A GLIMPSE AT VALHALLA.

(Specially written for "The Aerial News" by The Rt. Hon. John X. Merriman, 16-12-1918.)
(Extract.)

"If we could only bring back to our imagin-

ation the fanciful dreams of our forefathers, and conjure up their long vanished belief in the Valhalla of warriors, with its slaughter and wassail, which still perchance lingers engrained in Teutonic natures, we might conjure up visions of the warriors of old, of the leaders of hosts, who gloried in the names of conquerors, of 'Scourges of God,' or 'Saviour of Society,' or 'Great' gazing out from their cloud halls over the dreadful pictures of havoc and ruin, that bring back the days of old, and repeat on a vaster scale than their own deeds, as a lesson to mankind nourished in a softer creed and on a higher culture, that warfare is the eternal gift of man.

"Proud may we be in South Africa that in that sacred legion, our name stands so high . . . For our sakes these youths scorn delights, and live laborious days on the very knife edge of peril . . . Base shall we be if we forget all that we owe to them, and to those who spared them to their noble task!

"May their names be graven on the hearts of a grateful people."

JOHN X. MERRIMAN.

The other is one of the very few pigeon-grams preserved from the pigeon post flight made in Capetown in August, 1919, in connection with the peace celebrations:—

PEACE CELEBRATIONS—CAPE TOWN.
PIGEON POST.

Carried August 2nd, 1919.

No. 92.

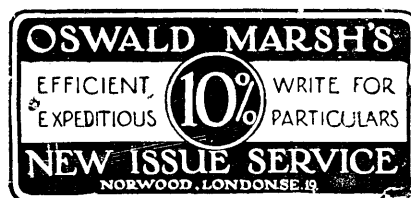
From	To
Mayor	Mayor
Capetown	Pietermaritzburg.

Capetown rejoices with Pietermaritzburg celebrating Peace after struggle for Liberty. May all differences our land vanish and mutual trust co-operation prosperity and happiness reign.

S.W.A. METER POST.

According to Mr. P. Hamilton, in *Stamp Collecting*, the only type of meter machine in use in S.W.A. is a Francotyp Multi Value, a machine which can be distinguished by the presence of the record number between the frank and the date-case.

Perhaps some of our readers in South-West can give more details about meter posts in use there?



S.A. Military Postmarks in S.W.A.

By HANS GOETZE.

I am a keen collector of the postmarks of the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa and all the information I have accumulated on this subject was published in the former "Germania Berichte," with a supplement in June, 1936. (See Reviews in "S.A.P.," March, 1935, and June, 1937).

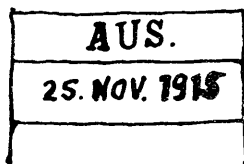
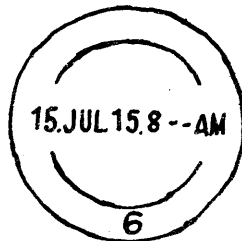
There are in my collection a great many covers with the various cancellations in use since 1914-15, but I have only very few with the postmarks used by the South Africans in their Army and Field Post Offices.

Very little indeed seems to be known about them or to have been published about them and I am sending you these few notes and short list in the hope that readers of the "South African Philatelist" will be able to add considerably to our information on this subject.

- (1) Metal postmark, No. 4. 12 DEC 14 6-PM (used at ?). 22 FEB 15 (Sender: 2nd DLH, Cape T.). 4.A. 14 DEC 14, used Lûderitzbucht. 6. 31 JAN 15, used Walvis Bay. 1-FEB 15.2-PM, and 7-FEB 15. 6.A. 2. MAR.15 (used at ?).

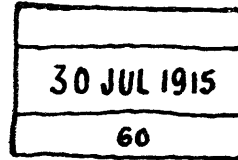


- (2) Metal postmark, No. 4. 9.JUN 15 and 15 JUL 15.9--AM, used Lûderitzbucht. 5. 10.APR. 15 (used at ?). 6. 21.MAR 15 and 20.APR. 15 (used at ?). (Sender: Mana Commando, Left Wing, 1 th M.B.). 7. 15.MAR. 15 (used at ?). (Sender: Cullmans Horse). 8. 5-JUL 15.5 30 PM, used Keetmanshoop.



- (3) Rubber postmark, known: AUS. /25.NOV.1915.

- (4) Rubber postmark, known: AUS. /26.AUG.1917, and 15.SEP.1917.



- (5) Numbers known: 13 (used Swakopmund) 12. APR.1915 - 31.AUG. 1915. 18 (used Garup) 19.JUL.1916. 19 (used ?) 8.APR. 1915. 20 (used ?) 18.APR.1915. 23 (used Ukamas) ? ? ?. 26 (used Gibeon) 29.JUN 1915—26.JUL.1915. 41 (used Karibib) 25.MAY 1915. 43 (used ?) 28.JUN.1915. 44 (used Okahandja) 30.JUL.1915—19.AUG. 1915. 47 (used Usakos) 27.JUL.1915—2. SEP.1915. 50 (used Omaruru) 11.JUL.1915—13.AUG.1915. 57 (used Otjiwarongo) 27 AUG 1915—16 SEP 1915. 59 (used Otavifontein) 9 APR 1916—18 OCT 1916. 60 (used Grootfontein) 30 JUL 1915. 61 (used Otavi) 12. AUG 1915.

These are more or less South African Military postmarks used during the Great War 1914/1918 by the troops operating against German South-West Africa. Only a few of them are in my own collection, the rest are in collections of my stamp collector friends. Another friend of mine told me some years ago that the South African troops who entered G.S.W.A. are said to have had not less than eight Army P.O.'s, and at least 61 Field Post Offices. But most of these letters and covers went to South Africa and little more has been learnt about them.

I suppose that the Army P.O.'s (vide 1 and 2) having the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (and possibly No. 4) were situated and located on South African territory (No. 4, Cape Town ? ?), and that later on the inscription "ARMY BASE P.O./SOUTH/AFRICA" was erased and the postmarks were then used as shown under No. 2.

Nothing could be ascertained re the form 5 with the Nos. 1-12, 14-17, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27-40, 42, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51-56, 58. It would be a good matter for anyone informed about them to publish his information. Here in Germany only very little could be done re these postmarks, which are only briefly mentioned in the handbook "Union's postmarks used in G.S.W.A., 1914/1919" (by Herbert Busch).

It would be of the greatest interest to my collector friends and to me if the "South African Philatelist" could inform us re these very interesting postmarks. If you are able to give me any information regarding any publication about S.A. Military postmarks used in or near G.S.W.A., I would be glad to hear of it.

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G.	A very nice album: 50 fluted heavy quality leaves, printed discreet quadrille, size 8½in. x 10½in., moire silk grained cloth cover. (Postage 2/-).	8/6
GG.	As above, but with 50 linen-hinged leaves. (Postage 2/-) ..	12/6
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J.	A bigger album: 200 white fluted leaves, printed grey quadrille, strong cloth cover, with patent stops. Eminently suitable for the General Collector. (Postage 2/6) ..	17/6
K.	Something unusual at an astonishingly low price. 75 jet black leaves, printed fine quadrille, and interleaved throughout with transparent paper. Strong binder. Just the thing for a pictorial collection. (Postage 2/-)	12/6
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M.	80 double-lined-hinged plain black CARD leaves, size 9½in. x 11½in., very strong binder. (Postage 2/6) ..	30/-

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BLOEMFONTEIN.



The Bechuanalands

Prepared by Major W. J. Harrington,
V.D.

(Continued from p. 153 of October
issue).

4. Issue of 7th August, 1888.

As the values of the "unappropriated dies" were not very easily distinguishable, the Postal Authorities decided to overprint the value in figures in black, red, blue or green. The overprinting was done in Vryburg (Type, Fig. 10).

- (a) *1d. on 1d. in black.*
 (i) double overprint.
 (ii) comma after "d."
 (iii) on bluish paper.
 (b) *2d. on 2d. in red.*
 (i) pale dull lilac and black.
 (ii) curved foot of 2 in overprint.
 (iii) on bluish paper.
 (iv) double overprint (?).
 (v) green overprint. (September, 1888).



Fig. 10.

(Note.—A mint copy of the "green overprint" was included in the Ferrari collection.

In the Tapling collection there is a cover franked with one copy of this stamp, a pair of the 2d. on 2d. red and one 2d. "unappropriated die," postmarked Vryburg, 15th September, 1888.

In an article by Mr. Barry May, published in the "South African Philatelist" for October, 1923, the writer states that he possesses one copy of this stamp postmarked Kuruman, 1890.)

- (c) *4d. on 4d. in red.*
 (d) *6d. on 6d. in black.*
 (i) blue overprint.
 (e) *1s. on 1s. in black.*

The overprinting was poorly done, but this was due to the fact that the hot dry climate caused the sheets to curl up in the press, the result being that the inked type frequently touched the raised parts of the paper first and the final impression, not exactly coinciding with the first touch, produced what are often mistaken for double impressions.

SPECIMENS.

The word "SPECIMEN" is overprinted in purple horizontally on the 4d. value, measuring 17 mm. by 3 mm., "S" almost 4 mm.; and from SW to NE on the 2d. value with green overprint.

5. Issue of December, 1888.

Towards the end of November, 1888, there was a shortage of ½d. stamps, owing to abnormal demands by dealers for the current stamp of that value—the ½d. of October, 1887.

The Administrator therefore authorised the surcharging of the current 3d. (unappropriated die) value down to ½d., pending the supply of that value which had been ordered from the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

The surcharge was supplied in black ink in three lines with vertical bars cancelling the original value. The work was done by P. Townsend, of Vryburg. It is believed that only ten sheets (1,200 stamps) were surcharged. Kohl gives the number as 700 stamps, but this is not probable as a fraction of a sheet would have been involved.

Measurements:—"One" 5 mm., "Half-" 8 mm., "Penny" 9 mm., space between lines 2 mm., height of vertical bars 11½ mm., distance between bars 13½ mm.

One Half-Penny on 3d. lilac and black.

The surcharge shows many irregularities, especially in the bars cancelling the original value. According to the reproduction of a complete pane shown on page 11 of the Royal Society's publication "Africa," the bars were pieced together with short lines of various lengths. In many cases the joins are clearly visible. On one stamp the line is so short that the letter "P" is not deleted. In another case, No. 11, on the 6th row, the hyphen appears not to have been properly locked in the frame so that it is printed heavily, the letter "f" being almost invisible. In yet another instance the perpendicular alignment of the words is not true, the letter "H" being over the "P," No. 5 in the 6th row.

The bulk of this issue was, it is believed, used to defray postage on the local newspaper, the "Bechuanaland News."

ALLEGED ERRORS.

The following varieties of the surcharge were found in the Ferrari collection—inverted surcharge, HAFL, PNENY, and H½LF

While the printer, in a letter dated 20th July, 1925, admits that he found the second and third of these errors, Mr. C. E. Baxter, who was Acting Postmaster-General and Distributor of Stamps at Vryburg at the time, in a letter dated 11th August, 1925, says that all sheets containing errors observed by him were withdrawn and that he does not recollect having seen any of the above. As the number of sheets that required checking was very low and the detection of errors a very simple matter in consequence, it would seem that the view generally held that these errors are forgeries is correct.

6. Issue of 1889. (Early in the year).

Early in 1889, the supply of stamps which had been ordered from the Government of the Cape of Good Hope were issued. The stamps

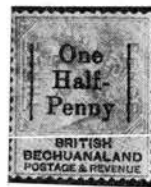


Fig. 11.

used were the halfpenny value of the issue of January, 1886, watermark anchor, overprinted horizontally with the words "British Bechuanaland" in green ink in two lines. (Type, Fig. 12).

Measurements:—"British" 7½ mm., "Bechuanaland" 16 mm., distance between lines 13½ mm. (Fig. 13).



Fig. 12.

British



Fig. 14.

½d. slate.

- (i) double overprint.
- (ii) double overprint, one inverted. (Fig. 14).



Fig. 13.

Bechuanaland

- (iii) double overprint, one vertical. (Fig. 15).
- (iv) vertical overprint.
- (v) without overprint se tenant with (i)
- (vi) without overprint se tenant with (iii).
- (vii) without overprint se tenant with (iv).
- (viii) "Bechuanaland" omitted.
- (ix) "British" omitted.
- (x) raised "h" in "British."

Certain sheets are known with the entire five bottom rows without any overprint. This would seem to substantiate the view that the overprint was applied in two operations to each sheet.

A copy of this stamp with a diagonal overprint was listed in the 6th Ferrari auction, but this was probably either a forgery or "printer's waste."

NOTE.—from June, 1890, the stamps of British Bechuanaland were also used in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

(To be continued).

MOMBASA EXHIBITION POSTMARK.

At the recently held 4th Annual Show, held in Mombasa, the Post Office had a stand and there was a special postmark provided by the Exhibition Post Office. This is illustrated in the "Philatelic Magazine."

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Society News

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. A. A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town. *Meetings*, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 8 p.m.

June 24. Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt in the chair. Mr. L. A. Wyndham displayed a selection of his Air Mail collection and read a paper entitled "The Coronation and Pioneer Air Posts." Two new members were elected. The President announced that owing to difficulties in connection with the circulation of the Exchange Packet it would be discontinued for the time being.

July 8. Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt in the chair. The display of the evening was given by Mr. B. G. Heydenrych who tabled his fine collection of the stamps of Gibraltar. The Secretary reported that the funds subscribed for a supply of display boards now stood at £12 13s. 7d. Two new members were elected.

July 22. Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt in the chair. Mr. Simenhoff, the Vice-President, gave a fine display of Union errors, freaks, and varieties and explained how most of the items exhibited occurred. One new member was elected. Letters were read from the Pretoria and Port Elizabeth Philatelic Societies stating that they were in favour of the resolution passed by this Society in connection with Commemorative issues.

August 12. Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt in the chair. Miss Pat. Goldschmidt tabled her collection of stamps of the Belgian Congo. A demonstration of the working of the Quartz lamp was given by the President and Secretary. The President gave a talk descriptive of the action of the ultra violet ray. Six new members were elected.

August 26. The Vice-President in the chair. Mr. Meyer displayed a portion of his collection of S.W. Africa, and on behalf of Mr. Meyer the display was supplemented by an interesting talk by Mr. L. Simenhoff. Communications from the Johannesburg, O.F.S., and Natal Philatelic Societies in connection with the Commemorative issues were circulated among the members. Four new members were elected.

September 9. The President, owing to an urgent engagement, left early and the chair was taken by the Vice-President. Mr. A. Jurgens displayed his collection of Cape of Good Hope pre-stamp covers which were complete from 1792 to 1853. Two new members were elected. At this meeting the new tables were used; these are nearly the length of the hall and are capable of holding the largest exhibit which is ever likely to be shown.

A.A.J.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, Dr. A. J. Broughton; *Hon. Secretary*, Prof. H. A. Wager, Box 514. *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Technical College, 8 p.m.

September 6. Dr. Broughton was in the chair. Mr. Hawke read some interesting philatelic press extracts.

The evening was the occasion of a visit from the members of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society and after Dr. Broughton had welcomed the visitors he resigned the chair to Mr. E. C. Sprighton, the President of that Society. Entertainment was provided by the visitors and some superb philatelic exhibits were tabled by Messrs. Redford, Schofield, Sprighton and Dr. Harvey Pirie.

September 20. Dr. Broughton was in the chair. Two new members were elected.

A paper was provided by Mr. J. de Beer but as he was unable to attend it was read by Major Harrington. The subject was the stamps of India, mainly the feudatory states. He discussed the reasons why these countries were not popular with philatelists and also gave reasons why they should be more taken up.

Mr. Obermeyer showed his fine collection of the Transvaal.

H.A.W.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, E. C. Sprighton; *Hon. Secretary*, F. E. Ingham, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

The attendance at the October meeting was very good and a further four members were elected.

The main portion of the evening was set aside for the auctioning of stamps donated by members in aid of the Johannesburg Hospital Appeal "Keep the Door Open" campaign. Members are to be congratulated in being able to hand over the excellent sum of £20 which was raised during the evening.

Mr. Sprighton tabled his attractive exhibit of "Modern Holland" trusting that all junior members would be interested as he showed them how easily a delightful exhibit could be written up.

F.E.I.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA.

President, N. Rose; *Hon. Secretary*, B. A. Carnegie, P.O. Box 244, Bulawayo. *Meetings*, 1st Tuesdays, No. 20, Southern Life Buildings, Bulawayo, 8.15 p.m.

Business and other such unnecessary side lines have depleted our ranks during the past week or two. Attendance at the October meeting was lower than usual, but such was by no means the measure of enthusiasm.

Members were keenly interested in the photograph of a sheet of current Southern Rhodesian 3d. value imperforate horizontally,

making six vertical strips of ten, all imperf. between. The photographs may be had from the Society at 1s. each on extended terms, hire purchase, or first mortgage. Only six pairs of 3d. imperforate between were previously recorded.

As Dr. Harvey Pirie mentioned on his recent visit, it is strange that Rhodesians should be singled out for imperfs.

The President reported having written to the Postmaster-General for information in regard to the Colony's stamps, in particular for an early statement of the numbers of Coronation commemoratives sold. The letter stated further that the reports in overseas journals of speculation in the issue would have an adverse effect on the popularity of the country's stamps.

Mr. Cruickshank exhibited a general collection of interesting modern covers neatly arranged in three albums.

Mr. Ward submitted a collection of early Rhodesian and Bechuanaland covers. A large number of the covers were addressed to Phillips and Company, Johannesburg, who conducted the Lottery during the Republic days. Of special interest was a cover post-marked "Victoria, Mashonaland" and back stamped Gubulawayo. Other items of interest included the postmark "Palachwe, Khamaland."

Mr. Rose summarized recent accounts of the printing, watermarks and minor varieties of the Union Coronation Commemoratives, supported by an exhibit of some 25 pages.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the exhibitors.

LAVNOR.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, J. Linn; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Doyle. *Meetings*, 2nd Thursday, Hotel Cecil, Benoni.

The monthly meeting of the East Rand Philatelic Society was held at the Hotel Cecil, Benoni, on Thursday, 14th October, as usual, the attendance was good.

The Chairman with regret, announced the death of another old member of the Society in Mr. C. Larsen. All members rose in silence paying their last tribute.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and confirmed. Items of interest included new U.S.A. issues on First Day Covers, three latest Australian additions, new India King George VI. issues, etc.

Mr. A. Johnstone tabled the first exhibit comprising the classics of Virgin Islands from the first issues of 1866 to 1899. This exhibit included mints, useds, numerous shades, specimens, forged postmarks and the "S" variety. A very fine piece was a block of six showing the two halfpenny errors. Mr. A. P. Linn tabled the continuation which included all the modern issues up to the Coronation Set. All members thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated the exhibits.

After the tea interval there was a raffle and sale of stamps contributed by the members of the Society. The sum realized was utilized as a presentation to Mrs. G. Wood.

The meeting then concluded with a vote of thanks to exhibitors as well as to every member for the hearty support and contribution.

H.S.

NEW DOMINION ISSUES.

AUSTRALIA.—On 1st October there were issued three stamps commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the first settlement on the continent. The stamps are of 2d., 3d. and 9d. denomination and are of a common design, viz., depicting the landing of Capt. (later Governor) Philip and his party at Sydney Cove. The celebration of sesqui-centenary extends over into 1938, and that year is also the centenary of the issue of the N.S.W. stamped envelope. Philatelically these events are being commemorated by the Exhibition to be held in Sydney in April, 1938.

INDIA.—India is having a new pictorial issue depicting various methods of postal transport, together with a vignette of the King's head.

IRISH FREE STATE.—The new high values, 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s. appeared on 8th September. They are of a common design, symbolic of the Christian Renaissance under St. Patrick.

I am dispersing a super 19th Century COLLECTION of BRITISH COLONIALS

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AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc., on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN issues, Mint or Superb Used, at over 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W. 18, England

SOME QUERIES.

Mr. Lancelot A. B. Sharpe sends us a bunch of queries which perhaps some of our readers will be able to help in solving.

(1). In Busch's "Union Posts in S.W.A." it is stated that cancellation No. 146 is the earliest of Windhoek. I possess it on a cover dated 5th March, 1915—i.e., two months before the occupation of Windhoek by the South African forces. The cover also shows an imperfectly obliterated printed heading "Swakopmund."

Should the cancellation be regarded as one of Swakopmund rather than one of Windhoek? Also, what is the significance of the omission of "Army Base P.O.?"

(2). I have a prisoner-of-war cover with an O.F.S., V.R.I. 1d. stamp cancelled on 22-1-01. It is addressed to "Jan Hugo, Prisoner of War, Bavarian No. 16, Tafelbaai, Capetown." It also has the date stamp of St. Helena of 2-2-01, but no St. Helena address, and an "opened under martial law" seal.

What was Bavarian No. 16? Was this cover misdirected to St. Helena or was it forwarded from Capetown owing to the addressee having been sent to St. Helena?

(3). (This third query is really the outcome of a "private war" between Mr. Sharpe and myself over my use of the term "philatelically used" to describe certain stamps used during the Anglo-Boer War. Genuine stamps with genuine postmarks of Army or other post offices, but stamps which in most cases could not possibly have been purchased at the office of use. Moreover, the character of the cover or piece is frequently clearly indicative of their having been sent from or to a collector. I maintain that "philatelically used" is a fair description of such cases.—Editor.)

Mr. Sharpe thinks that "philatelically used" suggests a slur. He thinks that the term should be restricted to cases like 99 per cent. of the Coronation stamps where the stamps really did no postal service, but should not be applied to stamps, of whatever issue, if they paid and did correct postal duty.

Even stamps of high denomination which have been used to pay a low postal rate, he thinks should not be so stigmatized. Even if they were to some extent "philatelically used" they paid part duty and sometimes no other stamps may have been available. (This is a charitable thought.—Ed.) Some less opprobrious term should be found to describe such usage.

As regards stamps of Canada, Gibraltar, Mauritius, etc., with British Army P.O. cancellations during the Anglo-Boer war, he says: "I think they were used by someone with a view to historic interest (even if philatelic!) and if they did true postal duty should not be cried down."

As we cannot see quite eye to eye in this matter, Mr. Sharpe suggests an appeal to readers of the "S.A.P." for opinions. So here is our appeal for a jury's opinion.

THE RHODESIAN "DOUBLE HEAD."

By MAJOR W. J. HARRINGTON.

The 1910 "double head" issue of Rhodesia provides an almost unlimited field for research and this remark is applicable more particularly to the 1d. value.

I have recently had an opportunity of examining a small lot of single copies of the so-called "broken line" variety (Nos. 71 to 75 on the sheet) of this value and it appears to be possible to trace in these stamps by means of secondary characteristics the gradual deterioration of or damage to the plates used.

Before going into detail however I would like to state that I have not yet been able to ascertain whether or not these flaws appeared in the first printings and also how it is that five flaws of a similar nature could occur in the same position on each of five successive stamps in a row.

From a mint strip of five in my possession there would seem to have been originally main distinctive characteristics on two of the stamps only, i.e., on No. 71, where the flaw is not so pronounced as on the others and the lower serif of the D is missing, and on No. 74 where the last four of the dark shading lines on the left of the design are partially reproduced in the margin. The last distinguishing mark, however, appears soon to have been obliterated as I have not been able to find it in conjunction with any of the following five secondary characteristics which do not appear in the mint strip of five above mentioned:

1. No. 71—a small dot in the left of the O in Rhodesia.

2. (a). Two distinct indentations in the right of the white ornament to the left of Rhodesia and two coloured splashes about $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. under the design and under the letter H.

(b) At a later stage, in addition to the above, a diagonal stroke appears on the bridge of the King's nose.

3. (a). A diagonal stroke under the O in Rhodesia and a diagonal line to the right of the King's head under the figure "1."

(b) At a later stage, in addition to the above, a dot appears in the top of the O in Rhodesia.

4. A short curved line under the four pearls above the King's head.

Unfortunately I have had no access to pairs or strips (other than the strip already mentioned) showing these secondary characteristics so that I have not been able to "place them," but I am hoping that some interested specialist, who reads these notes, will be able to furnish the missing information.

It would be of interest by means of dated copies of these variations, which are to be found in many shades and all perforations, to ascertain when they first appeared and thus trace the progressive stages of the wearing of the plates.

STUDY YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS

NICARAGUAN STAMP NEARLY CAUSES WAR.

A recently issued Nicaraguan air mail stamp showing a map of Nicaragua nearly precipitated a war between Honduras and Nicaragua. According to the Hondurans the map showed part of the southern fringe of Honduras as being within Nicaraguan territory.

Tempers rose rapidly. According to the *Boston Transcript*, a manifesto was issued by University students in Honduras proclaiming that "the decisive moment in our history has come in which we can break faith with future generations, or as Hondurans of to-day, we can fight against dismembering the fatherland . . . deeds not words must be the Honduras motto . . . To die for the fatherland is to open the doors of immortality and to maintain the strength of the right arm is to elevate and raise civilization."

Later news is that tension has been eased, both countries having undertaken not to send troops to the frontier, and meanwhile the de-

livery of air mail bearing the offending stamp has been prohibited in both countries, mail stamped with it being returned to the sender.

CORRESPONDENCE AND EXCHANGE.

The following ladies and gentlemen wish to get in touch with S. African collectors with a view to correspondence and exchange:—

T. H. Finney, 62 Sandhurst St., Liverpool, England.

Mrs. E. R. Westwood, 29 Belmont Avenue, Wollstonecraft, Sydney, New South Wales.

A. E. Rawson, 22 St. Leonard's Road, Mt. Eden Street, Auckland, New Zealand.

T. E. West, Castle Road, Whitby, Yorks., England.

A. E. Farthing, 2968 Caroline St., Vancouver, B.C. (1st flights and 1st day covers particularly).

L. H. Gavin, 26 O'Connell St., Sydney, N.S.W.

M. C. Hunt, Apartment 2E, 425 Wisconsin Ave., Oak Park, Ill., U.S.A.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

(Twopence per word per insertion with minimum of 2/- per insertion).

"Specimen Stamps."—Great Britain, British Colonial and Foreign wanted. Saul A. Klagsbrun, P.O. Box 846, Pretoria.

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies.

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

For Sale.—India 100, 5s.; Persia 100, 5s.; Natives 100, 5s.; Afganistan 25, 5s.; War 20, 5s.. Send Cash.

Ponchaji, Wimbridge, Grant Road, Bombay.

Exchange Wanted.—Silver Jubilees, all Colonies and Dominions; also Jipex Sheets. Give in return good Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria. Basis Gibbons or Michel.

Eugen Cagan, Vrutky, Masarykova 22, Czecho-Slovakia.

Stamps Sold.—East African Colonies, including First Day Covers, Jubilee, etc. Apply:

A. D'Souza, P.O. Box 439, Dar-es-Salaam, T.T.

Union of South Africa.—I am interested in everything appertaining to Union of South Africa, including Inter-Provincials, Specimens, Control Blocks, Freaks, Air Mail Covers, Entires, etc. Send approval selections for cash, or would consider exchange with Union specialists.

Sam Legator, Box 133, Brakpan.

Will Exchange North and South America for Africa. Satisfaction guaranteed.

V. Riesberg, 1764 Amherst Street, East Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Bargain First Day Covers, Coronation.

—Nyasaland 6s., Niue 2s. Newfoundland, New Zealand 2s., S. Rhodesia 12s. 6d., S.W.A. 12s., Bahamas 1s. 2d., Ascension 8s., Swaziland 6s., Basutoland 1s. 6d., Bechuanaland 1s. 6d., Union 6s. 6d., Great Britain 6d., Block Four 1s. 6d. Air-Mail, with K.E. VIII. 2½d. 1s., pair Coronation K.E. VIII. ½d. and 2½d. Air-mail 2s. 6d., King George VI First Day 9d., Air-Mail 1s. 6d., first 1½d. Air-Mail Special Souvenir Cover 1s. Also Complete Sets of Union errors on first day covers or mint. Write for particulars. Complete Coronation: Colonies 27s., Dominions £2. Unique JIPEX covers and Freak covers.

F. Roper, Box 2094, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—Mint King Edward Seventh.

All Colonies, not Great Britain.

M. Jecks, Box 247, Johannesburg.

An Introduction to the Postmarks of Transvaal

By A. E. Basden.

(Continued from p. 149 of October issue.)

"The old circular cancellation stamp of three concentric circles with a numeral in the centre, used from the time of the First Republic, was replaced on May 3rd, 1889, by a triangular one. The centre contains the number of the office, the numbers running from 1 to 90" (p. 415). The triangle has sides measuring about 29 mm; lettered Z.A.R. in the three corners; two bars, not touching the sides, under the letter Z; and two bars at the bottom between the letters A and R. The triangles may be found **with and without** numerals, I have them all excepting Nos. 19, 31, 35, 41, 46, 47, 48, 51, 53, 56, 61, 62, 63, 66, 68, 69, 72, 73, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 85, 87, 89 and 90.

Nearly all of these triangular cancellations were used on the stamps of 1885 issue; but I have some numbers running up to the 1895 issue.

I have triangular cancellations on the Edward ½d. green, No. 1 and with the letters P.R. instead of a number.

The numeral cancellations of Transvaal have, however, not yet been exhausted. We have a number of numerals in oval bars. My numbers are:—226, 559, 560, 607, 620, and 621. We know that similar cancellations with Nos. 628 and 718 were used in Swaziland and I have covers indicating the use of 559 at Koranofontein; a place which at date I am unable to identify, although the covers are backstamped Klerksdorp.

The cancellation Z.A.R. in two concentric circles was used at Barberton (p. 416).

I take this opportunity of recording the following very scarce, unusual postmarks. (1) Large figure 2 between bars used on Queen's head; (2) letters B and D in single circles, probably locally made, used on stamps of 1885 issue; (3) letter C (in place of numeral) in three concentric circles, used on 1885 issue; (4) letter L (?) in three circles used on Queen's head o.p. "Een Penny."

I now touch briefly on the Town cancellations of Transvaal. My first specimen is on a pre-stamp cover—the old original Potchefstroom dater, worded: "Potchefstroom, G. P. K., Jul 15, 1867, Z.A.R." in a single circle. Later daters, to be described in a future paper: — Potchefstroom, MartinusWesselsstroom, Standerton, Utrecht, Lydenburg, Bloemhof, Middelburg, Pretoria, on Queen's heads; and onwards through the issues from 1883 to 1910. An interesting cover bears Kaapsche Hoop dater with No. 10 triangle cancellor, both in blue. Some places are not to be found now in the Postal Guide, e.g., Llan-

warne, Moodies Goldfield, Greylingstad, Goudvelden. The daters are of many types, too many for a detailed description here.

My first registration postmark dates from Zeerust, Feb. 3, 1877, being one of the "Geregistreerd, Z.A.R. No. —," in an oblong obtained from Germany in 1874. I have a larger size on 1d. black of 1883. There were circular and oval registration marks used during the eighties and nineties; the large R with letters Z.A.R. beneath, in oval, which I also have used after the British occupation with the letters Z.A.R. removed; and the more general registration mark R with the word Geregisteerd, the date, and place in three lines, all enclosed in an oblong. A similar stamp was used after the British occupation with the word Geregistereerd changed to Registered. Registration postmarks were frequently in colour: blue, violet, red.

A parcel post (Pakketpost) dater was used at Johannesburg. I have specimens with the word PAKKET underlined, the wording measuring about 38 mm. by 7 mm.; parcels post on King Edwards; towns on rollers; and initials, JHB and PR in circles.

There is a great variety of coloured postmarks, from the early blue circles and numerals onwards, which must be described in detail at a later date: blues, violets and reds.

Cork cancellations are not very common on Transvaal stamps, but I have managed to amass several pages, starting from the 1883 issue and ending with Edwards. They are in interesting variety and well worthy of description and classification. There are the usual diamonds, circular and square, squares, bars, stars, cartwheels, etc.

Pen cancellations were common from the early days, as may be appreciated from the simple fact that at first only twelve post offices were provided with cancellers (later increased to 36), whereas there were other offices opened and being opened and in terms of the law these had to deface stamps at the place of posting. I have made a little feature of pen cancels as they are of varying types from strokes and crosses to numerals, initials and nameplaces. E.g., Derby and Llanwarne are name places on Queen's heads; as also the numeral 3 done in two circles; and postmaster's initials. Some have subsequent postmarks; some are dated. Vlugkraal, Vlugtkraal (Vligekraal), Missfontein, Marabastad, Niekerkskraal and other names and initials on 1883 and 1885 issues.

I now come to a very interesting and important series of postmarks, viz.: Transvaal

stamps "used abroad." My earliest are Queen's heads used in Natal, presumably by British troops during the first Anglo-Boer War. These are followed by stamps of 1883 and 1885 issues used in the New Republic prior to issue of stamps in that country. Both these exhibits are of my own discovery. Then we have the series of stamps used by the Boers in Natal and the Cape Colony during the second Anglo-Boer War. These I have used at Charlestown, Colenso, Glencoe, Keer Station, Hatting Spruit, Dannhauser, Dundee, Elandslaagte, Ingagane, Ingogo, Ingogo Rail, Mount Prospect, Newcastle, and Waschbank, in Natal; Ngutu in Zululand; Vryburg, Warrenton and Colesberg in the Cape. We have Volksrust provisionals used in Natal (P.O. A2); and Transvaal stamps o.p. "V.R. Special Post" issued by the military authority on British re-occupation of Vryburg.

These are followed by stamps of Gt. Britain used in Transvaal during the Anglo-Boer War, sometimes with Army Post Office postmarks and sometimes having town cancellations.

Army post marks, both Boer and British, provide a special study in themselves, and specialist collections of these have been made of very great interest.

Censorship marks do not appear to have received much attention. There are numerous varieties and should command much greater interest.

Telegraph cancellations are by no means common. Queen's head fiscals and later-period fiscals were used for telegrams, as also were Transvaal fiscals o.p. V.R. I., on which I have Army Telegraph cancellations and town cancellations. Army Telegraph cancellations are found on stamps of the British Occupation period (1900—1902); and numeral (telegraph) cancellations on the Edwards. Practically nothing is authoritatively known of these.

Before concluding, I make reference to certain miscellaneous postmark items for purposes of record and future study. (1) Stamps of 1883 issue postmarked No. 1 and Edward stamps postmarked No. 2, in style similar to O.F.S. numerals; used at Pretoria. (2) "TOO LATE." In 1874 "TE LAAT" marks were obtained from Germany but I have not seen any stamps bearing this mark. (3) Returned letter office (Dead-letter office) cancellations. (4) P.O. Savings Bank and Postal Order Office cancellations. (5) Travelling Post Office cancellations. (6) Railway Office cancellations. (7) Undelivered letter marks. I have only one or two of each of these, so cannot do any real work on them. They, also, will have to await further research.

A careful comparison with genuine copies would have revealed that fact before I shipped the stamps to you. Stephen Rich's comments may be helpful, but I am inclined to Mr. Williams' conclusions."

ZULULAND FORGERIES.

Mr. George R. Cooley, of Albany, New York, recently sent us two British stamps surcharged ZULULAND for an opinion about their cancellations.

One, the ½d. vermilion, had a cancellation mark "SE" which might well have been from a London district P.O.

The other, a 3d. stamp, had a trace of what looked like a rubber handstamp cancellation, but had also an overprint in black "S.E. & Co.," which was so evenly lined up with the word Zululand and the inks so similar that it appeared as if they had been applied at one operation.

Mr. Cooley was of opinion that the surcharges of "Zululand" were genuine, but wanted information about the other overprint and postmark, whether they were likely to have been local or otherwise.

The stamps were examined by us and were also submitted to Mr. W. Percy Williams, of Durban, for his opinion. The conclusion we came to was that the surcharges of "Zululand" were forged in both instances, and that the forgeries emanated from the same source. This opinion was based on the fact that the surcharges were slightly shorter than genuine specimens; that in the case of the letter "D" the white space in the interior was narrower and about a ¼ mm. longer than in the genuine and the "Z" was finer. The stamps, in our opinion, were stamps which had been used in Great Britain, one postally and the other fiscally, with forged surcharges of "ZULULAND" put on.

The specimens were also submitted by Mr. Cooley to Mr. Stephen G. Rich, and his reply was sent on, with his permission, by Mr. Cooley to us.

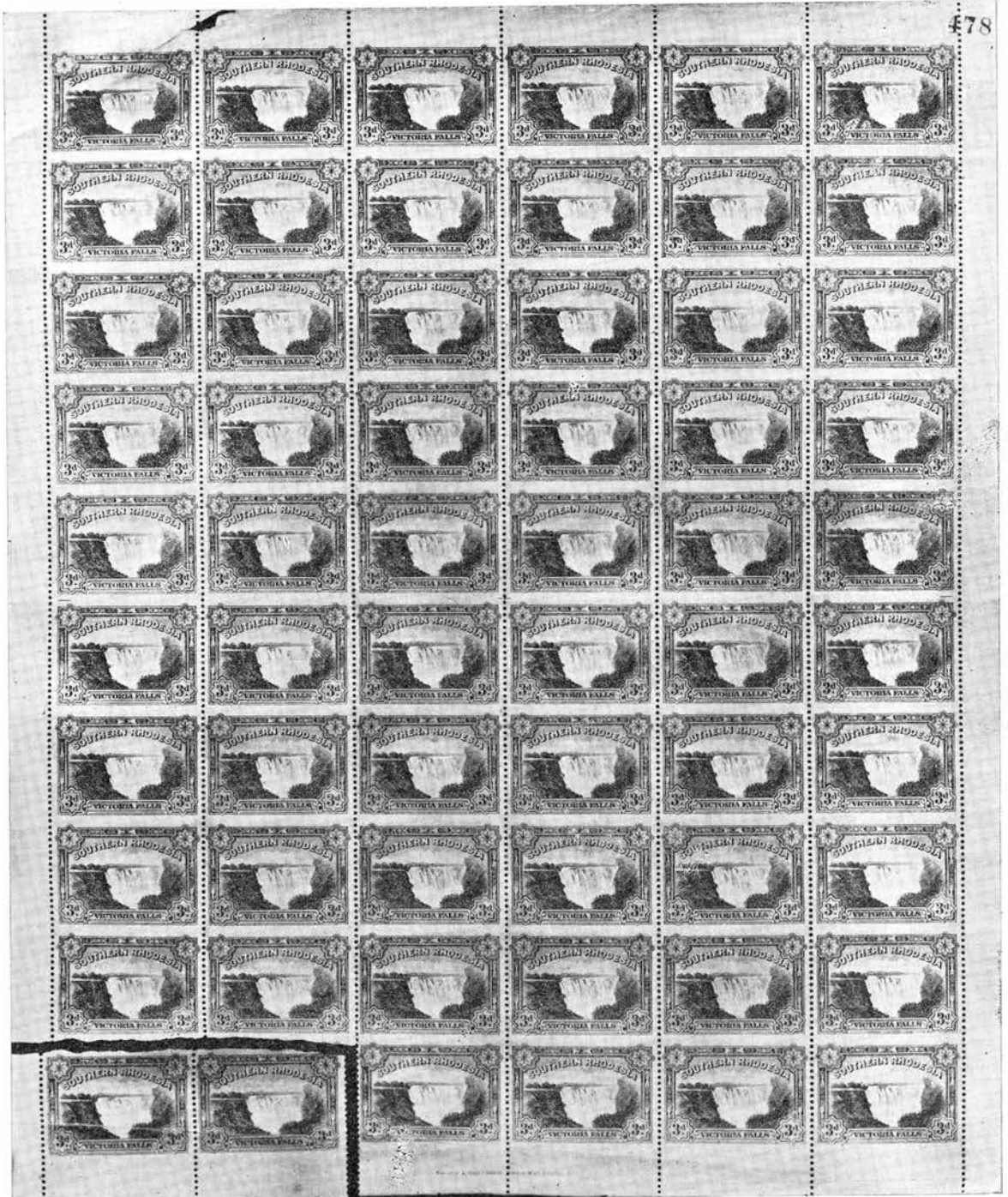
Mr. Rich disagreed with our view on the ground that in the case of the ½d. stamp he thought that the pmk. was over the surcharge, and because he did not accept the surcharge as counterfeit because it was short. He admitted that the fact of them both being short did make the probability of their being counterfeit greater and went on to say: "I want to measure a bunch of known genuine surcharges before admitting the counterfeit nature." Well, that is just what we did.

He further says: "Now, on the 3d., if we admit the surcharge is counterfeit, the matter solves itself—for these chappies in S. Africa being uninformed on precancels, don't know anything about the matter. This would appear to be a counterfeit surcharge on a British precancel doing duty as revenue."

That seems to be very much what we said, although being "uninformed chappies" we did not use the word "precancel." Incidentally we doubt very much if Mr. Rich is technically correct in using it in this connection.

Mr. Cooley's reply to us is: "It is easy for me to agree with Mr. Williams' conclusions that my two Zululand stamps are counterfeit.

(Concluded at foot of previous column).



The sheet of Southern Rhodesia 3d. (Large Falls) reproduced on accompanying photograph is held by a member of the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia and was reported at the September meeting of the Society. Prior to this discovery only six pairs of inperfs of this stamp were known, also horizontal between.

The
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1937 — 1938

The big issues of 1937 have been the British Empire Coronation and the French Colonial Paris Exhibition issues.

They might be termed the plums and the champagne of the philatelic year. The "South African Philatelist" wishes its readers a liberal allowance of both for a Merry Christmas.

Best wishes also for 1938. May some of the annoying blanks still present in your albums get filled up and many new pages added. Also, may we have twice as many readers to send our good wishes to next Christmas!

**Southern Rhodesia
NEW ISSUE OF STAMPS**

George VI Design for Colony

New stamps, both for revenue and postage, are to be issued for sale in Southern Rhodesia. The new postal issue of King George VI. design will be on sale at all post offices on Thursday, November 25, and the revenue stamps will be available from all Civil Commissioners and sub-distributors of stamps from December 1.

The new issue will have no stamps worth 2d. and 3d., the Victoria Falls issue in these denominations being continued. With these exceptions the new postage issue will cover the whole range from ½d. to 5s., i.e., ½d., 1d., 1½d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1s.; 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

All former issues of stamps, including the Jubilee and Coronation issues, will be demonitised from May 31 next. After that day let-

ters bearing them will be surcharged as though they were unstamped.

The present issue of stamps will continue to be sold at post offices until the stocks are exhausted, but many of them will be used for telegrams and other internal postal purposes.

SIMPLE DESIGN.

The new postal stamps will be available for revenue as well, but there will be an additional issue solely for revenue purposes. The present issue of revenue stamps will be demonitised on May 31 next and cease to be valid.

There are nine denominations of the new revenue stamps varying in value from 3s. to £50.

The design of the new stamps is a simple one without floral decoration. There is a picture of King George VI. in Naval uniform against a background of flat columns in plain colours. The ½d. and 1d. stamps are of colours common to all countries under the International agreement.

Latitude has been exercised in regard to the stamps of higher values, but there are no heavy colours.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

1st Day Coronations.

Although Tristan has no stamps of its own, Coronation stamps (British or S. African) of "Day of Issue" may be expected from the Island shortly. At all events there will probably have sailed for the island by the time these lines appear in print an expedition on board a Norwegian whaler. The Rev. Harold Wilde, Missionary on the island and "Postmaster," returns to it after about a year's absence. It is understood that the expedition is going to erect a wireless establishment, and that this may serve as a weather-reporting station for S. Africa. Let us hope they will be able to send us more rain!

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s November Bulletin it is stated that unsold stamps of King Edward VIII. and of the Coronation issue were all withdrawn from sale on 2nd October.

The Stamps of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

By J. BEYERS.

(Continued from p. 165 of Nov. issue.)

Although a stern disciplinarian, he had the welfare of the man in the ranks at heart. The South African Military College at Roberts Heights where officers and other ranks of the South African Permanent and Active Citizen Forces are put through their paces for promotion, bears witness to the great soldier's solicitude for the lower ranks. The building which was erected under his direction in 1902 was utilised as a recreation club and café, where light refreshments, and the latest periodicals and magazines could be read and enjoyed at the cost of a couple of pence.

As a general, his high sense of duty required that his subordinates of all grades in the service, had to be efficient and to enjoy good bodily health.

The idea of the recreation club was to get the soldiers away from the doubtful pleasures of the canteen.

Lord Kitchener's connection with the building is commemorated by a foundation stone which bears the inscription:

"This stone was laid by General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., on 12th June, 1902.

"Beneath an apparently hard exterior, there dwelt a kindly soul."

So much for the history and geography of the Sudan, now for a brief description of its stamps.

The first issue which appeared on 1st March, 1897, were the contemporary stamps of Egypt overprinted "SUDAN" in English and Arabic in black. The value ranged from 1 millieme to 10 piastres.

Exactly a year later, on 1st March, 1898, the first definite issue saw the light.

On the instructions of General Kitchener, Colonel Stanton, of the Royal Engineers, was instructed to submit designs. The design finally approved by the General is original. It depicts an Arab postman mounted on a camel. The issue was printed by Messrs. de la Rue, the same values being maintained as before. The watermark was a Maltese cross.

For an interesting account of these stamps I would refer those interested to a recent number of "Stamp Collecting," in which Colonel Stanton (the gallant Colonel is yet alive) gives a very readable article on his efforts as a stamp designer.

It should be stated that in the definitive issue the spelling of the territory was altered to read "SUDAN."

The Sudanese, who are orthodox Mahomedans, took exception to the Maltese cross

as a watermark, it being to them, too reminiscent of the Christian faith.

In deference to their wishes, the stamps with the offending watermark were withdrawn and replaced by stamps of similar format and design but with a watermark of multiple crescents and stars.

This issue was in use from the latter end of 1898 till 1911. In 1921 a new series of similar design but in smaller format, made its appearance.

By way of a happy medium, the paper was watermarked "S.G.," signifying Sudan Government, thereby respecting the religious susceptibilities of both creeds.

The need for air mail stamps arose in the year 1931, and to meet the demand the 5 and 10 milliemes and the two piastres were overprinted "Air Mail." In the same year the permanent air mail stamps made their debut.

They depict the statue of the hero of Khartoum with an aeroplane overhead. The palm tree in the front and rear of the statue give the stamps an ideal Egyptian setting.

On 1st January, 1935, in honour of the 50th anniversary of General Gordon's death, the commemorative issue appeared, ranging in value from 5 milliemes to 50 piastres.

There are three designs in the series: Gordon's portrait, the Memorial College erected at Khartoum to perpetuate his memory, and the historic memorial service held at Khartoum on 4th September, 1898, two days after Kitchener's famous victory at Omdurman, hard by.

The last-mentioned stamp also shows General Gordon's portrait in an oval. The tall, soldierly figure of Lord Kitchener is plainly discernable among the group of mourners.

The neat little postage due stamps which in 1901 replaced the Egyptian postage due stamps show a Nile gungoat, a type of craft which very materially aided the advance on Khartoum by shelling the positions of the Dervishes (the Mahdi's followers) and form, together with the official stamps overprinted "O.S.G.S." and "Army Service," a worthy finale to the stamps of a philatelically clean State.

STAMPS SENT TO U.S.A.

Messrs. Elliott M. Walton Inc., Stamp Dealers in New York, advise us that the U.S. Customs have recently taken to enforcing *rigidly* the regulations under which stamps can be admitted. If, therefore, you have occasion to send stamps to the U.S.A. the following instructions should be followed implicitly, otherwise they are liable to be stopped or to be returned to you.

(1) All registered correspondence of parcels containing stamps should be clearly marked "Postage stamps for collections, Free of duty. May be opened for Customs inspection."

(2) The letter or parcel must also bear the return address of the sender; this including not only the city, but also the name of the country, in the English spelling.

Union Notes

½d. AND 6d. POSTAGE STAMPS.

In a letter dated 9th November, the Government Printer states: "It was again desirable to make new cylinders for the printing of ½d. postage stamps. The new design is still being retained and the Nos. of the cylinders are—Interior No. 6934, and Exterior No. 26." Union specialists had better therefore look out for characters which will differentiate this printing from the previous one.

He goes on to say: "The previous cylinders, Nos. 51 and 52, being no longer required, have since been ground down. The number of sheets printed from them and delivered to the Postmaster-General was 122,000. A further quantity of 84,000 sheets from the new cylinders has been issued."

New cylinders have been made for the printing of the 6d. postage stamp, the Nos. being Interior 52A and Exterior 51A. In the Afrikaans version SUID-AFRIKA has been hyphenated. The modus operandi of printing was the same as with other postage stamps and the number of sheets delivered to the Postmaster-General was 17,500.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

In a further letter dated 15th November, the following information is given concerning recent deliveries of postage due stamps:

½d., 2,300 sheets of 60 stamps, delivered on 9th September, Ext. cylinder No. 39.

2d., 20,116 sheets of 60 stamps, delivered 6th August, Int. cylinder No. 28, Ext. cylinder No. 39.

6d., 1,900 sheets of 60 stamps, delivered 5th August Int. cylinder No. 12, Ext. cylinder No. 39.

It will be observed that cylinder No. 39 is common to all the values and all the cylinders used on former issues of these stamps. In the case of the ½d. value the interior or value printing was done separately by letterpress after the exterior design was printed on the stamps machine. The other denominations were printed in one operation in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps. The quantities delivered complete the orders of the Postmaster-General. (Copies of the 6d. which we have seen appear to be worthy of ranking as a new colour variety. They are, indeed, the same as the new 6d. postage stamp.—Ed.).

ROLL STAMPS.

½d. value. Int. cylinder No. 21, Ext. cylinder No. 30. On 19th October there were 500 rolls of 500 stamps and 120 rolls of 1,000 stamps delivered to the Postmaster-General.

1d. value. Int. cylinder No. 23, Ext. cylinder No. 24. On 30th September there were 100

rolls of 500 stamps and 120 rolls of 1,000 stamps delivered.

These are only a part of the full quantities ordered. These stamps were printed similarly to those mentioned in my letter of 17th February. (See S.A.P., March, 1937.—Ed.) and the cylinders of the 1d. value, it will be noticed, are the same as used for the previous issue. The cylinders of the ½d. value are, however, new and embody the new design. (See S.A.P., April and May, 1937.—Ed.). Further deliveries of each value are being made.

1½d. OFFICIAL.

The 1½d. Official, whose appearance we overlooked chronicling earlier but which is referred to by Mr. Wyndham in his Air Mail Notes this month, was overprinted "OFFICIAL" and "OFFISIEEL" on the 13th September, 500 sheets being done.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

(Twopence per word per insertion with
minimum of 2/- per insertion).

"Specimen Stamps."—Great Britain, British Colonial and Foreign wanted. Saul A. Klagsbrun, P.O. Box 846, Pretoria.

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies. William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Union of South Africa.—I am interested in everything appertaining to Union of South Africa, including Inter-Provincials, Specimens, Control Blocks, Freaks, Air Mail Covers, Entires, etc. Send approval selections for cash, or would consider exchange with Union specialists. Sam Legator, Box 133, Brakpan.

Exchange Wanted.—Silver Jubilees, all Colonies and Dominions; also Jipex Sheets. Give in return good Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria. Basis Gibbons or Michel. Eugen Cagan, Vrutky, Masarykova 22, Czecho-Slovakia.

The International Collectors' Club. Secretariat: 35 Kerstant v. d. Bergelaan, Hillegersberg, Rotterdam (Holland). Members in all parts of the globe. Prospectus free on application.

Air Mail Notes

By L. A. Wyndham.

It is with pleasure that I comply with our Editor's request to resume contributing the air mail notes column which I was compelled to discontinue in March, 1936, owing to having to prepare for publication my collector's handbook "The Air Posts of South Africa." It is somewhat difficult after this long lapse of time to pick up the threads again, but I hope next month to start a short summary of the main developments in the aerial form of communication which have taken place since March, 1936. Now, I want to deal maily with a current topic which has a decided bearing on air mail collecting.

The "Philatelically Used" Controversy.

On page 172 of the last issue, the subject of a "private war" between Mr. L. Sharpe and our Editor is dealt with, viz.: the use of the term "philatelically used" in reference to covers. As an advanced airpost collector I feel I can speak with some knowledge on the collecting of entires and I respond to the appeal for taking sides. I am in entire agreement with our Editor that covers franked with stamps "which in most cases could not possibly have been purchased at the office of use," cannot be better described than "philatelically used." I go further and give it as my considered opinion that such entires are in a great majority of cases undesirable if the object of collecting them is—as it should be—to portray postal history or symbolise some air mail development.

Recently I was involved in a similar "war." In the introduction to the Check List contained in "The Air Posts of South Africa," I disturbed a hornet's nest by my reference to a certain type of flown cover (franked with unnecessary and obsolete stamps) and describing it as an "undesirable philatelic cover." It was, of course, made clear that it was only from an airpost collector's point of view that first flight covers over-franked with complete sets of air mail stamps (e.g., 1929 covers with sets of the obsolete 1925 issue) and obsolete and rare postage stamps were "undesirable" items, since the only consideration in the value of an air mail cover, as an airpost item, is the air mail or aviation development or event which it symbolises and not the stamps it bears. A flown cover should as far as possible be a correctly and naturally stamped one.

The principle underlying this assertion must hold good of any other form of philately in which entires are included, except with Jubilee and Coronation collections, which

covers stand in a class of their own. In my opinion it would be disastrous to extend the form of cover collecting associated with these two events to philately in general. Just as absurd as it would be to call a collection of flown Coronation covers an "air mail" one so absurd would it be to include Coronation covers in an air mail collection. With one notable and rare exception—namely, one of the survived covers of the official Australian Jubilee Air Mail which the late Sir Charles Kingsford Smith attempted to Fly to New Zealand—I have not a single flown "Jubilee cover" in my collection for the simple reason that they do not denote any subject which my collection purports to portray, and surely this fact leads us to an appreciation of the test that should be applied to entires. Do they fulfil any of the objects or portray any event which the collector has in view in building up his collection? If the object is to have entires to portray the story of the British Army Post Offices in South Africa during the Boer War, surely entires franked with stamps which could not have been obtained at those Post Offices at the time must be "undesirable philatelic covers." Likewise covers franked with, for instance, stamps of Natal and sent by the first Empire Flying Boat Service from Durban to Southampton are philatelic abortions.

A Precursor of the Flown Covers of the Future.

Stampless covers will be a relief from the controversial subject dealt with in the previous paragraph.

Under the above heading, Messrs. Francis J. Field's excellent publication, "The Aero Field," for October, refers to the Lourenco Marques covers flown on the first flight from Lourenco Marques to the Rand by South African Airways on 19th July last. The covers were stamped only with the air mail labels of Portuguese East Africa which were "tied down" by the "Posta Aerea" postmark. On these labels a space is provided for the insertion of the air mail fee paid, i.e., "Taxe Percue: Fr . . . C . . ." (Tax prepaid). Commenting upon this fact "The Aero Field" states: "This departure from the universal system of franking correspondence is probably unique."

The only known stampless flown covers of South Africa before the introduction of the "All-air" scheme are the O.H.M.S. ones despatched from the special Post Office attached to the Royal Tour (Prince George) Train at various points served by the old Union Airways service.

The 1½d. Official.

The 1½d. "Air Mail" stamp of the Union has been overprinted for official use. A hurried examination of a complete sheet reveals that there are no important varieties in the overprint lettering. What appears to be a very

interesting variety, however, is that the overprint "Official" on the four last stamps of the sixth horizontal row is markedly lower than on all the other stamps. [This is present also and in the same position on other stamps of the same shape which are overprinted "Official."—Ed.]

On stamp No. 3 in the fifth vertical row the second "F" of "Official" is very blurred.

THE LATEST RECORD FLIGHT.

Flying Officer A. E. Clouston and Mrs. Kirby-Green, flying the reconstructed D.H. Comet in which the Mildenhall-Melbourne Air Race was won in October, 1934, landed at the Capetown airport at 8.58 p.m. on Tuesday, 16th November, having covered the distance from Croydon in 45 hours 2 minutes, thereby lowering the solo flight record established by Amy Mollison in May, 1936, by over 33 hours. Stops were made at Cairo, Khartoum, Broken Hill and Johannesburg.

The return flight was commenced at 8 a.m. on the 18th and was completed in 57 hours 22 minutes, an improvement of 39 hours on H. L. Brook's record for the Cape-London flight.

The total time for the out and back flight was 5 days, 17 hours, 27 minutes, which constitutes a new record; the previous best being Amy Mollison's of 7 days 22 hours 42 minutes.

The fliers carried a souvenir mail of approximately 150 to 200 covers which had been put through the post in England and were also postmarked at Capetown. The covers were taken back on the return flight. This is the first successful record flight associated with South Africa where the carrying of a souvenir mail has been commercialised to any extent, as on all previous record flights the souvenir mail carried has comprised not more than 20 covers.

**THE IRISH SWEEP DRAW.
"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA."**

(From our special correspondent, per "The Philatelic Magazine.")

Stamp collectors in Dublin must have rubbed their eyes in amazement, on Tuesday, 20th October, when through the streets they saw a procession of triumphal cars.

Inspired by the world-wide nature of its own mail, this pageant of philately was staged by the Irish Hospital Trust. Through the main thoroughfares it came, heralded by the stirring music from the Garda Stochana Depot Band and the Dublin Postal Band.

The whole of each car was given up to its Philatelic emblazonment, the motive power being provided by Fordson tractors. United States, Central America and South America came first, surmounted by a life-size model of a buffalo. Canada and Newfoundland had an exclusive car, with a moose as its central figure. India and Africa followed, a fearsome looking tiger dominating the decoration

of typical stamps. An Irish wolf-hound crowned the fourth, which was decorated with designs of stamps of the various countries of Europe.

All the stamps were in their correct colours and wonderfully well painted on plywood. Dozens of pretty girls posed among the stamps added beauty to the scene.

Mingling with the crowds one could not fail to note the interest created. Those who were stamp collectors were busy explaining the designs to others who were impressed with their beauty and artistry, and will surely become collectors as a result. Before the Mansion House, where the procession was received by the Lord Mayor, were more giant figures symbolising Canada, Egypt, India, Holland and the Americas, and Irish colleens linking hands between "Uncle Sam" and the three Irish nurses, exemplifying the scheme of the setting "Hands across the set."

S. RHODESIA—PERF. 14.

Mr. N. Rose reports that the 4d. denomination came out in perf. 14 in the latter half of October. The 3d., 1d. and 6d. values previously appeared with this perforation.

S. RHODESIA. 1/- Perf. 14.

The S. Rhodesia 1s. has now appeared perf. 14.

**MINIATURE and SOUVENIR
BLOCKS and SHEETS**

1 Australia, Melbourne Exhibition	15/6
1 Belgium, Queen Elizabeth, Music	2/-
1 Belgium, Ostend Exhibition	2/-
4 Belgian Congo, 1915	20/-
6 Czech Legion, 1919	5/6
1 Czech Bratislava	3/6
1 Finland, Mannerheim	2/-
1 Germany, Brown Riband	3/6
2 Germany, Olympic Games	10/6
1 Germany, Hitler perf.	2/-
1 Germany, Hitler imperf.	7/6
1 Germany, Hitler rouletted	2/6
1 Germany, Hitler Party Day	2/6
1 Greece, Aviation	10/6
1 Jugoslavia, Zefib	7/6
3 Poland, King Carol	17/6
2 Roumania, Little Entente	4/6
1 Russia, Architects	7/6
2 South Africa, imperf. at right	8/6
2 South Africa, Jipex	7/6
21 South Africa, cpl. setting of the 1d.	75/-
1 Spain, Pins de Valles	7/6
1 Spain, Ayuntamiento	2/6
1 U.S.A., Byrd Antarctic	4/6
1 U.S.A., Tipex	2/6

Nett, Post Free.

A. LICHTENSTEIN,

B.P.A.



P.O. Box 576 - - - BLOEMFONTEIN.

STAMPS USED IN THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

CHAPTER V.

Prepared by Major W. J. Harrington,
V.D.

(Continued from p. 169 of November
issue).

The Bechuanaland Protectorate was established in August, 1888, the postal arrangements being organised by the British Bechuanaland Administration, which at once opened post offices at Kanja, Molopolole and Shoshong. Shortly afterwards other offices were opened at Tati and Gubulawayo (Matabeleland) and later at Francistown, Gaberones, Mochudi, Palachwe Station and Ramoutsi.

Up to June, 1890, the only stamps used in the Protectorate were those of British Bechuanaland overprinted with the words "Bechuanaland Protectorate."

1. Issue of 7th August, 1888. (A).

The stamp used was the second issue of British Bechuanaland, being the ½d. Jubilee stamp of Great Britain overprinted with the words "British Bechuanaland" as illustrated by Fig. 4, and also with the word "Protectorate" in three types in black between the two lines of the original overprint. (Fig. 16).



Fig. 16.

(a) ½d. vermilion. (13½ mm. long with large raised "P," the first "r" or final "e" often being either high or low; the "r" is sometimes as high as the top of the "P." Fig. 17).

- (i) "Protectorate" double.
- (ii) "Pnotectorate."

(b) ½d. vermilion. (13½ mm. long with normal sized "P." Fig. 18).

- (i) "Protectorate" double.
- (ii) "Protectorate" double and inverted. In 1926 it was reported that only three copies of this variety were known and one is said to have been sold by auction for £50 at that time.
- (iii) "Protectorate" inverted.
- (iv) "Portectorate" inverted. This was reported in the "London Philatelist" for May, 1904.

(c) ½d. vermilion. (18¼ mm. long. Fig. 19).

- (i) "Protectorate" double.
- (ii) "Protectorrate" (?).

Of this type, which was issued later than the

other two, only 800 are said to have been issued.

There are many varieties of raised or dropped letters in all types and it would be interesting to learn where they severally occurred in the sheets.

Control letters—B without jubilee line and D without continuous jubilee line.

Specimens with the overprint "½d." and with the word "Protectorate" in small block letters are bogus.

2. Issue of August, 1888. (B).



Fig. 20.

**Protectorate
1d**

Fig. 21.

The stamps used were the third issue of British Bechuanaland, being the "unappropriated dies" for revenue stamps with "British Bechuanaland Postage and Revenue" added in black in the blank spaces at the bottom, overprinted in Vryburg in black with the word "Protectorate" and also, in the case of the "pence" values with the

value in figures. (Figs. 20 and 21).

Watermark Orb, Perf. 14.

- (a) 1d. on 1d. lilac and black.
 - (i) Small figure "1."
 - (ii) Space between "1" and "d."
- (b) 2d. on 2d. lilac and black.
 - (i) Curved foot to "2."
- (c) 3d. on 3d. lilac and black.
- (d) 4d. on 4d. lilac and black.
- (e) 6d. on 6d. lilac and black.
 - (i) "Pr tectorate."

Watermark Script V.R. Perf. 13½.

- (f) 1s. green and black.
 - (i) "Pr tectorate."
- (g) 2s. green and black.
 - (i) "Pr tectorate."
- (h) 2s. 6d. green and black.
 - (i) "Pr tectorate."
- (i) 5s. green and black.
 - (i) "Pr tectorate."
- (j) 10s. green and black.
 - (i) "Pr tectorate."
- (k) 4d. on 4d. lilac and black. (Wmk. Orb. Perf. 14). In this case the overprint of the value is in red. (Fig. 22).

4d.

Protectorate
Fig. 22.

All the above are to be found with apparently broken letters.

The following bogus stamps or forgeries are known:—

1d. with "Protectorate" in block letters in black and "1d." in black.

2d. with the correct "Protectorate" in black and "2d." in red.

3d. with "Protectorate" only in small block letters.

SPECIMENS.

The word "Specimen" is overprinted in black serif capitals from S.W. to N.E. measuring 22 mm. by 3 mm. (on the 1s. value).

3. Issue of 1889. (Early in the year).

The stamp used was that of the Cape of Good Hope, 1884 issue, watermark anchor, overprinted in green with the words "Bechuanaland Protectorate" in two lines.

Measurements "Bechuanaland" 15½ mm.,



Fig. 23.

Bechuanaland

Protectorate.

Fig. 24.

"Protectorate" 14½ mm., space between lines 13½ mm. (Figs. 23 and 24).
½d. slate.

- (i) Overprint double.
- (ii) "Bechuanaland" double. (Fig. 25).
- (iii) "Protectorate" double.
- (iv) "Bechuanaland" omitted.
- (v) "and" raised.
- (vi) "Protectorate" over "Bechuanaland."

It was recorded in the "London Philatelist" for April, 1910, that a block of this variety had been seen.

Control number 43 in frame.

4. Issue of August, 1889.

The stamp used was the second issue of British Bechuanaland, being the ½d. Jubilee stamp of Great Britain overprinted with the words "British Bechuanaland" as illustrated by Fig 4 and also with the words "Protectorate" and "Fourpence" in black.



Fig. 26.

Fourpence

Fig. 27.

Measurements—"Protectorate" 15½ mm., "Fourpence" 16 mm. (Figs. 26 and 27).
4d. on ½d. vermilion.

- (i) Additional overprint inverted. A specimen of this variety from the Ferrari collections exists which has been guaranteed genuine by Robson Lowe.

(To be continued).

point, dismissed the case on the ground that there had admittedly been irregular use of the cancellation stamp within the post office and there was no proof that this irregular use did not occur on 12th May.

Union Coronation First
Day Covers
Rex v. Alexander Bronks and another.

In August a collector of Union stamps, a member of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, brought a cover to the editor of the "South African Philatelist," pointing out that it seemed to be peculiar inasmuch as, although it was date-stamped 12 May, the penny stamps on it were not of the first printing, and he, the collector, understood that only stamps of the first printing were on sale on 12 May.

The cover had been purchased in the shop of A. Bronks, stamp dealer in Johannesburg. The address on the cover was a small rubber hand-stamp "A. Bronks, P.O. Box 4456, Johannesburg," and the five pairs of Coronation stamps on it had been cancelled by postmarks reading JOHANNESBURG/22.

The cover was taken to the postal authorities in Johannesburg, who took the matter up. Two covers, similar to that described, were purchased by a detective constable in Mr. Bronks' shop on or about 28th August and these formed the basis of a prosecution which took place in Johannesburg on 6th December. Mr. A. Bronks and an assistant (who had actually sold the covers to the detective) were charged with the crime of Fraud in that they sold as first day covers, covers which were not so in actual fact.

Evidence was given by the editor (at the request of the prosecution) that the penny stamps on the covers were not the first printing and that, so far as was known, only stamps of the first printing had been sold on 12th May.

Evidence was given by several officials of the post office in Johannesburg that the cancellation stamp JOHANNESBURG/22 was one which was used only in the parcels department and that it could not have been used with authority to cancel letters on 12th May. It was not suggested, however, that the cancellations were other than genuine, and, that being so, it was admitted that there must have been irregular use of that particular cancelling stamp within the post office.

The attorney for the defence applied for their discharge on the grounds: (1) That the Crown had not proved that the envelopes were not first-day covers; (2) That the Crown had not substantiated the allegation that the envelopes had not passed through the post; (3) The essence of fraud is that accused knew it was a false pretence, but there was no evidence on record to that effect; (4) That the complainant had suffered no prejudice.

The magistrate, considering only the first (Concluded at foot of previous column).

**Chronological List of Air Mail Services
in Southern Africa—May, June and
July, 1937**

Compiled by I. H. C. GODFREY.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.

May 15.—First despatch from Johannesburg after Coronation Day (12th). Imperial Airways were compelled to charter a machine belonging to the African Flying Services to augment the usual twice weekly mail on account of the number of 1st Day Covers sent from the Union and S.W.A. The total despatch on this date amounted to 2,229 lbs., as against the normal average of 1,100 lbs. of surcharged mail. The Air Mail was apportioned as follows: 1,589 lbs. by I.A.L. "Astrea" and 640 lbs. by the African Flying Services Dragon Rapide. It is stated that the latter machine conveyed the surplus mails as far as Juba only, but this has not yet been definitely ascertained.

May 22.—1,000th Empire flight — 50th to Africa. Arrived Johannesburg, May 29. (A minor crash cover as the "Castor" was involved in a collision with a yacht before leaving Hythe and the mails were transferred to "Cygnus"). Special envelope printed for the occasion by Imperial Airways.

June 2.—Last Imperial Airways flight from the Rand Airport to England (arrived England 12-6-37).

June 5.—Last Imperial Airways flight with mails from the Rand Airport. Mail only carried to places south of Nairobi.

June 6.—First Flying Boat service from Durban—f.b. "Courtier" with 1,302 lbs. of mail, 600 lbs. from Durban.

June 6.—First temporary Inland Feeder service—Salisbury to Kisumu, via Lusaka, Broken Hill, Mpika, Mbeya, Dodoma, Moshi and Nairobi. Machine left Johannesburg the previous day, see above: Last overland flight from the Union.

June 7.—First temporary Inland Feeder service—Kisumu to Salisbury—route as above.

June 10.—First acceptance of Air Mails from Beira for conveyance on Flying Boat service.

June 11.—First despatch of Air Mail from Lourenco Marques for conveyance by Flying Boat service.

June 16.—From the commencement of the Flying Boat service (June 5) mails from Johannesburg were conveyed by rail to connect at Durban. On this date the first "All Air" Johannesburg-Durban-England service was inaugurated.

June 27.—Southern Rhodesia inaugurated "Empire Mail Scheme." Rates 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to

participating countries; 10d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to Australia.

June 29.—Northern Rhodesia adopted Air Mail scheme. Rates 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. internal and Southern Africa, 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to other participating countries.

South African Airways services are excluded from the scheme and letters sent by this service require to bear Air Mail labels and a surcharge.

July 1.—Last Imperial Airways service Rhodesia to Kenya (Salisbury-Kisumu). The final flight of Imperial Airways Inland service was due to take place on June 25 from Salisbury. Owing to certain local Air Services not being ready the Company postponed their last flight until the morning of July 1. Only inland air mail was carried on this final service and it reached its terminus, Kisumu, on July 2.

July 1.—Union of South Africa adopted "Empire Mail Scheme"; Rates, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to participating countries; 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. internal services.

July 2.—First 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. letters and 1d. postcards from United Kingdom arrived in South Africa (postmarked in England June 25). This was actually the last "Air Fee" despatch from England, as the P.O. Notice stated that the All-in scheme commenced after June 25, but apparently some ordinary letters were also flown—(Editor, "Aero Field.")

July 5.—First All-in letters from United Kingdom arrived at Durban; left Southampton June 29. Special envelope printed for the occasion by Imperial Airways, Limited.

July 19.—First mail from Europe conveyed by Air from Lourenco Marques to Johannesburg, by Imperial Airways and South African Airways new Feeder service. Two European air mails arrived the same day at Lourenco Marques, the first three days late.

SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS.

New Services, June-July, 1937.

June 9.—First flight Johannesburg-Lusaka, via Pietersburg, Bulawayo and Livingstone (arrived Lusaka 9-6-37).

June 11.—First flight Lusaka-Johannesburg. Route as above (arrived Johannesburg 12-6-37).

June 16.—Connecting service with Imperial Airways at Durban from Johannesburg.

July 4.—First flight Johannesburg-Kisumu via Pietersburg, Bulawayo, Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Mpika, Mbeya, Dodoma, and Moshi.

Superseding, in conjunction with Wilson Airways and Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways, the Inland Service operated formerly by Imperial Airways.

July 5.—Inauguration of Daily service (Sundays excepted) from Johannesburg to Cape-town.

July 6.—First return flight from Kisumu, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia. Mails accepted at surcharged rates (Air label compulsory) but no contract to carry Kenya mails.

July 14.—All late mail destined for Europe, i.e., by the "Empire Mail Scheme," was conveyed by Air to Lourenco Marques to connect with the I.A. flying boat. (No notice was given by the Authorities).

July 17.—Johannesburg-Lourenco Marques mails carried by Air, also mail destined for England.

July 19.—First Lourenco Marques-Johannesburg Air Mail by S. African Airways: All mail from England sent by Air from Lourenco Marques instead of from Durban as formerly. (N.B.—The first actual Lourenco Marques-Johannesburg and vice versa Air Mails were conveyed by an aeroplane belonging to the Portuguese Railways on February 15-16, 1937—a temporary "flood" service).

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND AIRWAYS.

June 9.—First Feeder service for Imperial Airways: Salisbury-Bulawayo.

June 9.—First flight Salisbury-Bulawayo-Johannesburg.

June 12.—First flight Johannesburg-Bulawayo-Salisbury.

June 30.—First through flight Johannesburg-Blantyre, via Salisbury.

July 2.—First flight Salisbury-Lusaka.

July 4.—First service from Nyasaland to Johannesburg via Beira (Blantyre-Beira-Salisbury-Bulawayo, Johannesburg).

—"The Aero Field."

AN S.W.A. CORONATION AND EXHIBITION POSTMARK.

Mr. Park Smith draws our attention to a special postmark which should have been noted earlier. This was used on May 12 at the Exhibition in Windhoek. Special official post-cards were on sale at the Exhibition; these had a bilingual (English and Afrikaans) inscription: "If posted at the Exhibition this postcard will be impressed with the Exhibition date stamp and forwarded by first air mail to its destination."

Three date stamps were used, English, Afrikaans and German. The reading at the top were, respectively, EXHIBITION, TENTOONSTELLING and WERBSCHAU; all had at the bottom of the circle the single word WINDHOEK.

THE SECOND ANNUAL LONDON STAMP EXHIBITION.

Judging by the reports in the daily press, this exhibition appears to have been a more popular draw even than the first one. Stamps are certainly "news" to-day. The "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post" came out with a 16-page Stamp Supplement, profusely illustrated, for the occasion, and we have seen a street bill which our contributor, Mr. L. A. B. Sharpe, had all to himself for his exhibit, reading "Boer War History in Stamps."

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS ARE MY SPECIALITY

The ideal methods of collecting is to have one of my approved selections of rare British Colonials beside your own collection

SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

The Cheapest Dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:

T. ALLEN,
FRINTON-ON-SEA, ESSEX, ENGLAND

Correspondence

P.O. Box 244,
Bulawayo,
S. Rhodesia.
9th November, 1937.

CORONATION STAMPS—S. RHODESIA.

Sir,—In view of the many and varied suggestions in the Overseas Philatelic Press referring to the Coronation Commemorative Stamps of Southern Rhodesia, this Society requested the Postmaster-General to issue, at an early date, a statement as to the quantities sold. The Postmaster-General has kindly complied with our request and a full statement is contained in his letter of 6th instant, a copy of which is attached.

The figures quoted by the Postmaster-General speak for themselves and in the light of these it will be agreed that the Department has met the position fully. Large quantities of the 1d. and 2d. values were destroyed after the issue was withdrawn. This fact will serve as an answer to those who claim the issue should have been on sale for a longer period than three months.

In Bulawayo alone a staff of some ten assistants spent the larger part of a week stamping first day covers for overseas firms; collectors and other interested parties were at the Post Office from 8 o'clock to mid-day on the day of issue posting first day covers, they occupied the full time of some ten assistants during the morning. At Salisbury Post Office an even greater number of first day covers were handled and the smaller Post Offices, to a lesser extent, were also well occupied. From this we conclude that a large proportion of the available sets were used, but we have still to add the mint sets supplied by collectors, agents and the local Post Offices to overseas correspondents. A rough estimate of the number of sets disposed of in this way deducted from the sales in Southern Rhodesia, suggests that comparatively few sets could possibly have been left in Southern Rhodesia to be held for speculative purposes.

Examination of the statement of sales shows that the London dealers, since the Jubilee issue, have transferred their orders from the local post offices to the High Commissioner.

Possibly one of the larger London dealers will venture to suggest if 240,000 sets is the normal business requirements of that market and thus settle the extent and locality of the alleged speculation, for obviously it could never have existed here.

Yours etc.,
N. ROSE,
President.

COPY.

General Post Office,
P.O. Box 792,
SALISBURY.
6th November, 1937.

CORONATION STAMPS.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 1st ultimo, I have to inform you that the following shows the number of Coronation Stamps sold in Southern Rhodesia and London:—

Denomination.	S. Rhodesia.	London.
1d.	3,287,294	300,000
2d.	692,710	240,000
3d.	235,377	21,000
6d.	240,588	240,000

The number of stamps ordered for the Colony was based on the estimated normal requirements of the Colony for the period they were on sale, i.e., from the date of the Coronation until the 31st August, 1937, with the addition of an estimated supply for Collectors, and in the light of the sales of the recent Jubilee issue which was on sale for eight months and is shown for comparative purposes, as follows:—

Denomination.	S. Rhodesia.	London.
1d.	5,152,251	30,000
2d.	460,418	21,000
3d.	233,377	21,000
6d.	384,123	18,000

The Coronation Stamps were printed by the recess printing process, i.e., engraving on steel plates and printing direct from plates. The stamps were printed and issued for sale in sheets of 60.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
(Sgd.) A. H. MURRELL,
for Postmaster-General.

The President,
Philatelic Society of Rhodesia,
P.O. Box 244, Bulawayo.

B. & K.

The firm that supplies the stamps others cannot. Our prices are reasonable, though in some cases not so low as quotations elsewhere, but we can fill most requirements. We aim to be able to supply

ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY
(except recent issues)

and can generally offer most stamps of a want list, however difficult. Prices average half catalogue. Let us know your requirements. We never worry with unwanted selections.

1936 Price List of British Colonial Stamps.
100 Pages . . . Price One Shilling.
(Refunded against purchases.)

B & K Special Offers—free on request.

BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.
170 STRAND LONDON, W.C.2.

Commemorative Issues

By C. G. MUMMERY.

(Read before the Pretoria Philatelic Society).

As the exhibit for this evening is "Coronation" Stamps I feel that a short talk on "Commemorative" Issues generally will not be out of place.

Broadly speaking Commemoratives can be divided into two classes—the class which commemorates an anniversary, such as a jubilee or the centenary of some political or historical event, and the class which is issued to celebrate some contemporary occurrence, such as a coronation or exhibition.

The first philatelic item of a Commemorative nature appears to date back to 1876 when the United States issued special Centennial Exhibition envelopes to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence. These envelopes were each embossed with a 3 cents postage stamp.

In so far as *adhesive* postage stamps are concerned it would seem that Hong Kong was first in the field with its Jubilee Issue of 1891 marking the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Colony. Then came the well known "Columbus" issue of the United States in 1893 in connection with the Chicago World's Fair and celebrating the 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of America.

The unobtrusive Hong Kong overprint of 1891 appears to have passed off quietly without adverse comment but when the "Columbus" set appeared in 1893 its unnecessary and speculative nature aroused a storm of controversy. When, however, Canada went "one worse" with its high valued set of 1897 to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria the storm became a tornado. It was felt that a small Jubilee Set would have been appropriate and legitimate but this lengthy set with a face value of nearly 17 dollars was a bit too thick. It is recorded that a "Society

for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps" came into being and even the postal authorities of more conservative countries were upset, so much so that at the Washington Conference of the Universal Postal Union in 1898 it was recommended that such emissions should be limited to the country of their origin and not be employed for international postage.

However, the efforts made to stem the tide of what were considered superfluous issues apparently had but little effect for Commemoratives have steadily increased from year to year until to-day they play quite a prominent part in philately. Fully one-third of the stamps emanating from the Post Offices of the world during the last few years have been wholly or partly of a commemorative character, including the 1935 Silver Jubilee issue of 249 stamps and the present Coronation series of 202.

Whether Commemoratives are necessary or desirable is of course a matter of opinion and different people naturally have different views in the matter. In this connection the following extracts from articles I have read may be of interest:

The S.A. Philatelist of December 1935 says:

Let us admit that Commemoratives are, or may be, good advertisements and then you have said practically all that is to be said in their favour. Do collectors want their hobby to be turned into an advertising stunt? Do they want to become merely accumulators of "pretty pretties" such as most Commemoratives are—made just to tempt them to buy rather than for real postage use? Everyone has to buy stamps but collectors are specially picked out as victims for raising revenue by commemoratives.

An occasional commemorative issue for big national events may be quite commendable but the trouble is that so often the matter does not rest there.

So long as their object is purely commemorative all is well but it has happened in so many countries that Commemoratives have been found to be good revenue raisers with the result that any excuse serves for a new issue and the collector has to go on and pay, pay, pay. (*To be continued*).

I am dispersing a super 19th Century COLLECTION of BRITISH COLONIALS

Selections of choice Mint or Used

AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc., on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN issues, Mint or Superb Used, at over 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W. 18, England

The Adhesive Air Mail Labels of Africa South of the Equator

By NORMAN HILL.

(Continued from page 107 of July issue.)

BELGIAN CONGO.

PAR AVION

Type 1. 1928 (Sept.). Perf. 11½. Sheet of 50 (5 x 10). Issued in pad-booklets of 10 sheets = 500 labels.

Type 2. 1932. Black or brick-red on white.

AVION

No definite sheet - format. Imperforate.

Apparently due to shortage of sheet label (adhesive), these temporary sheets were made from cachet as required. Also on blue or red paper.

PAR AVION

Type 3. 1934. White on dark blue. Perf. 11½. Sheet of 50 (5 x 100). Re-issued in 1935 in paler blue.

MADAGASCAR.

P. T. T. - MADAGASCAR - Série E N° 131

PAR AVION

Type 1. 1929. Black on red: Glossy paper. Perf. 10½. Also imperf. Sheet of 20 (2 x 10). Tête-bêche half sheets horizontally (i.e., 2 tête-bêche pairs per sheet). 2,500 sheets issued. Re-issued 1931, in black on orange.

P. T. T. - MADAGASCAR - Série E N° 131

PAR AVION

Type 2. 1932. Black on orange: glossy paper. Perf. 11. Sheets as before. (Note "3" in imprint). Four distinct tête-bêche blocks per sheet, vertically. Re-issued 1932, in black on red.

P. T. T. MADAGASCAR E. N° 131

PAR AVION

Type 3. 1933. Black on grey-blue. Perf. 11½. Sheet of 20 (2 x 10) or of 10 (2 x 5). Two labels per sheet of 10 have no stop after "E" in impr.nt. Re-issued in 1934, in black on pink, in sheet of 30 (6 x 5).

PAR AVION

Type 4. 1933. Black on sky-blue. Perf. 11. Sheet of 8 (2 x 4). Two vertical tête-bêche columns per sheet.

P. T. T. MADAGASCAR E. N° 131

PAR AVION

Type 5. 1934. Black on sky-blue or grey-blue. Perf. 11½. Sheet of 20 (2 x 10). Imprint larger. Re-issued in 1935 in sheet of 10 (2 x 5), and perf. 10½. Also imperforate.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

PAR AVION — POR AVIÃO

Afranchissement perçu: Frs.....

M/5 B. 323-32-20.000

Type 1. 1932. Black on blue. Rough perf. 11-11½. No gum. 20,000 sheets of 20 (2 x 10).

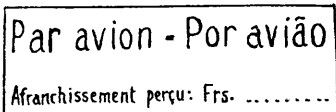
M 13

PAR AVION — POR AVIAO

Afranchissement perçu: Frs.....

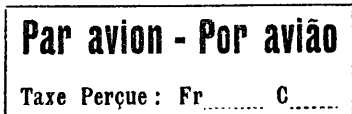
Type 2. (16th July). Black on blue. Perf. 11½ No. gum. Sheet of 20 (2 x 10).

M-13



Type 3. (19th May). Black on blue. Perf. 11½. No gum. Sheet of 8 (2 x 4).

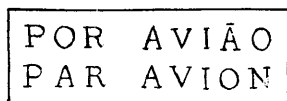
M/13



Type 4. 1935. Black on blue. Perf. 11½. No gum. Sheet of 10 (2 x 5).

NCTE.—The foregoing labels, Types 1 to 4 inclusive, were originally intended for accounting purposes. The value of the air-fee paid was inserted in manuscript in the international currency of gold francs and centimes. Remaining stocks of these labels are now being used (without the manuscript insertion) as ordinary airmail labels, and are often found bisected horizontally for this purpose.

Type 5. 1935. Black on blue. Perf. 11½.



No gum. Sheet of ? (? x 10). 15,000 sheets issued. Sheet-imprint on left vertical margin, thus — "Modêlo

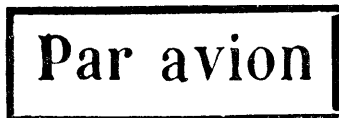
13-324-35-15.000."

Type 6. 1935. White on blue. Gummed. Perf. 11. Sheet of 32 (4 x 8). Imprint M/13 vertically on left of each label. Re-issued in later 1935, white on ultramarine. Perf. 11. Gummed sheets of 40 (4 x 10). Same imprint.

M/13



FRENCH CONGO (MOYEN CONGO ONLY).



Type 1. 1927. Black on green. Imperforate. No gum. Sheet of ?
FRENCH CONGO (GENERAL ISSUE).



Type 1. 1927. Black on green. Imperforate.

No gum. Re-issued in 1934, but black on blue, and vertical strips of 10 (1 x 10).

ADDENDUM—MAURITIUS.

March, 1937. Black on blue. Glossy paper. No gum. Rough perf. 11-11½. Vertical strips of 9 (1 x 9).



AIR MAIL SERVICE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA—MAY-JUNE, 1937.

On another page we publish a chronological list of Air Mail Services in Southern Africa during May, June and July of this year. At the time of the establishment of Imperial Airways flying boat service from England and taking over from them of the overland services in Southern Africa it was a very difficult matter to keep track of the various services, some of them very temporary.

Mr. Gregory has rendered a great service to Air Mail collectors by having unravelled the tangled skein. His list is taken over from "The Aero Field" with a few small alterations by himself.

AIR MAIL EXHIBITION—MELBOURNE.

We have received a copy of the Catalogue of this exhibition, which was held on October 5-7. From the list of entries it would appear to have been very successful and we trust that the promoters, The Air Mail Society of Australia, are satisfied with the result of their efforts.

Also many thanks to Mr. P. Colias, Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition for an official cover with special exhibition postmark and registration label.

Incidentally, amongst the advertisements in the Catalogue we see sets of 32 covers posted by Mrs. H. B. Bonney on her flight from Brisbane to Capetown for sale at £80 per set. It isn't much, if you say it quickly and remember that the quotation is in Australian currency.

A GAMBIA PLATE REPRODUCTION.

The October number of *The Stamp Lover* presents its readers with a fine reproduction in colour of a plate of the Sixpence Gambia, first issue, 1869. A nice thing to have in your album if you are not fortunate enough to possess a plate of the actual stamps.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

We hear that the 2d. and 1d. of Australia are to have redrawn portraits of the King and Queen and that the pied fantail and kiwi of the New Zealand ½d. and 1d. are to be replaced by King's heads. There is also talk of Australian Coronation stamps, so perhaps we have not yet finished with "Coronations."

Society News

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, Dr. A. J. Broughton; *Hon. Secretary*, Prof. H. A. Wager, Box 514. *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Technical College, 8 p.m.

November 1.—Dr. Broughton presided over a large attendance. Many interesting novelties were shown. Mr. Hawke gave a resumé of Lowe's book on Handstruck Stamps.

As an innovation the evening was devoted to Auction Sales and this proved to be very successful. There was a good response from members in putting up lots for sale and a large number of lots were sold.

November 15.—Dr. Broughton was in the chair. As a result of an election Dr. Broughton was chosen as a member of the Executive of the S.A. Philatelic Congress in place of the late Mr. C. Hand.

Mr. A. E. Basden having returned from his visit overseas gave an interesting talk on some of his experiences. He described the visits he had made to many notable philatelists, as well as the wonderful collections of stamps he had seen, including that of the King at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Basden showed some rare and beautiful items purchased by him in his wanderings.

H.A.W.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, E. C. Sprighton; *Hon. Secretary*, F. E. Ingham, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

At the November monthly meeting the Pretoria Philatelic Society were our guests and they provided a very interesting evening.

Over fifty members and guests heard four short interesting papers read and as their chairman, Dr. Broughton, stated: "These papers prove most popular and can be recommended."

Major Harrington read a paper on "Rhodesia." Postmarks of Rhodesia and this paper brought forth some discussion.

Mr. Mummery read a paper on "Commemoratives" dealing with their supposed value to Philately, and he tabled a selection of British Colonial Commemoratives.

Mr. Baxter read a paper on "Stamp Collector's Alphabet" and in his display showed what any average collector could do to make an interesting exhibit.

Dr. Broughton then gave us a paper on the special postmark, dealing with the Capture of Beyrouth, and told us the history of same.

Dr. Pirie and Mr. Harris suitably thanked the Pretoria folk for their extremely interesting evening.

F.E.I.

• PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. H. Hurst, *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Reed, Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau.

Members of the Philatelic Society of Natal gathered in force at the annual meeting last Wednesday evening, while a number of visitors were also present.

Officials were elected as follow:—

President, H. H. Hurst; *Vice-Presidents*, H. de Terrason, P. C. Bishop, R. G. Webb, C. Hampson and L. Petiet; *Secretary*, Mrs. E. H. Reed; *Treasurer*, J. Malan; *Exchange Superintendent*, E. E. Gagel; *Auditor*, V. B. Crockett; *Auctioneer*, A. S. Maskell; *Committee*, Miss M. Murray, V. B. Crockett, C. D. Kettle, J. Lyle and R. S. Rachmann.

Mr. P. C. Bishop described his experiences among philatelists in England, mentioning in particular his visit to the British Philatelic Congress at Folkestone as the delegate of the Philatelic Society of Natal.

Mr. Bishop, at that Congress, was the only direct representative of a Dominion philatelic society, and he suggested that in future years the Congress should be renamed The Philatelic Congress of the British Empire. This, he contended, would lead to a larger attendance of philatelists from the Dominions and Colonies, and would give the Congress a wider sphere of usefulness. The suggestion was cordially received, and will be considered by the permanent Congress Committee.

The many friends of Arthur H. Lovejoy will regret to learn of his death on Saturday, November 6, after a protracted illness. He was the Exchange Superintendent from 1923 to 1929 and took an active interest in the welfare of the Society right up to the very last.

O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, F. Carter; *Hon. Sec.*, F. Knight, c/o. Box 95, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 2nd Friday of each month at the Oranje Koffiehuis, Maitland St., Bloemfontein.

At the November meeting the following programme was drawn up for the year:—

December and January: Ordinary meetings.

February: Exhibition by Mr. E. White.

March: Spotting Competition.

April: Mr. O. Carey exhibiting Coronation Stamps.

May: Debate.—Specializing (Mr. J. Levy), versus General Collecting (Mr. F. Carter).

June: Mr. K. Freund will show his collection of Mafeking Siege Stamps.

July: Open meeting.

August: Lady members to exhibit.

September: General display by Mr. Carter.

October: Annual Meeting.

Four new members were elected.

After the tea interval Master I. Gray, who secured the first prize at the Junior Competition, displayed his General Collection, which was of a very high standard and neatly ar-

ranged. Mr. I. Levy proposed a vote of thanks to the exhibitor.

At the last annual meeting the following officers were elected:—

Mr. F. Carter, President.

Mr. J. Lewis, vice-President and Hon. Exchange Superintendent.

Mr. Dickie-Clark, Hon. Auditor.

Messrs. J. Levy, K. Freund and H. Ulyate as Committee Members.

Mr. F. Knight, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, J. Linn; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Doyle. *Meetings*, 2nd Thursday, Hotel Cecil, Benoni.

There was an average attendance at the November meeting.

Items of interest were shown by Mr. Kent and Mr. Newson. These included Australia's New Commemorative issue, New Zealand Health stamp and Egyptian Abrogation First Day Cover, U.S. America latest issue and covers from Craig Harbour—the most northerly Post Office in the world.

The news of the month was read by Mr. Suklje.

The show of the evening was provided by Mr. Suklje. He showed a complete collection of Coronation First Day Covers. All the items were in immaculate condition and registered. The collection was well mounted on specially designed and printed leaves.

After tea some raffling, auctioning and exchanging took place.

The meeting closed with the Chairman's expression of gratitude and appreciation to all.
H.S.

EAST LONDON.

President, J. R. Rouse; *Hon. Secretary*, S. F. Fowler, c/o. Vacuum Oil Co. of S.A., Ltd. *Meetings*, 1st Thursdays, Railway Institute, 8 p.m.

At the September meeting some interesting discussions took place on current stamp topics and methods to make the meetings more interesting.

Mr. Thornton gave a paper on stamp papers and illustrated his remarks by showing stamps printed on various papers. A most interesting evening, which was followed up by a display of rectangular issues of Cape of Good Hope which included some rarities. Double overprint 1d. on 2d bistre errors of overprint 3d. on 4d. blue Pench THE EE 3d. on 3d. claret Wmk. CC, etc. Mr. Thornton was heartily thanked for the fine display.

The night of the October meeting was boisterous, but the attendance nevertheless was good. Mr. Paviour gave a display and paper on West Indies. His collection was greatly admired. Mr. Paviour's collection was splendidly displayed. His Caymans Islands are wonderful.

For the November meeting it was again a stormy evening with a poor attendance. Mr. Watson gave a display of old United States stamps on entires and otherwise, and explained the town postmarks. It was a fine show.

W.H.

FORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Secretary*, C. W. Sheffield, c/o. Joseph and Sons, Main Street, Port Elizabeth. *Regular monthly meetings*, Tuesdays nearest middle of month at 7.45 p.m. African Room, Public Library. *Monthly auxiliary meetings*, 1st Tuesdays, 8 p.m., B.E.S.L. Hall.

The attendances at both the auxiliary and the regular meetings were poor, the former on October 5, due to inclement weather, the latter on October 19, due to a counter attraction in the form of a political meeting at which the Prime Minister was the principal speaker.

Those stalwarts who braved the elements on the former occasion report having spent an enjoyable, profitable and informal evening.

After the usual business preliminaries at the regular monthly meeting the exhibits consisting of "The two choicest sheets from my collection" were tabled by most members present. They formed an extremely interesting lot, the chief items of which were as follows:—

Full sets of the 1893 and 1897 exhibition issues of U.S.A., shown by G. K. Forbes.

G.S.W.A. colonial issues, some in blocks of four, shown by H. Foster.

Coronations from S.A., S.W.A., and Southern Rhodesia, shown by C. W. Sheffield.

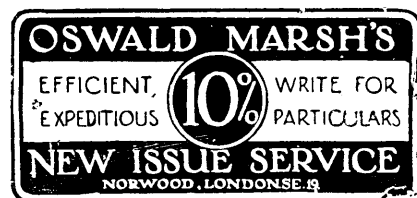
Superb mint block of twenty-four Great Britain 1d. red 1859 (plate No. 137) also Coronation set Newfoundland and Ascension 1934 pictorial set, shown by Mr. J. McGregor.

Superb used singles Great Britain 1840 penny black—one on cover—and 2d. blue 1841 perf. and imperf. also full set special issue (on sale for only two days) commemorating founding of Budapest University, shown by A. Howard Hemming.

Non-exhibitors were subjected to a small fine and the Society's coffers benefited to a small degree.

Two new members were elected, bringing the Society's strength to within two of forty, which figure it hopes to reach shortly.

C.A.L.



MORE COLONIALS "ON ORDER."

The Crown Agents advise the following new issues of King George VI. stamps:—

BARBADOS.—The ½d., 1d. and 1½d. values have been despatched.

BERMUDA.—The "Yacht" design is to be maintained, but with some changes in colour and with the requisite change in the King's head. The 3d., 6d. and 12s. 6d. values have been despatched.

CEYLON.—The new issue will be similar in its designs to the present, with substitution of the head of the new sovereign and slight alterations in the border patterns. Two new designs will be included, however, viz., the "Lion Rock" for the 10 cent value and an ancient "Guard Stone" for the 2 rupee denomination.

KENYA.—15c and 30c have already been despatched.

NYASALAND.—Nine new George VI values (½d. to 1s.) have been despatched. It is believed that they will be issued on 2nd January.

SEYCHELLES.—Here is something new—Fifteen denominations in three pictorial designs: (1) The Coco-de-Mer or "Double Coconut" Palm; (2) A giant tortoise; (3) a "Pirouette" or fishing craft.

A BECHUANALAND TIP.

"The Seer of the Strand" in the *Phil. Jour. of Gt. Brit.*, advises timely purchase of the current pictorial set of Bechuanaland as a good investment, particularly of the values from 1s. to 10s.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA AIR MAIL EXTENSIONS.

Following the Imperial Airways Survey flight between Lagos (Nigeria) and Accra (Gold Coast) on August 13, when experimental mails were carried, regular mail-carrying operations were inaugurated two months later on October 10th, when the flying boat "Delia" from Khartoum picked up mails at Lagos and arrived at Accra after less than three hours' flight. The return flight from Accra was made the next day.

Covers flown from Lagos received no special postmarks or cachet to commemorate the event, but the first despatches from Accra were marked with a violet framed cachet "First Flight Regular Air Mail Service Gold Coast—Nigeria" in three lines and were back-stamped at Lagos in the morning of October 11. The service is bi-weekly.

FRANCIS J. FIELD.

AUSTRALIAN SESQUI-CENTENARY STAMPS.

Thanks to the *Australian Stamp Monthly* for an official 1st day cover (1 Oct., 1937) with the three values (2d., 3d. and 9d.) of stamps issued in commemoration of the first permanent settlement of Australia at Sydney Cove. The design, from a picture by John Allcot, depicts Capt. Philip with his party tasting the water from the adjacent "Tank" stream. The presence of fresh water at this spot decided the settlement.

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