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No. 1

UNION NOTES

VOORTREKKER STAMPS.

“The sale of Voortrekker Stamps commenced in May, 1933, and during the eleven months ended 31st March, 1934, the total returns amounted to £3,305 1s., of which £1,101 13s. 8d. was credited to the Voortrekker Fund. Of this sum a net amount of £736 5s. 4d. was available for the purposes of the Committee after paying expenses and printing costs. The sale of these stamps will continue for a further four years, and it is hoped that the amount ultimately realised will enable the Voortrekker Monument Committee to erect a memorial worthy of those hardy pioneers to whom South Africa owes so much. It is proposed to set apart one month of each year for a special sales campaign to stimulate interest in the movement.”

[From Report of P.M.G. 1933-34.]

ROYAL TOUR H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE,
SPECIAL POST OFFICE.

Correspondence handled: Ordinary letters despatched, approximately 5,000; received, approximately 1,200. Registered letters despatched, 463; received 60.

[From Report of P.M.G. 1933-34.]

NEW BOOKLETS.

New booklets will be on sale early in 1935. These will provide new Union varieties as the stamp edgings are being let out to advertisers.

KING GEORGE COMMEMORATIVE
STAMPS IN 1935.

The Minister of Posts advised a recent deputation from the Natal Philatelic Society that there would definitely be a Union issue commemorative of the 25th anniversary of His Majesty's accession.

Later information from the daily Press is that the stamps will be in four denominations—1d., 2d., 3d. and 6d., and will be fully bilingual. The central feature will be the King's head, surrounded by designs emblematical of the Union of South Africa.

The stamps will be on sale for a limited period only, beginning early in May.

PHILATELIC DISPLAY IN
JOHANNESBURG.

The Philatelic Society of Johannesburg staged an exhibit at the Arts and Beauty Exhibition, held at the City Hall, Johannesburg, between the 17th and 27th October, 1934, in aid of the “Star” Seaside Home Fund.

Many valuable stamps were shown, but the aim of the Society being to capture the interest of the non-philatelic public, as well as that of the stamp collector, value had to a certain extent to be sacrificed to variety. One portion of the Society's effort, which proved highly popular, was a special display giving the Postal History of the Union and all Territories now or at any time within its boundaries. Commencing with a particularly fine lot of Cape Triangulars, and ending up with the latest air mail developments, one was taken through pages of South African History, by means of the stamps and covers shown.

Over 60,000 persons paid for admission to the exhibition, and of these a large percentage visited the stamp section.

It was observed that the Cape Triangulars, and a reconstructed sheet (Pl. 2) of 1d. Blacks shown, appealed strongly to the obvious non-collector, whilst naturally, other fine items were ignored by them.

The Transvaal's Postage Stamps

By J. HERBERT CURLE.

(Concluded from p. 190 of Dec. issue.)

With acknowledgments to
The London Philatelist.

IV.

TO philatelists, the Transvaal ought to be the most interesting country in the world. There were many issues; many varieties of papers, shades, gums, roulettings and bisectings; an endless flow of surcharges; remarkable errors; and because of the small numbers of stamps involved for the first twenty years, a general rarity.* To the specialist, there is no finality in Transvaals; new and remarkable varieties are always turning up.

Nevertheless, Transvaal stamps are not popular. They are too difficult for most people. Worse than that, there are all the forgeries.

The forgeries of the First Republic have often been dealt with. It is satisfactory to realise that (at least in the type of the 1d., 6d. and 1/-) they can be "spotted" quite easily. The "D" of "EENDRAGT" must touch the top of the ribbon. That is the surest test of the genuine stamp; but it hardly ever touches in the forgeries. The flagstaff should *not* touch the oval shield above "MAGT"; that is the next safest test. In the genuine stamps,

especially the 6d., that scratch on the shield is usually visible. There are other smaller details; but these three tests expose nearly all the forgeries.

There are at least 100 rare Transvaals. Of these, quite 50 are extremely rare; in an appendix, I give a list of them as they appear to me. It is said that of the 1d. and 2d., "Post Office" Mauritius, some 31 copies are known, or say 15 of each. But I do not think there are 15 copies in existence of any of the fifty rarest Transvaals. Several I have never seen. Of quite a number, I know of only one copy. And of a number more, only two or three copies. In other words, this is the rarest group of stamps in the world.

In the list are 19 varieties and sub-varieties of the early *tête-bêches*. That is to say, they exist theoretically, but two of them I am unable to locate. As to the sum total in existence of these 19 *têtes-bêches*, I can place my finger upon about 53; and I imagine that unknown copies do not amount to more than twenty, if so many as that.

Of the "wider spacings," eight varieties have been included in our list of fifty. Four of these are with the red surcharge; and there are altogether nine red surcharges in the list.

So classic a stamp as the "Transvral" error has not got a place. Yardley has shown that 268 copies must have been printed. I imagine that quite 50 copies are still in existence, so that it is not a very rare stamp as Transvaals go. A much rarer one is the "V..R" error, and even that I have had to exclude. It is one of about ten stamps which I found it most difficult to leave out of the list; I am not, therefore, prepared to say that my judgment is infallible, or the list a final one.

APPENDIX

The Fifty Rarest Transvaals.

No.	No. in S.G.	Suggested No. in S.G.	
1	5a	1/- Mecklenburg-tête-bêche.
2	26	6d. Viljoen (4 April, 1870), tête-bêche.
3	33	1/- Viljoen (26 April, 1870), tête-bêche.
4	36	6d. Viljoen (10 May, 1870), tête-bêche.
5	43a	6d. Viljoen (4 July, 1870), tête-bêche.
6	64b	6d. Borrius—thick paper, wide roulette.
7	69	1/- Borrius. Very thick paper.
8	—	80a	6d. Stamp Commission, semi-pelure, tête-bêche.
9	96	6d. Stamp Commission, semi-pelure, tête-bêche.
10	108a	3d. Stamp Commission, hard surfaced.
11	111	6d. Stamp Commission, hard surfaced, tête-bêche.
12	117	6d. Stamp Commission, hard surfaced, brown gum, tête-bêche.
13	—	129a	1d. Stamp Commission, coarse yellowish paper, wide roulette.
14	134	6d. Roman Capitals, red surcharge, inverted (also tête-bêche).
15	135	1/- Roman Capitals, red surcharge, inverted (also wide roulette, and tête-bêche).
16	136	6d. Roman Capitals, double red surcharge.
17	137	3d. Roman Capitals, semi-pelure, red surcharge, wider spacing.

18	138	138a	6d. Roman Capitals, red surcharge, wider spacing (also wide roulette).
19	139		1/- Roman Capitals, red surcharge, wider spacing (also fine roulette).
20	—	(147a 147b)	3d. Roman Capitals, pelure, red surcharge, wider spacing (also wide roulette).
21	148		3d. Roman Capitals, pelure, red surcharge on back of stamp.
22	149		3d. Roman Capitals, pelure, surcharge double, in red and black.
23	155a		1d. Roman Capitals hard surfaced, fine roulette, inverted.
24	155b		1d. Roman Capitals, hard surfaced, double surcharge.
25	156a		1d. Roman Capitals, hard surfaced, wider spacing, wide roulette.
26	165		1d. Roman Capitals, coarse soft, double surcharge.
27	166		6d. Roman Capitals, coarse soft, double surcharge.
28	167		6d. Roman Capitals, coarse soft, tête-bêche.
29	168		1/- Roman Capitals, coarse soft, tête-bêche (also wide roulette).
30	169		3d. Roman Capitals, coarse soft, inverted.
31	179a	171a	1d. Roman Capitals, coarse soft, wider spacing (also fine roulette).
32	—	172a	6d. Roman Capitals, coarse soft, wider spacing, inverted.
33	180		6d. Roman Capitals, coarse soft, wider spacing, fine roulette.
34	186		6d. Roman Capitals, coarse soft, inverted, wide roulette.
35	189		6d. Roman Capitals, blue on rose, tête-bêche.
36	191		6d. Roman Capitals, blue on rose, surcharge omitted (also fine roulette).
37	—	195a	6d. Roman Capitals, blue on rose, surcharge inverted, wide roulette).
38	202		1d. Oct., 1877, red on blue, double surcharge.
39	203		6d. Oct., 1877, blue on blue, double surcharge
40	210	220c	6d. Oct., 1877, blue on green, tête-bêche (also fine roulette).
41	211		6d. Oct., 1877, blue on blue, tête-bêche.
42	219		3d. Oct., 1877, mauve on buff, inverted, fine roulette.
43	225		6d. Oct., 1877, blue on blue, surcharge omitted, wide roulette.
44	231		6d. Oct., 1877, italic "VR," tête-bêche.
45	239		6d. Oct., 1877, italic "VR," inverted, wide roulette.
46	239a		3d. Oct., 1877, italic "VR," pin perf.
47	270		1d. "Small T," wide roulette.
48	271		3d. "Small T," wide roulette.
49	271a		1d. "Small T," pin perf.
50	—	342a	2d. Second Republic, double surcharge, perf. 11½ x 12.

ALAS, FOR ROME!—Italy is surely and swiftly degrading her Colonial stamp issues by turning out fancy sets which we can only liken to the coloured "scraps" of a past and almost forgotten age. There are, it is true, some differences between these latest and the old style "scraps," inasmuch as they are supplied with gum and fringed with perforations, and they cost a great deal more. When the old Gibbons and Lincoln firms sold scraps, they sold them at appropriately reasonable prices, 2d. a sheet or 6d. a hundred, but Italy invites you to pay 8 lire a dozen varieties of each of Cirenaica, Eritrea, Somaliland and Tripolitania. The labels are nearly 2 inches square, are unlike, and quite unsuitable for, postage stamps. They might fittingly be put all over your cabin trunk or revelation suit case, as a variation of Grand Hotel plasters. They illustrate the great open spaces of desert Africa, and that is where we would like to leave them.—*Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.*

THE QUEEN IN TEARS.—Mr. A. Lichtenstein, of Rouxville, O.F.S., has sent for our inspection a Natal 1d. with the 1869 overprint "POSTAGE" in capitals with a stop (S.G. No. 50) showing this variety. This adds a fresh example to those originally chronicled by Mr. Hurst.



Rhodesian Postage Stamps

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(Continued from p. 183 of Dec. issue.)

CHAPTER XXVII.

STAMPS OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY USED EXTRA-TERRITORIALY.

CERTAIN stamps of the British South Africa Company are to be found post-marked Tati, Francistown and Palachwe, all three towns being in the Bechuanaland Protectorate—the two former in the Tati area. This latter area, situated between the Shasha and Ramaqueban Rivers, is comprised of gold-fields originally discovered by Carl Mauch and H. Hartley. The district mining rights were, however, granted by Lobengula on the 29th April, 1870, to Captain Lionel Vert of the London and Limpopo Company. In February, 1887, Lobengula ceded the area to S. H. Edwards. About the end of 1895 the Imperial Government decided to transfer the area from the Bechuanaland Protectorate to the British South Africa Company, and the deeds had actually been passed, but the Jameson Raid changed the Imperial policy and the transfer was cancelled.

In April, 1894, the postal administration of the Tati District was handed over to the British South Africa Company, although the division in which it was situated remained as part of the Protectorate. Stamps of the Company were used at Tati from April, 1894, to July, 1897 (when the post office was transferred to Francestown on the arrival there of the railway), and at Francestown from July, 1897, to September, 1898, from which date the High Commissioner of South Africa had decided that this post office should revert to Protectorate control.

Stamps of the 1910 issue can be found with a Kimberley (South Africa) postmark dated in January, 1911, and also with the Kimberley parcel cancellation in large sans serif capitals between horizontal bars.

Stamps of the 1913 issue are to be found with a postmark "Beira—Umtali" at the top with "Ambulando" at the bottom. The latter word indicates that the stamp was cancelled in a travelling post office. Here it might be mentioned that there is a record of a stamp of the Moçambique Company postmarked at Umtali on the 30th September, 1903.

In *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* dated the 31st March, 1900, a correspondent at Bulawayo stated that during the siege of Mafeking one of the post offices in the Bechuanaland Protectorate ran out of stamps and was supplied with a stock by the British South Africa Company. Unfortunately the name of the post office and the description of the stamps was not given.

O.F.S. INFORMATION WANTED.

A correspondent sends several Orange River Colony stamps bearings marks on them regarding which information is desired.

The stamps are $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with V.R.I. first printing (S.G. Nos 101, 102 and 104). They are stuck down on an Orange Free State telegram form, which, however, has not been used for sending a message. The stamps have the letters O.V.S.S. (presumably for Oranje Vrystaatsche Spoorwegen) 5 m.m. high printed across them in violet ink from a rubber stamp and are further cancelled in black by a steel die reading SMALDEEL. O.V.S.S. MR 25. Alongside the stamps is written (in German script) "Come from the Boer War. V.R.I. English occupation of Bloemfontein. O.V.S. Smaldeel, Boer Republic" (Trans.). The whole gives the impression of a "cancellation to order."

The year is presumably 1900, as a number of dies about this period were unable to have 99 changed for 00.

The occupation of Bloemfontein took place on March 13th, so that there is time for these stamps to have been obtained in Bloemfontein and to have been given their pseudo-reinstatement as Free State stamps.

Can any reader give information about the O.V.S.S. overprint? And where is Smaldeel? It does not appear in either the present-day Railway Time Table or Post Office Guide.

CHAMPION'S MONTHLY BULLETIN for November contains two interesting short articles on the stamps of the two Principalities, Monaco and Liechtenstein.

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

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.

1933 Price List of British Colonial Stamps.

100 Pages . . . Price One Shilling.

(Refunded against purchases.)

B & K Special Offers — No. 10 — free on request.

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170 STRAND LONDON, W.C.2.

PAPERS ON SOUTH AFRICAN SUBJECTS.

Stamp Collecting has recently featured South Africa rather prominently. On October 6th we have "It's the Cover that Counts," by A. P. Kiely, being an account of Mr. Wyndham's Air Mail collection. On October 13th "The South African Stamp Market," by W. E. Fyndem—the writer is optimistic that the market will recover (The Johannesburg Stock Exchange lives on predictions like this.—Editor). November 17th gives an account of the "Pretoria Stamp Exhibition," by A. P. K.; in this we notice a curious mix-up of Mr. C. N. Thornton and Mr. E. C. Sprigton. November 24th has an article by W. Bernard Livermore on "Rhodesian Errors and other Varieties." It ends up on a query note—"What constitutes an Error and what does not?" Mr. Lovejoy's paper on "Rust in Stamps" is reprinted in the same number. In *Nederl. Maandblad v. Philat.*, No. 8, 1934, p. 152, Mr. L. de Raaij has an article on "Transvaal Têtes-bêches."

SUDAN.—A set of postage stamps containing nine denominations will be placed on sale on January 1st, for 3 months only, in memory of General Gordon. The 5, 10, 13 and 15 millièmes will show a portrait of General Gordon; the 2, 5 and 10 piastres, a picture of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum; the 20 and 50 piastres, a picture of the Memorial Service held in Khartoum by Lord Kitchener after the battle of Omdurman.

SWEDEN.—A new set of stamps will be issued on January 10th, 1935, to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the first Swedish Parliament, which was opened on January 13th, 1435, in the little town of Arboga. There will be six denominations showing pictures of the old buildings where the representatives of the Four Estates, the Nobility, the Clergy, the Burghers and the Peasants, held their meetings. The 5 öre shows the old Law Courts; the 10 öre, the Stock Exchange; 15 öre, the great church; 25 öre, the House of the Nobility; 35 öre, the Houses of Parliament; 60 öre, a nobleman, a clergyman, a burgher, a peasant and the Coat of Arms of Engelbrekt.

—*Whitfield King's Monthly Bulletin.*

BRAZIL.—Dr. Mario de Sanctis, of the San Paulo Philatelic Society, informs us that two stamps were issued on October 20th, commemorative of the visit of Cardinal Pacelli, 300r (300,000) and 700r (200,000). The stamps show on the left a map of Brazil and on the right the statue of Christ which stands on Corcovado, overlooking the harbour of Rio de Janeiro.

GRENADA new pictorial issue, large format, receipt size. Line engraved by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, script wmk., perf. 12½. All printed in sheets of 60 (Upright 6 rows of 10, Transverse 10 rows of 6, the latter having watermark sideways, crown to right). No plate numbers visible, inscription at foot of each sheet, underneath two middle stamps "Waterlow & Sons, Limited, London Wall, London, E.C."

The ½d., 1½d. and 2½d. are upright, vignettes containing pictorial views, the King's head is inset in upper righthand corner.

All the remaining values are horizontal, showing King's head in medallion at right, and ship in vignette at left.

Centres in second colour.

½d. green, pictorial view of Grand Anse Beach and medallion.

1d. sepia and black. Ship and medallion.

1½d. carmine and black. Pictorial view of Grand Etang and medallion.

2d. orange and black, same as 1d.

2½d. deep blue, pictorial view of St. George's and medallion.

3d. olive and black, same as 1d.

6d. mauve and black, same as 1d.

1s. brown and black; 2s. 6d. brt. ultra and black; 5s. purple and black. All same designs as the 1d.

R. ROBERTS.

RHODESIA

I hold a fine stock of the "FALLS" issue (M and U), 1910 "DOUBLE HEADS" (M and U) and "ADMIRALS" (mainly mint).

While I already number many keen South African collectors of Rhodesians (and other mint 20th century British Colonials) among my clients and friends, I have not previously advertised in this magazine and hope to establish many new mutually satisfactory connections through this and following advertisements.

Here are some extremely reasonable offers of

1910 ISSUE USED

Perf. 14—

½d., 1d. and 2d. the three 4d.
 3d. (134), 6d.; 3d (135), 6d.; 3d. (136) 1/-
 3d. (137), 1/-; 3d. (the 4 shades) . . . 2/3
 4d. (140), 9d.; 6d. (144), 6d.; 6d. (145) 6d.
 6d. (145a), 1/3; 4d. and 3 shades of 6d. 2/3
 5d. (142), 20/-; 5d. (143), 3/6; 10d. (150) 2/-
 1/- (152), 10d.; 5/- (160a) 15/-
 10/- (163), 15/-; 10/- (164) 25/-
 £1 (165), 25/-; £1 (166) 25/-

Perf. 15—

½d. (167), 3d.; 1d., 2d.; 2d. 1/-
 2½d., 2/6; 3d., 1/6; 4d. 2/-
 5d. olive-green, 12/6; 5d. yellow-olive . . 12/6
 6d., 2/6; 1/-, 3/-; 2/- 15/-
 ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d.—cheap set of 5 . . 4/6

Perf. 13½—

½d., 5/-; 1d., 3/-; or the two 6/-
 1d. Broken frame under "OD", Perf. 14,
 3d.; Perf. 15 6d.

(Numbers in brackets from S.G. 1934 Catalogue).

TERMS.—Anything willingly sent on approval against cash or satisfactory British Trade References.

Cpt. H. W. Jessop (B.P.A.) (late of Longstowe, Cambridge).
 WENDY — ROYSTON — HERTS — ENGLAND.

The Rotogravure Stamps of the Union of South Africa

By G. N. GILBERT.

(Continued from page 181 of December Issue.)

TWOPENNY SHEETS.

Plate 1.—Fine purple arrows.

The first 2d. rotogravure sheets were issued on April 11th, 1931. They were printed in sheets of 6 by 20 stamps, and had control numbers in the right hand margin, twice per sheet. The sheets were also divided into quarters by fine purple arrows in the margins. Perforation 14. Watermarks, normal and inverted in about equal quantities. The design on these stamps differed slightly from that used in the previous London and Pretoria flat-plate issues, as the Botha Memorial Statue had been added to the foreground in the head-plate. The first issue, with fine purple arrows, had a few definite individual characteristics which did not appear in the next. These are notably the "misplaced portion of design" on No. 3, row 17, the spot after P in Postage on No. 1, row 11, and the "hole in tower" on No. 4, row 11.

Plate 2.—Fine purple arrows and broad purple arrows.

The next issue also had fine purple arrows, but was from new plates by the characteristics shown and the lack of those of the previous issue. This issue had a "blister" on No. 5, row 19, between the two left hand framelines, amongst other individual characteristics. Shortly afterwards sheets appeared with broad purple arrows, but here, as in the case of the broad arrow issue of the 1d. denomination,

there was no change of plate, and there is a suggestion of the outline of the old fine arrows under the newly engraved arrows.

Plate 3.—Broad purple arrows.

The next issue showed a change of plate. The "blister" and other characteristics of the previous issue are missing and there are a new lot of individual characteristics. The arrows are slightly more splayed in this issue, which is still in use at the present time. The shades both of frame and headplates have varied considerably throughout the various issues, the last printing of plate three having almost a slate purple colour of the frames and the headplates are a bluish grey. The design characteristics of this denomination are:—

2d. design characteristics.

(a) On each English stamp the shading on the scroll left of P of Postage is a series of lines followed by a row of dots, while in the Afrikaans stamps this shading only has the lines slightly longer, and no dots.

(b) The shading in the inside of the right hand scroll on each English stamp is a series of lines more or less even from top to bottom, but in the Afrikaans stamps these lines are definite and about the same length for the first three and then they fade off and there is also a line of dots which do not show in the English stamps.

GLASS POSITIVE CHARACTERISTICS CONSTANT THROUGH ALL ISSUES.

Frameplate.

Row	No.		Pl. 1	Pl. 2	Pl. 3	Books.
1	1	Spot in U of South	x	x	x	x
3	1	Tiny dot in left bottom corner inside frameline ..	x	x	x	x
3	2	Dot after L in posseel	x	x	x	x
3	4	Tiny dot in white outer frameline over F	x	x	x	x
3	5	Two tiny dots outside frame over H and R	x	x	x	
4	5	Two dots, one outside frame over S and one in U	x	x	x	
4	6	Dot in white frameline bottom right	x	x	x	
5	1	Dot in outside frameline, right, opp. stop after Africa	x	x	x	x
5	2	Dot in 2d. and in second I in Suidafrika	x	x	x	x
5	4	Dot under right scroll	x	x	x	x
6	5	Dot before P of Posseel	x	x	x	
6	6	Dot after T of Postage	x	x	x	
7	1	Dot in bottom right corner between framelines ..	x	x	x	x
8	1	Dot between framelines left middle	x	x	x	x
8	3	Dot under first S of posseel	x	x	x	x
9	3	Break in line over U and downstroke of E in postage extended	x	x	x	x

		Frameplate.				
Row	No.		Pl. 1	Pl. 2	Pl. 3	Books.
10	2	Dot in top of C of Africa	x	x	x	x
10	6	Dot over T of South	x	x	x	
11	2	Dot in I of Afrika and under R (in sky)	x	x	x	x
11	3	Dot in F of Africa	x	x	x	x
12	1	Dot in outer white frameline, b.l. corner	x	x	x	x
12	3	Line through white frameline above D in Suid	x	x	x	x
12	5	Spot in left scroll	x	x	x	
12	6	Spot over S in South	x	x	x	
13	1	Dot in outer left frameline near middle	x	x	x	x
13	3	Mark after P in Postage	x	x	x	x
14	1	Dot over S of Suid	x	x	x	x
14	6	Dot over S of South	x	x	x	
15	1	Dots between PO of Postage	x	x	x	x
15	2	Dot over K of Afrika and between two framelines top right	x	x	x	x
15	6	Two dots in D of 2d.	x	x	x	
16	1	Dot between framelines left top and outside right frameline level with corner of headplate	x	x	x	x
16	2	Dot over F of Africa, and under A of postage, and under rt. scroll, in bottom margin	x	x	x	x
16	6	Dot in outside left white frameline nearer top	x	x	x	
17	1	Dot between framelines, left top	x	x	x	x
17	2	Dots above and below U in Suid	x	x	x	x
18	2	Dot in bottom left corner, and rt. of rt. tower	x	x	x	x
18	3	Dot in rt. scroll, and in top rt. framelines	x	x	x	x
18	4	Dot in T of South	x	x	x	x
19	1	Dot over F of Afrika and in top rt. frameline	x	x	x	x
19	2	Dot between ID of Suid	x	x	x	x
19	3	Split last A of Africa	x	x	x	x
19	4	Dot over UI of Suid and after E of posseel	x	x	x	x
19	5	Dot over rt. scroll opp. E. of Postage	x	x	x	
19	6	Dot outside right frameline	x	x	x	
20	1	Dot in left inner frameline, near middle and in ball of 2 of 2d.	x	x	x	x
20	3	Dot in frameline above right tower	x	x	x	x
20	4	Dot over OU of South	x	x	x	x
20	5	Dot over S of Suid, and at end of ornament under KA, and after O in posseel	x	x	x	
Headplate.						
1	3	Spot left of central chimney on buildings	x	x	x	x
6	6	Two spots close together, making almost an oblong mark just to the left of the left hand tower	x	x	x	

NOTE.—

Plate 1 sheets had fine purple arrows in margins.

Plate 2 sheets had fine purple arrows for some printings followed by sheets with broad purple arrows, these probably being engraved over the previous fine arrows on the frameplate cylinder.

Plate 3 had broad purple arrows, more splayed than the previous broad arrows.

INDIVIDUAL PLATE CHARACTERISTICS

		Frameplate 1.			
		Pl. 1	Pl. 2	Pl. 3	
1	4	Break in inner left frameline	x	—	—
1	5	Dot outside frameline above first A	x	—	—
1	6	Dot below top inner frameline under R and after L in posseel	x	—	—
2	6	Dot in H of South	x	—	—
3	3	“Apostrophe” over L in posseel	x	—	—
3	6	Dot in d of 2d.	x	—	—
4	2	Two purple dots right of left tower	x	—	—
4	6	Dot in frameline over right tower	x	—	—
5	3	Dark spot between FR	x	—	—
5	4	Dot outside frame, b.r. and purple spot over buildings left of left tower	x	—	—
5	6	Dot in bottom of I of Suid	x	—	—

INDIVIDUAL PLATE CHARACTERISTICS.

Row	No.		Pl. 1	Pl. 2	Pl. 3
6	2	Dot in white line over S in South	x	—	—
6	4	Dot in S of South	x	—	—
7	3	Dot over S of South	x	—	—
7	6	Dot in U and I of Suid	x	—	—
8	5	Dot outside frameline, right middle	x	—	—
8	6	Dot before P of Postage	x	—	—
9	1	Dot in U of South	x	—	—
9	4	Purple spot top left of left tower	x	—	—
9	6	Dot in bottom of 2 of 2d.	x	—	—
10	4	Purple spot top left of left tower	x	—	—
10	5	Dot in R of Afrika	x	—	—
11	1	P.O.S.T.A.G.E	x	—	—
11	5	Split d in 2d. (probably only in batch of sheets)	x	—	—
12	1	Two tiny dots in white line over S of Suid	x	—	—
12	5	Dot in I of Suid	x	—	—
12	6	Two purple spots left of left tower	x	—	—
13	4	One purple spot left of left tower	x	—	—
14	1	Severed serif to R	x	—	—
14	2	Dots after O and E in Postage	x	—	—
14	3	"Apostrophe" or two purple spots in sky left of left tower	x	—	—
16	4	Two purple spots in sky left of left tower	x	—	—
16	5	Dot in bottom left corner just inside inner frameline	x	—	—
17	3	"Misplaced portion of design" in inner frameline bottom left (gelatine flaw)	x	—	—
18	3	"Apostrophe" over S of Suid	x	—	—
18	6	Dot over I of Africa outside top frameline	x	—	—
19	6	Dot after L in posseel	x	—	—
20	1	Dot in left scroll	x	—	—
20	2	Curved line after E of Postage	x	—	—
20	4	Purple spot in sky left of left tower	x	—	—
20	6	Broken top of circle of figure of value	x	—	—
Headplate 1.					
2	2	Green spot right of left tower	x	—	—
9	5	Green spot left of left tower	x	—	—
11	3	Green spot top right corner of sky and dark spot in right tower	x	—	—
11	4	"Hole in rt. tower"	x	—	—
11	6	Spot left of top spire of right tower	x	—	—
18	1	Spot left of left tower	x	—	—
19	6	Spot left of right tower	x	—	—
20	5	Spot in sky centre (under A)	x	—	—
Frameplate 2.					
1	4	Flaw between framelines left, and two tiny dots over left buildings	—	x	—
2	4	Dot after S in Postage, and below S in margin	—	x	—
16	6	Dot in between framelines bottom left	—	x	—
18	6	Dot in top of left scroll	—	x	—
19	4	Dot in bottom of 2 of 2d.	—	x	—
19	5	Blister between left framelines	—	x	—
20	1	Spot below U of Suid in white line	—	x	—
20	5	Spot below stop at end of Afrika	—	x	—
20	6	Spot in S of South and purple spot right of left tower	—	x	—
Headplate 2.					
1	2	Green spot in sky under UI	—	x	—
1	4	Green spot right of left tower	—	x	—
4	2	Green spot over left tower	—	x	—
6	4	Green spot right of central chimney	—	x	—
10	5	Two green spots one on each side of right tower	—	x	—
19	1	Two green spots right of left tower	—	x	—
20	3	Tiny line from top of left tower, on left side	—	x	—

Air Mail Notes and News

By L. A. WYNDHAM.

GRAHAMSTOWN'S FIRST AIR MAIL.

Jan van Riebeeck "landed" at the Cape for the first time on Friday morning, the 16th November, 1934. But this Jan van Riebeeck was not the old Hollander who set foot on our shore on the 7th April, 1652, to take over the command of the Cape, but one of the new three-engined 17-seater Junkers mail planes of South African Airways named after him in accordance with the policy of the State of naming its aircraft after early Governors.

The "landing" marked a further milestone in South Africa's aviation history for "Jan van Riebeeck" had completed her first coastal flight from Durban to Capetown, covering the 830 miles in 5 hours 25 minutes (which shattered the previous record by more than two hours) and carried the first air mails direct from Grahamstown to Cape Town. This mail consisted of only 14 letters. In this connection it must be pointed out that the Postal Administration did not authorise the despatch of mail to or from Grahamstown and George, the new stopping centres, on the ground that stops at these centres were in the nature of an experiment. The Postmaster of Grahamstown, however, realising that this inaugural flight was one of great historical interest made up a direct official air mail on Cape Town only and included the twelve covers (six of which were addressed to George and forwarded there by rail from Cape Town) I had requested him by wire to prepare on my behalf.

Capt. F. C. J. Fry, who flew the machine out from Germany, was in charge of the "Jan van Riebeeck," and his assistant pilot was Mr. J. L. Louw. Messrs. Pfeiffer and Barton were engineer and wireless operator respectively.

The first experimental air mails between Cape Town and Durban in 1925 were carried for three months by pilots of the South African Air Force. What a contrast those simple little machines then used (and even the Puss Moths with which Major Miller inaugurated the present service in 1929) are to the air liner in use on the same service less than ten years afterwards! When the first air mails reached Cape Town on 6th March, 1925, the pilots had had a most nerve-racking experience on the final lap from Oudtshoorn (not Mossel Bay as is inferred from the price list in Simenhoff's Union Catalogue) being all but bumped out of

their machines when crossing Sir Lowry's Pass. Few people who witnessed that 1925 "landing" of the aerial pioneers could then have visualised the arrival of "Jan van Riebeeck" at the Cape Town airport on the 16th November, 1934, and the disembarkation of 15 unconcerned air passengers.

LAHORE—KARACHI FEEDER SERVICE.

As briefly stated in last month's notes, a further development in the Empire Air Mail Services was the inauguration on the 4th December of the Lahore-Karachi "feeder" services by Indian National Airways. All mail despatched by the inaugural flight received the familiar Indian commemorative cachet similar in design to the cachets used for the first flights of Tata's "feeder" service Karachi-Madras in October, 1932, and for the extension of the Empire service from Karachi to Calcutta in July, 1933. This rectangular cachet is worded "Lahore--Karachi, 4 Dec., 34—First Air Mail" and contains a rather crude vignette of an aeroplane. Letters despatched from Lahore were franked with the cachet only, and bear no distinguishing postal cancellation. Mail from Multan and Sukkur received both the cachet and the ordinary postmark of 4th Dec. Covers addressed to the African terminal reached there 10 days after despatch, viz., on the 14th December, and bear, in addition to the Cape Town back-stamp, the Cairo "Par Avion" transit cancellation of 7th Dec.

It is not yet known whether the few covers I despatched from Cape Town by the air mail on 26th November connected with the first return flight from Karachi to Lahore on Friday, 6th Dec.

ANOTHER MILESTONE.

The adoption by the British Post Offices of a flat-rate for Empire air mails marks a further milestone in air mail history. The first despatch from England to South Africa at the new 6d. rate was made by the mail which left Croydon on the 21st November. This mail reached Cape Town on the 30th November. The first despatch from South Africa at the 6d. rate (3d. for postcards) was made by the mail which left Cape Town on the 27th November, and it is of interest to note that on this day the liner "Andromeda" piloted by Capt. J. S. Sheppard, was forced to land at Baragwanath (6,000 feet above sea level), being barricaded out of the Germiston airport by the severe storm and lightning which broke over Johannesburg and which did thousands of pounds worth of damage. Despite the wide publicity given to the new rate, over 60 per cent. of the mail to leave South Africa for Great Britain was franked at the old 10d. rate. This meant that over £211 was unnecessarily spent.

With effect from 1st January, the South African internal air mail rate is to be reduced from 3d. to 1½d. for ½oz. letters, and from 1½d. to 1d. for postcards.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.

The following points of interest are extracted from the report submitted by the Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Geddes at the Tenth General Meeting of Imperial Airways on 5th Nov.:—

Ten Years Progress.—In 1924, the first year of its life, 853,000 miles were flown and 391,000 ton-miles of traffic were carried. In the tenth year, the figures had increased to 2,354,000 and 2,733,000 respectively. The route mileage operated in 1924 was 1,760. When the Australian route through to Brisbane is opened the total route mileage of the system operated by Imperial Airways and its allied companies will amount to over 20,500 miles.

Bermuda Service.—Arrangements have been made for an air mail service between Bermuda and New York to be operated equally and jointly by Imperial Airways and Pan American Airways. Two large new flying boats are being ordered by Imperial Airways for this service.

Trans-Atlantic Service.—Constant attention is being devoted to this problem; a great deal of research has been undertaken and suitable aircraft are about to be ordered. "The Atlantic is a full-sized problem and we must treat it with respect even though we are determined on its solution."

AIR SPEEDS.

One of the results of the recent great Australian air race was to focus attention on the speed on the Empire air routes and prominence was given to views expressed by commercial men and others about this question, which led to a large number of people gaining the impression that the Imperial Airways services were considerably slower than other foreign services. This is an entirely erroneous conception of the position as the comparative timings to the East of Imperial Airways, the K.L.M. (Dutch) and Air France show that both the British and Dutch services reach Calcutta on the eighth day, while the French service takes a day longer.

A MILLION MILES BY AIR.

Capt. A. Youell, one of Imperial Airways captains, has just completed his millionth mile. This represents 10,000 hours in the air or nearly one and a half years' continuous day and night flying. Capt. Youell learnt to fly at the age of 17 on a pre-war contraption of wires and struts. He is famous for his perfect landings, one of the most remarkable of which was that made some years ago when one of the wheels of an air liner fell off shortly after he had left Croydon. He returned and with masterly skill brought the liner to the ground. That the landing was safely accomplished is testified to by the fact that one of his lady passengers remarked, "Are we in Paris already?" Capt. Youell was the commander of the "Helena" from Croydon to Paris on the inauguration of the first regular service flight

to Cape Town. He is the second pilot to achieve this unique distinction, the first million miler being Capt. G. P. Olley, who was formerly special charter pilot to Imperial Airways. Capt. Olley's book "A Million Miles in the Air," which has just been published, is most entertaining.

THE AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

When these notes are read the first air mails from Australia (and possibly New Zealand) to South Africa will have arrived. I hope in my notes for next month to be able to deal with this very important development. In the meantime the following statistical information may be of some interest:—

The air liner which inaugurated the service from the Croydon end on 8th December carried 100,000 letters.

South Africa's contribution is reported in globular figures to have comprised 2,000 letters. This would include mail from South West Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland. I cannot, however, reconcile this figure with the number of souvenir envelopes sent out by Imperial Airways to their Germiston office, viz., 5,000, all of which were sold out long before the connecting flight left Cape Town.

Cape Town made up bags on Port Darwin, Sydney and Melbourne. Mail to Brisbane, the terminal, was placed in the Darwin bag, I fully anticipate that there will be a special flight between Australia and New Zealand coinciding with the inauguration of the Australian service.

The Salisbury despatch was 104 letters (4 registered) and 8 postcards. The connecting mail from Nyasaland, received by air at Salisbury, was 128 letters (12 registered) and 17 postcards. The Broken Hill mail was 88 pieces (9 registered), three of which were addressed to New Zealand.

The Australian inaugural departure ceremony at Brisbane was performed by the Duke of Gloucester on 10th December. The mail being 52,091 letters (weight 1,141 lbs.). By the time the "feeder" mail from other parts of Australia is picked up it is expected the aeroplanes will leave Darwin with close on 100,000 letters.

Wanted.—Unusual items relating to the aviation history of Africa and the Empire. Full particulars to:
L. Wyndham Houses of Parliament, Capetown.

La Revue Postale (Brussels) has been publishing in the October and November numbers an article on the Belgian 75c mourning stamp which reads *mutatis mutandis*, very like Mr. Gilbert's articles on Union rotogravures. Dots, spots, and blots, seem to be even more numerous than on the Union 1d.

New Issue Chronicle

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

- ARGENTINE.**—Eucharistic Congress issue. 10c. brown and rose, perf. 13 x 13½, upright oblong. Statue of Christ in the Andes. 15c. blue, perf. 13½ x 13, transverse oblong, Pictorial view of Buenos Aires Cathedral.
- AUSTRIA.**—Dolfuss Commemorative. Large format line engraved, no wmk., perf. 12½ 24 gr., slate black, portrait of the late Dr. Dolfuss in ornamental frame, by R. Junk, engraved by A. Schuricht, the names being inscribed at the foot, left and bottom corners beneath the stamp.
- CHILE.**—S.G. type 58, wmk. S.G. type 68, perf. 14. Without Air Mail overprint, head engraved, frame offset. 2P scarlet and black, portrait of Santa Maria.
- ECUADOR.**—Telegraph stamp de Guayaquil. 2c green, overprinted in black, again overprinted in red with word "POSTAL." Definitive type. Photogravure in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by the Casa de Correos y Telegrafos de Guayaquil. Wmk. in script across the sheet in lines, the name of the printers "Harrison and Sons, London." Perf. 14½ x 14. The design consists of a posthorn struck by lightning just as it is flying past a telegraph pole. 2c green.
- EGYPT.**—New colour, King Fuad, S.G. type 56. Watermark crown and crescent S.G. type 48. 10m bright purple.
- FINLAND.**—100th Anniversary of death of Aleksis Kivi, the Finnish poet. 2Mk magenta.
- FRANCE.**—Peace, S.G. type 61. 50c/1f. 25 olive brown.
- FRENCH COLONIES.**
- INDO-CHINE.**—Postage, 3c deep green, S.G. type 31. Service, S.G. type 8, overprinted "SERVICE." 16 values (1c-2p.)
- OCEANIC ESTABLISHMENTS.**—Air Mail. 5fr green. Perf. 13½ x 13.
- S. PIERRE MIQUELON.**—Cartier Commemorative, overprinted Jacques Cartier 1534-1934. 5 values (50c-5 frs.).
- GERMANY.**—The 1934 set of Charity stamps take a different form from previous issues, they are large sized upright stamps measuring 24½ x 30½mm. 3+2pf sepia. Business man on telephone. 4+2pf slate grey, Village Blacksmith. 5+2pf green, Local bricklayer. 6+4pf dp. green, Miner. 8+4pf brown orange, Draughtsman. 12+3pf terra cotta, Reaper. 20+10pf slate blue, Chemist. 25+15pf dk. ultramarine, Stonemason. 40+35pf claret, Student. Schiller Commemorative. 6pf green; 12pf carmine. Swastika wmk., perf. 14.
- GREECE.**—Postal Tax stamp for Salonica. 20 lepta, brown. The design is of St. Demetrius. the patron saint of the Macedonian city. Perf. 11½.
- HOLLAND.**—New perf. 12½ x 13½, wmk. circles, S.G. type 42. ½c, 1c, 1½c, 2½c, 3c all S.G. type 35. 2c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 27½c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c all S.G. type 36. New perf. 13½ x 12½, wmk. circles, S.G. type 42. 5c, 6c, 10c all S.G. type 36. New perf. 13½ x 12½, wmk. circles, S.G. type 36. 21c.
- ITALY.**—Air Mail, inscribed Roma Mogadiscio, portrait type, wmk. crown, perf. 14. 6 values (1L-10L).
- ITALIAN COLONIES.**—Air Mail. Issued to commemorate the visit of His Majesty to Somalia. Large transverse type.
- SOMALIA.**—Medallion of King in centre, Arms in left bottom corner, value at bottom right. 10 values.
- CIRENAICA.**—Semi-profile portrait of King without hat, palm trees and aeroplane in distance. Value in left bottom corner, Arms in right top corner. 25L+2L green.
- ERITREA.**—Portrait of the King with helmet, Arms at top right, value at lower right. 25L+2L green.
- TRIPOLITANIA.**—Profile portrait of King in uniform, Arms at top right, value at lower right. 25L+2L green.
- IT. COLONIES.**—International Fair of Colonial Art. Commemorative issue.
- CIRENAICA.**—Postage 6 values (Arab horseman). Air, 3 values (Air liner type). 3 values (Statue type).
- ERITREA.**—Postage, 6 values (Deer type). Air, 3 values (Camel and aeroplane). 3 values (Plane and sphere).
- IT. SOMALILAND.**—Postage, 6 values (Native woman and child). Air, 3 values (Plane and waterscape). 3 values (Leopards and plane).
- TRIPOLITANIA.**—Postage, 6 values (Native village. Air, 3 values (Plane). 3 values (Mounted Camel Co. and plane).
- JAMAICA.**—New colours pictorial, script wmk 3d. blue and green, S.G. type 28, pale olive green centre. The blue is also a little deeper. 4d. green and pale brown centre, S.G. type 29. 2s. deep brown and pale sky blue, S.G. type 31. 5s. pale yellow brown and paler blue centre, S.G. type 33.
- JAPAN.**—Commemorative Red Cross. Line engraved, printed in small sheets of 20. No wmk. perf. 12½. 1½ sen myrtle green and vermilion. 3 sen purple and vermilion. 6 sen carmine rose and vermilion. 10 sen dark blue and vermilion.
- MEXICO.**—Autonomous University set. Line engraved, printed at the Oficina Impresora de Hacienda, Mexico. Wmk. S.G. type 67. Perf. 10½. Various designs. Postage, 10 values (1c-10P). Air, 8 values (20c-20P).

NORWAY.—250th anniversary of the birth of Ludwig Holberg. The design is a portrait of Holberg with date "1684

1934

printed in photogravure, perf. 14 x 13½. 10ö green; 15ö red brown; 20ö scarlet; 30ö ultramarine.

PALESTINE.—S.G. type 11, 5m orange, has been issued in coils of 500 vertically, delivered lower end first. Printed by Harrison and Sons., on much thinner paper than the flat plate printing, the colour is also slightly duller in shade. Join every ten stamps. The paper is hard, thin and semi-transparent. Perf. 13½ x 14½ as before.

PARAGUAY.—S.G. type 122, typographed, perf. 12. 1P50 emerald green, Map stamp overprinted with large "C" in carmine.

POLAND.—80gr. red brown, S.G. type 69, overprinted in black "25gr" in top corners. 60gr. blue, S.G. type 65, overprinted "55gr" in black, at foot. Perf. 12½, wmk. posthorn. 1Zl. 20 blue, S.G. type 70 Relief of Vienna, overprinted in red "1Zl." at foot, original value being obliterated by a short thick bar in top corners. Postage Due 1Zl. grey black, S.G. type 57, overprinted in deep blue, reading upwards at left "DOPLATA" and "25 GR" at right.

POLISH P.O.'s IN DANZIG.—S.G. type 65, overprinted "PORT GDANSK" (2 lines) in black. Wmk posthorn, S.G. type 66, perf. 12½. 5gr violet; 15gr claret.

LEGION STAMP.—Portrait of Pilsudski. 25gr blue.

PORTUGAL.—1935 Red Cross. Camoens set overprinted in red with cross and date "1935") 40c ultramarine; 48c brn. lake S.G. type 60. 64c green; 75c violet S.G. type 61. 4E. 50 black/yellow; 10E brn on rose S.G. type 63.

RUSSIA.—New dirigible Air Mail stamps large format measuring 54 x 26mm, photogravure printing, wmk. S.G. type 159, perf. 14. Five value (5K-10K.) All different dirigible pictures.

SPAIN.—New Postage stamp. Printed in sheets of 100, without control at back, perf. 11½. 30c sepia, portrait of Dr. Santiago Ramon y Cajal. Line engraved, worn plate, a new shade of colour. S.G. type 132 without figures at back. 25c carmine lake.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—National Parks issue, 1c green, Yosemite. Printed in miniature sheets of six, similar to the 3c, with following inscription in small sans serif capitals: Left side reading up:—
PRINTED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

At top:—UNDER AUTHORITY OF
JAMES A. FARLEY, POSTMASTER GENERAL

Right side reading down:—IN COMPLI-
MENT TO THE TRANS-MISSISSIPI

PHILATELIC EXPOSITION AND CONVENTION

At foot:—OMAHA, NEBRASKA, OCTOBER, 1934, PLATE NUMBER 21341.
PANAMA CANAL ZONE.—Line engraved, perf. 11. 3c purple, portrait of Goethals.

Correspondence

TO THE EDITOR OF THE

South African Philatelist.

Sir,—In the *Philatelic Magazine* dated 10th November, 1928, the editor quotes from a letter from the Tati Concessions, Limited, in which it is stated that that Company, at a time not stated, issued a set of stamps for the purpose of providing for the payment of mining licences and fees, etc. It was understood "that at one time, when the British South Africa Company's postage stamps were for some reason unobtainable locally, the Concession stamps were actually used as postage stamps."

The design illustrated is an upright oblong format with the words TATI CONCESSIONS/LIMITED in two lines at the top; in the centre an oblong containing a picture of an African elephant; on either side the value in figures (1/-) on square labels. The colour is given as grey and the watermark a single rosette. They were stated to be produced from an engraved plate.

Can any of your readers say who printed these stamps, when they were issued, what the denominations and colours were, what was the perforation, and whether and when they were ever used postally.—Yours truly,

W. J. HARRINGTON.

SIERRA LEONE.—The Wilberforce Commemorative issue was withdrawn from use at the end of 1934. The remainders, which are said not to be large, are to be destroyed.

* * *

TRINIDAD is changing over its currency on January 1st, 1935, from sterling denomination to dollars and cents. The pictorial issue in contemplation will not come out till the new currency is in use.—*Stamp Collecting.*

* * *

NEW ZEALAND.—At the end of the year a number of Edwardian and Georgian stamps are to be demonetised. Curiously enough, certain Victorian duty stamps of value from 2s. upwards still appear to be left valid for postage. Some of the "Dependencies" issues are also affected. The full schedule is given in the September 15th number of the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.*

REVIEWS

GIBBONS' AIR STAMP CATALOGUE.

3rd Ed. 190 pp. 723 illustrations. Price 1/6 net.

This catalogue is a priced one of the Government Air Stamps of the World and does not deal with air covers.

All the stamps are to be found catalogued in Stanley Gibbons' large catalogues, but a certain amount of extra information regarding a number of them is to be found here, and it is certainly a great convenience for those who are only, or mainly, interested in air stamps and air mails to have them all grouped together as here.

The catalogue has increased by over 50 per cent. in size to provide space for the new air stamps of the past two and a half years, and the appreciation in prices bears evidence to the great popularity of air mail collecting.

KOHL'S HANDBOOK.—Part 35 has just arrived. About two-thirds of this deal with *Hong Kong*, the remainder including *Horta*, *Indore*, *Inhambane*, *Inini*, and a commencement is made with the *Ionian Islands*.

Hong Kong carries on in this part with the 1863 issue and brings us down to 1932. Postal Fiscals are then given a very full consideration. We always knew Hong Kong was an interesting country philatelically but we had no idea how fascinating it was, both for stamps themselves and for the story behind them, until we had seen Kohl. What a pity it is not available in English.

PHILATELIC SOCIETIES HANDBOOK.

This little handbook published by Mr. Sidney A. R. Oliver, of 16 Strand, Torquay, England, gives the Office Bearers, Programmes, etc., of practically all the British Philatelic Societies, 77 in all. It is now in its fifth year and only costs 3d. A feature introduced last year and continued in this issue strikes us as a very useful one, viz, a list by Mr. A. H. Harris of all the more important philatelic books published between October 1st, 1933 and September 30th, 1934. There is also a good list of all periodicals in the English language and a Directory of Exchange Clubs.

Secretaries of Societies will find this most useful for ideas for their programmes.

WHITFIELD KING & CO'S ANNUAL PRICE-LIST OF SETS AND PACKETS, 66th Ed., contains offers of short and long sets from practically every stamp-issuing country in the world, air mails included. They can be confidently recommended, especially to beginners.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Nevis and Virgin Islands.—Stamps, Literature and Information wanted.

A. F. Johnstone, P.O. Box 6006, Johannesburg.

Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902.—Anything except V.R.I's.

Dr. Pirie, Box 1038, Johannesburg.

"Specimen Stamps."—Great Britain, British Colonial and Foreign wanted.

Saul A. Klagsbrun, P.O. Box 846, Pretoria.

Wanted. — Cape, Natal, Transvaal Orange Free State, Griqualand West, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa, Brazil, Greece, including covers and postal stationery.

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

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.

William Redford, cor. Kruis and Market Streets, Johannesburg.

First Flight Airmail Covers British Empire (other than Union of S.A.) wanted.—Exchange.

I. H. C. Godfrey, P.O. Box 244, Bulawayo.

Australia-Africa First Flight Covers.—Enquiries to:

L. Wyndham, Box 15, Capetown.

South-West Africa.—Cancellations (on covers or pieces), 1915-1922, wanted for cash; also postmarks since 1923 and current, espec. small Agencies and Railway Letter Offic., for cash or in exchange for King George Colonials mint or Swiss. Wish also S.W.A. Army P.Os. and recent Air Mail first covers, etc. Furthermore panes or large blocks S.W.A. Nos. D 6 & 7, one copy D 17a mint and anything of special interest.

J. A. Heggli-Gavairon, Attorney Swiss Bank Corporation, ZURICH, Switzerland, P.O. Box Fraumuenster 688.

London Bank Parcels, current issues, including High Values. No rubbish. 5/- and 10/- per packet. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Denham, 6, Prior Avenue, Sutton, Surrey, England.

Rhodesian Rarities.—Wanted. Mint or used.

R. H. Morley, P.O. Box 7573, Johannesburg.

SOCIETY NEWS

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

The December meeting was held on the 5th inst., 16 members being present. Mr. H. de Terrasson, the newly elected President, occupied the chair, and Mr. W. P. Angus acted as Hon. Secretary.

After the usual business of reading Minutes, and electing new members, etc., it was proposed to send in the name of Mr. H. H. Hurst to the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain for nomination on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. You no doubt know of the valuable research work done by Mr. Hurst on the stamps of Natal.

The feature of the evening was a display of the Dom Pedro issues of the stamps of Brazil, given by Mr. P. C. Bishop; he also read a fine paper on the history of Brizal, which was very much appreciated by the members. Mr. Bishop has indeed been very active in the interests of philately and it is always a pleasure to listen to him when he gets going. He was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

There will be no meeting in January.

W.P.A.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA

There was a good turn out of members at the November meeting. Mr. P. Porter exhibited a collection of S. Rhodesian postmarks. This was followed by Mr. H. Lucas's collection of British Colonials, which included a specialised section of "Zanzibars."

Mr. W. Scot Russell displayed an extremely interesting collection of Rhodesians (B.S.A. Coy.), including some of the early imperforate varieties.

There was also a display of some interesting covers of various countries.

It may be noted that the meetings of the Society are held on the fourth Monday of each month in Room No. 6 of the Royal Exchange Buildings, of Bulawayo.

L.A.

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Jugo Slavia is a country which has figured prominently in the Press during the past few weeks and the display of the stamps of this country given by Mr. J. Richardson to the members of the Cape Town Philatelic Society on December 13th proved to be most popular.

The Great War brought many changes in Europe, but particularly in the Balkans, and as can be expected no little chaos resulted in the postal affairs of the countries concerned. Bosnia, Servia and Montenegro—all stamp issuing countries—ceased to exist as separate

territories, but were combined with a portion of Hungary to form the new kingdom of Jugo Slavia. This change was at once represented in the philatelic aspect by the overprinting of the stamps of both Hungary and Bosnia to enable the postal services to function. The display given was very strong in these first issues and included errors of overprint. One item of special interest was a copy of the Bosnia pictorial issue showing a double overprint, one of which was inverted.

Among the regular issues of Jugo Slavia the "chainbreaker" type is probably the best known by philatelists, and in these issues Mr. Richardson's display was exceptionally full and well specialised. Pairs and blocks both mint and used were shown, covering the four different printings of this type. Perforation varieties were well in evidence, including some very good specimens of double perforations.

Charity issues were also well represented and mention may be made of the 1921 issue printed by the American Banknote Company, and which were sold at double face value for the benefit of disabled soldiers. The Danube floods which caused such distress in the country in 1926 are also brought to mind by the issue of stamps for sale at a premium for the benefit of sufferers. This issue was the current one, but surcharged for the special purpose. This surcharge was subsequently cancelled by an overprint and the stamps used for normal purposes.

At the conclusion Mr. W. Ashmead thanked the exhibitor on behalf of the Society, and as usual was in a humorous frame of mind, thereby adding to the enjoyment of the evening. Mr. Richardson in replying gave an interesting discourse on the history of the country and the reasons necessitating the various issues.

J.R.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

At the meeting held in the drawing room of the Carlton Hotel on Tuesday, 11th December, the Society tried to get away from the usual serious business by making it more in the nature of a social evening.

Major Milligan occupied the chair for the first part of the evening, after which he asked Mr. Morley, the vice-president, to take the chair. Mr. Morley welcomed the visitors, saying how pleased he was to see such a goodly number present (there were about 100), especially from such distances as Pretoria and the East Rand.

The exhibits were of exceptional interest. Mr. G. Carleton-Jones displayed a portion of his well-known collection of the issues of Canada, which has been considerably strengthened since it was last shown by the addition of many beautiful pieces from the famous Hind collection. There were covers used before the introduction of stamps, proofs and essays and a choice lot of the pence issues,

both unused and used, some of the latter being on the original envelopes. Special mention may be made of a fine mint strip of three, with full original gum, of the 3d. beaver. The cents issues included a beautiful block of four of the 17 cents and pairs and strips of the 12½ cents. Single copies of these stamps are fairly plentiful, but large pieces are of extreme rarity.

Among the more modern emissions were complete sets of the Victorian issue of 1897-98, and the Quebec Tercentenary commemoratives in mint imperforate pairs and a mint imperforate block of four of the map stamp.

Mr. E. C. Sprighton showed a complete reconstructed sheet of Great Britain, 1d. black, plate 11. The formation of a reconstructed sheet with stamps from various plates is not a matter of great difficulty, but the task of forming one of stamps from a particular plate needs a vast amount of patience and a great deal of search. Mr. Sprighton's sheet is notable for the fine condition of every stamp.

While the penny black can claim the honour of being the first postage stamp ever issued, the first stamps of Brazil, familiarly termed "bull's eyes," are also entitled to special distinction since they followed closely on the British issue, and were the first stamps to be issued outside Europe. A very fine collection of these and the later "numerals" were tabled by Mr. A. E. Basden. It needs only

the 600 reis with sloping figures to bring the collection to a state of completion, all other values being represented on both varieties of paper. There were some fine pairs and blocks, and a number of interesting re-touches.

Mr. Basden also showed a number of interesting U.S.A. covers, mainly of the Civil War period.

A lesson in condition was supplied by Mr. J. W. K. Schofield, who produced a portion of his collection of Cape triangulars. Included in his display were choice examples of the wood-blocks, some being on the original covers, and some superb pairs and blocks of four and eight of the Perkins Bacon printings.

Mr. R. H. Morley, who owns the finest collection of Rhodesians in the country, showed a few selected items, including the unique mint block of four Admiral Die III, on toned paper, 2d. black and brownish grey, and a used block of four of the same variety, which is also probably unique. Another nice piece was a mint marginal imperforate block of four of the 8d. large arms type.

An excellent musical programme was provided by the Melodians and the Charlie Macrow quartette.

Mr. William Redford proposed a vote of thanks to the exhibitors, and complimented them on the excellence of their displays, and Mr. A. E. Basden, on behalf of the visitors, thanked Mr. Morley for having provided such a pleasant evening's entertainment.

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No. 2.

Philatelic Birth Control

UNDER the title "Mystery of a Thousand Manuscripts" there appeared recently in the *Philatelic Magazine* a leading article from the pen of Mr. Albert H. Harris. The gist of it is as follows:

Every month numerous papers are read before philatelic societies. Their writers have usually spent considerable time and care in their preparation, and not infrequently disclose fresh material and original research which delights the members present.

Yet by reason of the circumstances under which such papers are necessarily delivered, they can, at best, be only imperfectly appreciated at the moment of delivery. A formal vote of thanks is passed. The lecturer departs with his manuscript. All that remains is a fleeting recollection in the minds of a score of people; while the manuscript—apparently—is consigned to the waste-paper basket next morning.

This is all wrong. The object of philatelic societies is, or should be, to encourage research or disseminate knowledge. Surely nobody can maintain that this object is achieved by restricting the result to a round score of members who attend the average meeting, not all of whom, in any event, are interested in the paper delivered?

This does no good to the societies, is no advertisement for future meetings, and benefits philately not at all.

Some later comments on this article make interesting reading as studies of queer points of view.

One writer argues that very few philatelists have the time for original research and that

most papers read are merely a resumé of what literature the speaker has been able to lay hands on. Further, that many papers are merely sketchy notes supplementary to a, perhaps, well written-up collection, and that it would be too much to ask of any society secretary to compile from these an article for publication in a society organ. Finally—a lovely reason—if a paper is published the author would be unable to read it again at any other society meeting because it would not be "news."

Another writer suggests that it is the province of the philatelic press to search for its own material and not to expect to find it in the editorial letter box. Poor old editors!

Mr. Harris rightly replies that the beginning of research on any subject must be a study of the literature already available, but points out that in spite of many papers there is still no full handbook or condensed summary of what is known of the stamps of, say, Argentine, India, or a dozen other countries.

The real point at issue, however, is not whether stamp journals want manuscripts, but whether philatelic societies want to propagate or to remain sterile.

* * *

We commend Mr. Harris' reply to all South African philatelists, not because we have any complaints to make about not receiving copy, for we consider that of late papers of very real value have been coming in from members of our constituent societies in very commendable fashion, but because we do not want the stream to dry up.

Do not forget the big object which Congress had in mind when it took over the *South African Philatelist*—to have a medium for the publication of *everything* concerning philately in Southern Africa.

We naturally do not want to deal only with South African philately—that would be taking a stupidly narrow view of our hobby—but it is surely up to us more than to anyone else to see that the field of South African philately is thoroughly well cultivated.

To-day we are still very largely in the position of the other countries cited by Mr. Harris; there is a great lack of easily accessible, full but condensed literature about our stamps. We owe it to philately to get this information together. It must be done piecemeal at first, but ultimately, we hope, it will reach more concentrated form.

There is still plenty of ground to be ploughed and raked over, but the crop should be good.

Are we to till and propagate or are we to practise birth control and leave the field barren? The answer lies with you, O my masters.

J.H.H.P.

UNION NOTES

HALFPENNY ROTOGRAVURE FLAW.—

Mr. Lancelot A. B. Sharpe writes: "Mr. Gilbert appears to have overlooked a rather striking variety in the ½d. rotary stamps. On stamp 3, row 8, occurs a distinct moon-shaped flaw in the shading at the edge of the medallion opposite the buck's nose. This flaw is *not* due to bad centring; in fact it is not, or only barely, visible unless the head is well centred. I have it on both ordinary and Official stamps."

"CASLON" VARIETY EXPLAINED.—

Mr. Gilbert writes: With reference to the "CASLON" variety in the 1d. Roto Officials noted in December, I am now able to give full particulars of how this occurred.

Mr. Wyndham, Senior, father of Mr. L. A. Wyndham, has just returned from overseas and has sent me the following information, together with an actual "quad" with the type-maker's name on the bottom, viz., CASLON, in small type.

I cannot do better than quote his actual notes: "The space between the surcharge 'Officieel' and 'Official' would be formed by the insertion of 'slugs' or blocks of lead, with or without 'quads,' all the material being less than type high.

"The impression 'CASLON' is from a 'quad'. These are in standard sizes of 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., 'ems' (equals size of letter M) in all the type sizes.

"Type sizes were formerly, for example, 'pearl,' 'nonpareil,' 'minion,' 'brevier,' 'bourgeois,' 'longprimer,' etc. These have now been superseded by the point system, viz., 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, etc.

"In the old type, the founder's name generally appeared on one end of the 'quads' of the 2, 3 and 4 'em' size; naturally often in letters of microscopic size.

"Nowadays I understand that instead of the founder's name appearing, 'quads' are marked by the numbers to indicate readily to the compositor the type size, but whether this is now universal I am unable to say.

"Caslon's is a very old-established English firm of type-founders.

"Very frequently, owing to one cause or another—for instance, owing to the 'forme' not being sufficiently tightened—spaces between words, or 'quads' get drawn up by the suction action of the ink rollers.

"This is undoubtedly what happened in the case of the 1d. 'surcharged' Official stamp.

"The 'quad' was put in in such a position that 'CASLON' read like its mirror image, and on being 'drawn' received the ink from the rollers and gave off the impression."

I am sure the thanks of all philatelists are due to Mr. Wyndham for kindly giving us this information.

Mr. L. Simenhoff has also sent an explanation of how the "CASLON" variety can have been produced, and he furnishes the additional interesting piece of information that a similar occurrence was noticeable on the 6d. London pictorial printing of 1926 overprinted (transposed overprint) for use in S.W.A. The occurrence was on stamp No. 20, row 19.

2d. ROTOGRAVURE SHEETS—PLATE 1 WITH BROAD ARROWS.—

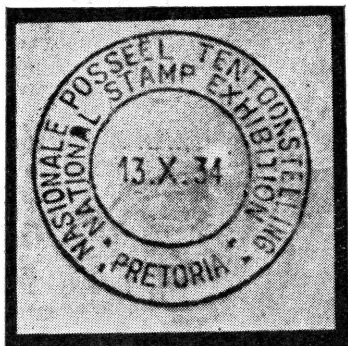
Mr. Gilbert writes: Since the portion of my paper dealing with the 2d. roto stamps appeared in this paper, Mr. Lichtenstein has shown me a central block of plate 1, showing a broad arrow, instead of the small central arrows which appeared on all the sheets I have ever seen.

Under a glass the outline of the tip of the old small arrow shows quite clearly, and it would appear that this broad arrow was engraved over the small one, as was also the case with the following plate.

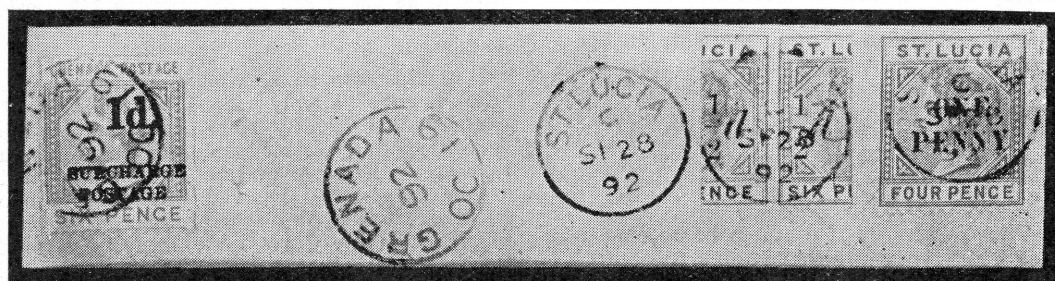
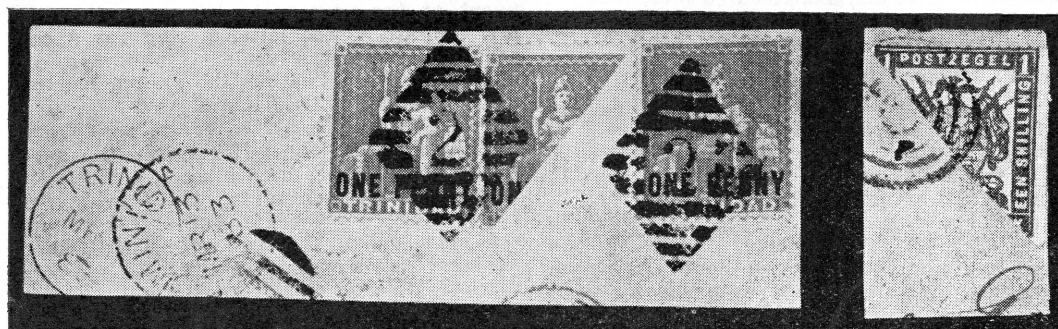
Owing to the fact that there do not appear to have been many of these sheets with this broad arrow, this was probably engraved on the old cylinder towards the end of its life.

Meanwhile, plate 2 cylinder was brought into use, and that in its turn was treated in the same way, the old plate 1 cylinder being used again while plate 2 cylinder was being re-engraved.

Then plate 2 was taken into use and plate 1 scrapped. This would appear to be the only explanation of the fact that the plate 2 sheets first appeared with the small central arrows.



Seen at the
**PRETORIA STAMP
 EXHIBITION**
 October, 1934



Top left: The Special Exhibition Postmark.
Top right: From Mr. K. Alexander's exhibit. Can any reader give information about this overprint with small "A" in BECHUANALAND?
Second and third rows: From Mr. C. N. Thornton's collection of "Bisects."
Bottom row: From Dr. A. J. Broughton's exhibits of Falkland Is. "Bisect" and U.S.A. with double perfs.

Rhodesian Postage Stamps

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(Continued from p. 4 of Jan. issue.)

CHAPTER XXX.—POSTMARKS.

THE postmarks of Rhodesia form a very interesting study, as many types were used, some of which are of historical value. As in the case of postage stamps, errors and varieties can be found, and coloured inks, such as blue, purple, red and green, were occasionally used instead of the normal black ink.

Mr. F. Melland, in the *London Philatelist* for December, 1909, writes as follows:—

"Postally cancelled stamps have a cancellation almost invariably in black (though in a few newly-opened offices it has been for some time in violet), and, with one exception, always have the word "Rhodesia" (or prior to 1896, Matabeleland or Mashonaland and never the British South Africa Company). The one exception is that a few offices in N.E. Rhodesia had at one time (1900-1) a small-sized round cancellation stamp with "B.S.A.C." instead of the name of the office. Secondly, the postal cancellation stamps have always the date in the centre. Thirdly, they are when round—some are square—always smaller than the round revenue cancelling stamps. The same remark as to size applies to the B.C.A. stamps, where the postal cancellations have a much smaller circumference than the fiscal cancellation stamps.

Thus to sum up if a stamp has a cancelling mark on it which contains the words 'British South Africa Company' instead of the name of the post office, or if it has not the date in the centre, or if the circumference is large, giving a diameter of about 34 mm., then it is a fiscally cancelled stamp."

It should be noted, however, that in one instance only the word "Bechuanaland" appears in the cancellation, but this is always in conjunction with the town name "Gubulawayo."

In *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* dated the 31st March, 1900, appears the following note:—

"The postmark of a post office in the Bechuanaland Protectorate may be found on British South Africa Company stamps which were used during the period of the Siege of Mafeking."

In the following descriptions of the various types of postmarks, consideration has been

given rather to the design and not to the date production. Further, the measurements given must be accepted as being approximate as, owing to the spread of the ink, it is not always possible to measure with any degree of accuracy.

The first cancellation stamp used in Rhodesia was the one known as the "Gubulawayo" postmark. The history of this is as follows: As early as the 8th August, 1888, a Postal Notice was published in the *Bechuanaland News* to the effect that a postal agency was being opened at Gubulawayo and that letters would be accepted for conveyance by native runners at certain rates. This arrangement was organised by Mr. A. C. Baxter, the Postmaster-General of Bechuanaland. The local agent at the new post office was the Rev. Mr. Moffatt, whose letter asking for a cancellation stamp was headed Gubulawayo, and Mr. Baxter, in ordering the stamp, had one made reading "GUBULAWAYO—BECHUANALAND." Shortly after its receipt Mr. Moffatt filed out the latter word, his reason for so doing, it has been alleged, being a protest raised by Lobengula, who, having seen the postmark, pointed out that his country was not under the rule of King Khama. Whether this reason is correct or not it is difficult to say, but it makes a good story with the right local colour.

At least one post left before the stamp was altered, as there are in existence a few postmarks with the two words and the date 21st August, 1888.

It might here be mentioned that the word "Gubulawayo" simply means "at Bulawayo." There was evidently some doubt as to the correct spelling of this name, as Bulawayo in respect of the town and Bulawayo in respect of the Magisterial District was used in one Proclamation dated 14th November, 1893, and published in the Cape Government Gazette of the 17th November, 1893. The first plan of the township lodged in the Survey Department in June, 1894, shows the name as Bulawayo, and this name appears to have been officially accepted in 1895.

1.—NORMAL POSTMARKS.

Type 1.—OBLITERATIONS.

(i) *Barred Ovals.*

(a) Upright oval, 28 by 20 mm., composed of nine horizontal bars, each about 2 mm. in width, the three middle bars of which are inset with a single line oblong 12 by 8½ mm., in which is contained a three-figure number. This obliteration was almost invariably placed on the stamp in conjunction with a post office date stamp on the cover. The numbers known to have been used and the places at which they were used are as follows:—

859	Fort Rosebery (1897)	
312		860 Abercorn
520		875
679		869
608		
678	Gubulawayo (?)	878
822		941
826	Victoria (1896)	951
827	Salisbury (1893)	952
828	Umtali (1893)	953

1	Umtali (1899)	5
2		6
3		7
4		

The known letters and the places at which they were used are:—

A		F
B	Bulawayo (1896)	G
C		H
D	Bulawayo	K
E		Kopje, Salisbury

“K” has been found used on Bechuanaland Protectorate stamps of the 1888 issue, and “A” has been found used on the stamps of the 1922-3 issue.

(To be continued.)

(b) In this obliteration, which though the same size as before, is composed of thicker bars (three mm. in width), a large letter “B” (8 by 10 mm.), without any oblong, is inset in the centre instead of figures. This was used at Bulawayo.

This type of obliteration appears to have come into use early in 1893. No. 941 has been found used on a stamp of the 1913 issue.

(ii) *Barred Lozenges.*

Upright lozenge, 31 by 23 mm., composed of thirteen horizontal bars, each about 1½ mm. in width, the five middle bars inset with a single lined circle 10 mm. in diameter, in which is contained a single figure or letter. In the case of the figure 7 there were *twelve* bars, the four middle bars only being inset as above. This obliteration was used for parcel post in conjunction with a post office date stamp. The known numbers and the places at which they were used are:—

WHO COMMONLY SUPPOSED IT?

Our Chicago contemporary *Hobbies* has made a wonderful discovery of particular interest to aerophilatelists. Here it is:—

Arthur Barger, a St. Louis philatelist, has in his collection a stamp showing the first airmail was not carried in the United States, as commonly supposed, but in India.

Barger’s stamp establishes the first airmail flight as a trip from Allahabad to Naini Junction on February 19, 1911, several months before the first similar stunt in America.

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The Rotogravure Stamps of the Union of South Africa

By G. N. GILBERT.

(Continued from page 9 of January Issue.)

THREEPENNY SHEETS.

The first 3d. rotogravure stamps were issued on November 3rd, 1931. The sheets were printed the same as the 2d. denomination, and had the same perforations.

Control A.—The first sheets issued had the control letter A together with numbers in the right-hand margin, twice per sheet, and had fine red central arrows. The only notable variety in this denomination is the "shuttered windows," on No. 4, row 20, in the second gable from the left.

Control Numbers Only.—The next printing of this denomination was similar to the first except that the control letter in the margin was absent and only numbers were printed. The shade was also slightly different, but there was no change of plates to be detected.

Changed Colours.—In October, 1933, the colours of this denomination were altered to blue and blue, instead of the previous black and red, in order to conform with the Universal Postal Union's colours. The sheets, except for the change in colour, were identical with the previous ones, and it would appear that the old plates were still used for this issue. The margins show fine blue arrows and control numbers. This denomination has appeared with both normal and inverted watermarks.

Design Characteristics.—The only slight difference that can be detected in this denomination to point to a design characteristic is a slight whitening of the lines of shading just to the right of and level with the top of the right hand dot under the 3d, in each English stamp.

Owing to the fact that so far only one plate has been used to print this and the higher denominations which follow, it is not possible to decide what are the positive characteristics in any of these issues. If and when a second plate is made for any of these denominations, it will be easy to detect the positive characteristics as compared with the individual plate characteristics.

PLATE 1, CHARACTERISTICS.

Frameplate 1.

Row No.

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | Dot under H of South and below right 3d. |
| 1 | 2 | Spot in lower white frameline at top centre. |
| 1 | 5 | Two dots over S of South and mark on top of R, also cut in outer left frame. |
| 1 | 6 | Two dots in right 3d. |
| 2 | 2 | Red spot (or blue later) near tree in headplate. |
| 2 | 3 | Tiny dot in top of right 3d. |
| 2 | 4 | Tiny dot in left d of 3d. and in right 3 of 3d. |
| 2 | 5 | Red mark in outer white top line, left. |
| 3 | 3 | Red spot in right inside frameline. |
| 3 | 4 | Red spot in left 3d. |
| 4 | 5 | Red spot in right 3d. |
| 5 | 1 | Bottom frameline cut under post. |
| 6 | 4 | Flaw in spandrel under S and no shading over trees. |
| 6 | 6 | Dot under H of South. |
| 7 | 4 | Flaw in top left frame corner and spot under AF. (The flaw or line extends into right hand frame of adjoining left hand stamp.) |
| 7 | 6 | Spot in right 3d. |
| 10 | 6 | Spot over U in South and outside top right corner of frame. |
| 13 | 6 | Spot in right 3d. |
| 15 | 4 | Spot left of S, at bottom. |
| 16 | 4 | Spot in top right corner of frameline. (The adjoining stamp, i.e., No. 3, has 2 red spots in outside margin, right, near top.) |
| 17 | 5 | Flaw in left frameline near top. |
| 19 | 5 | Three spots in top white line, right. |
| 20 | 1 | P in posseel split. |
| 20 | 2 | R in Africa broken. |

Headplate 1.

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 2 | 3 | Vertical black line in cloud. |
| 10 | 3 | Vertical black line in cloud. |
| 10 | 6 | Extra small window in gable No. 3 from left. |
| 13 | 3 | Vertical line in cloud. |
| 19 | 3 | Two small windows in gable No. 2 from left. |
| 20 | 4 | "Shuttered" windows in gable No. 2 from left. |

FOURPENNY SHEETS.

The 4d. rotogravure sheets were issued on November 19th, 1932, and were printed as before, in sheets of 6 by 20, and with the same perforations. The sheets had control numbers only, twice per sheet in the right hand margins, and also broad brown central arrows. Watermarks both normal and inverted.

The only variety of note in this denomination is the "bamboo pole" on No. 2, row 9. No design characteristic has so far been detected.

PLATE 1 CHARACTERISTICS.

Frameplate and headplate are one in this issue.

Row No.

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | 5 | Dot under T of South. |
| 2 | 1 | Dot under large tree. |
| 2 | 2 | Dot under G of Postage. |
| 2 | 5 | Line through 4d. left. |
| 4 | 4 | Line through A. |
| 5 | 2 | Spot under IK. |
| 7 | 2 | Spot in bottom right scroll under A of Afrika. |
| 8 | 1 | Spot in larger background tree. |
| 8 | 3 | Spot in one of the smaller trees. |
| 8 | 5 | Spot in P of Posseel. |
| 9 | 2 | "Bamboo pole." |
| 18 | 4 | Spot over FR. |
| 20 | 1 | Spot in larger background tree. |
| 20 | 4 | Spot in outside left frameline opposite S. |
| 20 | 6 | Spot in outside right sheaf opposite scroll. |

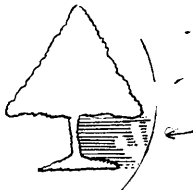
SIXPENNY SHEETS.

The 6d. rotogravure sheets were issued on May 13th, 1931, and were printed in sheets of 12 by 20 stamps. Perforation 15 by 14. Watermarks inverted.

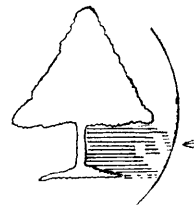
First Printing—No Arrows.—The first printings had no central arrows in the margins, and had only the usual control numbers. There are a few minor varieties in this denomination, the most notable being the split top of tree on No. 11, row 20. There is also a flaw somewhat similar to the so-called "aeroplane" of the 2d. booklets, which appears in the bottom margin under No. 6.

Second Printing—Broad Orange Arrows.—The next printing, which appeared about August, 1932, was similar in every way to the first, except that the shade was slightly different, and the margins had the usual quarterly arrows, in this case being broad orange arrows. There is no evidence of a change of plate.

Design Characteristic.—The design characteristic in this denomination is in the shading of the "fingers" on the right edge of the oval. This is illustrated here.



6d. design characteristic.—On all *even* Afrikaans stamps there is a break in the top line of shading of the white square or left hand "finger."



In the normal stamps this square is clear cut as shown here.

PLATE 1 CHARACTERISTICS.

Frameplate 1.

Row No.

- 1 6 Dot under A of Africa.
 2 2 Dot in 1st A of Afrika.
 2 9 Dot in outside right margin near top.
 3 2 Dot just on edge of leaves, top right.
 3 3 Spot bottom right near outside of oval.
 4 6 Spot top right near outside of oval.
 5 6 Spot top right just touching leaves.
 6 2 Spot bottom left between leaves and outside of frame.
 7 10 Dot in first A of Africa.
 9 12 Dot between ST of Postage.
 11 1 Spot top left just under ornamental scroll.
 13 6 White spot between H of South and A of Africa.
 15 1 Darker coloured line running diagonally from corner of frame under S of Suid through U and ending in top of frameline over I.
 15 6 Dot between SO of South.
 15 7 Dot at base of R of Afrika.
 19 5 Red spot at base of 6d., on left.
 19 12 Red spot in outside left frameline, near middle.
 20 2 Red spot at base of left bottom scroll.
 20 4 Red spot under top right ornamental scroll.
 20 6 "Aeroplane" flaw in margin under left corner.

Headplate 1.

- 1 4 White spot lower left rim of tree below corner orange.
 2 2 Green spot on 4th line of shading above "square finger."
 2 4 Green spot near outside of oval, left bottom, and an orange spot immediately above it (this spot being a frameplate spot).
 2 12 White crack in bottom of tree left of trunk.
 3 8 Green dash from bottom, left of tree.
 4 4 Green spot in 23rd line of shading from bottom, on left.
 4 7 Green spot under top left ornamental scroll.
 4 10 White spot in centre of tree.
 5 8 Stroke joining the 19th and 20th lines of shading on left of tree trunk.
 7 9 White spot bottom right of tree.
 8 9 White spot bottom right near bottom.
 9 9 Green spot left bottom level with tree base.
 10 11 Green spot in tree just above and right of trunk.
 11 3 Green spot in branch of tree bottom left.
 11 10 Green spot in shading just left of "square finger."
 13 8 Green spot near outside of oval left of tree on 23rd line of shading from the top.
 15 7 Green spot under left tree branch on 24th line of shading from bottom.
 16 2 Dark spot in bottom of tree trunk near top.
 16 10 Two scratches in tree.
 19 8 "White orange."
 20 7 White spot near second orange from bottom right.
 20 11 Top of tree split.

(To be continued.)

FORTHCOMING COLONIALS.

The designs of the new pictorial sets for Cayman Islands and Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have been published and we hope to have space for a description of them next month.

BRITISH INLAND AIR POSTS, 1934.

Messrs Francis J. Field, Ltd., of Sutton Coldfield, have issued an interesting little pamphlet (and price-list of covers), illustrated by map and diagram of the first flights which took place on August 20th and 21st.



New Issue Chronicle

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

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—Mac-Arthur Centenary. Line engraved printed by "John Ash, Australian Note and Stamp Printer," with this inscription at foot between the two panes of 40. Sheets of 80 stamps with plain marginal column between the two panes. Perf. 11½. Crown C of A wmk. Design, merino sheep on prairie land. 2d. terra corta, 3d. deep blue, 9d. mauve.

AUSTRIA.—New set in commemoration of renowned architects, issued at double face value. These are line engraved on thick yellow paper or cream paper, no wmk., perf. 12½.

12gr+12gr grey black, Anton Pilgrim; 24gr+24gr purple, J. B. Fischer von Er-lach; 30gr+30gr vermilion, Jakob Prand-tauer; 40gr+40gr pale brown, Dual portrait of A. von Siccardsburg and E. van der Null; 60+60gr blue, Heinrich von Ferstel; 64gr+64gr dark green, Otto Wagner.

BELGIUM Charity 1934.—Design of mounted horseman in armour with shield bearing red cross. Line engraved, transverse oblong 32½ by 24mm., sheets of 50 (10 rows of 5), except 5fr+5fr which is in sheets of 20 (4 rows of 5). Perf. 13½ by 14. In-scription at foot of each sheet, in small tablet in margin "ATELIER DU TIMBRE —ZEGELFABRIK" and the figure of the plate above it. 10c+5c grey, blue and red; 25c+15c brown and red; 50c+10c dark green and red; 75c+15c greyish purple and red; 1fr+25c carmine and red; 1fr 75c+25c ultramarine and red; 5fr+5fr dull purple and red.

BRAZIL.—Commemorating 400th anniversary of ANCHIETA. The stamps are inscribed "1534" at left side, in column, and "1934" at right, at the top "ANCHIETA," at foot

"BRASIL CORREIO" with figure of value in centre. Line engraved. 200r yellow brown; 300r purple; 700r blue; 1,000r green.

CHILE.—Air Mail. Higher values to complete the set. S.G. type 80, wmk. type 68, perf. 14 as before. Printed in sheets of 50 (10 rows of 5). 20P olive; 30P grey; 40P. purple; 50P reddish mauve.

CZECHO SLOVAKIA.—Dvorak Commemorative. 50h green, portrait type. Line en-graved, perf. 10.

GERMANY.—Hindenburg type S.G. 94, wmk. swastika type 97. 50pf green and grey; 100 pf yellow, brown and grey.

GREECE.—New pictorial design, large transverse oblong. Line engraved, no wmk., perf. 13 by 11½. 8dr blue.

HOLLAND.—Child welfare, printed in photo-gravure, wmk. circles, perf. 13½ by 12½. Design of child holding doll. 1½+1½c sepia. 5+3c scarlet. 6+4c dp. green. 12½+3½c dp. ultramarine.

JUGO-SLAVIA.—Mourning stamps, S.G. type 55, surrounded with black frame. 25p black; 50p green; 75p myrtle; 1D scarlet; 1D50 carmine rose; 1D75 maroon; 3D dull blue; 3D50 blue; 4D orange vermilion; 5D violet; 10D dp. olive; 15D brown; 20D purple; 30D brt. magenta.

LUXEMBOURG.—Charity. Photogravure printing in sheets of 100. Row numbers at right, value numbers at top of each column in two rows, the postage value top line, supplementary value beneath it. No wmk. perf. 12½. Design represents John the Blind, on a coin "By the Grace of God, King of Bohemia and Luxembourg" 1310-1346. 10c+5c purple; 35c+10c blue green; 75c+15c claret; 1fr+25c vieux rose; fr.1½+75c orange; fr.1½+1½fr. blue.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—G.B. photogravure 1d. red and 1½d. brown overprinted "TANGIER" in black, in sheets of 240. 1d. red, plate number 11R in left margin, bottom rom, control V34 in row above it. 1½d.. brown, plate number 68R control V34, both in same position. The overprint is type set, printed in dark shiny ink; it is 120 set, repeated twice in the sheet. The type is similar to the previous overprint, but the minor varieties are not the same. The 1½d. has imperf. margin at bottom and left; the 1d. has perf. margin at bottom and left.

NAURU.—Steamboat design, S.G. type 4. 2½d. deep greenish blue. Engraved and printed at Commonwealth Treasury, Melbourne, perf. 11.

NEW ZEALAND.—1934-35 Health stamp, 1d.+1d. carmine. Design depicting knight in armour on horseback bearing the banner of health. Line engraved, printed in sheets of 80 (8 rows of 10) wmk. single line NZ & Star sideways, perf. 14+13½ comb machine.

NORWAY.—New Colour, S.G. type 22, wmk. posthorn, p.14 by 13½, 35 ore, mauve.

SWITZERLAND.—1934 Pro Juventute. Printed in photogravure except 30c+10c which is line engraved. Sheets of 100, inscription at side "FRANCOBOLLI PRO JUVEN-TUTE 1934." On the 30c there is a plate number (5) at right top corner reversed. All on new ribbed paper, no wmk., except 30c which is on granite paper with wmk. multiple crosses. Perf. 11½. 5c+5c green and yellow, Girl from Appenzell; 10c+5c purple and buff, Girl from Valais; 20c+5c dp. orange, Girl from Graubunden; 30c+10c blue, Portrait of Albrecht Haller (Bernese Statesman).

Air Mail Notes and News

By L. A. WYNDHAM.

THE WORLD'S LONGEST ALL-AIR ROUTE.

BRISBANE has been prominently placed on the air mail map of the world by being selected as the terminal of the newly-inaugurated Empire air mail service to Australia. Capetown has since 1932 enjoyed a similar prominent position as the terminal of the African service. Between these two cities of the Empire lies an air mail route of close on 16,000 miles, passing over the Dark Continent of Africa, traversing ancient Egypt and Palestine, the cradle of our civilisation, with stops at historic Cairo and Baghdad, continuing on over the picturesque Arabian side of the Persian Gulf, across India and down to Singapore, on to Rambang in the Netherlands Indies, across the 450 miles of the dreaded shark-infested Timor Sea to Darwin, and finally across the plains of Northern Australia and Queensland.

The story of the forging of this great Empire air link—the longest all-air route in the world to-day—lies in the history of aeronautics, the annals of the Royal Air Force and the scattered records of the deeds and achievements of the brave pioneers who blazed the trails, and also in the growth and development of Imperial Airways, that great organisation of which the Empire can be rightly proud.

The history of aeronautics, the achievements of the brave aerial pioneers and the record of Imperial Airways have found many ready chroniclers, and airpost collectors have assembled covers telling in a limited degree the combined stories.

As mentioned in my notes for June, the completion of the final link from Singapore to Brisbane was entrusted to Qantas Empire Airways—a company formed by Imperial Airways in association with the "Qantas" group of Australia.

For the inaugural flight, however, Imperial Airways operated the Darwin-Singapore section owing to Qantas not having all their machines in operation.

Special envelopes were issued by Imperial Airways and Qantas to commemorate the opening of the Australian service.

The Australian internal section was divided as follows:—

A.—Main Empire route: Brisbane-Toowoomba-Roma - Charleville - Blackall - Longreach-Winton - Cloncurry - Mount Isa - Camooweal - Brunette Downs - Newcastle Waters - Daly Waters - Darwin.

B.—Feeder service: Cootamundra - Narrowmine - Bourke - Charleville (serving Sydney, etc.).

C.—Feeder service: Perth-Daly Waters, with 12 intermediate stops along the west coast.

D.—Feeder service: Adelaide-Renmark-Broken Hill-Bourke.

The first service left Crydon on 8th December and arrived at Brisbane 14 days afterwards. The connecting service from South Africa left Capetown on 4th December. The day for the inaugural service from Brisbane was put forward two days in order that the departing ceremony could be performed by the Duke of Gloucester on the 10th December, and reached the terminals, Croydon and Capetown, on 24th and 28th December, respectively. It is interesting to note that ordinary mail posted at Brisbane on 8th December reached Capetown on 11th January—14 days after the air mail.

It is interesting to record that the mail from Brisbane included a special blue bag containing Christmas greetings and presents from the Duke of Gloucester to members of the Royal Family. This was a very privileged mail. I had hoped to get a few covers posted from the "Royal Train," but was courteously advised by the Australian Postmaster-General that he regretted this was not possible as the Royal Tour postal facilities were exclusively for use of the Royal Party.

The mail closed at Brisbane at 5.30 a.m. on Monday, 10th December. The bulk of it was date-stamped two or three days earlier and covers bearing the actual date of departure are exceptional. The Australian air mail fee to South Africa was 2s. 9d., compared with 1s. 8d. from South Africa to Australia.

Mails from practically all the stops on the route and "feeder" services reached South Africa and all covers received the Cairo Par Avion transit cancellation of 22nd December. Mail from Rambang (Laboehandji), Lombok Island, Netherlands Indies, was routed via Athens, thereby missing the connection at Cairo and coming on by the following week's mail. Mail was also despatched from New Zealand by steamer to connect. As far as I know no mail was received in South Africa from Papua, New Guinea, etc. My Papuan covers, according to the back-stamping, reached Brisbane a day too late to connect.

No cachets were applied, but mail from Brisbane and Sydney received "Air Mail" postmarks. Some of the registered letters from Sydney received a small "Air Mail" vignette. Most of the mail from the intermediate stops on the main and feeder routes bears the Darwin back-stamping of 12th December, while that from many of the stops on the Perth "feeder" bear, in addition, the Broome postmark of 10th December.

In my notes last month I gave a few statistics of the quantities of mail carried. To these I would add that no connecting mail was made

up in Portuguese East Africa and that the connecting mail from Madagascar is reported as only nine covers. The Cairo bag on Capetown, which included all the Indian and Australian mail, weighed only 10 lbs.

1934.

What will go down to posterity as the greatest event of 1934 is undoubtedly the recent 11,300 miles air race from England to Australia won by the British aviators Scott and Black in a British Comet machine in the splendid time of 71 hours. But perhaps the most remarkable performance of the race was that put up by the Dutch pilots, Parmentier and Moll, who, in the K.L.M.'s Douglas air liner, or flying hotel as it was referred to, came second in 90 hours.

An official mail was made up in Holland for conveyance in the K.L.M. air liner. One of the covers sent to me by air mail from England bears the special 30 cent three-cornered air mail stamps of Holland issued for special flights, "Luchtpostzegel Voor Buzondere Vluchten," postmarked Gravenhagen (the capital), 18th October, 1934. The cover bears a three-line superscription in purple: "*By Air Mail K.L.M. London-Melbourne Air Race, 1934, and a double ring oval cachet in red worded: "Nederland-Australië Mac-Robertson Race, 20 October, 1934. PHAJU"; both officially applied. On the reverse side of the cover is the Sydney G.P.O. "Air Mail Section" postmark 26th October, 1934, 7 a.m., and a large oval double ring franking, worded, in the outer circle: "Royal Dutch Airways, 255 George Street, Sydney," and in the inner: "K.L.M. Liner 'Uiver' P.H.A.J.U. Arrived at Melbourne 10.45 a.m., Wednesday, 24-10-34."*

Barely six weeks after this victorious flight the world was shocked upon receiving news that this famous machine, while flying from Holland to Netherlands Indies with Christmas mails, had been struck by lightning during a terrific thunderstorm in the desert 250 miles from Baghdad and destroyed. Holland went into mourning.

"QUEEN ASTRID."

Another 1934 event in which great interest was taken was the flight by the British pilot Ken Waller and the Belgian airman Frenchomme from Brussels to Leopoldville (Belgian Congo) and back with mails.

The machine used was the British Comet which Waller and Cathcart Jones used in the Australian air race, in which they came fourth and accomplished the trip from London to Melbourne and back in 13 days. (Cathcart Jones accompanied the late Glen Kidston on his record flight from London to Capetown in 1931.) The Queen of the Belgians permitted the machine being named "Queen Astrid."

Waller left London on Wednesday, 19th December, and picked up Capt. Frenchomme and Belgian mails at Brussels. The next day they reached Oran. On Friday afternoon

Niamey was reached, after averaging 220 miles an hour from Oran, and on the following day, Saturday, 22nd December, they reached Leopoldville, having covered more than 4,000 miles in 51 hours, including stops.

The return flight was accomplished in 57 hours, the airmen arriving back in Brussels on Friday, 28th December, and at the British and Belgian flag-bedecked aerodrome of Brussels were the recipients of a rapturous welcome.

The object of the flight was to demonstrate the possibility of a regular air mail service from Brussels to Leopoldville.

Covers of the official mail carried on this flight received a rectangular cachet in red, headed "RAID RUBIN" and with the following inscription in Belgian and Flemish on the left and right sides, respectively: "Liaison Aérienne Belgique-Congo et Retour, Décembre, 1934," and "Luchtverbinding België-Congo en terug, December, 1934." This cachet is official.

It has been announced that the regular service between Brussels and Leopoldville by the "Sabena" (Belgian) air line is to be inaugurated in February.

SOUTH AFRICA—INDIA.

Reference was made in my notes last month to the inauguration of the Lahore-Karachi "feeder" service. Mail despatched by the service which left Capetown on 27th November duly connected with the first return flight from Karachi to Lahore on 6th December and received a similar cachet to that applied to the mails despatched from Lahore, but with the "Lahore-Karachi" wording reversed. Similar cachets, with altered wording, were applied to the South African mails which connected with the first flight of Tata's "feeder" service Karachi-Bombay-Madras in October, 1932, and the first flight of the extension of the Empire service to Calcutta in July, 1933.

"WINGS OF SPEED."

"Wings of Speed" is the title of the latest book on aviation by Sir Harry Brittain, whose services to the cause of flying date back to 1906, when he made his first adventurous balloon ascent. Sir Harry Brittain is one of the few living people who can claim to have witnessed a demonstration flight by one of the famous Wright brothers, the pioneers of flying, and to have received an invitation to a "flip" by Wilbur Wright.

The book is divided into eleven chapters, viz.: I.—Into the Deeper Blue; II.—At Croydon; III.—Imperial Airways Begins; IV.—World Air Routes; V.—Famous Flights and Fliers; VI.—Adventures in the Sky; VII.—The R.A.F.; VIII.—Bird's-Eye View; IX.—Youth and Aviation; X.—Future of the Air; and XI.—The Air Mail Arrives.

It is a most readable account of the history of flying, is exceptionally well illustrated, and a most useful book of reference for the airpost collector.

Those Mysterious "Specimens"

(With acknowledgements to "Stamp
Collecting.")

FEW groups of stamps to-day offer such potentialities to the collector in quest of a philatelic sideline as do those overprinted with the mystic word "Specimen," or its equivalent "Muestra" or "Saggio."

Notwithstanding the considerable attention that has been paid to them by philatelists in recent years there remains much to be learnt concerning their origin, purpose, types, and relative rarity, so that the collector with a penchant for original research may find in "Specimen" stamps a fertile field for collection and study.

To start at the beginning, what was the first stamp to receive a "Specimen" overprint? The original copies of the Penny Black and its companion the Twopence Blue, distributed as samples to postmasters in April, 1840, bore no such defacement, but there have lately come to light examples of the 1d. red and 2d. blue (white lines) with "Specimen" overprint. The ½d. and 1d. wrappers of 1841 are likewise known in this form, which suggests that the very first "Specimens" date from that year.

In these cases the stamps so treated were intended for departmental use only, the overprints being applied at Somerset House in a variety of types for the information of postal officials, and judging by their present-day scarcity their numbers must have been extremely limited.

Among the earlier British Colonial stamps known to exist with "Specimen" overprints are the plate proofs of the first issue of Canada, the "Pence" Ceylons, and the triangular Capes. France would appear to have introduced a "Specimen" imprint about the year 1862, but it was not until after the Paris Conference of the Union Generale des Postes in 1878 that the practice became anything like universal. A regulation was then adopted requiring each member of the Postal Union to furnish three copies of all stamps issued by it for distribution as specimens to the other postal administrations adhering to the convention through the medium of the Central Bureau at Bern. This was the origin of the "Specimen" stamp as we know it to-day.

At the Vienna Convention in 1891 the number of copies to be supplied was raised to five, only, however, to be again reduced to three at the Rome Convention of 1906.

Thus it will be seen that the numbers of "Specimen" stamps have varied from time to time. When the present century was young the total supply sent to Bern was 722, which would account for the fact that so far as the British Empire is concerned the Edwardian series are rather more plentiful than those of the Georgian era. At the present time the number is under 500, so that on this basis modern "Specimens" should be actually scarcer than those of thirty years ago.

At one time it was commonly supposed that the "Specimen" overprints were applied by the Postal Union office after receipt, but this fallacy is disproved by the fact that a high proportion of stamps circulated as specimens do not bear any overprint at all.

In the case of the British Colonial issues at least the word "Specimen" is overprinted by the contractors supplying the stamps, and the different types employed by individual firms for the purpose make in themselves an interesting study. De La Rue, for instance, favours small condensed sans-serif capitals, whereas Waterlows use bold Roman capitals as a rule. The Bradbury, Wilkinson "Specimen" is similar to that of the De La Rue with addition of a full stop after the word. Perkins, Bacon & Co. prefer to puncture the sheets so that the word covers several stamps in a row, and so on.

Just as there is more than one type of "Specimen" overprint there is also more than one class of Specimen stamp. Not all of the stamps that are found with this overprint are official by any means. In some cases they are merely samples prepared by the engravers as examples of work done. A good many Waterlow "specimens" come in this category. Then we have the special printings of the United States Departmentals bearing a similar imprint, and the several Australian reprints sold to collectors in complete sets with the word "Specimen" on their faces.

So far as relative rarity is concerned, it is obvious from the numbers printed that the vast majority of "Specimen" stamps must be rarer than those lacking the overprint, but because they have no "face" value they do not command a proportionate price in the stamp market. Generally speaking, it will be found that the scarcest "Specimens" are those of countries and colonies in most popular demand, particularly those that are being extensively specialised, since every specialist must needs have them to complete his collection. High value "Specimen" stamps, too, command a ready sale as substitutes by collectors wishing to fill in gaps but unable to afford the high catalogue prices of the normal stamps.

Up to a few years ago specialists in particular countries were the only collectors who concerned themselves at all with "Specimen"

stamps. Now all that is changed and a number of far-sighted philatelists are forming collections of "Specimen" stamps alone, with proper appreciation of their undoubted philatelic importance and rarity.

That there is much still to be learned about these somewhat mysterious varieties and a wide scope for the enterprising collector of them is indicated by the foregoing tentative notes on some of their most interesting aspects.

D.B.A.

TATI CONCESSIONS.

In reply to Major Harrington's enquiry last month: These stamps were issued in 1895, printed by De la Rue & Co., on paper water-marked single rosettes (like those on the Union 2½d., 1910, but single), line engraved, perf. 14. The full set consisted of six values, viz., 1s. carmine, 2s. 6d. deep blue, 5s. violet, 10s. grey-green, £1 pale blue, and £5 orange.

A. LICHTENSTEIN.

STAMP EXHIBITION—HANOVER— MAY 11-19, 1935.

Under the auspices of the Hanover Stamp Club an exhibition will be held in the Art Gallery, Sophiastrasse on May 11th to 19th. The Club announces that the guarantee funds is complete and the success of the exhibition assured. Entrance fees will be very low, merely enough to cover expenses. The exhibits will be in 17 roof-lit, sun-free rooms and all will be on the walls, not in cases.

Although not aiming at being on an international scale it is expected to be bigger than the usual provincial show, and it is hoped to have a number of world rarities there in addition to providing a really instructive type of exhibition.

Special attention is being given to juveniles and young collectors in the way of free entrance, special classes for exhibition and lectures and instruction from older collectors.

Full particulars may be obtained from W. H. Schnoor, Hanover, Stephansplatz 6.

O.V.S. SMALDEEL.

Mr. A. Lichtenstein, of Rouxville, writes in reply to the request in the Jan. number for information about this overprint that Smaldeel is now known as Theunissen. The cancellation "Smaldeel" is quite commonly found on O.V.S. and V.R.I. stamps, but he has never seen it on K.E. stamps of the O.R.C., so that presumably the change of name took place soon after the end of the war. The exact date and the reason for the change he does not know.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The new ½d. roto-gravure was issued on November 19th. We are indebted to Mr. Francis J. Field for a "Day of Issue Cover" shewing it. The colour is rather a gorgeous shade of green. Incidentally we notice already a whole crop of notes of errors, varieties, and flaws in the new 1d. and 1½ stamps. The roto-gravure process seems to lend itself to this sort of thing. Mr. F. H. Vallency in *Stamp Collecting*, November 10th, describes some of them and the November *British Philatelist* announces the discovery of a sheet of the 1½d. photo-gravure stamp with one horizontal row entirely without perforation, making twelve pairs imperf. between. This is only the second occasion since the introduction of perforation that such a variety of a Great Britain stamp has got into circulation. (The first was the 1s., Plate 7, of 1867, S.G. No. 117a).

The same journal recently reported that the 1d. photogravure stamp has been seen printed on the gummed side.

"Gibbon's Stamp Monthly" says: "The happy days when new varieties of postage stamps may turn up on any visit to a post office are with us once again. This is due to the difficulties which Messrs. Harrison and Sons are apparently having in connection with the production of the enormous quantities of the new 1½d. photogravure stamps, which are required for day-to-day consumption."

S.W.A.—A LOW VALUE RARITY.

"The Seer of the Strand" in the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," says that S.G. No. 58b (½d. with overprint S.W.A. above the level of the value) is an extra good buy at any price up to 5s. a pair. Stocks appear to be very small, and, in fact, some dealers say they have never seen the stamp at all. But it exists, all right, so get it while the going is comparatively good.

INTERESTING LIST

OUR LIST OF BARGAINS is published at frequent intervals. It is often a bit different to other lists as it contains offers of philatelic books, collections of odds and ends—such as fiscals and Railway stamps, Newspaper stamps, etc., as well as a fine list of "lots" by countries, and fine single items. Your name will be put on our mailing list with pleasure. Why not drop us a postcard to-day?

WE also have a fine APPROVAL SERVICE if you are not particularly interested in "lots."

H. A. L. HUGHES & CO.,
17 Church Street . . . PETERBOROUGH

CYPRUS

NEW issue of Postage and Revenue stamps for Cyprus to replace the present series which has been in circulation since 1924, the designs dating from the 1912 issue. Line engraved, script wmk., perf. 12½.

Cyprus, which was England's earliest overseas possession and is the newest of British Colonies, constitutes a mine of wealth to the historian and the archaeologist, and the new issue depicts examples of existing local scenes illustrating the variety of the appeal of the Colony to the traveller no less than to those interested in Classical, Byzantine, Roman, Gothic and Turkish architecture.

The Head of His Majesty has been incorporated in the designs of the stamps of denominations in common use for correspondence, i.e., ½, ¾ and 1 piastre and 1½ and 2½ piasres.

¼ *Piastre, orange brown and ultra.*—This stamp represents the remains of the Palace of Vouni at the pinnacle of a steep hill rising over 800 feet out of the sea on the west of the Island. It was erected about the year 500 B.C. and excavated in 1928 by the Swedish Archaeological Expedition. It yielded valuable sculptures, besides gold and silver treasure.

½ *Piastre, green.*—The columns of the Marble Forum at Salamis, believed to be the largest Roman Forum of which the traces are still extant, mark the site of what was once the capital of the Island, a place where St. Paul and St. Barnabas, a native of Cyprus, landed, as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles.

¾ *Piastre, purple and black.*—The Church of Peristerona, 17 miles to the west of Nicosia, is one of the best examples of the mediaeval Byzantine churches, of which there are many throughout the Colony.

1 *Piastre, brown and black.*—The theatre at Soli is the only above-ground reminder of the time when Soli, which is a few miles from Vouni Palace, was, next to Salamis, the most important city in the Island. In 668 B.C. a King of Soli was among 10 Cypriot Kings who supplied Esarhaddon with materials for his palace at Nineveh.

1½ *Piastres, rose.*—Kyrenia Castle and Harbour constitute one of the great attractions of Cyprus to visitors. The original castle was captured by Guy de Lusignan for Richard Coeur de Lion in 1191.

2½ *Piastres, dull blue.*—The imposing tower of Kolossi, four miles from Limassol on the southern coast of the Island, was built by the Knights of St. John in the 15th century.

4½ *Piastres, carmine and black.*—The Cathedral of San Sophia, completed in 1228, has noble features. It was converted into a mosque by the Turkish conquerors and has been kept in a remarkable state of preservation.

6 *Piastres, blue and black.*—The Bairakdar or Standard-Bearer Mosque in Nicosia was

built on the ramparts to commemorate the standard-bearer of the Turkish army who fell at the storming of the city in 1571.

9 *Piastres, purple and sepia.*—The castle of St. Hilarion is one of the most romantic ruins in the world. It was constructed in the early part of the 13th century as a refuge for the then Lusignan King against the marauding Emperor Frederick II. It clings to the top of a mountain 2,380 feet above the sea at Kyrenia.

18 *Piastres, olive and black.*—The Buyuk Khan or Great Khan illustrates the extent to which Cyprus is still Oriental. It dates from the Turkish era and is of the same pattern as most Oriental inns have been from Biblical times.

45 *Piastres, black green.*—One of the wide expanses of forest in the western mountains from which the summer resorts of the Island derive their attraction. Good motor roads lead almost to the summits, and several thousands of visitors every year spend the hot summer months amidst these pinewoods where a perfect climate is enjoyed.

R. ROBERTS.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Nevis and Virgin Islands.—Stamps, Literature and Information wanted.
A. F. Johnstone, P.O. Box 6006, Johannesburg.

Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902.—Anything except V.R.'s.

Dr. Pirie, Box 1038, Johannesburg.

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

Wanted. — Cape, Natal, Transvaal Orange Free State, Griqualand West, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa, Brazil, Greece, including covers and postal stationery.

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

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.
William Redford, cor. Kruis and Market Streets, Johannesburg.

Australia-Africa First Flight Covers.—Enquiries to:

L. Wyndham, Box 15, Capetown.

Rhodesian Rarities.—Wanted. Mint or used.

R. H. Morley, P.O. Box 7573, Johannesburg.

Victorian Carrier's Stamp

A Discovery after Eighty Years.

(A. A. Rosenblum.)

A discovery of major importance, opening up an entirely new field in Victorian philately, is here reported for the first time, and it is indeed a privilege to be able to publish, in our Victorian Centenary issue, an item of such interest.

American philatelists have long regarded, as of particular interest, the group of stamps—official, semi-official and unofficial, which are known as Carriers' stamps. Of these by far the most interesting are the franks and stamps of the different Western express companies of which the best known are those of the Pony Express and Wells, Fargo, Ltd. Such stamps have a tremendous following, and have been intensely studied. They rank in the minds of American connoisseurs almost as high as the Government issues which they supplemented in use.

It has hitherto been thought that these American issues were unique and that their counterparts existed nowhere else in the world. This is not so, and it is now possible to report an exactly similar stamp from our own State of Victoria, with uses parallel to those of the American examples.

Through the courtesy of Mr. T. Nicolle, of Sydney, I have recently had the opportunity of examining a cover which is a normal business communication. Its peculiarity lies, however, in the fact of it bearing, in place of the ordinary postage stamp of the period, a printed label, black on green paper, reading

FORWARDED BY BURDELL & CO.'S
BRITISH & AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

On the surface, this label certainly has the appearance of being something similar to the American Carriers' stamps; can this be established? A careful examination at the Victorian Public Library of a large number of publications and newspapers of the period definitely supports the view that this label is what it seems on the surface.

Wanted.—Unusual items relating to the aviation history of Africa and the Empire. Full particulars to:
*L., Wyndham Houses of Parliament,
Capetown.*

It must be admitted that the evidence concerning this label is very inconclusive. Nevertheless, I feel justified, lacking any knowledge to the contrary, in postulating as follows:

From some time in September, 1854, until approximately November of the same year, Burdell & Co. conducted an express service for packets, and used these labels as "stamps"—that is, as receipts for the fee paid them in cash, and as forwarding labels. Subsequently, they became parcel carriers, etc., only, and the use of the labels were discontinued.

As the express packets would consist almost entirely of special and valuable articles which would be well wrapped for despatch, it is not surprising that the use of these "carrier's stamps" has been unsuspected hitherto. The wonder is that any have survived.

Actually, I know of two specimens—the above cover, now in the possession of Mr. J. M. Fenton, of Melbourne, and another on a small piece of original, in the collection of Mr. W. Ackland, of Melbourne.

That they are genuine Carrier's Stamps, I have no doubt. It now remains to see whether this article will bring to light others, or even labels of other services.

Australian Stamp Monthly.

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SOCIETY NEWS

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

On December 3rd Mr. C. Donne provided a paper on the "Origin of the Name of the Virgin Islands." He quoted the various authorities on the point and then propounded his own views on the matter and displayed his collection of the Island's stamps. The exhibit consisted of a selection of the West Indies which was provided by Mr. A. P. Obermeyer. Mr. A. H. Fleischer, of Pretoria, was elected a member of the Society.

December 18th provided a smaller attendance than usual, many members having left Pretoria on holiday bent. Mr. A. D. McGregor read an informative and interesting paper on the subject of colours and shades. Mr. A. P. Obermeyer obliged with an exhibit of Cape stamps, including Griqualand West, and Mr. Basden showed a few choice woodblocks. In concluding the meeting, the Chairman wished all members a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

The Librarian requests any members who have books on loan from the library to return same as early as possible.

CAPETOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A special general meeting of the Society was held on January 10th, when it was decided that during the months October to March inclusive meetings would be held on the second Thursday of the month only, but that during April to September two meetings would be held each month as in the past, i.e., on the second and fourth Thursdays.

At the ordinary meeting, held on the same date, Mr. W. L. Ashmead, F.R.P.S.L., gave a display of the stamps of Persia. All issues, including the early imperf, were well represented, and shade and perforation varieties were much in evidence. Particular mention may be made of the 1876 and 1879 issues, which were shown both mint and used; and also of a very fine mint block of four of the 1898 issue with inverted surcharge. The surcharged and overprinted issues of Persia are sufficient in quantity to frighten most collectors from an advanced collection of this country, but Mr. Ashmead takes his hobby seriously and deserves congratulation for the very fine collection shown.

Following upon Mr. Ashmead's display, Mr. L. A. Wyndham showed a first flight cover of Imperial Airways, from Brisbane, Australia, to Capetown. The cover is date stamped at Brisbane "10.12.34" and at Capetown "28-12-34." It is interesting to record that this flight of nearly 16,000 miles is the longest through mail flight in operation.

At the conclusion of the display a long and earnest discussion took place on the question of whether Congress could be held in Capetown this year. A sudden drop in the attendances at meetings and the falling off in the number of active members has caused some concern to the committee, as it was felt that no improvement in the financial position could be hoped for sufficient to enable the Society to hold Congress in Capetown this year. The position was clearly laid before the members, and it was subsequently stressed by those who spoke on the subject that it would be better to abandon the project rather than to entertain the Congress in a poor way. It was further pointed out that as the Society was composed chiefly of individuals fully occupied in business, it would prove most difficult to arrange for the proper preparation immediately before Congress, and for the supervision of the exhibition, etc. It was realised that facts could not be ignored and, a vote being taken, it was decided not to invite Congress to Capetown this year, only one dissentient vote being recorded. It must be said that throughout the discussion it was evident that there was unanimous regret that Capetown could not go ahead and make the Congress a success, but that many circumstances beyond the control of members prevented this.

J. R.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

The Society held its monthly meeting at the Carlton Hotel on the 8th January, 1935.

There was a very good turn-out and a very enjoyable evening was spent by those present.

It was announced by the chairman during a discussion on the 1936 International Philatelic Exhibition that a prize of a ten shilling stamp would be presented to the member of the Society who sent in the most suitable name for the exhibition.

The exhibit for the evening was the very attractive one of Mr. Schofield's collection of the Transvaal. The condition of each stamp was perfect, and the display being all in frames under glass gave it a very fine appearance.

J.G.G.K.

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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

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The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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(No. 3

K.S.U.O.

The Order of the Knights of the S.U. is probably not known to many of our readers, and yet it has an interest for all stamp collectors.

This Order was instituted by *Mr. Punch* in 1842. The Penny Blacks were only issued in May, 1840, yet in less than two years stamp collecting had apparently already become a sufficiently popular hobby for that estimable gentleman to poke fun at it in verse and to dub collectors "Knights of the Order of S.U."

The allusion and the suggested crest of the Order are, perhaps, not very complimentary to us, but in view of the approaching centenary of the invention of postage stamps there is sufficient historical interest to warrant a temporary resuscitation of the Order.

We reprint from *Punch*, 14th February, 1842, without permission and without rancour:

When was a folly so pestilent hit upon
As folks running mad to collect every spit-upon,
Post Office stamp that's been soiled and been writ upon.
Oh for Swift! such a subject his spleen to emit upon.
'Tis said that some fool in mustachios has split upon
The rock of a bet,
And, therefore, must get,
To avoid loss and debt,
Half the town as collectors, to waste time and wit upon
Bothering and forcing their friends to submit upon
Pain of displeasure
To fill a peck measure
With the coveted treasure
Of as many old stamps as perforce can be lit upon,

To paper a room, or stuff cushions to sit upon.
Do, dearest Punch, let fly a sharp kit upon
This new pursuit, and an ass's head fit upon
The crest of the Order of Knights of the Spit-upon.

An Appeal to Collectors of Rhodesian Stamps

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

Here is a further list of questions addressed to collectors of Rhodesian Stamps. In response to my appeal on page 162 of the November number of this Journal, I have received two letters.

1896 PROVISIONALS.

21. How was the local surcharge set up?
22. How many of the 1s. value (Cape) were printed?
23. What control numbers were used for the 6d. and 1s. values?
24. When were these stamps demonetised?

1897 LARGE ARMS RE-ENGRAVED.

25. Are any varieties known other than those already recorded?
26. How many of each value were printed?
27. Is anyone recording the comparative frequency of the various perforations and combinations thereof in each value?

1898 SMALL ARMS.

28. Does an imprint appear in the centre of the bottom margin of each pane?
29. Are any varieties known other than those already recorded?
30. Where and in which pane do the recorded retouches and re-entries occur?
31. Were sheet numbers always used?
32. How many of each value were printed?

UNION NOTES

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE TOUR POSTMARKS.

Members of the Imperial Press Conference touring by special train have a post office at their service on the train. We are indebted to Mr. J. Robertson for covers posted therein and showing these temporary postmarks.

Those used in the Union, and also in Bechuanaland, are in the form of a single-line circle reading inside the circle IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE/IMPERIALE PERS KONFERENSIE and across the centre SOUTH AFRICA/Date/SUID-AFRIKA. There are two varieties of this mark, one with the English inscription at the top and February indicated by a "2." This is 35 m.m. in diameter. In the other, with the Afrikaans at the top, the diameter is 32 m.m., February is indicated by "II," and the whole lettering is of rather a bigger, bolder type.

In Southern Rhodesia the postal authorities provided their own cancelling die, a double-line circle, 30 m.m. in diameter with IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE/S. RHODESIA between the circles and the date in one line a cross the centre.

3d. POSTAGE DUE—CHANGE OF COLOUR.

This stamp is now appearing all blue instead of as formerly with the 3d. in black and the rest of the stamp blue. It is merely a change of colour, however, and not a change of plate. SUIDAFRIKA has not been given a hyphen.

ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMP USED AS "POSTAGE DUE."

At the last meeting of the Johannesburg Society, Mr. Schofield showed an insufficiently prepaid cover from Mauritius on which an ordinary ½d. postage stamp had been used as a receipt for the excess to pay instead of the correct "Postage Due" stamp. Had they run out of ½d. dues or was it an error?

PENNY ROTOGRAVURE WITH "BISECTED" SHIP.

Mr. A. Bronks records a sheet of 1d. stamps purchased in Johannesburg on February 18th on which No. 10 stamp in the top 11 rows of the sheet has the ship bisected by a white line. Other sheets in the same batch did not show this freak.

UNION "SPECIMENS."

Mr. Lanes Green, in a paper running through recent numbers of *Stamp Collecting* on "The Case for Specimens," states in connection with the Union and South West Africa that very few "Specimens" are seen and prices are well above the average.

Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

At a meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee held in Johannesburg on February 5th all the representatives of the Pretoria, East Rand and Johannesburg Societies were present.

The first business was the election of an Honorary Secretary to take the place of Mr. C. Hand, whose retirement was announced at the Pretoria Congress in October. Mr. E. C. Sprighton was appointed to succeed him. Will secretaries of the constituent societies please note that communications for him should be addressed to The Victoria Falls Power Station, Cleveland, Johannesburg, or Box 99, Cleveland, Johannesburg, but they should be sent to him by name and *not* simply as "Hon. Sec."

The next business considered was the announcement from the Capetown Society that they would not be able to hold Congress in 1935 as had been arranged. This information was received with much regret, but as it appeared to be irrevocable it had to be accepted. Various alternative suggestions were made. No final decision could be come to right away, but certain action was taken, and readers may rest assured that a 1935 Congress will be held.

In connection with the *South African Philatelist*, the Hon. Editor reported that it had been elected to membership of the International Federation of the Philatelic Press (F.I.P.P. for short). He requested to be granted six months' leave of absence for a trip to Europe, and stated that whilst there he purposed attending the 1st International Philatelic Press Exhibition which is to be held in Brussels contemporaneously with the International Philatelic Exhibition (SITEB) at the end of May. Whilst there he hoped to be able to further the interests of the S.A.P. Leave was granted, and Major W. A. Harrington was appointed to act as Hon. Editor during his absence.

Various matters referred to the Committee from Congress were dealt with.

Information being forthcoming that the date of the meeting coincided with that of the marriage of Miss Gwen Pershouse, the popular Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Natal, the following telegram was sent to her and her husband: "Permanent Executive Committee of Congress in Session sends best wishes. May you long remain an unsevered pair."

E. C. S.

* * * * *

For the next six months this magazine will be under the editorship of Major W. A. Harrington. Editorial matter sent to the publishing office will, of course, be forwarded to him, but time would be saved if it were sent direct to him at Box 514, Pretoria.

Basutoland "Official" Stamps

Through the courtesy of the Basutoland Secretariat we are now able to state definitely the numbers of these stamps used. It will be seen from the figures given below that the number is exceedingly small so that these stamps bid fair to become the rarest of all modern British colonial issues.

It was previously reported in our pages (Nov. and Dec. Nos., 1934) that the number printed was 1,200 of each of the four values; that they were only in use for one month; that none were sold to the public; that the number used was "a very small quantity by the Secretariat"; and that the numbers returned to store when their use was discontinued were, ½d., 273; 1d., 262; 2d., 242; and 6d., 270.

That information was given us from the Secretariat, but we were not quite satisfied with it and we communicated again with the Acting Government Secretary pointing out that his statement "a very small quantity used" did not appear to be in accordance with the figures obtained by subtracting those returned to store from those printed. This subtraction suggested that approximately 950 of each value were used. In reply we received the following letter which we quote in full, as it now makes the position regarding these stamps quite clear.

The Secretariat,
Maseru, Basutoland,
29th January, 1935.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd January, and regret that the information previously given in regard to the Basutoland Official Stamps Issue was not quite clear.

The correct position is as follows: 100 sheets of 60 each of the denominations ½d., 1d., 2d. and 6d. were overprinted Official in Pretoria. 20 sheets of each were sent to the Postmaster, Maseru, for stocks, and 5 sheets of each were sent to this Office for use. The remaining 75 sheets being retained by the Postmaster-General.

The stamps were withdrawn from use on the 25th June, and on that date the Postmaster at Maseru returned all his stocks to the Postmaster-General. The supply at this office was locked up in the safe and on the 24th November the following were returned: 273 at ½d.; 262 at 1d.; 242 at 2d.; 270 at 6d.

Thus the total number used were 27 at ½d., 38 at 1d., 58 at 2d., and 30 at 6d.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Acting Government Secretary.

Certain alterations have therefore to be made to the information previously received and published, but we think that this latest letter can be accepted as complete and final.

It will be seen that 6,000 stamps of each value were overprinted and that 4,500 of these never left Pretoria. Of the 1,500 sent to Basutoland, 1,200 were in the hands of the Postmaster and returned by him intact to store on June 25th, 1934, when the use of the stamps was stopped. Of the 300 of each value taken by the Secretariat for use the unused balance, figures given, was returned to store on 24th November, 1934.

The total number that can have been used is therefore only 153 for all four values.

* * *

Here is an interesting situation: An issue legitimately made but its use stopped for satisfactory reason after one month and only 153 stamps used at most. It is unlikely that all of these have been preserved, so that we may be dealing with a series comparable as to rarity with the Mauritius POST OFFICE stamps, although as overprinted stamps and not available to the public generally, they can never have quite the same interest.

We have only one fear about them, viz., the entry of the forger or the backdoor merchant on the scene. This fear is based on what has happened in the past in various parts of the world in connection with similar issues.

Rumours have already reached us that some of these stamps have been seen in mint condition. We hope rumour is a lying jade in this instance, but if she is not, we presume that these mint stamps are some of the 153 supposed to have been used, and that there has been the "leakage" which seems to be inevitable in association with all "officials" not on sale to the public.

In view of the precise statement of the Acting Government Secretary that no stamps were sold and that they were only used in the Secretariat for oversea postage, such stamps in mint condition, so far as we can see, can only have been obtained by dishonest methods and we hope their owners will get no satisfaction from their ill-gotten goods.

We are all for clean philately—we want neither printer's waste, forgeries, nor genuine stamps obtained by illegitimate backdoor methods foisted on us.

Therefore, we again strongly advise everyone who has been fortunate enough to obtain any of these stamps, for their own protection to have the stamp's pedigree well documented as regards how, when, and where it was obtained.

If no one will buy a stamp unless it has an irreproachable pedigree, it should be comparatively easy to warn both the forger and the backdoor merchant off the course. The very smallness of the issue should make it difficult for them.

J.H.H.P.

The 1922-1924 Jugo-Slav Provisionals

By J. BEYERS.

(Read before the Pretoria Philatelic Society.)

IN the early *post* World War period it was considered the thing by specialists whose forte was the older emissions of the designer's and engraver's art to consider "Neuropes" as something quite unworthy of their attention.

While allowing for the fact that many issues were made to order, it would be as well to bear in mind that there were also issues emanating from the new states which came into being as a direct result of the political and military collapse of the central powers which were legitimately used to defray postage and not to filch money from the pockets of the philatelic novice.

In the last months of 1918 the newly-created Kingdom of Jugo-Slavia or, to give it its official designation, "The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, took its place in the comity of nations.

From November, 1918, till 1920 provisionals and regular issues succeeded each other in rapid succession till we come to the Disabled Soldiers' Charity issue of 1921, a finely turned out set, the work, by the way, of the American Bank Note Company.

The values and colours comprising the set are as follows:—

- 10 Paras carmine.
- 15 Paras chocolate.
- 25 Paras cobalt.

The stamps in question were sold at double face value for the benefit of war invalids.

It should here be explained that Jugo-Slavian currency is expressed in paras and dinars, the former being the lower and the latter the higher values.

The particulars which follow have been culled from an article which appeared in the January, 1928, issue of *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly* by Mr. S. C. Chiritch entitled "The 1922-1924 Jugo-Slav Provisionals."

The article struck me as being very interesting, and, being the owner of a small quantity of these war provisionals, I thought it would be worth while to study them somewhat closely.

The result has not been disappointing; I have discovered errors and flaws other than those discovered by Mr. Chiritch, and these will be referred to in due course.

In 1922 the fall of the dinar necessitated the issue of certain new stamps. Supplies of the 1 dinar orange ran out owing to an unexpected demand caused by the raising of the internal postage rate to 1 dinar, and it was decided to issue new values in the "King Alexander as Prince" type (Gibbons No. 35).

The new stamps did not materialise till 1923 and recourse was had to surcharging the War Charity issue of 1921 as follows:—

- 1 Dinar on 10 Paras carmine.
- 1 Dinar on 25 Paras cobalt.
- 8 Dinars on 15 Paras chocolate.
- 20 Dinars on 15 Paras chocolate.
- 30 Dinars on 15 Paras chocolate.

The 1 Dinar surcharge was printed in a very dull deep red, so deep that it is difficult to identify on the 10 paras, though a little easier on the 25 paras.

The 8 dinars surcharge is green, the 20 dinars black and the 30 dinars blue.

There was apparently only one setting of each value. The following varieties would appear to be the only ones known to collectors (according to Mr. Chiritch):—

1 *dinar on 10 paras carmine*:

- (a) No dot on "i."
- (b) No stop after "din."

1 *dinar on 25 paras cobalt*:

- (a) No dot on "i."
- (b) Broken Cyrillic letter "i."
- (c) Broken Cyrillic letter "d."

It may not be out of place to explain here that the invention of the Cyrillic (the Slavonic Glagolitic) Alphabet is attributed to Cyril (827-869) the apostle of the Slavs, a modified form of the Greek Alphabet which largely superseded the ancient Slavonic characters.

Of the 8 dinars the only variety seen by Mr. Chiritch is a pair se tenant with one surcharged 9 dinars. This error is extremely rare and is computed to be worth about £10. He has not seen varieties of the 20 and 30 dinars, but believes that copies exist without a full stop or without a dot on the "i."

This series was withdrawn on the appearance of those catalogued by Gibbons as Nos. 189-193. In December, 1923, however, the exhaustion of supplies of the 1 dinar brown (No. 189), a scarcer stamp than is realised, and the raising of the foreign postage rate to 3 dinars rendered the issue of another series of provisionals necessary.

The 10 and 25 paras of the War Charity set were again surcharged, this time in black, while the 15 paras of the same set was surcharged 3 dinars in green. As far as Mr. Chiritch could gather, three different settings of the 1 dinar were printed respectively at Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana.

These settings can only be distinguished by the thickness and blotchiness of the overprint,

and even then it is difficult to classify every stamp accurately.

The Ljubljana setting is the clearest and most sharply defined, while that of Belgrade is the thickest and most smudgy. According to Mr. Chiritch, these three stamps contain the following errors:—

1 dinar on 10 paras carmine:

- (a) No stop after "din" (Zagreb).
- (b) Defective figure "1" (Ljubljana).
- (c) Overprint only partially imprinted (Belgrade).

I also possess a specimen showing defective Cyrillic letters "d" and "i."

1 dinar to 25 paras cobalt:

- (a) "dln" for "din" (Zagreb).
- (b) Comma after "din."
- (c) Defective Cyrillic "d" (Belgrade).
- (d) No dot on "i."
- (e) No stop after "din."
- (f) No stop after Cyrillic "din."
- (g) No stop after Cyrillic or Latin "din."
- (h) Vertical bar after "din."

I have a copy showing an indecipherable or badly smudged Cyrillic "din," as also a defective Cyrillic "n" in din with faint stop.

3 dinars on 15 paras chocolate:

- (a) No stop after "din."
- (b) Stop after "din" level with top of n.
- (c) No dot on "i."
- (d) Broken Cyrillic letter "n."

In March, 1924, the three dinars surcharge was printed in black in a new setting with the following varieties:—

- (a) No stop after Cyrillic "din."
- (b) Stop after "din" level with top of "n."
- (c) No dot on "i."
- (d) Cyrillic letter sounded as "G" in "George" after Cyrillic "din."

In addition to the foregoing errors I have also discovered:—

- (1) A copy showing the closed figure "3" resembling the figure "8."
- (2) Another copy showing the upper curve of the figure 3 resembling the figure 8 defectively printed.
- (3) A specimen reflecting a defective or badly smudged Cyrillic "d" in "din."

Soon afterwards a new surcharge of 1 dinar was applied in black to the 15 paras chocolate. There were two settings of this stamp. The first, very scarce, resembles the Ljubljana settings, while the second is thicker and heavier. One might say the first resembles the work of a typewriter and the second a carbon copy.

Mr. Chiritch states that he only saw a dozen copies of the first setting. The second setting includes the following:—

- (a) "ain" for "din."
- (b) No stop after Cyrillic "din."
- (c) No dot on "i."

I have come across a smudged Cyrillic "din" in one of my specimens. Mr. Chiritch concludes as follows:—

"I should like to suggest that the Gibbons (1927) prices give rather a false idea of the relative scarcity of these stamps. Of the 1 dinar value the surcharge on the 15 paras is by far the scarcest and that on the 25 paras the commonest. The green 3 dinars is more often to be met with than the black."

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Nevis and Virgin Islands.—Stamps, Literature and Information wanted.
A. F. Johnstone, P.O. Box 6006, Johannesburg.

Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902.—Anything except V.R.I's.

Dr. Pirie, Box 1038, Johannesburg.

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

Wanted. — Cape, Natal, Transvaal Orange Free State, Griqualand West, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa, Brazil, Greece, including covers and postal stationery.

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

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.
William Redford, cor. Kruis and Market Streets, Johannesburg.

Exchange.—I wish to exchange Common and Medium Stamps with collectors in all British African Colonies.
D. B. Stanton, 13 Keira Street, Wollongong, N.S.W., Australia.

Stamps Wanted.—Hundred Stamps or more, any country, in exchange for stamps, same value, from Canada, United States, etc.

John Wilson, Parrysound, Ontario, Canada.

Rhodesian Rarities.—Wanted. Mint or used.
R. H. Morley, P.O. Box 7573, Johannesburg.

BRAZIL.

There will be issued soon a new postage-due stamp of the value of 600 réis, orange colour.

Also new Postcards of 100 réis, drawn in "Marajoára" style and printed in different colours, and a new card-letter of 300 réis, equal in value to those in circulation, but printed in olive green.

DR. MARIO DE SANCTIS.

The Rotogravure Stamps of the Union of South Africa

By G. N. GILBERT.

(Continued from page 24 of February Issue.)

ONE SHILLING SHEETS.

The 1s. *rotogravure* issue appeared on September 14th, 1932. The sheets were printed in rows of 6 by 20, and had broad blue central arrows twice per sheet in the right margins. Perforation 14. Watermarks both inverted and normal. The usual control numbers appeared in the right margins.

There are a few minor varieties in this denomination, notably the "extra tip or curl to horn" which is one the Gnu's right horn in the background, on No. 5, row 1, and the line under A of Afrika, which has been mentioned before, on No. 1, row 4. There is also the I in Africa split on No. 2, row 20.

PLATE 1 CHARACTERISTICS.

Frameplate 1.

Row No.	
1	1 Dot under O of Postage, in margin.
1	5 Dot under H of South (not constant in all batches of sheets).
2	1 Dot outside left frameline and joining it and over 1st A in Afrika.
2	2 Dot in first A of Afrika.
3	1 Dot in O of Postage.
3	2 Dash in E of Posseel.
3	4 Dash in bottom of first E in Posseel.
3	6 Line through headplate in left corner extending to top of Posseel.
4	1 Line under F of Afrika.
4	4 Spot in foot of 1/- and blue "apostrophe" in sky.
4	5 Dot in D of Suid (not constant in all batches).
6	4 Two spots in top centre.
7	1 Blob in T.
8	1 White flaw top of K and spot in top of oval under K.
8	2 White spot under F of Afrika.
10	3 Cut under R in Afrika.
11	2 Dot in last A of Afrika, and spot left of front gnu's nose.
12	2 Dot in P of Postage.
12	4 Dot in side frameline, right, over 1/-.
12	5 Spot side of right scroll, below A.
13	5 Line through A in Postage.
14	4 Spot centre.
15	4 Blue dash under AF.
18	5 Hairline from left figure of value frameline, right lower corner slanting slightly upwards into headplate.
19	2 Dot above rear gnu's head.
19	3 Hairline top left corner outside frame.
20	2 Split I in Afrika.
20	3 Dot in 1 of left 1/-.
20	4 Dot under I in Africa.

Headplate 1.

1	5 Extra curled tip to back gnu's right horn.
2	1 Comma in sky.
6	5 Dots left of second hoof and in neck of front gnu.
7	5 Dash in edge of headplate left, in front of gnu's forelegs.
8	1 Dot in base of left horn on back gnu.
9	1 Dot top left of front gnu's left horn.
14	2 Spot near middle left edge of headplate.
17	5 Vertical line, top centre.
18	1 Vertical line, left.
18	2 Spot under belly of front gnu.

HALFCROWN SHEETS.

The 2/6 denomination was issued on December 24th, 1932, and was printed in sheets of 6 by 20 stamps. The usual control numbers appear in the right margins, but no central arrows. Perforation 14, and watermarks so far normal.

These stamps were issued to the various post offices only in half sheets, being cut by the printers before delivery to the stores. The result is that the cut portions sometimes appear like the booklet edges, the perforation being cut and in some cases appearing as almost imperforate.

There are no really notable varieties in this issue, but a multitude of spots and minute flaws.

Design or Design Negative Characteristics.

- (a) Break in fine white frameline below C in Africa in all English stamps.
- (b) White dash between end curls of C in Africa in all English stamps.
- (c) White dash between top of O and U in South in all English stamps.
- (d) Minute white dot between R and I in Suidafrika in all Afrikaans stamps.
- (e) White mark below first limb of A in Afrika in all Afrikaans stamps.

PLATE 1 CHARACTERISTICS.

Frameplate 1.

Row No.

- 1 1 Nick in right curve of right 2, and cut on right of right circle of value.
- 1 2 Spot in right curve of left 6.
- 1 3 Spot on left tip of rear right ox's horn.
- 1 4 Minute dot over F of Africa.
- 2 3 Dot in bottom margin below G in Postage.
- 3 3 Mark groundline on right between large tree and leader's whip.
- 3 4 Minute dot in final A of Africa.
- 3 5 Dot in S of Suid.
- 5 4 Dot centre of waggon hood.
- 7 1 Spot above rear native's head.
- 8 2 Spot inside rear of waggon. Tiny dot outside right margin, centre.
- 9 3 Spot between first and second division of hood.
- 10 3 Minute dot in hillside, to right of left tree.
- 10 6 Dot top of left border.
- 15 2 Brown circle top of mountain ridge between trees.
- 16 4 Brown dot top of left tree.
- 17 3 Two brown dots under frame above tree on left.
- 18 1 Minute dot bottom right margin opposite 6 of 2/6.
- 18 2 Dots in (a) white margin under final A in Afrika; (b) in white margin above A in Afrika; (c) in ball of 2, bottom right.
- 18 4 Dot above 6 of 2/6 on right.
- 19 2 Numerous dots lower portion of stamp, in wheels, water, and lower tablets, also in 6, ball of left-hand 6 and in O of Postage.
- 19 3 Minute dots in water, sky, etc.
- 20 1 Numerous dots all over, especially top left background.
- 20 2 Numerous dots all over, especially in left tablet and above native boy, rear of waggon, and two dots in D of Suid.
- 20 3 Dash in right-hand 6.
- 20 4 Spot before S in Suid.

Headplate.

- 1 3 Green dash in R of Afrika, near bottom of foot of downstroke.
- 2 1 Green dot above left treetop.
- 2 4 Spot in hillside, top right of left tree.
- 2 6 Green spot in top margin above last A in Afrika.
- 4 1 Minute dot centre of right medallion edge.
- 5 1 Two dots, one small top of right tree.
- 5 6 Minute spot inner frameline below U in South.
- 6 2 Tiny green line left margin.
- 6 6 Tiny dot top of I in Afrika.
- 7 1 Green spot in foot of 2.
- 7 6 Tiny dot right border level with leader. Tiny hairline in first 6.
- 8 4 Green spot in right-hand 6 and tiny dot in margin below S in posseel.
- 9 5 Green mark below D in Suid.

- 10 4 Green mark below S in Suid.
 17 3 Green spot above 4 in outer white frame.
 20 4 Dot in F of Afrika.

Note.—Most of the above minute flaws, etc., were supplied by Mr. Simenhoff, and, owing to lack of material, the writer has not been able as yet to check them all up.

Rows 11 and 12, and rows 13-20, Nos. 5 and 6, have not yet been examined, also owing to lack of supplies at the local P.O.

As soon as material is obtainable and the list can be completed it will be printed.

(To be continued.)

REVIEWS

S.W.A. POSTMARKS, 1920-1934.

Under the title "Beiträge zur Poststempelkunde von Südwest—Die Post im Mandatgebiet Südwestafrika und ihre Entwertungen," Messrs. Fritz Seifert, Leipzig, have published in booklet form the series of articles which have been appearing during 1934 in the *Germania Berichten* from the pen of Herr Hans Goetze of Halle.

It is illustrated by a sketch map showing the situation of every post office and postal agency in the Territory, lines of air mail flights, etc., and there is a 3-page folding chart with illustrations (line drawings) of 52 different types of postmarks.

The offices are dealt with alphabetically; under each place being given a description of each type of mark known from there and, so far as has been ascertained (and the search seems to have been very thorough), the dates of usage of the various marks. Under some places there may only be one entry; a place such as Keetmanshoop has as many as twenty; whilst Windhoek has no less than forty-two, the latest being the trilingual exhibition mark of August, 1934.

Consideration is given not only to ordinary postmarks but also to Ship postmarks, Postage Due marks, Postal Rates, Railway Letter marks, Registration marks and labels, and Air Post marks.

This work can be warmly recommended to all interested in S.W.A. postmarks, and may further be held up as a model for those working on similar lines for other parts of Southern Africa.



"CASLON" VARIETY ON SOUTH-WEST STAMPS.

Mr. Simenhoff noted last month that the CASLON imprint had been seen on the 1d. stamp (S.G. No. 46) of South-West Africa, as well as on 1d. Union officials. We have been shown a block of ten of this stamp, the imprint being fairly clear on two of them, No. 11 of Row 18 and No. 10 of Row 19.

It is a mirror image imprint as before, but it is interesting inasmuch as it is not merely the word CASLON. After this comes two undecipherable marks and then clearly "X 48."

* * * * *

BRITISH ROTOGRAVURES.

The 2d. was put on sale on January 21st. Thanks to Mr. Sharpe and Messrs. Francis J. Field, Ltd., for day-of-issue covers.

In *Stamp Collecting* for January 26th there is an up-to-date check list of the cylinder and control numbers which should be of value to specialists in this line.

* * * * *

1934 STAMP STATISTICS.

Dr. G. Brunel, in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, puts the number of new issues for the year 1934 at 1,597. Of these the British Empire was responsible for 184. Italy and Colonies managed 251 only.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. give a slightly bigger figure, the distribution of standard varieties through their new issue service being announced at 1,629.

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ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY 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 GREATEST CENTENARY OF ALL

By PERCY C. BISHOP.

Presented at Congress, Pretoria, October, 1934.

THE passing years are bringing steadily nearer an occasion that will surely rank as the greatest centenary of modern times—the Centenary of the Penny Postage System.

How best to celebrate that great occasion is a problem that will exercise many minds in many lands during the intervening years. To Philatelists the Sixth of May, 1940, will appeal primarily as the 100th anniversary of the Adhesive Postage Stamp. Among non-Philatelists the occasion will be honoured as the centenary of a postal system that has been of incalculable benefit to the world's progress in trade and commerce, in culture and in education, as well as in material welfare.

From whatever angle we view the Postal Centenary, the date that it will commemorate—the 6th of May, 1840—must stand out for all time as one of the milestones of civilisation. The introduction of the Adhesive Postage Stamp, which Rowland Hill rightly regarded as the keystone of the arch of postal reform, may be considered an event at least equal in importance to the invention of the printing press or the inauguration of the steam locomotive. Indeed, there is a close association between the debut of the first railway engine and the production of the first postage stamp. For without railways Rowland Hill's great vision of uniform penny postage to replace the chaotic postal conditions then existing would scarcely have been thinkable and would certainly not have been immediately practicable. So we may link together in our thoughts the railway locomotive and the adhesive stamp as twin innovations jointly making possible the postal system as we know it to-day. And it is perhaps worth noting that the first practical step towards harnessing the one reform for the service of the other was the passing of an Act of the British Parliament in 1838, entitled "an Act for the Transmission of Mails by Railways."

The railway system we owe primarily to the discoverer of the power of steam and in the second place to George Stephenson. The Postal System in its present ordered form we owe to the vision of Sir Rowland Hill. But to whom do we owe the Adhesive Postage Stamp? Is it not extraordinary that in the present year, after stamps have been in use for only six years short of a century, the question of their invention is still a matter of doubt and controversy!

So far as my own reading of postal history extends, I can find no record of Sir Rowland Hill having personally laid claim to the invention of the adhesive principle in its application to the postage stamp. Nor is any such claim put forward in any monument to the great postal reformer that I have ever encountered. The statue to his memory in London, for example, bears merely the simple inscription, "He Gave Us Penny Postage." It is regrettable, if it is true, that documents which would have settled the point beyond all doubt have not been preserved, or at any rate are not now available.

In the absence of definite proof, however, there is a widespread and a growing belief that the actual invention of the Adhesive Stamp is to be attributed to the late James Chalmers, a bookseller of Dundee, who is stated, and I believe accurately so, to have submitted his ideas on the subject to the British Lords of the Treasury prior to the launching of Rowland Hill's penny postage proposals.

Chalmers, of Dundee, was not a Dundonian born. He was a native of Arbroath, and in that town certainly no doubt is entertained as to the authorship of the Adhesive Stamp. His proud fellow-townsmen erected a monument to James Chalmers' memory and described him thereon as the inventor of the Adhesive Stamp; and in many reputable works of reference Chalmers' claim is supported. The Encyclopaedia Britannica, generally accepted as a judicious and impartial authority, in reviewing the pros and cons, records the admitted fact that Chalmers was "experimenting with" adhesive stamps in Dundee in the 1830's, and goes on to refer to the late Pearson Hill having demonstrated "prior publication" by Sir Rowland Hill without in any way disproving "prior invention" by Chalmers. Another old-established and trustworthy work of reference, "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates," says in its 1910 edition, the latest I have been able to consult, "Adhesive Stamps were invented by Mr. James Chalmers, of Dundee, in 1834."

It seems to me highly desirable that at some time between now and the Penny Postage Centenary of May, 1940, there should be definite and public acknowledgment of the actual inventor of the Adhesive Stamp, for in honouring the memory of Sir Rowland Hill

as the man who planned and perfected the modern postal system it is but fair and just that we should also pay a full tribute to the author of that invention without which the best laid plans of Rowland Hill and My Lords of the Treasury could never have been more than a partial success.

I come back to the question: How will the Centenary of the Postage Stamp be celebrated? I suppose we may take it for granted that in many countries there will be commemorative issues of stamps. On the other hand, possibly the Universal Postal Union, whose own 25th and 50th anniversaries have been celebrated by special issues through the Swiss Post Office, may come to an arrangement with its constituent governments throughout the world to take charge of the Centenary issue in their behalf. That might mean a great saving of money to philatelists, for it would imply only one centenary issue instead of twenty or more. But if, as I fear, we are to have Postal Centenary issues here, there and everywhere, then I hope that Britain, the Motherland of the Postage Stamp, will for this occasion put aside her known antipathy to commemorative issues and give us a fine double-portrait series showing side by side the heads of Rowland Hill and (if his claim can be made good in the meantime) James Chalmers.

But what of Philatelists themselves? It is they who are concerned more closely than any other section of the public with the Centenary of the Adhesive Stamp. How are they to celebrate the occasion? In every land where Philately has its votaries this Centenary must appeal as something unique, something that is not at all likely to recur within the lifetime of any living philatelist. The occasion calls for united commemoration by all; calls for a world-wide movement in which all the Philatelists of the Universe, through their Philatelic Societies, can participate.

And if something is to be done on these lines, something big and impressive and memorable, it is not too early in this present year of 1934 to lay preliminary plans, to form an international organisation of representatives of the World's Philatelic Societies, and to gather opinions and suggestions as to the form to be taken by the Philatelists' own commemoration of this greatest of all centenaries.

In venturing to bring this matter before the Fifth Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa as one worthy of discussion, I would say this in conclusion: The Postage Stamp brought the peoples of the world into closer touch. It went far to annihilate distance. It broke down barriers. It made possible our great study and pastime of Philately. Let us then devise some means of using the centenary of the Postage Stamp to bring closer together the World's Philatelists, to break down such barriers as may still divide them, and to make

our world-wide hobby, like the Postage Stamp itself, a civilising and fraternal influence wherever it finds a foothold.

THE DOCTOR IS RIGHT.

I am a stamp collector and not a philatelist, leaving to others the joys of discovery of misplaced eyebrows and pink snow balls. I have, however, derived a great deal of pleasure in getting together a collection of U.S., France and colonies, and lastly Br. No. America. As a side line the collection of historical data in relation to the issue and subject matter of stamps is most interesting.

I have one bone to pick with the trade. There are now many new collectors and young collectors who value their stamps as future profits and are led and urged to do so by trade advertising and articles. The sooner stamp collecting is regarded and featured as a hobby, like golf, for which one should expect to pay for his pleasure, the fewer will be the disgruntled collectors who have tried or been forced to sell a collection and the disappointed widows who have inherited one. The necessary costs and legitimate profit of handling stamps to-day removes the investment feature as far as the collector is concerned.

Henry A. Robinson, M.D. in McKee's Weekly.

GOLD COAST

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(ALL MINT).

1902 S.C.A., ½d.-1s., set of 7	6/-
½d. & 1d., block 4 of each, 1/-; 5/- single	7/6
2/- Superb Marginal, Block 4, 20/-; £1 single	30/-
1904-7 M.C.A., ½d.-6d., set of 6	9/6
Singles, 1d., 6d.; 2d., 8d.; 2½d.	3/6
Blocks of 4, 2d., 2/8; 2½d.	14/-
Blocks of 4, 3d., 6/-; 2/6	40/-
1907-11 UNIV. COLS. ½d.-1s., set of 7 values	4/-
2/- ordinary paper, 4/3; 5/-	12/6
5/- well-centred Block of 4	50/-
1913 M.C.A., 2½d., 4d.; 3d. yellow, 6d.; 3d. white back, 4d.; 3d. buff, 1/6; 6d., 7d.; 1/- olive back	1/6
1/- emerald, Die I, 1/2; 1/- emerald, Die Die II	1/6
2/- Die I, 3/-; 2/- Die II, off centre as usual	18/6
2/6 Die I, 3/-; 2/6 Die II	5/-
5/- yellow, 8/-; 5/- white back	6/6
5/- pale, Die I, 15/-; 5/- pale, Die II	15/-
10/- green, 15/-; 10/- olive back	12/-
10/- emerald back, 13/-; £1	24/-
£1 superb marginal, block of 4	96/-
1921 SCRIPT, ½d.-5/-, set of 11 values	16/6
Blocks of 4, 2½d., 1/4; 2/6	14/-
Singles, 2/-, 2/6; 15/-, Die I	32/6
Singles, 15/-, Die II, 30/-; £2 marg. copy	55/-
1928—complete set of 10	11/-
Approval willingly against cash or satisfactory English Trade References. All offers subject unsold.	

Captain H. W. JESSOP

WENDY — ROYSTON — HERTS — ENGLAND.

New Issue Chronicle

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

ANGOLA.—Ceres type overprinted in black, in antique type, similar to Portugal 96. Original value deleted by two short horizontal bars each side of head.

10/40c turquoise; 20/85c carmine; 30/1E40 blue; 70/1E purple; 80/5E yellow green.

AUSTRALIA.—Air Mail. 1/6 Two hemispheres with Mercury between. Transverse oblong, line engraved, perf. 11, no wmk.

BELGIUM.—King Leopold type, 75c brown.

COLOMBIA.—New pictorial. Line engraved, now wmk., perf. 12, 5c brown.

CZECHO - SLOVAKIA. — Centenary of National Anthem. Line engraved, small oblong format type. Pictorial design, dated 1934-1934. Perf. 10. 1Kr. claret; 2Kr. blue.

DANZIG.—Provisionals, S.G. type 39, wmk. type B sideways, perf. 14. 6/7pf. yellow green, overprint in carmine; 30/35pf. ultramarine, overprint in blue.

FINLAND.—Red Cross set, line engraved. Printed on no wmk. paper, but has wmk. in the margin, "SOUMEN LEIMAKONTTORI" reading up at left, "FINLANDS STAMPELKONTOR" reading down at right. 1½mk+15p brown, portrait M. Calonius; 2mk+20p lilac, portrait H. G. Porthan; 2½mk+25p blue, portrait A. Chydenius.

GREECE.—New Anti-Tuberculosis stamps. 10 lepta green and buff; 20 lepta blue and buff; 50 lepta olive and buff.

HUNGARY.—New Postage Dues, S.G. type D 8, wmk. S.G. type 64. Surface printed, perf. 15 all round. All in ultramarine. 2pf; 4pf; 6pf; 8pf; 10pf; 12pf; 16pf; 20pf; 40pf; 80pf.

I.F.S.—Sideways coils, 480 stamps, delivery left side first. ½d. green, coil label lettered "P"; 2d. greenish grey, coil label lettered "T." Imperf. at top and bottom. Printed in endless coil, no join, by rotary machine.

KUWAIT.—½a deep green, inscribed "INDIA POSTAGE" instead of "INDIA POSTAGE AND REVENUE," Nasik print, multiple star wmk.

LATVIA.—New designs, small format, perf. 10, wmk. swastika. 3 santimi, orange; 5s. emerald; 10s. deep green; 20s. pink; 35s. deep blue; 40s. brown.

LIECHTENSTEIN.—New values continuing 1933 set. Photogravure printing, no watermark, perf. 11½. *Postage:* 3r. terra cotta, Coat of Arms; 5r. bright emerald, Three Sisters Rocks; 10r. violet, Schaan Church. *Postage:* 20r. vermilion, Town Hall; 25r. brown, S.G. type 38. *Service:* 25r. brown with Service overprint as S.G.O. 2 in red. Photogravure printing, no wmk, perf. 11½.

Air Mail: 50r. green, Eagle type. *Service:* Large oblong format, overprinted "REGIERUNGS—DIENSTSACHE" in circle encircling a crowd, as S.G. type O.2. Overprinted in violet. 50r. brown.

MAURITIUS.—Reversion to Die II retouched, K.G. type. 12c. grey; 20c. deep blue.

PAPUA.—1d. green, Hoisting flag at Port Moresby; 2d. red, Natives on board H.M.S. Nelson; 3d. dp. brt. blue (same as 1d.); 5d. maroon (same type as 2d.).

RUSSIA.—Anti-War Propaganda Issue. Photogravure printing, large upright rectangular shape. 5k. black; 10k. bright ultramarine; 15k. green; 20k. brown; 35k. scarlet.

SAAR.—Charity S.G. types 33, 34, etc. Imprinted in colour of stamp, reading upwards at left-hand side "VOLKSABSTIMMUNG" 1935. No wmk., perf. 13½. 40+15c sepia; 60+20c orange red=1f+50c. dp. lilac; 1f50+75c blue=2f+1f claret; 3f+2f myrtle grn.; 5+5fr dp. terracotta.

SWEDEN.—Posthorn type, on very white paper, 606 claret.

SUDAN.—General Gordon Issue. The new stamps are just to hand. The following additional information may be of interest: Perforated by line machine, perf. 14, and watermarks S.G. multiple. The plate of the 15m. is numbered "2," all the rest being "1," as previously mentioned. This is a curious feature, and it can only be surmised that an accident happened to the first plate of 15m and had to be destroyed.

RHODESIAN ADMIRALS—DIE Iia ?

In the *Philatelic Magazine* of December 28th, 1934, Mr. H. C. Dann describes another find of a Die III stamp aping a Die II or a Die II mixed up in a Die III plate. We need not quote full details of this here, nor shall we attempt to adjudicate on the rival merits of the different explanations put forth, but we commend the article to Rhodesian specialists. Solving, or attempting to solve the problem, should keep them happy in their old age—like telling stories to a Scotsman in his youth.

INTERESTING LIST

OUR LIST OF BARGAINS is published at frequent intervals. It is often a bit different to other lists as it contains offers of philatelic books, collections of odds and ends—such as fiscals and Railway stamps, Newspaper stamps, etc., as well as a fine list of "lots" by countries, and fine single items. Your name will be put on our mailing list with pleasure. Why not drop us a postcard to-day?

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Air Mail Notes and News

By L. A. WYNDHAM.

SABENA.

In my notes last month reference was made to the special air mail flight between Brussels and Leopoldville by Ken Waller and to the projected inauguration of a regular service between Belgium and the Congo by the Belgian air line "Sabena." According to the Sabena's time table, which I received on 15th February by air mail, the inaugural service is scheduled to depart from Brussels on 23rd February, arriving at Coquilhatville on the 27th and Leopoldville on the 28th. The first return service is scheduled to leave Leopoldville on the 6th March and to arrive at Brussels on the 10th. The service at present is to be fortnightly. The route is as follows: Brussels-Marseilles-Oran-Colombo-Bechar-Reggan-Gao-Naimy-Zinder-Fort Lamy, Fort Archambault-Libenge (Bangui)-Coquilhatville-Leopoldville, and the distance 8,330 kilometres.

VICTOR SMITH.

One cannot think of this first leg in the West Coast route without one's thoughts falling on that intrepid South African airman, Victor Smith, whose name more than anyone else's will go down to history as the foremost pioneer of the skyway of the second great African air route.

As I gave a short outline of "Hardluck Smith's" West Coast flights in my notes for October last, it is unnecessary to summarize them here, but I would like to take this opportunity of recording Victor's own account of his last flight, on which occasion it will be remembered he carried a small official mail from Windhoek. His letter to me dated the 1st February, records: "For the last three weeks I have been working day and night finishing the aircraft I am building. The flight, purely a business trip, scheduled to take between five and seven days, was started on the 26th July at 9.30 a.m. The first night I spent at Windhoek, where S.W.A. mail was picked up. All went more or less to schedule apart from several minor troubles and forced landings, until 100 miles above Port Etienne on the boundary of Mauretania and Rio-de-Oro, where a valve stem breakage made a landing necessary. A Heath-Robinsonish repair was rigged up whereby, after a two-mile run, a take-off was negotiated and 50 miles was flown towards Etienne with one cylinder completely out of action. Here the engine broke completely, and I was obliged to walk the remaining 50 miles to Etienne—a small French military outpost—carrying only water and the

mails. As a passenger I flew the 500 miles to Dakkar with Aeropostale, where a boat was taken to England, and the mail posted at the Fleet Street Post Office, London, on the 10th August, 1934. (Presumably 20th is meant).

AUSTRALIA.

The opening of the Empire Air Mail service to Brisbane was dealt with rather fully in my notes last month, but the following further information has since come to hand:—

(1) The feeder service from Adelaide to Bourke referred to was not opened to coincide with the inauguration of the Empire route. This feeder service has still to be established.

(2) I overlooked to mention the important feeder service in Queensland run by Qantas Empire Airways itself, viz., that from Normanston to Cloncurry. Covers despatched from the terminal, Normanston, received, in addition to the ordinary postal cancellation, an Air Mail franking "Forwarded by Air Mail."

(3) A goodly portion of the mail despatched from Australia and New Zealand for African countries was franked at the old rate, which applied to correspondence sent by surface transport to connect at Karachi with the Empire service, viz., 1s. 7d. The new all air rate was 2s. 9d. This under-franked mail was flown as far as Cairo only where the "Par Avion Jusqa Cairo" mark was applied and the mail sent on by ordinary route.

(4) The following interesting information is extracted from a letter from Australia addressed to Mr. J. Robertson: "In connection with this first air mail ex overseas an eleventh hour departure from schedule was made at this end. Normally the southern air terminus is Cootamundra (N.S.W.). On this particular occasion it was decided at the last moment almost, probably so as to get all the mail through before Xmas, to tranship the mail for these centres at Narromine on the Charleville-Cootamundra feeder service. The Sydney mail was then flown direct from Narromine to Sydney, and the Adelaide and Melbourne mail was brought right through to Melbourne by another 'plane.'

(5) A New Zealand correspondent advises me that the total connecting despatch from there was 4,217 letters, 3,754 of which were for Great Britain and 463 for other destinations. The mail for New Zealand comprised about 7,000 pieces contained in four bags. The New Zealand mail was not carried to or from Australia by air.

(6) The January number of the British Post Office Magazine, a copy of which was kindly sent out to me by Messrs. Francis J. Field, contains a very fine descriptive article dealing with the proceedings at Croydon on the occasion of the opening of the Australian Service. Inter alia it mentions that Lord Londonderry, Secretary of State for Air, handed over to Sir Kingsley Wood, the Postmaster-General, letters he had received from the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister to

"post." The Postmaster-General himself stamped this mail with a specially prepared silver date-stamp and placed it in the specially woven Royal bag. The special date-stamp was sent with the mail to the Postmaster-General of Australia as a souvenir of a great historical event. This number of the Magazine also contains an interesting article headed "By Air Mail. From Blue Box to Bulawayo." The price of the Magazine is only 1d in England.

REFLECTIONS.

On the 16th February I was privileged to have a flip in the S.A. Airways liner, "Jan van Riebeeck," the machine that made history on her inaugural flight to Cape Town three months previously by carrying the first air mails from Grahamstown to Cape Town. While tranquilly seated 6,000 feet above Cape Town my thoughts went back to my first flight in Egypt eighteen years previously. One has only to go a little further back, visualise Driver's historic flights between Kenilworth and Muizenberg with the first South African aerial mail and compare the developments since that have culminated with the present 16,000 all air service between South Africa and Australia to realise what a magnificent field South Africa offers to her own airpost collectors. South Africa has every reason to be proud of its air mail history.

1936 EXHIBITION IN JOHANNESBURG.

It was intimated at the February meeting of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society that the guarantee fund which the Society had set out to raise for the 1936 Johannesburg Jubilee Exhibition had almost reached the figure they had set themselves to reach. This is good news and augurs well for future success. We hope to have further announcements about the plans soon.

In the meantime we note that the *Australian Stamp Journal*, in referring to the proposal, says: "We trust that Australian collectors will support it to the best of their powers. South Africa is not so far away and there is no reason why Australian collections should not form a substantial portion of the exhibits." That's the spirit we like; we also would like to see Australia represented in force.

NEW BRITISH HIGH VALUES.

The 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s. printed by Waterlow's under the new Post Office contract have appeared without any formal announcement. The designs are the same, but a considerable amount of touching up has been done to the die. Full details are given in the January number of *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly*, but the most obvious change, easily visible to the naked eye, is the cross hatching in the medallion bearing the King's head.

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Correspondence

TATI AND RHODESIA.

Dear Sir,

Regarding Major W. J. Harrington's "Tati" query, I am sending you this letter instead of replying direct to our friend. I do this as I should like to place on record how much his Rhodesian articles are appreciated here. Anyone who has any experience of writing on philatelic subjects must admire the way in which he has tackled a big and difficult piece of work. I am sure my friends, Mr. Richardson, of Annan, and Mr. Dann, of Bushey, would second and support this informal vote of thanks.

With regard to the stamps of Tati Concessions, I believe they were issued for fiscal purposes, and I have seen an unused set up to, I think, the pound value. The only postally used copy I have seen is one I was fortunate in acquiring at auction; it is the 1s. value and has genuine "Tati, Matabeleland" postmark and dated "Jan." (?) with date of year "7." The colour is red (not grey as Mr. Harrington was told) and the perforation is 14. It appears to be engraved.

An interesting point about the design is that the elephant is in the same attitude as, and probably copied from, Lo Bengula's Elephant Seal which appeared on the concession.

Incidentally, I might mention that a famous gazeteer gives Tati Concessions as Portuguese East Africa! I was able to prove by stamps that this was incorrect and future editions will be amended.

I think the "Kimberley" cancellations quoted by Major Harrington are those in my collection, and it is difficult to understand how they came to be so marked at a town so far from their place of issue. Would anyone possessing similar cancellations please give dates.

The "Beira-Umtali Ambulando" postmark I found on 1913 issue in violet ink. It is extraordinary to find a postmark coupling a colonial town with a foreign one, and I do not know of another instance anywhere in the world.

Since discovering the Moçambique Company stamp with date 30th Sept., '03, Umtali," I found another, Feb. 24th, '03. This proves my theory that there must have been some arrangement between the postal authorities of the two countries.

I also have a Moçambique Company stamp cancelled at Salisbury and dated May 25th, '03.

With regard to the shortage of Bechuana-land stamps during the siege of Mafeking, I have the 6d. blue of first issue of Rhodesia

cancelled "Mafeking," but unfortunately the date is not clear.

Will someone please explain why it is possible to find Bechuana-land stamps postmarked "Bulawayo" and dated 1897 and 1900?

With best wishes for the continued success of the S.A.P.—Yours truly,

W. BERNARD LIVERMORE.

28 Tregaron Avenue, N.8,
London.

JAMAICA, "Gibbons' Stamp Monthly" announces an important alteration in the current 1d. stamp of Jamaica, although it is quite possible that it has existed for two years without being discovered. It consists of new cross hatching below the whole length of the word Jamaica, obliterating the former ill-defined lines and causing the name to stand out more prominently. The surrounding line of each letter has also been re-drawn more firmly and the angles made sharper. There are other minor alterations, whilst the stamp is $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. longer than the old stamp. For the time being Gibbons' will classify them as Die 1 and Die 2 respectively, although they do not claim with any certainty that the differences in the stamps are due to the making of a new Die. Probably they are bearing the controversy over the alleged new Rhodesian Die in mind and desire to avoid unnecessary trouble.

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SOCIETY NEWS

ORANGE FREE STATE and BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the monthly general meeting held in the "Koffie Huis" on Friday, the 8th February, there was a fair attendance of members and a visitor from Durban.

Mr. White furnished some more interesting information on the old O.V.S. postmarks, and Mr. J. B. Levy exhibited a part of his collection of "Unions," mainly postage dues. One interesting item was a complete sheet of the 1½d. Rouletted Postage dues, showing several creases in the paper, running diagonally from the left bottom to right top corner.

Altogether a most interesting evening was spent and the Society shows promise of growing.

H.G.U.

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the C.T.P.S. held in the Railway Institute on Thursday, 14th Feb., Mr. C. Smithers gave a display of "Bits and Pieces." The exhibit consisted of items from Great Britain, South Africa, South West Africa, Australian Commonwealth, Australasia, New Zealand, India and British Asiatics. To give a detailed description of the whole exhibit would take up too much space, but several items are worthy of special mention.

South Africa was represented by the following special items, a 2d. on two pence Bechuanaland with foot of 2 curved, a very scarce stamp. British East Africa, full set of Georges 1 ct. to 10 Rupees, with the scarce 75 ct. on Emerald surface. Transvaal, a copy of 1895 Commemorative 1d. imperforate all round and a block of 4 E.R.I. half-penny on 2d., one stamp showing error no stop after E. Mauritius a pair of 6 cents over printed postage revenue on stamp with REVONUE instead of Revenue and a copy of the scarce 10 Rupees olive back. Rhodesia, a copy of the £20 1898 postally used and a pair of 7s. 6d. with colour above King's head inserted by hand. In South West Africa a unique item was shown; a German postcard franked with a Union 1d. stamp cancelled with the German cancelling post office date stamp. This was one of the only two cards posted on the day the British forces entered Windhoek that were cancelled with the German date stamp. A pair of type 1 1d. showing the scarce error of setting Africa over Zuid West and Afrika over South West, of which only 108 pairs are in existence. Also a used pair on piece of the 2d. S.W.A. double overprint, one inverted, this is dated 12 Dec., 1930, and is the day the error was discovered.

New Zealand, a page of the 1½d. 1911 King George in blocks and pairs showing no water mark, and water mark and 14 x 14½ x 14 x 13½ in same pairs and blocks. The Dependencies were strongly represented by errors and scarce items, special mention being deserved by the first Nieuwe hand stamps in black and a copy of the 1d. King Edward VII Land used.

Australasia was also very strong, S. Australia imperforates of first issue and Tasmania first issues being strongly represented. India, first types ½ anna, one anna, and four annas were shown in good condition and a page of the 3 pies to 1 Rupee used on one day only for the Prince of Wales' visit in 1922. Australian Commonwealth, a strip of the scarce 1d. Coil Maritime stamps with join, the first £1, and the Tudor Crown 10s. in all shades and the £1, also a page of the 6d. 1913.

British Asiatics, Hong Kong, the first two sets complete, all the North Borneo Exhibition stamps were shown. Sarawak, the scarce error No. 18 and several other items in this section were also shown.

The exhibit was well mounted and fully written up, thereby adding to the enjoyment and interest of those present.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

At the meeting held on Tuesday, 12th Feb., several "items of interest" were shown at the beginning of the evening, one particularly noteworthy being a Sir Lowry's Pass "crash cover" shown by Mr. Redford. Three new members were elected.

Dr. Pirie read a paper on "The First Antarctic Post," which will be published in a later issue. In addition to the items specified in the paper several other Antarctic postal services were represented by stamps and covers, e.g., from Victoria Land, King Edward VII Land and the various Falkland Island dependencies.

Jumping from the polar regions to the Equator an exhibit was then given of German East Africa and Tanganyika. This included Vorläufer (German stamps used before they were any special stamps issued for the territory); the various pre-War German issues, both overprinted and definitive; German War issues, franks, "mission stamps" printed but never actually issued the German stamps brought in by the blockade runner, "Marie," and military posts; stamps used by the various expeditionary forces, Belgian, Indian, Portuguese (Kionga), the Mafia and N.F. issues, and the G.E.A. overprints. Lastly, the two Tanganyika definitive issues.

J.G.K.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

At the first meeting this year, held on the 6th February, the main topic of discussion was the proposed stamp exhibition to be held in May during the Jubilee celebrations.

The Pretoria Society has kindly consented to lend us the frames used at the Congress Exhibition last October, and it is now principally a matter of financial adjustment to make the exhibition an accomplished fact.

If the proposals put forward are carried out the exhibition will have three main sections: Georgian issues of the Empire; all Jubilee issues obtainable; and a section for junior collectors. For the present the scheme is in the hands of a special sub-committee.

The President, Mr. de Terrasson, referred to a very happy function that had taken place the day before—the marriage of our popular and energetic secretary, Miss Pershouse, and mentioned that on behalf of the members an electric standard lamp had been presented to her.

It was with a feeling of deep regret that members heard of the resignation of Dr. Moseley, of Johannesburg, as a member of this Society. Dr. Moseley is leaving South Africa for an indefinite period.

The display for the evening was arranged by Mrs. Maxwell and Mr. J. Malan, who tabled a great variety of covers and cards. Mrs. Maxwell's display was composed mainly of pre-stamp period covers; a fine copy of the Mulready envelope being one of the most interesting items. Many of these old covers bore pictorial designs, depicting contemporary events, or satirising prominent public persons and events. Among the items displayed by Mr. Malan, those dating from the Anglo-Boer War and the South-West Africa campaign, including censored letters, army postmarks and a Ladysmith Siege cover attracted a great deal of attention.

The exhibitors were thanked by Mr. Dixon, and the meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

J.M.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

January 7th.—Mr. A. E. Basden presided over a fair attendance of members. Mr. Andrew Watson exhibited a very fine and interesting collection of Stampless Covers, and Mr. J. Gehle read an amusing pamphlet entitled "Germs of Philately."

January 21st.—The 36th Annual General Meeting was held on this date at Polley's Hotel. The reports of the various Officers on the activities of the Society during the past year were very satisfactory. The Exchange Department circulated 197 packets during the year and sales amounted to £335. The election of office holders for the year resulted as follows: President, Mr. A. E. Basden; Vice-President, Major W. J. Harrington; Hon. Secretary, Mr. N. L. Watson; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Gehle; Exchange Superintendent, Dr. A. J. Broughton, with Messrs. A. E. Basden and W. J. Harrington as assistants; Librarian, Dr. A. J. Broughton; Curator of Forgery Collection, Mr. G. Blockey; Curator of Society's Collection and Press Correspondent, Mr. C. Hand.

The Society's Collections were displayed by the Curators at the Meeting. Subscription to New Issue Service increased the collection by 180 stamps during the past year.

February 18th.

A special evening taking the place of the usual annual dinner, which was not held this year on account of there having been a dinner at Congress time in October.

Mr. H. N. B. Hawke gave a Ciné-Kodak exhibition of his recent trip through Swaziland, after having read a paper on the philatelic history of the country. A show of Swaziland stamps was given by a number of members.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Society's February meeting was held at the Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg, on Thursday, the 14th February.

PAGES OF INTEREST.

Included in the above was a page by Mr. C. Donne of Forgeries, and a page by Mr. A. P. Linn of forgeries and fakes.

The paper and exhibit of the evening were "Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands" by Mr. A. P. Linn.

The Turks and Caicos Islands were practically complete in mint condition, and the Bahamas practically complete except for the early issues, mint and used.

A.P.L.

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Editorial

Our readers may, or may not, observe that the destinies of this journal have been entrusted to a new Editor. We make no promises other than that we will do our best to emulate the excellent examples set by our predecessors in office.

BASUTOLAND "OFFICIAL" STAMPS.

The following official information has been received in respect of the official stamps of Basutoland, and we wish to acknowledge the courtesy and kindness of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in furnishing it.

"Six thousand stamps of each value were printed and three hundred of each value were forwarded to the Basutoland Administration, the remainder being held by the Controller of Stores at Pretoria. The undermentioned quantities were finally returned to Pretoria: 273 at ½d.; 262 at 1d.; 242 at 2d.; 270 at 6d.; and were destroyed together with the whole of the unissued stock. It may be stated further that of the stamps which were not returned by the Basutoland Administration, four of each value were presented to H.M. the King for his collection."

Therefore, the total number of these stamps which are available for collectors are: ½d., 23; 1d., 34; 2d., 54; 6d., 26.

W.J.H.

GAMBIA.

Collectors of Gambia will be interested to know that R. Roberts, of 430, Strand, London, has issued a list of the "Cameos of the Ams Gambia." Quite a number of scarce items are mentioned and overseas philatelists are being given an opportunity of filling spaces in their albums.

ANOTHER BI-LINGUAL COUNTRY.

From *Linns Weekly Stamp News* we learn that a Convention was held at Manilla in the Phillipine Islands in January last approved both English and Spanish as the official languages of the country. Does this mean that we shall in due course find yet more bi-lingual stamps in our catalogues?

GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

We wonder how many collectors of Great Britain and her Colonies know that the late King Edward at one time decided that there should be nine pearls on either side of the cross of the Imperial crown used for official purposes.

Just go through your own stamps and see if you can find out in which territories and in which values the pearls are correct in number. You will find out that in the majority of cases there are only seven. In this connection it will be interesting to watch new issues.

LIPHINPREX.

This word, which has appeared for some months past in the philatelic journals of the world, is not, as might well be imagined, an anagram, but is the shortened form of "*Literature Philatelique Internationale Presse Exposition*" or the First Philatelic Press and Literature Exhibition which will be held in Brussels from May 25th to June 3rd of this year.

Judging by the literature, pamphlets, brochures and forms which have been submitted to us, we are of the opinion that any of our readers who may find it convenient to attend this exhibition will be well rewarded.

Air Mail Notes and News

By L. A. WYNDHAM.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICAN AIRWAYS.

The taking over of S.W.A. Airways by the Union Government, which has been the subject of negotiation ever since the State acquired Union Airways in February, 1934, has at last been accomplished with effect from February 1st, 1935, at a purchase price of £7,000. The reason for the delay was largely due to the fact that at first the S.W.A. Administration was not prepared to continue paying to the State Airways the subsidy it had been paying to the S.W.A. Airways.

In 1930, when negotiations were proceeding for the establishment by Imperial Airways of the London-Capetown service, it was deemed desirable to establish a weekly air mail service between South-West Africa and South Africa as a "feeder" to the Imperial Airways service to London. The S.W.A. Administration called for tenders for the operation of this service for a period of five years, the successful tenderer being the Junkers-Flugzeugwerk Aktiengesellschaft of Dessau, Germany, and on November 4th, 1930, the agreement was signed by J. A. Venning, Director of Posts and Telegraphs, and F. Hoepfner, the authorised representative of the company, for the establishment of the Windhoek-Keetmanshoop-Upington-Kimberley service as from April 1st, 1931, by when it was anticipated the Capetown-London service would commence. The agreement provided *inter alia* for the payment to South-West African Airways, the company formed by the Junkers Company to carry out the agreement, of an annual subsidy of £7,000 and for payment at the rate of 3s. per net lb. or portion for mail carried. The Union Government approved of the opera-

tion of the service over the Upington-Kimberley portion of Union territory.

For various reasons the opening of the Imperial Airways service was postponed and, as South-West African Airways were standing by in readiness to commence operations, the Administration decided to utilise the services of the company for the institution of provisional internal services. The three services established and the period of their operation is as follows:—

- (1) The Northern Service: Windhoek-Oka-handja - Omaruru-Otjiwarongo-Tsumeb-Grootfontein (weekly, August 1st, 1931, to February 15th, 1932).
- (2) The Southern Service: Windhoek-Rehoboth-Mariental-Keetmanshoop (weekly, August 5th to December 4th, 1931).
- (3) The Coastal Service, connecting with the mail steamers of the Hamburg Oos Afrika Linie: Windhoek-Okahandja-Karibib - Swakopmund - Walvis Bay (August 11th to December 14th, 1931).

All twelve of these air mail centres were provided with special air mail cachets (small circular rubber stamps with the words "Air Mail" and "Lugpos" and the name of the respective town in the centre), which were applied to all air mail correspondence in addition to the ordinary date-stamp. Windhoek later had small metal die air mail and date cancellations in English and Afrikaans respectively, and internal service covers bearing these metal die postmarks are rare, it being worthy of mention that mail despatched from Windhoek by the last flight to Grootfontein on February 13th, 1932, received both the English and the Afrikaans impressions.

On December 19th-20th, 1931, a special flight was made from Windhoek to Kimberley (returning on the 21st) to connect with Imperial Airways special Christmas flight London-Capetown, this affording the first and only occasion on which mail has been conveyed through from Windhoek to Capetown by air. The bilingual "Windhoek-Kimberley Air Mail" (with vignette of an aeroplane) postmark was applied to mail despatched from and received at Windhoek.

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INTERESTING LIST

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The first flight of the regular service was made on January 26th-27th, to connect with the first Capetown-London service of Imperial Airways, the machine waiting over at Kimberley until February 2nd for the arrival of the first regular service from London. The bilingual "Windhoek-Kimberley Air Mail" postmark was applied to this mail despatched from and received at Windhoek, but with the words "First" and "Eerste" inserted specially. In addition, the small metal die cancellation (English type) referred to above was applied to the mail despatched from Windhoek only.

South-West African Airways operated the Windhoek-Kimberley "feeder" service with commendable efficiency and regularity for a period of over two years.

FLYING ROUND A REBELLION.

Owing to the recent rebellion in Greece and the Greek Government prohibiting commercial aircraft landing in that country, it became necessary for Imperial Airways to make hurried arrangements for their Empire Services to South Africa and Australia to operate from Brindisi to Alexandria *via* Malta and thence by way of Benghazi and Tobruk on the North African coast, this deviation necessitating the flying boats doing an extra distance of nearly 400 miles.

The first southbound service to be flown over this temporarily diverted route *via* Malta was the "duplicate" one as far as Johannesburg which left Croydon on Sunday, March 3rd. Owing to lack of facilities and the extra distance to be covered this service was two days late on leaving Cairo. By making exceptionally fast daily flights down Africa, however, the mails arrived in Johannesburg on Tuesday, March 12th, only 16 hours late, the Capetown portion of the mail being received on the 14th.

The service that followed, which left Croydon on Wednesday, March 6th (the regular weekly service through to Capetown), was also compelled to cross the Mediterranean *via* Malta instead of *via* Athens, and despite the fact that a whole day was lost crossing the Mediterranean owing to severe storms and bad weather being encountered in Central Africa, the terminal was reached on Friday, March 15th strictly up to schedule. Capetown received its regular air mail with the same "monotonous regularity" which has for so long characterised its arrival, and very few people who opened their blue labelled correspondence from England could have realised that the envelopes bore silent testimony to having flown round a rebellion.

Several hundreds of these historic covers were consigned to wastepaper baskets without even a thought of appreciation to Imperial Airways, who had striven so determinedly and successfully not only to maintain its reputation, but more particularly to avoid inconvenience to South African recipients.

The first northbound service to operate over the temporary deviation was either the "dupli-

cate" service which left Johannesburg on Saturday, March 2nd, or the through service from Capetown on the 5th.

NEW WEST AFRICAN SERVICE.

Two months after the special Christmas air mail flight from Brussels to Leopoldville and return by Ken Waller, of Australian air race fame, in his British Comet machine, the regular fortnightly service by the Belgian Air Line, Ste. Anonyme Belge D'Exploitation de la Navigation Aérienne ("Sabena") from Belgium to the Congo was inaugurated with the departure from Brussels on February 23rd of the three-engine Fokker machine "Edmond Thieffry."

As mentioned in my notes last month, the route of this new service is Brussels-Marseilles - Oran-Colomb Bechar - Reggan - Goanaimy-Zinder-Fort Lamy-Fort Archambault-Libenge (Bangui)-Coquilhatville-Leopoldville (8,330 kilometers).

The first flight left Brussels on Saturday, February 23rd, and reached Leopoldville on the 28th. The first return flight left Leopoldville on Wednesday, March 6th, and was due to reach Brussels on the 10th.

Covers despatched from Brussels by the inaugural service received a rectangular commemorative cachet in dull red worded: "Ier DEPART SERVICE/AERIEN REGULIER/BELGIQUE-CONGO" (on left side); "1ste VLUCHT/REGLEMATIGE LUCHTDIENST/BELGIE-CONGO" (on right side); and "SABENA/23-2-1935" underneath the two above superscriptions. Covers were back-stamped at Leopoldville 28.2.35-16.

Mail addressed through to Capetown received a transit back-stamping at Elisabethville on March 4th, and in addition the Elisabethville "AVION" franking was applied to the front of all covers. (Mail for Elisabethville itself did not receive this franking). This mail only reached Capetown on Friday, March 15th. The date frankings will afford interesting comparison when the all air West African route is accomplished.

It is also interesting to record that covers despatched from Croydon on February 22nd connected with the first flight and received, in addition to the Leopoldville and Elisabethville back-stampings referred to above, a Paris "Avion" transit cancellation of 22.11.1935 with the following slogan: "Gagnez du Temps Répondez Par Avion." It is also worthy to record that these England-Belgian Congo "Sabent" covers indicate that the "Croydon Aerodrome" postmark is of a new design (Double ring "Croydon Aerodrome B.O. Croydon Surrey" with the date "2 Fe 35" in the centre ring), and must have been introduced subsequent to the inauguration of the Empire service through to Australia last December.

WANTED.—Covers, Press Cuttings, Photographs, Souvenir Documents, etc., relating to the early aviation history of Africa.—L. WYNDHAM, Houses of Parliament, Capetown.

The Roto gravure Stamps of the Union of South Africa

By G. N. GILBERT.

(Continued from page 40 of March Issue.)

FIVE SHILLING SHEETS.

The 5/- denomination was issued in October, 1933, and was printed in sheets similar to the 2/6 and was also cut into half sheets by the printers. The usual numbers appear in the right margins, but no arrows. Perforation 14, and matemarks so far inverted.

There is one interesting point to be noted in this denomination, i.e., Suid-Afrika is printed here with a hyphen between, this being the first Roto stamp to be so printed with the exception of the Voortrekker Memorial stamps and postcards. The 1d. denomination followed later with this hyphen.

There is also one interesting variety in this issue, being the gelatine flaw mentioned previously, i.e., the missing top to the yoke-skey on No. 5, row 18, the missing top being found adhering to the top of the left-hand 5.

Design Characteristic.

The design characteristic is a minute dot on the right of the rear wheel level with and near the ball of 5/- on every Afrikaans stamp.

PLATE 1 CHARACTERISTICS.

Note.—Owing to lack of supplies at the local P.O. it has only been possible at the present time to go over the bottom half of the sheet of the 5/- denomination. As opportunity occurs the top half will be examined and particulars added to this list.

Frameplate.

Row No.

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 11 | 2 | Two dots below last A in Africa. |
| 11 | 4 | Dark spot between top left outer framelines and below I in Africa. |
| 11 | 5 | Dot above tablet on left. |
| 12 | 1 | Dot inner bottom frameline, right. |
| 12 | 3 | Dot below 5 in left ornament. |
| 12 | 4 | Dot between ornament and P in Posseel. |
| 12 | 5 | Stroke in R of Africa. Split top to P in Postage. |
| 12 | 6 | Dot in 5 on left after L (top) in Posseel. |
| 13 | 1 | Dot in right-hand 5 just below top stroke. |
| 13 | 2 | Spot on top left of right-hand tablet, and spot above ditto. |
| 13 | 3 | Spot under last A of Africa. |
| 13 | 4 | Dot bottom right of left tablet. |
| 13 | 5 | Dot top outer right frame. |
| 14 | 1 | Spot between left outer frames above left tablet. |
| 14 | 2 | Spot top right of L in Posseel. |
| 14 | 3 | Dots under C and A of Africa and below bottom margin on left. |
| 14 | 4 | Spot right of first tablet (left) opposite disselboom. |
| 14 | 5 | Spot outside top right outer frame. |
| 14 | 6 | "Mitre joint" top right medallion frame and dot between the two framelines |
| 15 | 1 | Dot top outside above R in Afrika and spot top right of L in posseel. |
| 15 | 2 | Dot in S of Postage. Stroke under I in Africa. |
| 15 | 3 | Two spots above R and I in Africa. |
| 15 | 5 | Dot in lower foreground above E in Posseel. |
| 15 | 6 | Hairline in H of South. |
| 16 | 1 | Dot between E and ornament on right. |
| 16 | 3 | Dot in O of South and between top right frameline of medallion. |
| 16 | 4 | Dot in front of Posseel. |
| 16 | 5 | Stroke top of medallion below A in Africa, and stroke in bottom right outer corner. |
| 16 | 6 | Dot top right, outside. |
| 17 | 1 | Lines in D and A in Suidafrika. |
| 17 | 4 | Spots above O in South (outer frame), between H and A and below C in Africa. |
| 17 | 6 | "Colon" to right of left rear wheel. |
| 18 | 2 | Dot below last A in Afrika. |

- 18 5 Two minute dots top right border, just above tablet.
- 18 6 Dots in R of Afrika. Dot above 5 in right tablet, and spot between L in Posseel and ornament on right.
- 19 1 Dark spot below last A in Afrika.
- 19 3 Line in F of Afrika.
- 19 4 Two spots top left, inside and outside.
- 19 5 Dots below and after L in Posseel.
- 19 6 Spots top right corner of medallion.
- 20 3 Smudge bottom right of medallion frame.

Headplate.

- 11 5 Dot top centre of waggon cover.
- 11 6 Spot on right of lower canvas division.
- 12 1 Hairline top centre, and dot under bucket.
- 12 2 Black smudge or rent in canvas, bottom centre.
- 12 3 Black dot in medallion below F in Afrika.
- 12 5 Dot above waggon top.
- 14 2 Spot between rear canvas and top of right tablet.
- 14 3 Minute dot top left of medallion.
- 14 6 Dot top left of right tablet. Hairline centre left of medallion.
- 15 3 Dot in medallion below A in Afrika.
- 17 6 Dot top right corner of medallion.
- 18 4 Dot top left of medallion.
- 18 5 Missing top to yoke-skey. This is found on top of the left-hand 5 and is a gelatine flaw. There is also a spot in the sky top left shaped like a chopper or a flag.
- 18 6 Two spots left of top yoke-skey and spot on horizon, right.
- 19 1 Hairlines, front of waggon.
- 19 2 Spots, one large and one small, below disselboom and before front wheel.
- 19 6 Spot above top of waggon.
- 20 1 Stroke on disselboom.
- 20 6 Dot above front of waggon.

VOORTREKKER MEMORIAL STAMPS.

The Voortrekker stamps were issued on May 1st, 1933, in three denominations, viz., 1d., 2d. and 3d. They were sold at a 50 per cent. premium with the object of raising funds to erect a Memorial to the Great Trek. They were printed in sheets of 20 by six stamps, with no central arrows and with the usual control numbers in the *bottom* margin. Perforation 14. Watermarks appear sideways in these stamps owing to the fact that these stamps, being of an upright design, were printed sideways on the sheets, to conform with the same size sheets of the 2d., 3d., etc., of the ordinary pictorials. The only variety so far noted is the flaw in the left shield on No. 15, row 5, in the 2d. denomination.

A second printing appeared with a much deeper red in the 1d. denomination. In this printing there is a red "comet" above the waggon on No. 7, row 2, and a black flaw by the figure on the rock on No. 8, row 4, and a red cut in bottom frameline under 1d. in the next stamp, i.e., row 4, No. 9.

POSTAGE DUES.

We now come to the postage dues, the first of which to be printed by the rotogravure process being the 3d., issued on August 3rd, 1932, followed by the 2d., on April 10th, 1933, and by the 6d., on June 7th, 1933. The 1d. and 1d. dues followed, early in 1934. All were printed in sheets of 12 by 20 stamps, with no central arrows and with control numbers twice per sheet in the *left-hand* margins. Perforation 15 by 14.

All the sheets of the 1d. that the writer has so far seen have had normal watermarks, and the 1d. and 6d. sheets have had inverted watermarks, but as the 2d. and 3d. have appeared with both normal and inverted, it is more than likely that these other denominations have already appeared, or will appear, with both watermarks. The writer would welcome information on this point.

No constant varieties of note have been detected as yet, and the only notable change is the colour of the 6d. due, which now has dark orange frames with blackish green numerals, instead of the previous flat plate dues in grey and black.

All the sheets appear to be divided by a guillotine before being distributed to the various post offices, as only quarter sheets have been seen, and the perforations round the cut edges are in some cases completely cut away and in others appear like the booklet edges.

The First Antarctic Post

By DR. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

(Read before the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.)

TO begin with, it will be well to state in what sense the word "Antarctic" is here used. I do not use it in the limited sense of only that portion of the globe lying south of the Antarctic circle, $67\frac{1}{2}$ degs. S. lat., but include under it all territories whether part of the continent or isolated islands where the climate is definitely of polar type, the land largely snow or ice covered even in summer, vegetation almost or entirely lacking and the sea approaches frozen over for a great part of the year.

Included as Antarctic in this sense will come, therefore, the Graham Land portion of the Antarctic continent, south of Cape Horn, and the off-lying South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, Sandwich group, and Bouvet Island lying to the south of the Atlantic Ocean, and parts of the continent lying to the south of the Indian Ocean.

Further north are various islands grouped climatically as "sub-Antarctic," such as South Georgia and Tristan da Cunha in the Atlantic, the Crozets and Kerguelen in the Indian Ocean, and Auckland Island, Macquarrie Island, etc., to the south of New Zealand. Those would have to come under consideration in dealing with the whole subject of Antarctic posts, but that is beyond the scope of this note.

Postal services in or from the Antarctic are now almost an everyday affair, or, if not an everyday one at least an every-summer one. We have, for instance, the Falkland Island dependencies with their summer service to the South Shetlands, etc., whilst the whaling season is on, and the all-the-year-round service to South Georgia. On the other side of the world there is at present the extensive service, mostly for collectors, run at Admiral Byrd's headquarters in Little America.

Intermittently there are services from two other islands on the Atlantic side, Tristan da Cunha (British) and Bouvet Island (Norwegian).

In the past, whilst certain exploring expeditions have been in the far South, there have been postal services associated with them, e.g., Shackleton (1908) and Scott (1911), both of whom had specially overprinted New Zealand stamps, and Mawson (1911), who used ordinary Australian stamps.

With the exception of the Falkland Island dependencies and the irregular deliveries from Tristan da Cunha, it will probably be agreed that most of the Antarctic posts are rather

of the nature of "stunts." Perhaps Gibbons put it more kindly when they say in their catalogue in reference to the King Edward VII Land and Victoria Land emissions, "whilst not strictly necessary, they actually franked correspondence."

Most persons, if asked what was the first Antarctic post, would probably say the post associated with Shackleton's 1908 expedition, but I wish to put on record one which was four years earlier and which has so far, I think, been overlooked. The honour of establishing what I believe to be the first Antarctic post belongs to the Argentine Republic, which sent a fully accredited postmaster to the South Orkneys in 1904. It came about in this way:

In 1902 Dr. W. S. Bruce led an expedition from Scotland which spent the summer of 1902-03 in the Weddell Sea (S.E. from Cape Horn and the South Orkneys) doing oceanographical work, and wintered at the South Orkneys frozen up from March 25th to November 23rd, 1903. During the winter a meteorological station was built ashore and a party of five, of whom the writer was one, was left there to carry on the scientific work of the expedition whilst the ship *Scotia* went north to the Falkland Islands and Buenos Aires for a supply of food and fuel for a second cruise to the far South.

At Buenos Aires, Dr. Bruce persuaded the Argentine Government to take over the meteorological station. They not only did so, but have kept it up ever since with a yearly relay of staff.

The first Argentine party consisted of three members (Snrs. Valette, Szmula and Acuña), together with two from the Scottish party who agreed to remain for a second winter in the islands. These were Mr. Mossman, who remained as head of the whole party, and Bill Smith, as cook and general handyman. Mr. Mossman, it may be noted, has remained ever since in the Argentine meteorological service and is at the present time Director thereof.

Sr. Acuña was fully accredited by the Argentine postal authorities as a postmaster, and was equipped with stamps, a special cancelling die and a bagful of all the forms (including telegraph forms) usually supplied to a sub-post office. Needless to say, not many of these were used.

I was not a philatelist in these days, and must admit that I had forgotten all about this post until a few months ago when I hap-

pend to be looking through a miscellaneous collection of old picture postcards and found the three which I refer to below. It is unfortunate that my opportunity of documenting the history of the first Antarctic postal service was not better taken advantage of, but I have thought it worth while recording, even if imperfectly, in the hope that someone in Argentina will be able to supply further details.

The postcards are: (1) A British one addressed to me at the Falkland Islands with a Falkland cancellation dated in January, 1904. This was brought me by the *Scotia*, which arrived back at the South Orkneys on 14th February. Although it did not officially pass through the hands of the new South Orkney postmaster, I was sufficiently interested in the fact of there being such an individual that I had him counter-stamp it with his cancelling die. (2) and (3) As further "mementos" I posted to myself two postcards (which had been made at Buenos Aires) showing the *Scotia* in her winter quarters. One of these was stamped, the other was not. I had no money to pay the postmaster, so he must either have paid for the stamp himself or else cooked his accounts—I don't know which! Also, I may add, the unstamped card was not surcharged for "Postage Due." These cards show not only the Argentine postal cancellation but also the office stamps of the Expedition and of the Argentine Meteorological Office. One of them is here illustrated.



It will be observed that the postal cancellation indicates that the South Orkneys were classified as being in postal district No. 24 (Gallegos), Rio Gallegos being the name of the southernmost portion of the Argentine Republic.

What is the status of this post?

I think it must be regarded like those of King Edward VII and Victoria Lands as "not strictly necessary" and rather of the nature of a stunt performance; but, stunt or no stunt, it was officially authorised and, unless any other earlier service can be authenticated, should, in my opinion, be credited with the honour of being the first in the Antarctic.

Only two outside deliveries can have been effected by this post. One mail was taken by the *Scotia* when she finally left the Islands on the 22nd February, 1904; this, I imagine (but I must admit the lack of certain knowledge), was "posted" at Capetown on her arrival there on 5th May, with Cape of Good Hope stamps affixed, and not merely handed over as mail in transit. The second occasion would have been when the party left the Islands in the relief ship, the Argentine gunboat *Uruguay*, on January 1st, 1905. They voyaged by way of Deception Island in the South Shetlands to Ushuaia in Tierra del Fuego, and either there or at Punta Arenas, being Argentine territory, the mail may quite likely have been handed over as "in transit," but of this I have no knowledge.

This ends the history of the Argentine Antarctic postal service, as I have been informed by Mr. Mossman that neither the second nor any of the subsequent parties sent to the Islands to carry on the meteorological station had a postmaster accredited to them.

The objection might be raised that although this post was officially authorised by the Argentine postal authorities, they had no right to do so, as the Islands were not Argentine territory and that it should therefore not be recognised. I do not consider that this argument is valid. At that date the South Orkney group was a "No Man's Land." They therefore had just as much (or as little) right as anyone else for their action, so no objection can be taken on that ground.

It may be just as well briefly to give the history of the Islands to make this point clear.

The group was discovered by Powell, a Leith whaling captain, in 1821. He privately annexed them as British territory, but he had no authority for his action and no official claim to ownership was made at that period by the British Government. Barring occasional visits from sealing vessels, the Islands lapsed into obscurity until 1903, and as no claim to ownership was made by the *Scotia* party on behalf of Great Britain, the Islands in 1904 were still definitely a "No Man's Land," and they remained so until 1908.

The action of the Argentine postal authorities in having their post office designated as being in the Rio Gallegos District and other actions by private individuals, such as having picture postcards of life in the Islands described as being in the "Islas Orcadas, Repú-

blica Argentina" (I have one such in my possession, sent me by Sr. Valette from Buenos Aires in 1906) may be taken as indicating a tendency to regard the Islands as Argentine territory. Officially, however, their Government never made any formal annexation nor laid definite claim to ownership.

By 1908, whaling in these seas had become an important industry, largely through Norwegian enterprise, and it seemed desirable to have this under some sort of control (to say nothing of the commercial advantages accruing!). Letters Patent were published by the British Government in that year creating the Falkland Islands Dependencies and appointing the Governor of the Falklands as Governor of South Georgia, South Orkneys, South Shetlands, the Sandwich group, and the territory known as Graham Land.

A very stupid mistake was made in the drafting of the proclamation—it included "all land situated to the south of the parallel of 50 degs. S. lat., and between 20 degs. and 80 degs. W. long." A glance at the map of South America will show that this includes a considerable stretch of the southern portions of Chile and Argentina. This, needless to say, was not intentional, but there it was in black and white. Chile and Argentina naturally objected, and new Letters Patent were issued later declaring the Falkland Islands Dependencies "shall be deemed to include, and to have included (this was the *amende honorable*), all islands and territories whatsoever between longitude 20 degs. and 50 degs. W., south of latitude 50 degs. S., and between 50 degs. and 80 degs. W., south of latitude 58 degs. S." This cut out the mainland portion of South America wrongfully, although unintentionally, included in the first proclamation.

No objection was lodged, however, to the annexation of the South Orkneys and other Antarctic areas, so that they can definitely be regarded as British possession from 1908 onwards.

The century-old claim of Argentina to the ownership of the Falklands could scarcely be held to include their new dependencies. This is not the place to go into the question of that claim, but I understand that it is still formally presented to the British Government once a year and the formal claim is spasmodically translated into action by such things as refusing to regard letters posted in the Falklands with stamps properly affixed, as having the postage prepaid and surcharging them at double rates just as if they had had no stamps. An instance of this, for example, is recorded in the *Australian Stamp Monthly* of March 1st, 1934.

Rhodesian Postage Stamps

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(Continued from page 21 of Feb. issue.)

TYPE 2.—SINGLE CIRCLE POSTMARKS.

(1) (a) Circle 23 mm. GUBULAWAYO at top, BECHUANALAND at bottom. Date in centre in two lines AU 21 over 88. This is extremely rare.

(b) Same as (a) without BECHUANALAND.

(c) Same as (b) with "2" above date.

NOTE.—Sub-types (b) and (c) were used up to 1897. The earliest date is on (a)—21 Aug., 1888.

(2) Circle 22 mm. Town name at top. Date in centre in two lines JA 14 over 01. Used at Victoria.

(3) Circle 23 mm. Town name at top. MASHONALAND at bottom. Date in centre in two lines 2 JU over 96. "A" over date. Used at MELSETER, SALISBURY, UMTALI, VICTORIA.

(4) (a) Circle 21 m.m. Town name at top. MATABELELAND at bottom. Dots between words. Date in centre in two lines NO 28 over 98. Used at BELINGWE, SELUKWE, BULAWAYO, FIGTREE, GWELO.

(b) As above, with "4" above date. BULUWAYO.

(c) As above, with "5" above date. BULUWAYO.

(d) As above with "6" above date. BULUWAYO.

(e) As above, with "7" above date. BULUWAYO.

(f) As above, with "8" above date. BULUWAYO.

(5) (a) Circle 25 mm. Town names at top. RHODESIA at bottom. Dots between words. Date in centre in two lines NO 19 over 97. Used at BULAWAYO, UMTALI, MOUNT SELINDA, FIFE, HARTLEY, INSEZA, IRON MINE HILL, MARANDELLAS, MAZOE, SALISBURY. In purple BULAWAYO.

(b) As above, with "2" above date. UMTALI.

(c) As above, with "3" above date. UMTALI.

(d) As above, with "4" above date. UMTALI.

(e) As above, with "6" above date. SALISBURY.

(f) As above, with "7" above date. UMTALI.

(g) As above, with "9" above date. UMTALI.

(h) As above, but no dots or figure. SHAGARI.

(6) (a) Circle 23 mm. Town name at top. (S) RHODESIA at bottom. Date in centre in two lines FE 18 over 09. MAKOWRIES, VERACITY (circle 26 mm.).

(b) As above, with dots between words. GWANDA, WANKIES.

(7) (a) Circle 25 mm. Town name at top. (S) RHODESIA at bottom. Dots between words. Date in centre in two lines DE 9 over 11. ENKELDOORN, PANHALANGA, AN-TENIOR MINE, SELUKWE.

(b) As above, but with "A" above date. MELSETTER.

(8) Circle 25 mm. REGD. and town name at top. (S) RHODESIA at bottom. Date in centre in two lines OC 28 over 13. BULAWAYO.

(9) (a) Circle 25 mm. Town name at top. NORTHERN RHODESIA at bottom. Dots between words. Date in centre in two lines JA 31 over 22. "A" above date. LIVINGSTONE.

(b) As above, with "B" over date. LIVINGSTONE.

(10) Circle 25 mm. REGISTERED at top. Town name at bottom. Dots between words. Date in centre in two lines DE 1 over 11. BULAWAYO.

(11) Circle 22 mm. KOPJE at top. SALISBURY at bottom. Dots between words. Date in centre in two lines SP 17 over 97.

(12) Circle 18 mm. Town name at top. B.C.A. at bottom. Date in centre in two lines AU 3 over 99. ABERCORN.

(13) Circle 26 mm. Town name at top. (S) RHODESIA at bottom. Date in centre in two lines 2 JY over 13. "A" above date. BATTLEFIELDS.

TYPE 3.—DOUBLE CIRCLES.

(1) Circles 26 and 13 mm. Town name at top. B.C.A. at bottom. Date in centre in two lines FE 13 over 9. Asterisk above date.

(2) Circles 25½ and 16½ mm. Town name at top. Date in centre in one line—18 MAR., 1920.

(3) Circles 24½ and 15½ mm. Town name at top. Maltese cross at bottom. Date in centre in two lines JA 15 over 1.

(4) Circles 27 and 18 mm. Town name at top. Date in centre in one line—16 NOV, 1922. Maltese Cross at bottom. BULAWAYO STATION, GWELO.

(5) Circles 26 and 17 mm. Town name at top. RHODESIA at bottom. Five pointed stars between words. Date in centre in one line—21 MAR, 13.

Purple: FEIRA, SIPOLILO.

Blue: LUSAKAS, FILABUSI.

Black: ABERCORN, BULAWAYO, ESSEXVALE, FEIRA, GADZEMA, HEADLANDS, KALUNGUISI, ODZI, PLUMTREE, SALISBURY, UMTALI WEST, NICHOLSON.

(6) Circles 31 and 19, also 28 and 18. Town name at top. (S) RHODESIA at bottom. Date in centre in one line—7 SEP, 1911.

Red: GOLDEN KOPJE.

Purple: RECORD BRANCH G.P.O., LIVINGSTONE.

Blue: UMTALI.

Black: BEATRICE MINE, BINDURA, BROKEN HILL, BULAWAYO STATION, BUSH TICK, CHIENJI, CHILANGA, CHIPING, CHIRESA, CHISAMBA, DARWENDALE, DUCHESS HILL, EIFFEL FLATS, ENKELDOORN, FORT ROSEBERRY, FORT VICTORIA, GATOOMA, GOLDEN KOPJE, GUTU, GWELO, HARTLEY, HUNTER'S ROAD, INYAZURI, KALEYA, KAWAMBWA, LOMAGUNDI LONELY MINE, LYDIATE, MAGOYE, MAKWIRO, MARANDELLAS, MAZABUKA, MAZOE, MONGU, LEALUI, NORTON, PAULINGTON, PEGGY MINE, PENHALONGA, QUEEN'S MINE, QUE QUE, RUSAPE, SELBY, SELUKWE, SESHEKE, SHABANI, SHAGARI, SHAMVA, SHANGANI, SINOIA, SOMABULA, UMVUKWE, VICTORIA FALLS. T.P.O. UP.

(7) Circles 27 and 18 mm. Town name at top (S) RHODESIA at bottom. Dots between words. Date in centre in one line—16 JUN, 04.

Blue: ESSEXVALE, KAFUE, BULAWAYO.

Black: ABERCORN, BULAWAYO STATION, DETT, EL Dorado MINE, FORT JAMESON, INDARAMA, INYANGA, JUMBO MINE, KOPJE, SALISBURY, UMVUMA, VICTORIA FALLS.

(8) Circles 29 and 26 mm. Town name at top. (N.E.) RHODESIA at bottom. Date in centre in two lines JA 2 over 08. LIMPOPO.

(9) Circles 27 and 18, also 26 and 17. Town name at top. (N) RHODESIA at bottom. Four-leafed ornament between words. Date in centre in one line—9 MAY, 1916.

ARCTURUS P.O., BANKET JUNCTION, BEMBESI, BROKEN HILL, CHATSWORTH, COLLEEN BAWN, GATOOMA, GREAT ZIMBABWE, GWANDA, GWELO, INSIZA SIDING, INYATI, KALOMO, KIMBERLEY REEFS, LIVINGSTONE, LUSAKAS, MACHEKE, MALINDI, MARANDELLAS, MARULA TANK, MASHABA, MATETSI, MKUSHI, MWINILUNGA, NYAMANDHLOVU, PEMBA, PETAUKE, QUE QUE, SALISBURY, SHAMVA, SIPOLILO, WANKIES, WILLOUGHBY HALL, NUMBWA, HEANY, KASEMPA.

(10) (a) Circles 28 and 17 mm. REGISTERED at top. BULAWAYO at bottom. Date in centre in one line—16 JAN, 1921.

(b) As above, but with REGISTERED (A).

(11) Circles 28 and 17. NORTH WESTERN RHODESIA at top. Town name at bottom. Date in centre in three lines—FE over 15 over 04. LIVINGSTONE.

(13) Circles 37 and 27 mm. Town name at top. (S) RHODESIA at bottom. Date and time in one line in centre—29 JAN, 1932—6 p.m. BULAWAYO, SINOIA.

TRANSVAAL FORGERIES

By A. E. BASDEN AND C. HAND.

(Read before Congress, October, 1934.)

THE term "reprint" appears to us to be very loosely used among philatelic writers and in stamp catalogues; and we are prompted to ask the question: On what authority have various writers stated that reprints have been made of a large number of the stamps of Transvaal? For two reasons: (1) excepting the three Otto reprints mentioned in Bacon's "Reprints" we are doubtful whether any others of the stamps referred to were *reprinted*, and (2) we know that there is lack of authority for the myth that the embossed stamps of Natal were reprinted more than once, as is still so confidently stated.

It is but a year or so ago that one of us was able to refute the oft-repeated statement that the first stamps of Natal were produced by a certain firm, which, it was discovered, did not even exist at the time; and quite frequently we have come to doubt some of the information recorded in philatelic literature unless good authority is quoted for the assertions made. Statements are made and repeated quite definitely without such authority being quoted; and we plead guilty to having accepted and repeated them ourselves, believing them to be authentic; but once having cause for doubt we venture to express the opinion that it is most desirable that, in philately, definite statements should be precise and authentic. We appreciate writers who express *opinions* and give their reasons therefor, but we are antagonistic to statements made and repeated without due authority.

Is it not possible for philatelists to adopt a precise definition of "reprint"? We suggest for consideration "A stamp produced by authority from the original plate, similar in production and appearance to the original." "Facsimile" would have been an excellent word to use but for the fact that it has been applied by Fournier to his forgeries. Stamps produced from the original die but dissimilar in method of production and/or appearance might well be classified as "replicas." It would be a good advantage to philately if such precise terms could be adopted not only in this but in other regards.

Our enquiry started with an investigation into the so-called reprints of the stamps of Transvaal, issued from 1885 onwards, which was prompted by a view of Messrs. Enschede & Sons' letter of the 27th March, 1918, addressed to Mr. A. P. Obermeyer (as President

of the Pretoria Philatelic Society), in which it is clearly stated that the stocks of stamps on hand, printed to the order of the government of the South African Republic, were disposed of to a foreign dealer (after being offered to and refused by the British authorities), but that the "cliches en gravures" were destroyed, this being a condition of the sale. Doubts were consequently engendered in our minds as to whether the later stamps of Transvaal had ever been *reprinted*, as it was not possible to doubt the statement of a firm of the repute of Enschede & Sons.

Yes! the philatelic world is only too well aware of the fact that many thousands of Transvaal stamps of all values, including V.R.I. and E.R.I. overprints were placed on the market about 1911 onwards; and the assumption has been that these were Enschede remainders and/or reprints from the Enschede plates, the V.R.I. and E.R.I. being forged overprints. But as we have definite information that the plates were destroyed at the time the remainders were disposed of and indeed, as a condition of the sale, we consequently came to the conclusion that the so-called reprints must be forgeries; and, basing this part of our investigation on that assumption, we now put forward the opinion that they *are* forgeries; and that fresh plates were made for their production; and later hereunder we shall endeavour to demonstrate that they are forgeries.

But before doing so, and while still discussing the Enschede printings, we must point out that the Enschede remainders are perfectly genuine; but that the quantities sold by that firm could only have been small compared with the large quantities of these issues subsequently put on the market. Moreover, it is unlikely that all values were comprised in the order left in Enschede's hands; and it would be interesting to know what values and quantities were ordered, printed and subsequently disposed of to the "foreign dealer." The views of Mr. Emil Tamsen (vide the *South African Philatelist* for March, 1933) are of great interest and importance in this connection.

In the article referred to Mr. Tamsen covers much of the ground that we are investigating, and as this article is available to all interested in the subject, it is unnecessary for us to cover the same ground again. Although our investi-

gations have been conducted quite independently, our work might be read in conjunction with and in some respects as a continuation of Mr. Tamsen's.

The first results of these investigations we now make public, in the hope that the views expressed will provoke discussion and inspire further enquiry; and in the still more ambitious hope that they will help restore confidence in and thus rehabilitate the stamps of Transvaal in the eyes of all collectors.

We are of opinion that there are two forgeries of the £5 1892 deep blue green; forgeries of the overprints V.R.I. and E.R.I., and a forged overprint "POSTZEGEL" on 6d. Transvaal fiscal (S.G. 398), each of which is described later; as well as other forgeries which we hope to report from time to time as our investigation proceeds.

(1) The first forgery of the £5 is a very crude lithographed one, that should not deceive anybody and need not be described in detail.

(2) The second forgery of the £5, however, is an excellent one and can best be detected by comparison with the genuine. In the genuine all the letters and figures are sharper cut and slightly thicker; the 5's are distinctly larger and thicker; the shade is deep blue green; and the curve of the letter J in "VIJF" is not well rounded but rather angular. In the forged, the letters are not so sharp and are slightly thinner, thus showing a wider space between the flanges of letters such as F; the 5's are distinctly smaller and thinner, thus showing wider space between the edge of the 5 and the frame to the figure; the outer frame is slightly thicker and not so clean cut; and the shades differ from the genuine, being of a duller green, sometimes lighter, sometimes deeper as against deep blue green.

(3) V.R.I. overprint: In the genuine the stops are more oval and if anything, below the level of the letters; whereas, in the forgeries the stops are round, and if anything, above the level of the letters.

(4) E.R.I. overprint: In the genuine, the stops are close to the letters and are not very round and clean cut; whereas in the forgeries, the stops are not quite so close to the letters and are very round and clean cut.

(5) "POSTZEGEL" overprints on 6d. fiscal 1895: The stamp used for the forgery is deep

carmine in colour, whereas the genuine is rose-pink. The forged overprint measures about the same as the genuine, but the letters differ, particularly the letters O.S. and Z.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Nevis and Virgin Islands.—Stamps, Literature and Information wanted.
A. F. Johnstone, P.O. Box 6006, Johannesburg.

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

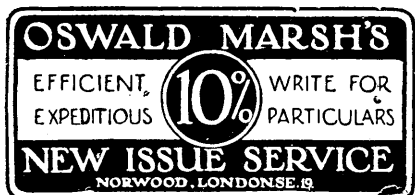
Wanted. — Cape, Natal, Transvaal Orange Free State, Griqualand West, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa, Brazil, Greece, including covers and postal stationery.
A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.
William Redford, cor. Kruis and Market Streets, Johannesburg.

Rhodesian Rarities.—Wanted. Mint or used.
R. H. Morley, P.O. Box 7573, Johannesburg.

"SCADTA" AIRMAILS OF COLOMBIA.

The January *Airpost Journal* has a very interesting article on the air mail history of Colombia. The SCADTA (Sociedad Colombo Alemand de Transportes Aeos) stamps are listed in most catalogues as "semi-official," issued under Government authority, because they had to be bought from the company to cover the air-post rate and were used in addition to ordinary stamps. A good case is made out for regarding them as official because this was merely the method adopted of paying the air-mail company for their services instead of the, perhaps, more usual one of paying them a fixed sum. They were just as necessary, however, as the ordinary postage stamps, if the letter was to be carried by air post, and to send a letter to inland Colombia from any foreign country you had to go to a SCADTA agent or a Colombian consulate and purchase a SCADTA stamp which you would then get overprinted with the initials of the country you were in.



New Issue Chronicle

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

ÆGEEAN IS.—Commemorating Centenary of the Military Medal for Valor. Photogravure printing, large oblong format, wmk. crown, perf. 14. Postage: 10c grey; 15c brown; 20c orange; 25c green; 30c claret; 50c myrtle; 75c carmine; 1L25c steel blue; 1L75+1L violet; 2L55+2L maroon; 2L75+2L reddish brown. Air Mail: 25c green; 50c sepia; 75c carmine; 80c brown; 1L+50c olive; 2L+1L blue; 3L+2L purple. Air Express: 2L+1L25 blue; 4L50+2L yellow green.

ALBANIA.—Commemorative, S.G. types 49, 50 and 51 overprinted:—

" 1	1"
9	9
2	3
4—24 Dheteur	4

1q slate; 2q vermilion; 5q green; 10q carmine; 15q sepia; 25q blue; 50q blue green; 1Fr violet; 2Fr slate blue; 3Fr grey green.

BELGIUM.—King Leopold type. 70c olive black. Post Dues: New Values, S.G. type 103. 35c green; 1f40 grey. Railway Official Stamps: 35c green, Mercury, S.G. type 84; 70c olive black King Leopold type. Overprinted with winged wheel in red, S.G. type O 1.

BRAZIL.—Commemorative of the Visit of President Terra, of Uruguay, to Brazil. All transverse excepting the 700 r, which is upright. Wmk. Southern Cross, S.G. type 114. 200r orange; 300r yellow; 700r blue; 1,000 violet.

ECUADOR.—New design, long transverse oblong. Watermark "HARRISON & SONS, LONDON." Photogravure process. Perf. 14½ x 14. 20c claret.

EGYPT.—Letter postage stamp used by British Forces in Egypt. 1P green, new colour. Long transverse oblong, inscribed "BRITISH FORCES IN EGYPT IPIASTRE LETTER STAMP." No wmk. comb perf. 14½ x 14. This replaces the previous stamp printed in red, issued a year ago.

GERMANY.—Saar Commemorative. Printed by photogravure, wmk. swastika, on the new ribbed paper. Inscribed at top of each stamp, "Die Saar Kehrt Heim." 3pf brown; 6pf dp. green; 12pf claret; 25pf dp. blue.

GREECE.—New printings have been made of the old designs of the following stamps, produced in Poland. The shades are different and the stamps slightly larger, the 3dr being 25 x 18¼mm. instead of 24½ x 17¼mm.; the 15dr 32 x 21¾mm. instead of 31 x 21¼mm. 3dr mauve and black; 15dr green and black.

IRISH FREE STATE.—New G.B. 2/6 Waterlow printing, with crossed hatch shading background of King's head on medallion, overprinted "SAORSTAT, EIREANN, 1922."

IT. SOMALILAND.—Postage stamps, issued to commemorate His Majesty's visit to Somaliland. 5c+5c sepia; 7½c+7½c purple; 15c+10c deep olive; 20c+10c brt. rose; 25c+10c blue green; 30c+10c olive bistre; 50c+10c purple; 75c+15c carmine rose; 1L25+15cdp. blue; 1L75+25c orange; 2L75+25c slate grey; 5L+1L claret; 10L+1L80 red brown; 25L+2L75 brown. Large format, 40 x 48mm.

JUGO SLAVIA.—Air Mail surrounded with black border. 3D ultramarine, S.G. type 68.

KUWAIT.—India, S.G. type 57, mult. star wmk. inscribed "INDIA POSTAGE & REVENUE" overprinted "KUWAIT SERVICE" (in two lines) in Nasik print. 1a brown.

LITHUANIA.—1934 set, further values to hand: 5c pale and dark green; 25c brown and green; 50c light and dark blue.

LUXEMBOURG.—All perforated 12½. Postage: 2fr black S.G. type 37; 3fr blue S.G. type 28; 10fr black S.G. type 26. Official: 10fr black S.G. type 26, overprinted in red "Official," S.G. type 08.

High Values—at Low Prices

(ALL MINT).

BAHAMAS, 1902 £1	37/6
BR. SOLOMONS, 1914 5/- yellow, 7/6; 10/-	15/-
CAYMANS, 1907 5/-, 30/-; 1907-9, 5/-	10/-
CYPRUS, 1924 90 piastres, 11/-; £1	22/-
DOMINICA, 1907-8 5/-, 11/3; ditto, block 4	45/-
FALKLANDS, 1912 10/-, 13/-; £1	26/-
GIBRALTAR, 1903 £1, slightly rubbed	115/-
1921 8/-	50/-
1925 £5	105/-
GILBERTS, £1, 22/-; 10/-	12/-
GOLD COAST, 1921 £2	55/-
KENYA, 1906-7 MCA 3r., 4r., 5r. (3)	32/-
1912 20r. on blue	35/-
MALTA, "Self-Government" 10/- CC	72/6
MAURITIUS, 1913 50c., 3/9; 10r. green	17/-
1913 5r. pale, Die I. 18/-; Die II	45/-
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1931 \$1 Air, with wmk., block 4	50/-
NYASALAND, 1908 2/6, 4/3; 10/-	18/-
ST. HELENA, 1922 MCA 2/6, 3/3; 5/-	6/6
1922 Script, the rare 15/-	65/-
ST. KITTS, 1920 6d.-10/- (6). Face 21/-	23/-
1920 £1	35/-
SEYCHELLES, Script 2r., 25c., 3/3; 5r.	8/-
SOUTH AFRICA, OFFICIAL on 1/- engraved, pair, scarce	8/6
S.W.A., Type 6, 10/- pale shade, pair	22/6
Type 6, £1 (S.G. 40a), pair	45/-
GT. BRITAIN, 1913 £1 green, 60/-; £1 dull blue-green	55/-
CANADA, 1922 \$1, 5/6; 1928 50c., \$1 (2)	9/9

Captain H. W. Jessop

WENDY, ROYSTON, HERTS, ENGLAND.

PANAMA.—Express stamp, S.G. type E2, overprinted in red "CORREO AÉREO." Line engraved by Waterlow, perf. 12½. 20c brown.

PARAGUAY.—Official. All overprinted in red "OFICIAL" in antique Roman capitals, perforated 12. 10c pale ultra; 50c lilac, S.G. type 86; 1P orange, S.G. type 87; 1P50 green (Map), S.G. type 122; 2P50 violet, S.G. type 89.

RUSSIA.—Schmidt Camp Commemorative Air Mail stamps, printed in photogravure, large type, wmk. S.G. type 103, perf. 14. 1K vermilion; 3K carmine; 5K green; 10K sepia; 15K black; 20K claret; 25K indigo; 30K grey green; 40K violet; 50K deep blue.

SPAIN.—Line engraved, no control on the back. 15c deep green; 30c carmine.

SPANISH MOROCCO.—1933 set, further values. 2c dp. blue green; 4c dp. yellow green; 5c magenta; 15c yellow; 25c scarlet;

1P slate; 2P50 sepia; 5P black. 20c orange red, Express. Same stamps and colours overprinted "CABO JUBY." 2c, 4c red overprint; 5c black overprint; 15c blue overprint; 25c black overprint; 1P red overprint; 2P50 blue overprint; 5P red overprint; 20c Express black overprint.

SWEDEN.—500th anniversary of First Swedish Parliament. 5ö; 10ö; 15ö; 25ö; 35ö; 60ö.

TRINIDAD.—New issue. New pictorial set in cents currency. Script wmk. sideways, crown to right looking at the face of the stamp. Perf. 12, line machine. Central vignette in second colour. 1c green and blue; 2c brown and purple blue; 3c red and black; 6c blue and sepia; 8c vermilion and green; 12c purple and black; 24c olive and black; 48c grey; 72c carmine and black.

TUNIS.—Small format, S.G. type 23. 50c ultramarine.

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The ideal method of collecting is to have one of my approval selections of rare British Colonials beside your own collection.

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LONDON, E.11 - - - ENGLAND.

SOCIETY NEWS

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

Despite a wet evening, there was a very good attendance at the meeting held at the Carlton Hotel on March 12th.

Major Milligan, the chairman, expressed his pleasure in being able to welcome two overseas visitors, Captain A. R. Upton and Mr. John A. Agrew. Mr. Houbert showed his stamps of Ceylon, all in perfect condition and mounted with that fastidious care for which he is noted. Everybody admired the old classics, which were so prominent, and Mr. Morley, in tendering the thanks of the meeting, pointed out that this was only one of the many countries collected by Mr. Houbert. Arrangements were made at this meeting for the Society to visit the East Rand and Pretoria Societies during April.

J.G.G.K.

CAPETOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Inclement weather resulted in a small attendance at the meeting held on March 14th. The display of Red Cross and Charity Stamps given by Mr. K. Alexander proved to be one of the outstanding exhibitions of the session.

The collection covered an immense field and it would be impossible to mention but a few of the very fine items which were shown. From Austria the 1934 Dolfus mourning stamp was seen, and from Belgium a full range of the 1914/15 Red Cross issues. A full display of the issues of 1927 to 1934 was given by Mr. Alexander, and also of the 1928 Orval Abbey issue and the King Albert mourning stamps.

From the Belgian Congo were seen stamps issued in 1930 in respect of Congo natives protection and also the King Albert mourning issue. The Bulgarian Shipka Pass Memorial stamps of 1934, and the 1930 Hurricane Relief issue of Dominica were shown, as well as the Charity issues of Tunis. Germany was well represented with quite a number of Charity issues, including the Hindenburg set, but particular interest was centred in Holland, whose early Charity and Child Welfare issues are so well known. The Child Welfare stamps for the Dutch Indies were seen complete from 1915 to 1930, and Surinam was represented by the Green Cross issue of 1928.

A very fine display of Child Welfare Stamps from Luxemburg was also seen. Italy was represented by the 1923 Black Shirt issue, and

Jugo Slavia by the King Alexander mourning stamps. Roumania issued a popular set in 1934 to help an "Eat more Fruit" campaign and these stamps were shown. The early Russian Charity Stamps, including the 1905 War issue and also the more modern issues, were on show. Of Saar stamps the 1928, 1934 and 1935 Child Welfare Stamps were of very great interest.

Probably the most popular charity stamps amongst collectors are those emanating from Switzerland. Mr. Alexander has formed an extremely fine collection of these issues alone, and it is complete from 1917 onwards.

Mr. Ashmead conveyed the thanks of all present to Mr. Alexander, stressing the interest in forming a collection of a side-line such as that chosen by Mr. Alexander. The latter, in replying, commented on the stamps and issues shown and also on the large sums collected by some countries for charities through the medium of stamp issues.

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The January meeting of this Society was held on the 10th, Mr. Hoal being in the chair. The display for the evening was by all members, each bringing a few sheets of his favourite country. This type of display is very popular and was on this occasion one of the best seen for some time.

Mr. Harper showed some very fine early imperforate issues of India, Belgium, Victoria, France, etc., including some choice items. Mr. Peacock had a well written-up display of the Irish Free State and the Vatican City—really beautiful stamps which are much neglected by the average collector. There were also some blocks of four of the new Great Britain 1½d. showing the V 34 control. Mr. Pavius showed mint blocks of four of the Australian Melbourne Centenary issue, in all three values; the blocks bore the imprint of the printer, John Ash. Another interesting item was an imperforate miniature sheet of the U.S.A. Byrd Antarctic Expedition issue, which were specially produced for the recent big philatelic gathering in the United States. A mint set of the U.S.A. National Parks series was also much admired.

The February meeting was held on the 15th, Mr. Hoal again presiding. Mr. Larssen, of the East Rand Philatelic Society, was present and a new member was elected. The display was the Union of South Africa by all members. Every issue from the inter-provincials onwards was well represented and there were some particularly interesting items showing plate flaws, retouches, etc., so dear to the heart of the specialist. The official issues were plentiful, including the varieties, and also a display of postage dues, including the one shilling de la Rue mint.

W.S.R.

NATAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting held on Wednesday, March 6th, there was a record attendance of 48 members and visitors, when H. H. Hurst showed his valuable collection of Cape Triangulars. They were beautifully mounted and written up in which on black pages, and everyone was interested in those of the greater philatelic value as well as the specimens shown that had been ruthlessly damaged. No doubt, in the early days separating them when no knife or scissors was handy, was no easy task for the impatient ones.

Mr. Hurst also read an interesting paper written up with the object of giving information to the visitors as well as touching on points of interest to members.

During the evening the Hon. Secretary briefly thanked the President and members for the handsome electric standard lamp, which they had presented her on the occasion of her recent marriage, and referred to the goodwill and cordial feeling that had prompted this expression of appreciation.

G.R.

Silver Jubilee Stamps

If you wish to make sure of securing the complete set of these interesting and historical stamps, which are to be issued on May 6th to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the Accession to the Throne of His Majesty King George V., you should place your order with us at once. Our price for the 44 Crown Colonies (176 stamps) is

£4-4-0 Post Free

Detailed list and separate prices for the sets will be sent on request.

WHITFIELD KING & CO.

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Established 1869.

WORTH YOUR ATTENTION!

Owing to the growth of my other business interests, I am closing my Better Class Approval Department. This means that practically every stamp catalogued at 5s. and up (and many cheaper) must be sold. The following are a few sample offers under the letter "N."

WHEN SOLD THESE OFFERS CANNOT BE REPEATED.

- Lot 2. 60 N.W. Pacific Is. (New Guinea), including 8 on German Col type, strips of 3 on Australia, etc. Cat. 10.1.3. Pick £8 catalogue for £1 17s. 6d. or take the lot for £2 7s. 6d.
- Lot 3. 52 Nigeria, values to 5s. used, face of mint totals 11s. 4d., cat. £4 11s. 10d. Pick £3 10s. cat. for 14s. or the lot for 17s. 6d.
- Lot 4. Nigeria, MINT, 2s. 6d. No. 11 (cat. 7s. 6d.) 5s. No. 12d. (c. 17s. 6d.) £1, No. 14, (c. 35s.), 5s. No. 23a (c. 10s.) any of these at face value.
- Lot 5. 13 N. Nigeria, including 2s. 6d. Edward used, etc., cat. 49s. 8d. The lot 9s. 6d.
- Lot 6. 1 N. Republic 10s. mint, No. 223, price 1s. 6d.
- Lot 7. 6 Nevis, cat. £3 13s., not all perfect, 7s. the lot.
- Lot 8. 17 Nauru, all mint, face 8s. 1½d., cat. 22s. 4d. 8s. the lot.
- Lot 9. 11 ditto, ditto, face 6s. 3d. cat. 12s. 10d. for 6s. the lot.
- Lot 10. 1 ditto, 2s. 6d. mint No. 21 cat. 17s. 6d. price 4s. 6d.
- Lot 11. 3 Nova Scotia, used Nos. 11, 13 and 29 cat. 32s. for 5s.
- Lot 12. 28 Nyasaland, including No. 28 used, etc., cat. 99s. 6d. pick 70s. cat. value for 12s. or take the lot for 15s. 6d.

That's "N" so far. If you want to see my further offers, A—M and O—Z, when ready, send 1s. and all further lists will be posted as soon as issued. Your 1s. will be allowed off your first purchase of 20s. or more.

TERMS. Cash with order, registered postage (prepaid by us in Union tête bêche stamps, officials, etc.,) 6d. extra. Any lot not approved may be returned within 3 days of receipt.

SETS, PACKETS, ALBUMS AND ACCESSORIES.

I am continuing this branch of my business and am adding weekly to my stock. See my yellow stamp list and 12 page album list.

SPECIAL. Gibbons 1934 Catalogue, Part I. 3s. 9d. post free.

Gibbons 1935 Catalogue Part I. 7s. 2d. post free.

(Pair of tête bêche on every wrapper.)

FREE. Ritchie's Handbook on the Union's stamps free, if asked for, to everyone spending 20s. at one time.

C. F. SKINNER (B.P.A.),

16 Old Arcade, 100 Market Street.
Postal address, P.O. Box 5887 Johannesburg.

REVIEWS

"Stamp Collecting" includes an article pleading the cause of general collecting, a list of type and characteristics of the Air Mail Labels of Scotland and a paragraph on the Dutch Rocket Post, as well as extensive Air Mail Notes.

"Kohls Handbook."—A further section (in German) of this monumental work has reached us. The continuation of Ionian Islands occupies 54 pages (look up your Gibbons and see how many lines are given to this country), 52 pages are devoted to Ireland and two pages open up Iceland—with more to come.

"Native Races of the Stamp Album," by A. E. Gould, L.L.A.—This is the second of a new series of books about stamp designs, the first of which dealt with aviation as illustrated by postage stamps. The author has a wide field to explore, as more than sixty of the coloured races and tribes are represented in the stamp album.

The reader is introduced to cannibals and head-hunters, to tiger-worshippers and witch doctors, to tribes which eat dogs, bad eggs,

rotten fish, snakes, ants, etc., and to many other odd people. Not only are many interesting peoples and their ways described, but in numerous instances the postage stamp illustrates their dwellings, dress, weapons, etc. The illustration in this volume will doubtless tempt many readers to form a "native races" collection on the lines suggested in the final chapter.

The book is obtainable from Stanley Gibbons, and costs 1s.

"P.V.H. Courier."—This journal is described as a trade journal for postage stamp dealers and review of the "Internationalen Postverzeichn Handler Verbandes" (International Stamp-dealers' Union). This body celebrates the fiftieth year of its existence this year and its President in this number makes a special appeal to dealers to join and help to promote a feeling of good fellowship amongst them throughout the world, so increasing the importance of business both in quantity and quality. We sympathise with these aims and wish them every success, but beyond bringing this organisation to the notice of our professional readers who may not be aware of it, a review of what is purely a trade journal is outside our scope. We might just add that most, but not all, of the advertisements are in German; the textual articles and notices are in German, English, French and Spanish.

APPEARING SOON.

Cayman Islands.—A complete new pictorial set, ranging in value from ¼d. to 10s., is announced. Five subjects are to be depicted, as follows:—

¼d. and 3d.: A map of the islands with the King's head vignette in the centre.

¼d., 2d. and 1s.: A vignette scene showing a "Cat Boat," with a medallion of the King's head on the right and palm trees on the left.

1d. and 2s.: A sea view with "Booby" birds and medallion at the right.

2¼d., 6d. and 5s.: Hawksbill turtle on the sea-shore. Medallion on the right.

1¼d. and 10s.: Vignette of H.M. the King flanked with palm trees, and conch shells beneath the vignette on either side of the value.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.—The new combined set is to have seven pictorial designs, distributed as follows:—

1c, 20c and 10s.: Vignette of H.M. the King encircled by elephant tusks and flanked on each side by Kavirondo Cranes (these birds are also known as "Crown birds" or "Demoiselle Cranes").

5c and 50c: A Dhow on the Victoria Nyanza with the King's head at right top corner and duty tablet left top corner.

10c and £1: Vignette medallion of H.M. the King flanked on each side with palm trees and with a lion in silhouette beneath.

15c and 2s.: Mount Kilimanjoro with a native warrior on the left border and a medallion of the King's head top right corner.

30c and 1s.: Vignette of H.M. the King at the top and a view of Jinja Bridge and the Ripon Falls underneath.

65c: In the centre a view of Mount Kenya with an aeroplane in flight. A map of Africa on the left border and a vignette of the King's head on the right. Elephant heads in the top corners and duty tablets in the bottom corners.

3s.: Lake Naivasha with a vignette of H.M. the King top right corner.

G. HOPE WILSON (B.P.A.)

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SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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Vol 11.

MAY, 1935.

No. 5.

BASUTOLAND "OFFICIALS."

Rumours have reached us that there are mint copies of the Basutoland "Officials" in possession of certain collectors. In this connection we are officially advised that as far as the authorities are aware there has been no leakage of unused copies, and that the only mint specimens issued were four complete sets, which were sent to His Majesty the King. It would, therefore, seem that any stamp which is alleged to be an unused Basutoland Official stamp must be regarded with suspicion.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Since the portion of the Paper on the Rotogravure Stamps of the Union dealing with roll stamps appeared, a new issue of the 1d. roll has come out.

This time the plate is taken from the glass positive used for making the sheet plates 8 and 9.

The printing is very clear, and the perforations clean cut, in fact, except by close study of the minute characteristics of this new roll plate, it is impossible to tell them apart from the sheet stamps.

G.N.G.

ADVANCE PHILATELY.

The following is a striking commentary on the advance which philately is making in Government circles in that most conservative of countries, Great Britain.

In the discussion on the Post Office (Amendment) Bill in the House of Commons, Captain V. A. Cazalet, M.C., M.P., confessed to being a philatelist. In referring to a clause in the Bill which dealt with his own particular hobby of philately he said, "I have long taken an interest in this pursuit and am quite aware that many people regard it perhaps as being a mild form of lunacy and some almost as a positive vice." He then went on to plead for certain reforms to the advantage of philately generally. The reply of Sir Ernest Bennett, the Assistant Postmaster-General, was: "We are prepared to do anything that the honourable and gallant Member and his brother Philatelists bring forward for our consideration to improve matters in the light of experience."

CAPE TRIANGULARS.

We would like to invite the attention of our readers to an article by P. L. Pemberton in the January number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, in which is described a re-entry in the 4d. value of the Cape Triangulars. Mr. Pemberton says: "The re-entry is quite a prominent one, and can be detected by the naked eye. It shows quite clearly in most of the letters of the words FOUR PENCE, but most particularly in the N and C. No other traces are observable except in the P of CAPE in the bottom label, where the top of the letter is duplicated for a part of its length. There is also a slight bulge downwards of the lower outline of the stamp below the letters AP."

Collectors of Cape stamps are advised to look up their "Triangulars."

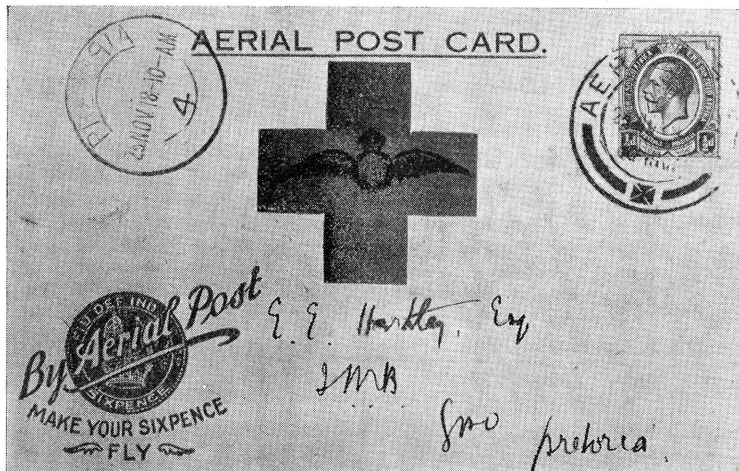
WHY NOT COLLECT AIRMAIL COVERS?

By PARK SMITH.

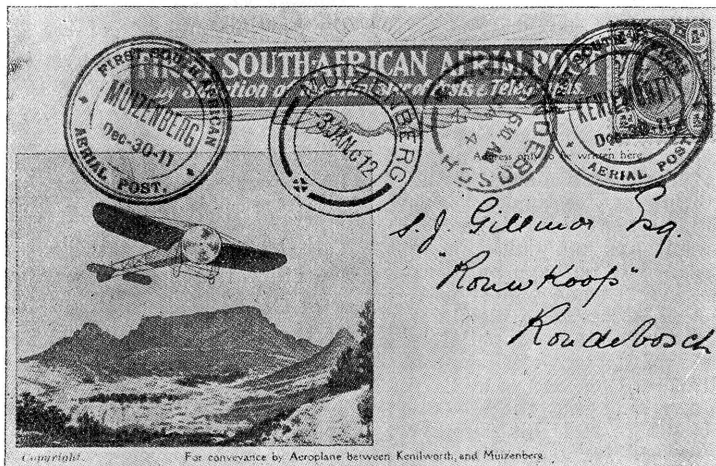
I invite your attention to two illustrations of postcards flown in 1911 and 1918. Remove the stamps from the originals and what have you of interest? Nothing! But these same stamps affixed to these postcards together with the cancellations, make aviation history and if you add the various cachets, the photographs of the pilot and the press cuttings, a tale is told that makes the cover something of far more interest than the mere stamp.

Again, the art of the airmail stamp provides an attractive picture, and, generally speaking, the designs of airmail stamps offer a far greater scope to the artist than the ordinary postage stamp, bar of course some of the pictorial and commemorative issues.

Another thing, every airmail collector can please himself how he arranges his collection. He can make use of the "boot box" to start with, and finish up with any of the special albums provided, and can decorate the pages with photos of the pilot, the plane, or press cuttings, and these can be arranged to tell the story of those pioneers of the air who have made possible the airways of to-day.



South Africa's Second Aerial Effort, 1918. Red +
(A memento of Black October.)



South Africa's First Air Mail, 1911—Kenilworth—Muizenberg
(Well worth while collecting.)

Then there are the "etiquettes". What a variety of designs and colours! The airmail cover collector, therefore, has sufficient scope and sufficient material to enable him to form a most interesting and historical collection, especially if he is fortunate enough to secure "first flight" covers, flown by those pioneers who showed the way and made it possible for the plodders to follow. Each collector has a free hand and can add a few pen notes describing the particular items, which add to the interest of the collection, and while he may never even have had a "flip" himself, he can at any rate indulge in "flights of imagination."

The fact that many first flights take place practically unknown, or at very short notice adds a zest to the hobby, and, having secured the cover, the collector can then amuse himself by trying to discover philatelic faults (errors or varieties), whether the "springbok" has an extra hair on its ear, or if the "dot" has a "spot," and secure to himself the joys that the specialist delights in.

The fact that every country (bar South Africa) has an Airmail Society, proves that many find the hobby of cover collecting a fascinating one, and if stamp collecting is the "King of Hobbies," then I say cover collecting is the "Ace"—Just try it, and you too may become another who believes that it is the "cover that counts."

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5, BLAKE HALL ROAD - - - WANSTEAD,
LONDON, E.11 - - - ENGLAND.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Rev. H. Wood, of Parys, has invited our attention to the 11th stamp on the 14th row of the current 1d. stamp, in which a strong red hair line rises perpendicularly about $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the right of the outer line of the value circle. There is also a red dot about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the centre of the value circle. He states that this variety appears to be constant on the local supply.

Complete Mint Sets. 7 India, 1935, King's Jubilee, 4s.; 6 New Delhi, 1931, 3s.; 3 Australia, Kingsford Smith, 1s. 9d.

Indian Packets: 50 Brit. India 1s. 6d.; 10 Charkari 1s.; 20 Cochin 1s.; 20 Gwalior 1s. 6d.; 15 Hyderabad 9d.; 10 Jaipur 1s. 6d.; 10 Jind, 9d.; 20 Patiala 1s. 6d.; 10 Soruth 9d.; 20 Travancore 6d.

Bargain Offer: The above 10 packets containing 185 different stamps for 10s. only. Postage 3d., and Registration 3d. extra. Covers franked with Jubilee stamps. Remit by British Postal Orders and unused stamps.

IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD.,
Allahabad 84, India.

The Rotogravure Stamps of the Union of South Africa

By G. N. GILBERT.

(Continued from page 53 of April Issue.)

" OFFICIALS."

1d. on Plate 1.

The first rotogravure stamp to be overprinted was the 1d. denomination on the first B control sheets, in September, 1930. The overprint was spaced 13½mm and read downwards.

Although supposed normally to have no stops, there are actually five stamps in each half sheet with a stop after "Offisieel." There are numerous broken letters, etc, and the position of these, together with the position of the stops, will be found in the list below.

The only spacing variety in this issue is the *vertical* spacing between offisieel-offisieel and official-official, which is 1mm narrower between rows 10 and 11.

First issue 1d. overprinted on B control sheets, September, 1930.

Row No.

- | | | |
|----|----|--|
| 1 | 7 | First 1 in Offisieel short. |
| 2 | 6 | First F in Offisieel has lower limb broken. |
| 3 | 5 | Broken O in Offisieel. |
| 3 | 8 | Split i in Official. |
| 4 | 2 | O in Offisieel like a C. |
| 4 | 5 | Second F in Offisieel cut off at top corner. |
| 5 | 3 | Stop after Offisieel. |
| 5 | 11 | Stop after Offisieel. |
| 6 | 11 | Short vertical limb of L in Offisieel. |
| 8 | 3 | Second E in Offisieel has the lower limb slanted at end instead of being square. |
| 8 | 12 | Stop after Offisieel. |
| 9 | 10 | Stop after Offisieel. |
| 9 | 12 | Stop after Offisieel. |
| 10 | 5 | Both F's in Offisieel defective. |

Note.—The lower half of the sheet has the same varieties as above, and in the same positions.

INTERESTING LIST

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½d. *Varying Spacings on Plate 1.*

The next denomination to be overprinted was the ½d., in January, 1931. The spacings between the overprint in this issue varied greatly, being from 9½mm to 12mm on various stamps. Overprint downwards.

Normally no stops, but the stops appear on the same five stamps in each half sheet as in the 1d. denomination. The sheets overprinted in this first ½d. issue were the Plate 1 roto issue.

A diagram showing the position of the various spacings, stops and other varieties was published by Mr. Robertson in the *S.A. Philatelist*, Vol. 7, 1931, p. 13, and is here reproduced:—

First ½d. *Overprinted Rotogravure Stamps. Diagram of half sheet.*

(*Varying spacings of overprint.*)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
1	9½	10½	10½	10½	10½	9½	10½	10½	10½	11	10	11½
	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A
2	9½	10½	9½	12	10½	9½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	11½
	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
3	10½	9½	10½	9½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	9½	11½
	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A
4	9½	9½	10½	10½	9½	10½	11½	10½	10½	10½	10½	11½
	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
5	9½	9½	10½	10½	11½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A
6	9½	9½	9½	11½	12	11	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
7	9½	9½	9½	10½	10½	10½	10½	9½	11	10½	10½	11½
	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A
8	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	12
	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
9	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10½	10½	10½	11	10½	12
	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A
10	11½	9½	9½	9½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	11½

The bottom half sheet is a pubicate of the top half. A indicates Afrikaans stamps. E indicates English stamps. The figures give the spacing between the two words of the overprint to the nearest half millimetre.

Other varieties in the overprint are as follows:
Row No.

- 1 7 First I in OFFISIEEL short.
- 4 2 Broken O (resembling C) in OFFISIEEL.
- 5 3 Stop after OFFISIEEL.
- 5 11 Stop after OFFISIEEL.
- 6 11 Top half of vertical limb of L in OFFISIEEL missing.
- 6 12 I, S and first E of OFFISIEEL malformed.
- 8 12 Stop after OFFISIEEL.
- 9 10 Stop after OFFISIEEL.
- 9 12 Stop after OFFISIEEL and bottom half of vertical limb of second F in OFFISIEEL missing.
- 10 4 Top horizontal limb of first F in OFFISIEEL split in two.
- 10 5 Top horizontal limb of second F in OFFISIEEL almost missing.

1d. *on Plate 7.*

Another printing of the 1d. officials followed in June, 1931, this overprint being on the Plate 7 roto sheets. The overprint was spaced 12½mm. and read downwards. The same stop varieties again appear on the same stamps in each half sheet. The only spacing variety in this issue is the *vertical* spacing between offisieel-offisieel, etc., which is 1mm *wider* between rows 10 and 11.

Second Issue 1d. Roto Officials, on Plate 7 Sheets, June, 1931.

Row No.

- | | | |
|---|----|--|
| 1 | 8 | First F in Offisieel like a P. |
| 1 | 11 | Bottom limb of L in Offisieel short. |
| 3 | 12 | O in Offisieel flattened. |
| 4 | 5 | Second F in Offisieel cut at top. |
| 5 | 3 | Stop after Offisieel. |
| 5 | 4 | First F in Offisieel broken. |
| 5 | 11 | Stop after Offisieel. |
| 6 | 11 | Short vertical limb of L in Offisieel. |
| 8 | 12 | Stop after Offisieel. |
| 9 | 10 | Stop after Offisieel. |
| 9 | 12 | Stop after Offisieel. |

Note.—The same varieties appear in the same positions in the lower half of the sheet.

2d. *on Plate 1.*

The 2d. denomination overprinted appeared in July, 1931. Overprint spaced 21mm. and downwards. No stops. Printed on Plate 1 sheets of the roto issue.

The spacing varieties are: (a) No. 2, row 20, has the overprint spaced 1mm wider.

(b) The *vertical* spacing between offisieel-offisieel, etc., is 1mm wider between rows 2 and 3, and 18-19.

First roto 2d. overprinted official (on Plate 1), July, 1931.

Row No.

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 2 | 6 | Apostrophe between two F's in Official. |
| 3 | 3 | L in Offisieel slightly smaller and lower limb slightly shorter. |
| 7 | 5 | Apostrophe after O in Offisieel. |
| 10 | 5 | Second I in Official slightly shorter. |

6d. *on First Printings—with no Central Arrows.*

The next denomination to appear overprinted was the 6d. in August, 1931. The overprint was spaced 12½mm and downwards.

The same ten stamps have the stops after Offisieel, five in each half sheet, as in the 1d. and ½d. overprinted issues.

6d. Roto Officials.

Row No.

- | | | |
|----|----|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 11 | Lower limb of L in Offisieel short. |
| 16 | 11 | Top limb in L of Offisieel short. |

½d. *on Plate 2 and 1d. on Plate 7.*

Still another printing of the ½d. and 1d. Official stamps came out in July, 1932, the ½d. being overprinted on the Plate 2 sheets of the roto issue, and the 1d. again on Plate 7.

The overprint was in each case spaced 12½mm and downwards, and in these two issues there were no stop varieties whatever. The overprint in each case is slightly finer than the previous issues.

The spacing varieties in both issues are: (a) The whole vertical row 10 has the spacing approximately 1mm wider; (b) the wider *vertical* spacing between Offisieel-Offisieel, etc., occurs between rows 4-5, 8-9, 12-13 and 16-17.

Second Issue ½d. Officials, Spacing 12½mm, July, 1932.

Row No.

- | | | |
|----|----|---------------------------------------|
| 5 | 2 | Second F of Official extended at top. |
| 6 | 2 | Line on top of L in Official. |
| 9 | 3 | OF of Official split at top. |
| 13 | 11 | Broken first F in Official. |
| 15 | 3 | First I in Official like a T. |

Third Issue 1d. Roto Officials (also Plate 7), July, 1932.

Row No.

- | | | |
|----|----|---------------------------------------|
| 5 | 2 | Second F of Official extended at top. |
| 6 | 2 | Line at top of L in Official. |
| 9 | 3 | OF of Official split at top. |
| 13 | 11 | Broken first F in Official. |
| 15 | 3 | First I in Official like a T. |
| 16 | 11 | C in Official like a G. |

2d. *Finer Overprint.*

Another issue of the 2d. overprinted stamps then appeared in August, 1932. It was on the same Plate 1 sheets as before, but the overprint was slightly finer. The spacing remained as before, viz., 21mm, and downwards, but the wider spaced variety on No. 2, row 20, does not recur. The wider *vertical* spacing between offisieel-offisieel, etc., occurs in this issue between rows 4-5 and 16-17, and is 1mm wider.

(To be continued.)

Further Notes on British Army Post Offices in South Africa

By DR. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

Since writing on this subject in the *South African Philatelist* (Oct. 1933—Feb. 1934) a considerable amount of fresh information has come to hand. As a result of the previous publications I have had correspondence with and information given me by a number of individuals, not only in this country, but in Great Britain, Australia, and America, and I wish to take this opportunity to thank them all for their collaboration.

Even at the risk of being invidious I must specially thank Mr. Andrew Watson of Pretoria for continuing to give me access to his wonderful collection which has had numerous additions made to it, and also the following gentlemen for specially interesting information:—Mr. S. Rewald of Senekal, Col. G. R. Crouch of Aylesbury, England, and Mr. Lancelot A. B. Sharpe of London.

In the official "History of the War in South Africa," Vol. IV, Appendix 9 p. 625 it is stated:—

"At the beginning of the campaign the Army P.O. Corps consisted of three officers and 89 other ranks, composing one company of the 24th Middlesex (P.O.) Volunteers. These men were all drawn from the London Post Office. This force proceeded to the seat of war in October 1899 but soon became inadequate for the growing needs of the Army. Reinforcing drafts followed rapidly, drawn at first from the 24th Middlesex, but later from the postal services of all the provinces of Great Britain, and even to a small extent from those of Canada, Australia, Cape Colony and India. The greatest strength attained was ten officers, one warrant officer and 396 other ranks with, in addition, 20 civilian clerks and 100 soldiers attached for orderly duties.

The system was founded on a Base Office at Capetown (a base office for Natal at Pietermaritzburg was employed in the earlier part of the campaign but discontinued later). From this radiated a number of forwarding offices; next the fixed camp and station post offices, 71 in number; finally a system of travelling post offices on the railways. In the closing phases of the war when the troops became largely embodied in mobile columns, columns succeeded corps as post office units."

BRITISH ARMY POSTMARKS.

TYPE 1.—(Field Post Office B.O. with asterisk or star above date.)

From a further study of covers and stamps showing this type of obliteration it has be-

come abundantly evident that there were several offices using dies of this type at one time or another and that all such marks did *not* emanate from the base office at Capetown.

To begin with one may refer to the statement quoted above from the official history of the war that there was originally a base office in Natal also.

A comparison of the various varieties of this type of mark with the locating evidence of endorsed covers leads me to draw up the following tentative scheme, allocating the varieties to their places of usage:

(a) *Large star, obliterator 25 m.m. in diam.* This variety has not been recorded before. I have it on a Natal 1d. postcard with additional Natal 1d. (99) stamp, plainly dated from Chieveley, 14-2-00, so it is practically certain that this is the mark of the base office for Natal already referred to. I have also the mark on British stamps dated 28.1.00, 16.7.00 and 19.4.01, but with no locative data. In these three instances the star has lost its vertical limb and appears like a St. Andrew's cross. On a Cape stamp dated 19-6-01 it again is a perfect six rayed star. On some of these later dates the die may quite likely have been in use at the Capetown base office.

(b) *Large star, obliterator 26 m.m. in diam.* This mark has been seen (1) On a Ladysmith Seige Card, without stamps, dated 1-3-00 but I do not think it was actually postmarked in Ladysmith and indeed I am doubtful of the authenticity of the mark as the position of the dots between the words and other minutiae are different from all the others seen. (2) On British and Cape stamps dated in Feb. and Mar., 1900. (3) On British and O.R.C. stamps dated between March and June, 1900, and in one instance the endorsement on the cover clearly locates the office at Bloemfontein. (4) On Transvaal Z.A.R. and V.R.I. stamps dated in Aug., 1900. (5) A cover recently obtained by Mr. Watson, marked "No stamps available," shows this mark of date 12-9-00 and the letter inside, which has been preserved, is dated the same and the address given is "Proclamation Hill, Pretoria."

It seems probable, therefore, that the office using this mark accompanied G.H.Q. from Capetown to Bloemfontein and on to Pretoria. The latest seen date of this variety is 23-1-01.

(c) *Large star, obliterator 27 m.m. in diam.* Only one locating specimen of this variety has been seen. It places the office using this mark at Capetown on 16-10-00. It is reasonable therefore to allocate this to the base

office remaining in Capetown after part of it had accompanied G.H.Q. up country. (See remark under Type 5.)

(d) *Star omitted, obliterator 27 m.m. in diam.* No locating evidence has been found for this and the only recorded date for the mark is 17-12-00. Probably this is merely an accidental variant of (c) above.

(e) *Small star, obliterator 25 m.m. in diam.* Mr. Kricorissian records this variety, but so far I have not met with it.

(f) *Small star, obliterator 26 m.m. in diam.* The earliest date recorded for it is 23-3-00 on British stamp. In June, 1900, I have decisive evidence from Mr. S. Rewald of Senekal that it was in that town accompanying the 6th and 8th Divisions under Genl. Rundle, and he has the mark on numerous British, Cape, Natal and O.R.C. stamps, all acquired on the spot. On 20th August, 1900, I have the mark on a registered envelope with the sender's endorsement as Pretoria and Mr. Watson has the mark on several Transvaal V.R.I. stamps of date 7-9-00. On 15-9-00, however, from an endorsed envelope in my collection, it appears to have moved back to Bloemfontein. The latest date seen on this variety is 14-1-01.

TYPE 1a.—(Sub-base offices with large numeral or small 84 over date).

With regard to Office No. 84 interesting minor varieties may be chronicled in which the number 84 instead of being centrally placed over the date, is shifted considerably either to the right or to the left. Shifts to the left have been seen of dates 1-3-01 and 24-4-01 and to the right dated 16-4-01 and 19-9-01.

A new earlier date of use for this Type can be recorded, viz.: 14-4-01 for Office No. 3.

Office No. 1 has been located at Krugersdorp on 16-4-02 and 3-6-02.

No. 5 has been located at Kroonstad on 22-4-02 and No. 8 at Pretoria in all probability if not perhaps absolute certainty on 10-8-01, and at Volksrust on 4-6-02.

TYPE 1b. (Numbered Field Post Offices).

The one hitherto unrecorded number (No. 9) has now been put on record by Col. G. R. Crouch who has it in his collection on a Natal 3d. stamp. Probably this office, like a number of others with low numbers, was in the Natal campaign in the early part of the war. I have to thank Col. Crouch for this information, also for sending me a copy of a paper published by him on South African Army Postmarks in *The Postage Stamp* of 15th Aug., 1914, which I had not seen before but which I will have occasion to refer to again.

The possibility of there being an office No. 0 might be kept in mind. A cover in my possession looks like this but it may merely be one in which a figure in front of the 0 has dropped out by accident.

Mr. Lawrence A. B. Sharpe records the Office with no number on a Transvaal V.R.I. 2s. 6d. stamp with date 31-5-00. I have also seen this mark of the same date on several Transvaal V.R.I. stamps, but I do not like

them. The Transvaal V.R.I.'s were only issued on 18-6-00 so that this looks like a case of someone postmarking to oblige, slipping up on his dates accidentally or otherwise, and concealing his identity by removing his office number.

This office, by the way, it will be noted below, has been located in or very near to Pietermaritzburg on 8-3-00.

The record previously made of a New South Wales stamp used in Office No. 28 should be expunged. On further examination Mr. Watson (in whose collection it is) and I, are of opinion that the No. 28 mark is probably merely one of re-direction and that there is underneath the original postmark, presumably in N.S.W.

Quite a number of new locations have been possible, the list being as follows:—

- No. 3. Elandslaagte, Wakkerstroom.
- No. 4. Orange River 20-11-99, Modder River, Zeerust, Heidelberg 29-4-02.
- No. 5. Ladysmith.
- No. 6. Springfontein, Bethany 12-5-00, W. Hoek 16-8-01.
- No. 8. Middelburg.
- No. 11. *Envaure?* should read Modder.
- No. 13. Natal early 1900.
- No. 14. Wonderfontein 6-6-02.
- No. 15. Pietermaritzburg 18-3-00, Volksrust 3-9-01.
- No. 16. Kroonstad 25-6-00.
- No. 17. Johannesburg (no longer doubtful) 29-12-00 to 1-5-01.
- No. 19. Rietfontein (Pretoria) 20-4-02.
- No. 26. Avoca 26-5-01.
- No. 27. De Aar, Hammonia, Ficksburg 25-6-00, Edenburg 27-4-01 to 19-11-01.
- No. 29. Wilge River 8-8-00, Waterval Boven 26-7-01.
- No. 30. Elandsfontein 26-9-00 to 8-6-01.
- No. 31. Norvals Pont 8-7-00, Wonderfontein 29-11-01.
- No. 32. Bloemfontein (Donker's Hoek), Ventersdorp 28-4-02.
- No. 33. Spyfontein 29-4-00.
- No. 34. Kroonstad 4-7-00 and 20-7-00.
- No. 46. Elandsfontein 22-3-01.
- No. 47. Vryheid 5-2-02.
- No. 49. Pietersburg, Komatipoort, Eerste Fabriek 18-1-01.
- No. 51. Johannesburg 20-1-01.
- No. 53. Middelburg 9-8-01 and 16-9-01.
- No. number. In or close to Pietermaritzburg 8-3-00.

(To be continued.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

An American Journal recently advised its readers to acquire at the best price possible the South African £1 stamp of 1913-21, stating that this item is generally missing from collections in that country. Here is a chance for philatelic speculators to dispose of their wares.

New Issue Chronicle

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

- AUSTRALIA.**—3d. S.G. D.103, wmk. C of A., perf. 14. The ½d. and 3d. Post Due are not printed on C of A paper. Post Dues, S.G. type D.7, wmk. C of A., perf. 11. 4d. green and red; 1s. green and red.
- BAHRAIN.**—Nasik print, mult star wmk., overprinted on India inscribed "INDIA POSTAGE" instead of "INDIA POSTAGE AND REVENUE." 1a. deep sepia, issued in booklets. 4a. green, same printing and wmk., "INDIA POSTAGE" from old De la Rue plates.
- BELGIUM.**—P. Due, S.G. type 103, 50c. grey.
- BRAZIL.**—Tax, S.G. type D.5, wmk. CASA DA MOEDA in large single line capitals, perf. 12½ x 13½. 600r. orange.
- COLOMBIA.**—Olympic Games Issue. Offset printed, large oblong format. All transverse except 2c., 4c., 2P., 5P. and 10P. Perf. 11½. 2c. blue, green and buff; 4c. deep green; 5c. brown and yellow; 7c. carmine; 8c. black and lilac; 10c. dark brown and pale blue; 12c. deep and pale blue; 15c. deep blue and claret; 18c. purple and buff; 20c. brt. violet and green; 24c. green and blue; 50c. brt. blue and salmon; 1P. drab and pale blue; 2P. blue, green and pale blue; 5P. dp. indigo and pale blue; 10P. black and pale blue.
- CURACAO.**—Air Mail. Line engraved, S.G. type 23, no wmk., perf. 12. 10c. grey blue.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**—Trujillo Commemorative. Transverse oblong, no wmk., perf. 12. Postage, ½c. dp. brown; 1c. green; 3c. purple. Air, 10c. deep blue.
- FINLAND.**—100th Year Anniversary of the epic of popular folk songs of Dr. Lonnrot. Line engraved, transverse oblong, no wmk. 1½mk. carmine; 2mk. black; 2½mk. deep blue.
- FRANCE.**—Line engraved, new type, large transverse oblong. Millesime "1D.4" in left margin reading down between 5th and 6th rows. 2fr. deep blue green.
- GREAT BRITAIN.**—½d. photogravure new type, overprinted "TANGIER."
- IRISH FREE STATE.**—G.B. new printings. 5s. red; 10s. blue.
- LUXEMBOURG.**—Provisional 70/75c. olive bistre, S.G. type 32, perf. 12, no wmk. as before.
- MONACO.**—Postage Due, S.G. type D.1. 60c. lilac.
- NEW GUINEA.**—New values, Bird of Paradise design, S.G. type 14, without dates. Line engraved perf. 11. 2½d. green on white; 3½d. pink. Ditto, overprinted with aeroplane and AIR MAIL in small block type as S.G. 15. Ditto, overprinted O S wide apart in small block type as S.G. O 2.
- PARAGUAY.**—Air Mail, new colour, 1931 type, Gunboat "Paraguay" S.G. type 110, no wmk., perf. 12, typographed. 10P. emerald green.
- ROUMANIA.**—New type, wmk., S.G. type 94, perf. 13½. 50b. brown, profile portrait King Carol in mufti, S.G. type 115. 6 Lei dp. terra cotta, portrait King Carol in uniform, S.G. type 116.
- RUSSIA.**—Metropolitan Railway Commemoratives, various designs of the railway. Printed in photogravure, wmk. S.G. 159, perf. 13½. 5K. orange; 10K purple brown; 15K carmine rose; 20K deep green.
- SALVADOR.**—Locally lithographed. Wmk. S.G. type 167 REPUBLICA DEL SALVADOR in lines, repeated across the sheet in single line capitals. Perf. 12½. Postage, 2c. brown; 5c. rose; 8c. ultramarine (design of Police Headquarters, S.G. type 169). Air Mail, 25c. violet; 30c. pale brown; 1 Colon sepia (same design S.G. type 170, with addition of aeroplane over one of the towers).
- SAN MARINO.**—12 years' commemoration of Fascism. Engraved, large oblong format, no wmk., perf. 14. Centres in black. 5c. brown; 10c. purple; 20c. orange; 25c. green; 50c. olive bistre; 75c. carmine; 1L25 blue.
- SUDAN.**—Air Mail Provisionals. 7½P/4½P brown and grey, S.G. type 10; 10P/4½P brown and grey, S.C. type 10. Overprinted in black, in English and Arabic in two lines.
- SWITZERLAND.**—Air Provisionals, 10/15c red and green, S.G. type 34; 10/15c. green, S.G. type 46. Overprint with large figure "10," the original value being obliterated with three horizontal bars.
- URUGUAY.**—Engraved, S.G. type 128, no wmk., perf. 12½. 1c. mauve, new colour. Similar type, but lithographed, no wmk., perf. 12½. 50c. sepia. Post Dues, S.G. type D.1., lithographed, as above, no wmk., perf. 12½. 4c. purple; 5c. pale rose.
- CENTENARY OF VICTORIA.**—Perf. 11½. 2d. red.
- VATICAN.**—Lawyers Congress Issue, new pictorial set, large upright format printed in photogravure, no wmk., on new ribbed paper, similar to recent Swiss issues. 5c. bright orange; 10c. purple; 25c. green; 75c. rosine; 80c. brown; 1L25 deep blue.

SHIP LETTER MARKS.

We pass on the following information to any of our readers who may be interested in ship letter marks. There is in existence in Great Britain a Ship Letter Study Circle, which has as its aim the exchange of information regarding these marks. A packet is circulated at short intervals, when light is thrown on questions asked by members the preceding month. The Secretary is Miss J. Campbell, 3 Victoria Circus, Glasgow, W.2.

This information is gleaned from a letter published in "Stamp Collecting."

Rhodesian Postage Stamps

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(Continued from page 57 of April issue)

POSTMARKS.

Type 4. Triple circles.

- (1) Circles 26½, 24 and 15 mm. Town name at top. (S) RHODESIA at bottom. Six pointed stars between words all between two inner circles. Date in centre in one line — 8 NOV 05. MATOPOS, PENHALONGA, BATTLEFIELDS.
- (2) As above but dots instead of stars. BATTLEFIELDS MINE.

Type 5. Square.

Square design with 29 mm. sides. Circles reading from centre 26½ and 29 mm. and broken circles 31½, 33½ mm. in diameter and cones in corners to complete square. Town name at top. (N.E.) RHODESIA at bottom. Date in centre in two lines:
SE 10

— KASAMA, MPIKA, PETAUKE,
14
SERENJE.

Type 6. Circle and Arcs.

- (1) (a) Circle 27 mm. with arcs top and bottom of 19½ mm. diameter. Town name at top. (S) RHODESIA at bottom. Date and time in centre in one line — 10 DEC. 22, 10 A.M. FORT JAMESON, GWELO, LUSAKA, SALISBURY.
- (b) Circle 29 mm. Arcs 19 mm. As above. LIVINGSTONE.
- (2) As above but outer Circle 31 mm. and lettering larger. *Blue*—BULAWAYO. *Black*—Rulawayo, Bulawayo.
- (3) Circle 31 mm., with arcs top and bottom of 23 mm. diameter. As above but date and time begin and end level with arcs.

Type 7. Circle and Segments.

Circle 30 mm. containing segments top and bottom with base 21½ mm. and curves of 16mm. diameter. Town name at top. (S) RHODESIA at bottom. Date and time in centre in one line—5- MAY 13 12-P.M. *Blue*—BULAWOYA, UMTALI. *Black*—SALISBURY, BULAWAYO. FORT JAMESON, KOPJE SALISBURY.

Type 8. Circle and Arcs joined.

Circle 29 mm. with arcs top and bottom of 19½ mm. diameter joined to outer circle by horizontal lines. Town name at top. (N) RHODESIA at bottom. Date and time in one line in centre — 10 JAN 33 2.00 PM.

Type 9. Circle and Lines.

Outer circle 27 mm., two inner circles 17 and 15½mm. over which is imposed a horizontal label 23 by 18 mm. with curved ends. Town name at top. (S) RHODESIA at bottom. Date and time in one line on label — 16.12.11 2- P.M. One right 2 mm. from circle five horizontal lines 41 mm. long, 18 mm. deep, about 4½ mm. apart. SALISBURY.

2. SPECIAL POSTMARKS.

Type 10. Police Posts.

- (1) Circle 25 mm. B.S.A.P. CAMP at top. BULAWAYO at bottom. Date in centre
MAR 11
in two lines —
99
- (2) Circle 24 mm. B.S.A.C. at top. Date in
27 AU
centre in two lines —
01

Note.—Used in a few post offices in N.E. Rhodesia in 1900 and 1901.

Type 11. Railway Postmarks.

- (1) Circle 27 mm. B & M & R RLYS at top. STATION at bottom. Date in centre in
JY 13
two lines —
20
- (2) Ovals 60 and 49 by 37 and 26 mm. BEIRA AND MASHONAIAND at top. AND RHODESIA RAILWAYS at bottom. Date large figures and letters in centre 14 AUG 1923. Above date
STATION MASTERS
—, below HEAD
LANDS
OFFICE

Type 12. Commemorative Postmarks.

- (1) Circles 37 and 35 mm. BRITISH ASSOCIATION at top. BULAWAYO at bottom. Date in centre in one line — SEP 11, 1905. Lines 11 mm. long above and below date. In purple ink only.
 - (2) Circle 35 mm. BRITISH ASSOCIATION at top. VICTORIA FALLS at bottom. Date in centre in one line — SEP 12 1905. Lines 8½ mm. long above and below date. In black ink only.
- Note.*—These postmarks were specially designed to commemorate the visit of the British Association to Rhodesia and the opening on the 12th September, 1905, by Professor Darwin, of the Victoria Falls Bridge.



- (3) PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR. Special postmark prepared and used during the tour of the Prince of Wales between the 5th May and 25th July, 1925, in the Post Office on the Royal Train on the stamps of the Union of South Africa, Bechuana-land Protectorate and Rhodesia. Oval 34 by 27 mm. surmounted by the arms of the Union of South Africa, which measure 15 by 14 mm. SOUTH AFRICA curved and ROYAL TOUR straight at top. KONINKLYKE TOER and SUID-AFRIKA both curved at bottom. Date in centre in one line — 28 JUN 25.
- (4) PARLIAMENTARY TOUR. Special postmark made of rubber and used on the train which conveyed members of the Legislative Assembly of the Union of South Africa on a tour of the Union and Southern Rhodesia in 1924. Circles 36 and 32½ mm. PARLE- MENTER/TOER in two lines at top. PAR- LIAMENTARY/TOUR in two lines in- verted at bottom. Date in centre in one line — 4- OCT 1924. Violet ink.

Type 13. Official Cancellations and Franks.

- (1) Circles 28½ and 17½ mm. OFFICIAL FRANK at top. SALISBURY at bottom. Date in centre in one line — 15 MAY 1916.
- (2) Circles 29 and 18 mm. RECORD BRANCH G.P.O. at top. LIVING- STONE at bottom. Date in centre in one line — 7 MAR 1921.
- (3) POSTAGE PAID IN CASH/SALIS- BURY 19 1 11 in two lines in sanserif capitals. Top line 62 by 4 mm. Bottom line 52 by 4 mm.
- (4) Circles 26 and 17 mm. POSTAGE PAID IN CASH at top. GATOOMA at bottom. Date in centre in one line — 4 JUN 23. Red and black inks.

(To be continued)

ST. HELENA.

"Stamp Collecting" publishes the following interesting information:—

"Philatelists who delight in unusual varieties should turn to the 1½d. value of the Centenary series of St. Helena shortly to be withdrawn. If they are lucky they will find 'a spot of colour just over the medals on the King's chest, as if a red ink pen had left a dot there.' Our correspondent, Dr. L. L. Burton, in bring- ing this variety to our notice, tells us that it occurs only on the first and second stamps in the ninth row of the sheet (counting from the top), where it is constant.

It was first discovered by an American philatelist, Mr. G. S. Gray, of Redwood, Cali- fornia."

Silver Jubilee Stamps

If you wish to make sure of securing the complete set of these interesting and historical stamps, which are to be issued on May 6th to celebrate the 25th Anni- versary of the Accession to the Throne of His Majesty King George V., you should place your order with us at once. Our price for the 44 Crown Colonies (176 stamps) is

£4-4-0 Post Free

Detailed list and separate prices for the sets will be sent on request.

WHITFIELD KING & CO.

Ipswich, England

Established 1869.

RHODESIA.

MINT "ADMIRALS."

Special Low-Price Offers.

1913 Perf. 14. ½ (183B), 1; 1 (190)	2
1 (192), 2; 1½, any shade	3
2½ deep blue, 5; 2½ bright blue	6
1913 Pref. 15. ½ (202), 6; ½ (203)	4
1 (205), 5; 1½ (206a), 7; 2½	1/3
Die I. Perf. 14. 2, 2/6; 4, 1/3; 5	1/3
Die I. Perf. 15. 3, 1/6; 6, 1/2; 2/-	4/6
Die II. Perf. 14. 3 (223), 5; 4 (224), 1/4; 4 (225), 8; 5 (226), 2/6; 6 (228), 10; 8, 1/6; 10, 3/-; 1/- (233), 1/6; 2/6, 5/6; 3/- (236a), 7/-; 3/- (237), 6/-; 5/- (239), 7/-; 10/-, 13/6; £1 (242), 40/-; £1 (243)	40/-
Die II. Perf. 15. 2, 6; 10, 1/4; 1/-, 2/3; 7/6 grey-black, 12/6; 7/6 blue-black	15/-
Die III. Perf. 14. 3d., either shade, 5; 4 (261), 8; 5, either shade, 8; 8 (267), 2/6; 8 (268), 4/-; 10 (270), 2/6; 1/- (271), 2/6; 1/- (272), 1/6; 1/- (272a), 3/-; 1/- (272b), 12/6; 3/- (274b), 7/6; 10/- (277)	65/-
1917 Provisionals. S.G. 280 or 281, each	3
1922 White Paper. Perf. 14. ½ (283), 4; 1½, 6; 2, 4; 3, 2/-; 4, 6; 6, 7; 8 (297), 3/-; 10 (299), 2/6; 1/-, 1/4; 2/-, 3/6; 3/- (304), 6/6; 3/- (305), 10/-; 5/- (306), 11/-; 7/6, 16/6; 10/- (309)	22/6
1923 Perf. 15. 2d., 1/-, Set of 6	18/-

(Numbers in brackets from Gibbons' 1935 Cat.).
 N.B.—(1) Many of above available in Blocks, Pairs, etc., pro rata. (2) I have many more items in these interesting issues, and shall welcome enquiries.

CAPTAIN H. W. JESSOP,

Wendy, Nr. Royston, Herts., England.

Air Mail Notes and News

By L. A. WYNDHAM.

The issue throughout the Empire of special series of stamps to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty's accession invites reference to an event which commemorated His Majesty's actual Coronation, viz., the First United Kingdom Aerial Post which, as I will endeavour to show, had a bearing on the First Aerial Post in South Africa.

OUT OF THE DARKER BLUE.

"From the last rainbow this postcard comes." This is the message written on the only copy known to exist of the first British Balloon Post which was "despatched from the clouds" by the world-famous balloonist, M. Gaudron, on 9th August, 1902, in connection with the celebrations of the Coronation of King Edward VII.

It is believed that some 300 specially printed cards bearing in striking colours portraits of Their Majesties surmounted by the Royal Crown were despatched from the "darker blue" but, as indicated, only one copy is known to have survived. It was recently my privilege to see this exceedingly rare item which, fittingly, is destined to be presented to the British Nation.

THE FIRST AIR MAIL LETTER.

In 1908 the contraption of wires and struts which symbolised the marvellous triumph of the ingenuity of man in harnessing the wonders of science to the conquest of the air was as great a novelty and wonder to the peoples of England as the Imperial Airways liners were to the inhabitants of Central Africa and Rhodesia 25 years later when the regular service between London and Cape Town was inaugurated and in connection with which the story is told of the eagerness of a native chief to secure a setting of the eggs of the wonderful bird, "The City of Baghdad."

One of the greatest believers of the possibilities of this new form of locomotion was a Captain Walter Windham, who formed the Aeroplane Club in 1908 and in the same year offered a gold cup to the first airman to fly the Channel as a supplementary prize to the £1,000 offered by the late Lord Northcliffe, won by M. Bleriot on the 24th July, 1909.

On the 10th August, 1909, Capt. Windham sent a letter by Latham from France to England, described in the press as probably the first letter ever carried by air. Incidentally Latham was the first airman to make the cross Channel attempt, but the luck which dogged his whole career was against him.

In the following year further experiments were made in the use of the aeroplane as a carrier of mails, the most noteworthy being those carried by that famous pioneer of aviation, Mr. Claude Grahame-White.

THE WORLD'S FIRST OFFICIAL AERIAL POST.

The year 1910 found Capt. Windham, R.N., in India and, imbued with optimism, he imported the first aeroplanes into that country for educational purposes to the Government. In February, 1911, he organised for the benefit of charity an aerial post in conjunction with the United Provinces Exhibition at Allahabad "to," using his own words, "demonstrate the possibility of using the aeroplane to convey mails from a besieged town to the outside world." This aerial post received the sanction of the Post Office and ranks as the world's first official aerial mail. A special "First Aerial Post—U.P. Exhibition, Allahabad (illustration of aeroplane) 1911," postmark was used in addition to the ordinary Allahabad postmark of 18th February, 1911.

THE FIRST UNITED KINGDOM AERIAL POST.

Upon his return to England shortly after having organised the world's first official aerial post in India, it occurred to Capt. Windham to arrange a similar experiment in connection with the celebrations in honour of the Coronation of H.M. King George V. as he was, again to use his own words, "convinced that sooner or later the aeroplane would be used as a mail carrier."

Proposals were accordingly put before the Postmaster-General (Sir Herbert Samuel), in May, but had to be abandoned owing to the Government finding it necessary with the approach of the Coronation festivities to have powers to prevent the crowds from being "subjected to the risks caused by aeroplanes manoeuvring at a low level calculated to give rise to panic and disaster" (House of Commons Debates, 25th May, 1911) and rushing through Parliament an emergency measure entitled "The Aerial Navigation Act to provide for the protection of the public against dangers arising from the navigation of aircraft."

Negotiations were then successfully opened for the institution of a service between Hendon and Windsor (20 miles), but as no provision existed under the Post Office Act for the charging of special air mail fees it was agreed to limit the mail to specially designed envelopes and cards which were sold (ready stamped) through the medium of the principal London stores at 1s. 1d. each for the envelopes, including a sheet of special notepaper, and 6½d. each for the postcards.

These commemorative souvenirs bore a copyright design showing a biplane flying over Windsor Castle with the following superscription "A.D. Coronation, 1911. First U.K. Aerial

Post. By Sanction of H.M. Postmaster General." Below the picture of the Castle was the inscription "For conveyance by Aeroplane from London to Windsor. No responsibility in respect of loss, damage or delay is undertaken by the Postmaster-General." The envelopes and cards were printed in various colours, the four in my collection being addressed to persons in South Africa.

Arrangements were made with the famous pioneer aviator, Mr. Claude Grahame-White for the transport of the mails by pilots from his Aviation School, C. Greswell, G. Hamel, C. Hubert and E. F. Driver being deputed to conduct the actual flights.

The service lasted from 9th to 26th September (the mail actually closed on the 15th). Sixteen mail carrying flights were made from London to Windsor, 37 bags containing approximately 112,000 pieces (832 lbs.) being carried. Four mail carrying flights were made from Windsor to London, 4 bags, containing approximately 10,000 pieces (89½ lbs.) being carried. The mail received a special postmark, reading: "First United Kingdom Aerial Post—date—London (or Windsor)."

As a result of the enthusiastic support given to the Coronation Aerial Service, Capt. Windham was able, after allowing for a special donation of £500 to pilot Hubert who was severely injured on taking off on his first flight, to hand over £930 to the King Edward Hospital, Windsor, to endow a bed for aviators.

"THE CORONATION AERIAL POST, 1911."

Most of the information contained in the previous paragraph was extracted from "The Coronation Aerial Post, 1911," recently published by Messrs. Francis J. Field, Sutton Coldfield, England (5s. 3d. post free).

This work is most artistically produced, affords most entertaining reading and, above all, contains, in its 82 pages the most complete and detailed record of a pioneer aerial mail ever published. One of the 25 illustrations of particular interest to South Africans is that showing E. F. Driver seated in his Farman biplane on arrival at Windsor with four bags of mail. All interested in aviation and in postal communications should possess this work on, as Sir Herbert Samuel in the Foreword says, "the noteworthy enterprise which was the pioneer in combining the two."

THE FIRST SOUTH AFRICAN AERIAL POST, 1911.

And now South Africa was destined to participate in the scheme which owed its origin to the man who despatched the first letter by an aeroplane in 1909, and organised the world's first official aerial post in India in February, 1911, and the First United Kingdom Aerial Post in September of the same year in commemoration of the Coronation of H.M. King George V.

One of the pilots associated with the Coronation Aerial Post was a South African, viz., E. F. Driver, who had proceeded to England and learnt to fly at the Grahame-White Aviation School. Driver distinguished himself as a pilot, and in October, 1911, joined Captain Guy Livingston and C. Compton Paterson in forming "The African Aviation Syndicate, Ltd.," for the purpose of exploiting aviation in South Africa.

Upon arrival in Cape Town early in December, 1911, the Syndicate commenced preparations for the Cape Peninsula's "Flying Fortnight (21st Dec., 1911, to 3rd Jan., 1912) and it is no doubt that the idea of one of the features of this event being the conveyance of mails between Kenilworth and Muizenberg was initiated by Driver himself through his association with a similar experiment conducted in England by Captain Windham.

As a result of negotiations the Union Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Sir David Graaff, approved of the Post Office being associated with the scheme and on the 19th December the first announcement in this regard was published.

Special copyright postcards depicting a monoplane in flight over Cape Town with Table Mountain in the background and superscribed "First South African Aerial Post By Sanction of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs" (note the similarity to the superscription on the Coronation Aerial Post souvenirs) were printed by Messrs. Whitehead, Morris and Co. (S.A.), Ltd., and sold over the counters of the G.P.O. and the post offices at Kenilworth and Muizenberg, at railway book-stalls and at the offices of several leading firms at 1s. each.

The 27th December, 1911, saw the forging of an important landmark in South African history when, towards dusk, Mr. E. F. Driver set off from Kenilworth Race Course to Muizenberg with the first South African aerial mail tucked safely beneath the seat of the monoplane in which Andre Beaumont had won the "Daily Mail" prize of £10,000 for a 1,000 mile flight round Britain which he accomplished in 22½ hours and on which only four out of the nineteen competitors completed the course.

This mail received a special double ring postmark inscribed "First South African Aerial Post" in the outer ring and "Kenilworth Dec. 27-11" in the inner. On being sorted at Muizenberg the cards were franked with a similar franking with the word "Muizenberg" substituted for "Kenilworth" and in addition the ordinary postmark of 28th Dec., 1911.

Shortly after landing at Muizenberg Driver took off again on his return flight with the small bag of mail that had been posted in the Muizenberg area. Cards carried on the first return flight received only the Muizenberg cachet and are much rarer than the cards car-

ried on the forward flight, their existence, like so many other important South African items, having never been recorded in philatelic publications.

A second mail carrying flight was made between Kenilworth and Muizenberg on the 2nd and 3rd January, 1912, but space does not permit of my dealing with this now.

A RECORD FLIGHT.

When the Imperial Airways Liner "Amalthea," piloted by Capt. J. S. Sheppard, arrived at Germiston on Monday night, the 18th March, 1935, she had flown 2,075 miles in one day from Moshi at the foot of Kilimanjaro, thereby not only beating the previous week's record of a 1,840 miles flight, but establishing a record one-day flight for Imperial Airways. The reason for this long flight was to make up the time lost on account of the deviation in the service necessitated by the recent rebellion in Greece to which I referred in my notes last month.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA AIR "ERRORS."

Messrs. Francis J. Field's latest "Blue List" contains the following warning under the above heading: "Aero-philatelists particularly in Europe and America are warned that fake double overprints, albino overprints, inverted, etc., are still being offered from abroad and that other colonial overprint varieties may come from the same sources.

WANTED.—Covers, Press Cuttings, Photographs, Souvenir Documents, etc., relating to the early aviation history of Africa.—L. WYNDHAM, Houses of Parliament, Capetown.

AN APPEAL TO COLLECTORS OF RHODESIAN STAMPS (Contd.).

By W. J. HARRINGTON

Here is yet another list of questions addressed to collectors of Rhodesian stamps.

1905 — *Victoria Falls Issue*.

33. Are any varieties known other than those already recorded?
34. How many of each value were printed?
1909 — "*Rhodesia*" *Issue*.
35. How were the four surcharges set up? Were they printed as a second operation —after or before the overprint?
36. Are any varieties known other than those already recorded?
37. Where and in which panes do the varieties (recorded and other) occur?
38. Where does the "dropped Rhodesia" occur and what values?
39. Were sheet numbers used?

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Nevis and Virgin Islands.—Stamps, Literature and Information wanted.
A. F. Johnstone, P.O. Box 6006, Johannesburg.

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

Wanted. — Cape, Natal, Transvaal Orange Free State, Griqualand West, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa, Brazil, Greece, including covers and postal stationery.
A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.
William Redford, cor. Kruis and Market Streets, Johannesburg.

Rhodesian Rarities.—Wanted. Mint or used.
R. H. Morley, P.O. Box 7573, Johannesburg.

German Stamps used in G.S.W.A. German 1914 Air Mail 1 A, 3pf. 14, 3 pf. 17, 20 pf. unused. Due 2 A, 3 C.
F. Mattei, 9 Leyds St., Johannesburg.

40. Were the bottom margins perforated through and if so in what values?
41. How many of each of the surcharges were printed in violet. Was the 2s. value so printed?
42. How many of the £1 were overprinted in violet?
43. How many of each value were printed?
1910 — "*Double Head*" *Issue*.
44. How many of perforations 13½, 14 x 15, 15 and 15 x 14 in each of the various values were printed?
45. In what values were the sheet numbers printed in the N.E. and which in the S.E. corners?
46. Are any varieties known other than those already recorded?
47. Where in the sheets to the recorded (and other) varieties occur and in what perforations, colours and shades?
48. What postmarks are found on the 5d. error of colour?
49. Is anyone recording the various measurements of the dot and dash marks and what are their views thereon?

SOCIETY NEWS

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Society's monthly meeting was held at the Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg, on Thursday, the 4th April, when there was a good attendance of members and visitors.

The following items of interest were shown:

Air Mail covers by Mr. Larsen, and various blocks of 2½d. Mint West Indies by Mr. A. P. Linn.

The Meeting was then handed over to the Johannesburg Philatelic Society, which was paying its official visit, and who provided exhibits and a paper.

The paper and first exhibit was by Mr. Kavin, who dealt with the stamps of Brunei. The next exhibit was a collection of "specimens" of German Colonial Issues on unwater-marked paper by Mr. Mattei, and this was followed by a collection of Canada by Mr. Houbert. Mr. Sprighton showed penny blacks of G.B. in the shape of a re-constructed sheet of 240 stamps and a page of Plates 1 to 11. Mr. Redford then exhibited his recently discovered variety of the 1s. Gold Coast on multiple paper showing water mark "S.A." instead of "C.A."

All the collections shown were in superb condition, well mounted and written up, and a most enjoyable and interesting evening was spent.
A.P.L.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

The monthly meeting held in the Durban Publicity Bureau on April 3rd attracted a large number of members and visitors, when Mr. Crockett showed his Mint Collection of Union Stamps.

The collection is written up and mounted beautifully and contains a large number of varieties. Mr. Crockett subsequently read a paper describing the many interesting items found by him in his search for broken letters and minor varieties. The gems of his collection were two blocks of the pictorial and several single and other stamps—showing the effect of being doubly printed—known as re-entries; also 3 sets of the 1d. pictorial issue (a) showing the commencement of the cracked plate, (b) the crack extended, (c) the complete crack.

Mr. Hampson showed some Union varieties and a complete set of Cape Postal orders, while Mrs. Reed displayed a complete set of illustrated covers bearing the new issue of the Phillipine Islands.

It was decided to cancel the existing arrangements for the proposed exhibition of Georgian stamps at the time of the Jubilee celebrations. This it is hoped will be at a convenient time during the year. G.R.

WORTH YOUR ATTENTION!

Owing to the growth of my other business interests, I am closing my Better Class Approval Department. This means that practically every stamp catalogued at 5s. and up (and many cheaper) must be sold. The following are a few sample offers under the letter "N."

WHEN SOLD THESE OFFERS CANNOT BE REPEATED.

- Lot 2. 60 N.W. Pacific Is. (New Guinea), including 8 on German Col type, strips of 3 on Australia, etc. Cat. 10.1.3. Pick £8 catalogue for £1 17s. 6d. or take the lot for £2 7s. 6d.
- Lot 3. 52 Nigeria, values to 5s. used, face of mint totals 11s. 4d., cat. £4 11s. 10d. Pick £3 10s. cat. for 14s. or the lot for 17s. 6d.
- Lot 4. Nigeria, MINT. 2s. 6d. No. 11 (cat. 7s. 6d.) 5s. No. 12d. (c. 17s. 6d.) £1, No. 14, (c. 35s.), 5s. No. 23a (c. 10s.) any of these at face value.
- Lot 5. 13 N. Nigeria, including 2s. 6d. Edward used, etc., cat. 49s. 8d. The lot 9s. 6d.
- Lot 6. 1 N. Republic 10s. mint, No. 223, price 1s. 6d.
- Lot 7. 6 Nevis, cat. £3 13s., not all perfect, 7s. the lot.
- Lot 8. 17 Nauru, all mint, face 8s. 1½d., cat. 22s. 4d. 8s. the lot.
- Lot 9. 11 ditto, ditto, face 6s. 3d. cat. 12s. 10d. for 6s. the lot.
- Lot 10. 1 ditto, 2s. 6d. mint No. 21 cat. 17s. 6d. price 4s. 6d.
- Lot 11. 3 Nova Scotia, used Nos. 11, 13 and 29 cat. 32s. for 5s.
- Lot 12. 28 Nyasaland, including No. 28 used, etc., cat. 99s. 6d. pick 70s. cat. value for 12s. or take the lot for 15s. 6d.

That's "N" so far. If you want to see my further offers, A—M and O—Z, when ready, send 1s. and all further lists will be posted as soon as issued. Your 1s. will be allowed off your first purchase of 20s. or more.

TERMS. Cash with order, registered postage (prepaid by us in Union tête bêche stamps, officials, etc.) 6d. extra. Any lot not approved may be returned within 3 days of receipt.

SETS, PACKETS, ALBUMS AND ACCESSORIES.

I am continuing this branch of my business and am adding weekly to my stock. See my yellow stamp list and 12 page album list.

SPECIAL. Gibbons 1934 Catalogue, Part I. 3s. 9d. post free.

Gibbons 1935 Catalogue Part I. 7s. 2d. post free.

(Pair of tête bêche on every wrapper.)

FREE. Ritchie's Handbook on the Union's stamps free, if asked for, to everyone spending 20s. at one time.

C. F. SKINNER (B.P.A.), 16 Old Arcade, 100 Market Street.
Postal address, P.O. Box 5887 Johannesburg.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA

The March meeting of this Society was well attended. After the discussion of various items of philatelic interest, the President, Mr. F. W. Porter, exhibited two albums containing "Side Lines," which consisted of British Colonial issues. In addition to this exhibit, the Secretary displayed a collection of "Odds and Ends" from all parts of the world. The collection consisted of mint British and Foreign stamps, collected for the sake of their artistic and beautiful designs, and not from the point of view of value.

Formation of Rhodesian National Museum.

This Society has the rights to the defaced plates of obsolete postage stamps of Rhodesia. At the same meeting, members of this Society expressed their willingness to cede their rights to these plates to the Curators of the National Museum, whose secretary has been advised accordingly. The display of these plates in a museum should be of great interest to philatelists.

L.A.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF JOHANNESBURG.

The official visit to the East Rand Society on the 4th April proved a great success. The exhibits brought by our members were much admired and the offer made by the President, Mr. Linn, that the East Rand Society should return our visit at an early date was gladly accepted.

The monthly meeting at the Carlton Hotel on the 9th April was well attended and a further three members enrolled. Mr. Redford spoke in a very optimistic tone about the 1936 exhibition. He explained that a meeting between members of the Society and the Central Exhibition Committee had resulted in the promise of a specially built hall in the main exhibition ground and the promise of every assistance. This, as Mr. Redford pointed out, would relieve the Society of a great worry and allow us to concentrate more on the exhibition itself.

Major Milligan in his "Notes for the Month" quoted from an article by Frank Godden on the condition of stamps. A case was mentioned where a pair of stamps, one slightly damaged, were sold for £50. The buyer cut off the offending one and sold the remaining perfect copy for £120.

There were two exhibits, Mr. Mattei "Specimen Stamps of all the German Colonies," and Mr. Houbert "Early British Colonies."

J.G.G.K.

REVIEWS

De Philatelist (Nederlands).—March.—"Forged Air Stamps of Czecho Slovakia" deals with certain forged overprints of 1920 (illustrated); "Poland—Issues 1925 to 1927" details of printings, etc.

Exchangiste Universel—March.—"The Saar obliterations" dealing with the postal cancellations of the Saar.

Australian Stamp Monthly—February.—"The New Legion Stamps of Czecho Slovakia," March—"Notes on Two Recent Issues of Czecho Slovakia," "The Railway Stamps of Australia and New Zealand," "Architecture and Stamps."

Sieger-Post (German)—January.—"Romagna 1859" (continued) "The Scadta Air Post Service in Ecuador."

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain for February.—An interesting article on the "Walters" collection of "Chile" illustrating certain re-entries, etc., "Roumania. Discovery of Two Plates of the 10c blue of 1872-79" (illustrated); new varieties of Barbados and Grenada.

Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly—2nd March.—"Rare British 'abnormal' found in Hollywood", tells of a copy of the 6d. Great Britain Plate 10 used, with wing margin right, found in an album, "More paper puzzles" deals with the papers used for Australian stamp—16th March. "Stray Notes on the Dies of the English Adhesive Stamps."

Stamp Collecting—March—contains special notes and articles on "A Plea for General Collecting" (continued); "U.S. Postmaster-General explains the why and wherefore of the imperforate re-issues," whereby the interests of stamp collectors were protected; "Cigarette Cards and Philately" showing how collections can be adorned by coats of arms, etc.: "Great Britain Penny Posts," "The Postmarks and 'Postage Paid' Cachets of the Ionian Islands."

Sunny Days is the official organ of the British Guiana Hobby Club, which, to quote from a leaflet, is "the World's Happiest Correspondence Club." The members of this club, who live in all parts of the world (there being seven in the Union of South Africa), collect and exchange almost anything. The most popular sections are stamps, postcards, cigarette cards, photographs, matchbox labels, coins, curios and friendly correspondence.

The Editor of the Journal is J. E. Humphrey, Box 267, Georgetown, Demerara, B. Guiana, and the membership rates are 4s. 2d. per annum.

The
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

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No. 6.

Editorial

WE have to apologise to our readers for the absence of advance information regarding the Jubilee stamps of the Union in the last number of this journal. In a recent number of an oversea publication appeared not only this particular information but also an illustration of the stamp itself, and the article was published over the signature of a well-known Union philatelist. We regret that he did not see fit to ensure that this information, which would have been of the greatest interest to collectors in Southern Africa, was first made available in a journal circulating in that territory.

* * * *

We further have to express regret that the May number of this journal was so late in making its appearance, which was through no fault of our own. Our printers inform us that this and the next number may also be a little late in making their appearance, but eventually we hope that we shall be able to issue about the middle of each month without fail.

* * * *

We ask that our readers will make a point of reading the "Reviews" column. It may frequently happen that an article or booklet of particular interest to a collector, and just the information which he requires has recently been published in the philatelic Press elsewhere.

S. RHODESIA.

The 2d. and 3d. values in the small "Falls" issue, being short-lived, are stated in the British Philatelic Press to be quite elusive and easily worth full catalogue price in mint condition or half in used condition.

A Philatelist on Holiday

Dear Mr. Acting Editor,

In the hope that a few random travel and philatelic notes may be of some interest to your readers, I take up my pen to send you these few lines, as John Smith might say, only in this instance it happens to be a portable typewriter, as with a pen the notes might be undecipherable.

Coming to Europe by an unfashionable line was exceedingly pleasant, although I refrain from giving the line a free advertisement by mentioning names. We put in at Dakar en route for oil, the ship being a motor one. This port is rapidly increasing in importance, and is already the largest port between Capetown and Europe. The oil companies are out to make it the centre for the whole of the South Atlantic shipping, and it is of course already an important pivotal air post centre. Unfortunately we were only there for six hours (10 p.m.—4 a.m.), so could do nothing philatelicly beyond sending off a few air mail letters to arrive in Europe before us.

On arrival in Scandinavia the time schedule did not permit of more than a hurried visit to Stockholm—more's the pity, as it is a most attractive city as regards situation and the buildings, both old and new, are of the greatest interest. Not the least attractive feature of Sweden is the fact that the cost of living is so moderate. I should imagine it is about the best off of any in Europe at the present time in this respect. I managed whilst there to get in touch with a contemporary, the *Svenska Filatelistiska Tidskrift*, a monthly journal of about the same size as ourselves. It appeared to be a really interesting type of journal, but I could only form a general impression as my Swedish vocabulary did not run much beyond "Skoll!" Incidentally, that word and a smile goes a long way in a country where all the children learn German and English in addition to their mother tongue. When showing the lady dealer, who put me on the track of

the magazine, a copy of the *S.A.P.*, it was very cheering to have her voluntarily wish to become a subscriber thereto *and* to receive a year's subscription on the spot. I was told about the postal museum and philatelic bureau run by the Post Office authorities; the list of their publications would do credit to any philatelic society; the majority of them, naturally, are in Swedish, but a few are in French, German or English.

In Scotland, the next country visited, I learnt with regret that *Philately in Scotland* was no longer in existence. I went to see the Dunbar collection in the Royal Scottish Museum. This does not, of course, come up to the standard of the Tapling collection in the British Museum, but it is a very good general collection of the whole world and there are also several specialised countries not on full view, but accessible to those particularly interested. Alongside this collection the Scottish Philatelic Society stages good exhibits which are changed periodically.

Coming to London for the Jubilee I was in time to attend a reception at South Africa House in honour of General Hertzog.

On Tuesday, 7th, the first business of the morning was to get a supply of the new Jubilee stamps and to despatch a few to collectors of G.B. in South Africa, which I hope will have been safely received ere this appears. I hear that supplies of colonial issues at the Crown Agents are already short, but I suppose that more will be printed.

The next was a visit to the Royal Jubilee Exhibition of British Empire stamps of the Victorian Era at the Royal Philatelic Society, for which I was fortunate enough to receive an invitation. In the words of the catalogue of the exhibition: "There has never been assembled a display of the issues of the Great Queen's reign at all approaching this, alike in rarity and fineness of condition. There are no awards and the entries are anonymous.... A single sheet may consist of the pooled stamps of four or five owners, selected not by them but by the committee responsible, with the sole object of getting as near as possible to the ideal presentation of the respective varieties. . . . Not all the stamps are of the highest degree of rarity as single copies, but of these nearly all, as shown, in pairs, strips and blocks, are exceptional. . . . One pre-eminent collection, that at Buckingham Palace, is unrepresented at the exhibition, which on that account falls considerably short of what it might have been. But the idea was that *other* collectors, members of the society, should unite in offering a display of stamps of the Victorian era as a dutiful tribute to His Majesty on the auspicious occasion of his Jubilee as King and as Patron."

What a wealth of an exhibition! There are about 700 sheets in all, and, just to give you an idea of the tenor of it, there are three with "Post Office" Mauritius, eight stamps in all,

including the only known cover bearing both values. Of the 12d. Canada there are over twenty specimens, including four pairs. These are not outstanding items of the exhibition, merely in line with the whole of it, and there are, of course, many other exhibits which are really much rarer than these, and many that are quite unique.

Various office-bearers of the society, including the president, Sir John Wilson, Bart., were there and were most kind in pointing out different items and telling one the histories of some of them. Hints that some of the exhibits might perhaps find their way to South Africa next year after the New York International Exhibition were taken in a very favourable spirit, although there was, of course, no opportunity to make any more definite arrangements.

Well, sufficient for the moment. I hope to be able to send you some further news from the Brussels Exhibition at the end of May.

Yours, etc.,

THE ABSENT EDITOR

(J. H. Harvey Pirie).

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Nevis and Virgin Islands.—Stamps, Literature and Information wanted.
A. F. Johnstone, P.O. Box 6006, Johannesburg.

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

Wanted. — Cape, Natal, Transvaal Orange Free State, Griqualand West, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa, Brazil, Greece, including covers and postal stationery.
A. E. Baden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.
William Redford, Albret Building, 9 Fraser Street, Johannesburg.

Rhodesian Rarities.—Wanted. Mint or used.
R. H. Morley, P.O. Box 7573, Johannesburg.

German Stamps used in G.S.W.A. German 1914 Air Mail 1 A, 3pf. 14, 3 pf. 17, 20 pf. unused. Due 2 A, 8 C.
F. Mattei, 9 Leyds St., Johannesburg.

The Rotogravure Stamps of the Union of South Africa

By G. N. GILBERT.

(Continued from page 70 of May Issue.)

Second 2d. Roto Officials (on Plate 1), August, 1932.

Row No.

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------------------|
| 11 | 1 | Black spot under first F in Official. |
| 19 | 2 | AL in Official split at top. |

1/- on Plate 1.

The 1/- denomination overprinted Official appeared in October, 1932. Overprint spaced 19mm and downwards. No stops and no notable varieties.

1/- Roto Officials.

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 4 | Line on top of L of Official. |
| 19 | 2 | AL in Official split at top. |

2/6 on Plate 1.

The 2/6 overprinted sheets then followed in February, 1933. Overprint spaced 17½mm and downwards. No stops. The overprint is approximately 1mm wider in vertical rows 2 and 4.

At first the top half sheets only were overprinted Official, the complete sheets having been divided into half by the guillotine machine at the works, so only the top halves are found with the 17½mm spacing.

The bottom halves have since been overprinted, the spacing in this case being approximately 20½mm, and the overprint is in a lighter ink. These appeared in April, 1934. There are no stops, but a number of the A's in Official have solid tops.

Still another overprinting of the ½d., 1d., 2d. and 6d. denominations appeared in October, 1933.

½d. on Plate 3 Sheets.

The ½d. overprintings were on Plate 3 sheets, and there was no change in the spacing, nor were there any varieties or stops. The ink used for the overprint was slightly shiny.

1d. on Plate 8 Sheets.
The 1d. sheets overprinted were Plate 8, and the same remarks as above apply.

2d. on Plate 3.

The 2d. overprintings were on Plate 3 sheets, but a few sheets also appeared of the Plate 2 overprinted, probably due to mixed plate sheets on the stock shelves. There was no change in spacing and no varieties, but the ink was shiny.

6d. on Later Printings Broad Arrows.

The 6d. denomination was on the later printings of the 6d. sheets, i.e., those with the broad orange central arrows. The same spacing as before, but in this printing there were no stop or other varieties with the exception of the vertical spacing between rows 12-13, which is 2mm wider. The ink was decidedly shiny.

½d. on Plate 2 Re-cleaned.

Yet another printing of the ½d. denomination appeared in July, 1934. This time it was the re-cleaned Plate 2 sheets which were overprinted, i.e., with the pale headplates. Spacing as before and no stops, but the ink was still more shiny.

This covers the various postage stamps of the Union printed by the Rotogravure process, up to the present.

It will be noted in the above list of the Official stamps the 1/- and 2/6 overprinted Bradbury printings have not been mentioned, as they were not Rotogravure printings, although they appeared during the time the other Rotogravure overprints were current. In any case full particulars of these Bradbury overprints have appeared in this paper soon after they were issued.

Of the other Rotogravure stamps, the booklet stamps were the subject of a paper published in the *S.A. Philatelist* of September and October, 1933, by the writer and Mr. I. L. Solomon, so there is no object in repeating it here.

With regard to postal stationery, it is felt that there is a subject here for a separate paper, covering all the stationery issued since Union. Other stamps printed by the Rotogravure machine in Pretoria, such as charity stamps, revenue stamps, and cigarette tax stamps, are not dealt with in this paper.

Before ending mention must be made of certain freaks, etc., which sometimes occur during the printing of stamps by the Rotogravure process.

The joined paper variety has already been mentioned, and this is essentially a Rotogravure process variety, due to the method employed of printing from long rolls of paper. They may be expected to occur in any sheets printed by this process, but are naturally much rarer in the case of the higher denominations, of which fewer sheets are printed.

Then there are the albino frame and albino headplate varieties, which also have their origin indirectly from the joined sheets mentioned above.

Wherever there happens to be a join in the rolls of paper, this join is shown by a small piece of coloured paper inserted in the roll, and it is this odd piece of paper which sometimes gets carried on with the paper strip as it goes over the cylinders, and so prevents a portion of the paper strip from being printed, depending which cylinder it happens to be going over at the time.

These varieties are fairly rare owing to the strict watch kept on any partially printed or damaged sheets, but occasionally one does slip through, despite this supervision.

Care, however, must be taken when purchasing any of these albino frame varieties, as these can be faked by immersing the stamps in a certain chemical which washes out the frame colouring and leaves only the headplate.

The gum remains perfect under this treatment, and a good fake is very difficult to detect by the ordinary collector.

Then there are the partially printed stamps, due to faulty pressure rollers. These rollers are composed of some hard rubber composition which do occasionally swell or get out of the true, and when that happens the paper passing between the roller and the cylinder does not get the necessary pressure to pick up the "detail" of the printing, with the result that only the deeper recessed outlines show.

A variety of this sort was recently noted in the 1/- denomination, the outline of the Gnu's only being printed and the background of the mountains almost entirely non-existent. The writer also has a similar variety in the 1d. and 2d. denominations.

Offsets in the Rotogravure process are interesting, as the process does not lend itself so well as the flatplate process for producing offsets. In the latter process, if a sheet of paper does not happen to be on the "blanket" when the printing plane comes down, the impression is naturally left on the blanket, and the next sheet or two will receive the impression on the back when they are printed.

In the Rotogravure process the paper is in one long strip, and the only explanation of the occasional offsets seen is that they are due to a tear in the strip, or a portion entirely missing, which allows the cylinder to leave the impression on the pressure roller above, the following portion of the strip naturally getting the impression so left on the back. The writer has personally seen sheets with complete portions torn out, obviously due to the gum sticking on the roll and tearing out a portion as it turned.

The various perforation shifts are easy to understand when it is remembered that the perforating machine is adjusted by means of a screw by the side of the machine and is operated by a person who has carefully to watch the progress of the strip under the perforator. If the strip shifted slightly in its passage and the operator did not immediately detect this and correct it, the result would be perforations out of alignment one way or another.

Before ending the writer would like to acknowledge the great assistance he has received from Mr. L. Simenhoff, who unstintingly placed all the material he could from his own collection at the writer's disposal and helped enormously by noting many of the flaws and characteristics of the various issues and by checking up the writer's findings, as far as possible. He also has to thank Mr. Solomon for his assistance, particularly with regard to the roll stamp data.

Air Mail Notes and News

By L. A. WYNDHAM.

FIRST BRITISH AIR TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.

One of the features of the ceremony which attended the opening of the regular air mail service to Australia with the departure of the air liner "Hengist" from Croydon on 8th December last was the handing over by Lord Londonderry, Secretary of State for Air, to Sir Kingsley Wood, the Postmaster-General, of letters he had received from Their Majesties the King and Queen to "post." Sir Kingsley Wood personally stamped the Royal mail with a specially prepared gold and ivory date-stamp, placed it in the blue "Royal Bag" which he then handed over to Sir Eric Geddes, Chairman of Imperial Airways, to place on board the huge liner.

The special postmark used was a slightly reduced replica of the Croydon Aerodrome Post Office cancellation. The British Post Office did not in the slightest way emulate what foreign postal administrations would have provided in the way of a postmark for a similar or much less important event. The dignity of the special cancellation lies in its simplicity.

The occasion was also interesting by reason of the fact that one of the Imperial Airways Air Mail staff and a Post Office official travelled with the mails on "Hengist" as far as Paris, and by permission of the Postmaster-General were allowed to accept last moment despatches before the aircraft took off. Not more than 20 items in all were handled, including the cinema films of the departure ceremony which were bagged and despatched to Australia as letter air mail from the aircraft. The establishment of the special post office on "Hengist" had been anticipated and a small number of the special souvenir envelopes (twelve in all) were despatched to Australia.

Covers despatched from the "Hengist" are records of a pioneer air mail development inasmuch as they represent the first authentic record of a British Travelling Post Office in the air.

The "Hengist," it may be added, was commanded by Captain L. A. Walters, holder of Master Pilot Certificate No. 1 and carried only a very small portion of the Australian mails, viz. the last minute postings from London and the despatch from Croydon Aerodrome. The main mail was sent to Paris before the ceremony by the "Horatius." It is of interest to

recall that the "Hannibal" which was used in the ceremony of departure of the first air mail to South Africa carried only the mail posted at the Croydon Post Office, the main South African mail comprising some 20,000 letters having been sent on to Paris by an earlier liner.

NEW ETIQUETTE.

The new South African air mail label incorporating in white the famous "Speedbird" symbol of Imperial Airways carrying a letter, which first appeared in booklet form, has now made its appearance in sheet form.

AIR MAIL PROPAGANDA.

A somewhat novel method of air mail propaganda was adopted by the Post Office in conjunction with its Exhibition held in Cape Town last month.

"Post Office Exhibition. Use the Air Mails. From the 7th to the 11th May Souvenir Air Mail Post-cards will be given free to visitors to the Post Office Exhibition. If these cards are posted at the Post Office in Fletcher and Cartwright's tea room they will be given an impression of the special Exhibition Date Stamp which will never again be used after the Exhibition closes on the 18th inst. Details of postage rates and stamps may be obtained at the Exhibition." This is the wording of the pamphlets issued by the Post Office in conjunction with the souvenir air mail cards and placed on the tables in Cartwright's tea-room where the Post Office Exhibition was held. 500 of these pamphlets were printed.

The special souvenir air mail postcards were of rather an attractive design, bearing the "Speedbird" air mail label and a vignette of the Imperial Airways' liner "Atlanta" and inscribed: "If posted at the Exhibition this postcard will be impressed with the exhibition date-stamp and forwarded by first air mail to its destination. Full particulars regarding postage will be furnished by exhibition officials" in both official languages.

Despite the fact that a series of bold "Use the Air Mails" advertisements in the local press mentioned the free issue of these souvenir air mail postcards, the number of cards posted was comparatively small and were in the main sent by non-collectors to their friends all over the world.

The total number of cards posted during the five days was only 1091, made up as follows: 7th, 97; 8th, 243; 9th, 149; 10th, 200 and 11th, (Saturday), 402.

All cards and pamphlets not distributed by the 11th May were officially destroyed.

FLYING ROUND A FLOOD.

During the early part of May the coastal region between Durban and Capetown was in the grip of a flood of unprecedented severity and the rain which poured down continuously for eight days submerged railway lines for distances of 20 miles and transformed aerodromes into lakes thus disorganising all forms of transport and delaying the R.A.F. troop-carriers.

South African Airways experienced great difficulty in maintaining their schedule on the normal coastal route owing to their huge Junker machines becoming weatherbound at the aerodromes. The liner carrying the mails from Capetown on the 13th became bogged at Uitenhage and was held up there for over a week. A second liner used on the Rand-Durban service was instructed to return and land at Ladysmith owing to the unserviceable state of the Durban aerodrome, and the ordinary weekly service from Durban on the 17th May had to be cancelled.

In order to have a machine available at Capetown for the weekly Durban service on Monday, 20th, it was decided to despatch the third large machine specially from Durban to Capetown on Saturday, the 18th, with passengers and mails and to divert the route on this special flight round the flood, the machine making landings at the inland towns of Queenstown and Beaufort West instead of proceeding via the ordinary coastal route. This is the first occasion on which the service from Durban to Capetown has been flown in one day and also the first occasion that it has been necessary to adopt an inland route for the coastal service.

A small mail was carried from Queenstown. The covers bear the Queenstown date-stamp of the 18th September, but were not back-stamped on receipt at Capetown as the general backstamping of air mail correspondence has now been discontinued. The special mail from Durban was, I understand, a comparatively small one. The service from Capetown to Durban on the 20th May was also "Flown round the Flood."

WANTED.—Covers, Press Cuttings, Photographs, Souvenir Documents, etc., relating to the early aviation history of Africa.—L. WYNDHAM, Houses of Parliament, Capetown.



Jubilee Stamps

The following is a complete list of Jubilee stamps which have been issued:—

Antigua: 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 1s. Ascension: 1½d., 2d., 5d., 1s. Australia: 2d., 3d., 1s. 4d. Bahamas: 1½d., 2½d., 6d. 1s. Barbados: 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 1s. Basutoland: 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d. Bechuanaland: 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d. Bermuda: 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 1s. British Guiana: 2c., 6c., 12c., 24c. British Honduras: 3c., 4c., 5c., 25c. Cayman Is.: ½d., 2½d., 6d., 1s. Ceylon: 6c., 9c., 20c., 50c. Cyprus: ½p., 1½p., 2½p., 9p. Dominica: 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 1s. Falkland Is.: 1d., 2½d., 4d., 1s. Fiji: 1½d., 2d., 3d., 1s. Gambia: 1½d., 3d., 6d., 1s. Gibraltar: 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s. Gilbert and Ellice Is.: 1d., 1½d., 3d., 1s. Gold Coast: 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s. Great Britain: ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2½d. Grenada: ½d., 1d., 1½d., 1s. Hong-Kong: 3c., 5c., 10c., 20c. India: ½a., ¾a., 1a., 2½a., 3½a., 8a., 1 rup. Jamaica: 1d., 1½d., 6d., 1s. Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika: 20c., 30c., 65c., 1s. Leeward Is.: 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 1s. Malta: ½d., 2½d., 6d., 1s. Mauritius: 5c., 12c., 20c., 1 rup. Montserrat: 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 1s. Morocco Agencies: ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2½d. Newfoundland: 4c., 5c., 7c., 24c. New Zealand: ½d., 1d., 6d. Nigeria: 1½d., 2d., 3d., 1s. N. Rhodesia: 1d., 2d., 3d. 6d. Nyasaland: 1d., 2d., 3d., 1s. St. Kitts: 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 1s. St. Helena: 1½d., 2d., 6d., 1s. St. Lucia: ½d., 2d., 2½d., 1s. St. Vincent: 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 1s. Seychelles: 6c., 12c., 20c., 1 rup. Sierra Leone: 1d., 3d., 5d., 1s. Straits Settlements: 5c., 8c., 12c., 25c. Solomon Is.: 1½d., 3d., 6d., 1s. Somaliland: 1a., 2a., 3a., 1 rup. S. Rhodesia: 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d. S. Africa: ½d., 1d., 3d., 6d., prs. S.-W. Africa: 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., prs. Swaziland: 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d. Tangier: ½d., 1d., 1½d. Trinidad: 2c., 3c., 6c., 24c. Turks Is.: ½d., 3d., 6d., 1s. Virgin Is.: 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 1s. Canada: 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 10c., 15c. Morocco—French Zone: 5c./½d., 10c./1d., 15c./1½d., 25c./2½d. Morocco—Spanish Zone: 5c./½d., 10c./1d., 15c./1½d., 25c./2½d.

GREAT BRITAIN JUBILEE STAMPS.

Presumably by now all our readers have seen the Jubilee stamps of Great Britain, so we will not describe them. On the right, under the date 1935, is a design which is, it is thought, necessary to explain. The artist, Mr. Barnett Freedman, has it is stated endeavoured to typify Triumph and Reward by laurel leaves, Peace and Goodwill by an olive branch, and Strength and Stability by oak leaves and acorns.

It is anticipated that about one thousand million copies of these stamps will be issued during their two months of sale, so it is hoped that every philatelist should be able to acquire at least one set.

The Post Office sheets are made up of 120 stamps arranged in six rows of twenty, the control number being W 35. The following plate (cylinder) numbers have been seen: ½d.—18, 1d.—14, 1½d.—21, and 2½d.—34.

Union Jubilee Stamps

Mr. G. N. Gilbert has advised us that a study of the Union Jubilee stamps shows that the same headplate cylinder has been used for all four denominations, as the same flaws recur in each — the most obvious being:

- Row 3. No. 2. Spot on top of the King's head.
- „ 5. „ 5. Spot in the middle of the neck.
- „ 9. „ 5. Spot in corner base of neck.
- „ 10. „ 4. Spot behind and close to head.
- „ 12. „ 1. Spot above forehead.
- „ 12. „ 2. Spot in front of forehead.
- „ 12. „ 5. Spot above head and another at right side of base of neck.
- „ 14. „ 2. Line downwards through head.
- „ 15. „ 5. Spot on top of head.
- „ 16. „ 1. Stroke from base of King's ear.
- „ 17. „ 1. Spot in neck.
- „ 18. „ 2. Spot under L of JUBILEUM.

1d. denomination.

On every stamp headed SOUTH AFRICA the word POSSEEL reads POSSEEI.

- Row 10. No. 3. Large spot to the right of the right buck's neck.
- „ 12. „ 6. Green spot in front of bridge of nose.
- „ 16. „ 1. Bunch of spots behind right buck's head and also below.
- „ 18. „ 1. Large spot above E of JUBILEUM.

1d. denomination.

In this denomination only the first row starts with the first stamp headed SOUTH AFRICA. There is also a slight design difference just behind the left buck; where its tail should be, there is in all other denominations a marked white patch, but in the 1d. there is practically no white to be seen. The white patch in the same position on the right is also far smaller in the 1d. than in the other denominations.

- Row 15. No. 1. SUID AFRIKA is cut by a line running from the top of UI to the F.

3d. denomination.

- Row 10. No. 2. Dark spot cutting white line over UI.

6d. denomination.

On every stamp headed SUID AFRIKA, the down stroke of the P in POSTAGE is missing.

- Row 4. No. 4. Line from top of R to last A in AFRIKA and another above through 1935, both cutting into figure of value tablet.

Mr. N. van Veen, Middelburg, also reports some of the above varieties and in addition the following in the 1d. denomination:

- Rows 9 and 10. No. 5. Vertical red line through "d" and forelegs of buck.

A writer from Bloemfontein reports that a sheet of the 1d. denomination, with "joined paper" variety was recently discovered in a small post office in the Orange Free State. He would like to know whether any others have been found.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

At a recent meeting of the Capetown Philatelic Society (reported in this number) attention was invited to a dangerous forgery of the 6d. Union pictorial with inverted overprint, "S.W.A." It appears that a block of four was recently received from India for advice as to its authenticity. The forgery was detected as the overprint in question was placed on the London printing which, however, was not subjected to that particular type of overprint. This information is passed on to our readers with a view to putting them on their guard.

	Popular	B.W.I.	Mint
GRENADA			
1902 S.C.A.	1/2d.-6d., set of 6	..	6/-
1904-6 M.C.A.	3d., 1/3; 6	..	1/9
1906-11 (Badge of Colony)	1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 6, 1/-	M.C.A. and 1/- S.C.A. Set of 8	13/6
1913 M.C.A.	1/2, 1, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 6, 1/-, 2/-		
A set of 9 with all values to 2/- represented. Face 4/4			
	1/- green or emerald surface,	1/8; 6d.	8d.
	1/- white back or emerald back,	1/6; 2/-	2/8
	5/- either shade,	7/6; 10/- green	14/6
WAR.	1d., S.G. 109, 1/6; 1d., S.G. 111 or 112, each	..	2d.
1921 Script.	6d. purple, 10d.; 1/- emerald	..	1/6
	2/-, 2/4 (low values also in stock)		
1921-23 Script.	1, 1 1/2, 2 1/2 grey, 3 blue (4)	..	1/-
	5d., 6d.; 9d., At Face; 3/-, 3/6; 9d. Block 4, 3/-; 1926-29, 4	..	5d.
JAMAICA.			
1903 (Arms) S.C.A.	5d.	..	3/6
1905 (Arms) M.C.A.	2 1/2 pale ult., 8d.; 2 1/2 deep ult., 8d.; 6d., 1/6; 5/-	..	7/6
1905-11 (Queen) M.C.A.	3 olive, 1/3; 3 purp. on yell., 1/6; 3 pale purple on yell., 9d.; 4 black on yellow, 4/-; 6 golden yellow, 4/6; 6 lilac or purple, 1/3; 1/- brown, 2/6; 1/- on green, 2/6; 2/- Venetian red, 22/6; 2/- on blue	..	3/3
1912.	4 yellow or white back, 8d.; 4 lemon, 8/6; 1/- olive back, 2/-; 2/-, 3/3; 5/- on pale yellow, 8/6; 1921 (King) script 6d.	..	10d.
1919 M.C.A.	Complete set of 12 values	..	38/6
1921 Script.	Complete set of 13 values	..	27/6
	1/- either shade, 1/3; 2/-, 2/6; 3/- deep centre, 4/6; 3/- pale centre, 6/-; 5/- yellow-brown, 8/-; 5/- yellow orange	..	7/-
Child Welfare.	Complete set of 3	..	1/8
CAPTAIN H. W. JESSOP, WENDY, ROYSTON, HERTS., ENGLAND.			

**THE INDEPENDENT PAPER THAT BY ITS
IMPARTIAL ADVICE SAVES YOU MANY TIMES
THE SMALL COST OF SUBSCRIPTION**



EDITED BY
ALBERT H.
HARRIS

SPECIMENS
FREE FOR ALL
YOUR FRIENDS

NOT
A HOUSE
ORGAN

**YOUR
REGULAR
NEWSAGENT
WILL DELIVER IT
ON ALTERNATE
FRIDAYS**

3^D

**POST FREE
ANYWHERE**

7/6 PER ANNUM

**BEST
ILLUSTRATED**

CONDUCTED BY A
COLLECTOR FOR COLLECTORS
IMPARTIAL NEWS
FEARLESS CRITICISMS
ORIGINAL STUDIES OF
OLD ISSUES AND NEW
FIRST HAND NEWS FROM
EVERYWHERE
NOTHING KEPT BACK

BEST BUYING MEDIUM
HARRIS 112 STRAND LONDON
[PLEASE CALL]

Further Notes on British Army Post Offices in South Africa

By DR. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

(Continued from page 72 of May number.)

TYPE 2. (Single line circle ARMY P.O. and number).

This type is stated to have been brought into use in June, 1900, but Mr. Watson has a 1d. stamp with mark of Office No. 43 dated 26-5-00.

New locations are:—

No. 43. Bloemfontein 25-9-00 and 31-1-01.

No. 45. Winburg 23-11-00 and 12-10-01.

No. 50. Pretoria 8-8-00 and 19-9-01, Rustenburg 22-3-02.

No. 52. Springfontein 11-8-01.

With regard to the various varieties of No. 50 the following dates of specimens seen may be of some little interest:—

No. 0 above the date, earliest 8-8-00, latest 3-1-01.

Sideways 0, earliest 19-2-01 latest 19-9-01.

Upright 0, earliest 16-3-02, latest 22-3-02.

In Black, earliest 8-8-00, latest 16-3-02.

In Green, earliest 3-1-01, latest 19-9-01.

TYPE 3. (Single line circle FIELD P.O.).

Col. Crouch in his paper already referred to, suggests that there may have only been one office (and that probably the head Field P.O.) using this mark and that the numbers were stampers' numbers and not office numbers. Evidence already given of different locations for different numbered offices disposes of this idea.

Two new varieties can be chronicled amongst the minor errors of the Office with no number. The first *Var. (i)*, has 03 for 00 in the date. I have seen this of date 30-11-00 on 1d. British and 1d. O.R.C. (157) and of date 4-12-00 on 1d. British. The second, *Var. (j)*, is chronicled by Mr. J. McGregor of Port Elizabeth and shows 00 for 00 in the date on 1d. O.R.C. of 4-6-00.

It is possible that the various varieties with normal or reversed C for O in the date do not really represent a C in the die but merely a worn O although they may look like very good C's. This possibility is illustrated by a pair of O.R.C. ½d. (156) in my collection, on one of which the mark is a sharp O, whilst on the other it is a perfectly good OO.

The Office with no number can be located at Capetown on 20-3-00 and apparently at Springfontein on 26-8-00 although this latter location does not fit in very well with previous records from Kroonstad dated 26-5-00 and 20-9-00.

An interesting little freak from Office No. 6 is a 1d. K.E. dated JY 10 02 in which the 10 is placed sideways.

TYPE 4. (Large temporary Rubber Stamp cancellations).

This still remains rather a scarce type with its numerous varieties. The latest date of use can be extended to 30-7-01.

Marks of this type have been found on a few Transvaal and Natal stamps in addition to British. One of the most interesting is a record from Mr. Lawrence A. B. Sharpe of *Var. B (b)* on Lydenburg stamps of dates 22-9-00 and 5-10-00. Mr. Kricorissian locates this office at Greetlingstad (? Greylingstad) but the fact that the Lydenburg issue was in Sept. 1900 suggests that town for its location at that time.

Col. Crouch records in his collection a Transvaal V.R.I. 1d. stamp with a mark of this type with a distinct 8B above the date. Is this a closed 3B, or are the recorded specimens with 3B really open 8s., or is it a new variety? Comparisons of specimens would be necessary and as I have not personally seen either variety I cannot do more at present than record the occurrence.

Mr. Watson has recently acquired a specimen of the B (d) variety which has a very definite bar fully a quarter of an inch long above the date, but no town name, number, or letters. Other specimens of this variety which I have seen have no such bar.

TYPE 5. (ARMY BASE P.O. CAPETOWN).

I have now seen several specimens of this mark, but only as backstamps on re-directed letters and I have one specimen in red, the others in black. The earliest date seen is so far 26-6-00 and the latest 21-6-01.

This mark may perhaps have only been used on re-directed mails, of which there must have been a great quantity, and the Type 1 mark referred to under that heading employed for letters actually posted at the Base Office, Capetown.

TYPE 6. (NATAL FIELD FORCE, Octagonal).

Under this heading there only falls to be recorded a slight extension of the time of use, viz., a 1d. stamp with a WAKKERSTROOM mark dated 30-12-01.

TYPE 8. (N F F).

This mark must, I think, be divided into two varieties, 8a and 8b.

Mr. Kricorissian described it as a purely newspaper cancellation consisting of a large circle in which the letters N F F appear in white on a black background. This I now call 8a.

Mr. Watson has obtained from a collection made by an officer who served in the Natal campaign, Q.V. 2d. with as an obliteration, the letters N F F in black, rather crudely formed, each letter measuring about 12 m.m. in height by 6 m.m. in width. According to his information this was the first mark employed by the Natal Field Force before their postal services were properly organised. This I term Type 8b. The mark is illustrated in the "South African Philatelist, Vol. 10, Oct., 1934, p. 149.

TYPE 10. (Offices 92 and 93).

It has not yet been possible to locate these definitely, but clues are beginning to lead somewhere.

The clue mentioned in my previous paper was that the sender of a cover with the 93 mark dated 6-7-01 was in the Royal West Kent Regiment. It has been ascertained that that regiment was in Frankfort or its near neighbourhood from October, 1900, to the end of the war, so Frankfort seems to be a likely location.

As regards No. 92 a cover has been found endorsed by the sender as in the King's Own Scottish Borderers on date 27-2-01, but at that time I can only locate the regiment as somewhere on the Delagoa line and probably split up into a number of detachments on railway guard.

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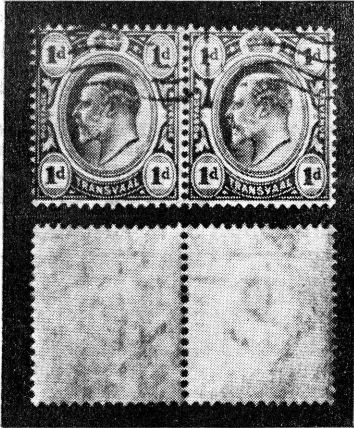
Pietersburg Stamps

The following appears in the March number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* under the heading "Varieties, Unchronicled, Uncatalogued or Not Generally Known":—

The curious provisional issue made by the Boers during the South African War was full of errors and varieties, as a reference to Gibbons will show. Not many collectors, perhaps, will be unduly excited to know that that list, long as it is, is far from complete. Yet it is as well to put on record the following varieties which our publishers found in a fine collection which they recently purchased. It will be noticed that there are no fewer than thirteen newly described varieties of the 3d. and seventeen of the 2d. Among them is one of a markedly spectacular character, namely, the 2d. with the large "2" in the centre upside down.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| | ½p. GREEN. |
| Black Control | 1. No stop after Z on left. Type II. |
| | 2. BEP on left. Type I. |
| | 3. POSTZEOEL. Type I. |
| | 4. No stop after REP on left. Type III. |
| | 5. POSTZFGEL. Type I. |
| | 6. ¾ for ½ in left upper corner. Type III. |
| | 7. No stop after 1901. Type I. |
| | 8. ½ inverted in left upper corner, and no stop after AFR on right. Type I. |
| | 9. ½ inverted in left lower corner. Type III. |
| | 10. ¾ for ½ in right upper corner. Type III. |
| | 11. No stop after Z on left. Type II. |
| | 12. POSTZEGFL, and no stop after AFR on right. Type II. |
| | 13. ¾ in left upper corner. Type III. |
| | 2D. ORANGE. |
| Red Control | 1. POSTZEOEL. Type I. |
| | 2. AER on right. Type I. |
| | 3. AFB on right. Type I. |
| | 4. REF on left. Type I. |
| | 5. POSTZFGEL. Type I. |
| | 6. To stop after 1901. Type I. |
| | 7. PENNY instead of PENCE. Type I. |
| | 8. 1 in lower right-hand corner. Type I. |
| | 9. 2 inverted in centre. Type II. |
| | 10. POSTZEGFL. |
| | 11. Floreate ornament in left corner inverted. Type III. |
| | 12. Floreate ornament in left corner inverted, and wide 2 in centre. Type III. |
| | 13. POSTZEGEI. Type III. |
| | 14. 1 in left lower corner. Type III. |
| | 15. 4 in right lower corner. Type II. |
| | 16. No stop after Z on left. Type II. |
| | 17. POS ZEGEL—T omitted. Type II. |
| | 4p. BLUE. |
| Red Control | 1. PENNY for PENCE. Type I. |
| | 6D. GREEN. |
| | 1. POSTZEGEI. Type III. |
| | 1/- YELLOW. |
| Red Control | 1. No signature, although used 6-Apr.-1901. |

Another "Anchor" Watermark



The happiest philatelist in South Africa at the present time is probably Mr. H. N. B. Hawke, a member of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, who is the proud possessor of a pair of Transvaal King Edward 1d. stamps with "anchor" watermark. As will be seen from

the accompanying photograph, the stamps are perfect and the cancellation is light. Further, the colouring of the stamps is brilliant, there being no sign of fading. In the originals the watermark is even more pronounced than appears in the photograph.

The finding of this rarity was very simple and to a great extent accidental. Mr. Hawke, having a few minutes to spare one day recently, started to do a little sorting of his "junk." He tipped the contents of an envelope on to a table, and, knowing that its contents were Transvaal stamps, was surprised to see an anchor watermark staring him in the face. For a moment, however, he thought that some Cape stamps must have got mixed up with the others, but when he turned the pair over to his delight he found it was the famous variety.

The fact that Mr. Hawke's pair is horizontal makes it a valuable item, and we congratulate him very heartily on his good fortune.

We have also to congratulate Mr. R. Axer, of Claremont, Cape Province, on the discovery for the second time of a single of the same variety which is finely fiscally cancelled by a rubber stamp.

The effect of this paragraph will probably be to set all possessors of Transvaal penny reds frantically hunting through their stocks. Good luck to them all.

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NATAL. 1869. 3d. Mint. S.G. No. 34b., £5/10/0; ½d. on 6d. Mint. S.G. No. 115, £8/10/0; 1902-3. £5 unused. Slight crease. S.G. No. 144	£7 0 0
NYASALAND. 1895. £10. Used. S.G. No. 30, £14; Feb., 1896. £25 Imperforate, £18; Aug., 1897. 1d. Mint. S.G. No. 53c., £15; 1903-4. Wmk. Crown C.A. Imperforate. 2/6 Mauve and Green. Mint	£3 10 0
TRANSVAAL. 1893. 2½d. Mint. S.G. No. 374, £5/10/0; 1895-6. 5/- Mint Imperforate Block of 4, £4; 2nd British Occupation. 2½d. Mint block of 6 overprinted on back as well as on front	£4 0 0
2nd Occupation. 1d. Mint block of 9, three stamps without overprint	£4 10 0
1905-9. 1d. Wmk. Anchor, Superb Used. S.G. No. 579	£15 0 0

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Rhodesian Postage Stamps

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(Continued from page 73 of May issue.)

3. COLOURED POSTMARKS.

Postmarks can be found in blue, purple, red, green and violet black in that order of frequency, the three last being very scarce.

(a) Blue.

BULAWAYO	Type 6 (2)	27.10.19 - 29.12.19	
	Type 7 (1)	—	.19
	Type 7 (1)	—	.22

The first two were authorised by the P.M.G. owing to a temporary shortage of black ink.

BWANA

MKUBWA	Type —	—	.13
CHAKARI	Type —	—	.13
ESSEXVALE	Type 3 (7)	28.4.22 - 25.8.22	
FILABUSI	Type 3 (5)	—	4.21

IRON MINE			
HILL	Type 3 ()	—	16.2.25
LUSAKAS	Type 3 (5)	19.11.11 -	26.5.19
SALISBURY	Type —	—	.10
	Type —	—	.13
UMTALI	Type 3 (6)	—	13.1.21
	Type 7 (1)	.13 -	7.8.21

WILLOUGHBYS

HALT	Type —	—	.13
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(b) Purple.

BATTLEFIELDS	Type —	—	.13 (?)
BUHERA	Type —	—	—
BULAWAYO	Type 2 (5)	—	10.96
FEIRA	Type 2 (5)	—	19.7.14
INYATI	Type —	—	.13
KASEMPA	Type 3 (9)	—	—
LIVINGSTONE			
(Record Branch)			
	Type 3 (6)	—	21.8.13
MONGU			
LEALUI	Type —	—	—
SIPOLILO	Type 3 (5)	—	.24

(c) Red.

ABERCORN	Type —	—	—
GOLDEN			
KOPJE	Type 3 (6)	—	—
HARTLEY	Type —	—	8.14
QUEEN'S			
MINE	Type —	—	—

(d) Green.

MAZABUKA	Type —	—	—
----------	--------	---	---

(e) Violet Black.

KASEMPA	Type —	—	—
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(Information is sought from collectors having the above items in their possession, regarding types and dates of postmarks.)

SOCIETY NEWS

CAPETOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

It was pleasing to see an exceptionally good attendance of members and visitors at the meeting of the Capetown Society on April 11. The exhibitor was Mr. E. C. Smith and the collection was of "Mint Georgians."

Mention may be made of the Antiguan M.C.A. and Script sets 1921-2—and the Tercentenary issue of 1932; and also the Ascension on St. Helena of 1922 up to the 3s. value. Most if not all of the West Indies Colonials were shown, whilst from Africa were to be seen Gambia, Gold Coast, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, etc. The 1928 Centenary issue of Cyprus was an outstanding design and the Kenya £1, £2, £3, £4 and £5 stamps were seen. A block of four of the 1920 New Zealand Victory stamps imperforate was shown. From India the 1931 Air Mail set was seen whilst Trinidad and Virgin Islands were shown to the 5s. values.

The display was "written up" in a most thorough and legible way, a factor which did much to add to the enjoyment of those present.

Following upon the display, Mr. Morris handed round for inspection a block of four of the 6d. Union pictorials—with the overprint S.W.A. inverted, which stamps had been received from India for advice as to authenticity. It was made clear by Mr. Simenhoff that the stamps were "London" printings which were not subjected to this particular type of overprint and must therefore be definitely forgeries.

A display entitled "Selections from a General Collection," was given by Mr. G. B. Heydenreych at the meeting held on April 25 and proved of very great interest to the many members and visitors present. As an ardent collector of the stamps of the Niger Coast it was to be expected that Mr. Heydenreych would include some of the many fine items he has, and fortunately for the members chose the rare bisected stamps. Copies of the 1893 issues (surcharged and bisected); and the similarly treated 1894 provisionals were seen. Cyprus was also well represented by the 1882-1886 issues—mint and used. From the same country the issues of 1894-6; 1902; 1921-2; and 1922-3 the latter to £1, as also the 1924-28 issues. The Dominica bisects of 1882-3— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values were shown as also the 1907-8 issue mint to 5s. Some very fine stamps were displayed in the section from Gambia, including the cameo issues of 1886-7 with many shade varieties and also mint Edwards and Georgians.

Gibraltar included the 1889 issue, mint and used to 5 piastres as also the surcharged issues of the same year complete mint. The

1903, 1912 and 1927 issues were fully represented. Gold Coast, Lagos, Montsenat, and Northern Nigeria were all of interest, the majority of issues being shown complete to the 10s. value. The double head stamps of Rhodesia 1910-16 perf. 15 were displayed up to the £1 value, as were some very fine imperforate stamps of the subsequent Admiral type. Seychelles was also a most interesting section of which particular mention may be made of the 45c on the 2 rupees 25 cent stamp, showing the "narrow five." St. Kitts Tercentenary set was displayed complete to £1 as were the 1896 and 1907 issues of Sierra Leone. Sudan was represented by the 1898 and 1902 issues.

The annual general meeting was held on May 9, when the following officers were elected:

President, Mr. H. Meyer; Vice-President, Mr. K. Alexander; Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. W. Morris. Committee—Messrs. Axer, Anderson, Richardson, Simenhoff and Smithers.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EAST LONDON

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Toc H rooms on Thursday, 14th March.

The display for the evening was "Africa," by members and resulted in a very fine selection.

Amongst the countries represented were British Bechuanaland, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Natal, Southern Nigeria, Nyasaland 1895 issue unused to 5s., Gambia imperf. and perf. cameos, Egypt, Postal Union Congress set, and Mozambique. Some choice items were Union Air Mail first flights, Cape of Good Hope pre-stamp covers, Tulbagh 1829 and 1851, and P.O. Capetown 1843. A host of Cape Triangulars used and unused in pairs and in blocks with a superb copy of the 4d. deep blue wood-block.

It was agreed that the next (annual) meeting should take the form of a dinner, followed by the meeting and a display, each member to bring a few sheets of something interesting.

Visiting philatelists are assured a hearty welcome at our meetings and are invited to bring their collections (or a portion) with them.

W. S. H.

The annual general meeting of the society was held in the Oak Room of Deals Hotel, on Thursday evening, 11th April, when there was a record attendance. The meeting was preceded by a dinner, and this function added greatly to the social side of the evening.

We were able to extend a hearty welcome to Mr. Blaker and Mr. Barnes, two old members who have now rejoined us.

The menu cards were decorated with mint Tête-Bêche pairs and obsolete mint South African stamps.

The President announced with regret the passing away recently of two old and esteemed members of the society. The Rev. Chas. Pett-

man, of Queenstown, and Mr. A. W. Howitt, of East London. All members standing in silence. The year has been a very successful one. Several new members have joined us. It has been proved that all members contributing a few sheets each evening have been the most popular form of entertainment.

The financial statement disclosed a very satisfactory position with a few pounds in hand despite the very low subscription.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place.

Mr. H. Courlander was unanimously elected President, Mr. C. H. Thornton re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. J. A. Harper, Vice-President. Hon. Librarian, Mr. A. W. B. Browning. Committee: Messrs B. S. Wilson, J. F. Paviour and W. S. Hoal.

Then followed the display consisting of German South-West Africa, South-West Africa, Western Australia, many early issues. Siege of Paris Balloon covers 29th September, 1870, and 9th November, 1870, forged and genuine. Fiji 1d. void corner. Borneo 1 cent in middle of sheets of 4 cents. Roumania 25 Bani in middle of sheets of 5 Bani. Belgium 10 cent double figure right corner (early issue). A fine selection of forgeries was shown, included therein being, Cape TH EE, Cape Shilling Triangular superb margins (repaired). O.F.S., V.R.I., missing values and missing dots, etc. Bechuanaland on Cape 1st. issue double overprints, etc., Rhodesia 1st issue £1, £2, £5 and £10, and 1d. on 3d. and 3d. on 5s. Also early Transvaals with forged postmarks as well.

The Junior Society is making good progress now, under the able direction of Mr. Storey, one of our enthusiastic members. Several Senior members have given displays and talks at their meetings.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL

The meeting on 1st May was well attended by members and visitors. We were very pleased to welcome the President of the Pretoria Society, Mr. A. E. Basden, another Pretoria member, Mr. Klagsbrun, and also Mr. Ward from Bulawayo.

Our chairman, Mr. Hugh de Terrasson, gave us an interesting display which he named "Bits and Pieces, both Ancient and Modern." In this selection of items which consisted of covers and portions of covers the postmarks each told a special story.

There were many specimens from France bearing the postmark of 1870, and one of more recent date on which was an English £1 stamp, this being surcharged 3d! Among the Boer War items were some posted at Newcastle via Delagoa Bay.

Mr. H. H. Hurst read the first of a series of notes culled from philatelic magazines. This will prove to be an interesting feature with information about recent sales abroad and other news of interest.

B. G. R.

O.F.S. AND B. PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The May meeting was held in the Oranje Koffiehuis, Maitland Street, on the evening of the 2nd February. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President (Mr. J. W. Lewis), presided over a fair attendance which included two visitors.

The society has decided to hold a competition for junior collectors residing in the O.F.S. and Basutoland, and the full particulars will be made public in June.

Messrs. D. McGregor and E. White (a visitor), exhibited, respectively, a representative collection of the stamps of France, and franked letter-covers of Great Britain, dated 1832, and France, 1838—dates before postage stamps were issued. A further exhibit of interest by the latter was a franked cover, dated 1869, addressed to President J. H. Brand.

Votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. McGregor and Mr. White.

The next monthly meeting will be held at the Koffiehuis, on Friday evening, June 14, and visiting philatelists will be cordially welcomed.

New Issue Chronicle

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

AUSTRIA.—National Costumes type, new colour. 2Sch. emerald green.

BELGIUM.—Charity, large transverse oblong, printed in photogravure. Heads of three heads children design. 35+15c, myrtle green; 70+30c, terra cotta; 1f75+50c, deep blue.

CHILE.—New definitive Air Mail stamp, plane in flight, somewhat similar to the peso values. Wmk. S.G. type 68, perf. 13½ x 14. 30c. sepia.

COLOMBIA.—Line engraved by American Bank Note Co., perf. 12. Similar to S.G. type 136. 2c. carmine, Oil Wells design.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Commemorative of Dr. Masaryk's birthday. 50h. green, 1Kr. claret, 2Kr. dp. blue, 3Kr. brown. Line engraved, all printed on straw batonné wove paper, 50h. and 1Kr. horizontal, 2Kr. and 3Kr. vertical.

DUTCH INDIES.—Christian Military Association. New photogravure issue in two colours, no wmk., perf. 12½. 2c+1c. purple and olive brown, 5c.+2½c. green and olive brown, 12½c.+2½c. vermilion and olive brown, 15c.+5c. pale blue and olive brown.

ESTONIA.—S.G. type 32, new colour. 15s. red with grey network background; 3Kr. brown, new type, line engraved. No wmk., perf. 13½.

GERMANY.—Heroes Commemoration, design Fritz in tin hat, wmk. S.G. type 97, perf. 14. 6pf. dp. green, 12pf. claret.

HUNGARY.—200th Anniversary of death of Rakoczy. Photogravure, wmk. S.G. type 64, perf. 14. Design, portrait of Rakoczy. 10f. green, 16f. bright purple, 20f. carmine, 32f. maroon, 40f. bright blue.

PATIALA Service.—India S.G. type 59, over-printed "PATIALA STATE SERVICE," S.G. type 25. 2a. vermilion.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA.—Assistencia. 50c.+50c. Lino-type set with Arms in centre, on dotted green grained background, inscribed: REPUBLICA PORTUESA

50 (Arms) CTV.

GUINE

ASSISTENCIA

No wmk., perf. 11½.

ROUMANIA. — Patriots Commemoratives. Photogravure. Wmk. S.G. type 94, perf. 13½. 1Lei purple, 2Lei yellow green, 6Lei brown, 10Lei bright blue.

SPAIN.—Line engraved, perf. 11. 10c. green, portrait of Mariana Pineda, new design; 50c. blue, portrait Nicolas Salmeron, new colour; 5c. brown, purple and olive, S.G. type 126, perf. 11 x 11½.

TRIPOLI.—Fair, 1935, new photogravure, pictorial set, wmk. crown, perf. 14.

Postage.—10c.+10c. sepia, 20c.+10c. carmine, 50c.+10c. purple, 75c.+15c. carmine, 1L.25+25c. dp. blue, 2L+50c. myrtle.

Air Mail.—25c.+10c. blue grn., 50c.+10c. grey blue, 1L.+25c. brt. blue, 2L.+30c. rose, 3L.+1L.50c. brown, 10L.+5L. mauve.

URUGUAY.—New values, Air Mail, Pegasus type S.G. 133. 50c. dull deep blue, 52c. dull ultramarine, 57c. slate blue, 62c. sage green.

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Complete Mint Sets. 7 India, 1935, King's Jubilee, 4s.; 6 New Delhi, 1931, 3s.; 3 Australia, Kingsford Smith, 1s. 9d.

Indian Packets: 50 Brit. India 1s. 6d.; 10 Charkari 1s.; 20 Cochin 1s.; 20 Gwalior 1s. 6d.; 15 Hyderabad 9d.; 10 Jaipur 1s. 6d.; 10 Jind, 9d.; 20 Patiala 1s. 6d.; 10 Soruth 9d.; 20 Travancore 6d.

Bargain Offer: The above 10 packets containing 185 different stamps for 10s. only. Postage 3d., and Registration 3d. extra. Covers franked with Jubilee stamps. Remit by British Postal Orders and unused stamps.

IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD.,

Allahabad 84, India.

REVIEWS

British Photogravure Stamps, 1934-1935, is another up-to-date issue from the Vallancy Press, costing 1s. 6d., and should certainly be in the hands of all collectors of the stamps of Great Britain. The following paragraph headings will furnish an idea of what is dealt with: Rotary printing, cylinder numbers, position of cylinder numbers, sheet numbers, perforating the stamps, flat printings, margin varieties, stamps on double paper, variation in size, "confetti" variety, retouches and varieties, mended sheets, booklets and inverted watermarks, colours, and lastly check lists of the ½d., 1½d., 2d. and 3d. values with notes.

Although these stamps have been in use but a very short time, the number of varieties to be found can be understood when it is known that some 20,000,000 stamps are required in Great Britain daily.

As under the terms of their contract with the General Post Office the printers are not permitted to supply any details in connection with the production of British stamps, all the information contained in this most interesting handbook has been obtained by observation, study and research and co-operation with collectors and specialists.

Supplements will, it is stated, be issued periodically at 3d. each.

The *Airpost Journal* includes articles on the rocket posts of Austria, Germany, Great Britain, Australia, Italy, India, and Holland.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, besides the usual up-to-date American news, deals with "The Four Palestine Pictorials," "United States 'used-abroad'," "The First Stamp of Cochin," "The Kalevale Issue of Finland."

Hobbies, an American publication, provides its readers with 130 pages, 11 by 8 inches, of reading matter for 15 cents. Apart from a section dealing with postage stamps, there are sections on antiques, glass and china, numismatics, books, firearms, Indian relics, models, rocks and minerals, prints, curios, autographs, etc. In fact, any person who peruses this magazine must find in it something to interest him.

Stamp Collector's Fortnightly discusses the lighter side of modern postmark collecting and gives many interesting examples of quaint and seldom heard of post offices and includes an article on the King's collection.

Postal Markings (Vol. 4, Nos. 1-9) is an American Journal devoted to obliterations, postal cancellations, slogans, meter franks and the like, not only in respect of the United States but of the whole world. It is well known that there have been quaint and strange devices used for obliterations in America, but it is only when one looks through this journal that one realises the infinite

variety of the designs which were prepared. For instance one sees a springsided boot, a bucking mule, a bee, a melon, a jug, a pointing hand, a man with a bundle on his back, masonic symbols, a flying bird, an elephant, a tortoise, funny faces, anchors, etc. South African postmarks and postal endorsements were noticed in the numbers of the journal sent for review, the Z.A.R. Early Natal, Cape and O.F.S., Boer War and various Union slogans all being illustrated. A most interesting work.

The Record of Philately, a British monthly Journal which started in March, is stated to be solely for the Student of Philately and Postal History. This first number contains *inter alia* articles on the "Coolgardie Cycle Mail," "Varieties of modern France," "The so-called Russian locals," "The British Packet Service from 1640," "The Indian Field Post Offices from 1839-1914," etc. This is one of the best journals of its kind we have seen and is, if it maintains the high standard set by the first number, well worth securing.

The second number which has just arrived is well up to the standard of No. 1. An article by Count O. de Pomyers deals with the scarce Moroccan cancellation on the stamps of France; other articles discuss "Some constant varieties of modern France—an undescribed type of the 10 franc 'Port de la Rochelle,'" "The New Hebrides Inter-Island Mail," "Stamps of the U.S.A. in the war in the Philippines," "The Indian F.P.O. to 1912," "The British 'packet' service to 1820," "The Coolgardie Cycle Express Company," etc.

Stamp Collecting has an enquiry in respect of the stamps of Egypt used abroad and articles on "A Plea for General Collecting" (concluded), "Southern Nigeria, Its Posts and Postage Stamps" (continued), "Should Air Letters be Backstamped," "The British Army Post Office in the Saar, 1935," and "Warships on Stamps."

Scott's Monthly Journal—February—includes an article on "The Rajahs of India."

The West End Philatelist contains an article on the official air mails of Prince Edward Island and the Magdalen Islands from 1928 to 1930, in which details of twenty flights are given; also a short note on the British Railway Air Service Plymouth—Cardiff—Birmingham—Liverpool section which was in operation from 20th August to 29th September, 1934, less than six weeks.

Linn's Stamp News deals with "Pony Express Stamps," "The Story of the Newfoundland-Wayzata 1 dollar air mail stamp," etc.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain contains "The Soviet Stamp Ramp," "The Official Stamps of Egypt," and also "The Second London 19 c. Stamp of Chili."

Collectors' Club deals with Canadian locals, Kerr's City Post, the Postmarks of Baden, the Stamps of Palestine used in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, etc., 1918 to 1920.

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor: W. J. HARRINGTON, P.O. Box 514, Pretoria.

Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, cor. Market & Kruis Streets,
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Editorial

EMPIRE EXHIBITION (SOUTH AFRICA), 1936.

We wish to bring to the notice of our readers the fact that an Empire Exhibition will be held in Johannesburg in 1936 and that among other ambitious projects under consideration is the idea of including an International Philatelic Exhibition, the progress and development of which will be the subject of notices to appear in this Journal from time to time.

The management of the Exhibition has already made considerable progress and recently organised a competition in respect of the design of the Exhibition buildings.

The South African Railways Administration has undertaken a huge publicity programme and is preparing large numbers of brochures, booklets, photographs, etc., for distribution to the four quarters of the earth.

All philatelists are advised to keep this Exhibition in mind and to make a point of watching for further information in regard thereto, particularly as it affects *our hobby*.

BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

The Editor of this Journal has written from Brussels, voicing a "grumble." He states that "the special stamp of the Brussels Exhibition—a reproduction of the famous picture of Francis de Tassis—was printed in small sheets of one stamp only, the price being 5 francs, plus 5 francs for charity. The whole stock was cornered before the opening, so that stamps were only obtainable from dealers at 15 francs each. It is true that stamps could be ordered beforehand at 10 francs, but a ramp like this is scarcely the way to encourage foreign visitors."

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The current issue of the 2d. postage has been found with the L of Posseel like a U.

CANADA ENCOURAGES PHILATELISTS.

One of our subscribers residing in Canada has recently sent us a copy of an official announcement issued by authority of the Postmaster-General giving details of the inauguration of an air mail service between Kenora and Whitefish Bay, Ontario. The notice was dated November, 1934, and the service was started on January 1st, 1935. The interesting part about this notice is that full information is given as to the method by which covers may be sent for despatch by the first flights and returned to the senders by the postmasters at either end of the journey. The Postal Authorities in Canada are evidently aware of the advantages to be reaped by the encouragement of collectors of air mail covers.

BASUTOLAND.

Do you know why a crocodile appears on the stamps, seeing that there are not, and never have been, any crocodiles in Basutoland?

The answer is that the present-day Basuto are comparatively newcomers in that country and that they brought their totem, the crocodile, with them from a land where these reptiles were common. The lion, wild cat and duiker are also Basuto totem animals, and all are commonly spoken of as "father," but the crocodile is undoubtedly their principal totem animal.

Even to-day they have a mythical crocodile called "Lafitwe," which lives in the rivers and can kill by a glance at anyone walking along the banks of the river, or rather, it can seize the person's shadow, drag him under water, and drown him. The shadow is regarded, as among other primitive peoples, as an integral portion of the person, and thus if the shadow is seized the body goes along with it.

(The Editor, "The S.A. Philatelist.")

Dear Sir,—

With reference to the Basutoland officials I have been endeavouring to trace actual known used copies and so far have been able to get particulars of 13 known and authentic copies.

One well-known London dealer writes: "I have only seen one 1d. and one 6d. value so far, but they were not for sale. A customer got them out of an office lot in the City and paid double face value for them. The 6d. were in a block of four, but the dealer would not sell the block and broke it up into singles."

This accounts for four sixpenny and one penny.

I know of two other 1d. used, also two of each of the ½d., 2. and 6d., and am told a lady in one of the Free State towns has one, but of what denomination I am unable to say. So far, all told we have six of the 6d., three of the 1d., and two each of the ½d. and 2d. known, and one doubtful. Will not other lucky holders of these stamps, or others having definite information, give particulars to the Philatelic Press, even if they cloak their identity should they so wish, in order that we may get some idea of the numbers likely to come on the market?

I would like to add that it is no use writing to me for information with regard to the copies I have mentioned, as the owners do not wish their identity revealed at present.

Yours faithfully,

G. N. GILBERT.

May 29th, 1935.

(Contributed by W. TUNSTALL, of Kenya.)

Early in January East African Airways, Ltd., started an air service from Nairobi to Eldoret via Njoro and also Eldoret to Kisumu via Kshamega. The flights were bi-weekly on Tuesday and Thursday and on Monday and Friday respectively, returning the same day. The first flight left Eldoret on January 14th for Kisumu and from Nairobi to Eldoret on January 15th.

Commencing on Monday, April 22nd, the service was changed to fly right through to Kisumu on Mondays and Fridays, and on Tuesdays a service was started from Nairobi, via Waterde, Musoma, Kitere to Kisumu, returning on Wednesdays.

On Saturday, April 13th, Wilson's Airways, Ltd., started a service from Nairobi, via Musoma to Mwanza, calling at Watende Mine and Lathbuoy's Mine, returning on Sunday. Mails do not appear to have been carried by the first flight of this service.

ZULULAND POSTMARKS.

The following is taken from "The Record of Philately":—

"We publish herewith an interesting letter written to a well-known philatelist, the late Major Evans, dated Eshowe, November 13th, 1896:

Dear Sir,—I have received letters asking me if rubber postmarks are genuine. Perhaps you would kindly set collectors' minds at rest by a small note in the monthly journal, if I am not asking too much.

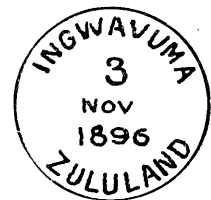
All our Postal Agencies use rubber stamps. I enclose specimens, which please do not trouble to return. Collectors appear to be under the impression that rubber stamps are fiscal defacements. The old issues, viz., English and Natal postage ½d., 1d. (Fiscal), 6d., over-printed Zululand, was never used for Fiscal purposes. Apologising for troubling you.

I am, yours faithfully,

H. GARNER,

Treasurer and Dep. S., Zululand.

The specimen postmarks, of which we give illustrations below, were attached to the letter above and struck in violet."



COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Nevis and Virgin Islands.—Stamps, Literature and Information wanted.
A. F. Johnstone, P.O. Box 6006, Johannesburg.

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

Wanted. — Cape, Natal, Transvaal Orange Free State, Griqualand West, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa, Brazil, Greece, including covers and postal stationery.
A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.
William Redford, Albret Building, 9 Fraser Street, Johannesburg.

Rhodesian Rarities.—Wanted. Mint or used.
R. H. Morley, P.O. Box 7573, Johannesburg.

The Rotogravure Stamps of the Union of South Africa

By G. N. GILBERT.

(Continued from page 84 of June issue.)

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

Text, page 67, May issue, 1934.

"The paper used is supplied in the form of large rolls already gummed on the one side, and this is fed through the machine, passing first under the frameplate cylinder, then under the headplate cylinder."

For "under" substitute "over" in the above paragraph. As the cylinders revolve in a bath of ink, which is placed under each, it is clearly impossible for the paper to pass under the cylinders. Actually it passes over each cylinder and the pressure rollers are above, and not beneath, the paper.

1d. Roll. Page 68, May, 1934.

A flaw similar to the "dragon" variety of the sheets and booklets also appears on the same stamp in the rolls printed from the plate made from the glass positive from which the sheet plate 7 was made. In this case the flaw is entirely black, and is obviously a touched up spot on the glass positive. Information has now been received that the "buckle," which was the start of this particular flaw, did appear in plate 5 sheets first of all, and of course reappeared in plate 6 sheets. As this particular issue of roll stamps was printed later than the plate 5 and 6 sheet issues, it follows that this black spot is the "buckle" touched out in the positive. We can now trace four stages of this variety, viz.:-

- (1) The "buckle," in plate 5 and 6 sheets.
- (2) Black spot in the second 1d. roll issue.
- (3) "Dragon" in the booklets. (The positive was obviously still further damaged, and portions of the black retouching scraped off, although the outline of this black spot is quite plain to be seen.)
- (4) "Rigging on fire" or "bursting bomb" in plate 7 sheets in which the heavily damaged positive has been again touched up.

A new issue of 1d. roll stamps has recently appeared, this time printed from a plate made from the positive used to make the plate 8 and 9 sheets.

The printing is much clearer and the perforations clean cut and not ragged, as was the case with the previous issue. Unless you have a complete strip of 22 stamps it is impossible to detect which are sheet stamps and which are roll, except of course by a very careful study of the minute characteristics.

½d. Sheets.

On page 85 of the June issue, 1934, it was stated that a new plate of the ½d. had just appeared.

This is incorrect, as this frameplate 3, with headplate 2, actually appeared quite early on. The actual date of its issue is extremely difficult to trace, and the writer has now exhaustively examined several hundreds of used pairs and blocks to endeavour by the postmark to date its appearance. The result of this study has been interesting. It proved that plate 1 had an extremely short life, and out of all the stamps examined only four were found of this plate, and the dates ranged from January to May, 1931.

Plate 2 pairs were found with post dates as early as February, 1931, showing that this was issued almost immediately after the plate 1, and of course this plate has been running practically continuously up to the present time.

Plate 3 pairs were found with the earliest date in June, 1932, and up to December, 1932, they were comparatively numerous, but after this only a couple were traced with dates up to October, 1933.

One well-known dealer has told the writer that he is positive that this plate 3 came out early in 1931, round about April or May, but certainly no used stamps have yet been traced by the writer with 1931 dates. In any case, it would appear that the actual order of the plates is correct, but whether or not this third plate actually did appear shortly after the issue of the plate 2 in 1931 or later in 1932 has still to be proved by postal cancellations.

The same gentleman informed the writer that a few sheets of this plate were actually found in his local P.O., together with plate 2 sheets as late as last year, and as this plate was also used for the official overprints which appeared fairly recently, this is probably due to a few of this plate's sheets being left on the stockroom shelves together with plate 2 sheets.

It would also appear from the used cancellation evidence that this plate 3 was not issued to all Post-Offices, and the writer is positive that it never appeared at the local Post-Office at all.

There are the following alterations and additions to be made to the ½d. sheet appendix:—

Page 103, July, 1934.—Glass Positive Frameplate Characteristics. Add:

Row. No.

- | | | |
|----|----|--|
| 4 | 10 | Spot in scroll, left middle. |
| 12 | 7 | Line through scroll on left, level with buck's nose, and out to bar. |
| 13 | 8 | Two spots in top bar. |
| 15 | 2 | Spot in margin, right bottom, under ornamental square of label. |
| 19 | 1 | Spots in shading, top right, above square ornament, and in outside margin. |
| 19 | 3 | Spot below and near bottom of right bar. |

Frameplate 1. Individual Characteristics. Add:

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | White flaw over S of Suid. |
| 1 | 9 | White flaw over last A in Afrika. |

Headplate 1. Individual Characteristics. Add (page 105):

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | 1 | Black line in top margin. |
| 4 | 8 | Black line through bottom of U of Suid. |
| 8 | 3 | Convex white patch left oval, due to shortened lines of shading. |

Frameplate 2. Individual Characteristics. Add (page 104):

- | | | |
|----|----|---|
| 3 | 7 | Thickened line or spot over FR, on edge of white line. |
| 6 | 11 | Spot in leaf, left, level with bottom of bar. |
| 13 | 4 | Spot between right bar and label level with bottom of last A in Africa. |

Frameplate 3. Individual Characteristics.

- | | | |
|----|----|--|
| 1 | 5 | This should read "between posseel and Inkomste." |
| 4 | 10 | This comes out. Is an additional design characteristic. |
| 13 | 8 | This comes out. Transfer to Glass frameplate Positive characteristics. |
| 19 | 1 | This comes out. Transfer to Glass frameplate Positive characteristics. |
| 19 | 3 | This comes out. Transfer to Glass frameplate Positive characteristics. |
| 14 | 2 | This flaw appears also in Frameplate 2, but not in Frameplate 1, and must be due to damage to positive. This should therefore come out and be transferred to separate heading-Glass Positive Flaw appearing in Frameplates 2 and 3, due to damage. |

Add Head Plate 2 (page 105):

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | 9 | Shorter righthand horn. This was listed as being probable plate damage, but it is definitely a headplate 2 variety. |
|---|---|---|

1d. Sheets. Text. Page 117, August, 1934, under Plate 6.

The start of the dragon in the form of a "buckle" should be transferred to Plate 5.

Under Plate 6 add the following notes: There were evidently two printings of this issue, as one lot appeared with the lefthand margin and a portion of the 1st vertical row badly smeared with ink. The other printings probably from the cleaned plate, had none of this smudging.

Plates 8 and 9 (pages 118 and 119). Add.

The design characteristic of these two plates are: The I in Africa in every odd English stamp has an extension downwards from the bottom right corner, and on every even Afrikaans stamp there is a minute nick or dent in the top of the oval edge under the R of Afrika. The distance between "posseel and inkomste" is 1mm wider than in the preceding issues, and the shading round the stamps is wider.

Under Plate 9 Notes. Add.

Some sheets appeared with the headplates in a steely bluish grey instead of the normal grey black. These were not numerous apparently. Sheets have appeared with both inverted and normal watermarks.

Under Plate 10 Notes. Add.

Some sheets of this printing appeared with the control numbers in the lefthand margins. Prior to this the only sheets to have the control numbers on the left were the roto postal dues.

To facilitate the placing of any particular Roto 1d. stamp the following summary should prove useful:—

Stamps from the first design, i.e., plates 1 to 7, have:

- (1) Tiny nick in middle of lefthand frameline on all odd English stamps.
- (2) Missing line of shading just under top right ornamental scroll on all odd Afrikaans stamps.
- (3) "posseel-inkomste" spaced between 1mm.

Stamps from the second design, viz., plates 8 and 9:

- (1) Righthand bottom corner of I in Africa extended down on all old English stamps.
- (2) Tiny nick or dent in top of oval edge under R of Afrika on all even Afrikaans stamps.
- (3) Spacing between posseel and inkomste is 2mm, and lines of shading round the stamps are wider.

Stamps from the third design, viz., plate 10:

- (1) Hyphen between Suid Afrika.
- (2) Tiny pimple on the top left side of the O in South on every even English stamp.
- (3) Spacing between posseel and inkomste similar to the second design and the spacing of the lines of shading is also the same.

(To be continued.)

RARE AFRICANS SPECIAL OFFERS

BECHUANALAND. 1d. "Ritish" error. Used. With the Royal Philatelic Society certificate. S.G. No. 5a	£10 0 0
NATAL. 1869. 3d. Mint. S.G. No. 34b., £5/10/0; ½d. on 6d. Mint. S.G. No. 115, £8/10/0; 1902-3. £5 unused. Slight crease. S.G. No. 144	£7 0 0
NYASALAND. 1895. £10. Used. S.G. No. 30, £14; Feb., 1896. £25 Imperforate, £18; Aug., 1897. 1d. Mint. S.G. No. 53c., £15; 1903-4. Wmk. Crown C.A. Imperforate. 2/6 Mauve and Green. Mint	£3 10 0
TRANSVAAL. 1893. 2½d. Mint. S.G. No. 374, £5/10/-; 1895-6. 5/- Mint Imperforate Block of 4, £4; 2nd British Occupation. 2½d. Mint block of 6 overprinted on back as well as on front	£4 0 0
2nd Occupation. 1d. Mint block of 9, three stamps without overprint	£4 10 0
1905-9. 1d. Wmk. Anchor. Superb Used. S.G. No. 579	£15 0 0

MY SPECIALITY—RARE BRITISH COLONIALS OF ALL PERIODS.

Want Lists will receive my prompt personal attention.

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—◆—

The cheapest Dealer in the World for high-class British Colonial Rarities is:—

T. ALLEN

5 BLAKE HALL ROAD, WANSTEAD, LONDON, E.11, ENGLAND.

Air Mail Notes and News

By L. A. WYNDHAM.

"ALL AIR" SERVICE ENGLAND- SOUTH AFRICA.

On Sunday, April 28th, Imperial Airways, under agreement with the French and Italian Governments, opened a new supplementary service from London to Brindisi via Marseilles and Rome for passengers and freight. The service is operated twice weekly by the fast Dianz. class of air liner, the distance of 1,352 miles being covered in one day and overtaking at Brindisi the ordinary east-bound Australian and south-bound African (through to Capetown) services which still do the Paris-Brindisi section by train.

In connection with the above service the following circular was issued by Imperial Airways on May 1st:—

London-Brindisi Air Service.

London-Brindisi Air Service.

A reply to several enquirers regarding the carriage of Air Mails on the above service has been given to the effect that Post Office mails will not be carried.

This decision has now been modified, and, commencing with the services due to leave Croydon on Sunday, May 12th, and Thursday, May 16th, the mails from the United Kingdom to Australia, and the *Union of South Africa*, respectively, only will be carried. In the reverse direction, commencing with the services due to leave Brindisi on Wednesday, May 15th, and Saturday, May 18th, the mails from the *Union of South Africa* to the *United Kingdom* only will be carried.

With regard to the mails from this country to Australia and the *Union of South Africa*, collectors of air covers are reminded that the normal dispatch times will be maintained as at present, and that only those letters posted too late to connect with the 10.45 a.m. dispatch on Saturdays and Wednesdays from the General Post Office, London, but in time to connect with the final collection, at a time which has not yet been announced, will be carried on the London-Brindisi air service.

The outward air service is due to leave Croydon at approximately 06.00 hours on Sundays and Thursdays, and is due to reach Brindisi the same evening.

Please note that no special envelopes are being issued by this company. It is regretted that it will not be possible to handle envelopes at the stations of the company, and collectors must, therefore, make their own private arrangements. The stations concerned have, therefore, been instructed not to attempt to deal with any envelopes which they may receive in contravention of this notice.

From the above it will be seen that mail for Australia and South Africa only posted too late to connect with the ordinary services is carried by this supplementary service.

Ordinarily the mail for South Africa (the through service to Capetown) closes in London at 10.45 a.m. on Wednesdays, but under the new arrangement an extra twelve hours for posting is afforded.

Covers posted in London and bearing postmarks up to 8.15 p.m. on May 15th reached Capetown on the afternoon of the 24th, and these are of great interest as being the first "all the way by air" mail from London to Capetown.

The first South African mail to do the "all air" journey was that despatched by the service which left Capetown on May 7th.

KING'S JUBILEE AIR MAIL.

Probably the most interesting souvenir of the King's Jubilee is the special air mail arranged from New Zealand to Australia to connect with the Empire Air Mail services.

Special commemorative covers were officially issued inscribed "FIRST AIR MAIL: New Zealand-Australia-England: KING'S JUBILEE, MAY, 1935," but no special cachets were used.

Full details of this special air mail flight are not yet available except that it was made by Air Commodore Sir Charles Kingsford Smith. The few covers I received from New Zealand are date-stamped Wellington May 14th, 1935, and are back-stamped "Alexandrie Par Avion 31 May '35," and "Cape Town 7 June, 1935."

It is quite possible, as has happened on more than one occasion the past, that the bulk of the mail intended for South Africa was flown only as far as Australia or Egypt, where, owing to being under-franked, it received the air mail "killer," for the few covers received by air mail are franked 3s. 4d. each, i.e., 7d. more than the ordinary New Zealand rate for its "despatch" mail to South Africa which is sent to Australia by steamer, and it is not improbable that a good deal of the mail was franked at the 2s. 9d. rate.

When the King's Coronation was commemorated by the First United Kingdom Aerial Postal service between London and Windsor, not even that firm believer in the possibilities of the new form of locomotion provided by the aeroplane, Captain Walter Windham, the pioneer of the aerial post, could have visualised that the distant colony of New Zealand would fittingly commemorate the 25th anniversary of the King's reign by a special air mail to Australia, connecting with the Empire's mail services, and that letters would be flown from New Zealand across the Tasman Sea, over the prairies of Australia and the 512 miles of the Timor Sea, across India and finally down the "Dark Continent" to Capetown, a distance of close on 17,000 miles.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

In my notes dealing with the first Africa-Australia air mail, published in the February number, it was stated that no connecting mail was made up in Portuguese East Africa. This statement requires qualification, for, although the postal officials at Mozambique and Quelimane had instructions not to accept air mail

correspondence for Australia, a connecting mail was made up from Tete. This mail was presumably made up direct on Darwin, for it does not bear the Broken Hill back-stamping as did the Madagascar mail. Covers are known franked at Tete on November 26th, 1934 and back-stamped "Darwin 19 Dec. '34" and "Sydney Registered 21 Dec. 34."

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS LONDON-BUDAPEST SERVICE.

On April 1st, 1935, the Imperial Airways liner "Delia" of the Diana class inaugurated a new direct passenger and mail service between London and Budapest. A special commemorative postmark was applied to both the mail received at and despatched from Budapest.

S.W.A. AIR MAIL PROPAGANDA.

In my notes last month I referred to the air mail propaganda postcards issued at the Post Office Exhibition held in Capetown.

These cards were also issued at the special Post-Office at the Exhibition held in Windhoek on May 31st and June 1st last, and it is of interest to record that the special Windhoek Exhibition postmarks, in England, Afrikaans and German respectively, which were used at the Exhibition in August, 1934, were again brought into use.

Further Varieties in Union Jubilee Stamps

(Contributed by Prof. SMITHERS.)

Row No.	Stamp No.	Description.	1d. value.
3	4	Two spots under Revenue & short T in Inkomste.	
4	4	Spot behind 1d.	
5	2	Spot behind Springbok's ear.	
7	3	Spot King's head.	
9	2/3	Line through Frame, short T Inkomste.	
	4	Two green lines in front right Springbok's head.	
13	1	Hair line upwards from 1 in 1910.	
14	1	Spot left frame.	
15	3	Dot under E of Silver.	
	6	Line through Afrika.	
16	5	Dot before right 1d.	
18	4	Dot over I in Jubileum.	
19	2	Dots over 35 in 1935.	
	3	Lines of background missing in front right Springbok's nose.	
	4	Dot behind King's head.	
	5	Dash on R in Silver.	
20	5	Hair line through King's head (right side).	

1d. Value.

2	3	Red dot in value tablet.
4	5	Spot behind King's head.
8	3	Spot behind Springbok's neck.
	5	Hair line through left D.
9	3	Spot left 1d.
	5	Spot King's neck and hair line through left Springbok.
10	5	Hair line through left Springbok.

Nos. 5 in Rows 8, 9, 10 should be kept together as line goes through all of them.

11 6 Spot before 1d.
 13 6 Spot on I in Jubilee.
 15 2 Spot in 1d.
 19 4 Dot King's head.
 20 3 Small red dots under top shading.

Mr. Trolley of Lourenco Marques has recently found the 1d. Silver Jubilee Stamp here illustrated which he states he received on a cover in the ordinary course of correspondence. We can understand the slant of the design, but we are beaten by the slanting perforation. Can any of our readers furnish an explanation or say whether other copies have been found.



	Popular	B.W.I.	Mint
GRENADA			
1902 S.C.A.	1/2d.-6d., set of 6		6/-
1904-6 M.C.A.	3d., 1/3; 6		1/9
1906-11 (Badge of Colony).	1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 6, 1/- M.C.A. and 1/- S.C.A. Set of 8		13/6
1913 M.C.A.	1/2, 1, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 6, 1/-, 2/-		
A set of 9 with all values to 2/- represented. Face 4/4			
	1/- green or emerald surface, 1/8; 6d.		8d.
	1/- white back or emerald back, 1/6; 2/-		2/8
	5/- either shade, 7/6; 10/- green		14/6
WAR. 1d., S.G. 109, 1/6; 1d., S.G. 111 or 112, each			
	1921 Script. 6d. purple, 10d.; 1/- emerald		1/6
	2/-, 2/4 (low values also in stock).		
1921-23 Script.	1, 1 1/2, 2 1/2 grey, 3 blue (4) 5d., 6d.; 9d., At Face; 3/-, 3/6; 9d. Block 4, 3/-; 1926-29, 4		5d.
JAMAICA.			
1903 (Arms) S.C.A.	5d.		3/6
1905 (Arms) M.C.A.	2 1/2 pale ult., 8d.; 2 1/2 deep ult., 8d.; 6d., 1/6; 5/-		7/6
1905-11 (Queen) M.C.A.	3 olive, 1/3; 3 purp. on yell., 1/6; 3 pale purple on yell., 9d.; 4 black on yellow, 4/-; 6 golden yellow, 4/6; 6 lilac or purple, 1/3; 1/- brown, 2/6; 1/- on green, 2/6; 2/- Venetian red, 22/6; 2/- on blue		3/3
1912.	4 yellow or white back, 8d.; 4 lemon, 8/6; 1/- olive back, 2/-; 2/-, 3/3; 5/- on pale yellow, 8/6; 1921 (King) script 6d.		10d.
1919 M.C.A.	Complete set of 12 values		38/6
1921 Script.	Complete set of 13 values		27/6
	1/- either shade, 1/3; 2/-, 2/6; 3/- deep centre, 4/6; 3/- pale centre, 6/-; 5/- yellow-brown, 8/-; 5/- yellow orange		7/-
Child Welfare.	Complete set of 3		1/8

**CAPTAIN H. W. JESSOP,
 WENDY. ROYSTON, HERTS., ENGLAND.**

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Further Notes on British Army Post Offices in South Africa

By DR. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

(Continued from page 90 of June issue.)

TYPE 11. (Travelling P.O.'s.)

Mr. Watson records a 1d. Q.V. 10-2-00 with the scarce WESTERN T.P.O. mark. It has no index letter.

The latest date of usage can be extended a week—EASTERN T.P.O. to 17-7-02, fully six weeks after the declaration of peace.

A slight correction requires to be made in the statement that the date in these marks is in one line across the centre with (usually) an index letter above it. The statement appears to be correct except in the case of the EASTERN T.P.O. with index letter D, in which the date is in two lines. Probably this mark is of later introduction than the others, the earliest date seen of it being 81-1-02.

Inspection of a number of specimens shows that there is great variety in the relative positions of the month and day in the date line, sometimes the month coming first, sometimes the day.

A point on which further information is required is—Did the Eastern T.P.O. really run on the line between Natal and Germiston as stated by Mr. Kricorissian? I have obtained a good deal of evidence suggesting that it did not and a little which I think is conclusive that it did not. It may be tabulated as follows:

(1) The Natal line is not now, and never has been, described in railway circles as in the Eastern system. That designation is reserved for the Delagoa Bay line and its feeders. I have this on the authority of Mr. Watson, who is an Inspector on that system and ought to know if anyone does.

(2) I have seen at least a couple of dozen (probably more) covers with this postmark and the great majority of them show in addition a Pretoria Censor's mark. It might be argued that the mail ran through Germiston to Pretoria, although on the face of it this is unlikely. Unfortunately none of the covers I have seen have any other data on them showing the place of posting.

(3) Mr. Watson has recently acquired a cover with this mark which has printed on it "Masonic Hotel, Middelburg, Tvl." This is not conclusive evidence of posting in Middelburg, however, as the envelope might have been obtained there and posted elsewhere.

(4) Mr. Sharpe, however, has supplied me with evidence which seems definitely to put the Eastern T.P.O. on the Delagoa Bay Line. He writes: "I have four covers with this mark and all show Pretoria Censor's marks. One has an endorsement on the back reading 'From

C 1814 S.A.C.—Witbank Station Tv.' Witbank station is on the Delagoa Bay line."

If this location for the Eastern T.P.O. be accepted we may ask what is the relationship between it and the T.P.O. East No. 1 and 2. So far as dates are concerned the earliest and latest recorded for T.P.O. East are 9-4-01 and 28-2-02 and for Eastern T.P.O. 12-9-01 and 10-7-02. It looks therefore as if Eastern T.P.O. had replaced T.P.O. East although for a time (Sept., 01 to Fe., 02 at least) both dies must have been in use contemporaneously.

Further we are now faced with the problem, if this location be accepted—"What T.P.O., if any, ran on the Natal line?" I have, so far, no idea of the answer to this question.

In connection with the Civil T.P.O. marks noted as frequently seen as backstamps during the war time but never cancelling stamps, it may be noted that I have since then seen the EASTERN T.P.O. DOWN cancelling a K.E. Transvaal 1d. stamp of date 3-3-12, but this of course has no war-time interest.

TYPE 12 (Fixed Army Post Offices).

The earliest date of usage of this type can be brought forward to September, 1901, between the 16th and 21st. This is seen on a cover with stamp cancelled F.P.O. No. 53 on Sept. 16 (and a censor's mark Middelburg) and backstamped Army Post Office Pretoria. The date of this is indistinct although it is most probably SP 18. The cover is further backstamped CRADOCK SP 21 01.

An early Bloemfontein mark (date 17-10-01) may be chronicled as having no index letter.

The statement that the size of these obliterations is 25 m.m. (outer circle diameter) requires some modification. Although this holds good for the majority a few divergences have been noted, of which the following is a list:

Krugersdorp 24 m.m.
Standerton 24-25 m.m.
Pretoria 25-26 m.m.
Lydenburg 26 m.m.
Klerksdorp 26 m.m.
Springfontein 26 m.m.
Johannesburg 27 m.m.
Capetown B 27 m.m. (Capetown A is 25 m.m.).

TYPE 12a (Registered Fixed Post Offices).

Pretoria and Bloemfontein marks can now be definitely recorded. The supposed Harri-smith mark has not so far been met with.

LADYSMITH SIEGE POST OFFICE.

A mark which I did not record in my previous paper has been brought to my notice by Col. Crouch, but whether it is definitely to be considered an Army Postmark I am not prepared to say. A note regarding this mark is to be found in the paper by Col. Crouch already referred to. It reads LADYSMITH SIEGE POST OFFICE in one line 59 m.m. long, in capitals with serifs, and the date below, 20 m.m. long. There are said to have been only 30 entires so stamped and that the post office was then captured.

Col. Crouch's own copy has the mark in violet ink on a Natal stamp on entire, date Feb. 25th 1900, the envelope being addressed in Hindu characters.

He has sent me particulars of three others he has seen, belonging to Mr. J. Younie Maun of Edinburgh:

(a) Date Feb. 20th 1900. SIEGE misspelt SEIGE. On ½d. verm. ARMY OFFICIAL stamp. Cover addressed to Col. E. W. D. Ward, D.S.O., Ladysmith.

(b) Date Feb. 23rd 1900. On part wrapper, addressed to England with no stamp. Also bears Ladysmith double ring date stamp; London PAID stamp dated 25 MR OO and BALHAM S.W. stamp MR 26 00.

(c) Date Feb. 28th 1900. On cover bearing pair of Natal ½d. stamps which are also cancelled with the Ladysmith double ring date stamp of the same date. Addressed to a Natal Volunteer officer in Ladysmith.

Mr. Watson has acquired a specimen of this mark, which is in blue ink of date Feb. 27th 1900. It is on the well-known special siege postcard printed in Ladysmith. The card has a 1d. Natal stamp which is also obliterated by a Ladysmith double ring date stamp of Feb. 28th. The card is addressed to a lady in Ladysmith.

Here are 5 copies out of the supposed 30 and all dated between Feb. 20th and 28th. The siege was raised on March 3rd so the capture of the office cannot have been responsible for much diminution in the numbers of covers posted at it. Either it did very little business or it was only in use for a very short period. Can anyone supply information about it?

APPENDIX.

BRITISH stamps used in S. AFRICAN CIVIL Post Offices.

A considerable number of additions can be made to the list.

NATAL

DURBAN. ½d. K.E. 23-5-02.

O.R.C.

BRANDFORT. 1d. 8-8-01.

KROONSTAD. ½d. 1-10-01, 1d. 6-9-00 and 9-7-01, 1d. K.F. 11-6-02 and 3-7-02.

P.A.K. RIETFOONTEIN, O.V.S. 1d. 7-5-0.

VENTERSBURG. ½d. 5-10-.

VENTERSBURG ROAD. 1d. 7-1-02.

WINBURG, ½d. 17-11-00, ½d. (1900) 1-2-01.

TRANSVAAL

BALMORAL, 1d.—10-01 and 23-12-01.

BOKSBURG. 1d. 28-2-01 and 26-10-01.

BRONKHORSTSPRUIT. 1d. 2-5-01 and 24-9-01.

GERMISTON. ½d. 25-3-01, 1d. 15-2-01.

JOHANNESBURG. 1d. letter card 14-12-00, 1d. K.E. 8-2-02 and 25-7-02.

M. W. STROOM (Marthinus Wessels Stroom, old name for Wakkerstroom) 1d. 8-8-02.

KOMATIPOORT R.O. 1d. 23-1-02.

MODDERFONTEIN. 1d. 9-5-01.

PIETERSBURG. 1d. 5-8-02.

PRETORIA. ½d. 29-6-00.

STANDERTON ½d. 27-9-02 (almost 4 months after peace).

VEREENIGING. 1d. 22-8-02.

WATERVAL BOVEN. 1d. 16-12-01.

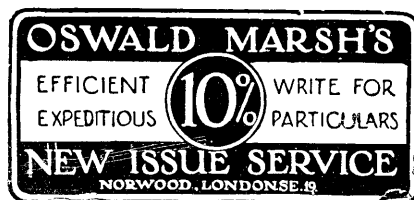
P.W.K. ZEERUST, Z.A.R. (No date) ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 1s.

STAMPS at SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE, LONDON.

Stamp Collecting states as follows: "The South African Government have included an exhibit of old South African postage stamps in the museum at their beautiful new building in Trafalgar Square, London. The stamps consist of Bechuanaland Protectorate, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, Union of South Africa and Transvaal, mounted in four frames. The stamps will be on view for six months and were shown for the first time on May 3rd, when the High Commissioner gave his reception in honour of General Hertzog, Prime Minister of South Africa. The work of arranging the stamps has been carried out by Frank Godden, Ltd., who have also loaned the entire series of stamps."

STAMPS COLLECTORS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The *American Philatelist* has recently been at some pains to compile an estimate of the number of adult stamp collectors in the United State by means of a questionnaire in that journal. The result has been published by States and the total works out at about 125,000 adults. The compiler of these statistics is very optimistic in respect of junior collectors, as he reckons there must be at least 3,000,000 of these, but as he apparently had no figures to go upon this must be simply a guess based more or less on the fact that there must be a very large proportion of the 25,000,000 juniors in America who collect stamps.



Rhodesian Postage Stamps

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(Continued from page 73 of May issue.)

4. POSTMARK VARIETIES AND ERRORS.

- ANTELOPE MINE.**—Type —. Date 50 AUG. 1913.
- BALLABALLA.**—Type —. Two first "L" s are "Z" s with the top strokes taken off.
- BELINGWE.**—Type 2 (4). No date.
- BULAWAYO.**—Type 2 (7). "Regd. Bulawayo." Date FE 6.
Type —. Name spelt Buluwayo.
Type 3 (7). Month and day inverted
 9 dS
 02.
 Type 6 (2). Afrikaans date 17 and 23
 MRT 00, 12 MEI 00.
 Type 2 (5). Date reads JY 6 7∞
 Type 2 (4). Date reads MR. 29. ∞ 9.
 Type 6 (2). Rulawayo from 3 March
 1922 to 17 March 1922 and also 17 July
 1923.
 Type 2 (4). Year of date omitted.
- ENKELDOORN.**—Type 2 (7). Name spelt
 Enkeldoorn 20 OCT 97.
- FIGTREE.**—Type —. Date missing.
 Type —. Date inverted (18
 and SP in place of year.
- FORT JAMESON.**—Certain stamps of the
 1896/7 issue are to be found pen-postmarked
 in August 1899 at Fort Jameson and then
 regularly postmarked at a later date at Kota
 Kota, a small town in British Central Africa
 on the shores of Lake Nyassa. In the col-
 lection of the late Mr. A. B. C. Dyer were
 two specimens pen-postmarked Fort Jame-
 son on the 22nd and 25th August, 1899, and
 postmarked at Kota Kota on the 6th and
 24th September, 1899, respectively.
- FRANCESTOWN.**—The name of the town
 should have been Francistown, as it was
 named after Dan Francis, the well-known
 hunter and explorer.
- GADZEMA.**—Type 2 (6). large. Date inverted
 (18 0V) no year.
- GUBULAWAYO.**—Type 2 (1). Year shown
 as "9-". This is 1894. Also with year
 "4."
- INGWANIA.** — Type —. Penpostmarked
 8/1/99.
- INSIZA.**—Type 2 (5). Spelt "INSEZA"
 3/1/95.
- KAFUE.**—Type 3 (7). Shown as being in
 N.R. Rhodesia. This started in 1912 and
 apparently was never altered, as the error
 appears in cancellations up to 1932.
- KALOMO.**—A provisional or railway post-
 mark consisting of a rubber stamp showing
 in purple ink the word Kalomo in Roman
 capitals measuring about 32 by 5 mm. There
 is doubt, however, as to whether this is a
 postmark.
- LUNDAZI.**—Type —. On the 16th March,
 1914, the day of the month was inserted in
 ink.
- MELSETTER.**—Type 2 (7). On the 18th
 April, 1912, the office indicator "A" appears
 sideways.
- MONZE.**—Type —. Year reads 192.
- MOUNT SELINDA.**—Type 2 (5). On 17th
 September, 1900, the year was omitted.
- MUMBWA.**—Type 3 (6). Year reads 191.
- PENHALONGA.**—Type 2 (7). Name reads
 Panahalanga from 14th September, 1901, to
 29th November, 1901.
 Letter "E" reads "F" from 16th Feb-
 ruary, 1915 to 1917.
- QUE QUE.**—Type 3 (7). Date reads 10 SEP
 17.
- SALISBURY.**—Type 2 (3). Year omitted.
 Type —. Year shown as "7" (in 1927.)
- SELBY.**—Type 3 (6). Date reads 2 JUL
 1927.
- SELUKWE.**—Type 2 (4). Date omitted.
 Type 2 (4). Day of month omitted in
 June, 1893.
- SERENJÉ.**—Type —. With date 81 AU 14.
- SHAMVA.**—Type 3 (6). Year shown 19 7.
- SHANGANI.**—Type —. Date shows month
 only and date inserted in ink. JU 26.
 Type —. Month only shown—NO.
- UMTALI.**—Penpostmarked on a 1½d. stamp of
 the 1913 issue on cover posted on train,
 "R.M.B(entley) 28.2.20."
 Type 2 (3). Date OC 14.
 Type 2 (7). Year shown 8.
 Type 2 (7) (b). Date JA 11.
 * * * * *
- "The Philatelic Magazine" for March 22nd
 includes another article by Mr. H. C. Dann en-
 titled "More about Rhodesia 'Admirals'." In
 this article the writer sets out most convinc-
 ing reasons for his view that the so-called
 "white shoulder" variety and certain other
 varieties in the 1913 issue are due inter alia
 to imperfect or irregular impressions from a
 retouched master die on the roller die, and
 also from the latter die on the printing plate.
 Mr. Dann also describes a Die II. 10d. in
 which certain of the letters above the King's
 cap are badly damaged, apparently by some-
 thing having dropped on the plate whilst in
 its soft state. This variety is very scarce
 indeed and it is probable that the disfigure-
 ment was soon noticed, the defaced cliché
 erased and another impression rocked in.
 A second stamp mentioned in this article
 is the 8d., about which there was a certain
 amount of discussion about five years ago in
 the philatelic Press as to whether it was a
 Die I. or a light impression of Die II. Mr.
 Dann states his reasons for classifying this
 stamp as an insufficiently rocked-in Die II.
 The pair of 6d. described in the August
 number of this journal is referred to as being
 probably another variation of pressure effect.

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Complete set of 4 arrow pairs, ½d., 1d., 3d., with variety "Gelatine shift" on the 3d. (row 10 No. 1), set of 24 stamps	8/6
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HEAD-PLATE VARIETIES, all in complete sets of 4 pairs.	
"Dotted left-hand 'd' of value" (row 9, No. 3)	3/6
"Bump on top of K.H." (row 3, No. 2)	4/6
"Cut at base of neck of K.H." (row 9, No. 5)	4/6
"Hair at back of K.H." (row 10, No. 4)	3/6
"Dots at top and back of K.H." (row 12, No. 5)	5/6
"Cracked skull (K.H.)" (row 14, No. 2)	7/6
"Cut behind ear of K.H." (row 16, No. 1)	6/6
"Scratch on neck of K.H." (row 17, No. 1)	4/6
"Dot under Jubilee" (row 18, No. 2)	5/6
"Dot behind K.H. and wart under ear" (row 4-5, No. 5)	5/6
"Very long first 1 of 1910 (½d. and 1d. only) (row 13, No. 1)	4/6
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Postal Service of Greenland

(By J. F. Dick, A.I.A.C.).

When studying a map of the world recently my attention was focussed on Greenland. Not being particularly interested in foreign issues I was more than surprised to find on consulting my Gibbon's Catalogue that Greenland—the biggest island in the world—was not a stamp issuing country. This fact aroused my curiosity and on investigation the following interesting details regarding the postal services were ascertained.

Greenland is a colony of Denmark, and only about one-seventh of its area—the coast line—is free from ice. It is inhabited by roughly 17,000 people who dwell in numerous settlements. The larger settlements, at which steamers call, are known as colonies. Each colony with the neighbouring settlements form a colonial district. There are actually twelve districts on the West Coast and two on the East Coast.

A colonial district is administered by a director who is also responsible for the distribution of the mails arriving by steamer, or brought by boat or sledge from the port of call of the steamers. Mails for the small localities are forwarded as opportunity offers since there is no regular service such as we have in South Africa. The director also receives and despatches mails for Denmark. Correspondence within the country is forwarded free of charge but for destinations abroad Danish stamps are used to pay postage, and the same rates apply as in the case of Denmark. The mail matter is sent to the Danish postal service, where it is date-stamped.

The first despatch from Copenhagen takes place in March and the voyage to the first port of call takes from 14 to 18 days. The last steamer leaves Denmark early in December, and during the next three or four months Greenland has no postal communication with Denmark and the rest of the world. The southern part of the island has approximately 25 chances of exchanging mails with Denmark per annum, whereas in the northern part ten opportunities are about the maximum owing to the sea being frozen for several miles from the coast and the ports only being navigable from August to the end of October.

In the case of the two settlements on the East Coast there is only one exchange of mails per year, usually in August.

In conclusion it may be mentioned that about 20,000 letters and 3,500 parcels are received in, and about 18,000 letters and 1,000 parcels are despatched from Greenland per annum.

SOCIETY NEWS

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The June meeting was held at the Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg, on Thursday, June 6th.

Pages of Interest: Australian new issues and a block of penny Unions, one printed on back, by Mr. Bricknell. Various war stamps, overprinted specimen, by Mr. A. P. Linn. New issues by Mr. Larsen. Page of coloured trials, a block of six penny black Transvaal, penny Union postage due, value omitted, by Mr. J. Doyle, jun. The exhibits of the evening were by all members, and the following were the most interesting: Early Belgians, Saxony covers and two pages of Tuscany by Mr. Johnston, and Nyassa by Mr. J. Doyle, jun. Union penny showing all the different plates and varieties by Mr. Larsen. Complete pane of penny war stamps, showing the different settings of overprint. Few pages of Bahamas and Turks and Caicos, overprinted specimen. Bahamas special delivery stamps showing two large blocks and the different printings, by Mr. A. P. Linn.

All the foregoing were well mounted, written up and perfect copies, and a most enjoyable and interesting evening was spent.

A.P.L.

* * * *

O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting, held on June 14th, a larger gathering than usual assembled in order to participate in a sale of contributed stamps, etc. The proceeds of the sale were handed to the local committee of the King George V. Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Fund.

At the same meeting Baron von Rapach-Warnia exhibited a good collection of the stamps of Germany.

Another country member was admitted to membership, and the roll now stands at 35.

Preparations for the forthcoming junior collectors' competition for Bloemfontein and district are proceeding apace.

The next meeting of the society will be held at 8 p.m. on the second Friday in July at the Oranje Koffiehuis, Maitland Street, when visiting philatelists will be cordially invited.

F.J.H.

* * * *

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the society was held in Toc H rooms on May 9th, when the attendance was quite up to the average. After the usual business had been completed, the rest of the evening was devoted to an auction sale and a display by Mr. Paviour. The items auctioned were gifts of stamps by members of the society and the proceeds, which amounted to £7, were donated to the King's Tuberculosis Fund.

The display of Cayman Islands, almost complete and mostly mint, was a splendid one, and great credit is due to Mr. Paviour in getting together such a fine collection. It was decided to have a display of Jubilee issues of the Empire at the next meeting.

W.S.H.

* * * * *

CAPETOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

There was a good attendance of members and visitors at the meeting of the Capetown Society on May 23rd, when Mr. W. L. Ashmead, F.R.P.S.L., gave a display of the stamps of Bermuda.

Commencing with the 1865-72 issues, both mint and used copies were seen, together with some fine blocks of four, and also the ½d. value dull green, perf. 12 instead of 14. The 1873-1874 surcharges were well represented with mint and used, but particular mention must be made of a superb copy of the 1873 "one penny" surcharge without the stop. The 1880, 1884 and 1898 sets were shown, mint and used, together with blocks of four, as were the 1901 surcharged "one farthing."

Subsequent issues were shown in full, both in singles and blocks of four, and outstanding among these were mint and used copies of the 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. and £1 values of 1918-21. The Tercentenary issues of 1921 were to be seen, together with the current issues. Postcards and wrappers were shown.

The outstanding feature of the display was the perfect condition of the used copies, the extreme difficulty of obtaining which only collectors of this country realise.

At the conclusion of the display Mr. G. B. Heydenrych moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Ashmead, who made some interesting remarks in his reply dealing with the items shown.

* * * * *

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

A goodly number of members and visitors attended the meeting at the Carlton Hotel on May 14th. Major Milligan was in the chair and reported that our visit to Pretoria had been a very enjoyable one. His notes for the month were, as usual, full of interest. He described the rush on the post-offices in the United States for the imperforate issues and showed that a similar rush had been experienced in Great Britain, its colonies and dependencies for the Jubilee stamps. He remarked that in Kenya four values of the new issue were sold out on the first day. Several covers were shown with the new Jubilee issue.

The display for the evening was by Mr. W. Redford. He brought his collection of the Orange Free State, one he has but lately started, yet which was already past the beginner's stage. One item of particular interest was a cover sent on Government Service to the Consul-General of the Orange Free State, Philadelphia, U.S.A., in 1876. It was franked with Cape of Good Hope stamps and cancelled in Bloemfontein on July 6th, 1876,

Capetown July 13th, 1876, and London, August 1876.

Members were reminded that the next meeting is the annual general meeting of the society and that the exhibit will be the society's collection.

J.G.G.K.

* * * * *

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

The following have been withdrawn from circulation as from May 30th and may be expected to rise in price: 8d., 10d., 2s. and 7s. 6d.

The following varieties in the Jubilee stamps have been noted by Mr. Gilbert: Row 2 from bottom No. 4 in the 3d. value—stroke through left "d" in value. Are any others known?

* * * * *

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The following varieties have been noted by Mr. Gilbert in the 1d. value of the Jubilee stamps: Row 2 from bottom, No. 1—stroke through white frame-like under ES of RHODESIA. Bottom row, No. 6—two spots and a stroke over King's eyebrow. Are any others known?

AIR MAIL QUERIES.

Mr. Park Smith, the well known air mail specialist, has sent in the following questions and would much appreciate any replies thereto:—

1. A regular service is expected shortly U.S.A.—Great Britain—Transatlantic—connecting with Imperial Airways—Croydon—Cape. Have any covers been carried entirely by air on this route, and if so approximately how many and when?

2. The R.A.F. makes an annual flight to North, East and West Africa. Have air mails on any of these occasions been carried, and if so approximately how many covers have been carried and when?

3. Witbank held an aerial pageant in May, 1931, and the late Com. Glen Kidson was present with his Lockheed Vega. Did he then carry and autograph any covers, and if so approximately how many?

4. Where is Star Island? A cover was delivered in Johannesburg, bearing a 5c. and a 10c. stamp, blue and green postally cancelled. The postmark is a single circle with the words BRITON and BURGH round the top and sides with 81 at the bottom date 31-2-05. A cachet is marked on the cover, being a circle with the letters A R in the centre with a short line above and below. There is no trace of these stamps in any catalogue. Can anyone solve this mystery? (This, by the way, is not an "air mail" query, but just slipped in).

Wanted.—Unusual items relating to the aviation history of Africa and the Empire. Full particulars to:
*L. Wyndham Houses of Parliament,
Capetown.*

New Issue Chronicle

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

AUSTRALIA.—Two stamps issued to commemorate 20th Anniversaries of Anzacs landing at Gallipoli. 2d. scarlet, comb machine, perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. 1s. black, line machine, perf. 11.

BELGIUM.—Brussels Exhibition set. perf. 14. 10 + 10c. black; 25 + 25c. brown; 35 + 25c. blue green.

CANADA.—Silver Jubilee issue. 1c. green, Princess Elizabeth; 2c. brown, Duke of York; 3c. carmine, King and Queen; 5c. blue, Prince of Wales; 10c. green, Windsor Castle; 13c. blue, Royal Yacht "Britannia." All plates 1 and 2.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Jubilee stamps overprinted for Morocco Agencies, in block capitals "MOROCCO" at left reading up "AGENCIES" at right reading down. Surcharged value across the foot, obliterating original value:—

English currency $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green; 1d. red; $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. brown, blue overprint; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue, red overprint.

French currency 5 centimes/ $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 10c./1d.; 15c./1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue overprint; 25c./2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red overprint.

Spanish currency 5 centimos/ $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 10c./1d.; 15c./1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue overprint; 25c./2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red overprint.

TANGIER.—Reading up at left, down at right $\frac{1}{2}$ d. grn.; 1d. red; $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. brown.

INDIA.—Silver Jubilee issue. Printed on multiple star paper at Nasik, perf. 14. Large transverse oblong. $\frac{3}{4}$ a. yel. grn. and black, Gateway of India, Bombay; 9pies, dp. grn. and blk., Victoria Memorial, Calcutta; 1a. brn. and blk., Rameswaram Temple, Madras; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. orange and blk. Taj Mahal, Agra; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. dull blue and blk., Golden Temple, Amritsar; 8a. mauve and blk., Pagoda in Mandalay. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to follow.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—Jubilee issue printed in sheets of 60, inscription "Waterlow & Sons, Limited, London, Wall E.C." under 3rd & 4th stamps. No. wmk. perf. 11, sheet number at top right corner margin. 1d. carmine and sage; 2d. sepia and green; 3d. blue and pale mauve; 6d. mauve and slate black.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.—Jubilee Set, watermark springbok, Perf. 14 \times $13\frac{1}{2}$, two colours vignette in blac. 1d. red; 2d. brown; 3d. blue; 6d. purple.

SPAIN.—30c. carmine, portrait of Jovellanos. Perf. 11.

SUDAN.—Airmail provisionals. New overprinted values. 15m/10m. carmine and black; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ P/3m. brown and green; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ P/5m. green and black; 3P/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. grey and brown.

RECENT AUCTION PRICES.

Bechuanaland, No. 30 b, mint, Cat. £15.	57/-
Canada, No. 14 a, lightly postmarked copy, small margins	£75
Cape of Good Hope, No. 1, large margins, very light postmark, Cat. £15 . .	40/-
Another copy, deep shade, with fine margins	34/-
Mafeking, No. 4, mint, not Cat.	60/-
No. 5, " "	63/-
No. 9, " "	88/-
No. 14, " Cat. £7	£10
Rhodesia, Nos. 14—17, mint set, Cat. £11 15s.	70/-
No. 52, mint, Cat. £8	44/-
Bechuanaland, No. 55, mint. Cat. £35 . .	110/-
No. 23 b, Cat. £10	52/6
Natal, No. 5, measuring 24 x 29 mm. used on portion of original, well tied with town postmark, with R.P.S. certificate	50/-
Transvaal, No. 182, unused, Cat. £30 . .	30/-
No. 512, mint pane	£5
Cape of Good Hope—1853. 1d. blue paper, brick red, margins	84/-
Natal—1870, Postage, 1s. green, surcharge in black, used	£11
Cape of Good Hope—1863-64, 1s. bright emerald green, mint pair	£10
Natal—1902-3, £5 mauve and black, mint, off centre	£20
South-West Africa—1923, 10s. superb mint pair	150/-
Rhodesia—1922, 1d. aniline red, mint block of 4	£2
Cape—1855, 6d. lilac, fine pair with margins all round	72/6

METER POSTAGE STAMPS.

For some years a philatelic "side line" in the form of the collecting of meter postage stamps and slogans has been steadily making ground. Far sighted collectors have been quietly acquiring these items and the demand therefor has increased to such an extent that "The Philatelic Magazine" has now published, on the 1st March, 1935, the first edition of a work entitled "Harris's Meter Postage Stamp Catalogue," which purports to list, illustrate, classify and price impressions from automatic postal franking machines of the whole world.

We quote from the preface of this book:—

"Meter Postage Stamps are stamps printed by the users under licence from the Postmaster-General, direct on to the envelopes, wrappers or labels to be posted, by means of a franking machine which records, by a meter, the amount expended. Designs are settled by the Post Office. They are rarely changed and must not be departed from. Impressions are not negotiable, and are only valid for use on the mail of the licence-holder on the day of printing, indicated by the dated postmark printed at the same time as the stamp design. The user may also print his own advertisement or slogan postmark, if he desires, at the same operation. The advantages of this

plan have so strongly commended themselves to business men in almost every civilised country on the grounds of economy, efficiency and security, that the use of the un-hygienic post-office adhesive label—often lost and pilfered, and seldom properly recorded—has already become a relic of the past in tens of thousands of business firms throughout the world.

This plan as an integral part of the postal systems of so many countries, cannot be ignored by students of postal affairs.

Impressions from machines used on this metered mail have come to be known among collectors by the short title of "meter marks" or, more correctly "meter postage stamps." To form a collection of them is the best and simplest key to a study of the franking system. My reference collection, which runs to some thirty volumes, is probably one of the most complete; and it is at the suggestion of many friends, who I know study these things, that this catalogue has been compiled mainly from material I possess."

We know there are a number of collectors of "meter postage stamps" in Southern Africa who have not yet come into contact with other. Why should not they form an exchange club? Our columns are open to correspondence on this subject.

We recently received the following:—

MINT STAMPS STICKING TOGETHER.

Could someone write a monograph in the S.A.P. on this subj? It wld I feel sure help so many collectors, specially those who handle pkts. I suffer much from this trouble in this damp muggy hot climate. What sort of paper sld be used? A pulpy sort of brown I think to absorb the moisture. Some pkts do not seem to be affected like others. I wonder if a piece of blotting paper put in a pkt wld help. Praps you wld kindly pass this on to the Ed.

I hope Im not troubling you too much. I know how busy you are.

Another suggestion for the S.A.P.—Wld it not save time and space if the word "stamp" wh we use so much were abbreviated to stp?
C.H.

We await comments hereon from our readers.

C.S.A.R.

W. E. Fyndem in "Stamp Collecting" advises his readers to put aside the Transvaal and O.R.C. overprinted C.S.A.R. "as on the basis of Continental value they are worth anything from ten to twenty times the price of the normal." No mention, however, is made of the stamps perforated with the same initials, which are also well worth collecting.

On page 86 of the June number it was indicated that the Jubilee stamps of S.W.A. should be collected in pairs. This is, however, incorrect.

REVIEWS

Stamp Collecting includes "Southern Nigeria: Its Posts and Postage Stamps" (continued); "Sheet Air Mail Labels of the Irish Free State"; "Check List of the Silver Jubilee Stamps of the Empire"; "Sinkiang, 'Tihwa' Provisional Air Post Stamps 1932-33"; "Scadta Air Mail Stamps Destroyed."

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.—"The Official Stamps of Egypt" (continued); "Varieties in the $\frac{3}{4}$ anna of India" (continued); "The Stamps of Chinese Formosa" (continued); "Re-entries of Chile."

Australian Stamp Journal.—"Papau, the Lithographed Series of 1907-10"; "The Postage Stamps of Victoria"; "Meter Stamps of Germany."

The American Philatelist.—"The Postage Stamp of the Republic of Canada"; "Naval Cancellations."

The Record of Philately.—"Rubber Postmarks of Zululand"; "The Overland Mail" (continued); "British Packet Service from 1640" (contd.); "The First Stamp of Russia—the '6-kop' of Tiflis"; "The Greek Consular Post-Offices"; "Levant Obliterations on the Stamps of France"; "The Swiss Hotel Posts of the Rigi"; "Forgeries of the Stamps of the Straits Settlements."

Linn's Weekly Stamp News.—"Manchukuo Postal System."

Emco Monthly Journal.—"A Forgery of Nova Scotia, S.G. Type 3."

Meekeel's Weekly Stamp News.—"Formosa and Its Stamps."

Le Philatliste Bedge (French).—"The Stamps of the Danubian Principalities and of Roumania"; "The Numerical Obliterations of Belgium."

La Revue Postale (French).—"The Manufacture of French Postage Stamps"; "Pre-cancels of Belgium"; and an article on the varieties of the 75 c. Belgium of 1933.

The Stamp Lover (Jubilee Number).—"Notes on His Majesty's Stam Collection"; "The British Postage Stamp of 1934: Notes and Reflections on Its Production"; "Post marks of King George's Reign, 1910-1935"; "Georgian Stamps of the Union of South Africa"; and many other special articles of general interest.

Scott's Monthly Journal.—"Denmark—Its Early Postage Stamps"; "The 5 sen of Japan, 1883-1892"; "Birds on Stamps"; and an article on the manufacture of the postage stamps of the United States.

The following journals were also received: *Airpost Journal*, *Madrid Filatelica*.

The
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor: W. J. HARRINGTON, P.O. Box 514, Pretoria.

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Editorial

EMPIRE EXHIBITION (SOUTH AFRICA), 1936.

We are desirous of keeping our readers' attention fixed on the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in conjunction with the British Empire Exhibition which is to be staged in Johannesburg in November, 1936, and to suggest that intending competitors and exhibitors should even at this early date begin their preparations. There is no doubt that there will be keen competition at this exhibition, and it behoves South African philatelists to show the visitors who are expected from all parts of the world what they are capable of.

There is very little doubt, from information which has been received, that some of the world's outstanding collections will be shown at this exhibition—we are assured that some will be sent over from Australia.

The Committee is now considering the details of the Exhibition and full particulars will shortly appear in this journal.

KENYA AIRMAILS.

Mr. Tunstall, who contributed the article under his name on page 98 of the July number, has furnished the following additional information:

"Since writing you about the local air mails, I find that the first bag of mail to be carried by Wilson's Airways from Nairobi to Mwanza was dispatched on the 26th April, 1935, and the first from Mwanza appears to have arrived in Nairobi on the 20th. From the 1st July the air-mail fee to England was reduced to 50 cents instead of 65 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., which it had been since the service started.

POSTAL ACUMEN.

It is stated that the German postal officials were successful in delivering a letter addressed as follows:—

"To the house owner, war invalid and shop-keeper in Sangerhausen, lives on the right bank of the river, not far from the Rosarium in a one-storey house, standing in garden, where there are 15 standard roses, of which one is a 'Juliette.'"

A LOST VARIETY.

Mr. Max A. Johl, in a recent number of the *Collectors' Club Philatelist* writes as follows: "In the early part of 1924 a postal clerk in Milwaukee found one pane of these stamps (12c. Brown Violet, U.S.A., 20 March, 1923), which had all horizontal perforations missing. He laid these stamps aside for a few days, but as no collector appeared who might have been interested in them, he cut them apart and sold them singly. . . . No others were ever found and this worth-while variety joins the class of those philatelic treasures which at one time existed but are no longer available." Mr. Johl does not record whether or not the clerk in question was lynched by furious philatelists.

UNION "JUBILEES."

A large amount of information has poured in upon us from all directions regarding varieties of the Union Jubilee stamps, and would inform those contributors that the trouble they have taken and the interest they have shown is really appreciated. The information in question is now being collated, further details are being obtained, and in our next number we confidently expect to give our readers "the last word" as far as these stamps are concerned.

Further Wanderings of a Philatelist

(By DR. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.)

AFTER the philatelic and philatelic press exhibitions in Brussels—SITEB and LIPHINPREX—I set off for Berlin. The process of getting in and out of Germany is rather complicated as regards money matters, but the frontiers were successfully negotiated. The capital was looking its very best, with all the beautiful tree-lined streets in fresh foliage, and a day spent in the woods of the Potsdam District was one of sheer joy. A little philatelic prowling round a few of the preminent dealers like Kocask and Kohler yielded one or two interesting items. I unfortunately was unable to see the Reichs Post Museum, which I understand is rather fine; two of my three days there it was shut and on the other I was too late.

Then on to the U.S.S.R. There I indulged in no philately, as I had been strongly warned not to be beguiled by their flood of commemoratives, which can be purchased at under face value a few months after issue. But a few words regarding my impressions of the country may not be amiss, as news read about it is so very contradictory. The general appearance of Moscow and of the great majority of the people in the streets is incredibly shabby; but once I had moved around a bit and had seen what they were actually doing, and had talked with visitors who had seen it several times during the first five or six years, my opinion changed to one of admiration for their work. They have a plan, unbounded enthusiasm for it and are forging ahead rapidly in the process of transforming an almost purely agricultural country with a huge illiterate population into a modern industrial state with an educated people.

I went on a 30-hour journey east of Moscow to Saratov, low down on the Volga, and after seeing this provincial city and the particular scientific work which had attracted me there, my feeling of admiration was intensified. Living conditions appear to be considerably better there than in Moscow itself, but the same enthusiasm and energetic forging ahead was visible everywhere both in town and country.

The work done for the children and youth of the country is particularly striking, and the rising generation should be fine specimens of humanity. I could not have been more hospitably received and treated anywhere.

Then back to Great Britain and to the Philatelic Congress at Bath. This was a very pleasant function, extending over three days, a variety of papers being read on general philatelic subjects, and there was an innovation in the form of an exhibition of rarities by the members of the Bath Philatelic Society.

One of the most interesting of these was the first stamp ever used postally, this having been in Bath. The first penny black stamps were issued throughout Great Britain on 6th May, 1840. Supplies had, however, of necessity been distributed to post offices before that date, and apparently someone who had access to stamps was determined to be the first to use one and franked a letter from Bath to Peckham with one, having corner letters "AA" on 2nd May—four days ahead of the appointed time.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Nevis and Virgin Islands.—Stamps, Literature and Information wanted.
A. F. Johnstone, P.O. Box 6006, Johannesburg.

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

Wanted. — Cape, Natal, Transvaal Orange Free State, Griqualand West, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa, Brazil, Greece, including covers and postal stationery.
A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.
William Redford, Allbret Building, 9 Fraser Street, Johannesburg.

Rhodesian Rarities.—Wanted. Mint or used.
R. H. Morley, P.O. Box 7573, Johannesburg.

First Air Mail Covers.—Salisbury (S.R.) to Beira (P.E.A.), 1.8.1935; Beira to Salisbury, 3.8.1935; Blantyre (Nyasaland) to Beira, 5.8.1935; Beira to Blantyre, 6.8.1935. Four special souvenir covers issued by Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways, Ltd., 12s. Lusaka (N.R.) to Beira and vice versa, R.A.N.A. Souvenir covers—the two, 6s. Or the six covers as above, 16s. 6d.
A. Morgan, P.O. Box 596, Bulawayo.

Wanted.—Unusual items relating to the aviation history of Africa and the Empire. Full particulars to:
L. Wyndham Houses of Parliament, Capetown.

The Rotogravure Stamps of the Union of South Africa

By G. N. GILBERT.

(Continued from page 101 of July issue.)

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

1d. Sheet Appendix.

Page 134.—September, 1934.

Glass Positive Headplate 1.—Additional characteristics.

Row No.

- | | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | 2 | Minute dot just above and right of thick curl in pennant. |
| 1 | 6 | Spot just over and about touching pennant. |
| 1 | 8 | Line or scratch just left of hull. |
| 3 | 6 | Two dots looking like extension of sail point just under pennant. |
| 3 | 7 | Spot in top of sunrays, next to middle ray. |
| 5 | 5 | Spot just left of stern lantern. |
| 8 | 7 | Spot in middle sunray. |
| 9 | 8 | Light patch or spot just above large sail. |
| 10 | 2 | White spot in large sail. |
| 16 | 11 | Minute dot just above bottom white pennant. |

The following flaws must be added to those Headplate Positive flaws occurring towards the end of that positive's life. (Same page.)

Row No.

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 7 | 4 | Light patch or spot in flag. |
| 8 | 3 | Spot below lantern, left of stern. |
| 8 | 4 | Spot just below middle yardarm, at end. |
| 9 | 2 | Spot between middle sunrays. |
| 12 | 5 | Three spots in row sloping downwards, through centre of hull (these are almost indistinguishable in very darkly printed headplates). |
| 16 | 6 | Dot just to left of and above middle white pennant. |
| 17 | 5 | Dot between ropes and mast, under middle white pennant. |
| 18 | 2 | Two dots to right of top of mast. |
| 18 | 3 | Minute dot left of mast just above top yardarm. |

A study of the 1d. roll stamps made from the Frameplate Positive 2 has given the following characteristics of this second glass positive.

Glass Positive 2 Frame. (See bottom of page 134.)

Row No.

- | | | |
|----|----|---|
| 3 | 8 | Tiny red dot in right margin about level with the middle white pennant. |
| 4 | 1 | Tiny red dot in lower part of downstroke of F. |
| 6 | 6 | Tiny red dot in outside top margin just above and to right of the last A in Afrika. |
| 7 | 2 | Red spot in outside left margin, level with the middle yardarm. |
| 10 | 5 | Tiny red dot in top right corner margin. |
| 10 | 7 | Tiny red dot just left of second yardarm from top. |
| 12 | 8 | Tiny red dot under NK of inkomste, in margin. |
| 16 | 12 | Red spot right edge of oval level with end of big pennant. |
| 17 | 2 | Tiny red dot in O of South. |
| 18 | 5 | Fine red line in bottom margin under N of revenue. |
| 18 | 7 | Tiny red dot in bottom of C of Africa. |
| 20 | 9 | Tiny red dot in 1 of 1d. |

Glass Positive 3.

Headplate.—Add (Page 135).

Row No.

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 9 | 1 | Spot left of third yardarm. |
| 14 | 1 | Two spots between top yardarms, in towards the mast. |

- 15 1 Add, and spot to left of stern lantern and nearer to edge of oval.
 17 4 Spot over middle yardarm.
 20 4 Spot in sea under mainland.

Page 155.—October, 1934.

Under Frameplate 7 flaws, remove first portion under 17—2, "spot in O of South," which is now recorded as a positive flaw.

Frameplate 8.—Add (same page).

Row No.

- 10 12 Fairly large red spot in middle of I of Afrika.

Headplate 8.—Add (page 156).

Row No.

- 19 1 Black line through mast and below two lower white pennants.
 20 2 Hairline from middle yardarm.

Frameplate 9.—Page 179—December, 1934.

No. 1—Row 1.—This is not constant and should be removed.

Alter 9—10, spot in I of Afrika, to 9—11.

Headplate 9.—Page 180.

The first part of 5—5, spot below stern lantern goes out (not constant).

- 10 12 Also goes out, not constant.
 14 2 Should read "large spot in sky, left of stern lantern."
 9 1 Also goes out, as it is a positive flaw, and recorded in that list (see above).

Frameplate 10.—(Same page).

Row No.

- 2 2 Should read "red line under K of inkomste."
 2 3 Is not constant.
 18 1 In later printings this hairline does not extend to H, but appears as a curl in sky.

Add—

Row No.

- 20 7 Red spot in bottom of 1d.

2d. Sheets.—Page 6—January, 1935.

Sometime towards the end of this plate's life, sheets appeared with broad purple central arrows, and these are distinctly seen to have been engraved over the original fine arrows. This was noted and the probable explanation given in the February, 1935, number, page 18.

Page 8.—Individual plate characteristics, Frameplate 2, add 1—1: Spot or blister just left of the top left dot before South.

4d. Sheets.—Page 23—February, 1935.

Later printings from this plate are lighter, and in one case, on No. 1, Row 3, the shading in the sky is completely non-existent.

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Rhodesian Postage Stamps

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(Continued from page 107 of July issue.)

CHAPTER XXIV.—“REMAINDERS.”

IN September, 1924, the British South Africa Company, having a large supply of unused Rhodesian stamps in stock, and apparently being under the impression that these should be sold at face value, approached Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for advice and assistance in the matter. The Company was, however, informed that, in view of the large number of stamps in hand, it would be impossible to place them on the market and was advised that the whole stock should be burned. This being unacceptable to the Company, which had obviously decided that the stamps should be sold, Stanley Gibbons, Limited, then offered to purchase the whole stock of some 2,700,000 (mostly medium and low values), and suggested that in order to ensure demonetisation, and also to avoid a large number of mint copies being thrown upon the market, which might easily have resulted in a big slump in the issues of this country, the Company should cancel with its own cancellation stamps the whole stock, which should thereafter be carefully checked to make sure that no stamps should escape. To this the Company agreed and the deal was accordingly completed.

Unfortunately for collectors, however, the Company, in cancelling the stamps, used several types of genuine cancellations of the post offices of Bulawayo, Gwelo, Salisbury and Umtali, and, to make matters worse, antedated them to correspond with the periods during which the various types were in use in Rhodesia. Further, the checking does not appear to have been too well done as, apart from the stamps hereinafter mentioned, a considerable number of the higher values came on to the market in mint condition subsequent to the sale and were sold at less than face value.

In an article written by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and published in the *Monthly Journal* for April, 1924, it is stated that in all about 2,700,000 stamps were sold, of which the following were in complete sets:

1891 issue	269 sets	1,883 stamps
1895	1,080	2,160
1897	408	3,264
1898	406	6,902
1905	116	696
1909	271	5,420
1910	174	3,306

In these remainders were included the following varieties:

- 1896 issue. 3d. value—one sheet with the bottom row imperforate vertically between the columns.
- 1897 issue. 8d. value—one sheet found after cancellation with the top row imperforate vertically between the columns.
- 1898 issue. 2/6 value—two portions of different sheets imperforate between to the extent of 80 pairs. (It was not stated whether the pairs were vertical or horizontal.)
- 1905 issue. 1/- value—one sheet with pairs imperforate between. (Same remark as above.)
- 1909 issue. £1 value—one sheet with the bottom row without the overprint RHODESIA.

With the exception of the 8d. value above referred to, these varieties were purchased in unused condition at face value.

Out of a stock of 499 of the £1 error of colour in the 1910 issue, it is stated that only 100 were retained in unused condition, the remainder being destroyed.

- In addition to the items mentioned by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, however, the following stamps, gummed and postmarked, have since appeared on the market—all of the 1898 issue:
- 3d. imperforate right side between stamp and margin.
 - 4d. imperforate right side between stamp and margin.
 - 4d. imperforate at top between stamp and margin.
 - 2/6 imperforate at top between stamp and margin.

The sale of these remainders created quite a furore in the philatelic world, and the action of the British South Africa Company in so doing was severely criticised, particularly as regards the use of antedated postmarks. At the time it was thought that there would be a slump in Rhodesian stamps, but fortunately this does not appear to have been the case. Whether it was that the writing up of this country in the philatelic and lay press acted as an advertisement, or whether collectors were satisfied that at last the supply of all issues from the London offices of the Company had ceased, cannot be stated, but from that time a steady and increasing demand for the stamps of Rhodesia was re-established.

While it is sometimes difficult to decide whether a postmarked stamp has been postally used or whether it is one of the remainders, there are certain characteristics which are of assistance in coming to a decision. In the first place the cancellations, apparently having been made with new or well-cleaned cancellors, are clear and distinct, and, secondly, they were generally applied in the centre of each block of four, each stamp therefore bearing about a quarter of a postmark in a corner. As an additional guide to collectors the following list of postmarks used on remainders has been compiled. It is not claimed that

this list is complete and further information will be welcomed by the writer.

(a) *Single circle—Type 2.*

BULAWAYO—MATABELELAND.

Dec. 96.	23 May 99
20 Jan 98	Jul 00.
8 Mar 99.	

GWELO—MATABELELAND.

Mar 97.	19 Jun 99
27 Sep 97	27 Nov 99
21 Nov 98	4 Sep 99
20 Apl 99	

SALISBURY—MASHONALAND.

11 Jul 97

UMTALI—RHODESIA.

Jan 97	Dec 98
Jan 98	Jul 98

UMTALI—RHODESIA "4."

29 Jan 97	7 Dec 98
23 May 97	19 Ju 99
18 Jl 97	5 Mar 00
10 Aug 97	23 May 00
20 Jan 98	

(b) *Double circle—Type 3.*

GWELO—S. RHODESIA.

24 Nov 98	22 Feb 12
26 Dec 98	19 May
20 Jan 05	13 Sep

SALISBURY—RHODESIA.

20 Nov 97	16 Jan 00
21 Nov 03	Jul 04

(c) *Circle and arcs—Type 6.*

BULAWAYO—RHODESIA.

Apl 00	24 Nov 10	2.25 PM
"5" 17 Jun 00	10.55 AM	Jan 11
Dec 00	12 Aug 11	10.25 AM
Nov 05	22 Aug 11	11
29 Aug 07	4.00 PM	12 Feb

SALISBURY—S. RHODESIA.

22 Apl 03	6.30 PM	2 Sep 10	11.30 AM
4 Jun 09		23 Sep 10	11.30 AM
12 Dec 09	1.55 PM	23 Oct 10	2.45 PM

(d) *Circle and segments—Type 7.*

BULAWAYO—S. RHODESIA.

21 Oct 10	11.20 AM
6 Jan 11	3 4.30 PM
22 Aug 11	

SALISBURY—S. RHODESIA.

21 Nov 0	7.30 PM	1	9.20 AM
22 May 11	6.30 PM	17 Jul	

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BECHUANALAND. 1d. "Ritish" error. Used. With the Royal Philatelic Society certificate. S.G. No. 5a	£10 0 0
NATAL. 1869. 3d. Mint. S.G. No. 34b., £5/10/0; 1d. on 6d. Mint. S.G. No. 115, £8/10/0; 1902-3. £5 unused. Slight crease. S.G. No. 144	£7 0 0
NYASALAND. 1895. £10. Used. S.G. No. 30, £14; Feb., 1896. £25 Imperforate, £18; Aug., 1897. 1d. Mint. S.G. No. 53c., £15; 1903-4. Wmk. Crown C.A. Imperforate. 2/6 Mauve and Green. Mint	£3 10 0
TRANSVAAL. 1893. 2½d. Mint. S.G. No. 374, £5/10/-; 1895-6. 5/- Mint Imperforate Block of 4, £4; 2nd British Occupation. 2½d. Mint block of 6 overprinted on back as well as on front	£4 0 0
2nd Occupation. 1d. Mint block of 9, three stamps without overprint	£4 10 0
1905-9. 1d. Wmk. Anchor. Superb Used. S.G. No. 579	£15 0 0

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The Naming of the Virgin Islands

(A paper read at a meeting of the Pretoria Philatelic Society.)

By C. DONNE.

Mr. President,

The problem which confronts one who is asked to read a paper is how best to interest the greatest number. A paper, with special features interesting to the expert, is often boring to one whose tastes lies elsewhere, while a paper with nothing particular in it will interest none.

For this reason I have decided to write on a subject which is not philately at all, though it is closely enough allied to it, I hope, to justify its reception here. I want to put before you a theory for which I have no supporting evidence, and I hope that you will discuss the matter and even give rein to your fancies.

My subject is the origin of the name of the VIRGIN ISLANDS. This matter has worried me for a long time, and I do not know the answer to the question now. Perhaps some of you can enlighten me.

I suppose the first authority we are likely to consult about such a place as the Virgin Islands is the Encyclopaedia Britannica. The origin given in this authority, as well as in Fred Melville's Handbook, is something like this.

The Islands were discovered by Columbus on his third voyage and named by him "INSULAE VIRGINUM," in honour of St. Ursula. They were uninhabited when discovered.

Ursula was a British Princess who travelled through Britain with a train of eleven thousand virgins; amongst other places they visited Coventry, where each virgin left a virtue in perpetuity for all the ladies of Coventry. Ursula and her virgin train embarked for France, but were blown by a storm up the Rhine to Cologne, where they were martyred by the Huns.

There are at the present time in Cologne on view many bones in a wall with a glass front which are supposed to be the relics of Ursula and her virgins.

With the truth or falsity of this legend we are not concerned; the point at issue is whether Columbus knew the legend of Ursula and her virgins and whether he named the Islands after her.

In support of the theory we have the fact that the old writings refer to "INSULAE VIRGINUM," Islands of the Virgins, both plural; against it we have the fact that Columbus, devout Catholic as he was, may well have been ignorant of the story. In the

original Latin of the legend we have "URSULA ET UNDECIMILLA VIRGINES," which may be translated either "The Virgins Ursula and Undecimilla" or "Ursula and Eleven Thousand Virgins." I intend to revert to this Latin text further on.

In the preface to a book lent to me by Mr. Thomas Wood there is a statement most definitely made that Columbus named the Islands after "VIRGO," one of the signs of the Zodiac; no authority or reason is put forward in support of this statement, and I feel disposed to reject it for many reasons. Firstly, a group of Islands would scarcely be named Virgo, singular; secondly, Columbus, once having called land by the name of one of the Signs of the Zodiac, would probably have used others as place names; and, thirdly, the name "VIRGO" does not tally with the original Latin which we have on the seal of the Islands, "INSULAE VIRGINUM."

That the figure on the stamp is that of Ursula I will not dispute, but this is no argument that Columbus honoured the Saint in 1493. If the figure of Ursula, surrounded by eleven lamps, appears on the stamps and the seal of the islands, this may be the reason why the Saint's name is associated with the islands and may be many years subsequent to Columbus.

I submit a theory, based on what may have happened, which will explain the facts as we know them.

Columbus sighted a group of very many islands which were uninhabited; he considers that a suitable name would be "The Thousand Virgins," so calls them "MILLE VIRGINES" on his chart and in his log.

Years pass by, the islands are colonised and, eventually, some sort of a government is set up; when this happens a seal for official purposes is required. The designer of the seal sees the name "MILLE VIRGINES," remembers the words "URSULA ET UNDECIMILLA VIRGINES" and looks up the legend.

He then portrays Ursula and surrounds her figure by eleven lamps, as emblems of her virgin train, or he may even have copied an ancient picture of the saint and used it for his engraving.

The seal being often seen and recognised as the representation of Ursula, Columbus is credited with having associated her name with the group.

The stamps of the first issue are beautiful, but they do not give one the idea that the design sprang from the imagination of an engraver of the Victorian era; the picture suggests the figure from the margin of a medieval book of devotions or of the lives of saints.

The second design of stamps bears not the faintest resemblance to the former, for the virgin is full faced and wears a garment far more like a nun's than the somewhat sketchy robe of the first issue. At first sight one would

think that the figure was that of Mary, but there is no sign of a Child in her arms; it appears to be a bunch of lilies. This would accord well with Ursula, for lilies are often used as emblems of purity.

The third type of stamp is of a much later date and is certainly modern work; here the lilies are most distinct, but the work is certainly not copied from a medieval manuscript.

So I submit that Columbus called the islands "The Thousand Virgins"; when the government was set up someone looked for a design for the seal, found the legend and picture of Ursula and used them for the purpose with a most happy result.

The stamp designer followed the lead of the engraver of the seal and, for a second design, used a second portrait of the saint, again with most pleasing effect. The less said about the last representation the better.

The story of Columbus naming the islands after the saint is subsequent to the design of the seal and has drifted into the Encyclopaedia and thence into Melville.

NYASALAND.

The following enquiry recently appeared in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*:-

"Lovers of minor varieties might well give a little attention to the King Edward ½p stamp of the Nyasaland Protectorate issued in 1908. Messrs. De La Rue & Co. do not often let any defective work leave their establishment, but in the case of this ½p stamp they seem to have used a plate that was not as perfect as it might be. The small white tablet at left containing the word POSTAGE is frequently decorated at its lower end with one or more

coloured dots varying in size. On some stamps only a very minute dot shows, on others the dot is quite pronounced, and others, again, show two dots arranged in the form of a colon (:). These varieties do not occur in any regular order but are distributed haphazardly through the sheet, interspersed with stamps in which the tablet is quite normal. These extraneous colour dots are shown on none of the other values of the series produced at the same time and in the same manner. It is somewhat difficult to account for them. They cannot be due to a die defect as in that case every stamp would show the same sort of dot. Nor can they be due to a defect on the transfer roll unless a study of the plate shows the development of the dot in some sort of regular order. Perhaps some reader can furnish an explanation?"

— B. W. H. POOLE."

LITHUANIA.

The following recently appeared in the Johannesburg "Star" and is reprinted for information.

Adolf Sruoga, former Postmaster-General of Lithuania, was sentenced to 15 years' hard labour for printing spurious stamps to the value of £600,000 and selling genuine stamps of this value without paying the proceeds to the Government. It was alleged that the spurious stamps were made at and circulated from a printing office under his wife's charge.

Sruoga was also charged with exchanging fictitious stamps for foreign issues, thereby involving many stamp dealers in losses.

The postmaster of Memel was sentenced for conspiracy to five years and two other postal officials to smaller terms of imprisonment in connection with some of Sruoga's offences.

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½d.:	"Worn Shading," "Missing Sunrays," "Blob in front of left Buck." Per pair, 8d.; per block of four at	1/-
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3d.:	"Blob over ID," "Dot over L," "Gelatine shift." Per pair, 2/-; per block of four at	3/6
6d.:	"Line through 1935," "Double-barred 'A' SOUTH." Per pair, 3/6; per block of four at	5/6
1d.:	"Missing Sunrays" and normal, 2 blocks of four showing arrows. Price	3/6
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Air Mail Notes and News

By L. A. WYNDHAM.

THE JUBILEE AIR MAIL.

IN my notes for last month, written early in June, reference was made to the King's Jubilee Air Mail from New Zealand. News has now come to hand that the carrying out of this air mail flight had to be abandoned.

Air Commodore Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith left Richmond, N.S.W., at 12.25 a.m. on the 15th May for New Zealand in the aeroplane "Southern Cross" with approximately 30,000 Jubilee letters and freight, the total weight of the plane, with complement, being 14,000 lbs. When 700 miles out — approximately half way across the Tasman Sea—one engine went out of action and the "Southern Cross" had to turn back for Australia. "Smithy's" return flight and the heroic work of his navigator, Captain Taylor, in saving the aeroplane from dropping to the water by crawling along the struts and transferring oil from the dead starboard engine to the port engine in a thermos flask is assured a place in the annals of flying history.

In order to keep the machine above water the cargo had to be jettisoned, but the mails were kept until the last, and then all except seven bags, containing only about 1,000 articles, were dumped. These seven bags were sent on to New Zealand by steamer.

About 13,000 articles posted in New Zealand for the return flight, including many for further transmission to Great Britain and South Africa by the Empire air mail services, were brought to Sydney by steamer. These souvenir envelopes bear silent testimony to the frustration of one of the most historic flights of the world's greatest airman.

THE AIR MAIL SOCIETY.

The membership of the British Air Mail Society, which was launched a few months ago, has now passed the 200 mark, which augurs well for the future of aerophilately and airpost collecting.

At the May meeting of the Society, Commander Sir Walter Windham, the pioneer of the aerial post, gave an address on his experiences in connection with the organisation of the world's first official aerial mail in India in February, 1911, and of the Coronation Aerial Postal Service of the United Kingdom in the following September. The address was supplemented by a display, by Col. Crouch, of the covers and cards carried on these historic flights. (These events were dealt with in my notes for May last.)

It will be of interest to readers to learn

that our editor, Dr. Harvey Pirie, attended this meeting and seconded the vote of thanks proposed.

The Society has instituted an Exchange Packet Section and an Expertisation Committee to advise members on items submitted. The address of the Hon. Secretary of the Society, Mr. Roy D. E. Harker, is "Stonea," Bullsmoor Lane, Waltham Cross, Herts, and the annual subscription 10s.

S. A. AIRWAYS.

Five and a half days after leaving the Junkers factory in Germany, the S.A. Airways new air liner, "Sir Benjamin D'Urban," arrived at Germiston on the 29th June, 1935, having covered the 6,200 miles at an average speed of 145 miles per hour.

S.A. Airways now have four of these large triple-engined machines in operation, and important extensions of the internal air services are contemplated.

The first of these is to come into operation as from the 1st August, when a direct service between Johannesburg and Capetown, via Kimberley and Beaufort West, will be instituted to connect with the Imperial Airways "Duplicate" service between London and Johannesburg.

Simultaneously a bi-weekly service will be established between Johannesburg and Capetown via Durban and the coastal route.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND AIRWAYS.

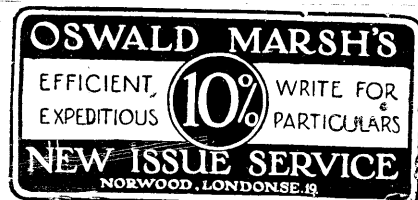
I have been advised that as from the 22nd of July the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways "feeder" service from Salisbury to Blantyre is to be extended to Beira, the return flight from Beira being made the following day. Further particulars will appear in my notes next month.

INTERESTING LIST

OUR LIST OF BARGAINS is published at frequent intervals. It is often a bit different to other lists as it contains offers of philatelic books, collections of odds and ends—such as fiscals and Railway stamps, Newspaper stamps, etc., as well as a fine list of "lots" by countries, and fine single items. Your name will be put on our mailing list with pleasure. Why not drop us a postcard to-day?

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The First S.A. Aerial Post

(Continued).

In my notes for May I dealt with the first flights between Kenilworth and Muizenberg made by Mr. E. F. Driver on the 27th December, 1911, and mentioned that further flights were made on the 2nd and 3rd January, 1912, but, owing to considerations of space, gave no particulars of these flights. Two or three readers have requested particulars of these further flights, and I have pleasure in complying with their requests.

On the 27th December it was announced that the aerial post would be re-opened and that cards posted up to the 29th would be carried by Mr. Driver on New Year's morning (the closing date was later extended to the 30th December), but weather conditions prevented any flying on New Year's Day. On the evening of the 2nd January Mr. Driver set off from Kenilworth to Muizenberg with mails. As the weather at Muizenberg was not too favourable and darkness was rapidly setting in, Mr. Driver decided not to risk a return flight that evening.

Early on the morning of the 3rd he started on his return flight, but when nearing Kenilworth ran into a dense fog—the worst enemy of air transport. As flying was then in its infancy, Mr. Driver had no blind-flying devices to assist him, but his sense of direction took him very near where he wished to land, for the whirr of the Gnome engine of his Bleriot machine was plainly heard above the race-course. Land, however, was invisible to the aviator and, as his supply of petrol was running low, he was obliged to return to Muizenberg, where the fog was not so thick. He had been in the air for some 35 minutes and had covered a distance estimated at over 40 miles—a prodigious feat in those days. The effect of the damp on the machine warped the canvas and made a further flight that day impossible and the final meeting of the "Aviation Fortnight" had to be abandoned. "The aviation is cancelled" appeared on big placards on all the railway stations. Mr. Driver had been unable to deliver the Muizenberg mails, and the bag was accordingly returned to the Muizenberg Post Office, from where it was sent to Kenilworth by train.

The total number of cards carried on all four flights was only 2,597. Details of their distribution have never yet been published. They are as follows:—

First flight Kenilworth-Muizenberg	
27th December, 1911	729
First return flight Muizenberg-Kenilworth, 27th December, 1911	210

Second flight Kenilworth-Muizenberg, 2nd January, 1912	1,479
Second flight Muizenberg-Kenilworth, 3rd January, 1912	179

After leaving Capetown the African Aviation Syndicate visited a number of towns in South Africa and gave similar flying exhibitions to those given at Capetown, and eventually established a flying school at Kimberley, but no further aerial posts were organised in connection with these flying meetings.

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½d. to 3d. incl. on 2 reg. covers	2/6
Small type Postage. 4d. and 6d. M. blks. 4	8/-
1922: Universal. Set 3 in used blks. 4. . . .	12/6
Mint set 3 singles, 2/3. Ditto, used . . .	3/-
1922: MCA. 4d. blk. on yell.; used blks. 4	5/6
Scripts. ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d., used blks. 4	5/-
1922: MCA. Used. 4d. at 1/3; 1/6 at 3/6;	
2/6 at 8/-; and 5/- at	9/-
Scripts. Used. ½d. to 1/-	5/6
Used. 1/6 at 2/6; 2/- at 3/4; 2/6 at 4/-;	
5/- at 8/-; 7/6 at	10/-
1934: Centenary. ½d.-1/- M at 4/-; ditto	
used	5/-
½d. to 1/- M blks. 4 at 17/6; ditto used	20/-
2/6, 5/-, 10/- M at 30/-; ditto used . . .	37/6
2/6, 5/-, 10/- M blks. 4 at 126/-; ditto	
used	160/-
Bik. 5/- only, used at 40/-; do., 10/- at	90/-
Broken Blocks. All Mint blocks 4. 1½d. at	
2/-; 2d. at 3/-; 3d. at 2/6; 4d. MCA at	
6/-; 1/- at 8/-; 1/6 MCA at 15/-; 2/6	
MCA at	21/-
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SOCIETY NEWS

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

THE annual general meeting was held at the Carlton Hotel on the 11th June, 1935.

Major Milligan, the retiring President, reviewed the past year and congratulated the Society on its sound position. The election of office-bearers for the coming year resulted in the following members being selected: President, R. H. Morley; Vice-President, E. Sprighton; Treasurer, G. J. Houbert; Secretary, J. Kupferman; and Librarian, Dr. J. H. Harvey-Pirie. Mrs. Redford was elected to the position of Hon. Exchange Superintendent. The remaining three vacancies on the committee were filled by Messrs. Wm. Redford, Mark Rose and Major Milligan.

A very interesting programme was made up as follows:—August: General contributions from all members. September: Visit from the East Rand Society. October: Charity stamps of the whole world, and this was the first Specialised collection of S.A. Jubilee stamps, Dr. Kaplan. December: Mr. Morley.

The display for the evening was the Society's collection. It is some time since the Society decided to collect only Southern Africa instead of the whole world, and this was the first time that the re-arranged collection was on view. Mr. Houbert, the Society's curator, has taken great pains to write up and arrange it in two volumes. The members expressed themselves as well pleased with the result.

The meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg held on the 9th July at the Carlton Hotel was a very enjoyable affair. Mr. Sprighton, our Vice-President, was in the chair and welcomed the members of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, who had come over to give us a philatelic treat.

After the ordinary business of the evening had been disposed of, Mr. Sprighton asked Mr. Basden to take the chair. Mr. Basden expressed the pleasure it gave him and the other members of the Pretoria Society to be with us, and particularly wished to congratulate the Johannesburg Society on its growth.

Major Harrington read a paper on postmarks. He explained that he did not wish to dogmatise on the merits of mint versus used or vice versa, but only to tell the meeting what a great store of interest lies in the collecting of used specimens. He had now started on the collecting of all the postal cancellations of the Rhodesian post offices with first day of issue, etc., a task that would take him many years to complete. He placed on the table an exhibit of postmarks, many of historical interest and some very rare. Coloured postmarks on Rhodesians in red, purple and

blue and an "Army Post Office" cancellation from Northern Rhodesia dated January, 1919.

Mr. Klagsbrun exhibited a fine lot of proofs, essays and colour trials, including some very rare specimens. He pointed out that this was a very interesting sideline of philately and one that should be included in every specialised collection.

Major Milligan thanked the exhibitors, assuring them that the members of the Johannesburg Society always looked forward to a visit from their friends of Pretoria.

CAPETOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the bi-monthly meeting of the Capetown Philatelic Society held in the Railway Institute on the 13th inst., Mr. C. Smithers displayed a part of his collection of the stamps of the Australian Commonwealth. The display consisted of all stamps from Type 1 of 1913 to Type 14 of 1933, in mint singles, pairs and blocks, with the exception of the £2 of 1913 and £2 of 1933. A great many special items were shown, amongst which were a strip of six Type 1 Coil machine stamps showing join in centre, two pages of pairs and blocks of the scarce 1d. of 1913, and one page of the 6d., a page of the Dies 2 and 3, and pairs showing Dies 1 and 2 together, a strip of six 2½d. with offset at back, the two scarce shades of the 10s. of 1915, the 5d. on 4½d. with narrow and wide spaced overprint. The collection from 1914-1915 to the end of the display (1933) was very strong in marginal pairs and blocks. Special mention is deserved by a pair of the 4d. 1924 without the printer's name being shown (only the 1d. and 4d. of that date appeared in that condition); also a block of the Canberra stamp plate No. 12. The Centenary issue was shown in blocks with all the plate Nos. complete, Nos. 1 to 12, as was the Sturt 1d., plates 1 to 8, and the 3d. plates 1 and 2. The entire collection was mounted backed with black paper, and was exceptionally well written up, thereby adding to the enjoyment of the many members and visitors present.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

The July monthly meeting was held as usual in the lounge of the Durban Publicity Bureau. There was an attendance above the average of visitors and friends, so it was very disappointing when the display promised from up-country was not forthcoming.

Mr. J. Malan very kindly stepped into the breach and showed us his South African collection, which includes a large number of covers of the pre-stamp period and those of the early part of the Great War.

One of our visitors, Mr. Hawke of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, bringing greetings from his Society, showed us his latest find, the pair of 1d. Transvaal King Edwards with the anchor watermark.

New Issue Chronicle

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

- ARGENTINE.—"Mayo de 1935"; 10c. red; 15c. blue.
- AUSTRALIA.—Jubilee, wmk. sideways C of A multiple, perf. 11½; 2d. red; 3d. blue; 2/- purple.
- AUSTRIA.—New postage dues, no wmk., perf. 12. 1gr; 2gr; 3gr; 5gr. All pale red. 10gr; 12gr; 15gr; 20gr; 24gr; 30gr; 39gr; 60gr. All blue. 1Sch; 2Sch; 5Sch; 10Sch. All green.
- BAHAMAS.—Script wmk., perf. 12½ line machine. 8d. scarlet and blue.
- BELGIUM.—Air Mail stamps. 1fr. on 1f50 sepia, red surcharge, original value obliterated by cross; 4fr. on 5fr. maroon, blue surcharge; original value obliterated by cross.
- BELGIUM.—Exhibition, perf. 14; 5fr. + 5fr. olive black.
- CANADA.—With regard to the new pictorial issue of postage stamps to be issued by new contract, there have been three changes made in the colours first announced. The correct list is therefore now:—1c. green; 2c. brown; 3c. red; 4c. yellow; 5c. blue; 8c. orange; 10c. rose; 13c. purple; 20c. olive green; 50c. purple; \$1 blue; 6c. brown lake Air Mail; 20c. red Special Delivery.
- CEYLON.—First values of the new line engraved pictorial series have now appeared. 20c. carmine and black, perf. 11½ x 13; 10c. purple and black, perf. 11½; 15c. green and red brown, perf. 11½; 25c. brown and dp. blue, perf. 11½.
- INDIA.—Silver Jubilee issue—1a. 3 ps. purple and black.
- IRAN.—Persia S.G. type 108, overprinted "POSTES IRANIENNES" in black. 5D. sepia; 10D. light blue; 15D. greenish slate; 30D. emerald green.
- KENYA-UGANDA-TANGANYIKA. — Large format, all line engraved except 10c. and £1. All bear vignette of King, but the 1c., 20c., 10/- have the design of two Cranes supporting vignette. 1c. purple brn. and blk., Cranes, Upright format, perf. 13; 5c. green and blk., Dhow Lake Victoria, Transverse, perf. 14; 10c. black and yellow, Palm Trees and Lion, Upright, p. 12 x 13; 15c. carmine and blk., Mt. Kilimanjaro, Transverse, perf. 13; 20c. orange and blk., Cranes, Upright format, perf. 13; 30c. blue and black, Jinja Bridge, Upright format, perf. 13; 50c. blk. and mauve, Dhow on Lake Victoria, Transverse, perf. 14; 65c. yel. brn. and blk., Mt. Kenya and Aeroplane, Transverse, perf. 13; 1/- green and black, Lake Naivasha, Transverse, perf. 14; 2/- mauve and purple brn., Mt. Kilimanjaro, Transverse, perf. 13; 3/-

black and blue, Lake Naivasha, Transverse, perf. 14; 5/- carmine and black, Jinja Bridge, Upright, perf. 13; 10/- ultra and mauve, Cranes, Upright, perf. 13; £1 blk. and scarlet, Palm Trees and Lion, Upright, perf. 12 x 13. The inscriptions on the stamps vary as follows: 1c., 20c., 10/-, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda; 5c., 50c., 1/-, 3/-, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika; 10c., 65c., £1, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika; 15c., 2/-, Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya; 30c., 5/-, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda.

Postage Dues.—Comb perf. 14. Design, numeral in square frame. 5c. purple; 10c. carmine; 20c. green; 30c. brown; 40c. ultramarine; 1/- grey.

LUXEMBOURG.—Engraved S.G. type 32, perf. 12. 70c. purple.

Post Dues.—S.G. type D.1, new values, perf. 12½. 35c. yellow, green and red; 70c. yellow, green and red.

MANCHUKUO.—Different inscriptions at top of the stamps. ½fen. sepia; 1f. dp. claret; 1½f. purple; 3f. brown; 9f. vermilion. All S.G. type 1. 15f. rose red; 18ft. emerald.

NABHA.—Service. S.G. type 81, overprinted "NABHA STATE SERVICE," S.G. type 10. India 1a. chocolate.

NEW ZEALAND.—New pictorial set. All perf. 13½ except 9d., which is 14 x 14½. ½d. green; 1d. red; 1½d. pale brown; 2d. orange; 2½d. grey, blue and brn.; 3d. brown; 4d. dp. sepia and blk.; 5d. ultramarine; 6d. red; 8d. sepia; 9d. black and red; 1/- dp. blue green; 2/- dp. sage green; 3/- yel., brn. and sepia.

NYASALAND.—New values. 4d. magenta; 9d. olive bistre.

PANAMA REPUBLIC.—Express stamp, S.G. type E2, overprinted in black "CORREO AEREO 10 CENTESIMOS" in three lines. 10/20c. brown.

PARAGUAY.—1933 Graf Zeppelin, S.G. type 125, overprinted in black "1935," no. wmk., perf. 12. 22P.50 purple; 45P. dp. blue.

Air Mail.—40c. slate blue, S.G. type 115; new colour.

Chaco.—Design S.G. type 122. 1P.50 rose; new colour.

PATIALA.—S.G. India type 81, overprinted "PATIALA STATE," S.G. type 4. 1a. chocolate; 4a. sage.

PORTUGAL.—Issued to commemorate Portuguese Philatelic Exhibition, 1935, S.G. type 1. 5 reis, with addition of a label at foot, reading:

EXPOSICAO
FILATELICA
PORTUGUESA
1853

40

1935

40r. + 5r. scarlet, embossed, perf. 11½.

PORTUGAL.—Portrait of D. Henrique, 15c. pale reddish brown.

RUSSIA.—Sports issue. 1K. orange and ultramarine; 2K. slate and ultramarine; 3K. dark green and sepia; 4K. carmine and ultramarine; 5K. purple and sepia; 10K. scarlet and purple; 15K. olive and sepia; 20K. sepia and ultramarine; 35K. ultramarine and sepia; 40K. olive brown and carmine rose.

Engels Commemorative, wmk. S.G. type 103. 5K. red; 10K. green; 15K. blue; 20K. black.

U.S.A.—California Pacific International Exposition, 1535—San Diego—1935. 3c. violet.

Recent Auctions

Cape of Good Hope.—1853—4d. blue S.G. 4, lightly cancelled, record condition. Cat. 22/6	40/-
1855—1d. rose red. S.G. 5, lightly cancelled, enormous margins. Cat. 40/-	20/-
1855—4d. blue. S.G. 6a, lightly post-marked, superb colour, large margins. Cat. 15/-	20/-
1863—1d. carmine, mint pair, S.G. 18. Cat. 140/-	48/-
Mafeking.—1/- on 6d. S.G. 15, mint. Not cat.	60/-
Rhodesia.—1891—S.G. 14-17. Superb used on small piece. Cat. £12	£7
1898—S.G. 75a. ½d. yellow green used pair imperf. between. Not cat.	£4
As before but mint. Cat. £6	£3
S.G. 77a. Block four 1d. rose, imperf. mint, slightly creased. Cat. £32	£9
S.G. 82a. Vertical pair 4d. olive, imperf. between, mint. Cat. £15	£8
Zululand.—1888—S.G. 11. 5/- rose, superb used. Cat. £6	35/-
Mafeking.—S.G. 9a. Used. Cat. £25	168/-
S.G. 3 Block of four on piece. Cat. £2	22/-
Natal.—S.G. 5. Fine used on piece, clear embossing. Cat. up to £50	24/-
O.R.C.—Collection Cat. £32	£3
Rhodesia.—S.G. 243. Mint. Cat. £8	34/-
S.G. 279. Mint. Cat. £5	28/-
Transvaal.—Collection early issues (40), all fine copies, many scarce varieties. Cat. £76	115/-
Bechuanaland.—S.G. 54a. Mint. Cat. £50	£10
Rhodesia.—S.G. 52. Mint. Cat. £8	38/-
Union of S. Africa.—1913—6d. Block 4 double impression of lettering and value	22/-
S.W. Africa.—Mint collection in pairs from 1923. Face value £6 13s.	£6
Mint pair 1927 £1. S.G. 57	32/-

REVIEWS

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.—“The Official Stamps of Egypt” (continued); “The 2d. Queensland, 1887”; “The Stamps of Chinese Formosa” (continued); “The Plates of the 1872-79 Issues of Roumania”; and a description of the “white tip to nose” in the 1½d. current Great Britain.

Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.—“British West Indies, 1910-1935”; “Modes of Engraving and Printing Used for Postage Stamps.”

The Stamp Lover.—“The New High Values of Great Britain.”

Stamp Collecting.—“The Stamps of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika”; “Southern Nigerian Forgeries”; “Flaws in East Africans”; “Postmarks of Southern Nigeria”; “Air Stamp Statistics” (numbers printed).

Postal Markings.—Among other items from all parts of the world the following are illustrated: Kimberley, 1875; Johannesburg with ZAR obliterator, 1896; S.W.A., 1916; Travelling P.O., Nyasaland; and Union slogan.

The American Philatelist.—Full of interesting matter regarding Stamps, Cancellations and Obliterations of the U.S.A.

The Australian Stamp Monthly.—In addition to information regarding Australian stamps are notes on Aeropostally and the South American Air Mail.

Linn's Weekly Stamp News.—“Mounting a Cover Collection”; “New Zealand's New Pictorials.”

Godden's Gazette.—“Jamaica, Pre-stamp Covers, 1760-1860”; “An Irish Essay.”

Scott's Monthly Journal.—“Finland, Issues of 1856-58”; “The Use of Postage Stamps by the A.E.F. in Europe, 1917-1922.”

Die Postmarke.—“Die Telegraphenwertzeichen Oesterreichs”; “Die Deutsche Heerespost an der Westfront”; “Die Gelbe Dreiskillingmarke van Schweden”; “Lettlandstudien.”

Das Postwertzeichen.—“Die Besonderheiten der Belgischen Poststempel, 1914-1918.”

Kohl-Briefmarken-Handbuch.—Part No. 37 has been issued. This consists of pages Nos. 513 to 640, the whole of which are devoted to a continuation of Iceland.

Le Philatéliste Belge.—“Congo Belge, les timbres de 5 francs des émissions de 1894 à 1915”; “Les entiers postaux de Cilicie, occupation française”; “La poste aux lettres à Verviers de 1794 à 1890”; “Les timbres des Principautés danubiennes et de la Roumanie (1858 à 1872) (suite).”

Sieger-Post.—“Liechtenstein - Flugpostmarken, 1934-35”; “Die Luftpost in Bayern”; “Die neuen Deutschen Marken seit, 1924.”

Record of Philately.—"Provisional Stamps of Imbros"; "Argentine Issues, 1908-09"; "Die Proofs of Malta, 1925"; "China Treaty Ports, Postal Rates of Chinkiang"; "An Unrecorded Essay of Mexico"; "Norwegian Missionary Posts of Madagascar."

The following publications have also been received: *The Airpost Journal*, *Emco Monthly Journal*, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, *Mundial*, *El Timbre Postal*, *Sächsische Briefmarken-Zeitung*, *The Australian Stamp Journal*.

L'Echangiste Universel.—"Les timbres de Tunisie, 1849 à 1888"; "Un nouveau scandale, la série du Marechal Lyautey (Maroc)"; "Les timbres de Tunisie"; "Les Cartes Postales Militaires de Grèce."

ANGLO-BOER WAR POSTMARKS.

In the *Record of Philately* appears an article in which attention is invited to what appears to be an unrecorded parcel obliterator used during the Anglo-Boer War. This consists of very roughly cut letters and figures reading FPO—43 in two lines. This obliteration has been found on a block of four 6d. stamps stuck on a parcel label to-

gether with the ordinary cancellation of Army Post Office No. 43 dated August 18th, 1900.

Are any of our readers in possession of this obliteration, and are any other dates known?

For 100 up to 300 South African and/or Colonies I will exchange double the number of Roumanian stamps.

Apply to:—

N. ROJDOV,

La Fabrica de Zahar, ITCANI, Roumania.

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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Editorial

PHILATELIC journals are supposed to be produced by philatelic writers for philatelic readers, and that to a greater or less degree is true, but while there are a fair number of the latter there are all too few of the former and the editors suffer accordingly. On examination of recent numbers of this journal it will be seen that very few of the articles and items are the work of writers in Southern Africa; most of the information is obtained from oversea publications, and this means that not only is a great deal of work thrown upon the editor in reading and selecting suitable matter, but the journal is not fulfilling its real purpose, *i.e.*, the dissemination of information regarding the stamps of Southern Africa.

We frequently learn that papers are read at meetings of various philatelic societies, but surely if the contents of those papers are worthy of being read to local philatelists, they should be of sufficient merit to be published for general information. Why should the philatelic knowledge gained by investigation necessary for the preparation of those papers be given to a few only? There is no doubt that much information which would be of service to philately generally is locked up in the albums and minds of individual collectors. If only this information could be secured and broadcast through these columns, how much more interesting the journal could be made.

We therefore call upon all philatelic societies in Southern Africa to examine their records and to send in all the papers they can, thereby doing "their bit" in the cause of philately.

There is another matter. In many oversea journals one frequently observes most interesting discussions conducted through the medium of the "correspondence columns," by which means readers are enabled to judge the merits of the various arguments used by all parties concerned. We have on many occasions published most provocative articles and have frequently asked outright questions, but we have failed to evoke any response or to raise the ire, curiosity, interest or dispuative instinct of our readers.

Yet another matter. We often wonder whether this journal is being conducted to the satisfaction of our readers or whether any of them have any suggestions to make whereby it could be improved or its usefulness enhanced.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S PERSPICACITY.

The following is the text of a circular issued towards the end of 1933 to all post offices by the Postmaster-General of the United States:

"The Department has received many complaints from philatelists in regard to the defacing by postal employees of stamps on letters and parcels which are mailed in order to obtain distinct cancellations and add to their philatelic value.

"The Department recognises that the activities of the thousands of stamp collectors or philatelists provide a profitable source of revenue, and since the number of persons becoming interested in collecting stamps is constantly increasing, this business is of proportions worth seeking.

"Considering the financial importance, postal employees should appreciate the advantages of co-operating as far as consistent with the protection of the postal revenues to encourage the growth of this business.

"All postal employees engaged in defacing mail must be constantly on the alert for letters and parcels appearing to have a philatelic value. Such letters and parcels are often indicated by some exceptional arrangement of the stamps on the cover, by stamps that differ in design from the stamps in current use, by special endorsements, or other peculiar distinguishing marks.

"Mail of this character particularly should be given clear and distinct cancellations, with black cancelling ink furnished by the Department, that are so much desired by collectors. Heavy daubers or rubber cancellers that obliterate the stamp, and render the stamp unfit for collection purposes, should never be used on recognised philatelic mail.

"Supervisors and foremen should give this business their personal and particular attention."

ABYSSINIA.

That the authenticity of the first issue of the stamps of Abyssinia was doubted is evident from the following extract from "The London Philatelist" for August, 1895:—

"Here is an interesting communication, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co.: 'The authenticity of the Abyssinian stamps is now beyond question. To-day we have received a letter (not registered) from Entotto, in Abyssinia, posted on May 5th, and prepaid with three Abyssinian stamps and one of Djibouti. It is addressed to us in Amharic and in French, and took over six weeks on the journey from Entotto to Djibouti by camel post.' Although of some importance, we cannot see that the above fully justifies the Abyssinian series of labels, as the Abyssinian stamps may have been put on in Djibouti, and the postage home paid by the label of that country. We must confess to being *very* sceptical to the issues of King Menelik."

SOUTH AFRICAN COLOUR CHANGELINGS.

The following extract from "Stamp Collecting" is published as a guide to collectors of Union stamps:—

"Our Capetown correspondent reports that colour changelings of South African stamps are being offered for sale in certain quarters at fancy prices and collectors are warned against them. The stamps chiefly concerned are the ½d. postage and postage due, and 4d. air mail stamps. . . ."

"Chemical experiments . . . have led to the exposure of the true character of these fakes by which we doubt if any experienced philatelist would be misled for one moment.

"The roto. 1d. red and black responds to the same treatment, except that it fades out the red and leaves the black. This "fading" must not be confused with the genuine albino variety. . . ."

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AS A FORGER.

During the latter part of the Great War, the British Government was desirous of circularising propaganda in Germany, Bavaria and Austria, and the notices were sent to spies in these countries. It was then realised that the purchase of large quantities of stamps for the purpose of posting these circulars would arouse suspicion, so the Government printed excellent forgeries of the stamps required and sent them out to their agents. These stamps are most clever forgeries, being printed on correct watermarked paper, which makes it most difficult, if not almost impossible, to detect them.

NEW YORK PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

We wish to invite our readers' attention to the fact that an International Philatelic Exhibition is being held in New York in May, 1936. From a brochure which has been sent to us we learn that there are the following sections which are of particular interest to collectors in Southern Africa:—

Section 2: British Empire.

Section 4: Cape, Natal, Transvaal, etc.

Section 6: British Bechuanaland, Griqualand, New Republic, O.R.C., etc.

Section 7: Includes any other Colony or group.

We will be pleased to furnish readers with any further information required.

As will be seen from "Society Notes" in this number, Mr. H. H. Hurst, a prominent member of the Philatelic Society of Natal, has had an honour conferred upon him in that he has been asked to act as one of the judges at this Exhibition. Mr. Hurst will be leaving South Africa in March next year and will be prepared to take with him the collections of any intending exhibitors from this country. Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Natal, P.O. Box 588, Durban.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Nevis and Virgin Islands.—Stamps, Literature and Information wanted.
A. F. Johnstone, P.O. Box 6006, Johannesburg.

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

Wanted. — Cape, Natal, Transvaal Orange Free State, Griqualand West, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa, Brazil, Greece, including covers and postal stationery.
A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.
William Redford, Allbret Building, 9 Fraser Street, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—Unusual items relating to the aviation history of Africa and the Empire. Full particulars to:
L. Wyndham Houses of Parliament, Capetown.

The Jubilee Stamps of the Union

First Day of Issue, May 1st, 1935. Last Day of Issue, June 29th, 1935.

By G. N. GILBERT.

ACTING on the request of the Editor of the *S.A. Philatelist* to complete an article on the Union Jubilee Stamps, giving full particulars of the printings of the four denominations from various letters and data supplied him by other readers, the writer has attempted in the following pages to give as detailed a description as possible of the various printings and also to deduce the order of the printings from the data obtained from a study of the various sheets and from the material supplied by others.

This task has been considerably lightened by the help the writer has received from these other readers, notably Mr. C. Smithers of Capetown, whose list of flaws has been invaluable in acting as a check list to determine inconstant varieties, etc.; Mr. A. Lichtenstein of Rouxville, who generously placed sheets of the various printings at the writer's disposal and also considerably assisted with suggestions; and Messrs. Glasser, Jones, Solomon and Simenhoff for notes and suggestions.

On the first of May, 1935, four denominations of the Union Jubilee stamps were put on sale. These were:—

- ½d., green frames and grey black centres.
- 1d., carmine frames and grey black centres.
- 3d., blue frames and blue centres.
- 6d., orange frames and green centres.

They were all printed in sheets of twenty rows of six stamps, and had the usual control numbers twice in the right margin, and broad central arrows in the frameplate colours in all margins, with the exception of the 6d., which had no central arrows. Watermarks in all cases normal.

The following is the official list of Union Jubilee Stamps issued in sheets of 120 stamps and the numbers sold:—

	½d.	1d.	3d.	6d.
Printed	128,000	382,500	9,940	14,150
Issued:				
April	66,911	149,974	5,045	4,790
May	34,385	115,863	2,853	3,283½
June	971	12,338	614	825½
Numbers sold	77,940 plus 76	227,518 plus 43	7,638 plus 65	8,302 plus 23

It is notified that the remainders are to be destroyed.

There is just a possibility that these figures of the numbers sold may be less, if, as is very unlikely, any further returns are received from small post offices.

One of the first things to strike the eye was the fact that similar headplate flaws appeared throughout the four denominations, which at once pointed to the same headplate being used for all four; that is, with the single exception of the last printing of the 1d., which appeared later, and which only showed certain of the common headplate flaws — but more of this anon.

The next interesting point to be noticed was the fact that the 1d. sheets started with an English stamp in the top left corner instead of the usual Afrikaans stamp. Usual because not only do the other three Jubilee denominations start with the Afrikaans stamps, but also the ordinary Union ½d., 1d. and 6d. denominations. This fact pointed, of course, to a difference in the original design from which the stamps were made. There are slight differences in the designs of all the denominations, which will be given later.

So in the ½d., 3d. and 6d., we get the sheets starting with an Afrikaans stamp, with SUID-AFRIKA on top and with the headplate showing SILVER JUBILEE on the left of the King's head, while in the 1d. sheets we get SOUTH AFRICA on top and the same arrangement as regards the headplate. In the other denominations all the stamps with SOUTH AFRICA on top have SILVER JUBILEUM on the left of the headplate.

At first sight this would tend to make one think that the same headplate could not have been used for all four denominations, but of course the headplate position is the same throughout; it is only the frameplate which is different.

A study of the appended list of characteristics will prove without any doubt that the same headplate has been used for all four denominations. The slight differences which occur in the different printings, with the exception of the last 1d. printing, can be explained by wear and cleaning—the case of the last 1d. printing will be dealt with later.

From the examination of used stamps received it was clear to the writer that more than one printing of the 1d. had been issued, and almost certainly another printing of the ½d., but unfortunately, as far as sheets went, the local post office only had one printing of the ½d. throughout the period these stamps were on sale, and only towards the end, one other printing in the 1d.

It was therefore very difficult to come to any definite conclusion at this period, but luckily Mr. Lichtenstein came to the rescue and lent the writer complete sheets of the various 1d. printings and portions of the second ½d. printing, or, to be exact, of the first printing of the ½d. as it turned out afterwards.

Having the material, three different printings of the 1d. and two of the ½d., the next problem was to determine if possible which printing came first and the subsequent order.

A thorough examination of each sheet stamp by stamp proved that in the case of the 1d. all the frameplate characteristics recurred throughout, so that there was no change of a change in frameplate here, but it also disclosed additional flaws which developed in one or two sheets and not in the other, and which by their development pointed very strongly to the order of printing.

In the case of the headplate, it was found that two of the sheets showed the same headplate flaws, with minor variations due probably to wear, while the third showed only four of the old common headplate flaws and also a few individual new characteristics.

In determining the probable sequence of printing there were certain facts to consider. Firstly, any damage done to a cylinder, which would mean a fairly deep scratch or spot, is extremely difficult to remove by retouching; in fact, the writer is given to understand that the cylinder is seldom, if ever, retouched. Lighter damage can be removed to a great extent by repolishing, but it stands to reason that any deep damage must remain. If, therefore, in examining three sheets, one finds on one particular stamp no signs whatever of any scratch, but on the second a scratch is found and on the third this scratch extended or further damage present, it pretty well points to this order of printing. Secondly, the character of the damage must be carefully examined to determine if it is deep enough to continue repeating as long as that cylinder is in use, or whether it is merely a superficial surface flaw which will disappear with wear or cleaning. Therefore a faint hairline cannot be taken as a proof one way or the other, as hairlines are bound to occur during printing, probably due to a bit of grit in the ink and scraped off by the steel scraper. Such a hairline will continue to reproduce for several sheets or a complete batch of sheets, depending on the depth of the slight scratch, but will in time disappear. So the character of the

damage is very important if anything is to be deduced from it.

Acting on the data obtained by an examination on these lines, the writer has placed the printings in the following order, which may or may not be correct, but which has the probabilities of being so by the evidence of the flaws. Each denomination will be taken in order and a list of the flaws which have a bearing on this problem only shown alongside. Afterwards various points can be taken one by one and argued.

(1) *Printing A of the 1d.*

Cleft skull (14—2) is clearly defined.
Gash in ear (16—1) is clearly defined.
Top of H and top of A *only* cut by start of scratch (5—1).
One line only through SUID-AFRIKA (15—1)
Absence of line from 1910 (13—1).
Absence of spot on S in SUID (18—1).
Absence of white flaw in neck (18—2).
Absence of line through SUID AFRIKA (16—1).

(2) *Printing A of ½d.*

Cleft skull (14—2) is clearly defined.
Gash in ear (16—1) is clearly defined.
Absence of line in 1910 (13—1).
Absence of missing shading (19—3).
Absence of green spots in left frame (16—1 and 18—1).
Spot in S of SUID (18—1).
Absence of white flaw in neck (18—2).

(3) *3d. and 6d.*

Cleft skull and gash in ear clearly defined.
Spot in S (18—1).
Absence of line in 1910 (13—1).
Absence of white flaw in neck (18—2).

NOTE.—The spot in S of SUID is particularly difficult to see in the case of the 3d. as it is in the same colour, but it is there.

(4) *Printing B of ½d.*

"Halo" round cleft skull (14—2).
Line in 1910 (13—1).
White flaw in neck (18—2).
Spot in S (18—1).
Missing lines of shading (19—3).
Line or scratch through D-AFRI (15—6).
Green spots behind left buck (16—1).
Large green spot front of left buck (18—1).

Printing B of 1d.

"Halo" round cleft skull (14—2).
Line in 1910 (13—1).
White flaw in neck (18—2).
Scratch from H A in previous printing now extended through into next stamp (5—1).
Spot in S (18—1).
Scratch through SUID-AFRIKA (16—1).

Both these printings of the ½d. and 1d. have numerous lines and scratches on the letters and numbers in the headplate, hairlines through head, etc. Note also that all the foregoing printings have all the common headplate flaws, which will be found in the list of flaws at the end, but the last printing of the

1d. which follows has only four of the deeper flaws remaining.

(5) *Printing C of the 1d.*

Cleft skull much fainter and indistinct.
Gash in ear much fainter and indistinct.
Two lines now through SUID-AFRIKA (15—1).
Red flaw in front of right buck's nose (7—5).
Line in base of neck (13—6).
Absence of spot in S (18—1).
Absence of white flaw in neck (18—2).
Spot in neck (9—5). (Common flaw, but fainter here.)
Spot behind head (19—4). (In other printings there was also a spot in front of head which disappears in this printing.)
Line through FRICA into margin on 16—2. (Does not appear in printings A or B.)

Now the writer argued in this way. Take the scratch starting in printing A of the 1d. on 5—1; this in printing B is now an extended scratch right through, while in printing B there is a heavy scratch through SUID-AFRIKA on 16—1 which does not occur in printing A. Examine these flaws. The scratches are deep and far from superficial; therefore the printing which shows this flaw must follow after the printing which did not show it. So much for A and B.

Now in both A and B there is a heavy scratch through SUID-AFRIKA on 15—1, but it is composed of one line only, while in printing C there are two deep scratches. In the C sheets we also find a deep scratch through FRICA extending through into the right margin on 16—2. This did not occur in either of the other two printings. The same argument follows here.

We got B following A and now we have C following A and B. The spot on S in SUID (18—1) did not occur until after the first lot of 1d. were printed. It is fairly shallow-looking damage and would almost certainly be removed by repolishing the cylinder, and in fact it does not recur in printing C.

Now both the B printings of the 3d. and 1d. show evidences of damage or wear. Look through the list under each. The sheets from these printings also abound with tiny lines, etc., from the letters and numbers in the headplates. On the other hand, C printing is almost free from these and has had nearly all the old common headplate flaws removed.

It is hardly likely that the authorities would go to the expense and trouble of making a new headplate cylinder so late in the day, but the absence of these flaws show that something must have been done to the cylinder before C printing was made, and the only conclusion to come to is that the cylinder was heavily repolished, which removed all but the deeper flaws. The faintness of the "cleft skull" and the "gash in the ear" would bear this out. There is, however, one flaw which would rather point to a new cylinder and that is the "curl" on 20—5. This appears to be a deep

"cut" in the cylinder, and is very outstanding in A and B printings, but no traces of it whatever in C printing. It is doubtful if recleaning the cylinder would remove such a flaw entirely, so the matter is left open at present.

With regard to the 3d. printings, it will be noted that B printing has exactly the same headplate characteristics of B printing of the 1d. and was obviously printed at the same time, while the spots which occur in B printing in the frame are deep spots and therefore must have been due to damage after the printing of the A sheets.

As regards the other two denominations, the 3d. showed signs of headplate wear towards the end, as here and there the King's head was very indistinctly defined and in some cases portions of the head outline were entirely missing. This, and the fact that there have been differences in the 6d. shades noted, may mean that more than one printing of these two denominations were issued, but with the evidence so far obtained it is impossible to make any definite statement.

With regard to the design characteristics mentioned previously, the following few remarks on the various denominations may be of interest. In the 3d. the tails show a larger portion of white than in the 1d. denomination, and the right hand buck's tail on every English stamp is more curled at the end. The last letter also in Posseel appears as an I on every English stamp. In the 1d., the V in Revenue is short and does not come down to the level of the other letters on every Afrikaans stamp. In the 3d. there is a tiny break in the inner frameline of the right figure of value tablet just opposite 1935 on every Afrikaans stamp. In the 6d. the bottom of the downstroke of P in Postage is missing on every Afrikaans stamp, and the righthand buck's tail is blunt at the tip on every English stamp.

From the foregoing design characteristics it is apparent that a pair was used as the original design and not a block of four as was the case for the ordinary pictorial issue for the 3d., 1d. and 6d. values.

OTHER VARIETIES.

The writer has in his possession or has seen the following varieties: Joined sheet in the 3d. and 1d. denominations; partial offset on the gum in the 3d. and 1d.; and offset on face in the 1d.

SHADES.

In the 3d. these vary from a very dark green to a lightish green. In the 1d. from a deep bright carmine to almost a pink shade. In the 6d. from a deep orange to a yellowish orange.

Now a few words to those who wish to examine their Jubilee stamps following the appended list of flaws, etc.

The writer made a very useful measuring guide which anyone can make in a few

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minutes. It is on the lines of the accessory put on the market some time back, which is a transparent "window" ruled into squares. Take a Jubilee stamp and carefully measure the outline, including the perforations, on a card. Cut this marked oblong out with a razor blade. Then mark off the tops, bottoms and sides with a rule into eighths of an inch. Stick a piece of transparent paper on the back of the opening and then rule off the marked eighths with a fine pen from the card through the transparent paper. This will give you a "window" marked off into eighths of an inch squares, and now mark off the top and bottom divisions with letters, starting from the left, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, and the sides with numbers from 1 to 8, starting from the top downwards.

All you have now to do if you wish to examine any stamp is to place this "window" as centrally as possible over the stamp (do not follow the perforations, as these are not always equally centred), and follow the letter down to where it crosses the number given, when the spot or flaw will be found in the square.

The appended list gives the letters and numbers before the description of the flaw, and where two letters or two numbers are shown this means that the flaw occurs on the line either between two letters or two numbers.

The writer invites any constructive criticism of the foregoing and also any further information which will help to make the check-list of the Jubilee stamps of the Union more complete.

3d. FRAMEPLATE CHARACTERISTICS.

	Ptg. A.	Ptg. B.
1—1 D 5. Spot in front of left buck's knee		+
1—3 L 7—8. Spot in base of 2 in right 3d.		+
1—6 HI 3. Flaw in rays under FR		+
2—1 B 7. Tiny dot in left figure of value to left of 2		+
Lines in left background		+
3—1 H 1. Flaw in white line over F	+	+
Speckled shading on left	+	—
3—2 I 6—7. Green spot in 3 of 1935	+	+
3—3 H 4. Green spot under W in SILWER	+	+
3—4 B 8. Spot under E in Revenue	+	+
4—1 IK 4. Spot in front of right buck's nose	+	+
Speckled shading practically all over	+	—
4—2 F 4. Spot under JU	+	—
4—3 MN 4—5. Spot on edge of frame, right margin	+	+
4—5 AB 4. Spot left of middle leaf on left		+
4—6 AB 4—5. Line from margin to buck's back on left		+
5—1 Speckled shading all over and horseshoe shaped green mark in front of forehead	+	—
5—2 KL 3. Spot behind right buck's ears	+	+
5—4 B 2. Tiny spot in left protea	+	+
5—6 C 4. Spot in left buck's neck	+	+
7—1 D 4. Spot below left buck's nose	—	+
7—2 FK 6—7. Shading below head almost missing	—	+
7—3 L 6. Tiny spot under A of Postage	+	+
7—5 G 3. Spot in shading above head	+	—
D 4—5. Hairline over J in JUBILEE	+	—
8—1 GH 5. Green spot behind and close to base of neck	+	+
8—2 D 5—6. Spot in middle of rays above ER in SILVER	+	+
8—6 N 5. Spot in right margin	+	—
9—1 N 5. Hairline in right margin near tail	+	—
D 5. Spot opposite left buck's knee	+	—
9—2 Background shading faint, lower centre		+
9—3 AB 2. Line from margin through left protea		+
9—4 KL 3. Two hairlines through right buck's head	—	+
10—1 H 3 and I 3. Spots before and above S in SILVER	+	+
10—3 L 3—4. Large spot behind right buck's head		+
10—4 D 4—5. Hairline over J in JUBILEE	+	+
11—3 C 3. Spot in white ray left, behind buck's head	+	+
L 4. Spot above right buck's back	+	+
11—5 IK 4. Spot in front of right buck's nose	+	+
H—K 5—6. Two scratches from edge of shading under UM up to right buck's knees	+	+
H—K 4. Scratch down through right buck's nose	+	—

		Ptg. A.	Ptg. B.
12—1	BC 4. Spot over left buck's back	+	+
12—3	I 4. Spot in front of right buck's nose	+	+
12—5	FG 1. Spot in top margin		+
12—6	EF 4. Green spot in front of forehead		+
13—1	I 6. Flaw in background over 93 of 1935	+	+
13—3	BC 3. Broken corner to top left ornamental square	+	+
	FG 3—4. Green spot in King's head	+	+
	KL 4. Spot in right buck's neck	+	+
13—4	C 2. Spot near top left protea		+
13—6	K 4. Spot in right buck's neck	+	+
14—1	B 2—3. Spot in top left ornamental square	—	+
14—3	I 2—3. White spot in shading under I in AFRICA	+	—
14—5	B 1. Spot in top left margin		+
14—6	H 4—5. Green spot behind King's head		+
15—1	H 4. Tiny spot behind King's head	—	+
15—3	H 4. Large spot under WE of SILWER	+	+
15—6	FGH 7. Line through D-AFRI		+
16—1	BC 3 and C 5. Spots behind left buck	—	+
	BC 7. Spot near 2 of left ½d.	—	+
	G 6. Spot under base of neck	—	+
16—6	I 5. Spot on top of U in JUBILEUM		+
17—2	B 2. Spot in top left protea	—	+
17—4	M 8. Line from bottom right corner of frameline into margin		+
18—1	DE 3. Spot in front of left buck	—	+
	F 3. Spot above forehead	—	+
	B 5. Spot under buck above ST of Postage	—	+
18—2	H 6—7. Spot in rays after M in JUBILEUM	+	—
18—4	I 5—6. Spot above I in JUBILEUM		+
18—5	G 1. Line from top frameline to point of first A in AFRICA		+
19—3	H—K 4. Missing shading	—	+
19—5	N 6. Green line in outside right margin		+
20—3	F 3. Spot in front of forehead	—	+
20—4	H—K 2—3. Line from top inner frameline to buck's head	—	+
20—6	Green smear in bottom selvage		+

Note.—Where no symbols are shown, either + or —, this indicates that owing to lack of material these stamps have not been examined.

(To be continued in October issue).

SPECIAL STOCKTAKING OFFERS

6 AUSTRALIA K.G. ½d. to 5d. (2 Prov.) mint	1/6
11 AUSTRALIA Air and Commemoratives 1½d. — 6d.	3/6
10 MOROCCO AGENCIES 1917-25 5c. — 75c. mint	2/6
6 BRIT. MADAGASCAR 1895 2d. — 4/- cpl. mint	4/6
25 CANADA 1917-34 large Pictorials only, incl. 3 Air Mail, 2c. to 1 dollar, used	5/6
25 HEDJAS-NEJD 1916-33, ¼—3pia. cat. abt. 10/-	2/6
33 NEWFOUNDLAND 1897-1934 various, 1—10c.	3/6
13 PAPUA PICTORIAL 1932-34, ½d.—9d., fine used	5/6
8 SEYCHELLES K.G. 2—12c., mostly mint	1/6
8 GERMAN EAST AFRICA 1900, 2—40 pesa, cpl. mint	4/6
20 TRANSJORDAN, various, incl. Pictorial	2/6
26 MALAY STATES, Tigers, 1—50c., used	3/6

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Rhodesian Postage Stamps

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(Continued from August issue.)

CHAPTER XXIII.: "HIGH VALUES."

As no revenue stamps were produced for use in Rhodesia, postage stamps were used for that purpose. Apart from the ordinary revenue requirements which are more or less common to all countries, the gold mining industry resulted in a big call on postage stamps in the early days, and generally speaking all values from 2s. 6d. upwards were used far more for revenue than for postal purposes.

The chief of the extra-ordinary fiscal use to which postage stamps were put were: (a) gold mining claim registration certificates, 5s.; (b) quit rents on farms, 7s. 6d.; (c) gold mining claim protection certificates, 10s.; and (d) gold mining certificates £10.

It can, however, safely be said that high value postage stamps were both needed and used. According to the postal rates in force in Southern Rhodesia at the time of the issue of the early issues, raw gold could be sent by registered post at the rate of 1d. per ounce, plus a registration fee of 4d., and as many mines were situated a long way from the nearest railway station it is probable that miners frequently made use of postal facilities for sending gold away. There was no limit to weight, but the dimensions of parcels was limited to 24 by 12 by 12 inches. These measurements equal 3,456 cubic inches, and as one cubic inch of gold weights 11.16 ounces avoirdupois, it will be seen that an amount of £160 14s. 5d. could legitimately have been used postally, though it cannot be imagined that such a parcel was ever sent through the post. This position, however, ceased in August, 1922, when the maximum weight of parcels was reduced to 4 lbs.

On this subject Mr. F. Melland, in his "Notes on the Issues of the British South Africa Company," published in the "London Philatelist" at the end of 1908, quotes the following letter dated June 3, 1908, addressed to the Postmaster-General by Mr. A. E. Holloway, who was acting as postmaster at Bulawayo up to April, 1907:—

"I have seen £2, £5 and £10 stamps genuinely used for postal purposes between July, 1895, and April, 1897, but not the £20. I do not think they (the £2, £5 and £10) were ever sold by this Department, but were obtained from the Civil Commissioner and used in prepayment of official parcels, and, in a few cases, packets for the United Kingdom."

Mr. Melland states, however, that in N.-E. Rhodesia stamps of the higher values could be purchased at district post offices. He was, on

January 25th, 1908, informed by the Principal Distributor of Stamps for that territory that "the highest value of stamps generally used for postal purposes is 20s., the largest amount for any package as postage (being on a letter of the maximum weight of 5 lbs.) would be 33s. 4d., and in the case of parcels 19s. 3d."

It should further be borne in mind that the high values were required for the postal insurance on the transport of gold.

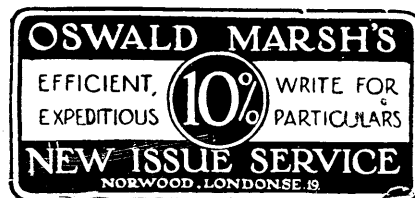
It is of interest to note that on November 20th, 1896, Messrs. Cheveley & Co., of London, sold for £6 a "£5 and £10 on original cover."

Although the high values of the early issues were definitely used for postal purposes, the demand by collectors greatly exceeded the supply, and this led to much activity on the part of the "stamp cleaner." Unfortunately, the early issues were admirably adapted for cleaning, as they were printed on strong, tough paper, and in colours so fast that any ordinary treatment would not make the least difference in appearance. The fact, too, that the usual fiscal cancellation in the early days was by means of a rubber stamp, which is very easily removed, was also in the cleaner's favour. It only now remained for him either to re-gum the stamp and use it again, to sell it as a mint stamp or to have it postmarked, and here it may be mentioned that the majority of these "used" copies bear the genuine postmark, "BULAWAYO-REGISTERED" or "BULAWAYO-REGD," often with the date missing.

It is therefore advisable to have all high values, particularly of the earlier issues, examined under a quartz lamp, as traces of the original fiscal marks (if any) will generally be revealed.

To overcome, as far as possible, the re-use of cleaned high value stamps, the Government some time prior to 1898 decided to perforate all stamps required for fiscal purposes by means of small hand machines with the letters B S A C, the letter C being underneath the letter S. The measurements of this perforation are: BSA 16 by 5½ mm., and with the letter C 14 mm. in depth. The number of holes in each letter are: B 13, S 11, A 10, and C 9. The perforation is sometimes sideways reading downwards on the large stamps of the early issues, and is to be found inverted, reversed and inverted and reversed.

In some instances these perforated stamps are to be found with genuine postal cancellations which were placed thereon at post offices where no special revenue cancellation stamp was available.



Air Mail Notes and News

By L. A. WYNDHAM.

August, 1935, marks a further milestone in the development of civil aviation in South Africa, for on the 5th of that month the new building at the Rand Airport was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor-General, the Earl of Clarendon, and South Africa can now pride itself on possessing an airport, replete with all modern safety precautions, second to none in the Southern Hemisphere. In a special message the Hon. O. Pirow, the Minister in charge of aviation, said, *inter alia*: "Civil aviation in South Africa is just emerging from the pioneer stage. During the next five years we can expect developments which to-day appear very far-fetched. A service linking up all parts of the Union and South-West Africa with machines showing greatly increased speeds and carrying capacity is well within the bounds of possibility." An expansion of the Union's internal air services synchronised with the opening of the new Rand airport.

RAND—DURBAN—CAPE "ONE-DAY" SERVICE.

On Friday, August 2nd, 1935, the South African Airways inaugurated a bi-weekly service from the Rand to Capetown via Durban and the coast. As the flight from Johannesburg is completed in one day (Capetown being reached at 5.15 p.m.), the establishment of this service marks the passing of the Durban and coastal air mail connection with the Union-Castle mail steamers on Fridays which has been the object of the coastal service ever since it was started in August, 1929, by that great South African airman, Major A. M. Miller, D.S.O.

S.A. AIRWAYS "SHUTTLE" SERVICE VIA BEAUFORT WEST.

On Tuesday, August 6th, 1935, the S.A. Airways liner "Jan van Riebeeck" inaugurated a new direct service from the Rand to Capetown linking up with the Imperial Airways "Duplicate" service London-Johannesburg, thus giving Capetown a bi-weekly through air mail service with England.

The route taken by the new service differs slightly from that taken by the Imperial Airways regular through service, for, instead of landing at Victoria West, the S.A. Airways liners, after leaving Kimberley fly through to Beaufort West.

The outstanding interest of this new service is the placing of Beaufort West on the air mail map of the Union as a regular air mail centre. Beaufort West already occupies a very prominent place in the air mail history of South Africa, for it was there, over 15 years ago,

that the huge Handley Page machine, the "Pioneer," came to grief on its attempted flight from Capetown to Johannesburg with passengers and mails. The "Pioneer" took four days to reach Beaufort West owing to the misfortunes encountered.

It is of interest to record that on its inaugural flight the "Jan van Riebeeck" established a record for the Rand—Cape journey, covering the 820 miles in exactly five and a half hours' flying time.

The return flight was made on Friday, the 9th. Shortly after 8 o'clock that morning the "Jan van Riebeeck" was flying over Capetown looking down on the shores where the old Hollander, whose name the air liner bears, landed 283 years previously to assume office as the first Governor of the Cape. Two hours later the liner was being welcomed at Beaufort West, just as the "Pioneer" was 15 years previously; at noon Kimberley, famous for its diamonds and the biggest man-made hole in the world, was reached; and at 3 o'clock that afternoon the mine dumps of the "Golden City" (Johannesburg) were being circled.

The total mail from Beaufort West to Capetown by the first flight was only five registered and 134 ordinary letters and five postcards. The mail from Capetown to Beaufort West comprised 167 items. Statistics in regard to the south-bound mail to Beaufort West and the north-bound mail from there are not yet available.

A further point of interest in this service is the fact that separate air mail bags were made up from Germiston Station. (Hitherto all Germiston mail was being sent to Johannesburg first and then returned to the airport at Germiston.) The mails from Germiston to Beaufort West and Capetown on the inaugural flight weighed 4½ ounces each. The mail from Germiston Station is dated August 6th, 1935, 6 a.m., the actual day of the flight.

SALISBURY—BEIRA "FEEDER" SERVICE.

On Thursday, August 1st, 1935, a new "feeder" service was established between Salisbury and Beira direct by the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways, Ltd., the return flight being made on Saturday, the 3rd.

Special souvenir envelopes in blue and gold were issued by the operating company. The envelopes depict an air liner in flight and are inscribed: "Rhodesian & Nyasaland Airways, Ltd.," and "Souvenir of First Official Air Mail between Salisbury (S. Rhodesia) and Beira (Portuguese East Africa) and Beira and Salisbury." The printed air mail etiquette is worded "By Air Mail" and the Portuguese equivalent, "Por Aviao." This is strictly a contravention of the International postal regulations, which require "Par Avion" with or without its equivalent in English or any other language.

Covers from Beira to Capetown are of special interest, for, in addition to being conveyed from Beira to Salisbury by the in-

augural flight of the new "Rana" service, they were additionally flown from Salisbury to Johannesburg by Imperial Airways "duplicate" service on August 5th and from Johannesburg by the first flight of the new S.A. Airways service to Capetown, referred to in these notes. Covers from Beira to Beaufort West are of particular interest.

No commemorative cachet was applied to the mail despatched from Beira.

The connecting service from South Africa was the Imperial Airways, one which left Capetown on July 30th, and covers despatched by this service reached Beira on August 1st.

BLANTYRE—BEIRA SERVICE.

Coinciding with the establishment of the Salisbury-Beira service, the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways, Ltd., extended their existing Salisbury-Blantyre service to Beira, thus providing Beira with a direct and indirect bi-weekly service connecting up with the bi-weekly service of Imperial Airways.

Special souvenir envelopes were also issued for this service, similar to the ones issued for the Salisbury-Beira service, but with the inscription altered to read: "Souvenir of First Official Air Mail between Blantyre (Nyasaland) and Beira (Portuguese East Africa) and Beira and Blantyre."

The first flight from Blantyre to Beira took place on Monday, August 5th, 1935, the return flight being made the following day.

A special commemorative cachet was applied to the mail from Nyasaland, similar in design to that used for commemorating the opening of the Nyasaland-Southern Rhodesia service in March, 1934, and worded: "First Flight, Regular Air Mail Service. Nyasaland-Mozambique."

AIR MAIL TO OVAMBOLAND.

Mr. Justice van Zyl, chairman of the South-West Africa Constitution Commission, was through indisposition unable to accompany the other members of the Commission by motor car to Ovamboland, and a South African Airways 'plane was accordingly placed at his disposal to convey him there on Wednesday, August 7th.

The Windhoek Post Office took advantage of this flight with a passenger to send up an official air mail to Ondongua, where the Commission was sitting. This is the first occasion on which an air mail has been carried from Windhoek to Ovamboland.

The return flight from Ondongua was made early on the morning of Saturday, August 10th. I received two letters from members of the Commission and these were not back-stamped in transit at Windhoek.

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SOCIETY NEWS

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

The meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, held at the Carlton Hotel on August 13th, was a great success. Every member had been asked to bring along a few sheets of his collection, and the result was very gratifying to the committee. Mr. Johnson brought along his Belgian imperfs., Gambia and Saxony on entires. Mr. Robertson brought along the error in the Jubilee issue of the Morocco Agencies, the 15 centimos being expressed in French currency. Mr. Sprighton showed us some of the Great Britain 2d. blue, without lines, and Mr. Glasser some of the unappropriated dies of the same country overprinted Specimen. Air mails were well represented by both Mr. Engels and Mr. Isaacs. Mr. Ockerse showed some Philippine Islands, and Mr. Simpkin, one of our new members, the new ½d. value with the hyphen in Zuid-Africa. The departure from the usual style of exhibit was mainly with the idea of giving the junior members of the society an opportunity to show some of their collections, and the committee was well rewarded for their enterprise. Mr. Creswell showed some interesting items on covers. Mr. Fish brought entires of the Boer War, and young Morley Northern Rhodesia in mint condition. It came out during the evening that to obtain these stamps he had to work during his last school holidays. Well done!

Another new departure of the society was the formation of an Expert Committee. The chairman explained that for a small fee members can now have their doubtful stamps expertised by this committee.

J.G.G.K.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

The general meeting was held on August 7th in the lounge of the Durban Publicity Bureau, and was attended by a large number of members and visitors. Mr. V. B. Crockett showed his Jubilee stamps, this being the first opportunity we have had of seeing them as a whole.

After this there was a large quantity of Jubilees available for disposal and there was brisk competition all the time. Nearly all the sets fetched more than double their face value.

Mr. J. H. Chamberlain displayed a most interesting illustrated brochure on the pictorial stamps of New Zealand, in which there was a complete set of the last issue.

There is to be an International Philatelic Exhibition on a colossal scale in New York in May, 1936. One of our enthusiastic members, Mr. H. H. Hurst, has been asked to act as one of the judges, and will be leaving for the

United States about March next year. He will be very pleased to take over with him the collections of any intending exhibitors, and any further particulars can be had from the Hon. Secretary, Box 588, Durban.

CAPETOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

There was a very good attendance of members and visitors at the meeting of the Capetown Society held on August 8th, undoubtedly in anticipation of the very wide interest which accompanies any display given by Mr. C. Smithers, who on this occasion showed his collection of the "Errors of the Australian Commonwealth," including retouches and plate flaws.

The items were too numerous for a detailed description to be given, but mention must be made of some of the outstanding specimens. In errors were seen the ½d. King George (green) with the small ½d., and the stamps in the ½d. both green and yellow, and the 1d. value, wherein 8 wattles are shown in the corners.

Missing perforation varieties in the 1d. red and 1/4 blue were seen, as also the well-known "Australia" variety. The "broken leg" variety in the 3d. and 6d. denominations and the "broken tail" in the 5/- value of the Kangaroo type were also shown. Outstanding items in flaws and retouches were specimens printed from cracked plates, and a very scarce item in the thin GE in "postage" in various values. Copies of the thin 1d., 4d. and thick 1/4 were also displayed. The scarce stamp showing the line through "fourpence" was also included. Most of the items were shown with perforation varieties, both rough and clean cut, and in addition inverted watermarks were shown in almost all values in each issue. Special mention must be made in this regard of a corner block of four of the 1s. denomination with watermark sideways. The stamps were mounted on black paper, thereby bringing the stamp itself into prominence, and the collection was fully and neatly written up, thereby adding to the interest of the exhibit.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting was held at the Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg, on August 1st, when Mr. T. Wood showed his collection of the stamps of Peru, 1858 to 1935. All issues were well represented and fully written up. Mr. Wood was accorded a vote of thanks for his exhibit and notes.

Among pages of interest shown by members, the writer noted the following: Natal embossed 1d. and 3d. used, Mr. A. P. Zinn; Montserrat 1d., 1884 variety, inverted S, Mr. A. F. Johnstone; S. Leone, Wilberforce, complete set, Mr. T. Wood; Egypt, modern commemoratives, Mr. C. Larsen; New S. Wales, 6d. registration, shades and varieties, Mrs. Wood.

The president thanked members for their most interesting display.

J.D.

ORANGE FREE STATE AND BASUTO- LAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The July meeting was well attended, a number of visiting junior collectors being present. Applications for membership were still coming forward, and two were proposed and accepted.

Interest was being shown in the competition for junior collectors to be held in August, and several thousands of stamps were forthcoming from members to be allocated as prizes.

At the meeting in question the feature of the evening was a fine display by Mr. J. B. Levy of Union stamps (both King's head and pictorial issues). Included in the display was a 1s. strip (pictorial issue, rotogravure) showing seven horizontal irregular perforations; a pair of 1d. pictorial (London printing) with watermark sideways; the 5s. pictorial (rotogravure) showing broken yoke-skey; and a half-sheet of joined paper of 1d. Jubilee rotogravure. The display was nicely written-up and drew appreciative comment.

The society's August meeting was more or less devoted to discussion regarding the competition arranged for junior collectors held on August 17th. Two classes were agreed upon, under 14 and under 18 years of age; three prizes in each class. Prizes would be awarded on the basis of (a) knowledge, (b) neatness,

(c) condition of stamps; and each collector would be presented with a packet of stamps, and several catalogues to be drawn for.

An interesting display by the president of a portion of his West Indies collection caused much interest.

The annual meeting of the society will be held on September 13th at the Oranje Koffie-huis, at 8 p.m.
F.J.H.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EAST LONDON.

The usual monthly meeting of the society was held in the Toc H rooms, Oxford Street, on Thursday, June 13th.

An interesting discussion arose over some most unsatisfactory dealings several members had had with various persons overseas. It was decided to bring the matter before some responsible philatelic body both here and overseas.

Mr. Courlander very kindly repeated his offer of presenting an album to the junior society for competition.

The display for the evening consisted of Jubilee issues by all members. There was a fine show, which included some nice covers and mint blocks.

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ENGLAND.

New Issue Chronicle

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

- BARBADOS.**—Postage due, S.G. type D.I. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, Script wmk., perf. 14.
- BELGIUM.**—Parcel Post commemorating 100 years of railways; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ x 14, no wmk. 10c. carmine, 20c. purple, 30c. sepia, 40c. dp. blue, 50c. red, 60c. dp. green, 70c. ultra, 80c. olive grey, 90c. claret, 1fr. lilac, 2fr. grey, fr. vermilion, 4fr. dp. lilac, 5fr. mauve, 6fr. green, 7fr. purple, 8fr. olive, 9fr. dp. blue, 10fr. claret, 20fr. dp. green, 30fr. violet, 40fr. sepia, 50fr. carmine, 100fr. ultra. *Note:* Perforations, Upright format 14 x $13\frac{1}{2}$, Transverse format $13\frac{1}{2}$ x 14.
- BULGARIA.**—Balkan Games Issue, no wmk., perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1L. green, 2L. grey, 4L. scarlet, 7L. pale blue, 14L. orange, 50L. chocolate.
- CANADA.**—1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 13c., 20c., 50c., 1\$, 6c. Air, 20c. Special Delivery.
- CEYLON.**—Further value of new pictorial set. 1R. purple and dark brown. Transverse oblong, script wmk. sideways, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 11.
- CHILE.**—Air Mail, engraved, perf. 14. 3P. red brown, 4P. deep brown.
- COLOMBIA.**—New postage stamp. Line engraved, large format, perf. 12. 10c. orange. National Red Cross. 5c. myrtle green and red, roughly typographed, no wmk., perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.
- COSTA RICA.**—New issue, 50th Anniversary of Red Cross. No. wmk., perf. 12. 10c. carmine lake.
- CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.**—New stamps to commemorate the Battle of Arras. Line engraved, perf. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 10, no wmk. 1K. rose, 2K. dp. blue.
- FRANCE.**—Sower type. 5c. aniline rose, also 1fr. 25c. mauve. Line engraved, no wmk., perf. 14 x 13, comb machine. 3 fr. 50c. brown, Saint-Trophime d'Arles, perf. 13. Two new commemorative stamps, 75c. green, commemorating Benjamin Delessert, founder of the Savings Bank, perf. 13. 1fr. 50c. vieux rose, commemorating Tercentenary of the founding of the Academie Francaise by Cardinal Richelieu, perf. 13.
- GERMANY.**—Musicians set. 6pf. green, 12pf. terra cotta, 25pf. blue.
- GREAT BRITAIN.**—The 10d. value, which has not been printed since 1933, has been reprinted by Messrs. Harrison and Sons. It is rather a dull colour and is the old typographed design S.G. type 108, comb machine, perf. $14\frac{1}{2}$ x 14.
- HOLLAND.**—New charity stamps for cultured professions, large format, perf. 12. $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. + $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. carmine, 5c. + 3c. olive sepia, 6c. + 4c. deep green, $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. + $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. blue.
- ICELAND.**—New pictorial type postage stamps, line engraved, small format, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. 10 aur blue, 1Kr. slate grn.
- IRAN.**—New definitive type, inscribed "Postes Iraniennes." 10D. vieux rose, 15D. turquoise, 30D. green.
- ITALY.**—Militia, commemorative. *Postage:* 20+10c. carmine, 25+15c. green, 50+30c. purple, 1L.25+75c., dark blue. *Air Post:* 50+50c. sepia.
- JOHORE.**—New line engraved issue, script. wmk., perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. 8c. black and purple.
- NEW GUINEA.**—Air Mail. £2 purple, £5 green. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. These stamps will probably be entirely used for aerial postage purposes by the big mining companies for forwarding gold by registered air mail.
- NEW ZEALAND.**—Jubilee. Wmk. single line N Z & star, perf. 11 x $11\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. dp. grn., 1d. dp. carmine, 6d. dp. orange. *Air Mail:* Wmk. single line N Z & star, perf. 14. 1d. carmine, 3d. purple, 6d. blue.
- POLAND.**—15gr. claret, S.G. type 65, overprinted in blue, S.G. type Kopic, Marszalka, Pilsudskiego. 25gr. blue, S.G. type 73, overprinted in red. Four new values of Pilsudski Memorial stamps. 5gr., 15gr., 45gr., 1Zloty; all black. Same design as 25gr.
- PORTUGAL.**—New type postage stamp, 4c. black, 5c. blue, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, no wmk.
- ROUMANIA.**—1935 Scouts Issue. 25gr. deep olive, 1L. purple, 2L. green, 6L.+1L. rosy brown, 10L.+2L. bright blue. Wmk. S.G. type 94, crown and monogram, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.
- TIMOR.**—Long fiscal stamp $\frac{1}{2}$ avo rose overprinted for postage in black in three lines "7 avos Instrucao D.L.n° 7 de 3-2-1934," the original value being obliterated with two bars.
- URUQUAY.**—Pegasus type Air Mail. New values and colours. 15c. yellow ochre, 22c. vermilion, 87c. grey green, 1P.27c. brown. Issue commemorating the visit of President Vargas of Brazil. Lithographed, no wmk. perf. 11. 5m. brown, 15m. black, 3c. grey grn., 7c. dull orange, 12c. dull blue, 50c. pale yellow brown.

INTERESTING LIST

OUR LIST OF BARGAINS is published at frequent intervals. It is often a bit different to other lists as it contains offers of philatelic books, collections of odds and ends—such as fiscals and Railway stamps, Newspaper stamps, etc., as well as a fine list of "lots" by countries, and fine single items. Your name will be put on our mailing list with pleasure. Why not drop us a postcard to-day?

WE also have a fine APPROVAL SERVICE if you are not particularly interested in "lots."

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REVIEWS

Stamp Collecting.—"Famous Ships on Stamps," "The Postmarks of Southern Nigeria," "The Sudan Air Mail Provisionals," "Canadian Stamp Statistics," "Abyssinia," "Greek Military Franchise Cards," "The First Overprinted Stamps of Trans-Jordan," "First U.K. Aerial Post, 1911."

Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.—"Modes of Engraving and Printing," "Bahamas, 1910-1935," "The Stamps of Abyssinia," "Barbados," "Barbuda," "Bermuda," "Birth of the Postal Service," "Andorra."

Le Philatéliste Belge.—"La Poste aux Lettres à Verviers de 1794 a 1890."

La Revue Postale.—"Préoblitérés de Belgique avec surcharge typographique 'Belgique-België,'" "La Fabrication des Timbres-Poste Français."

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.—"The Departmental Stamps of South Australia, 1868-1874," "The Official Stamps of Egypt," "The Stamps of the First Issue of Brazil," "The 'Caye' Local of British Honduras," "The Stamps of Chinese Formosa."

The British Philatelist.—A monthly publication which is invaluable to a specialist in the stamps of Great Britain. The following articles have recently appeared: "Notes on the Two States of the Penny Black, Plate 1," "The Stamps of the Circular Delivery Companies, 1865-67," "Newly Discovered Essays," "The Stamps of Queen's College, Cambridge," "Original Dies and Punches for Postage Stamps," "A Study of Plate 47, Die II.," etc.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, in addition to special articles on American items, includes one on "Sarawak."

The Stamp Lover.—"Bermuda," "The Forgeries of Nevis," "Hong Kong, the 4 Cents. Cr. CC. 1863-96," and a very interesting and detailed article on "Paper."

EMCO Monthly Journal (Canada).—Articles on Belgian and French stamps forged and "Field Posts Operated in Peace Time."

The Air Post Journal.—"War Propaganda by Air," articles on Rocket Mails, etc.

Stamp and Cover Collecting.—"The Therapeutic Value of Philately," "The Postal System of Germany."

Stamps (America).—"Cayman Islands Pictorials," "The Pictorial Issue of Honduras."

The following publications were also received: *Philatelia* (Spain), *Madrid Filatelico*, *Air Post Journal* (America), *Hobbies* (America), *The American Philatelist*, *L'Exchangeur Universel*, *Das Postwertzeichen*, *Australian Stamp Monthly*, *Die Postmarke*, *Sieger - Post*, *Roessler's Stamp News* (America).

Recent Auctions

Cape of Good Hope: 1855, 1s. dark green, superb mint with full margins	34/-
Cape of Good Hope: 1861, Woodblock, 1d. red, good colour, with margins on all sides, but slight thinning and crease	55/-
Cape of Good Hope: Ditto, 4d. blue, good colour and margins on all sides, a sound copy	40/-
Natal: 1908, £1 purple and black on red, brilliant mint copy. Cat. £10	44/-
Rhodesia: 1909, £1 purple, overprint in violet, fine used and scarce. Cat. £10	14/-
Rhodesia: £2 brown, superb used. Cat. £12	34/-
Rhodesia: 1910, brilliant mint set to £1, a rare set	£6/10/-
Rhodesia: 1913-22, Admiral, brilliant mint set to £1, a rare set	55/-
Cape of Good Hope: 1855, 4d., two fine unused copies	28/-
Cape of Good Hope: 1855, 4d. blue, in a scarce shade, superb pair with good margins and lightly post-marked	22/-
Cape of Good Hope: 1855, 4d. blue, a record copy with enormous margins and showing large portion of adjoining stamp at bottom	18/-
Cape of Good Hope: 1861, Woodblock, 1d. red, with margins, a good copy	70/-
Natal: 1859-60, S.G. Nos. 10, 12, 18, 24, unused. Cat. £5	12/-
Rhodesia: 1922, 1d. aniline red, mint. Cat. £5	14/-
Transvaal: 1887-93, £5 deep green, mint block of four with bottom margin of sheet, guaranteed genuine originals and very rare	55/-
Afghanistan: Collection of early issues, including blocks and scarce values, all fine copies and Cat. over £100	150/-
Baghdad: Collection of ten different S.G. Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 13, 17, 20, 21, 24, superb mint. Cat. £81. A valuable lot	168/-
Batum: 1919, British Occupation, 2r. pink, 3r. violet, 5r. brown (containing error "CCUPATION), S.G. Nos. 17, 18 and 19 in complete mint sheets of 432 each. Cat. £51	20/-
Bechuanaland: 1886, 1s. green; 1887, 10s.; both fine used. Cat. £5 15s.	24/-
Griqualand: A very fine and valuable collection of early issues (40 stamps), including scarce varieties of type of all values to 5s. Cat. £48	65/-

- Natal: 1857, embossed 6d. green, well tied on small piece of original, good embossing and rare 44/-
- Natal: 1895, ½d. on 6d. violet, mint block of four, all without bar on value 8/-
- New Republic: Valuable collection of 51 stamps. A very complete lot, including embossed Arms, Arms omitted, including 1/- tet-beche pair, many unpriced varieties. Cat. about £111. All mint or unused . . . £14/10/-
- Orange Free State: Surcharged V.R.I., 1900, error of colour, 1s. orange-yellow, mint 50/-
- Rhodesia: 1922, ½d. aniline green, mint block of four, rare 65/-
- Shanghai: Collection of 50 stamps, valuable lot of early issues, also surcharges, blocks, etc., a valuable lot, all fine copies. Cat. £39 60/-
- South-West Africa: 1927-30, 10s., marginal block of eight with inscription, showing wide spacing variety, rare thus, face £4 55/-
- South-West Africa: Official, 1927, ½d. (2), 1d. (2), S.G. Nos. O1 and O2, all used, three on pieces, unpriced and scarce 34/-
- Transvaal: Collection of 75 stamps, early issues, including many scarce varieties, all good copies and Cat. over £100 80/-

S.S.S.S.

Reading through an old philatelic journal, published forty years ago, we find that on May 10th, 1895, the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps was formed by a number of well-known philatelists, traders and dealers. That the society took itself very seriously is evident from the wording of the following notice which was issued on June 10th of the same year:—

“NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Society having taken into consideration the Stamps (or other postal matter) enumerated below, has decided and so declare the same to be speculative or unnecessary, and warns all whom it may concern not to deal in or collect the same.

- “1. PORTUGAL. “Santo Antonio” Centennial Stamps.
- “2. CHINESE LOCALS; that is to say, any issues for Chefoo, Chinking, Chinking, Hankow, Ichang, Kewkiang, Tientsin, or Wuhu appearing after this date, or for any other place in China of a like nature.
- “3. NORTH BORNEO and LABUAN. The 4, 10, 20, 30, and 40 cent, surcharged on 1 dollar, red, appear to be unnecessary.

“By Order.

“Secretary.”

Further issues of various countries were added to this list from time to time, but with the exception of what are local stamps, almost all appear in the catalogues of to-day. So much for an attempt to tell philatelists what they are to collect and what to avoid.

CANADA.

There is a variety in the 1 cent. Canadian Silver Jubilee stamp in which there is a distinct tear drop falling from Princess Elizabeth's left eye. It is understood that the stamp in which this occurs is No. 1 in the third row of the sheet. This is locally known as the “crying Princess” variety.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

Mr. J. Robertson, of Johannesburg, has reported that in a sheet of the 10 centimos of the Morocco Agencies Jubilee stamps he has found a 10 centimes in Row 5, No. 4. This variety, is, however, not constant, as it does not appear on other sheets in his possession.

WHICH ARE YOU?

A general collector is one who knows very little about a great deal. As time goes on, he gets to know less and less about more and more and, in the end, gets to know nothing about everything.

A specialist is one who knows a great deal about very little. As time goes on, he gets to know more and more about less and less until, in the end, he gets to know everything about nothing.

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ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY 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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Hon. Editor: W. J. HARRINGTON, P.O. Box 514, Pretoria.

Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Allbret Bldg., 9 Fraser Street,
Johannesburg

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Vol. 11.

OCTOBER, 1935.

No. 10.

Editorial

In this issue will be found two suggestions for the issue of commemorative stamps in connection with the Empire Exhibition to be held in Johannesburg in November, 1936. One is set forth in a letter from a philatelist in Springs and the other is contained in the report of the September meeting of the East London Philatelic Society.

We believe that these suggestions will not commend themselves to the majority of philatelists and philatelic societies in Southern Africa. There is, however, much to be said on both sides and we would suggest that societies should discuss this matter at an early date and include their decisions in the reports of their meetings for publication.

UNION JUBILEE STAMPS.

From "Stamp Collecting" we learn that "on the strength of a report that considerable 'remainders' of the South African Silver Jubilee stamps have been destroyed, the retail prices for sets in pairs have been advanced considerably in the London market."

AIR TRAFFIC PROGRESS.

WHAT RECENT FIGURES SHOW. INCREASE IN LOADS ON EMPIRE ROUTES.

Statistics which have just become available show remarkable increases in the passenger and mail traffic carried by Imperial Airways.

During the first three months of this year the figure for passenger ton-miles was 564,835, as compared with 367,038 for a similar period in 1934.

For freight ton-miles the figure was 127,213. This compared with 87,811 in 1934. The ton-mile figure for mails increased from 135,056

to 269,425; while the passenger-mile total reached 5,884,234 as compared with 3,830,609 for 1934.

Still more recent statistics which refer to May this year, show an increase of 70 per cent.—as compared with a similar period in 1934—in the number of Empire air passengers passing through the London air-port at Croydon.

On the India and Eastern route, during May, the passenger traffic growth was in the neighbourhood of 100 per cent., as compared with 1934, while mail-loads increased by approximately 60 per cent.

During the most recent period of twelve months for which figures are available, viz., from March 31, 1934, to April 1, 1935, the airliners of Imperial Airways, operating on the European and Empire routes, flew 2,482,864 miles, and carried 55,559 passengers and over 2,000,000 lbs. of mails and freight.

CANADA.

From "Stamp Collecting" we learn that the so-called "weeping princess" of the 1c. Canadian Jubilee is not a constant error. The following are the positions given to date:-

- Lower left, plate 1, No. 31
- Lower right, plate 2, No. 31
- Upper left, plate 1, No. 21
- Upper right, plate 1, No. 21

Another plate variety occurring on the latest 2 cents stamp is reported by Messrs. R. Haycock and M. A. Smith. It consists of a large coloured spot on the King's forehead, just to the right of the left eye and is said to be constant in its position on the 21st stamp in the upper left corner of plate 1, in the early printings only. The plate has since been repaired and this variety has been eliminated.

New Catalogues.

We have received a copy of "The Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World" issued at the low price of 5s. by Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co., of Ipswich.

Of this catalogue the publishers furnish the following particulars:-

Embodies all the well known features of previous editions and maintains the same high standard of quality of paper and binding.

Reset throughout in clear, easy reading type.

Watermarks amplified and extended.

Headings improved and useful data added.

Many thousands of price corrections in conformity with market conditions.

Completely revised and brought up-to-date.

Every issue of the World's Postage and Air Mail Stamps accurately described including watermarks.

All confusing minor varieties of shade, perforation, etc., omitted.

More than 6,700 illustrations.

In reviewing this publication we have endeavoured to keep in mind the statement made by the publishers in their introductory notes to the effect that "the data has been expressly compiled as a guide to the General Collector and is arranged in a manner which experience has proved to be the most satisfactory for ready reference" and a note in the preface which states that "it is the only compact single volume catalogue that gives all the essential varieties of the postage stamps of the world, including all watermarks but without the complexities of minor varieties, which are 'caviare to the general.'" A further introductory note reads: "Perforation measurements and omissions which differ only to a minor degree in respect of design or shade from the issue recorded and which are of little interest to the general collector are not listed."

This compact volume, which measures 5 inches by 7½ inches by 1½ inches and contains 789 pages is well bound in cloth covers. The paper is of good quality and the printing is clear and easily readable. The arrangement of the contents is good and as countries are given in alphabetical order, no index is included.

Owing to the small size of the book and the purpose in the mind of the publishers, the particulars of the various emissions are very much simplified.

Each country is prefaced by a short description which is most useful: AFGHANISTAN—an independent monarchy in Central Asia on the N.W. frontier of India; FINLAND—for-

merly a grand duchy of the Russian Empire, now an independent republic; LUBECK—One of the Hanseatic towns of Germany possessing federal independence within the republic; SAAR TERRITORY—German territory on the French frontier placed under the control of the League of Nations by the Treaty of Versailles, returned to Germany after the plebiscite of 1935; ZULULAND—formerly a British Colony, now part of Natal one of the provinces of the Union of South Africa.

The particulars of coinage given for each country are very interesting: AFGHANISTAN—12 shahi equal 6 sunar equal 3 abasi equal 2 kran equal 60 paisa equal 1 Afghan rupee. 100 poul equal 1 Afghan rupee; IRAN—20 shahi, chahi or chai equal 1 kran. 10 krans equal 1 toman. 100 centimes equal 1 franc. 100 dinars equal 1 rial; YEMEN—40 bogaches equal 1 imadi. Although we know that currency does alter from time to time it would have added to the interest to have an approximate idea of what these various coins are worth.

The information given is so up-to-date that the recent issues of Jubilee stamps are included.

The 6,779 illustrations given, though only one fourth of full size, are, generally speaking, sufficiently distinct, though in some countries—Russia, Italy, etc.—a few more might have been added to assist the general collector in identifying his stamps.

The lack of an index is a slight drawback as the alphabetical arrangement is not consistent throughout. Under South Russia is included Kuban Government, Don Government, Crimea and Deniken Issue. Now while Kuban appears alphabetically with a reference to South Russia, we cannot find the other issues except under South Russia.

In some countries (notably Rhodesia) the chronological information given is incorrect, but this matter is not of sufficient importance to worry the general collector for whose use the publication has been prepared.

We would like to congratulate the publishers on their endeavour to cater for the needs of the general collector who, after all, is the mainstay of Our Hobby.

QUEER POSTMARKS.

Most of our readers are well aware that it is possible to receive a letter direct from Hell (Norway) but is it, we wonder, so well known that all the year round there is SNOW and ICE in Kentucky, that even in mid-summer there is WINTER in Wisconsin, that every night there is DAYLIGHT in Tennessee, that even in the calmest weather there is always a TORNADO and a HURRICANE in Western Virginia and New York respectively, that Georgia is never without THUNDER and that a RAINBOW is a permanent feature in Oregon.

These are some of the items to be found in that most interesting American publication, "Postal Markings."

Rhodesian Postage Stamps

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

Continued from page 137 of Sept. issue.

(a) POSTCARDS.

First Issue, about 1890.

Headed BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA in a curved ornamental label. POST CARD above and POSTAGE below, all in black. Again below, INTERNAL on the 1d. value and EXTERNAL on the 2d. value. Both cards are outlined by a vermilion and black border. The stamps imprinted are of the 1890 design of the British South Africa Company.

1d. value, black stamp. 122 by 76 mm.

2d. value, vermilion stamp. 132 by 85 mm.

Second Issue, October, 1892.

(1) Overprinted at the top in black serif capitals with the word MASHONALAND on the stout Cape of Good Hope postcard of 1882 manufactured by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. POST (Royal Arms) CARD/CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (ruled out by four thin lines)/THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE in three lines. The stamp imprinted is the Queen's head on a solid coloured oval enclosed by two lines—the words CAPE OF GOOD HOPE at the top and ONE PENNY again enclosed by three lines, the middle of which is ornamented.

1d. red brown on white. 120 by 75 mm.

Of these 1,000 were supplied by the Cape authorities on the 15th October, 1892, and 396 in January, 1893.

(2) Overprinted at the top with the words MASHONALAND via in black serif capitals on the medium Cape of Good Hope postcard of 1892 (1d.) and 1890 (1½d.) manufactured by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE CAP DE BONNE ESPERANCE)/POST (Royal Arms) CARD/THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE in three lines. In the case of the reply postcard, the words REPLY PAID and POST CARD appear on either side of the Arms, and on the original card in the bottom left corner THE ANNEXED CARD IS INTENDED/FOR THE ANSWER/(LA CARTE CI-JOINTE EST DESTINEE/A LA REPONSE) and on the duplicate card is also the word REPLY. The stamp imprinted is in the case of the 1d. value the Queen's head on a solid coloured oval enclosed by two lines — the words CAPE OF GOOD HOPE at the top and ONE PENNY at the bottom, again enclosed by three lines, the middle one of which is ornamented. In the case of the 1½d. value the Queen's head appears on a solid coloured

circle enclosed by two lines, on curved labels at the top and bottom respectively are the words CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and THREE HALF PENCE. The whole is enclosed in an ornamental square design.

1d. brown on buff (reply). 140 by 90 mm.

1½d. slate on buff. 140 by 90 mm.

(Variety with word "via" missing.)

Of these two values 720 were supplied by the Cape authorities on the 15th October, 1892, and 396 in January, 1893.

Third Issue, 1893.

Headed MASHONALAND in an ornamental label. The stamps imprinted are the 1890 design of the British South Africa Company, but surrounded by an ornate border.

1d. blue on white. 123 x 75.

This bears the words INLAND POST CARD/THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

1d. red on white. 140 x 90.

This bears the words REPLY PAID POST CARD/THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE, and on the attached card is also the word REPLY.

1½d. ochre on white.

Fourth Issue, 1896.

Headed MASHONALAND in an ornamental label, followed by INTERNATIONAL POST CARD/THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. The stamps imprinted are the 1890 design of the British South Africa Company, but surrounded by an ornate border. Other details as in third issue.

1d. blue on white.

1d. carmine on white (reply).

1½d. ochre on white. 140 x 90.

Fifth Issue, 1897 (?).

Headed RHODESIA in an ornamental label, followed by POST CARD/THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. The stamps imprinted are of the 1896/7 large arms design.

1d. blue on white. 122 x 75.

1d. red on white (reply). 140 x 88.

This bears the words REPLY PAID POST CARD, and on the duplicate attached card is also the word REPLY.

1½d. brown yellow on white. 140 x 88.

Same as 1d. except that the value on the imprinted stamp appears in coloured characters on uncoloured shields.

Sixth Issue, 1899.

1d. red on white. 140 x 90.

Headed RHODESIA in a curve and POST CARD/CARTE POSTALE on curved bands on a shaded background. Underneath, THIS SIDE IS RESERVED FOR THE ADDRESS. The stamp imprinted is of the 1898 design. The whole is enclosed in an ornamental border. This is found in shades.

1d. red on white (reply).

**THE INDEPENDENT PAPER THAT BY ITS
IMPARTIAL ADVICE SAVES YOU MANY TIMES
THE SMALL COST OF SUBSCRIPTION**



EDITED BY
ALBERT H.
HARRIS

SPECIMENS
FREE FOR ALL
YOUR FRIENDS

NOT
A HOUSE
ORGAN

**YOUR
REGULAR
NEWSAGENT
WILL DELIVER IT
ON ALTERNATE
FRIDAYS**

3rd

**POST FREE
ANYWHERE**

7/6 PER ANNUM

**BEST
ILLUSTRATED**

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HARRIS 112 STRAND LONDON
[PLEASE CALL]

Letters from our Readers

The Editor,

The South African Philatelist,

Dear Sir,

BASUTOLAND OFFICIAL STAMPS.

I have read with some interest, the letter from Mr. G. N. Gilbert published in the July number of your paper with reference to the above stamps.

It may be of interest to you to know that I hold a piece of an official envelope to which is affixed a pair of 6d.'s and a pair of 2d.'s. Up to the present, these are the only copies I have seen in London; I have been told that there are one or two copies of the 2d. in existence here, but so far, I can get no definite information about them, should, however, I hear of any further copies of this issue, I shall be only too pleased to advise you.

Yours faithfully,

G. W. MILEHAM.

262 Watford Rd.,
Harrow, England.

The Hon. Editor,

The South African Philatelist,

Dear Sir,

I recently acquired a box of used Transvaal, Natal, O.F.S. and Cape stamps, practically the whole of which were used during the years 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913. In other words, Inter-provincials.

The item attached was included, as well as similar obliterations, viz. (all Edwardians):

Transvaal	1d. No. 426
"	1d. No. 1264 (3)
"	1d. No. 37
"	1d. No. 1016
"	1d. No. 1079
Cape	1d. No. 1153
"	1d. No. 119
"	1d. No. 913
O.F.S.	½d. No. 1390

As these were found amongst a lot of Inter-provincials I assume that these obliterations were applied during the inter-provincial period.

I shall be glad if any of your readers will enlighten me as to the significance of these postal cancellations.

Yours faithfully,

A. HILTON SIDOW.

(The specimen forwarded showed an oval barred obliteration in the middle of which was inset an oblong containing the number 1264.—Ed.)

The Editor,

The South African Philatelist,

Dear Sir,

EMPIRE EXHIBITION (S.A.) 1936.

In reply to your Editorial Note in the August issue, re the staging of the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in conjunction with the British Empire Exhibition to be held in November, 1936, I would like to make a suggestion to the Committee to put forward to commemorate the occasion, and after all, it will be a very good advertisement for South Africa, seeing that thousands of tourists, visitors and philatelists will be voyaging over here for the event.

I further know that this suggestion will no doubt raise a storm of protest from philatelists all over on these unnecessary issues, but on a great occasion like this I don't think that a few Commemorative stamps to mark the great event out of place. I now take the liberty of suggesting to the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, or P.M.G., that the following three commemorative stamps be issued for the period of the Exhibition, and a special Exhibition Cancellation franking stamp be used at the Exhibition, also special Exhibition Jubilee Airmail Labels be used.

Suggestion No. 1:

1d. value depicting (mining scene)=
Industry.

Suggestion No. 2:

½d. value depicting (farming scene)=
Agriculture.

Suggestion No. 3:

2½d. value depicting (fauna and game)=
Kruger National Park.

What better advertisement could we have than these, after all said and done we have only had three issues of Commemorative stamps since 1895. The Zuid-Afrika-Republic 1d. Commemorating the penny postage, the 1910 Commemorative of the Union of South Africa, the 1934 Voortrekker set, and the 1935 Jubilee set, which was only on sale for two months; therefore I don't think, on a special occasion like this, my suggestion would be out of place.

We don't all think alike, and I make bold to state that I am positive the country would welcome a set of stamps to mark the occasion and advertise South Africa at the same time at this coming Exhibition in 1936.

Yours truly,

G. R. KENT.

AN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.

An interesting display of air mail covers and covers despatched from the special post office attached to the Royal Train which conveyed His Royal Highness Prince George on his South African tour last year was a feature of the Post Office exhibit at the Agricultural Show held at Middelburg, Transvaal, during the first week of August. His Excellency the Governor-General showed a keen interest in the display.

SOCIETY NEWS

THE EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held on Thursday, 5th September, in the Railway Institute, the new home of the Society.

Mr. Courlander (President) presided over a good attendance of members. A hearty welcome was extended to Mr. Yates, a visiting philatelist, who is well-known to many stamp enthusiasts throughout South Africa.

The question of the Junior Society was again brought up and it was decided to give three prizes before the close of the year and to be open for competition.

A very good proposition was put forward, viz.: That the East London Philatelic Society write to Congress requesting it to suggest to the Government through the Postmaster-General that commemorative postage stamps be issued in conjunction with the South African Exhibition to be held next year at Johannesburg. It was thought that a short set of three or four low values should be printed, to be available for the period of the Exhibition. Designs might be called for from the public.

The display for the evening was by all members and consisted of imperforates other than European. There were some wonderful pieces from the following countries: Argentine, Mexico, United States, Mauritius, North America, Newfoundland, Tasmania, Victoria, British West Indies, Queensland, Natal, Rhodesia, Transvaal, Gambia, New Zealand, and Western Australia.

W.S.H.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

A visit from the East Rand Philatelic Society was the great attraction at the meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg held at the Carlton Hotel on the 10th September.

Mr. Morley, as chairman, soon disposed of the business part of the meeting so as to allow more time for the members to enjoy the fine philatelic fare provided by our East Rand friends. Mr. Linn brought along the West Indies (script watermark), in fine mint condition. Mr. Johnston produced "Odds and Ends" consisting of some early Newfoundland, Nevis and Saxony. Mr. Wood had some sheets of Cape triangulars, and early issues of New Zealand and Bolivia. Mr. Larsen brought a very fine lot of Rhodesians. Mr. Doyle had Portuguese Nyassa nearly complete including the varieties with inverted centres.

Mr. Morley thanked the visitors first of all for their visit, but most of all for the fine and varied display. There was something for

everybody, whatever his interest in the hobby might be. He had noticed that among the collection of Rhodesia put down by Mr. Larsen were some stamps which he did not possess and he was afraid that the members of the Johannesburg Society, including himself, had broken the tenth Commandment that evening. Mr. Larsen, the President of the East Rand Society, in reply, spoke of the fine feeling of friendship which existed among the philatelic societies. He was a great believer in fostering that friendship and hoped that the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg would return their visit at an early date.

J.G.G.K.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

The monthly general meeting was held as usual in the lounge of the Durban Publicity Bureau on Wednesday, September 4, and attracted an unusually large number of visitors and members. Mr. H. H. Hurst exhibited a collection of stamps on entires, which consisted of both British and foreign items, and were the result of an extensive philatelic correspondence all over the world which Mr. Hurst had about 25 years ago, each cover being carefully retained.

There were many fine stamps on these covers and out-of-the-way places such as Papua, St. Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands, Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Northern Nigeria, British Levant, Mauritius, Malta and Hong Kong were represented. Among the foreign section were items from Indo-China, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Mexico, Honduras, Chili, Roumania, etc.

Our society has been honoured by the International Philatelic Exhibition Committee in asking Mr. Hurst to act as one of the judges at the exhibition to be held in New York during May, 1936.

Z.G.R.

O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The second annual general meeting was held on September 13.

The annual report of the President, Mr. F. Carter, reflected a steady increase in the membership, and reference was made to the good recruiting efforts of Mr. J. B. Levy on behalf of the Society, and the exchange superintendent (Mr. J. Lewis) for the efficient manner in which he had carried out his important work. The hon. secretary-treasurer (Mr. F. J. Hundermark) was also thanked for the way in which he had carried out his duties. In connection with the successful recently-held junior postage stamp collecting competition, the hope was expressed that this would become an annual feature in the Society's programme.

The exchange superintendent's report indicated that sales amounted to about seventeen per cent. of the value of the packets circulated.

Mr. F. Carter was re-elected president, Mr. J. Lewis vice-president and exchange superintendent, and Mr. W. Dickie-Clark hon. auditor. The hon. secretary-treasurer was re-elected. The retiring committee was re-elected, with the addition of Mr. S. Levitt.

Two new members were enrolled, and further proposals are expected.

The following syllabus for the next six months was agreed upon: October, each member to exhibit his 12 best stamps; November, an exhibition of the stamps of the West Indies; December and January, open meetings; February, exhibit by Mr. S. Levitt; March, an illustrated paper on varieties of paper used for postage stamps, by Mr. F. Carter. Mr. J. B. Levv will also submit a paper dealing with stamps and submit exhibits connected therewith at one of the meetings.

The evening closed with an interesting exhibit by Mr. J. Lewis of his Empire collection of King George V. Jubilee stamps, which, but for the omission of the Papuan and New Guinea sets, was complete.

The next meeting of the Society will be held in the Oranje Koffiehuis, top of Maitland Street, on the second Friday evening in October, to which visiting philatelists are cordially invited.

F.J.H.

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The present session of the Cape Town Society is proving most successful and large attendances of members and visitors continue. At the last meeting in August the eagerly awaited exhibition of Jubilee stamps was given by Mr. K. Alexander and, as was expected, was full of interest. The display consisted of covers posted from the Colonies and Dominions and franked with Jubilee stamps. With only one or two exceptions all of the Territories were represented and in many cases blocks of four or pairs figured on the covers. Furthermore, not a few of the items were "first day" postings.

The first September meeting included a display by Mr. A. H. Sydow consisting of many fine items from his collections. "Interprovincial" Unions were shown complete, also covers and cards carried on the Air Mails of Dec. 27, 1911 and the Red Cross flight of Nov., 1918. Many sheets of Postage Dues and also Union Georgian "Specimens" were seen, together with numerous sheets showing specialised items of Union Georgians and Pictorials. Full treatment of Plate Numbers—Head and Duty plates, etc., was given, a display of outstanding interest to collectors and non-collectors.

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The ideal method of collecting is to have one of my approval selections of rare British Colonials beside your own collection.

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The cheapest dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:

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New Issue Chronicle

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

- AUSTRIA.**—New Dolfus commemorative stamp, 24gr. slate. Line engraved. No wmk., perf. 12½. Same type as previous one issued in 1934. New Air Post stamps, line engraved, no wmk., various pictorial views with aeroplane hovering above. Perforated 12½. 5gr. purple; 10gr. orange; 15gr. green; 20gr. steel blue; 25gr. mauve; 30gr. orange brown; 40gr. olive; 50gr. blue; 60gr. sepia; 80gr. brown; 1Sch. rose carmine, river scene; 2Sch. deep olive, viaduct; 3Sch. yellow brown, mountain pass; 5Sch. deep green, aerial railway; 10Sch. blue, yachting.
- BAHRAIN.**—Inscribed "INDIA POSTAGE" overprinted "BAHRAIN" in the usual manner. Printed at Nasik on multiple star wmk. paper. ½a. green; 2a. red, printed from old De la Rue plates.
- BELGIUM.**—King Leopold, S.G. type C43, same portrait, larger frame, 1f. carmine.
- BELGIAN CONGO.**—Commemoratives. Recess printed by the Institut de Gravure, Paris, showing four kings of Belgium in medallion—Leopold I, Leopold II, King Albert, Leopold III. 50c. deep green; 1f.25 carmine; 1f.50 purple; 2f.40 orange brown; 2f.50 pale blue; 4f. bright violet; 5f. olive black.
- BRAZIL.**—Commemorating founding of city of Pernambuco, dated 1535-1935. Large transverse oblong, thin paper, wmk. S.G. 114., perf. 11½. 200r. mauve and pale brown; 300r. purple and black.
- BULGARIA.**—Polish Festivities stamps. Watermark wavy lines, perf. 11½. 1L. yellow brown, Jan Hunyadi; 2L. purple, Ladislaw Varnensis; 4L. vermilion, Kopiec Warnencyk; 7L. blue and 14L. green, Wladyslaw Warnencyk. New issue to commemorate Slov Sakol Athletic meeting. Wmk. wavy lines, perf. 11½. 1L. green, gymnasium; 2L. pale blue, portrait; 4L. scarlet, portrait; 7L. blue, pole jumping; 14L. chocolate, stadium; 50-52L. vermilion, shield.
- CEYLON.**—New pictorial set. Perf. 11½ x 11; script wmk. sideways, crown to right. 30c. deep green and carmine.
- COSTA RICA.**—Air Mail S.G. types 114 and 115, overprinted in red "OFICIAL." 5c. green; 10c. carmine; 15c. purple brown; 20c. blue; 25c. orange; 40c. sage green; 50c. myrtle; 60c. orange; 75c. purple—all S.G. type 114. 1 Colon carmine; 2C. pale blue; 5C. black; 10C. brown. 1635-1935 Commemorative. Printed by Waterlow & Sons. No wmk., perf. 12½. 10c. carmine, arms type; 45c. purple, pictorial; 50c. blue black, arms type. Air: 5c. green, pictorial; 30c. orange, pictorial.
- CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.**—S.G. type 57, portrait of Stefanik. 50 haler green. Cyrillic Millenary Commemorative. 50h. green; 1Kr. lilac; 2Kr. blue. Design depicting the two Apostles, Cyrille and Methodi, inventors of the Cyrillic Alphabet. Perf. 10.
- GERMANY.**—100 years of Railways Commemorative. Line engraved, wmk. swastika, perf. 13½. 6pf. olive green; 12pf. lake; 25pf. blue; 40pf. mauve. Hitler Jugends: 6pf. deep green; 12pf. maroon; wmk. swastika, perf. 14, comb machine.
- LUXEMBURG.**—A special stamp has been issued for the Philatelic Exhibition in Esch-Alzette, consisting of the handsome 2fr. engraved stamp S.G. type 37, printed in black, imperforated on new watermarked paper. The watermark consists of an all-over design of equilateral octagons joined together rectilinearly, with a cross in the centre of each octagon. This watermark is peculiar in that the octagon shows clear on looking through, but the cross in the centre shows dark. The diamond-shapes formed by the diagonal joins of the octagons have a clear dot in the centre of each.
- MOZAMBIQUE.**—To commemorate the opening of the Zambesi Bridge. 1 Escudo, blue, with black vignette centre design of the bridge. Perf. 12½.
- NAURU.**—Jubilee issue. Line engraved type of 1924 on highly surfaced paper, no wmk., perf. 11½, line machine. Overprinted in small sans serif capitals, in two lines:—
HIS MAJESTY'S JUBILEE.
1910—1935.
- The stamps themselves are of quite a different printing and measure almost ½mm higher, and all are totally different in colour. 1½d. red; 2d. orange; 2½d. blue; 1s. maroon.
- NEW GUINEA.**—Jubilee issue: 1d. green; 2d. red. Overprinted in three lines, small block type in blue-black ink,
'HIS MAJESTY'S'
JUBILEE,
1910—1935.
- Highly surfaced paper, no watermark, perf. 11½.
- PAPUA.**—Jubilee stamps. Special printing of four values of the last Papua set. 1d. green and black; 2d. red; 3d. blue and black; 5d. grey-green and black. All the stamps are on highly surfaced paper. Perf. 11, line machine. Overprinted in blue-black ink. 1d., 3d. and 5d. are overprinted in two lines, in tall sans serif capitals 3mm high:
HIS MAJESTY'S JUBILEE.
1910 1935
- The 2d., however, is printed in three lines in block capitals 1½mm high:
HIS MAJESTY'S
JUBILEE,
1910—1935.

The Jubilee Stamps of the Union

First Day of Issue, May 1st, 1935. Last Day of Issue, June 29th, 1935.

By G. N. GILBERT.

(Continued from page 136, September issue.)

1d. JUBILEE FRAMEPLATE.

	Ptg. 1.	Ptg. 2.	Ptg. 3.
1—3 KL 6. Spot in right figure value tablet, top left edge	X	X	X
1—5 D 5—6. Two spots front left buck's knees	X	X	X
1—6 G 3—4. Red spot in head	X	X	X
FG 5. Tiny red spot base of neck	X	X	X
2—1 DE 3—4. Spot front left buck's nose	X	X	X
FG 3. Line or spot above head	X	X	X
2—3 AB 6—7. Spot left edge left figure of value tablet . .	X	X	X
2—4 K 3. Spot in right buck's head	X	X	X
N 1. Spot outside top right frameline	X	X	X
2—5 I 4. Spot over R in SILVER	X	X	X
2—6 F 5. Red hairline in front of King's mouth	X	X	—
3—1 I 3. Red line over IL of SILWER	X	X	X
3—2 F 4. Spot in front of King's nose	X	X	X
F 5. Spot below chin	X	X	X
L 7. Smear between right l and d	X	X	—
3—3 I 6. Red spot over E in JUBILEUM	X	X	X
3—4 EF 5. Red spot below W in SILWER	X	X	X
3—6 D 4. Spot under left buck's head	X	X	X
BG 6. Tiny spot in frameline above S in Posseel . .	X	X	X
4—1 GH 6. Red spot under last E in JUBILEE	X	X	X
EG 1—2. Top of D cut by line extending into A	X	X	X
4—2 DE 7—8. Spot in U of SUID	X	X	X
KL 6—7. Nick in top of 1 in right 1d.	X	X	X
4—3 KL 7. Tiny spot in front of right 1d.	X	X	X
D 4. Spot in front of left buck's nose	X	X	X
4—5 I 5. Tiny spot in rays above JU	X	X	X
4—6 F 7. Spot over D in Suid (in rays)	X	X	X
5—1 E 6. Spot over VE	X	X	X
FG 1—2. Top of H shorter and line into top of A . .	X	extended through into next X stamp (fainter)	X
5—2 3. Shading missing above WER of SILWER	X	X	X
5—3 IK 1—2. Top of CA of AFRICA cut	—	X	X
5—4 LM 8. Tiny spot over U in Revenue	X	X	X
5—5 FG 7. Top of D-A cut	—	X	X
6—2 A 3—4. Spot in outer left margin and d in left 1d. is printed darker	X	X	X
6—3 N 1—2. Thumb mark in top right corner	X	X	(fainter)
7—1 B 6. Spot under P in Postage	X	X	X
AB 7. Line in tablet left	X	X	X
E 2. Spot over last E in JUBILEE	X	X	X
7—5 IK 4. Red smudge in front right buck's nose	—	—	X
8—1 D 5. Spot in front of left buck's knee	X	X	X
8—3 L 3. Spot behind right buck's head	X	X	X
8—4 C 7—8. Tiny spot above and to right of E in Revenue	X	X	X
8—5 C 6—8. Red line down through d in left 1d.	X	X	X
8—6 L 7. Nick in right 1 of 1d.	X	X	X
9—2 L 8. Stroke from bottom frameline into margin	X	X	X
9—5 C 1—8. Red line down through	X	X	X
9—6 L 7. Tiny red spot between right 1 and d.	X	X	X

10—2	IM 7—8.	Tiny spot under right stop under 1d.	X	X	X
10—5	C 1—8.	Line down through	X	X	X
10—6	GH 2—3.	Red spot in rays under A	X	X	X
11—3	M 7.	Nick in back of right d of 1d.	X	X	X
11—4	K 6.	Spot in rays above 5 of 1935	X	X	X
11—5	DE 5—6.	Hairline in rays above ER in SILVER	X	X	X
11—6	D 4.	Spot in left buck's mouth	X	X	X
12—2	C 7.	Spot before d in left 1d.	X	X	X
12—3	IK 6.	Spot in rays over 5 in 1935	X	X	X
12—5	LK 7.	Tiny spot after 1 in right 1d.	X	X	X
	N 5.	Spot in right margin	X	X	X
13—2	L 7.	Spot on 1 of right 1d.	X	X	X
13—3	N 5.	Red spot in middle right margin	X	X	X
13—5	F. 6.	Red spot on bottom of S in SILVER	X	X	X
	A 4.	Spot in left margin	X	X	X
13—6	I 5—6.	Spot over U in JUBILEE	X	X	X
14—2	D 5.	Red line over R in SILVER	X	X	X
14—5	H 5.	Spot in oval under B in JUBILEE	X	X	X
15—1		Line through top of SUID-AFRIKA (one only)	X	X	(two lines)
15—2	LM 6—7.	Stroke between right 1 and d.	X	X	X
15—4	F 5 and H 5—6.	Tiny red spots in front and below neck	X	X	—
	DE 6.	Ditto in rays over 9 in 1910	X	X	X
15—6	I 4.	Spot over V in SILVER	X	X	X
16—1		Line through top of SUID-AFRIKA	—	X	X
16—2	D 6.	Spot over 1 in 1910	X	X	X
	HN 1.	Line through FRICA into right margin	—	—	X
16—3	KL 6.	Tiny spot in right figure of value above I.	X	X	X
16—4	K 4.	Spot in right buck's neck	X	X	X
16—5		Line through top of SUID-AFRIKA and top of H AF in SOUTH AFRICA	—	X	X
16—6	FG 8.	Spot in white line under D-A	X	X	X
17—3	L 7.	Tiny spot in front of right 1 of 1d.	X	X	X
17—4	HI 5.	Spot under U of JUBILEE	X	X	X
17—6	IK 4.	Spot on right buck's nose	X	X	X
18—2	K 4.	Spot in right buck's neck	X	X	X
18—5	M 7.	Spot in edge of right 1d.	X	X	X
	D 3.	Spot front of left buck's head	X	X	X
18—6	L 7.	Dot in edge of right 1 of 1d.	X	X	X
	M 8.	Line in margin under E in Inkomste	X	X	X
19—2	MN 4—5.	Stroke from right frameline into margin	X	X	X
19—5	D 5.	Spot before left buck's knees	X	X	X
20—1	C 4.	Spot in left buck's neck	X	X	X
20—6	L 7.	Spot in base of right 1d.	X	X	X
	D 4.	Spot under left buck's nose	X	X	X
	M 6—7.	Spot close to right d in 1d.	X	X	X

Design Characteristic.—The V in Revenue on all stamps with Zuid Afrika on top is short—i.e., the base of the V does not come down level with other letters.

3d. FRAMEPLATE CHARACTERISTICS.

- 1—1 L 3. Spot in rays top right corner behind buck's ears.
- 1—4 D 8. Line in S of SUID.
H 3 and I 4. Spot above head and before right buck's nose.
- 2—3 G 5. Spot in neck.
L 4. Spot in rays behind right buck's neck.
- 2—5 D 3. Line through rays above EU.
- 3—3 K 5. Spot opposite right buck's knees.
- 3—4 D 5. Spots above U in JUBILEUM.
- 4—3 C 4. Spot in rays behind left buck's neck.
- 5—5 K 3. Spot in rays in front of right buck's horns.
- 6—2 D 3. Spot in front of left buck's head.
- 6—5 C 3—4. Spots behind left buck's neck.
- 7—2 A 7. Spot in margin left.

- 7—3 I 3. Spot in rays over L in SILWER.
 7—4 C 4. Spot behind left buck's neck.
 L 6. Spot above O in Posseel.
 L 7—8. Spot under 3d.
 7—6 K 4. Line in front and almost touching buck's nose.
 E 4. Spot under BI of JUBILEUM.
 8—3 CD 2. Line through S.
 H 3. Flaw in rays under AF.
 8—4 LM 6. Spot above and between AG of Postage.
 8—5 D 1—2. Scratches above and below O in SOUTH.
 8—6 A 5. Spot in outer left margin.
 9—1 H 2. Line through white frameline under FR.
 9—2 IK 5. Spot in rays.
 9—4 I 4—5. Shading almost missing opposite right buck's nose.
 9—6 I 3—4. Flaw in rays above V in SILVER.
 10—1 KL 8. Gelatine flaw in right figure of value frameline.
 10—2 E 1. Spot in white line over ID.
 10—4 E 3. Spots in rays over LE.
 11—1 I 3. Spot in rays over I in SILVER.
 11—3 E 3. Spot over E in JUBILEUM.
 11—6 I 3. Spot over I in SILVER.
 12—1 A 5—7. Line down left margin.
 12—2 K 1. Spot in top margin.
 E 5—6. Three dots above VE.
 12—4 E 3. Dot over last E.
 13—2 D 1. Spot on top white line over O.
 14—1 F 6. Spot before SILWER.
 14—3 LMN 5. Line from margin through right buck.
 15—1 D 4—5. Spot in front of left bucks knee.
 15—4 I 4. Dot over R in SILVER.
 15—5 H 6—7. Spot under M in JUBILEUM.
 16—2 H 1. Upright stroke in margin above F.
 16—4 C 4. Spot in left buck.
 17—4 I 3. Dot above I in SILVER.
 17—5 D 5. Spot in rays over R in SILVER.
 18—1 L 6. Spot over P in Posseel.
 19—5 K 4. White spot in rays under right buck's nose.
 19—6 K 6. White spot in shading above 1935.
 C 6. Line from G in Postage.
 20—2 F 2. Spot in rays above JUBILEE.
 20—3 DE 4. Spot over U in JUBILEUM.
 B 7. Spot by left 3d.
 20—5 I 6. Spot above 3 in 1935.

INTERESTING LIST

OUR LIST OF BARGAINS is published at frequent intervals. It is often a bit different to other lists as it contains offers of philatelic books, collections of odds and ends—such as fiscals and Railway stamps, Newspaper stamps, etc., as well as a fine list of "lots" by countries, and fine single items. Your name will be put on our mailing list with pleasure. Why not drop us a postcard to-day?

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6d. FRAMEPLATE CHARACTERISTICS.

- 1—2 E 1—2. Spot in white line over U in SOUTH.
- 2—4 E 5. Spot over E in SILVER.
- 4—4 IKL 6—8. Two lines from top of 1935 into value tablet and through top of ICA.
- 5—3 B 2. Spot in top left protea.
- 7—1 GH 5—6. Orange spot under base of neck.
- 7—4 C 1. White line through top left frameline before S.
- 10—5 K 4. Spot in right buck's neck.
- 11—1 F 2. Spot in edge of D in SUID.
- 12—1 I 6. Spot above UB in JUBILEE.
- 15—6 K 7. Stroke in left margin of right figure of value tablet.
- 16—6 N 4—5. Spot in right margin.
- 17—2 H 5. Spot in oval under JU.
- 20—4 H 6. Spot under M of JUBILEUM.

Sketch of assessor mentioned above:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N	
1														1
2														2
3														3
4														4
5														5
6														6
7														7
8														8
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N	

Jubilee Headplate Characteristics

		Ptg. A ½d.	Ptg. B ½d.	Ptg. A 1d.	Ptg. B 1d.	Ptg. C 1d.	3d.	6d.
1—1	G5. Tickening of shading in base of neck		+	+	+	—	+	+
1—3	G3. Tiny spot just above King's head	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
1—4	E3. Spot or extension of top of first limb of M		+	+	+	—	+	+
	H4. Faint spot just touching back of head		+	+	+	—	+	+
	I4-5. Line through VER JU . .		—	—	—	+	—	—
	I6-7. Tiny line on top of 3 of 1935.		+	+	+	—	+	+
2—4	E3-4. Line through BIL . . .		—	—	—	—	+	—
2—6	K6. Spot close to right figure of value tablet		very faint	+	+	—	+	+
3—2	G3. Pimple on top of head . . .	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
3—3	B7. Spot on left figure of value tablet	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
3—5	IK3-4. Spot in front of right buck's nose		+	+	+	—	+	+
	E5. Line up through ER of SILVER		+	—	+	—	—	—

(To be concluded in November, 1935, issue).

A NEW SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP.

The halfpenny stamp with hyphenated SUID-AFRIKA, printed by rotogravure and now on sale, is in an entirely new setting. The stamps appear to be printed in a continuous strip in horizontal rows of twelve, divided in the centre by a narrow gutter and with narrow vertical margins. Lines in the margins indicate sections of two hundred and forty impressions and sheets are guillotined at these indicators, leaving issued sheets cut through the perforations without horizontal margins.

The perforating is not clear and in many cases paper remains in the perforated hole, although the sheet shows none really imperforate. One sheet, however, was seen where a faulty needle has failed to punch any holes and the sixth perforation between every stamp of vertical rows eight and nine is missing.

A large piece bought at the G.P.O., Pretoria, contained missing perforations between vertical rows five and six and six and the guttering, whilst another block disclosed vertical and horizontal perforations missed in the twelfth vertical row. C.H.

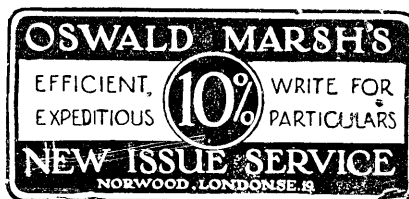
INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION JOHANNESBURG, 1936.

Our readers have probably seen in the Press periodical notes of the preliminary progress

which is being made in respect of the Empire Exhibition to be held in Johannesburg in November, 1936. The aim of the management of this colossal undertaking is to make it one of the biggest events held south of the equator and thereby to attract visitors to South Africa from all parts of the world.

The international philatelic exhibition, which is now being organised by the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa will be one of the outstanding features of this exhibition and many world-famous collections are confidently expected to be sent to Johannesburg for this event.

Local philatelists are advised to make an early start to strengthen their will power in regard to the tenth commandment as well as to put their own collections in order.



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Air Mail Notes and News

By L. A. WYNDHAM.

BLANTYRE-BEIRA.

In my notes for last month I dealt fully with the inauguration of the Salisbury-Beira direct "feeder" service and the Blantyre-Beira extension of the Salisbury-Blantyre service.

It is perhaps of interest to add that the concession of carrying mails by air between Beira and Salisbury and Beira and Blantyre was granted by the Mozambique Company to the Manica Trading Company which entered into an agreement with Rhodesian & Nyasaland Airways, Ltd., (an associate company of Imperial Airways) for the operation of these services on their behalf.

FIRST REGULAR AIR MAIL BETWEEN WINDHOEK AND CAPETOWN.

With effect from Monday, 2nd September, 1935, the timetable of the S.W.A. "feeder" service Windhoek-Kimberley was altered so as to afford South West Africa the full advantage of the bi-weekly Cape-London service which was established at the beginning of August with the inauguration of the S.A. Airways "Shuttle" Service Rand-Cape Town (referred to in my notes for last month).

The re-timing of the flying schedule affords the following connections at Kimberley:-

- I. From S.W.A.: Tuesdays (1) To Cape Town by S.A. Airways Service ex Germiston; (2) To Germiston and points north thereof by Imperial Airways Service ex Cape Town.
- II. To S.W.A.: Connects with (1) S.A. Airways Service arriving Kimberley Tuesdays ex Germiston; and (2) Imperial Airways Service arriving Kimberley Tuesdays ex Cape Town.

Under the new schedule, machines leave Windhoek on Monday morning instead of in the afternoon, arriving at Kimberley at 3.55 p.m. the same day. The return flight is completed on the following Wednesday.

The interest of the above changing of the S.W.A. schedule from an airport point of view is that Cape Town and Windhoek are now connected by a through air mail service. Hitherto the Windhoek-Kimberley service operated solely as a "feeder" with the Imperial Airways Services to and from London and mail to and from Cape Town has been carried from and to Kimberley by rail.

It is also worthy of mention that the service ex Windhoek on 2nd September was the

first one that provided a through air connection with Beaufort West and that first flight covers Windhoek-Beaufort West are known (Windhoek, 2nd Sept., 1935; Beaufort West 3rd Sept.). There is no through service from Beaufort West to Windhoek, however, as the Imperial Airways service ex Cape Town which connects with the service to Windhoek does not land at Beaufort West, but at Victoria West. Mail which left Cape Town by Imperial Airways Service on the 3rd September arrived at Windhoek the following day.

It is understood that one of the reasons for establishing this new service is to enable S.A. Airways to obtain data as to the use made thereof before deciding on the establishment of the contemplated direct Windhoek-Cape Town service.

WANTED.

1918 Red Cross Cards, 1925 First Flights. Purchase or exchange for stamps or covers.—L. Wyndham, Houses of Parliament, Capetown.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Nevis and Virgin Islands.—Stamps, Literature and Information wanted.
A. F. Johnstone, P.O. Box 6006, Johannesburg.

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

Wanted. — Cape, Natal, Transvaal Orange Free State, Griqualand West, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa, Brazil, Greece, including covers and postal stationery.
A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.
William Redford, Allbret Building, 9 Fraser Street, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—Unusual items relating to the aviation history of Africa and the Empire. Full particulars to:
L. Wyndham Houses of Parliament, Capetown.

Jubilee Sets on cover from Crown Colonies at double face.
Margaret Davidson, 11 India Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

GENERAL PHILATELIC KNOWLEDGE.

Has it ever occurred to you how much you do *not* know in connection with philately? For instance, how many of the following questions can you answer?

1. What stamp depicts a man being tossed in a blanket?
2. Which stamps have a Latin prayer printed on their backs?
3. Why are the stamps of Sicily often called "Bombas"?
4. On what stamp, overprinted for the occasion of a royal wedding, does an error occur which ante-dates the event by ten years?
5. Which stamps were *surcharged* by means of a typewriter?
6. Which country issued stamps for compulsory use on Sundays and holidays?
7. Which already correct surcharge was scratched out and "corrected" to make an error?
8. Which stamp celebrates the centenary of a newspaper?

All the above questions, the answers to which will appear in the next number, recently appeared in an oversea philatelic journal, the name of which will be given with the replies.

SILVER JUBILEE STAMPS.

The overseas journals are already pointing out that Silver Jubilee stamps are worth acquiring. Canada and Bechuanaland have been "tipped" and one leading journal, pointing out the varieties in the Union stamps, suggests that there will be a big demand by specialists for them in pairs and blocks for plating.

Jubilee stamps have been issued for Cook Islands, Niue and Western Samoa, in each case, 1d., 2½d., and 6d. The overprint is in four lines as follows: Silver Jubilee / of / King George V. / 1910-1935. For Samoa the current stamps of these values have been overprinted, but in the case of Cook Islands and Niue, while the current designs have been utilised, colour combinations have been altered. The overprinted stamps were on sale in place of the current stamps of the three denominations for three months from May 7th, 1935.

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REVIEWS

Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.—"Neglect of Middle Issues," "Andorra," "The Importance of Postal History," "Cayman Islands."

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.—"France, Second Republic or Second Republic Colonial?," "The Official Stamps of Egypt," "The Departmental Stamps of South Australia," "South Australian Varieties not generally known," "The Stamps of Chinese Formosa."

The Record of Philately.—"The Norwegian Missionary Posts of Madagascar," "Retouches of the 10c. 'blanc' 1929 of France," "The Early Postal Rates of Hawaii," "Pony Express," "The Stamps of Spitzbergen," "The Forgeries of Canada," "A Belgian Congo Find."

Stamp Collecting.—"A Check List of British Photogravure Stamps and Their Controls," "Northern Nigeria, Its Posts and Postage Stamps," "Britain's Jubilee Stamps," "Egyptian Military Postal Seals," "Abyssinia's Story in Stamps."

L'Echangiste Universel.—"La série Lyautey," "Les Timbres Préoblitérés des Etats-Unis."

The Air Post Journal.—"The Balloon and Pigeon Post," "The Airpost Stamps of Liechtenstein, 1934-35," "The Turkish Air Fund Stamps."

Postal Markings illustrates postmarks from Hell, Ice, Winter, Snow, Daylight, Tornado, Hurricane, Thunder, etc.

Australian Stamp Journal.—"The Postage Stamps of Victoria," "Western Samoa—New Pictorial Issue."

Die Postmarke.—"Grosbritannien: Die Harrison Photogravuren, 1934-35," "Die Deutsche Heerespost an der Westfront," "Die Poststempel von Serbien, 1843 bis 1921."

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.—"Shipka Pass Issue of Bulgaria," "Jubilee Stamps of India," "U.S. Zeppelin Issue of 1930."

Scott's Monthly Journal.—"Perforations on the Stamps of Japan. Issues of 1876-99," "Guatemala's Six First Postage Stamps."

The American Philatelist.—"In Defence of the Cachet," "Pairs, One without Surcharge."

Collectors' Club Philatelist.—"The Various Expresses of Various Traceys," "Canadian Locals."

Stamps.—"The Grenada Pictorials," "The Rockets of the German Inventor Zucker."

The following publications were also received: *Philatelia* (Spain), *Linn's Weekly Stamp News* (America), *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung*, *Emco Monthly Journal* (Canada).

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.
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Johannesburg

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Vol. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1935.

No. 11.

Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition.

1st—14th November, 1936.

WE have been supplied with an advance note of the programme of Johannesburg's Jubilee Philatelic Exhibition to be held during the first fortnight of November next year.

The full programme is not yet ready, as certain details have still to be arranged between the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, which is sponsoring the exhibition, and the authorities of the General Exhibition (Empire Exhibition: South Africa, 1936), in whose grounds and buildings the exhibition will be held. The exact day of opening and the number of days duration are amongst the still unsettled points, but the exhibition will *certainly* be open during the greater part of the first half of November.

It has been considered advisable, however, to make public now the main features of the programme, so that collectors, both in South Africa and abroad, will know its scope and have good time to prepare their exhibits, and so that intending visitors may know when to make their plans to see the exhibition.

Following somewhat on the lines of the recent exhibition in Brussels, whose novel plan was a decided success, the exhibition will be in two parts:

Part I.—Non-competitive.

In this portion exhibits will be by invitation only, and a very fine show of representative collections of all parts of the world may be expected, as the Committee has already received promises of support from a number of prominent collectors in Europe and America, as well as in South Africa. An opportunity to see selections from many of the world's

finest collections will thus be made available for visitors—it will be a philatelic feast without risk of the indigestion liable to follow on a banquet of a whole-world competitive exhibition.

More need not be said of this part at present, as it does not immediately concern the ordinary exhibitor, but we can promise that it will be a great attraction for visitors.

Part II.—Competitive.

This is open for entry to any collector, but the range of countries comprised is limited to "Africa south of the equator."

Exhibits may be entered in any one of the following three classes:

Class A: Honour Class.—Collections which have previously won a gold medal or any higher award at any international exhibition must be entered in this class, but any collection may be entered in it if the exhibitor thinks it worthy.

Class B: Specialised Collections.—E.g.: Any one issue or group specialised as to plating, perforation, shades, etc.; Cancellations and Postal History; Proofs, Essays and Forgeries; or any other phase of specialisation making use of research work already done.

Class C: General Collections.—In most instances these will be expected to include the complete issues of the country, although in a few of the countries with large issues they might be limited to a certain period only.

These three classes apply to the first 23 sections of the following list under which entries must be further classified. Exhibits in any one class will not compete against exhibits in the other two classes of the same section,

but only against others in the same class as themselves.

Sections.

1. Angola and/or Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique, etc.).
2. Bechuanaland (British Bechuanaland and Bechuanaland Protectorate).
3. Belgian Congo.
4. British East Africa and/or Uganda and/or Kenya and Uganda.
5. Cape of Good Hope.
6. Griqualand West.
7. Madagascar and/or Reunion.
8. Mauritius and/or Seychelles.
9. Natal.
10. New Republic and/or Stellaland.
11. Nyasaland (including B.C.A.).
12. Orange Free State and Orange River Colony.
13. Rhodesia, including N. and S. Rhodesia.
14. St. Helena and/or Ascension.
15. South West Africa and/or German South West Africa.
16. Swaziland and/or Basutoland.
17. Tanganyika and/or German East Africa.
18. Transvaal.
19. Union of South Africa.
20. Zanzibar.
21. Zululand.
22. Air Mail stamps and covers of Africa south of the equator.
23. Any single service or group of services in Africa south of the equator not provided for in Sections 1—22.
24. *Philatelic Research.*—Any collection of Africa south of the equator made entirely or to a considerable extent to show original work helpful in establishing definite philatelic knowledge. Such an exhibit may be entered in this section only or in this section additional to being in one of sections 1—23.
25. *Rarities.*—A display of not less than 25 nor more than 50 rarities or items of special interest from Africa south of the equator.
26. *Philatelic Albums.*
27. *Other Philatelic Accessories.*
28. *Junior Collections.*—Limited to collectors under 18 years of age.
 - (A) General collection of Africa south of the equator.
 - (B) General collection of any one country coming under sections 1—23.
29. *Literature.*—Unpublished communications (Monographs, Handbooks, or shorter articles) dealing with any country or phase of philately in Africa south of the equator.

General.—Exhibitors may feel assured that every precaution will be taken to safeguard their property. The building is being erected specially for exhibition purposes and parti-

cular care will be taken to see that the lighting is not too strong. All stamps on view will be under glass in sealed frames, so those selected for show must be on loose leaf sheets. The customary provisions will be made for watchmen, safes for exhibits not on show, etc., etc. Insurance will be arranged for.

Mr. Frank Godden, of 359 Strand, London, has been appointed European agent for the exhibition, and he will be prepared to bring out collections entered for it under his personal charge. There will be no difficulty, however, for anyone sending exhibits from overseas, independently, either by parcel post or as ordinary merchandise through a shipping agent. There are no Customs restrictions on stamps coming into South Africa.

Space will be available for dealers to have tables or booths in the exhibition.

The programme, with full details of the Rules and Regulations, Fees, Entry Forms, Dates, Awards, etc., etc., will be issued shortly.

We might just add as our comment that we appeal particularly to overseas collectors for their support. Philatelists in South Africa are a comparatively small body, and this is a big effort for them. A really successful exhibition would help along our hobby immensely, but outside support is essential to make it an A1 success.

Collectors all over the world are now busy preparing their entries for the New York International in May. We would suggest to all those with exhibits falling within the territorial limitations of the Johannesburg Exhibition that they send them on here for November. All the heavy work will be done for the first show; it will be a small matter for them sending on to a second. But it will be a big matter for us!

Our one regret is that we so nearly overlap in time with the Australasian International Exhibition to be held in Adelaide in October. No exhibit can be shown both here and there, and we will probably be unable to obtain selections from some of the leading Australasian collections which we had hoped to have for our Non-Competitive Part, as Adelaide will naturally have first claim on them. Unfortunately our choice of time was always within rather narrow limits and the date was approximately fixed before we had even heard that the Adelaide exhibition was contemplated.

Editorship of the *South African Philatelist* has been resumed by Dr. Harvey Pirie on his return from abroad, and editorial matter should no longer be sent to Major Harrington in Pretoria, but direct to the editorial and publishing office in Johannesburg.

New Catalogues.

ONCE again stamp collectors are busy with the new philatelic "bible"—Stanley Gibbons Catalogue for 1936—they are eagerly comparing prices with those of last year, and while some are delighted with the upward tendency of their favourite countries, others, glumly noting falls in values in *their* countries, are probably heaping maledictions on the heads of the compilers of that work.

The new catalogues are somewhat larger in size than of yore, the type columns measuring 7½ inches high instead of 6¼ inches; this innovation has reduced the bulk of the books and allows the separate British Empire volume to be printed on thicker paper.

No less than 1,983 new stamps have been listed, and the liveliness of the stamp market is evidenced by the fact that approximately 26,000 alterations in prices have been made, the majority of them being in an upward direction. Our readers, however, will probably find that their own stamps do not belong to the "majority."

The whole of the 245 Jubilee stamps have been listed and priced, and it is noteworthy that the unsevered pair "10 centimes and 10 centimos" error of Morocco, which a few months ago could have been purchased for the equivalent of 1½d., is now catalogued at £15.

Greece, Guatemala and Transvaal have been completely re-written in consultation with leading specialists, resulting in many changes of arrangement and prices. Grenada and Western Australia have been improved, while the Great Britain "used abroad" list has been amplified, the various types of postmark in each group being mentioned.

The following general remarks regarding British "Africans" may be of special interest to our readers who have not yet secured their copy of the new catalogue:

BECHUANALAND.—Many big drops in prices in the earlier issues, but a few rises in the later issues.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Rises in the 1855 triangulars on deep blue. The unofficially rouletted 1/- yellow green (S.G. No. 12) is now priced at £120. (*Note.*—In these notes we refer in each case to the 1935 catalogue numbers.) Rises in superb specimens of 1861. S.G. No. 22 goes up from £275 to £300, and No. 47 from £30 to £40. A few increases and some drops elsewhere.

MAFEKING.—The mint overprinted items have moved upwards—in some cases considerably.

GOLD COAST.—Some slight increases; No. 24 has, however, dropped from £35 to £10.

GRIQUALAND.—Stationary.

KENYA AND UGANDA.—Early issues unchanged. Some rises in later issues, especially in "pound" values.

NATAL.—Some increases in early "postage" overprints. A few small rises in later issues.

NEW REPUBLIC.—Stationary, but with some additions—2/- (on yellow), 6th September, 1886, tête bêche £20, and 10/6 violet with embossed arms inverted, not priced.

NYASALAND.—Slight upward tendency.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—No change.

RHODESIA.—Slight general upward tendency, with two or three justifiable reductions.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Stationary, but some rises in first issue of officials.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.—A few increases.

SWAZILAND.—No change.

TANGANYIKA.—A few rises in later issues.

TRANSVAAL.—General, and in some cases considerable, reductions in the first Republic, first British occupation and Second Republic issues. Notable exceptions are: No. 27 mint from £25 to £40; No. 36 mint is now priced at £150; No. 53 used from £8 to £40; No. 69 mint priced at £50, and used from £8 to £50.

ZULULAND.—No change.

Gibbons' *Air Stamp Catalogue*, 4th Ed., 1936, pp. 193, with 774 illustrations. Price 1/6 net (in Great Britain).—This little catalogue must be indispensable to that considerable body of collectors who go in for air stamps only, but to avoid possible disappointment to some it should be clearly understood that it definitely disclaims being an airpost catalogue. No reference is made in it to air mail covers, its scope being limited to the cataloguing and pricing of the Government air stamps of the world.

The illustrations, printing and general setting out are very good. In many instances the numbers issued of the stamps are given. The numerous price alterations from the last issue, mostly upwards, testify to the liveliness of the air stamp market. The highest priced item is £800 for a U.S. error (airplane in centre inverted), but there are quite a few now in the "£100 and over" class.

"The Seer of the Strand," in his *Stamp Market Gossip* in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for September, says that the Union Jubilee set may probably be the best of any in the finish.

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Per Terram, Per Mare,
Per Aera.

THIS motto (or should it be called a slogan?) appears over the main entrance of the new Johannesburg G.P.O., which was opened by the Prime Minister on October 15th. This building, which has taken more than two years to complete and cost £450,000 to build and equip, is the third which Johannesburg has had. The first was a tin shanty and it served the town in its early mining camp days till 1896; and the second the building in Rissik Street, opposite the City Hall, which has been one of the city's landmarks for nearly forty years.

The new G.P.O. is a splendid modern building which any town could get excited about. The portion to which the public has access is a veritable show-place from the point of view of both utility and beauty. All the latest notions in the way of fitting-up are here; a robot enquiry machine will furnish you with any possible postal information desired by the mere action of pressing a button (at present this provides much entertainment to juvenile citizens); while the mural paintings of scenes of transport and of early phases of South African history are a real joy to the eye. On the way to the private boxes (8,000 of them) there is a large stained-glass window, locally designed and made, also illustrating various modes of postal transport, ancient and modern, and showing much enlarged replicas of the Union's Halfpenny, Penny, Twopenny and Fourpenny stamps.

Behind the scenes are all the latest facilities for speeding up the sorting and dispatch of mails, including conveyor belts and chutes galore, not only within the building itself, but connecting up with the railway station by a tunnel 800 yards long.

The social amenities of the postal staff are well provided for in a suite of staff rooms.

The opening ceremony was the last official appearance of Mr. L. B. Maggs, M.B.E., as Postmaster of Johannesburg, a post which he has occupied for nearly ten years. As philatelists we regret that the time has come for him to move on, but we hope that we may see even more of him in the near future, as he has joined the staff of the 1936 Empire Exhibition as Assistant General Manager, and in that capacity he will be in close touch with our International Philatelic Exhibition.

COLONIAL "JUBILEE" ISSUES.

The Crown Agents have issued a list of *Supplementary Printings* of Silver Jubilee stamps which are on order or have already been dispatched to various Colonies. The majority of the Colonies figure in this list, so that there is still hope for collectors obtaining full sets which they may have ordered.

A prominent London contemporary describes these as "Reprints." This is a misleading term, even if it be in inverted commas. A reprint is an impression taken from the original plate after the issue to post offices has ceased; an impression, i.e., printed not for use as a stamp, but as a specimen or curiosity for sale to collectors or otherwise. As these are being printed for use as stamps it is wrong to term them reprints; they are merely new, additional or supplementary printings.

SILVER JUBILEE STAMPS.

Prepaid orders for the complete Empire collection of 62 sets (249 stamps), mounted in a first class loose-leaf Souvenir album, still accepted, for forward delivery, subject to being unsold, price £9 10s. 6d nett, cash with order, post free.

Silver Jubilee Souvenir Album, loose-leaf, excellent quality paper and binder, with spaces for every Jubilee stamp issued, 63 pages, price 8/6 post free. Spare leaves to the above at 6d. per dozen; transparent interleaving sheets at 2/6 per set of 62, post free.

Mozambique Co. air mail inauguration triangular commemoratives, now obsolete, very small issue, epl. set of 10 mint, price 2/6.

Selections of mint and used Jubilee stamps now available. Special Xmas discounts offered on ordinary approval selections.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

Box 76, Rouxville, O.F.S.



POSTMARKS

(A paper read at a recent meeting of the Pretoria Philatelic Society.)

MANY have been the heated discussions among stamp collectors as to the relative merits of "mint" versus "used" and, to quote the immortal Persian bard,

"Myself when young did eagerly frequent
Doctor and saint and heard great argu-
ment

About it and about; but evermore

Came out by the same door as in I went."

As a matter of fact, we collectors are bound by no rules—we follow the course that fascinates us most and who can say us nay? I therefore hesitate to suggest that anyone should take to heart anything that I may say to-night or even to agree with me—"For you are right and I am right and all is right as right can be."

During the early days of my comparatively short life as a collector I often hesitated between the collection of mint or used. The former are undoubtedly much more attractive and pleasing to the eye, but they generally cost more and when one has them there is very little more to do. On the other hand, the collection of used stamps keeps one's interest permanently sustained, as there is always the chance of getting a better copy of the great majority of one's items.

Finally, however, I decided to collect both, as far as I could, and then, as I am to a certain extent a one country man, and do examine and try to study my stamps, I began to look at postmarks, and here an entirely new field opened up. I began to sort out the different types of postmarks with a view to obtaining early and late dates of those types for every post office. I then saw that I could not get very far without ascertaining, if possible, the dates of opening and closing of all the post offices in Rhodesia. Even this work was of extraordinary interest, and having got my list of post offices, I continued the job of collecting their postmarks. Now this is a job which will last for the rest of my life, as I must now examine the postmark on every stamp I come across in the hope of adding to my collection, as some post offices were in existence for less than a year and must therefore of necessity be very scarce.

Now, in addition to improving one's geographical knowledge, a certain amount of historical knowledge is acquired by the study of postmarks. For instance, there is the Gubulawayo postmark which is of much historical interest; the special postmarks for the opening of the Victoria Falls Bridge by Professor Darwin on the occasion of the visit of the British Scientific Association in 1905, the tours of the

Union Parliamentarians in 1924 and of the Prince of Wales in 1925. Again, I find that there are records of the B.S.A.P., of the B.S.A.C., and also of the Great War in my postmarks. Then, in quite a number of instances, I have found that the name of a particular post office has been changed more than once, and in some the spelling has been altered from its original form.

I have also found that, as in stamps, there are quite a number of errors and varieties to be found, some of which will be shown at a later stage.

Now, to my mind, and apart from what I have already said, there is more in the collection of postmarks than mere interest, as these marks will often fix the date of issue of different plates or dies, and at times, if the stamps are in very good condition, the date when distinct shades were issued. Therefore, from a philatelic point of view, there is a real value in the collection of postmarks.

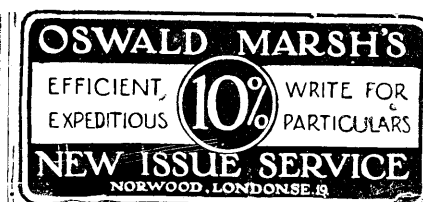
With a view to enlisting your sympathy in what is often regarded as a mere side line, I will exhibit to-night a number of Rhodesian postmarks which may prove of interest to you. They include coloured postmarks—red, purple and blue. The red postmarks, and the green of which I have none, are, I understand, particularly scarce, according to information received from oversea specialists. Among the purples will be observed one reading "Army Post Office, Northern Rhodesia," with a date which is probably January, 1919, and, in passing, I should be glad if anyone could tell me what army this was, as Northey's force, as far as I know, used a "Field Post Office" cancellation.

I also show errors in lettering and many varieties of date errors, such as date missing altogether, year missing, day missing, figures inverted, reversed and sideways; also a specimen and a tracing showing that in March and May, 1900, the months at Bulawayo were spelt in the Afrikaans fashion; a fact which I am quite unable to understand.

A few examples of commemorative, official and railway postmarks and slogans will also be shown.

I conclude this short paper in the hope that I shall have aroused not a little interest among some present here to-night in those marks which so frequently arouse the indignation and wrath of the ordinary collector of used postage stamps.

W.J.H.



The Jubilee Stamps of the Union

First Day of Issue, May 1st, 1935. Last Day of Issue, June 29th, 1935.

By G. N. GILBERT.

(Continued from page 156, October issue.)

1d. JUBILEE FRAMEPLATE.

Head Plate Ver.

			Ptg. 1.	Ptg. 2.	Ptg. 3.	
4-1	GH3-4. Spot in head	+	+	+	+	+
4-5	H4 & H5. Spots near head	+	+	+	+	+
5-1	HI5. Line through BIL	—	—	—	—	—
5-2	F5. Spot in beard	+	+	+	+	+
5-5	G5. Spot in neck	+	+	+	+	+
6-1	F3-5. Line through head	+	+	+	+	+
6-4	B5-6. Tiny line in left buck's hindquarters		very faint	very faint	very faint	
6-5	D5. Spot next to left buck's knee		+	+	+	+
	G5-6. Stroke in base of neck . . .		—	—	—	—
7-2	F5. Stroke through beard	—	—	—	—	—
	E3. Line through UM	—	—	—	+	—
8-1	G5. Spot in neck near beard . . .	+	+	+	+	+
8-2	F3-6. Line through head	—	—	—	—	—
8-3	FG6. Tiny spots at base of neck	+	+	+	+	+
8-4	B3. Spot in top left leaf	+	+	+	—	+
9-1	E4-5. Tiny spot before J	+	+	+	—	+
9-3	A4. Line in left margin		+	+	—	+
	C7. Spot in left figure of value tablet		+	+	+	+
9-4	EF3. Stroke on M in JUBILEUM	—	—	—	+	—
9-5	G5-6. Spot in neck	+	+	+	fainter	+
9-6	H4. Tiny spot behind head	+	+	+	—	+
	KL3. Spot in right buck's ear . .	+	+	+	—	+
10-1	E4. Tiny spot under IL	+	+	+	—	+
			— very faint	—		
10-3	I7-8. Dark mark between KA . . .		+	+	+	+
10-4	H4. Spot behind head close to back	+	+	+	—	+
10-5	L8. Tiny spot in bottom of right figure of value tablet	—	+	+	—	+
10-6	G5. Tiny spot under ear	+	+	+	—	+
	G5. Tiny spot in neck	—	—	—	+	—
11-2	G5. Tiny spot behind ear		+	+	—	+
11-6	IK6. Line on top of 5 in 1935 . .	—	+	—	—	—
12-1	F3. Spot before forehead	+	+	+	—	+
	G5. Nick in base of neck	—	—	—	—	—
12-2	F3-4. Spot before forehead	+	+	+	—	+
	AB3-4. Spot in left leaf	+	+	+	—	+
12-5	G3 & H5. Spots on top and behind head		+	+	+	+
	EF3-4. Line under EU		—	—	+	—
12-6	E5-6. Line from 0 in 1910		—	—	+	—
	K7-8. Spot to right of last A in AFRICA		— faint	—	—	—
13-1	D4-6. Line up from 1 in 1910 . .	—	+	—	—	—
			not	+	—	—
13-2	A5. Spot in left buck's tail		discernible	+	fainter	+
13-6	3-4. Spot in right buck's eye . . .		faint	+	—	+
	E4-6. Line up through JUBIL	—	+	—	—	—
	GH5-6. Line in base of neck	—	—	—	+	—

14—1	D3-4.	Spot in front of left buck's nose	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
14—2	G3-4.	Cracked skull	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
			} clean cut		} clean cut		faint	clean cut	clean cut
14—6	G3.	Spot over head		+	+	+	—	+	+
	LM4-5.	Spot over right buck's back		+	—	+	—	—	—
	C3.	Spot behind left buck's head		not discernible	—faint—	+	+	—	+
15—2	E4.	Faint line between LE of JUBILEUM	—	—	—	+	—	+	+
	FG6.	Spot in head	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
15—5	G3.	Spot in head		+	+	+	—	+	+
15—6	F5.	Tiny spot under chin		+	+	+	—	+	+
16—1	G4-5.	Gash in ear	+	+	+	+	fainter	+	+
16—6	E3.	Spot over E in JUBILEE		+	+	+	—	+	+
	EF6.	Line up from I in SILVER		+	—	+	—	—	—
	K4-5.	Spots in front of right buck		—	—	—	+	—	—
17—1	G5.	Spot in neck and hairline in head	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
17—2	F4.	Spot in cheek	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
17—3	I6-7.	Spots in 3 of 1935	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
17—5	M7.	Spot in right figure of value tablet		+	+	+	—	+	+
17—6	F6.	Faint spot before S in SILVER		—	very faint	—	—	+	+
18—1	C2.	Spot in S of SUID	+	+	—	+	—	+	+
18—2	H5.	Spot under L of JUBILEUM	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
18—4	HI2-3.	Spots above S of SILVER	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
18—5	L6.	Spot in right figure of value tablet		fainter					
	C8.	Tiny spot at bottom of left figure of value tablet		+	+	+	—	+	+
				+	+	+	—	+	+
				faint					
19—1	K6.	Spot above and close to 1935	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
	E5-6.	Line up through VER	—	+	—	+	—	—	—
19—2	E4.	Spot under IL of JUBILEUM	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
19—4	E4.	Spot in front of head	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
	H4.	Spot behind head		+	+	+	+	+	+
19—5	E5.	Stroke on R in SILVER		+	+	+	—	+	+
	GH5-6.	Stroke through base of neck		+	—	+	—	—	—
Jubilee Headplate Characteristics			Ptg. A	Ptg. B	Ptg. A	Ptg. B	Ptg. C		
			1d.	3d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	3d.	6d.
19—6	D8.	Spot in margin under S		+	+	+	—	+	+
20—1	E2-3.	Slight mark over M of JUBILEUM	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
	F5-6.	Spot by base of neck	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
20—2	E6.	Hairline over V in SILVER	+	—	+	+	—	+	+
	FG3.	Spot in head		—	—	+	—	—	—
20—3	G3.	Tiny spot on top of head	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
20—5	G4.	Curl by ear		+	+	+	—	+	+
	H3.	Spot before S of SILVER		+	+	+	—	+	+
	GH3-6.	Line down through head		+	—	+	—	—	—
20—6	G4.	Tiny nick in bottom of ear	+	+	+	+	—	+	+

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VOORTREKKER STAMPS OVERPRINTED.

Yet another attack is being made by the Government on the pockets of stamp collectors by the unnecessary and uncalled for overprinting of the Voortrekker stamps with the letters SWA. After the long time which has elapsed since the first issue in 1933 of these stamps it is certainly very strange that they should only now be made available for use in South West Africa, and it is doubtful whether a very large proportion of the residents in that territory have any desire or inclination to pay a 50 per cent. increase in postage rates in order to contribute towards the erection of a memorial to the memory of the Voortrekkers in which many of them cannot have any interest.

The position probably is that the Government finds that these stamps have not been selling too well (one certainly very seldom sees them on correspondence particularly from the country districts) and has therefore considered that it is desirable that a fresh impetus should be given to their sale, especially to stamp collectors, by means of this overprint.

It is unfortunately a fact that no amount of fulmination against this action on the part of the Government will prevent collectors from acquiring these stamps, but nevertheless it is greatly to be regretted that the Government has found it necessary to augment the funds for such a worthy object by such unworthy means.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NEW CHRISTMAS STAMPS

The following notes were recently sent to "Stamp Collecting" by a "special correspondent" (presumably in the Union) and appeared on the 7th September, 1935, in that journal.

A tribute to Mrs. M. Christiansen, founder of the Christmas stamp scheme of raising funds to combat tuberculosis, is to be paid in the issue of the 1935 Christmas stamps of South Africa. The design for these features the new preventorium at Pietermaritzburg, and was unanimously agreed upon by the National Council of the Christmas Stamp Fund in South Africa.

The following is the result of the current year's design competition:

1. Miss Mary Ayliff, 104 Church Road, Walmer.
2. Miss Rose Folger, Kingwilliamstown.
3. Herr Johannes Blatt, P.O. Box 83, Swakopmund.

Owing to the increase in organisation work, and in order to provide the Government Printer with better facilities for printing the designs, the Council has decided to work (so far as the design competition is concerned) one year in advance. Thus, the winning design in the 1935 competition will be that used in 1936 and so on until further notice.

The new Christmas stamps will be placed on sale throughout the Union on November 15, 1935.

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Union of South Africa.

NOTES BY A. HILTON SYDOW.

I.—Waterlow and Pretoria Printings.

1d. Denomination. Surface Printing.

Simenhoff's Standard Catalogue quotes (page 27 No. 103 j and page 32 No. 144 i) 1d. denomination. Waterlow and Pretoria Printings, Row 20, No. 9. Stroke of A extended. This is a plate flaw which appeared on the London printings, and after the plates were handed over to the Government Printer, on the Pretoria printings, Plate I. After Plate I, Plate II came into use until the advent of the Rotogravure printings. I have, however, discovered that sometime prior to the issue of the latter, the Plate II stamps were a combination of Head Plate II and Frame Plate I, because I have corners showing the indication, the 2 cuts in the head plate jubilee line, and the item "Extended stroke of A," a Plate I indication, used with Head Plate II.

II.—*South African Philatelist*, Page 6, January, 1935, re 2d. Rotogravure Sheets.

Mr. Gilbert writes:

Plate 1—Fine purple arrows.

Plate 2—Fine purple arrows and broad purple arrows.

Plate 3—Broad purple arrows.

I would like to supplement that I have arrow blocks showing:

Plate I—Characteristics: (1) Fine purple arrows; (2) broad purple arrows.

Plate II—Characteristics: (1) Fine purple arrows (different from Plate I); (2) broad purple arrows (different from Plate I).

Plate III—Characteristics: (1) Broad purple arrows.

III.—1d. Rotogravures.

Head Plate 10, Frame Plate 11 appeared in Maitland Post Office 2nd week in September, 1935.

IV.—Waterlow Bros. Printings.

1d. Denomination.



B.

Centre Piece.—My examination of the sun's rays reveal that they are made up of a series of lines and dots on the centre piece of the stamps marked (A), whilst those on the centre piece of the stamps marked (B) are a clearly defined series of lines only. (The distinction is quite clear in the originals.—Ed.) I have also examined what purport to be colour trials or proofs in (1) red frame and green ship, and (2) orange frame and green ship of the 1d. denomination. Item (1) in red and green appears to correspond with (B) and item (2) to (A). I have further examined hundreds of used copies of the Waterlow printings and found that type (A) was used between 1st January, 1926, and July, 1926, and type (B) between July, 1926, and December, 1926. Further on in type (B) opposite the middle yardarm there is a more clearly defined junction of two lines than on that of type (A). To the left of the oval the lines appear as dots in some instances on type (A), whilst on type (B) the lines are clearly shown. I have a postally used copy of type (A) dated January, 1926, similar to type (A), and it could not therefore have been produced from a worn plate. It must be remembered that the 1d. and 1d. Waterlow printings were issued on the 3rd January, 1926. It would appear to me that there were 2 different dies. I shall await results of further investigations by fellow specialists.



A.

G. HOPE WILSON (B.P.A.)

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REVIEWS

The British Philatelist—An interesting article on James Chalmer's Plan for the use of Postage Stamps in 1839.

La Revue Postale—"Les services postaux pour les troupes dans l'Afrique Orientale Italienne," "Note sur les timbres de Naples."

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain—"India: 2 annas of 1854 on 'One Anna' paper," "The Departmental Stamps of South Australia, 1868-1874," "Mafeking Siege Stamps," Articles on new varieties discovered in Barbados, Brazil, Argentine, Natal, and Denmark, "N.A.A.F.I. seals as used by the British Forces in Egypt."

The Philatelic Magazine—"A New Zealand Discovery," "Guatemala, 1871-1922," "Rhodesia, Telegraph Stamps."

The American Philatelist—"Venezuela Surcharges of 1933," and also articles on American issues, postmarks, cancellations, etc.

Stamp Collecting—"Abyssinia's Story in Stamps," "Lundy Island Air Service," "Northern Nigeria: its Posts and Postage Stamps" (contd.), "Further Notes on Egyptian 'Jubilee' Military Seals," "Palestine: Some less known plate and overprint varieties," "The League of Nations and its stamps," "Philatelic relics of the Abyssinian War of 1867."

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News—"The First Issue of Heligoland," "Mexican 1923-7 Designs," "Hanover's First Issue."

Le Philatliste Belge—"Les Timbres des Principautés danubiennes et de la Roumanie," "La Poste aux Lettres à Verviers de 1794 à 1890."

Linn's Weekly Stamp News—"Religious Stamps," "Mythology and Stamps," "The Postal Service of Greenland."

L'Echangiste Universel—"Les Timbres de Tunisie," "Les Marques Postales des armées navales pendant la guerre de 1914-1919."

Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly—"Andorra," "The importance of Postal History" (contd.), "Dominica," "Grenada," "Jamaica," "Leeward Islands Federation," "Montserrat," "St. Kitts-Nevis."

Stamp Lover—"The lives of the forgers" (a particularly entertaining and interesting article), "An unrecorded Iraq stamp."

Stamps—"What causes price discrepancies," "Notes on the 12 Ore Stamps of Norway," "German Inflation Stamps, Errors and Varieties" and many articles on American subjects.

The following publications were also received:—Madrid Filatelico, The New Zealand Stamp Collector, The Stamp News (Australia), Sieger-Post, Stamp and Cover Collecting (America), Die Post-Marke.

Exhibition Postmark.—The recently held Radio and Engineering Models Exhibition in Johannesburg had its own post office and postmark. The latter was similar in type to those which have been used during the past two or three years for most exhibitions and other offices of a temporary character. It read: "RADIO EXHIBITION — RADIO-TENTOONSTELLING—JOHANNESBURG" in a large double-lined circle with the date thus "23 X 35" in one line across the centre.

RHODESIA.

B.S.A. Plates and Dies.—The following comes from the S. Rhodesian Press Bureau: Philatelists will be interested to hear that another interesting historical relic has recently come into the possession of the Southern Rhodesian National Historical Committee. It is a complete set of the plates and dies of Rhodesian stamps issued during the period when the British South Africa Company administered the Territory.

They were originally presented by the Chartered Company to the Rhodesian Philatelic Society, but the Customs and transport charges were such that the Society was then unable to accept them.

The charges have been foregone and the relics have been given free to the Museum Committee.

The collection includes not only the plates for printing the stamps, but the dies for surcharging and for printing postcards, wrappers and stamped envelopes. They have all been defaced with lines, but in such a manner as to preserve their outlines and historical interest.

A Straight Tip!—Mr. W. E. Fyndem, in *Stamp Collecting*, says: "Buy all the used copies of the 4d. *Southern Rhodesia* (perf. 15 x 14) that you can lay your hands on at full catalogue."

THE WORLD'S RAREST AND MOST VALUABLE STAMP.

British Guiana 1c., black on magenta (S.G. No. 23), was put up to auction in London on October 30th, but was withdrawn after £7,500 had been bid for it, as the reserve price was not reached.

It is the only copy known to exist, but now has a certificate of genuineness from the Royal Philatelic Society.

It was last on the market at the Ferrari sale in 1922, when it was purchased by the late Mr. Arthur Hind for £7,350.

Rhodesian Postage Stamps

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

Continued from page 147 of Oct. issue.

Seventh Issue, 1st July, 1903.

Headed RHODESIA on a solid coloured curved ornamental label. Below, POST (Arms of Company) CARD/THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. The stamp imprinted is a new design.

½d. green on white. 140 x 84 (shades).

Eighth Issue, 1913 (?).

Stamps of the 1913 design.

½d. green on white. 140 x 90.

Headed RHODESIA in a curve and POST CARD on a straight riband on a shaded background. Below, THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. The whole is enclosed in an ornamental border.

1d. red on white. 140 x 90.

Headed RHODESIA in a curve and POST CARD/CARTE POSTALE on curved ribands on a shaded background. The whole is enclosed in an ornamental border.

Ninth Issue.

Printed in green. Design similar to that of the seventh issue, but without an imprinted stamp.

(b) ENVELOPES.

First Issue, 10th August, 1903.

½d. green on white. 137 x 80.

Embossed ornamental stamp embodying BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA/COMPANY, the Arms of the Company, POSTAGE/HALFPENNY.

1d. red on white. 124 x 97, 136 x 80, and Embossed oval stamp embodying matter similar to the above.

2½d. grey on white (thin). 145 x 110, and Embossed ornamental stamp embodying similar matter to the above.

Second Issue, 1913 (?).

½d. green on white. 136 x 80, 229 x 104.

1d. red on white. 125 x 98, 136 x 80.

Oval stamp imprinted. King's head and shoulders in Admiral's undress uniform on white background, surrounded by coloured border containing BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA/COMPANY above, POSTAGE/RHODESIA below and "1d." on oval labels on either side.

(c) REGISTERED ENVELOPES.

First Issue.

2d. 152 x 95.

Headed BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA ADMINISTRATION / REGISTERED LETTER/THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE/TO BE REGISTERED, AND A RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT. "R" in oval at left. Rectangle containing the words THE STAMP TO PAY THE POSTAGE MUST BE PLACED HERE on the right. Crossed back and front. On flap the arms of the British South Africa Company on solid oval ground surrounded by a band containing the words THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY. Horizontal solid coloured label at bottom with BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA. Riband underneath with REGISTRATION TWO PENCE.

Second Issue, October, 1892.

4d. blue. 154 x 98 and 222 x 102.

Third Issue.

4d. (bluey white paper). 154 x 96.

Headed BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY. Then as in first issue. On flap Arms of Company on solid oval ground surrounded by a band with THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY thereon. Riband underneath with REGISTRATION FOUR PENCE.

Fourth Issue.

4d. (creamy white paper). 152 x 95.

All as in third issue except that lines of inscriptions are much shorter and the design on the flap appears to have been re-drawn.

Also on white paper with very dark blue printing.

Fifth Issue.

4d. (creamy white paper). 152 x 95.

Same as in fourth issue except that on flap the word RHODESIA in a curve is printed above the design.

(d) WRAPPERS.

First Issue, 10th August, 1903.

½d. green on buff. 125 x 300.

Stamp imprinted. Design consists of upright oblong. Arms of Company in centre on a solid ground and BRITISH/SOUTH AFRICA/COMPANY at top and POSTAGE/HALFPENNY at bottom.

1d. red on buff. 125 x 300.

Stamp imprinted. Design consists of upright oval. Arms of company on horizontally shaded background with COMPANY above and POSTAGE below, surrounded by a band with BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA at top and ONE PENNY at bottom.

Second Issue, 1913 (?).

½d. green on buff. 121 x 303.

Stamp imprinted. Design consists of upright oval. King's head and shoulders in

Admiral's undress uniform on uncoloured background surrounded by coloured border containing the words BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA/COMPANY above, POSTAGE/RHODESIA below, and ½d. in oval labels on either side.

(e) LETTER CARDS.

First Issue, 10th August, 1903.

1d. carmine on blue. 138 x 90.

Headed LETTER CARD. At bottom below the perforation TO OPEN THE LETTER CARD TEAR OFF THE EDGE AT THE PERFORATION. Stamp imprinted in ornate upright oblong design embodying Arms of Company with BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA/COMPANY at top and POSTAGE / ONE PENNY at bottom. On the back: If used for transmission abroad the additional postage required should be/supplied by means of adhesive stamps.

Second Issue, 1913 (?).

1d. carmine on blue.

All as above except that the imprinted stamp is the Admiral's head postage stamp design of 1913.

LAGOS 1893 PROVISIONAL ON 2d.
INSTEAD OF 4d.

Mr. P. L. Pemberton (*Phil. Jour. of G.B.*, September, 1935) describes in detail the varieties and types of the normal surcharge of the Half Penny on Four Pence overprint of Lagos in 1893, and records an error in which the surcharge is on the Two Pence. This stamp has been known for about twenty years, but was turned down by the R.P.S. as a forgery. From his study the writer is now satisfied that it is a genuine error, and the reasons given appear to be convincing. Readers are advised to look over their specimens, as on a stamp in which the bars are not so lightly printed the distinction between two and four might easily be overlooked.

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 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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Readers Views

TO THE EDITOR,

S.A. Philatelist.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION (S.A.), 1936.

Sir,—Mr. Kent's suggestion, re issue of Exhibition Commemorative Stamps and special Exhibition cancellations, is an excellent idea. Especially as the G.P.O. now has a Publicity Department, they might very favourably consider this, and as the S.A. Airways are now extending their activities, why not an "Air Mail Stamp" during the Exhibition period? There will soon be a world-wide "all air" service, and as America and Africa will probably "contact" via Great Britain, it's an opportunity that should not be missed.

I'm pleased to endorse your correspondent's suggestion by No. 4, particularly as it is some six years since the Union provided an Air Mail stamp, and this may be the last occasion when such an issue would be required.—I am, etc.,

PARK SMITH.

TO THE EDITOR,

S.A. Philatelist.

Sir,—Further to my notes on the new hyphenated ½d. sheets with the gutter in the centre, a study of the new sheets show that the cylinders are now composed of twenty-two rows of stamps instead of the previous 20 rows with top and bottom margins.

This means that as the sheets are divided, the division occurs in a different position every time, and in future it will not be possible to say that any flaw occurs in any particular row. This will make it rather difficult for cataloguing any varieties.

There is only one check of the position of any flaw, and that is between the 10th and 11th rows; instead of the usual central arrow there is a fine green line in the margin. Providing, therefore, that the margin is available, the position of any flaw on the cylinder can be obtained.

Naturally, this green line is found in varying positions in the sheet, owing to the fact that the strip of printed stamps are cut into sheets of twenty rows and the cylinder has twenty-two. It is also noted that the two extra rows of stamps in these new sheets are of a different shade, being in the case of the sheets I have examined of a deeper shade.

It would appear from this, therefore, that the two extra rows have been added, and that the original negative and positive remained with the usual twenty rows.

I do not think the new outlay will be a bit popular in the post offices, as the line is very

fine and indistinct, and as it appears in any position in the sheet it is useless for the rapid halving of any sheet.

The stamps also do not separate at all easily and tear unless folded at the perforations.

It will be interesting to see if this practice is continued with the 1d. denomination as well.—I am, etc.,

E. GILBERT.

MAURITIUS, SEYCHELLES AND ZANZIBAR—NEW ISSUES.

New sets of stamps may be expected shortly from Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar. These countries are changing their currencies from Rupees and Cents to Shillings and Cents, so that a corresponding change in stamps becomes necessary. We understand that the designs are not to be altered.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Nevis and Virgin Islands.—Stamps, Literature and Information wanted.
A. F. Johnstone, P.O. Box 6006, Johannesburg.

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

Wanted.—Cape, Natal, Transvaal Orange Free State, Griqualand West, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa, Brazil, Greece, including covers and postal stationery.
A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.
William Redford, Albret Building, 9 Fraser Street, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—Unusual items relating to the aviation history of Africa and the Empire. Full particulars to:
L. Wyndham Houses of Parliament, Capetown.

Jubilee Sets on cover from Crown Colonies at double face.
Margaret Davidson, 11 India Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

Air Mails, etc.—Wanted: Pigeongrams, Jubilee Sets on Air Mail Covers; Special Commemorative Postmarks & Slogans on Entires desired.
Dr. Murray, Murraysburg.

Extracts

from an Article entitled "Round the British Empire in the 'Nineties."

(Published in "The Stamp Lover" for July, 1934.)

ZULULAND.

A daily post cart service to convey mails and passengers between Bond's Drift on the Natal border and Eshowe was opened on December 1st, 1894, a three years' contract being made. Whilst this service secured postal communication, it also greatly facilitated travelling on the main road to and from Natal.

The post and telegraph revenue for 1894 amounted to £839.

The year 1896 was an exceptional one owing to the great scarcity of food and destruction of crops by a drought and insects, over £1,000 being expended on the destruction of locusts. The Eshowe-Tugela mail cart subsidy had to be doubled owing to the loss of horses and increased price of corn. Postal services were established to Ingwavuma, Amputaland and Umlalazi Magistracy.

In 1897 there were grave internal troubles, with the result that the paramount chief of Zululand and his two uncles were deported to

MINT BARGAINS

CANADA.

1922-31. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 Blue, 10 Brown, \$1 (10)	3/6
1927. "Confed" sets of 5 and "Historical" set of 3-(8)	3/6
1928-29. 1c-\$1 complete set of 13. S.G. 275-287	13/-
1930-31. 1c-\$1. S.G. 288-299-(12)	11/3
Ottawa Conference. Complete set of 4	1/10
1933 U.P.U. 5c., Grain Conf. 20c. Royal William 5c (3)	1/9
1934 Cartier 3c, Loyalists 10c, New Brunswick 2c (3)	10d.
Special Delivery 20c, S.G. S.4-7 (4)	4/6

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1897 Cabot 24c, 1/6; 60c	3/2
1910 Litho. Perf. 12. 3c, 4c, 5c each	1/9
1919 Caribou. 1c-8c, the set of 7 values	5/-
1923-24. Cheap set of 10 (without 9, 11, 15, 24c) only	5/-
1920 PROVISIONALS—S.G. 144, 146, 147—SPECIAL BARGAIN—SET OF 3 (cat. 18/-)	3/6
(Blocks or Pairs pro rata).	
Ditto, a complete sheet of 25 of each for	75/-
1928. 8, 14, 15, 20, 28, 30c—the six for	7/-
1931 AIR. \$1, with watermark	12/6
1932 (Jan.) 1, 2, 4, 5c, in the old colours (4)	1/-
1933. 15c "L. and S. Post"	1/-

Captain H. W. JESSOP,

(Postage extra on orders under 5/-).

WENDY, ROYSTON, HERTS., ENGLAND.

the island of St. Helena. The issue of Zululand stamps ceased on June 30th, 1898, the territory having been annexed to Natal on December 31st, 1897.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND

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 McCloutsie being, in particular, very heavy to maintain.

Under Mr. S. R. 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. 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, McCloutsie, Tuli and Bulawayo. Negotiations were entered into between the Bechuanaland P.O., the British South Africa Company and Messrs H. J. and C. H. Zee-derberg 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 6 days instead of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1st April, 1895, enjoyed a weekly post to and from Setlagoli.

RHODESIA—TELEGRAPH STAMPS

The following article by Mr. H. C. Dann, F.R.P.S.L., appeared in the "Philatelic Magazine" recently:—

"I have recently had enquiries from Bulawayo and elsewhere asking for information regarding these stamps, and the following may be of interest to your readers.

During the construction of the telegraph line from Tati to Bulawayo, in 1894, Captain C. L. Norris Newman, who was Reuter's agent at Bulawayo, arranged a "runner" service to connect with it, in order that he might get his despatches through to Reuters, as the Government mounted service was very slow and uncertain because of the prevalence of horse sickness at the time.

As soon as he had got the service working

the inhabitants were anxious to take advantage of it in order to get their wires through as well, and he considered that if he worked a joint service it would lower his costs, so he used these telegraph stamps for the public.

None were actually issued to the public or to dealers, he affixed the stamps to the telegraph forms, and sent copies. The stamps were cancelled with his initials and date in permanent blue ink pencil.

He met the telegraph line as it progressed, from point to point, from Ramaquabane River via Mangwe and Figtree.

He had printed off by the cyclostyle process fifty sheets of six stamps in three rows (18 stamps to the sheet), on plain white laid paper, gummed. They were imperforate.

The top row of 10s. was the fee to Ramaquabane River station, 96 miles, the second row of 5s. each to Mangwe, 60 miles, and the bottom row of 2s. 6d. each to Figtree, 29 miles.

The service commenced March 28, 1924, once a week, or oftener if required, until the end of April, when the line was completed to Mangwe. Then to the latter place two or three times a week. After that the Postal Authorities arranged with him to send his runners on alternate days, Mondays, Wednesdays and Friday on their behalf, and for himself on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and on Sundays. The Post Office charged 2s. and he charged 2s. 6d.

In June, the wire had reached Figtree, when the Government reduced their charge to 1s., and as it no longer paid Reuter's agent he discontinued his service and sent his wires by them. The line reached Bulawayo in July.

Out of the three hundred of these stamps printed, he used 72 of the 10s., 135 of the 5s., and 151 of the 2s. 6d.

The Government had a very small supply of high value stamps in Bulawayo (that is of ordinary postage stamps) so the public paid in cash when despatching a message, or on the receipt of one, plus the usual telegram fees.

In view of the above it would appear that any of these stamps which may bear postal cancellations are remainders cancelled to order?"

"Australian Stamp Monthly"

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Box 7012, JOHANNESBURG.

SOCIETY NEWS

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

It was once said that if the Cape Triangulars had never been issued there would not have been any stamp collectors. This can hardly be accepted as true but, it certainly leaves no doubt as to the popularity of these stamps, which formed the subject of the very fine display given before the Cape Town Society on October 10. The exhibitor in this instance was Miss Pat. Goldschmidt, who deserves congratulations firstly for endeavouring to form a collection of stamps requiring such specialisation but even more so, for having succeeded.

Mere description of the numerous items is a poor substitute for such stamps, but the collection, including as it does some items of exceptional interest is worthy of description.

Firstly were to be seen plate proofs and colour proofs, the difficulties of obtaining which has shortened the philatelic career of many collectors. In the 1853 issue were copies of the 1d., showing shades, pairs on original and triangular and rectangular blocks of four showing ivory figures. These were followed by the 4d. in singles (shades), pairs, block of four, and of seven, showing ivory figures. In the 1855 issue were shade samples of the 1d. blocks of four and pairs, both used and mint. The 4d. in this issue also showed shade varieties in singles—mint and used and pairs. A mint copy of the 6d. on blued paper was shown as also singles and pairs in pale and deep lilac. The 1s. value (bright yellow green) was seen in singles (shades) both on and off pieces, whilst the deep green variety was shown mint and used in shades, including a mint block of four. In this regard an item of very special interest was a block of 24 used.

The 1861 issue was similarly well represented, the 1d. value in singles (shades) included an unused copy of the vermilion shade, whilst the 4d. was represented by a pair in milky blue and singles (shades) on original or on piece. Special mention must be made of a perfect copy used showing the retouched corner. The 1863 issue was shown in all values mint and used, both pairs and singles, including pale emerald shade in the 1s. denomination.

It must be mentioned that all issues were shown with the "watermark sideways" variety, and examples of the unofficial roulette adopted by the Standard Bank were also shown.

A very fine item was the Bisected 6d. on piece with 1d. to serve for the 4d. postal charge. Postmark examples were specially

treated, the red triangular grille, red oval, London, Town and numeral postmarks were to be seen on both the De La Rue and Perkins Bacon printings. A collection of pen cancellations—some on original—with and without superimposed postmarks was also displayed, as were the autographs of Saul Solomon, Sir Harry Smith and Chas. Bell, three gentlemen in no small way associated with the production of the Cape Triangulars.

The display was tastefully written up and mounted. Miss Goldschmidt is to be congratulated on her collection.

THE EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of this Society was held at the Railway Institute on Thursday, 3rd October. There was a good attendance notwithstanding the absence from town of several members on holiday.

The chairman (Mr. Courlander) announced with regret the departure from East London of another of our most active and enthusiastic members, Mr. Fairey. It was decided to hold in December an exhibition and competition for members of the Junior Society, open to the schools in the towns and districts of East London, Queenstown and Grahamstown and surroundings.

All members were appointed on the Committee and it is hoped that a good number of entries will be sent in. The principals of all the schools in the towns in question have been circularised.

The display for the evening was Rhodesian Double Heads. There was a very good exhibit of these beautiful stamps which included many blocks both used and unused including the £1 value and the 15 perforations.

As there is such a keen demand for the King's Jubilee Stamps, it was arranged to have an auction of them at the next meeting.

W.S.H.

KENYA, UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA.

(Published in the East African Standard, 11th October, 1935.)

For the five months May to September, 1935, inclusive, jubilee stamps of the cents 20, 30 and 65 and 1s. denominations have been sold in the quantities given below.

In each case the figures are approximate only, as it has not been found possible to make a final and accurate check of sales within the three territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Cents 20	2,203,750
Cents 30	264,375
Cents 65	74,000
1s.	233,750

The cents 65 issue for airmail postage was not much in demand after July 1st, when the cents 50 rate for airmail to England was introduced.

W.T.

The
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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EDITORIAL

ALLES VAN DIE BESTE.

Before our next number appears Christmas will have come and gone and we will be having our cheques returned because they are dated a year back, but not, we trust, for any other reason!

We take this opportunity therefore to wish all our readers the old, old wish, A Merry Christmas, and in 1936 may they experience "all of the best." May they have lots of philatelic finds, and when they do, we hope they will not forget to let us have full information. A joy shared is a joy doubled.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS.

In our October issue there appeared two suggestions advocating the issue of commemorative stamps in connection with the 1936 Exhibition. One of these emanated from the East London Philatelic Society, the other from Mr. Kent of Springs. In the November issue Mr. Park Smith of Somerset West supports the suggestion.

In a brief editorial note in October, Major Harrington comes down on the side of the "Noes," but, admitting there is much to be said on both sides, recommends the subject for discussion to our philatelic societies.

Mr. Kent in making his proposal anticipates "a storm of protest." Well, so that he may not be disappointed, we will voice another side of the subject here.

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. But let us think out this matter clearly.

Do collectors want their hobby to be turned into an advertising stunt or do they not? And do they want to become merely accumulators of pretty pretties such as most commemora-

tives are—made just to tempt them to buy rather than for real postal use? Everyone has to buy stamps but collectors are specially picked out as victims for raising revenue by commemoratives.

An occasional commemorative stamp or stamps for big national events may in itself be quite commendable, but the trouble is that so often the matter does not rest there. So long as their object is purely commemorative (like the Union jubilees) 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.

Facilis descensus Averni! Look at the road the U.S.A., Italy, and the U.S.S.R.—to mention but a few—are now travelling with their commemoratives. Let us beware. South Africa has a good record in the past in this connection and philatelists of all people should not be those who wish to blacken it. If we pressed for commemoratives we might get them with a vengeance and be sorry ever afterwards.

The only people who would really benefit would be the stamp dealers. Well, we have no quarrel with them, many of them are our very good friends. We recognize that they are—like many other classes of the community—necessary evils, but they can well look after their own interests and need we as collectors go out of our way to benefit them at our expense?

Collecting commemoratives is usually a very poor investment for the collector, from a business point of view, and the more commemoratives a country has, the worse they are as an investment. Union jubilees, being an excellent example of the "very occasional" commemorative, probably form an exception to this statement, but thank heaven they are probably not regarded as successful revenue producers by the Department of Posts and the temptation to repeat the experiment should not be great.

So much for the financial aspect of the commemorative question. But there is another side. Are commemoratives good for philately? The answer, in our opinion, is an emphatic No. They may broaden the appeal and so lead to an increase in the number of collectors but they do not make for good collectors. Consider the two following paragraphs taken from the October number of the *American Philatelist*:

"Philatelic trade is being sought by a host of alert tradesmen, some using commemoratives on their mail, many establishing philatelic headquarters and others using mailing lists of stamp collectors. The prize effort to interest collectors now comes from the famous 'Dollar Steamship Lines,' who have named one of their vessels the 'Philatelist,' and outlined a cruise to the South Seas so that collectors can sail around after their stamps in the out of the way places of the Pacific. Special cachets are to be used on the voyage with 'experts' attending to the mailing of covers. No wonder the editorial columns of the *Beloit, Wisc. News* makes the suggestion that the Government deficit be cut down by stamp issues. Estimating the profit to Uncle Sam on the Farleys at \$1,500,000 the editor suggests 18,000 new stamp issues would completely wash out the billions of national debt. All we need to do is to make everybody stamp conscious and we surely seem to be well on the way!"

"... Our good friend August Dietz, Editor of *Stamp and Cover Collecting*, is one of the few who dares to admit publicly the 'deplorable paucity of original research' in the United States and seeks to stimulate the readers of his publication to a more serious concept of their hobby. He pleads for the U.S. collector to get out of the 'juvenile class'."

We all begin as juvenile collectors but we surely do not all want to remain in that class. Nation-wide commemorative and stunt merchants. Phew, what a prospect! Mass hysteria, not philately.

The commemorative question was discussed at the November meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, the issue being forced by an enthusiast bringing a number of designs for proposed stamps.

The question was discussed in the first instance as an abstract one, various pros and cons being put forward.

The concrete question "Should commemoratives for the 1936 Exhibition be advocated?" was more easily answered as it was learnt that the authorities of the General Exhibition had already approached the Department of Posts for an issue of stamps and had had the request turned down. In those circumstances it would appear to be futile to ask for special commemoratives for the Philatelic Exhibition alone.

A suggestion was made that a compromise might be reached by asking, not for a special

stamp, but for a special issue of, say, the ordinary ½d. stamp in a sheet of two, with a suitable inscription on the marginal paper.

Something of this kind has been done at various exhibitions in other countries. It implies no addition to the ordinary catalogue of the country's stamps, and so puts no hardship on the general collector, yet there is something of interest to the specialist and a good philatelic memento. Whether the notion would appeal to the Department is, of course, another question. What do our readers think of the suggestion?

Mr. F. W. Porter records that the 1s. 6d. of S. Rhodesia with the new 11½ comb perforation has been on sale at the Bulawayo post office from about the 11th of November.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Nevis and Virgin Islands.—Stamps, Literature and Information wanted.
A. F. Johnstone, P.O. Box 6006, Johannesburg.

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

Swaziland.—Unusual items, covers, Transvaal and other stamps used in Swaziland (vide postmarks) required by
A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.
William Redford, Allbret Building, 9 Fraser Street, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—Unusual items relating to the aviation history of Africa and the Empire. Full particulars to:
L. Wyndham Houses of Parliament, Capetown.

Blocks and Panes of South Africa and S.W.A. Officials, including errors, apply:
S. M. Rippon, Highlands, Cape.

Air Mails, etc.—Wanted: Pigeongrams, Jubilee Sets on Air Mail Covers; Special Commemorative Postmarks & Slogans on Entires desired.
Dr. Murray, Murraysburg.

Specimens.

The following is an article which appeared over the initials "D.B.A." in "Stamp Collecting" last year:—

Few groups of stamps to-day offer such potentialities to the collector in quest of a philatelic sideline as do those overprinted with the mystic word "Specimen," or its equivalents "Muestra" or "Saggio."

Notwithstanding the considerable attention that has been paid to them by philatelists in recent years there remains much to be learnt concerning their origin, purpose, types and relative rarity, so that the collector with a penchant for original research may find in "Specimen" stamps a fertile field for collection and study.

To start at the beginning, what was the first stamp to receive a "Specimen" overprint? The original copies of the Penny Black and its companion the Twopence Blue, distributed as samples to postmasters in April, 1840, bore no such defacement, but there have lately come to light examples of the 1d. red and 2d. blue (white lines) with "Specimen" overprint. The ½d. and 1d. wrappers of 1841 are likewise known in this form, which suggests that the very first "Specimens" date from that year.

In these cases the stamps so treated were intended for departmental use only, the overprints being applied at Somerset House in a variety of types for the information of postal officials, and judging by their present-day scarcity their numbers must have been extremely limited.

Among the earlier British Colonial stamps known to exist with "Specimen" overprints are the plate proofs of the first issue of Canada, the "Pence" Ceylons, and the triangular Capes. France would appear to have introduced a "Specimen" imprint about the year 1852, but it was not until after the Paris Conference of the Union Generale des Postes in 1878 that the practice became anything like universal. A regulation was then adopted requiring each member of the Postal Union to furnish three copies of all stamps issued by it for distribution as specimens to the other postal administrations adhering to the convention through the medium of the Central Bureau at Berne. This was the origin of the "Specimen" stamp as we know it to-day.

At the Vienna Convention in 1891 the number of copies to be supplied was raised to five, only, however, to be again reduced to three at the Rome Convention of 1906.

Thus it will be seen that the numbers of "Specimen" stamps have been varied from time to time. When the present century was young the total supply sent to Berne was 722, which would account for the fact that so far as the British Empire is concerned the Ed-

wardian series are rather more plentiful than those of the Georgian era. At the present time the number is under 500, so that on this basis modern "Specimens" should be actually scarcer than those of thirty years ago.

At one time it was commonly supposed that the "Specimen" overprints were applied by the Postal Union office after receipt, but this fallacy is disproved by the fact that a high proportion of stamps circulated as specimens do not bear any overprint at all.

In the case of the British Colonial issues at least the word "Specimen" is overprinted by the contractors supplying the stamps, and the different types employed by individual firms for this purpose make in themselves an interesting study. De La Rue, for instance, favours small condensed sans-serif capitals, whereas Waterlows use bold Roman capitals as a rule. The Bradbury, Wilkinson "Specimen" is similar to that of the De La Rue with the addition of a full stop after the word. Perkins, Bacon & Co. prefer to puncture the sheets so that the word covers several stamps in a row, and so on.

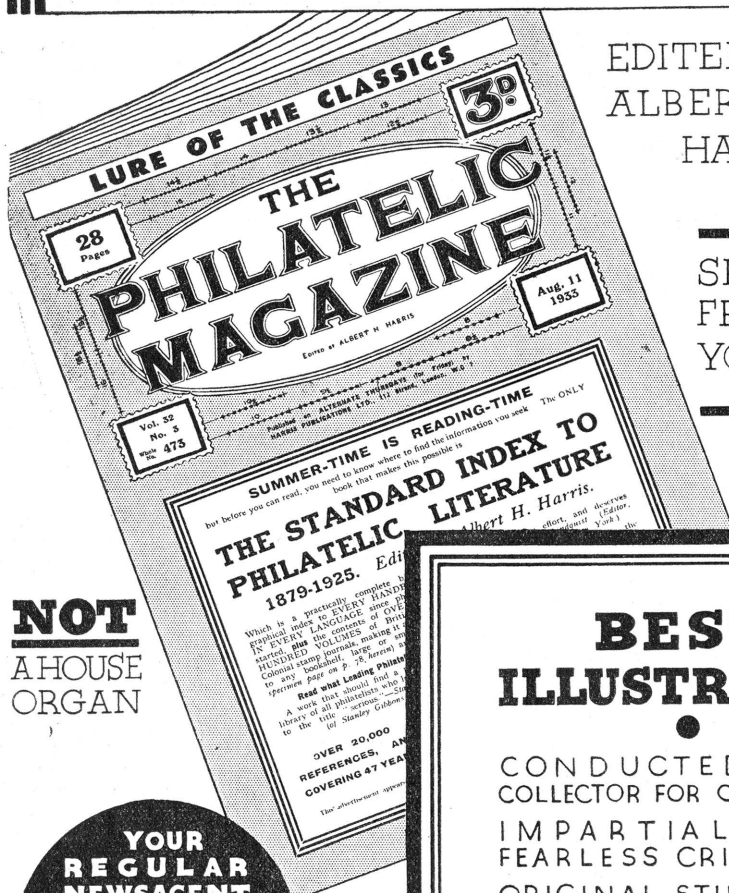
Just as there is more than one type of "Specimen" overprint there is also more than one class of Specimen stamp. Not all of the stamps that are found with this overprint are official by any means. In some cases they are merely samples prepared by the engravers as examples of work done. A good many Waterlow "specimens" come in this category. Then we have the special printings of the United States Departmentals bearing a similar imprint, and the several Australian reprints sold to collectors in complete sets with the word "Specimen" on their faces.

So far as relative rarity is concerned, it is obvious from the numbers printed that the vast majority of "Specimen" stamps must be rarer than those lacking the overprint, but because they have no "face" value they do not command a proportionate price in the stamp market. Generally speaking, it will be found that the scarcest "Specimens" are those of countries and colonies in most popular demand, particularly those that are being extensively specialised, since every specialist must needs have them to complete his collection. High value "Specimen" stamps, too, command a ready sale as substitutes by collectors wishing to fill in gaps but unable to afford the high catalogue prices of the normal stamps.

Up to a few years ago specialists in particular countries were the only collectors who concerned themselves at all with "Specimen" stamps. Now all that is changed and a number of far-sighted philatelists are forming collections of "Specimen" stamps alone, with proper appreciation of their undoubted philatelic importance and rarity.

That there is much still to be learned about these somewhat mysterious varieties and a wide scope for the enterprising collector of them is indicated by the foregoing tentative notes on some of their most interesting aspects.

**THE INDEPENDENT PAPER THAT BY ITS
IMPARTIAL ADVICE SAVES YOU MANY TIMES
THE SMALL COST OF SUBSCRIPTION**



EDITED BY
ALBERT H.
HARRIS

SPECIMENS
FREE FOR ALL
YOUR FRIENDS

NOT
A HOUSE
ORGAN

**YOUR
REGULAR
NEWSAGENT
WILL DELIVER IT
ON ALTERNATE
FRIDAYS**
3p

**POST FREE
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7/6 PER ANNUM

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The Jubilee Stamps of the Union

First Day of Issue, May 1st, 1935. Last Day of Issue, June 29th, 1935.

By G. N. GILBERT.

(Concluded from page 167, November issue.)

CORRIGENDA and ADDENDA.

(1). A typesetting error in the November issue makes for some confusion. The heading at the top of page 166 "1d. JUBILEE FRAMEPLATE. *Ptg. 1. Ptg. 2. Ptg. 3.*" should be deleted entirely and the heading which is inserted near the foot of page 167 "JUBILEE HEADPLATE CHARACTERISTICS. *Ptg. A ½d. Etc.*" should be removed from that situation and appear at the top of page 166.

(2). Through the courtesy of Mr. D. H. Kirchner, who very kindly placed a complete sheet of the ½d. A printing at my disposal, the writer is now able to complete the list of the ½d. Jubilee characteristics, and to make a few corrections and additions to the list already printed.

If readers will turn to page 135 of the September issue they can fill in the blanks under printing A, and add the other characteristics as below.

	Ptg. A	Ptg. B.
1—1 D 5.	X	X
1—2 AB 8. Spot in left bottom margin	X	X
I 4. Small spot in rays above VE	X	X
1—3 L 7—8	X	X
1—6 HI 3.	X	X
H 4—5. Green spot by nape of neck	X	—
2—1 B 7.	X	X
Lines in background	—	X
L 6. Line and dot under SS in POSSEEL	X	—
I 6. Spot in rays over UB in JUBILEE	X	X
2—2 C 7. Small spot right of d in left tablet	X	X
B 6—7. Small spot left of l in left tablet	X	X
3—1 B 1. Hairline top left corner of margin	X	—
3—3 E 2. Hairline under D of SUID	X	—
3—4 B 8. This should read "under RE" (faint)	X	X
4—3 MN 4—5.	—	X
4—5 AB 4.	X	X
4—6 AB 4—5.	—	X
5—4 B 2.	X	X
5—6 C 4.	—	X
7—3 L 6.	—	X
9—1 D 5. This goes out altogether	—	—
9—2 Background shading faint	—	X
9—3 AB 2.	—	X
10—3 L 3—4.	X	X
11—2 L 5. Spot under right buck's belly	X	—
12—5 FG 1.	—	X
12—6 EF 4.	—	X
13—1 I 6. (instead of X)	—	X
13—2 Line up from left buck's eye	X	—
13—3 BC3. This goes out altogether	—	—
13—4 C 2.	—	X
13—6 K 4.	—	X
14—5 B 1.	—	X
14—6 H 4—5. (faint)	X	X
15—5 Line through top of IKA	X	—
15—6 FGH 7.	—	X
16—1 G 6. (instead of —)	X	X
16—6 I 5.	—	X

17—4	M 8.	—	X
	L 7. Spot in right value tablet	X	—
18—2	H 5. Green spot under base of neck	X	—
18—4	I 5—6.	X	X
18—5	G 1.	—	X
19—5	N 6.	—	X
20—6	Green smear in selvage	—	X

The following are the additions to the *Headplate* characteristics see page 156, October, and 166/7 November.

		½d. A ptg.	½d. B ptg.	1d. A.	1d. B.	1d. C.	3d.	6d.
1—1	G 5.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
1—4	E 3.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
	H 4.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
	I 4—5.	—	—	—	—	X	—	—
	I 6—7.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
2—4	E 3—4.	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
2—6	K 6.	X (faint)	X	X	X	—	X	X
3—5	IK 3—4.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
	E 5.	—	X	—	X	—	—	—
4—5	H 4, H 5.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
5—5	G 5.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
6—1	F 3—5.	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
				(very faint)				
6—4	B 5—6.	—	X	X	X	—	X	X
6—5	D 5.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
	G 5—6	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
8—3	FG 6.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
9—3	A 4.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
	C 7.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
10—3	I 7—8.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
11—2	G 5.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
12—5	G 3, H 5.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
	EF 3—4	—	—	—	—	X	—	—
12—6	E 5—6.	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
	K 7—8. (faint) X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
13—2	A 5. . . (faint) X	X (faint)	X	X	X	—	X	X
13—6	K 3—4. (faint) X	X (faint)	X	X	X	—	X	X
14—6	G 3.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
	LM 4—5.	—	X	—	X	—	—	—
	C 3.	X (faint)	X (faint)	X	X	—	X	X
15—2	E 4. . . (faint) X	X (faint)	X (faint)	X	X	—	X	X
15—5	G 3.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
15—6	F 5.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
16—6	E 3.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
	EF 6.	—	X	—	X	—	—	—
	K 4—5.	—	—	—	—	X	—	—
17—5	M 7.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
17—6	F 6. . . (faint) X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
18—5	L 6.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
	C 8.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
19—5	E 5.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
	GH 5—6.	—	X	—	X	—	—	—
19—6	D 8. . . (faint) X	X (faint)	X	X	X	—	X	X
20—2	FG 3.	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
20—5	G 4.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
	H 3.	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
	GH 3—6.	—	X	—	X	—	—	—

Note: The characteristics marked "faint" are in some cases, especially in the case of the ½d. ptgs., almost indistinguishable owing to the colour, but they do exist.

It will be noted from a study of the various frameplate characteristics of the ½d. printings that there are several differences between the two printings, but the writer is unable to trace anything definite enough to say that two frameplate cylinders were used for these printings.

When there is a change of cylinder the central arrows usually give some indication, but in this case the central arrows appear to be identical, so the only explanation of the differences must lie in the probability of the cylinder having been cleaned or re-polished.

It is, however, interesting to note that whereas the deep spots which appear in printing B on 16—1 and 18—1 are entirely absent in the A printing, yet the single deep spot on 10—3 occurs in both printings.

The green smear in the selvage under 20—6 does not appear in the A printing, but is apparently peculiar only to the B printing. With regard to the 1d. denomination, the writer has had his attention drawn to (1) a difference in the scratch through D-AFRI on 15—1 in the A printing, and (2) that the scratch on 16—1 which was thought to appear in all the B and C printings, was actually absent in some sheets of the B printings.

As regards (1) Mr. Kirchner kindly supplied the writer with a block of A printing showing this scratch only through the top of D-AFRI, while other sheets of the same printing show this scratch extended out into the left hand value tablet.

Owing to these differences there is a certain amount of opinion that there were more than the three printings of the 1d., but the writer is of the opinion that there were three distinct printings only, and that these scratches developed in the course of the printing.

In order to differentiate between the sheets showing (1) the scratch on 15—1 short, and those showing it extended, and also the sheets showing (2) the scratch present or absent on 16—1 in the A and B printings, the writer suggests that these be known as A 1 and A 2, and B 1 and B 2 respectively.

To conclude for those who wish a guide to the more obvious and collectable flaws in the various denominations of the Union Jubilee stamps, the writer appends a summary of these.

SUMMARY OF THE MORE OBVIOUS JUBILEE FLAWS.

Frameplate 1d.

- 5—1 "Horseshoe" marking on left, opposite head (printing A.).
- 10—3 Large spot behind right buck's head.
- 11—5 Two scratches from edge of shading under LE of JUBILEUM up to right buck's knees.
- 15—3 Large spot under WE of SILWER.
- 15—6 Line through D-AFRIK (ptg. B).
- 16—1 Spots behind left buck (ptg. B).
- 18—1 Spot in front of left buck (ptg. B).
- 19—3 Missing shading in rays, on right (ptg. B).

Frameplate 1d.

- 2—3 Red spot in edge of left figure of value tablet (all ptgs.).
- 5—1 Scratch through top of H into top of A in AFRICA (ptg. A).
Scratch through top of H extended into 5—2 (ptg. B).
- 7—5 Red smudge in front of right buck's nose (ptg. C).
- 15—1 Single scratch through D-AFRIK (ptg. A 1).
Single scratch extended into left tablet (ptg. A 2 and B).
Double scratch (ptg. C).
- 16—1 Scratch through top of Suid Afrika (ptgs. B 2 and C).
- 16—2 Scratch through FRICA into right margin (ptg. C).

Frameplate 3d.

- 9—1 "Comma" under FR.
- 10—1 Gelatine flaw in edge of right figure of value tablet.
- 18—4 (and other positions) Missing shading in head and rays (worn plate).

Frameplate 6d.

- 4—4 Scratches through 1935 into right figure of value tablet and on top of ICA.
- Headplate flaws common to all denominations except where shown in brackets.*

- 4—5 Spots near head at back (not in ptg. C 1d.).
- 5—2 Spot in beard (not in ptg. C 1d.).
- 5—5 Spot in neck (not in ptg. C 1d.).
- 9—5 Spot in base of neck.
- 12—1 Spot before forehead (not in ptg. C 1d.).
- 12—2 Spot before forehead (not in ptg. C 1d.).
- 12—5 Spots before and behind head (not in ptg. C 1d.).
- 13—6 Line in base of neck (ptg. C 1d.).
- 14—2 Cracked skull.
- 16—1 Gash in ear.
- 17—1 Spot in neck and hairline in head.
- 17—2 Spot in cheek.

- 17—3 Two dots in the 3 of 1935.
 18—1 Spot in S of SUID (except ptgs. A and C of 1d.).
 18—2 Spot under L of JUBILEUM (except ptg. C of 1d.).
 19—4 Spot behind head.
 19—5 Stroke on R OF SILVER (except ptg. C of 1d.); stroke in base of neck (ptgs. B of ½d. and 1d.).
 20—5 Curl by ear (except ptg. C of 1d.); stroke in base of neck (ptgs. B of 1d. and ½d.).

A CONSTANT MINOR VARIETY IN THE
 CURRENT UNION 1d. STAMP.

In the *Philatelic Magazine* of October 18, Mr. R. S. Wilson reports finding on a letter received from South Africa the Afrikaans stamp with the figure "1" in place of the capital letter "I" in the word SUID.

Major Milligan has discovered this variety independently and reported his finding at the meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg in November. The variety appears to be a constant one in all sheets being sold at the present time and its place on the sheet is Row 17, No. 11.

Examination of the stamp under a lens makes us think, however, that it is not a true figure "1" in place of a letter "I," but merely a white spot which has come in such a place as to convert an "I" (which has no serifs) into a remarkably good imitation of a "1."

NEW UNION BOOKLETS.

New booklets of stamps are now on sale. These contain six sheets of stamps, 4 of 1d. and 2 of ½d., there being six stamps on each sheet.

There is the usual interleaving with departmental information and commercial advertisements, but also a new feature.

Each sheet of stamps has advertising matter, partly departmental and partly commercial, on the top and bottom margins, these margins being each half the size of a stamp.

It is understood that there is a whole range of booklets with different series of advertisements. Further particulars as to this will no doubt be available shortly.

This does not mean any addition to the catalogue list of ordinary stamps, but probably our Union specialists will be sitting up and taking notice.

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS

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The ideal method of collecting is to have one of my approval 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:

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 LONDON, E.11 - - ENGLAND.

Index of Contemporary Articles

It is hoped that an index of current philatelic articles will be of value to our readers. It will at any rate be easier to find what they are particularly interested in from an indexed list. The list will be compiled regularly, mainly from our exchanges, and though not purporting to be anything like a complete world index, should provide a fair cross-section of the most important 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>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>	Ph.M.
<i>Postmarke (Die)</i>	P.M.
<i>Postwertzeichen (Das)</i>	Pw.
<i>Record of Philately</i>	R.P.
<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.

ABYSSINIA.—Stamps of the French P.O. in Abyssinia, S.C. Sept. 28.
 ANDORRA.—Spanish Issues (contd.), S.C.F. Sept. 28. French Issues, S.C.F. Oct. 26.
 AUSTRIA.—Die Werbestempel Oesterreichs (contd.); Die Telegraphenwertzeichen Oesterreichs (contd.), P.M. Sept. 30. Vorläufer der Flugbeförderung in Oesterreich, P.M. Oct. 15. Die erste Ausgabe von Oesterreich und Lombardei-Venetien 1850-1858, P.M. Oct. 15.
 BELGIUM.—Belgique. Les timbres non dentelés. La poste aux lettres Verviers de 1794 à 1890 (concl.), P.B. Sept. 30. Une Série "Reine Astrid" Rev. P. Oct.
 BOUVET Is.—Bouvet, Phantom Isle, S. Oct. 26.
 BRITISH GUIANA.—The 1c. Jubilee Issue, 1897, G.G. Oct.
 BRITISH SOMALILAND.—Somaliland Protectorate, M.W.S.N. Sept. 23.
 BRITISH WEST INDIES.—A Jubilee Year Survey, 1910-1935, S.C.F. Sept. 28 and Oct. 12 (contd.).
 CANADA.—The Forgeries of Canada (contd.), R.P. Aug./Sept.
 CHINA.—Some notes on Plating the One Candarin (1885) Stamp of China, G.G. Oct.; Sin-Kiang Officials, S.M.J. Oct.
 EGYPT.—The Egyptian Military Seals, S.C.F. Oct.
 ERITREA.—Colonia Eritrea and her Postage Stamps, S.C. Sept. 28 and Oct. 5 (contd.).
 FRANCE.—La Poste Aérostatique pendant la Siège de Metz, 1870. E.U. Oct. 15.
 GABOON.—Les Timbres du Gabon, 1862-1936 (contd.), E.U. Oct. 15.

GERMANY.—Die Auftragsnummern auf den marken der Deutscher Reiches. Proben Essais) für altddeutsche Ganzaschen, P.M. Sept. 30; Die Deutsche Heerepost an der Westfront (contd.), P.M. Oct. 15.
 GREAT BRITAIN.—One Penny Black and One Penny Red, S. Sept. 28; British Railway Letter Stamps, S.C. Sept. 28, Oct. 5, Oct. 19 and Oct. 26; The Reply Stamp—More Newly Discovered Essays, B.P. Sept.; Jubilee Controls and Cylinder Numbers, B.P. Sept.
 GUATEMALA.—Guatemala, 1871-1922 (concl.), Ph.M. Sept. 25.
 ICELAND.—Iceland and its stamps, S. Oct. 5.
 LAGOS.—Discovery of an error of the Lagos Provisional of 1893, P.J.G.B. Sept.
 NEWFOUNDLAND.—De Pinedo. A memoir and a monument, S. Oct. 5.
 NEW ZEALAND.—New Zealand Marine Post Offices, A.P. Oct.
 N. NIGERIA.—Stamps of N. Nigeria, M.W.S.N. Sept. 30; N. Nigeria, Its Postage and Postage Stamps, S.C. Oct. 12.
 NORWAY.—Plating Norway No. 1 (4sk. 1855), S. Oct. 5.
 POLAND.—The Iron Man of Poland, A.S.M. Sept.
 PUERTO RICO.—The First American Mail in Puerto Rico, S.C.M. Oct.
 RHODESIA.—The First "Rhodesia," Ph.M. Oct. 18.
 ROMAN STATES.—Les Timbres des Etats de l'Eglise, Rev. P. Oct. and Nov.
 SERBIA.—Die Postempel von Serbien 1843 trs 1921, P.M. Sept. 30.
 SIAM.—The Air Post in Siam, 1919-1935, S.L. Oct.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The Departmental Stamps of S. Australia, 1868-1874, P.J.G.B. Sept. (contd.).

SUEZ.—The Suez Canal and its Stamps, S.C. Oct 19.

U.S.A.—Wiley Post. In Memoriam, S. Sept. 21; Cover Collecting, S. Sept. 28; Commemorative Stamp Facts, L.W. Sept. 21; The Locals of Beaumont, Texas, S.C.C. Oct. Why Collect Stamped Envelopes? S.C.C. Oct. Pony Express, R.P. Aug/Sept.; U.S. Military Postal Stations in Philippines, R.P. Aug./Sept.; U.S. Rotary Varieties, 1919-21, M.W.S.N. Sept. 30; The United States' Ten Cent Stamp of 1955-1857, A.P. Oct.; The Byrd Antarctic Stamp, L.W. Oct. 19.

VICTORIA.—The Postage Stamps of Victoria, A.S.J. Sept./Oct. (contd.).

W. AUSTRALIA.—W. Australia. Some New Discoveries, G.G. Oct.; Railway Stamps, A.S.M. Aug.

YEMEN.—Wie das letzte, ausserhalb des Weltpostvereins stehende Land mitglied wurde. P.W. Oct. 11.

MISCELLANEOUS—Commemorative Stamps, S.C. Sept. 28, Oct. 5, 12, 19 and 26 (contd.); Zeppelin 100 Ocean überquerung, S.P. Sept.; Hoarding, A.S.M. Sept. (with replies, Oct.)! Manufacture and Varieties of Philatelic Papers, S. Oct. 5, 19 and 26; The Simple Mechanics of Cover Collecting, S. Oct. 5; A Chapter on De La Rue, S.C.F. Oct. 26.

DR. LOUIS GOLDBERG.

We regret to see reported the death of Dr. Louis Goldberg, of Brussels.

We had the pleasure of meeting him in June at the Exhibition there and saw him elected President of the International Federation of the Philatelic Press.

As a constituent member of the Federation the *S.A. Philatelist* tenders its homage to his memory and its sympathy to his wife and family.

GENERAL PHILATELIC KNOWLEDGE.

The replies to the questions appearing under the above heading in our last number are as follows:—

1. The 25 centimos Don Quixote issue of Spain, 1905. The man being tossed is Sancho Panza.

2. The Saint Anthony of Padua issue of Portugal, 1895, commemorating the 7th centenary of the birth of the saint, have the antiphon of the Magnificat printed on their backs in Latin.

3. The 1859 stamps of Sicily are often called "Bombas" because they bear the portrait of King Ferdinand II, who earned the epithet, it is said, because he was somewhat of a wind-bag or "bomba"; or because that King ordered his General Filangieri to bombard the chief cities of Sicily in the 1849 revolution.

4. The 1899 issue of Tonga stamps is overprinted "T—L 1 June 1889" instead of 1899, thus antedating by ten years the marriage of King George II to Lavinia.

5. Tonga, May, 1896. These were surcharged by means of a typewriter.

6. The 1925/29 issue of Bulgaria were issued for compulsory use on Sundays and holidays.

7. The 1c. on 10c. bright blue, Sarawak, 1923, was wrongly "corrected" by a native printer. The word "cents" was scratched out and the word "cnets" was overprinted.

8. The 2c. stamp of Honduras, August, 1930, celebrates the centenary of a newspaper.

(The above appeared recently in *The Stamp Lover*.)

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFERS

8	Morocco, on Gibraltar, QV, wide M, epl. mint	8/6
8	do. do. QV, narrow M, epl. mint	12/6
4	do. do. KE, 10c & 25c, SCA and MCA wmkts.	1/6
6	Niger Coast QV 1893, ½d.—1/- complete	15/6
6	do. QV 1897, ½d.—1/- mint	5/6
9	Northern Nigeria KG, ½d.—1/- complete	5/6
7	Seychelles QV, 2—15c mint (cat. 24/6)	7/6
3	do. Prov., 3/4c, 3/15c, 12/16c, mint	2/6
5	Sierra Leone QV, ½d.—3d., used	3/-
10	do. KE, ½d.—1/- mint and used	8/6
7	do. KG obsolete, ½d.—6d.	1/6
3	Uganda QV, ½d.—2½d., mint	1/-
4	Zululand on G.B., ½d.—2½d. (cat. 15/4)	4/6

XMAS SPECIAL.—Above 13 sets for £2 12s. 6d. nett. Post Free.

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Box 76, Rouxville, O.F.S.



New Issue Chronicle

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

ANDORRA.—Recouvrement type of France S.G. type D7, but inscribed "VALLEES" at top and "D'ANDORRE" at bottom. Sheets of 100 (4 panes 25, 5 x 5), 1c. grey green.

ANGOLA.—Postage Due Stamps of 1921-25 used for postage, overprinted "CORREIOS" and new value. The numbers issued are very limited. 5/6c. brown; 30/50c. lilac grey; 40/50c. lilac grey.

BIJAWAR STATE.—Roughly surface printed in sheets of 6 (3 x 2) perf. 11 single line. The design is roughly produced in these times of efficient modern printing and bears a portrait probably of the Ruler of the State in an oval, above which the words "BIJAWAR STATE" appear in white on coloured tablet. At each side there are tablets with native characters, at the bottom at left the value in English and on right in native characters, in between which is a tablet bearing the word "POSTAGE" in white on coloured ground. All the stamps are unicolour of upright oblong format. 3ps. brown; 6ps. rose carmine; 9ps. violet; 1a. deep blue; 2a. deep bottle green.

BRAZIL.—Postage Dues, S.G. type D5. Small transverse oblong, perf. 11. Wmk. Southern Cross S.G. type 114. Sheets 150 lithographed. 10r. lilac; 20r. olive black; 50r. dark green; 100r. carmine; 200r. slate; 400r. deep brown. Inscription at top of sheet "CASA DA MOEDA EMISSAO DE 1935, ORDEM N. 241 MACHINA 37, ACOSTINNA DA FONSECA" with signature in black "H. Bernardi" (reading from left to right.) At foot "CONTEM 150 SELOS."

CANADA.—S.G. type 80, Die II., as issued in rolls, but perf. 11 all round, in sheets of 100. 3c. red.

CEYLON.—Design and type, pictorial view of Adam's Peak, central view vignette, King's head in medallion at right top corner. Transverse format. Perf. 13 x 11½. Script wmk. Sheets of 60 (10 rows of 6). Printed by line engraved method. The plate number is 1B beneath second stamp at left bottom row. 3c. olive green and black. Inscription "THOMAS DE LA RUE AND COMPANY, SURREY, LONDON" in bottom margin beneath 3rd and 4th stamps. Frame plate guide cross in the middle, top, bottom and at both sides, vignette guide line in margin at centre of stamp in 5th row at each side.

CHILE.—Air Mail, S.G. type 74. Wmk. S.G. type 68. 50c. brown, perf. 13 x 14. Printed on thick paper, and the colour is much deeper, almost black.

COLOMBIA.—Provisional. Portrait of Sucre. 21 x 27mm. Upright. Engraved, Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. "12" CENTAVOS in black on 1P. blue. Perf. 13½.

DENMARK.—Hans Andersen 3rd Centenary Commemorative. Design and type: (1) Swan; (2) Mermaid; (3) Portrait of Andersen himself. Comb. perf 13. No wmk. Sheets 100. Line engraved. 5ö. bright yellow green, design 1; 7ö. purple, design 3; 10ö. orange, design 2; 15ö. scarlet, design 3; 20ö. grey, design 3; 30ö. blue, design 3. This is rather a handsome little set issued in commemoration of the 3rd centenary of the death of the famous fairy tale poet. All inscribed "POSTFRIMAERKE" at top, and "DANMARK" at foot, and just above the latter is 1935 H. C. Andersen 1935."

EGYPT.—An official stamp, S.C. type 07. Small format. Wmk crown and crescent, S.G. type 48. Perf. 13 x 13½. Sheets 100 (10 x 10). Method of print, offset litho. The control is A/35. The value is 20m. blue (a new colour).

HUNGARY.—300th anniversary of the founding of the University of Budapest. Photogravure printing, printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10). Wmk S.G. type 64 perf. 12½. The size of the stamp is 32½ x 25mm. perf to perf. There are two designs: (1) Portrait of Petrus Pazmany, Founder (Upright); (2) Portraits of Pazmany, Alairja az Egyetem, Alapito Levelet (Transverse). 6f. green (U); 10f. deep olive (T); 16f. dull purple (U); 20f. bright mauve (U); 32f. claret (T); 40f. deep blue (T).

INDIA.—A label ½a. purple, has been issued in support of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund to relieve distressed and suffering India in connection with the Quetta Earthquake. Surfaced printed on unwatermarked paper, in sheets of 168 (14 rows 12). They are perf. like comb machine 13½. They have no franking value whatever and are mostly Charity stamps, but no doubt collectors of Jubilee stamps will be interested to have them. There is one remarkable feature and that is that the apostrophe is put in the wrong place, i.e., between the "M" and the "A" of "MAJESTIES" instead of after the "S." This occurs throughout the sheet.

ITALY.—Air Mail stamp, issued to commemorate the International Aeronautical Salon of Milan. Large format, transverse and upright. Wmk. crown, as before. Perf. 14. Sheets 50. Method of print photogravure. 20c. rose, (T); 30c. brown, (T); 50c. purple, (U); 1L. 25c. deep blue, (U);

JUGO-SLAVIA.—Portrait of King Peter II. Photogravure printing, perf. 13 x 12½. The size of the stamp is 20 x 24mm. perf. to perf. 50p. orange; 75p. green; 1D50 red; 1D75 carmine; 3D50 blue.

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MOZAMBIQUE CO—Pictorial Air Mail stamp of view of plane flying over Beira. Triangular format. Perf. 12½. Sheets of 100 (5 rows of 20). Sheet number at top right corner, no other visible plate markings. 5c. blue and black; 10c. vermillion and black; 15c. scarlet and black; 20c. yellow green and black; 30c. blue green and black; 40c. grey blue and black; 45c. light blue and black; 50c. purple and black; 60c. carmine rose and black; 80c. claret and black. Commemorative issue in connection with the inauguration of the Air Post.

PARAGUAY.—Postage and Air. No wmk. Typographed. Values: Postage, 1P. mauve S.G. type 87 overprinted "c"; Air, 17P. brown triangular. Perf. 11½. The 1P. bears portrait of Juan Caballero, overprinted in carmine with small letter "c." The 17P. is a new type, triangular in shape. Tobacco leaf design with small aeroplane in top angle. Inscribed at left "REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY." Inscribed at right "SERVICIO AEROPPOSTAL." Printed in sheets of 50 (5 rows of 10).

PORTUGAL.—25mm. x 27mm. No wmk. Typographed. 25c. blue. This is an entirely new type with the following three words in the centre "TUDO PELA NACAO."

RUSSIA.—Medallion type. 34 x 45½mm. Wm. large S.G. type 103. Photogravure. 4K. red; 10K. green; 15K. purple; 35K. sepia. These are issued in connection with the 3rd International Congress of Persian Art.

SAMOA.—Western. New pictorial set, designs of which have already been chronicled. Printed by Messrs. De la Rue by intaglio process on watermarked paper N Z and Star. The stamps are printed in sheets of 80 (8 x 10) or 10 x 8). The size of the stamp is 25 x 28mm., upright format. perf. 14 x 13½, transverse 13½ x 14. There are no plate numbers visible with the exception of the 1s. which shows a brown figure "1" (plate number for the frame plate). The other values are probably trimmed off before despatch. ½d. blue green, upright format; 1d. claret and blue black, (T); 2d. spectrum orange and battleship grey, (T); 2½d. lido blue and grey black, (U); 4d. coffee and blue grey, (T); 6d. petunia, (T); 1s. beech brown and violet, (T); 2s. purple brown and cossack green, (U); 3s. gold brown and mineral blue, (U); (These are the official colours.)

S. A F R I C A.—Overprinted "OFFICIAL" "OFFISIEEL" with hyphen between

"SUID-AFRICA." Printed in sheets of 240 (12 x 20) rotogravure printing, wmk. Springbok S.G. type 9, perf. 15 x 14. No plate number, but sheet number at right. reading up, opposite 16th row. 1d. carmine and grey. (The ship is in very pale grey.)

S. RHODESIA.—S.G. type 4 except that the frame at the top above SOUTHERN RHODESIA has been altered and now embraces a tablet with the words "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" in white on a brown background. Printed in sheets of 60 (6 x 10) no wmk. perf. 12½. Recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., whose imprint appears under the 3rd and 4th stamps in the bottom margin. No plate numbers visible, sheet number above top right hand stamp, 2d. green and chocolate.

SPAIN.—Line engraved, transverse format 33 x 26½mm., printed in sheets of 100, no wmk., perf. 11½. No control number at back. 2P. deep blue, Autogyro flying over the city.

SYRIA.—S.G. type 26, with Arabic inscription in right top. Type 2, new colour. Op. 10 maroon.

URUGUAY.—Pegasus Air Mail. S.G. type 133 Perf. 12½. Transverse as before. No wmk. Sheets 50 (5 x 10), line engraved. 30c. dull purple; 40c. mauve; 1P. olive green; 1P.20 bistre; 1P.62 rose; 2P. brownish red; 2P.12 slate; 3P. pale blue; 5P. orange red.

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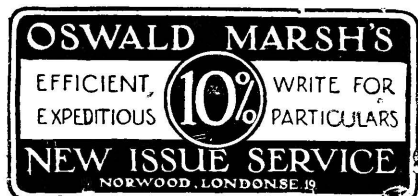
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SOCIETY NEWS

Instead of publishing an Annual Directory of the Philatelic Societies of Southern Africa, as has been customary in the past, it is proposed in future to give monthly under the heading of each Society, data such as appear below regarding officers, addresses, and date, place, and time of meetings. It is hoped that this will be more useful. Will Hon. Secretaries please keep us posted as to any changes necessary to bring the information up to date?

* * * *

CAPETOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, H. Meyer, *Hon. Sec.*, G. W. Morris, St. George's St., Simonstown. *Meetings*, 2nd Thursdays, Railway Institute, 8 p.m.

The stamps of Iceland formed the display before the Cape Town Society on October 24 when Mr. W. L. Ashmead, F.R.P.S.L., exhibited his very fine collection of this country and which is composed almost entirely of mint stamps.

The first issue of 1873 was complete and amongst the imperforate items were two fine pairs of the 8 sk brown, and 16 sk yellow. The issues 1876-1897 were also complete and many fine blocks of four were included, amongst which were to be seen varieties, one of which showed the broken "N" in "Island," giving the appearance of "Y." This variety was in a block of four of the 4 aur, grey and rose.

Most of the 1897 issue, with the surcharge PRIR, were shown. The issues of 1882-1902 were very well represented and showing the overprint IGILDI-'02-'03, and also included two complete panes of the 3 and 4 aur values. Numerous errors were exhibited of this type, including "comma" errors, double and inverted overprints, etc. Special mention must, however, be made of two outstanding items, viz., the 4 aur, grey and rose, showing the overprint IGILDI-'02-'03 inverted and doubly surcharged and the 20 aur dull blue overprinted in black instead of red. The issues 1902-1934 were complete and included the error in 20 aur blue, showing "PJONUSTU" instead of "FRIMERKI" at right. The Millenary Celebration, the Zeppelin 1931 issue, the Gulfoss Falls, charity stamps and the General Balbo Transatlantic Flight were all displayed.

As usual with Mr. Ashmead's collections, the mounting and writing up was splendid, the evening proving a most interesting and successful one.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, R. H. Morley, *Hon. Secretary*, J. G. Kupferman, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

At its meeting on November 12, the Society was unable to meet in the Carlton owing to the influx of M.P.'s, guests of the Chamber of Mines, so had to migrate to the Langham.

For an ordinary meeting a record was established with an attendance of over 45.

A proposal was made to advocate an issue of commemorative stamps in connection with the Jubilee celebrations of 1936, but after discussion it was decided to be content with private labels.

The display of the evening—Union Jubilee Stamps—was given by Dr. A. Kaplan. He demonstrated various printings and discussed the three or four important flaws which give the key to the different printings. As his views on these differ materially from the opinions which have been published by Mr. Gilbert, it is to be hoped that Dr. Kaplan will soon give them a wider publicity. Altogether a most stimulating evening.

ORANGE FREE STATE AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, F. Carter, *Hon. Sec.*, H. G. Uiyate, Box 95, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 2nd Fridays, Oranje Koffieshuis, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.

The November meeting of the above society was held in the Oranje Koffieshuis, Bloemfontein, on the 8th. The unseasonably cold weather, presumably, was the reason for a smaller than usual attendance, when Mr. F. C. Carter (President) occupied the chair.

It has been a privilege to report applications and acceptance of new members almost every month, and this meeting was no exception. Fortunately, resignations or transfers have been few, but one in particular of the latter has recently occurred, that of Mr. A. D. McGregor, a committeeman, who has been promoted to the post of Assistant Registrar of Deeds, Pietermaritzburg. Mr. McGregor is a keen collector of French and Chilean stamps, and his collection is a most interesting one.

During the course of the evening a vote of condolence was extended to Mr. A. Ponting, a member, on the death of his father, which occurred suddenly a few days previously, and members stood in silence for a few minutes.

A fine display of the balance of his West Indies stamps—from Leeward to the Virgin Islands—was exhibited by one of our foundation members, and appreciative remarks were expressed on the get-up and variety, especially that of Trinidad and Virgin Island.

The next meeting of the society will take place in the Oranje Koffieshuis on December 13, when one of the younger members will display his Airmails. Visiting stamp collectors will be welcomed.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. de Terrasson, *Hon. Secretary* Mrs. Reed, Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Toc H Rooms, Gardiner Street. Durban, 8 p.m.

There was an excellent attendance of members at the annual general meeting held in the lounge of the Durban Publicity Bureau on Wednesday, November 6. The reports read by the various officers on the activities of the Society were very satisfactory, showing increased membership, increased revenue, and a very much higher average attendance of members at the monthly meetings. The election of office bearers for the year resulted as follows:

President, Mr. H. de Terrasson; Vice Presidents, Messrs. Williams, Hurst, Bishop, Walsford, and Simpson; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. E. H. Reed, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. Malan; Hon. Ex. Superintendent, Mr. L. Petiet; Hon. Auditor, Mr. W. P. Williams; Hon. Librarian, Mr. Franklin Rooke; Committee, Mrs. K. Maxwell, Messrs. Crockett, Hampson Kettle and Wright.

Being asked by the Editor of the *S.A. Philatelist* to discuss the question of Commemorative stamps, the following resolution was passed, after hearing the views of the members:

"That the Philatelic Society of Natal is in favour of Commemorative stamps being issued for the duration of the Empire Exhibition to be held in Johannesburg, 1936-37; that two values only be issued, 1d. and 3d. and that they be postage stamps and not issued at a premium."

Mr. Percy Bishop then talked to us about "Why and How we Collect Stamps." This he intended for the more recent members who were in their infancy as collectors, but it proved full of interest to all who were present, for, as Mr. Bishop said—in a gathering of philatelists it is hardly necessary to say why we collect stamps. The sheer charm of the pursuit is reason enough, but to most collectors who had served their apprenticeship to Philately the three main reasons seemed to be (1) Because we need a hobby; (2) Because we find Philately an interesting hobby; (3) Because we believe that if we pursue it in the right way, building up our collection by wise purchases the hobby of Philately is one that will prove not unprofitable. Boys and girls learn much from it in the way of modern history, foreign currencies, a smattering of languages, and general information of the kind that sticks because it comes to them from an interesting source, and in the course of time they find their own good reasons for collecting stamps.

We don't all collect wisely at first. Beginning badly, we wobble, then start out as general collectors, to find eventually that we have an almost impossible task, and finally decide to specialise. Mr. Bishop then dealt finally with the dangers and pitfalls to evade and more especially the forger who is still a peril to be reckoned with.

G.R.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, A. E. Basden, *Hon. Secretary*, N. L. Watson, Box 514. *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Polley's Hotel, 8 p.m.

The two meetings of the Society held during October were again well supported. At the first meeting on Tuesday, October 8, four new members were elected, viz.: Miss S. de Wet, Messrs. S. I. Tiley, W. v.d. Veen and P. R. Jordi. A communication was read from Mr. H. H. Hurst, Vice President of the Philatelic Society of Natal, offering to convey exhibits for any members who intend exhibiting at the New York International Philatelic Exhibition to be held from 9-17 May, 1936. If any of our members are thinking of exhibiting will they please communicate with me for further particulars. The exhibition committee is keen on a representative entry from South Africa. Mr. C. Hand read an interesting lot of press notes and exhibited the latest additions to the Society's Colonial New Issues. Mr. I. Greenbaum read an interesting paper on "Forging Stamps for a Living." The Chairman in conveying thanks to the reader informed listeners that they need not be alarmed by what they had heard as few forgeries were likely to come their way, and if in doubt about the genuineness of any stamps offered for sale, the Society was there to protect them by means of the Quartz Lamp, The Forgery Collection, and the experience of the older members. Mr. C. Hand displayed the Society's collection of the Union of South Africa issues, and Mr. A. E. Basden a fine lot of Triangular and other Cape issues.

The second meeting held on Monday, October 21 was the occasion of the President's Social Night and the guests included a considerable number of ladies. After Mr. Hand had given us his customary selection of interesting matters from the overseas Philatelic Press and Mr. Basden had conveyed congratulations to our Exchange Superintendent Dr. A. J. Broughton, on the birth of a son and heir, the President proceeded to give a random chat on the subject of stamp collecting which he entitled "Ancient and Modern." Dealing with postal services from ancient to modern times he emphasized the marvels of the modern Postal Institutions. Great Britain was the first country to issue adhesive postage stamps in 1840 followed by Brazil in 1843. Each collector can select his own distinctive country from the many available while those not interested in a particular country can specialize in one of the many varieties of pictorial issues, others again may be attracted by the domance of the envelope embellished with postal markings, slogans, etc. In closing he drew attention to two excellent books on the hobby, viz.: "Stamp Collecting" by Stanley Phillips and "How to arrange and write-up a Stamp Collection" by Stanley Phillips and C. P. Rang.

Mr. A. E. Basden illustrated his chat by exhibiting a considerable variety of stamps.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA.

President, F. W. Porter, Hon. Secretary, L. Atkinson, Box 587, Bulawayo. Meetings, 4th Mondays, Room 6, Royal Exchange Buildings, Bulawayo 8.15 p.m.

At the October meeting there was a fairly good attendance and a very interesting meeting was enjoyed by everyone. Mr. Rose exhibited the reprinted 2d. Large Falls type received from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons. This stamp is not on issue yet on account of the Jubilee stamps still being on sale. The Secretary showed a photograph presented to the Society by Mr. H. C. Dann, the famous Rhodesian collector, of the three rejected Essays of the 1910 Rhodesia Issue.

The originals are in His Majesty the King's collection.

It was decided that Mr. P. W. Porter send reports of the Society's meetings to the *South African Philatelist*.

The Secretary reported that a list had been made of printing plates of the B.S.A. Company stamps now in the Rhodesia National Museum in Bulawayo and that three copies had been made. It was decided that one be sent to the Museum, one to the curator of the Rhodesian Collection to be collected by our Society for the Museum, and one for use of members of the Society. The National Museum, Bulawayo requested our Society to appoint a Curator for the Collection of Rhodesian stamps to be housed in the Museum.

The Society were not prepared at the moment to appoint a curator, as it required a little consideration to obtain the right man. The President, Mr. F. W. Porter, drew attention to the fact that the 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. values of the 1923 S. Rhodesia issue had been quoted imperf. between by the latest Regent and S.G. catalogues.

These stamps have never been heard of in this country and it is very doubtful if they have ever been out of England, that is if they exist at all.

The President said he was writing to Messrs. Robson Lowe and Stanley Gibbons to enquire what evidence they had of these stamps' existence. When the above business had been concluded several members exhibited items of interest and small collections.

Mr. Slim showed some Air covers with the new triangular Mozambique stamps.

The President showed his collection of B.S.A. Co. Rhodesian postmarks.

Mr. P. W. Porter showed a collection of British Africans and the Secretary, Mr. L. Atkinson, a mint collection of British Africans.

Mr. Giri was proposed and elected a member of the Society.

The meeting closed at 10.15 p.m. after a very enjoyable evening had been spent.

REVIEWS

Kohl-Briefmarken-Handbuch. Bd. 11, Lief 38.—Part 38 of *Kohl's Handbook* has just reached us. About two-thirds of it deal with Indo-China, firstly considering the stamps of the colony proper, and secondly the various French Post Offices in China, a study which is actually much bigger than that of the colony itself.

Indore, which alphabetically should come next, has already been considered in Bd. 5.

A start is made with Italy, but only a start, taking us up to 1862 with the issues of the Neapolitan Provinces (Naples and Sicily). In this part Dr. Munk, the general editor, has had as collaborators Dr. E. Diena, and his two sons, all well known as authorities on the old Italian States. As might be expected a very full study is given us, including plating, papers, gums, shades and forgeries.

The Stamp Dealer. Vol. 1, No. 1.—We have received for notice this new magazine, which describes itself as "The organ of the English-speaking stamp trade."

It is published at the same address as the *Stamp Magazine* and sets out with the object of giving its readers early details of all the latest stamp news likely to be of interest to dealers "most of which is not published in the ordinary stamp collectors' papers as it would be of no interest to the collector."

Criticism of a purely trade journal is beyond our province but any stamp dealer can receive a specimen copy by applying on his business notepaper to the *Stamp Dealer*, 36 Camomile Street, London, E.C. 3, England.

Gibbons' Simplified Stamp Catalogue.—The 3rd edition of this catalogue (1936), dealing with the whole world, is of 1,028 pages, illustrating 54,000 stamps, with 6,800 full-size illustrations, many of the latter (where the design is not obvious) with the subjects described. Price (in Great Britain) 5s. net.

It takes no notice of varieties, watermarks, perforation gauges or shades. The more advanced collector, who pays attention to such details, is referred to the big Gibbons, which has already been noticed in our pages. (p. 163) The prices quoted are naturally those of the cheapest variety of the stamp listed (where there are varieties or what might be listed as separate stamps in the big Gibbons).

Both type and illustrations are remarkably clear.

For beginners and medium collectors and for that large and probably growing class of collector who is not interested so much in philately as in having a world pictorial record, this catalogue can be highly recommended. Many postage stamps to-day are things of beauty and of interest from many points of view, and here you have a splendid record of splendid achievement.