
THE

South African Philatelist

Edited and Published Monthly in the Best Interests of Stamp Collecting by
J. ROBERTSON,

Stamp Dealer and Publisher :: Wholesale and Retail

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JANUARY, 1932.

Whole No. 82.

Air Mail News

The first regular weekly air mail from Great Britain left London on January 20th and reached Capetown on February 2nd. Special cachets were applied to covers posted in S. Rhodesia (First Official Air Mail) and Mpika, N. Rhodesia (by Imperial Airways' First Flight, Mpika to Capetown). In all countries affected air mail correspondence was backstamped with date of receipt. *Countries not on the air mail route which accepted correspondence for this flight are Bechuanaland and Nyasaland, covers being, of course, franked entirely with the stamps of the country in which the covers were posted.

The first flight from Capetown to London left Capetown on January 27th and, at the time of writing, has just been extricated from a swamp in N. Rhodesia, in which the aeroplane had the misfortune to land. The mail has been delayed several days and is now, we understand, safely on its way again. At the time of writing we cannot say whether special cachets were used in countries north of the Union as the mishaps to the aeroplane have caused the return of covers to be delayed. The first flight to London is taking mails from all countries through which it passes and also from Bechuanaland, Nyasaland and S.W. Africa. In addition to mails for African stopping-places, it is carrying mails to be set down at the European landing places (Athens, Brindisi, Paris and London) and also for transhipment at Cairo to the Indian and Dutch East Indies air mail services.

Letters posted at Windhoek for carriage by the first flight to London received two special air mail postmarks (see illustrations elsewhere in this issue). Mariental used its ordinary rubber air mail postmark, while Keetmanshoop used its ordinary dated postmark.

Although no special cachets were used in the Union of South Africa the postal department deserves the thanks of collectors interested for the very neat way in which they postmarked covers and generally assisted collectors.

Residents of Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth were permitted to have their covers for transport from Capetown to London carried from their town to Capetown by the local air service.

Although no special envelopes for the first air mail from Capetown to London were issued by the Government, private enterprise was responsible for the production of about half-a-dozen different kinds of souvenir envelopes. Some of these are plainly printed affairs evidently published for advertising purposes. Probably through lack of experience on the part of

(Continued on page 160).



Rare Africans

I hold the Finest Stock in the World of

BRITISH AFRICAN RARITIES

Only stamps in the finest possible condition and at reasonable prices will be found in my books.

Selections sent on approval to
any part of the world

Deal direct with the firm that actually has the
stamps in stock and so save money.

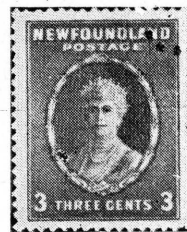
Want Lists will receive my
prompt personal attention

T. ALLEN

5 BLAKE HALL ROAD, WANSTEAD, LONDON, E.11, ENGLAND.

Newfoundland's New Set

Issued 1st January, 1932. Our illustrations were made from an advance specimen set which had been punctured "Specimen" by the Newfoundland High Commissioner in London.



PACKETS OF ALL KINDS.—British Colonial, French Colonial, British African, Africans of all kinds, Belgian Congo, S.W. African, P.E. African, and British Colonial and foreign. I hold the largest and best stock in Africa and the fact that I sell large quantities in my shop proves that country customers are also safe in buying them. See my adverts. in recent issues of the "S.A. Philatelist."—J. ROBERTSON, P.O. Box 5826, Johannesburg.

South West Africa

The numbers printed of all obsolete postage due stamps.

(Continued from December issue.)

TYPE III.—“South West Africa.” and “Zuidwest Afrika.” on alternate stamps, 14 mm. between lines of overprint. Gibbons’ Nos. D14 to D17. Scott’s Nos. 329 to 338.

Value.	Requisition No.	Date of Req.	Date Received.	Date Issued.	No. of Panes of 60 stamps.
½d. (S.G. D16)	162	29.6.23	10.7.23	30.7.23	200
1d. (S.G. D15)	..	..	..	..	200
(S.G. D17)	..	..	23.7.23	2.8.23	200
6d. (S.G. D14)	..	..	10.7.23	30.7.23	100



Type III.



Type IV.

TYPE IV.—“South West Africa.” and “Zuidwest Afrika.” on alternate stamps, 14 mm. between lines of overprint. Letters of overprint are clearer and wider spaced than in previous issues. Gibbons’ Nos. D17a to D20. Scott’s Nos. 339 to 346.

½d. (S.G. D18)	654	22.3.24	7.4.24	1.7.24	200
1d. (S.G. D19)	..	..	..	..	200
5d. (S.G. D17a)	..	..	..	..	10
6d. (S.G. D20)	..	..	..	..	200

TYPE IVa.—As Type IV., but letters of overprint less clear and apparently from worn type.

6d. (S.G. D20)	375	6.10.26	25.10.26	1.1.27	200
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Type IVa.



Type V.

TYPE V.—“South West Africa.” and “Zuidwest Afrika.” on alternate stamps, 12 mm. between lines of overprint. Gibbons’ Nos. D21 to D24. Scott’s Nos. 347 to 354.

½d. (S.G. D23)	116	11.6.24	20.6.24	6.8.28	200
1½d. (S.G. D24)	..	..	..	..	200
3d. (S.G. D22)	..	..	..	..	100
5d. (S.G. D21)	..	..	..	..	100

(To be continued.)

J. ROBERTSON, Stamp Dealer, P. O. Box 5826, Johannesburg

PRICE LIST OF COVERS CARRIED BY FIRST CAPETOWN TO LONDON AIR MAIL.

The first flight left Capetown on January 27th and is due to reach London on February 14th, having been delayed in Rhodesia. This list shows that I can supply :

Covers from all possible stages in S.A., S.W.A., and S. & N. Rhodesia.

Covers from all these countries and also from Bechuanaland to all East and North African and European countries in which mails are set down, and also to India (carried by African air service to Cairo and by Indian Air mail to Delhi).

Covers from Nyasaland to all East and North African countries and London.

In other words, complete representation of all countries served by Imperial Airways African service.

Covers posted in S. Rhodesia and Nyasaland and also at Windhoek bear special first flight postmarks. All covers are neatly prepared, postmarked with time of closure of air mail and backstamped with date of receipt at destination.

Air mail from Nyasaland was railed to Salisbury and put on the aeroplane there, while that from Bechuanaland started its air journey at Kimberley. Postage rates from these countries are higher than from the countries in which mails were put on the aeroplane. Official figures show that practically all the air mail sent from Nyasaland to most of the countries served was sent by me—in most cases the figures are only one or two more than the number sent by me. The numbers sent to African countries vary from 28 to 42 and covers carried in such small numbers are usually priced at from 10/- to 25/- each. As I sell everything and do not keep the best for myself, customers have the opportunity of obtaining these scarce covers at low rates, but as the number of covers available is small, Bechuanaland and Nyasaland covers can only be supplied to those purchasing at least £1 worth of covers from any of the other countries.

If figures could be obtained it would probably also be found that the number of covers sent from Bechuanaland was also very small.

For my covers I used the special two-colour souvenir envelopes published by myself. The preparation of air covers requires more work and expense than is sometimes thought. To obtain the great variety of covers which I have my expenses were not light. Although my prices vary little, it will be realised that covers from or to small towns must be considerably scarcer than those flown between large towns.

For the convenience of my customers and myself this is a COMPLETE list of ALL covers which I have or will have for sale. Many of them have already been returned to me from destinations, but those from more distant countries are expected shortly. All offers are subject to the safe return of covers and to being in stock upon receipt of orders. Overseas customers are advised to send their orders by air mail.

PRICES: Individual prices are quoted, but the following substantial discounts will be allowed: 30/- and over, 10 per cent.; 50/- and over, 12½ per cent.; £5 and over, 15 per cent.

I suggest that customers order by ringing on this list the prices of the items required and returning the marked list to me. Full details of orders will be recorded by me and the list returned immediately, together with covers now in stock. The remaining covers will be forwarded as received from destinations. In the case of customers who have monthly accounts with me, each batch of covers will be invoiced when sent. Those who do not have accounts will be advised of the cost of each batch so that they may remit. This method makes it unnecessary for the total cost to be paid at once and spreads the cost over a couple of months. I have no objection, however, to anyone paying the entire cost of all his covers before I am able to send them all, and to those who prefer to do this

	Franked with			
	4d. air stamp.	1/- air stamp.	4d. & 1/- air stamps.	Ordinary stamps.
CAPETOWN TO:				
Victoria W. (S.A.) ..	1/6		3/3	1/6
Kimberley (S.A.) ..	1/6		3/3	1/6
†Upington (S.A.) ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
†K'manshoop (S.W.A.)..	1/9		3/6	1/9
†Mariental (S.W.A.) ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
†Windhoek (S.W.A.) ..	1/6		3/3	1/6
Johannesburg (S.A.) ..	1/3		3/-	1/3
Pietersburg (S.A.) ..	1/6		3/3	1/6
Bulawayo (S.R.) ..	1/6		3/3	1/6
Salisbury (S.R.) ..	1/6		3/3	1/6
Broken Hill (N.R.) ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
Mpika (N.R.) ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
Tanganyika ..	2/3		3/9	2/3
Kenya ..	2/3		3/9	2/3
Uganda ..	2/3		3/9	2/3
Sudan ..	2/6		3/9	2/6
Egypt ..	2/6		3/9	2/6
Greece ..		3/-	4/-	3/-
Italy ..		3/-	4/-	3/-
France ..		3/-	4/-	3/-
England ..		2/6	3/6	2/6
India ..		4/-	4/6	4/-
VICTORIA WEST TO:				
Kimberley ..	1/6		3/3	1/6
†Upington ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
†K'manshoop ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
†Mariental ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
†Windhoek ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
Johannesburg ..	1/6		3/3	1/6
Pietersburg ..	1/6		3/3	1/6
Bulawayo ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
Salisbury ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
Broken Hill ..	2/-		3/9	2/-
Mpika ..	2/-		3/9	2/-
England ..		3/-	4/-	3/-

I will, to show my appreciation, send some interesting covers without charge, provided the value of the covers paid for is at least 30s.

ALL COVERS MAILED WERE CARRIED ON BOTH IMPERIAL AIRWAYS AND AFRICAN AIR LINES. Union and S.W.A. covers franked with ordinary stamps bear a fine range of obsolete and current postage official stamps, including varieties. As the air mail rates vary from 4d. to 1/5, covers from the Union and S.W.A. to a number of points bear, in addition to the stamps mentioned in the heading, postage and official stamps to make up the required amounts, which in most cases, cannot be prepaid entirely in air stamps.

	Franked with			
	4d. air stamp.	1/- air stamp.	4d. & 1/- air stamps.	Ordinary stamps.
KIMBERLEY TO:				
Johannesburg ..	1/6		3/3	1/6
Pietersburg ..	1/6		3/3	1/6
Bulawayo ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
Salisbury ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
Broken Hill ..	2/-		3/9	2/-
Mpika ..	2/-		3/9	2/-
England ..		2/9	3/9	2/9
UPINGTON TO:				
†Johannesburg ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
†Pietersburg ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
†Bulawayo ..	2/-		3/9	2/-
†Salisbury ..	2/-		3/9	2/-
†Broken Hill ..	2/3		4/-	2/3
†Mpika ..	2/3		4/-	2/3
†England ..		3/3	4/3	3/3
JOHANNESBURG TO:				
Pietersburg ..	1/6		3/3	1/6
Bulawayo ..	1/6		3/3	1/6
Salisbury ..	1/6		3/3	1/6
Broken Hill ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
Mpika ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
England ..		2/6	3/6	2/6
PIETERSBURG TO:				
Bulawayo ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
Salisbury ..	1/9		3/6	1/9
Broken Hill ..	2/-		3/9	2/-
Mpika ..	2/-		3/9	2/-
England ..		3/-	4/-	3/-

Where the value of covers permitted Union and S.W.A. covers were registered

BULAWAYO (S.R.) TO:	
Salisbury ..	1/6
Broken Hill ..	1/9
Mpika ..	1/9
Tanganyika ..	2/3
Kenya ..	2/3
Uganda ..	2/3
Sudan ..	2/6
Egypt ..	3/-
Greece ..	3/6
Italy ..	3/6
France ..	3/6
England ..	3/-
India ..	4/3

SALISBURY (S.R.) TO:	
Broken Hill ..	1/9
Mpika ..	1/9
England ..	3/-

BROKEN HILL (N.R.) TO:	
Mpika ..	2/-
Tanganyika ..	2/3
Kenya ..	2/3
Uganda ..	2/3
Sudan ..	2/9
Egypt ..	3/3
Greece ..	3/9
Italy ..	3/9
France ..	3/9
England ..	3/3
India ..	4/6

MPIKA (N.R.) TO:	
England ..	3/6

BECHUANALAND PROT. TO:	
Transvaal ..	2/9
S. Rhodesia ..	3/-
N. Rhodesia ..	3/-
Tanganyika ..	3/6
Kenya ..	3/6
Uganda ..	3/6
Sudan ..	4/-
Egypt ..	4/6
Greece ..	5/-
Italy ..	5/-
France ..	5/-
England ..	5/-
India ..	6/-

NYASALAND PROT. TO:	
Tanganyika ..	3/6
Kenya ..	3/6
Uganda ..	3/6
Sudan ..	4/-
Egypt ..	4/6
England ..	5/-

WINDHOEK (S.W.A.) TO:

	Franked with							
	Single 3d. air stamp.	Pair 3d. air stamps.	Single 10d. air.	Pair each 3d. & 10d. air.	4d. & 1/- large o'print.	4d. & 1/- small o'print.	Ordinary stamps.	Eng. & Afrik. perforated triangular.
†Johannesburg	1/6		2/6	5/6	7/6	11/-	1/6	2/6
†Pietersburg	1/9		2/9	6/-	8/6		1/9	2/9
†Bulawayo (S.R.)	1/9		2/9	6/-	8/6	12/6	1/9	2/9
†Salisbury	1/9		2/9	6/-	8/6	12/6	1/9	2/9
†Broken Hill	2/-		3/-	6/-	8/6	12/6	2/-	3/-
†Mpika (N.R.)	2/-		3/-	6/-	8/6		2/-	3/-
†Tanganyika		2/6	3/-		8/6		2/6	3/-
†Kenya		2/6	3/-		8/6		2/6	3/-
†Uganda		2/6	3/-		8/6		2/6	3/-
†Sudan		2/9	3/-		8/6		2/9	3/-
†Egypt			3/-		8/6		3/-	3/-
†Greece			3/6		8/6		3/6	3/6
†Italy			3/6		8/6		3/6	3/6
†France			3/6		8/6		3/6	3/6
†England		3/-	3/-	6/-	8/6	12/6	3/-	3/-
†India					9/-		4/6	4/6

MARIENTAL (S.W.A.) TO:

†Johannesburg	1/9		2/9	6/-	8/6		1/9	2/9
†Pietersburg	1/9		2/9	6/-	8/6		1/9	2/9
†Bulawayo	2/-		3/-	6/-	8/6		2/-	3/-
†Salisbury	2/-		3/-	6/-	8/6	12/6	2/-	3/-
†Broken Hill	2/3		3/-	6/-	8/6	12/6	2/3	3/-
†Mpika	2/3		3/-	6/-	8/6		2/3	3/-
†England		3/3	3/3	6/-	8/6	12/6	3/3	3/3

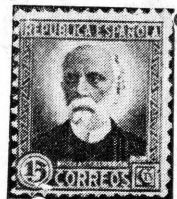
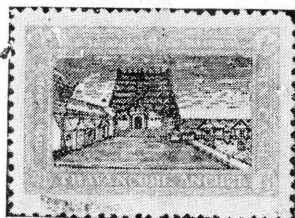
KEETMANSHOOP (S.W.A.) TO:

†Johannesburg	1/9		2/9	6/-	8/6		1/9	2/9
†Pietersburg	1/9		2/9	6/-	8/6		1/9	2/9
†Bulawayo	2/-		3/-	6/-	8/6	12/6	2/-	3/-
†Salisbury	2/-		3/-	6/-	8/6		2/-	3/-
†Broken Hill	2/3		3/-	6/-	8/6	12/6	2/3	3/-
†Mpika	2/3		3/-	6/-	8/6	12/6	2/3	3/-
†England							3/3	3/3

J. ROBERTSON, Stamp Dealer, P.O. Box 5826, Johannesburg

The Latest Issues

We illustrate new issues of Dutch East Indies (charity), Belgium (charity), Travancore (commemorative), Bulgaria (air mail), Bolivia (commemorating Revolution of 25.6.1930), Cuba (air mail), Luxembourg (charity), Tripolitania (air mail), Sarawak, Abyssinia, Spain and Roumania (air mail).



The Cape of Good Hope Post Office

HISTORY OF ITS BIRTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

By G. J. ALLIS.

PART II. (continued).

Instructions for the guidance of both the Postmaster and the Postman were prepared, the latter official being directed to charge the rates indicated below upon all letters delivered by him, viz:—

Upon every letter marked or stamped with a frank indicating that upon its despatch a fee had been paid of

6 stuivers
12 do
1 Gulden
2 do

Amount to be collected upon delivery of the letter.

8 Stuivers
16 do
24 do
48 do

and so on in the same ratio.

The Postmaster received three-quarters of the total amount thus collected by way of salary, whilst one-quarter accrued to the Postman.

It will be noted that the cost of delivery was greater than the cost of transmission from Europe!

One of the regulations which were framed for the guidance of the Postmaster was to the effect that when any letters were tendered to him for despatch to addresses in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Russia or Poland, he should accept the same for transmission, but should at the same time advise the senders that responsibility for safe delivery could not be accepted unless they were first of all forwarded to an address in Holland, to be sent on thence to their destinations.

It was upon the 2nd March, 1792 that the new postal arrangements actually came into force and effective operation, by virtue of a Government Placaat (proclamation) by the Governor (J. J. Rhenius).

About this time some reorganisation of the Postal department took place in Holland. Letters from the Netherlands addressed to the Cape prior to 1792 were franked simply by a manuscript intimation that the prescribed fee for transmission had been duly paid, whereas letters which reached Capetown about this time and subsequently are franked by a circular handstamp bearing the monogram of the Dutch East India Company, and the amount which had been prepaid for transmission, which at that time was six stuivers for a single letter sheet, increasing by six stuivers for each extra sheet enclosed.



(De Vereenigde Nederlandsche Geocroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie.)

The general postal arrangements outlined above continued to operate until 1798, when, during the temporary occupation of the Cape by the British military forces, the systems were revised and extended under the authority of Earl Macartney, the Military Governor and Commander-in-chief.

It was then provided by duly promulgated regulations that the Post Office should be regularly open for business in charge of a clerk for two hours every day, and that the staff should consist of a Postmaster General, a clerk and a messenger to deliver letters. The office of Postal Commissioner was abolished. The salary of the

Postmaster General was fixed at £400 (2,000 rix-dollars) per annum, inclusive of office rent and contingent expenses, whilst the salaries of the Clerk and Messenger were £70 (350 rix-dollars) and £30 (150 rix-dollars) respectively.

It was a stipulation contingent upon his appointment that the Clerk should be well acquainted with both the English and the Dutch languages.

All Government letters were to be carried and delivered free of charge.

The delivery fees for letters, etc. were fixed upon the following basis:—

Letters to Capetown inhabitants, 1 skilling for a single letter from Europe or India, increasing at the rate of one skilling for each additional sheet or enclosure.

All books exceeding one oz., all pamphlets, unbound books or newspapers to pay 1 rix-dollar per packet, but if exceeding 1 lb., 2 rix-dollars.

Outgoing letters to be rated in the same manner.

(To be continued).

The latest printing of the Union 2d. rotogravure pictorial shows the centre in an olive-brown shade, instead of the usual dirty green colour. The 3d. rotogravure has been found with the joined paper variety, but most of the copies had been sold to the public before the variety was noticed. However, it will turn up again. In the 3d. rotogravure pictorial the retouch between horns variety no longer occurs, but the cut through "S" variety is still to be found once on each sheet.

A LIST WORTH STUDYING.

BRIDGER & KAY'S

1930 Price List of British Colonial Stamps

100 Pages 15,000 quotations.

PRICE 1/- (refunded against purchase).

"B. & K. OFFERS."—Free on Application—giving quotations for most King George issues, and offer of stamps at special prices.

Our stock of Stamps of all Countries, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN, is most extensive. Want lists have always careful attention, stamps are submitted on approval, and prices are really reasonable.

Over 300 up-to-date stock books are available for serious buyers, and offer the finest selections obtainable.

Let us know your philatelic requirements and we will endeavour to satisfy them.

BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.,

170 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2, ENGLAND.

SPECIAL LONDON-CAPETOWN CHRISTMAS FLIGHT, DEC., 1931. FIRST REGULAR WEEKLY LONDON-CAPETOWN FLIGHT. JAN., 1932. FIRST CAPETOWN-LONDON FLIGHT, JAN., 1932.

I have a very representative stock of covers carried on the above flights, including covers posted in and to S.A., S.W.A., N. & S. Rhodesia, Great Britain and other countries. I will have for sale a particularly fine range of covers carried on first Capetown to London flight, including covers sent from S.A., S.W.A., Bechuanaland, N. & S. Rhodesia and Nyasaland to Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, Egypt, Greece, Italy, France, Great Britain and India, as well as to landing places in Southern African countries. Various kinds of frankings will be available and I have used my special two-colour souvenir envelopes. Prices very reasonable and will show splendid returns to present purchasers.

If you are interested please write for my price lists—early application is advisable.

J. ROBERTSON

STAMP DEALER - P.O. Box 5826, JOHANNESBURG

London Stamp News

South African philately is, at the moment, bathing in a measure of reflected glory, by reason of the high honour which has been conferred upon an erstwhile President of the Capetown Philatelic Society.

The award by the Royal Philatelic Society to Mr. G. J. Allis of the coveted "Crawford" medal, for his monumental work on "The Postal and Postage Stamp History of the Cape of Good Hope," was announced during October last and has been hailed with general satisfaction in philatelic circles, for the book in question is regarded by those qualified to speak as being a masterly contribution to the world's philatelic literature, and the general popularity of the subject dealt with, and the author's manner of handling it, has given it a permanent place as the standard work on "Capes."

The "Crawford" medal (the highest award that philatelic literature can secure) is granted from a bequest of the late 26th Earl of Crawford, who was himself President of the Royal Society, and is of gold, bearing on the face a portrait of the donor and on the obverse the words "ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON,—FOUNDED APRIL 10-1869-UTILE DULCI," whilst the name of the recipient is engraved around the edge with appropriate particulars.

The medal was presented to Mr. Allis at the monthly gathering of the Royal Society at the Headquarters, 41 Devonshire Place, London, on the 12th November, by the reigning President, Sir John Wilson, in the presence of some 60 Fellows and Members, the speeches being appropriate to the occasion.

What will undoubtedly prove to be the great philatelic event of 1932 is now in active course of organisation, and there is no doubt that

THE PAGEANT OF POSTAGE STAMPS AND SCHOOLBOYS' STAMP EXHIBITION

(to give it its full official designation), which is to be held at Dorland Hall, near Piccadilly Circus, from the 6th to the 23rd January, and which is to be under the highest possible patronage, will operate very greatly to the general good of the most popular of all indoor pastimes, both directly and indirectly.

The organisers announce that the appeal to the public will be upon popular lines. Dry-as-dust exhibits will be eliminated and special emphasis will be stressed on the charms of collecting for pleasure and intellectual recreation.

Lantern lectures and many other attractive means will be arranged on popular lines, and a programme of instructive "stamp talks" by well-known philatelists will be made a special feature of a feast of entertainment such as has never been organised before.

AIR MAIL NEWS—(continued from page 154).

the publishers some of the envelopes are vaguely inscribed or too large in size. The special two-colour envelopes bearing suitable inscriptions and illustrations issued by the Publisher of this Journal proved very popular and the 10,000 copies printed for sale to the public throughout the Union and Rhodesia were quickly sold out.

THE

South African Philatelist

Edited and Published Monthly in the Best Interests of Stamp Collecting by

J. ROBERTSON,

Stamp Dealer and Publisher :: Wholesale and Retail

POSTAL ADDRESS:—P.O. Box 5826, Johannesburg, South Africa.

SHOP ADDRESS:—Shop 14 (Ground Floor), Old Arcade, Johannesburg.

Telephone: Until 26th March: Cent. 7771. After 26th March: 33-1454.

SUBSCRIPTION:—6 Months, 1/6; 1 Year, 3/-; 2 Years, 5/6, post free anywhere.
Advertisement Tariff on Request.

Vol. 7. No. 12.

FEBRUARY, 1932.

Whole No. 83

The Cape of Good Hope Post Office

HISTORY OF ITS BIRTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

By G. J. ALLIS.

PART III

The temporary occupation of the Cape settlement by the British military forces terminated in 1803 as the result of the Treaty of Amiens, and the Colony was handed over to the Batavian Republic, General Janssens being appointed to the position of Governor.

In the meantime the necessity for increased postal facilities had become apparent, and as from the 13th June a regular monthly post service was commenced between Capetown and Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), whilst from the 24th of the same month arrangements were made for a transmission of mails between Capetown and Simons Bay and vice versa, three times a week, additional messengers being appointed for their conveyance and delivery.

On January 10th 1806 the Cape of Good Hope again became British territory by conquest, war having again broken out in the interim.

A further extension of the postal systems took place from the 23rd May when the hitherto existing charges for transmission and delivery of letters were revised, and the following scale of fees put into force:—

DELIVERY CHARGES.—A single letter to or from Europe or India or elsewhere, 1 skilling.

A double letter, 2 skilling.

A packet or small parcel, 1 skilling per oz.

COUNTRY LETTERS.—Single letter to Simonstown or Stellenbosch, 1 skilling.

A double letter, 2 skilling.

A packet or parcel not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight, 4 skilling.

A single letter to or from Roodezand (Tulbagh) Swellendam or Saldanha Bay, 2 skilling.

A double letter, 3 skilling.

A packet or parcel not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight, 6 skilling.

A single letter to or from Graaff-Reinet, Algoa Bay, Mossel Bay or Plettenberg Bay, 4 skilling.

A double letter, 6 skilling.

A packet or parcel not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight, 1 rix-dollar.

Evidence of the expansion of the postal system is to be found in the Proclamation under which the above charges were enforced, wherein it is announced that in future the Post Office would be open for public business daily from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m.

In the same year (1806) a further extension of the inland post system was announced "with a view to promoting the speedy and sure intercourse between Capetown and the several Drostdies (Magistracies) and Bays," and arrangements were made for the mails to be carried from point to point by means of relays of native runners, Hottentots being selected for the service because of their fleetness of foot. These native boys were located at conveniently situated farms along the various post routes, and the farmers who housed and looked after them received a sum of five rix-dollars per month for the facilities afforded, this being equivalent to £1. By these means mails were carried to Stellenbosch, Paarl, Malmesbury and all the established centres near Capetown three times a week.

All charges in respect of postage had to be paid at Capetown, no matter where the letters were posted. Letters from Capetown to the country or overseas had to be paid for at the time of despatch, and letters received at Capetown were charged for at the time of delivery. The regulations which were in force on this matter were definite and did not admit of variation in any circumstances.

On the 23rd May, 1806, a Proclamation was issued with regard to letters arriving from overseas, which provided that all Masters of ships arriving in the various bays of the Cape Colony should deliver all letters in their possession to the respective Port Captains immediately upon their arrival, and it was further provided that the Postmaster at Capetown should arrange for the despatch of a mail to Europe, India and elsewhere by every ship leaving Table Bay.

Masters of ships were by the same Proclamation prohibited from taking any letters into their charge which had not previously been stamped by the regulation Post Office stamp indicating that postage had been prepaid, and a heavy penalty of 50 rix-dollars was provided for the breach of this law.

The experiment of conveying the mails inland by the use of Hottentot runners does not appear to have been satisfactory, for on the 10th July 1807 another system was brought into operation, and the service was placed upon a more permanent basis by the appointment of what were known as Post Orderlies, who were located at various convenient farms and who undertook the carriage of the mails from district to district on horseback.

In the records of the time it is recorded that the "arrangements newly made are safe and satisfactory and the posts are conveyed with great regularity and despatch."

The total revenue of the Cape of Good Hope Post Office in the year 1806 was 191 rix-dollars, equalling £38 4s. 0d.!

The existing arrangements were again elaborated in 1810 and definite days were appointed for the despatch of mails from the principal centres, power being reserved to the Governor and the various Magistrates to arrange for extraordinary posts as emergency might require.

From the 1st of April of this year a Post Orderly started with mails from Capetown for Graaff Reinet every Saturday morning.

In 1816 branch Post Offices were established in each Magistracy in the Colony.

The first Postal Ordinance was passed by the Cape Legislative Council in 1826, but in the meantime there had been very considerable expansion of the postal work and system in its various branches, and it is recorded that in 1822 the establishment consisted of 20 persons all told, viz., the Postmaster General (who carried out other official duties in

addition) with a salary of £1,000 per annum, a Chief Clerk drawing £240 per annum, two letter carriers and two post riders at £96 per annum each, and country postmasters with varying salaries ranging from £60 to £100 per annum.

It is recorded that in the year 1822 the annual revenue of the Post Office was for the first time more than sufficient to balance the expenditure.

By the provisions of the first Postal Ordinance (No. 25 of 1826) it was enacted that upon arrival of any vessel from abroad with bags of letters (not made up at any of the Post Offices in the United Kingdom) or with loose letters addressed to any of the inhabitants of the Colony, they should be at once delivered to the Postmaster at the port of arrival or to his deputy, who was authorised and required to pay to the Master of any such vessel, or to such other authorised person who should deliver the mails on his behalf, the sum of one penny for every letter so delivered upon which postage has been paid at the time of despatch.

The same Ordinance enacted that the transmission charge upon newspapers should be 1d. and that all Postmasters should be empowered to open and inspect any such newspaper packets either sent without any cover or with a cover open at the sides to ascertain whether any other "paper or thing whatsoever is therein contained" on which a higher rate of postage should have been paid. In the event of such a discovery being made the Postmaster was authorised to charge treble the amount which would normally have been charged at ordinary letter rate.

The transmission rate upon newspapers which arrived in the Colony from overseas was fixed at 1d. if they had to be sent to any place outside Capetown, but if for delivery in Capetown no charge was to be made.

In 1829 a further short Ordinance was passed by the Legislature, but this did not affect in any way the existing postal arrangements or tariffs, and was enacted merely for the purpose of making it clear that the previous Ordinance of 1826 was not intended to abrogate or abridge any of the rights or privileges vested by certain Acts of Parliament of the British Government in Her Majesty's Postmaster General within the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

An amending and consolidating Ordinance was passed in 1834. By this enactment it was provided that Members of the Legislative Council might send and receive letters free of postage, provided such letters were not sent to or received from abroad. Nor should such free letters exceed seven in number by any one post and no one letter should exceed one ounce in weight. All such letters despatched by Members had to be superscribed with the name of the Member franking the same, place of despatch and date of month, in words, and the year in figures, all such details to be personally written by the Member sending the same.

It was further enacted that no letters should be transmitted by any vehicle used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods unless in an official Post Office bag, and any person who should convey any letter except in the manner prescribed was subjected to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and not less than five pounds.

This Ordinance came into force and effect from the 20th June, 1834, and provided for the application of a graduated scale of charges for the transmission of letters inland upon the Northern and Eastern postal routes, ranging from 3d. per letter from Capetown to Somerset to 13d. per letter to Bathurst and Cradock on the one route, and from 3d. from Capetown to Stellenbosch and 8d. to Clanwilliam on the other.

Ship letters sent from or brought into the Colony were to be charged at the rate of 4d. for a single sheet, 8d. for two sheets, and 1s. per ounce, these charges to be in addition to the usual inland rates.

(To be continued.)

New Issues in Plenty

We illustrate the latest new issues, as follow: U.S.A. (commemorating 200th anniversary of birth of George Washington), Finland (Red Cross), Antigua (tercentenary commemoratives), Dominican Republic (ordinary and air mail), Canal Zone (postage and postage due), New Zealand (air mail), Lebanon Republic (air mail), Saare (charity), Spain, Iceland, Ethiopia — this is the correct name for "Abyssinia," Czecho-Slovakia and another charity label from Finland. Each of the ten Washington stamps shews a different likeness of the "Father of his Country."

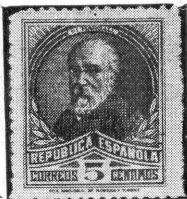




OVERSEAS COLLECTORS AND DEALERS

should read the paragraph headed "Stamps available in the Union" on page 168 of this issue. They may pay for subscriptions to and advertisements in this journal with any of the stamps mentioned in the note in question which they are prepared to send in unused condition at face value. This method should be beneficial to those residing in countries off the gold standard. The stamps mentioned may also be sent to our Publisher in payment of goods advertised by him.

NEW ISSUES—Continued.



Who was the official in the Union post office department who suspended a typist for coming to work without stockings and thereby became her suspender?

An American woman sued her husband for divorce on the grounds that he refused her money for the children's clothes yet spent 59 dollars on a stamp catalogued at 75 dollars. The Judge complimented the husband upon saving 16 dollars in these hard times and dismissed the case!

Talk about non-stop flights. The Union 1925 airs are well on their way. British and American philatelists have recently purchased several hundreds of sets from the Union, just as they are now getting hold of as many Capetown to London and London to Capetown first flight covers as they can—and they know what they are doing!

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J. ROBERTSON

Stamp Dealer and Publisher.

P.O. Box 5826 - JOHANNESBURG



ITEMS OF INTEREST



Record Air Covers.—A mining engineer was recently sent by air mail, at a cost of about £70, from England to Tanganyika, while a resident of Brussels made the trip to England in the same manner.

Slogan Postmarks.—A very fine illustrated article on slogan postmarks, from the pen of Mr. G. W. Hockey, appears in the "Cape Argus" for February 27th, 1932.

Windhoek's Lopsided Air Mail Postmark.—The air mail postmark used at Windhoek on air mail sent by the special Imperial Airways Christmas flight certainly looks peculiar and Mr. Lichtenstein informs us that this is because the words "First" and "Eerste," which were originally included in the postmark, were removed as it was decided that the Christmas flight was not the real first flight, this honour belonging to the first regular flight of January, when a new air mail postmark, as illustrated in our January issue, was used.



The Bugged Air Mail.—As is known the first Capetown to London air mail flew into a terrific storm about 80 miles south of Broken Hill (N. Rhodesia) and mails from the Union, S.W.A., Bechuanaland and S. Rhodesia were delayed six days as a result and reached Broken Hill on 4th February. Meanwhile, the mails for the northern countries and Europe from N. Rhodesia and Tanganyika were collected on February 2nd by a special machine which reached Nairobi on February 3rd, whereas the mails from the bogged machine arrived in Nairobi on the 7th. All the mails, were, however, forwarded to London in one machine. This explains why covers addressed to Mpika (N.R.), Tanganyika and Kenya from the Union, S.W.A., B.P. and S.R. are backstamped with a later date than were those addressed to the places mentioned from N. Rhodesia.

The World's Greatest Stamp Sale took place at Washington, D.C., on January 1st when the Washington bicentennial set of ten was first placed on sale. Millions of stamps were sold and over a million dollars realised by their sale. Hundreds of thousands of "first day" covers were posted. The post office was filled with thousands of people throughout the day. Stamp dealers who arranged first day covers on behalf of customers had to engage hundreds of extra assistants to address and stamp the covers.

Stamps Available in the Union.—Following is an up-to-date list of stamps available for all postage purposes in the Union of South Africa, Swaziland and Basutoland: All Cape postage stamps except the triangulars; all Natal stamps authorised at any time for postal use (this includes the postal fiscals mentioned in Gibbons' catalogue); the V.R.I. and K.E. stamps of the O.F.S.; the K.E. stamps of the Transvaal; all Union stamps (including official and air mail stamps). It will be noted that Union air stamps may now be used for ordinary postage purposes. Any reader who franks letters with any of the above stamps and has trouble with his Postmaster should send particulars to the Postmaster-General, Pretoria, so that the ignorant Postmaster concerned may be enlightened. Official stamps are sold to all requesting them at the Postal Order counter, G.P.O., Pretoria, or may be

obtained by post by remitting the face value, plus postage and registration, to the Postmaster-General, Pretoria. Air mail stamps are on sale at the larger post offices. Collectors are recommended to frank bulky or registered letters and parcels with unusual stamps—common low values are not worth removing from letters and those who are able to secure air mail or official stamps—which cost no more than the ordinary stamps—will be doing their correspondents a good turn by using them.

“Kohl’s Magnum Opus.”—The Publishers of the new edition of this great work are still “hard at it” and section No. 25 has come to hand. So accurate and complete is this work that English reprints are appearing, by arrangements with the Publishers, in one of the leading American journals. If you can read German and direct a postcard to the British Agents, Messrs. Vallancey Press, Ltd., 15 St. Bride St., London, E.C. 4, they will be pleased to tell you all about this wonderful book.

“Historical Souvenir Air Mail Catalogue.”—A “priceless” publication—perhaps friend Roessler is still as generous as he was when we first corresponded with him years ago. However, we suggest that, to make sure of receiving a copy, one ought to send him a Money Order for 2s. As the title indicates, it lists, illustrates and prices air mail covers which have some historic significance, even though they may not be strictly official. “A.C.R.” has a wonderful way of getting elsewhere what the P.O. will not give him, otherwise we would not have such interesting covers as those carried to the ends of the earth by Wilkins, Byrd and “Lindy,” or transported across thousands of miles of water by those intrepid men to whom a transatlantic hop is nothing. Mr. Roessler’s address is 140 South Parkway, East Orange, N.J., U.S.A.

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South West Africa

The numbers printed of all obsolete postage due stamps.

(Continued from January issue)

Type VI.—"South West Africa." and "Zuidwest Afrika." on alternate stamps. "South West" 16 mm. long, 9½mm. between lines of overprint. Catalogue numbers as shewn.

Value.	Gibbons' Nos.	Scott's Nos.	Req'n. No.	Rate of Req'n.	Date Rec'd.	Date Issued.	No. of Panes of 60 stamps.
1d.	D28	359-60	620	20. 3.26	13. 4.26	6. 5.26	400
1½d.	D29	361-2	235	22. 7.26	21. 8.26	1.10.26	200
2d.	D30	363-4	198	1. 8.24	4. 9.24	7. 9.24	200
			620	20. 3.26	13. 4.26	6. 5.26	200
3d.	D31	365-6	620	20. 3.26	13. 4.26	6. 5.26	300
			235	22. 7.26	21. 8.26	1.10.26	200
5d.	D25	371-2	198	1. 8.24	4. 9.24	7. 9.24	100
			620	20. 3.26	13. 4.26	6. 5.26	100
			235	22. 7.26	21. 8.26	1.10.26	100
6d.	D32	367-8	235	22. 7.26	21. 8.26	1.10.26	100



Type VI.



Type VIa.

Type VIa.—As Type VI in all respects, except that "South West" measures 16½ mm. long.

½d.	D27	357-8	272	16. 9.25	22.10.25	1. 3.26	200
1d.	D28	359-60	557	27. 2.25	10. 3.25	16. 3.25	400
2d.	D30	363-4	557	27. 2.25	10. 3.25	16. 3.25	200
3d.	D26	369-70	272	16. 9.25	22.10.25	3. 2.26	100

Type VIII (English and Afrikaans overprint).—"South West Africa." and "Suidwes Afrika." on alternate stamps. 12 mm. between lines of overprint.



Type VIII. (Eng. and Afrik. overprint).

1d.	D39	375-6	83	25. 4.27	7. 5.27	14. 5.27	600
1½d.	D34	377-8	83	25. 4.27	7. 5.27	14. 5.27	400
2d.	D35-6	379-80	83	25. 4.27	7. 5.27	27. 9.27	400
3d.	D37	381-2	293	16. 9.27	22. 9.27	27. 9.27	100
5d.	D33	387-8	83	25. 4.27	7. 5.27	27. 9.27	100
6d.	D38	383-4	293	16. 9.27	22. 9.27	27. 9.27	100

THE NUMBERS OF ALL OBSOLETE S.W. AFRICAN OFFICIAL STAMPS.

For full details and illustrations of the various issues see September 1931 issue of this journal.

Value.	Gibbons' Numbers.	First issue. Scott's Numbers.	Numbers Printed.
½d.	01	601 & 602	10 sheets of 240 stamps
1d.	02	603 & 604	10 " "
2d.	03	607 & 608	10 " "
6d.	04	605 & 606	10 " "
Second Issue.			
½d.	05	609 & 610	100 sheets of 240 stamps
1d.	06	611 & 612	100 " "
2d.	07	615 & 616	200 " 120 stamps
6d.	08	613 & 614	100 " 240 stamps

THE NUMBERS PRINTED OF ALL OBSOLETE S.W. AFRICAN AIR MAIL STAMPS.

South African air mail stamps overprinted "S.W.A." Overprint 2mm. high and 9½mm. wide (small overprint).

4d.	70	501	24,000 stamps
1/-	71	502	14,400 "

South African air mail stamps overprinted "S.W.A." Overprint 2½mm. high and 12 mm. wide (large overprint).

4d.	72	503	49,200 stamps
1/-	73	504	24,000 stamps



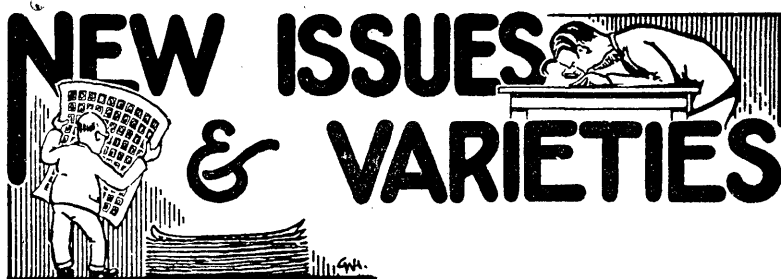
This completes our serial article giving the numbers printed of obsolete postage, postage due, official and air mail stamps of South West Africa. We have not been able yet to obtain the figures for the final overprinted issue of postage, postage due and official stamps (the "S.W.A." issue). Although no further printings of the "S.W.A." issue will be made a number of values are still on sale at Windhoek—existing stocks are being sold on application to philatelists, but no further printings will be made.

ALL Union stamps overprinted for South West Africa have the overprint in either shiny or dull black ink.

Our list of numbers printed makes the catalogue values of many stamps very puzzling. Although of several different stamps an equal number may have been printed there are tremendous differences in the catalogue values, which explains why some stamps cost full catalogue and others one-half or one-third catalogue. Sooner or later this state of affairs will be rectified.

Paris is soon to have a post office-de-luxe with all sorts of up-to-date contrivances and comforts and—best of all—pens with nibs that write.

Cochroaches recently licked the gum off a supply of stamps in the Dallas, Texas, P.O. They would not get fat on the gum off a few sheets of Union rotogravures.



AUSTRALIA. Mr. R. E. Plumridge sends us the 2d. postage stamp on the new "C OF A" paper. So far this stamp is only obtainable in booklets, with the watermark both normal and inverted.

BELGIAN CONGO. According to "Stamp Collecting" the 1930 charity sets of the Belgian Congo and Ruandi Urundi were withdrawn from sale on 31st December last, but will be valid for postage until March 31st 1932. The destruction of the plates used for printing the "Stanley" issue has been ordered. The new issue of the Belgian Congo will consist of seventeen values. Contrary to statements made elsewhere one value has already appeared and has been illustrated by us.

JAMAICA. The new 6d. pictorial has been issued. Design: View of Priestman's River; colours: reddish mauve and grey.

MOCAMBIQUE COMPANY. The 3c. postage stamp has been utilised for creating a charity stamp by means of an overprint reading "Assistencia Publica 2 Ctvos. 2"; but we do not know whether its use on correspondence is compulsory.

NEWFOUNDLAND. "Stamp Collecting" understands that two further values are about to be added to the new issue.

NEW ZEALAND. A 5d. air stamp has been created by printing a supply of the 3d. value in green and surcharging it "FIVE PENCE."

PAPUA. After an orgy of clearing out surplus stocks by means of surcharges we are promised an entirely new set shortly.

SIERRA LEONE. The G.P.O. of this territory has favoured us with the news that the low values (½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d. and 1s.) of the new issue will be of normal size each bearing the same design, while the 2s., 5s., 10s. and £1 values will be of a larger size. Both designs will incorporate pictures of an oil palm, a kola tree and a rice field, together with a portrait of the King. The set will be issued on 1st March 1932, when unsold stocks of the present issue will be destroyed. We are somewhat intrigued by the Postmaster-General's casual (?) hint that the present rate of exchange offers a favourable opportunity for the purchase of stamps.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. A sheet of the 5s. value of the new issue has been discovered printed on the gummed side of the paper.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA. A new "permanent" issue is due for appearance about the middle of this year. The design of the Bird of Paradise issue will be utilised, but with the dates removed.

Do not fall for Union revenues "postally used." Large numbers of them cancelled with postmarks will soon be floating around. The stamps on various kinds of legal documents now have to be cancelled at the nearest post or revenue office and the P.O. just uses the ordinary datestamp.

A collector who sent a nice letter to a stamp designer received in return a set of stamps designed by him. The collector is now thinking of writing something nice to a banknote designer.

The - - - -



SOUTH AFRICAN



PHILATELIST



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Vol. 8. No. 1.

MARCH, 1932.

Whole No. 84.

One Result of the Gold Standard

We do not wish to discuss the merits or demerits of the gold standard, but as British dealers now have to add about 20 per cent. to their remittances to pay for advertisements in this journal—our rates do not permit us to bear the difference in the exchange—most of them have ceased to advertise until such time as sterling improves or South African money decreases in value. A South African philatelic journal can never “come out” on subscriptions alone, due to the comparatively small number of collectors in this country who realise the value of philatelic literature.

In the past our publisher has put his hand deeply into his pocket to bear the loss on production of this publication. Until a larger number of advertisements are received from overseas dealers, most issues of this journal will have to be smaller in size than formerly, but we will give our readers a normal size 16-page issue once every three or four months. It is better for South Africa to have even a small monthly journal rather than none at all, and we feel sure that none of our readers will deny that even an eight-page issue is worth 3d. to them.

Compared with collectors in Australia, South African collectors are very lucky, for our subscribers in our sister Dominion have to pay 5d. Customs duty on each copy of this and other journals, while very heavy duties are imposed on stamps imported into Australia.

We shall continue to publish regularly, even if overseas advertisements cease entirely, and solicit from our subscribers the same support which they have given us in the past. They know that we have always given them as large and interesting a journal as possible.

Our April issue will appear before the end of April, while future issues will appear by the middle of the month for which the issue is dated.

A large number of subscriptions are now due. Please renew early, for although future issues will be smaller than before, they will still contain the latest news and be fully worth the small cost.

New Issues and Varieties

AUSTRALIA. The Sydney Bridge set is to hand; values 2d. red, 3d. blue, 5s. green. The 3d. and 5s. are engraved and printed on unwatermarked paper, but the 2d. exists both engraved on unwatermarked paper and surface printed on the new C OF A paper. The design is a view of the bridge. The 5d. K. G. has appeared on the new C OF A paper. The 4d. K. G. old watermark has appeared overprinted "O.S." The 2d. value with both old and new watermark has also appeared with this overprint.

Another newcomer is the pictorial 1s. stamp, printed in green on unwatermarked paper and bearing a picture of the lyre bird. More varieties expected daily.

BELGIAN CONGO. Advance pictures of the new stamps show them to be very fine productions showing native life, etc., and produced in quite a new style.

CANADA. One million copies of the first type 5c. air stamp have been surcharged "6c."

GREAT BRITAIN. When the present contracts expire next year it is possible that the British Government will take over the printing of all British stamps.

IRAQ. A correspondent of "Stamp Collecting" understands that an air mail set is to be issued, together with stamps commemorating an agricultural exhibition and the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations.

IRELAND. The forthcoming Eucharist Congress set will consist of two values, 2d. and 3d. The impending St. Patrick stamps will commemorate the 1,500th anniversary of his coming.

PAPUA. Before the new issue appears we may expect certain values of the current type on the new Australian C OF A paper.



SOUTHERN RHODESIA. To meet increased postal rates a new value, 1½d., in the King's Head type, was issued on April 1st. The colour is brown, the perforation, printing and paper being the same as the other values.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA. The adoption of German as a third official language is sure to result in a new issue, which will have to be collected in strips of three.

J. ROBERTSON,

STAMP DEALER - - P.O. Box 5826, JOHANNESBURG

Shop at 14 Ground Floor, Old Arcade, Market-Commissioner Streets.
Telephone: 33-1454.

The reduced size of this journal prevents me from publishing large advertisements, but I would draw attention to my advertisements in recent issues, all of which still hold good.

Stamps for all classes of collectors, packets, sets, albums, accessories, etc., in great variety at very reasonable prices.

Fine books of Union, S.W. Africa, Cape, Natal, O.F.S., Transvaal, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland and British Colonies generally always on hand. Prices for the best copies average one-third to two-fifths catalogue.

Books of cheaper stamps and sets also available to send to beginners and medium collectors.

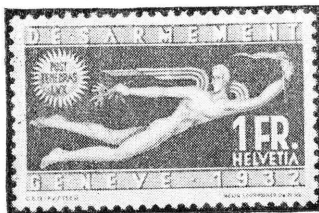
Portuguese India Wakes Up



Set issued to commemorate the St. Francis Xavier Exhibition. Printed for the Portuguese authorities by the Indian Government Press at Nasik.



Following are the designs of the Disarmament Congress stamps issued by Switzerland. The design of the air mail stamps should create another war. It is intended to depict a freight aeroplane, but looks more like a jig-saw puzzle backed by gramophone records.



The latest from U.S.A., Jamaica and Peru.

Items of Interest

POSTAGE RATES have been increased in N. and S. Rhodesia, Tanganyika, India and other British Possessions, and colour changes are a foregone conclusion.

"BREAK IN SALE—DRAGON" is how a philatelic society bulletin describes a small flaw in the Union 1d. pictorial. The appearance of a dragon would cause a break in any sale.

BIG LONDON DEALS. Some remarkably valuable collections have recently been bought by leading London dealers. The latest deal was with the great collections left by the late Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, who was President of the Manchester Philatelic Society for a quarter of a century.

OUR NEW CURRENCY has been definitely decided upon, and the Bill is now before Parliament. The unit will be the florin, made up of 100 cents. The coins will be the "Rand" of 10 florins (the equivalent of the sovereign), the double florin, florin, half-florin, quarter-florin, one-eighth florin and five, four and two cent pieces. The new currency will be introduced next year.

AN OVERSEAS JOURNAL was recently responsible for the following note: "We beg to point out that many of our subscribers will expire with this number." This reminds our Australian contemporary of the advertisement published in a daily paper reading: "A very fine collection of stamps commenced in 1880 must be sold by a gentleman quite clean and well mounted in moveable album."

DON'T SNEEZE at your Cape triangulars, even if they are "first tishoos."

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T. ALLEN

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The Latest from Spain

Following are the designs of an issue supposed to commemorate the 900th anniversary of the foundation of the Monastery at Montserrat, but more likely issued, like other recent Spanish commemoratives, to raise the wind. We also depict yet another semi-postage stamp issued to help reduce the celebrated deficit on the Barcelona Exhibition. The label with the bewhiskered features is the latest addition to the republican postage series.



GIBBONS' AIR STAMP CATALOGUE. The second edition of this excellent priced catalogue of official air stamps has just appeared, and our publisher can supply at 3s. per copy, post free.

The Cape of Good Hope Post Office

HISTORY OF ITS BIRTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

By G. J. ALLIS.

PART IV.

Between 1834 and 1846 rapid strides were made in the direction of the postal and commercial development of the Colony. What had originally been isolated farming centres had grown into villages and townships, necessitating the provision of magisterial authority and postal convenience, and many new country post offices had thus come into existence.

In the meantime, however, two events of first-class importance and universal interest had occurred in Great Britain, for penny postage had been adopted and, as from the 6th May, 1840, adhesive stamps had been provided for the prepayment of postal fees.

In 1846 the Cape Legislature recognised the desirability of following (as other countries had done in the interim) the lead which Great Britain had thus given, for, by Ordinance No. 1 of that year, it was made lawful for the Governor to provide proper dies and implements for expressing and denoting any rate or rates of postage for the time being chargeable, and when such had been provided to announce by his Proclamation that stamped covers for letters and stamps to be affixed to letters would be issued to the public.

This enactment also provided for the establishment of a uniform rate of 4d. per half ounce or part thereof upon all letters for inland delivery from point to point in the Colony. All letters received in the Colony from overseas were to be charged a fee for delivery of 4d. if addressed to the port of receipt, and if required to be forwarded inland either through or within the Colony, such letters were to be charged on delivery with the ordinary inland rates of transmission.

It was by virtue of the provisions of this Ordinance that, after long delay, the first Cape of Good Hope adhesive postage stamps were issued in 1853.

In 1846 also arrangements were made for the conveyance of regular mails between Capetown and Grahamstown twice a week in each direction.

Early in 1847 His Excellency the Governor, acting on the powers and authorities vested in him by the Ordinance of 1846, commenced to make enquiries in England with regard to the matter of the provision of postage stamps for use in the Colony, and in April of that year received written advices which armed him with all the information he required as to cost of manufacture of necessary plates and adhesive labels.

Commercial expansion in the Colony had throughout this decade been rapid and continuous, largely due to the development and improvement of road communication, and the Governor, who at this time was Sir Harry Smith, held strong personal views as to the economic relationship between cheap postage rates and beneficial trade extension. In the ultimate event, it may be said, His Excellency's optimism in this connection proved to be well founded.

Sir Harry Smith believed that the time had arrived when the best commercial interests of the Colony would be served by the adoption of penny postage for inland letter transmission, the scheme having been successfully tried and having demonstrated its many advantages in Great Britain.

Without waiting to ascertain the views of the Legislative Council upon the matter, His Excellency therefore decided to take action upon his

own initiative, and in a despatch dated 29th May, 1848, addressed to the Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, he informed His Lordship that "the improved condition of the Colony and the settled calm which rests upon it, together with the additional facilities afforded by the extension of main roads throughout, places me in a position to give the public the assistance for which Sir Peregrine Maitland paved the way in the 4th and 5th Sections of Ordinance No. 1 of 1846, 'For the regulation of the Post Office and Postage,' by introducing into this Colony arrangements similar to those established in Great Britain for the transmission and payment of letters. Time and circumstances now unite to justify the extension. My measures for the spread of education and the arts of peace will be much aided by more easy and rapid means of correspondence. The first of these will be best supplied by the general use of postage labels, and the latter by the accelerated communication established throughout the Colony by improved roads and mail carts.

"Your Lordship can form some idea of the extent and value of these improvements when I inform you that in addition to the great advances which have already been effected, I have made arrangements to commence from the 1st January next for the post to be conveyed in carriages between Capetown and Grahamstown (a distance of 500 miles) three times a week each way in 70 hours, which five years ago could only be carried over the same route on horses but once a week each way in 170 hours. I have also made arrangements for additional postmasters in every new seat of magistracy without additional expense."

This important despatch concluded with a request that 70,000 sheets of one penny and 70,000 sheets of two pence postage stamps might be printed off, each sheet to contain 240 labels. It was further requested that the stamps might be forwarded to the Colony in time for the new postage system to be introduced on the 1st January, 1849.

(To be continued.)

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PHILATELIST



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Vol. 8. No 2.

APRIL, 1932.

Whole No. 85.

New Issues and Varieties

BRITISH HONDURAS. A Continental contemporary understands that the 5c. value is to be overprinted "Hurricane Relief Fund" and sold in the interests of those who suffered from the tornado which last year wrecked Belize.

COOK ISLANDS and NIUE. With the exception of the 1s. value, yet to appear, we illustrate the designs of the new issues.

INDIA. An official circular sent us by Mr. R. M. Blodwell announces the issue shortly of the following new values:—9 pies dark green, 1½ annas mauve, 3½ annas dark blue. The 9p. and 1½a. values will also be overprinted SERVICE. The colour of the 2 annas value is to be changed from purple to vermillion, and that of the 3 annas from blue to carmine.

MONTSERRAT. "Stamp Collecting" publishes a report to the effect that this little island may indulge in a Commemorative set shortly.



SOUTHERN RHODESIA. We are able to give the interesting news that on the 30th instant the present 2d. and 3d. Victoria Falls type stamps will be withdrawn from sale and replaced on May 1st by new designs. At the time of writing the 3d. value is unobtainable at post offices. Thus, the much-criticised labels join the obsolete issues, and we hope for the best regarding the new designs, which will be illustrated next month. Once again the "S.A. Philatelist" is first with the news.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA. We have already chronicled the Union 2d. pictorial with "S.W.A." overprint double, one inverted, and now hear of this same stamp with double overprint, both normal. Has any reader any news of this variety? To settle uncertainty which seems to prevail, we would say that the double, one inverted, was genuinely issued at a certain P.O., but a rather crude forgery of same has been made.

Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Programme of Third Meeting—Johannesburg, October, 1932.
Saturday, October 15th—

- 10 a.m. Opening of Congress.
 Reading of Papers entered for Congress Awards.
 Judging of Entries for Philatelic Exhibition.
- 4 p.m. Bourse.
- 7 p.m. Dinner.
 Presentation of Awards for Congress Papers and for Society's Exhibition.
 Exhibition open after Dinner.

Sunday, October 16th—

Congress meets and carries on with its business at such hours as may be determined by the Delegates when the amount of business is known. Probably it will be occupied most of the day.

Exhibition open throughout the day.

Congress Awards.—These will be for:—

- (a) The best original Research paper on any Southern African philatelic subject.
- (b) The best general paper on any general philatelic subject.
- (c) The best original Research paper on any subject not eligible for (a).

Philatelic Exhibition.—This will be open to members of all Societies affiliated to Congress. Entry Fee for any number of Exhibits, 5s. Awards will be given for the following classes:—

OPEN.

- (1) Union of South Africa and all former stamp-issuing territories now incorporated in it, Bechuanaland, South-West Africa, and the Rhodesias.
- (2) Rest of Africa.
- (3) Europe.
- (4) Rest of the World.
- (5) Air Mails.
- (6) Postal Cancellations illustrative of the Postal History of any of the countries coming under (1).

NOVICES.

- (7) British Empire.
- (8) Rest of the World.

Class (1) will be a hard one for the judges when they have to weigh the respective merits of, say, collections of Zululand, S.-W. Africa, Stellaland and Rhodesia against each other for first place. Perhaps "weight" will become the deciding factor. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the entry for this class will be large and representative, so that Delegates and Visitors will have an opportunity of seeing and comparing alongside of each other many of the known fine collections in the country.

Class (6) has been introduced specially to stimulate interest in the work which Congress is asking the various constituent Philatelic Societies to undertake in collecting material for full Monographs on the stamps and postal history of Southern Africa.

Class (7) and (8) for Novices (i.e., exhibitors who have never before gained awards in any Philatelic Exhibition) are for the benefit of the younger or less advanced collectors, and should be attractive to them.

The Bourse is intended to afford an opportunity for sale and exchange, and it is hoped there will be a couple of hours of real live business.

Incidentally, at the same time it is hoped that a little money will be raised for Congress, which is now completely off the gold standard and fast approaching a copper one.

Dinner. Delegates and Visiting Members are invited to dinner as guests of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg. No evening dress. Speeches at a minimum, so that there will be time afterwards to see the Exhibition for those who cannot visit it on Sunday.

This is a preliminary programme and may be changed later in detail but not in broad outline. It is hoped that by publishing it thus early, philatelists from all over Southern Africa will make arrangements to attend, and that intending exhibitors will get busy and prepare their exhibits for entry.

Collectors interested in the Congress or Exhibition to be run in conjunction with same may obtain any further information desired from the Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 1018, Pretoria.

SOUTH AFRICA. The second last stamp in each sheet of 6d. rotogravure pictorial stamps shows the orange tree split.

If you like shades you might do worse than study those in the rotogravure 1d. and 2d. postage stamps. They range from light to dark, both in the frames and in the centres, and some of the variations amount almost to different colours. Rolls containing 500 2d. rotogravure stamps are now on sale, there being no joins in the rolls. In rotogravure printed Unions inverted watermarks have no extra value; in some values they are commoner than normal watermarks, while the 3d. and 6d. stamps printed by the new process have yet to appear with normal watermark. Unlike the K.G. stamps and London and *early* Pretoria printed pictorials, inverted watermarks in rotogravure stamps are not occasional—a whole printing, amounting to many thousands of sheets, is made with the watermark the wrong way round.

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5 BLAKE HALL ROAD, WANSTEAD, LONDON, E.11, ENGLAND.

The Cape of Good Hope Post Office

HISTORY OF ITS BIRTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

By G. J. ALLIS.

PART IV. (*Continued*).

These arrangements, however, were not destined to be carried into effect, for His Excellency had been too optimistic and precipitate in his anticipation of the approval of the Legislature.

The draft Ordinance prepared by His Excellency's instructions to give effect to his proposals was introduced by him at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd June, 1848. The draft Ordinance provided that the transmission rate for all inland letters should be one penny per half ounce, and two pence per ounce, and if exceeding one ounce an additional two pence for each extra ounce or fraction thereof. Postage might be prepaid by means of stamps or payment in cash, but if not prepaid by either method, double the usual postage rates were to be collected on delivery. The charge for delivery of letters at port of arrival from overseas, which had hitherto been at the rate of 4d. each, was also to be reduced to 1d. each.

A long and interesting debate followed the introduction of His Excellency's proposed measure, in which every Member of the Council took part, the Governor intimating at the outset that he approached the matter with an open mind, and that whilst his personal opinion was favourable to the scheme, he was willing to be convinced to the contrary view.

It was soon evident that the Legislative Council was not going to accept the proposed measure, and the reasons which were adduced against the proposals were apparently so potent and effective that the Governor made a complete volte face and ultimately cast his vote against his own Bill, which was rejected on the second reading by 8 votes to 2!

His Excellency had then no alternative but to forward a further despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies cancelling the arrangements made for the manufacture of postage stamps, "the action of the Legislative Council having necessitated abandoning, for the time being, the arrangements calculated to benefit the public, and the retention of the existing system."

In 1852 the inland mail service was again further improved by an additional service from Capetown to Grahamstown each week, making three in all, and it was also arranged for a by-weekly service to other parts of the Colony served by the Karoo route. Daily services were at the same time inaugurated to Simonstown, Stellenbosch, Paarl and Malmesbury.

During this year also a book post was commenced between the Cape and the United Kingdom, the rate of postage being 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Still dealing with the events of 1852, we find that in July of that year the work of the Post Office Department at Capetown had grown to such an extent as to warrant the appointment of a Special Commission of Enquiry into the whole existing system as regards arrangements for expeditious sorting and clearing of mails and general internal administration, with instructions to enquire into existing causes of complaint and to submit such recommendations as might be considered desirable in the direction of improvement. This Board of Enquiry consisted of the Honourable Messrs. W. Field (Member of the Legislative Assembly), W. Hope (Secretary to the Government), and C. Bell (Surveyor-General). Their labours extended over two months, during which time they made personal and minute enquiry and inspection into the whole of the pre-

vailing postal systems and arrangements. Three reports containing the recommendations of the Commission were submitted to His Excellency the Governor, and received his approval.

The main recommendations were:—

1. That immediate steps should be taken to secure from England the services of a qualified postal sorter to be styled "President of Sorters," who would be capable of efficiently training a staff for the Capetown Office.
2. That arrangements should be immediately made for the introduction of a system of prepayment of postage by means of postage stamps, as provided for by Ordinance No. 1 of 1846.
3. That steps be taken to bring into operation effective reciprocal fiscal arrangements between the Colony and Great Britain, in order that greater facility could be given to the increasing correspondence between the two countries.

In this latter connection the Commission pointed out that a regular line of Mail Steam Packets had recently been established with incalculable advantages to the public. Letters to the United Kingdom, however, could not, under existing arrangements, be prepaid, nor could postage be prepaid on correspondence from England to the Cape. Moreover, letters to Cape inhabitants from the West Indies, Canada or other Colonies, or from the United States or other foreign countries, could not be transmitted unless some intermediate parties be employed in England to prepay the postage from there to the Cape. The Commission was therefore of the opinion that the full benefit of the steam communication would not be felt until arrangements had been made abolishing all these disabilities, and making the interchange of correspondence as easy and convenient as human agency could devise.

(To be continued.)

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Labuan	French Colonies
Newfoundland	Hungary
New South Wales	Liberia
(plated)	Luxemburg
New Zealand	Mexico
Papua	Russian Locals
St. Christopher	Spain & Colonies
St. Vincent.	

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CHAJI, Wimbridge, Bombay 7.

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Zealand, 50 C. & S. America, 40 U.S.A., 30 Australia, 25 Union S.A.,
12 Cyprus, 1s. each packet, six for 5s.—BOVILLE STAMP CO., Box 26,
Kroonstad.

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Vol. 8. No. 3.

MAY, 1932.

Whole No. 86

The New Southern Rhodesians

As forecast by us last month, new 2d. and 3d. stamps were placed on sale in S. Rhodesia on May 1st, the stamps they replace having been withdrawn from sale the previous day.

A view of the Victoria Falls has been retained, but as the stamps are well designed and printed by the line engraved process, there is no likelihood of many people making the error which they did with the previous stamps of looking at them upside down and admiring the fine view of an iceberg.



1905



1931



1932

The 2d. value is printed in a rich brown (frame) and fairly dark green (centre), while the 3d. is in one colour—indigo blue. The newcomers are perforated 12½ and printed in sheets of 60 (10 rows of 6). The imprint "Waterlow and Sons Limited, London Wall, London, E.C." appears in the bottom margin.

The new stamps are proving very popular indeed, and there is also a run on dealers' stocks of the previous 2d. and 3d., which are not exactly common, having been in use only 13 months.

It will be noted from our illustrations that the new stamps are an almost exact replica of the set issued by the B.S.A. Co. in July, 1905, on the occasion of the visit of the British Association.

The following official notice is self-explanatory:

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Southern Rhodesia.

Postal Notice No. 13 of 1932.

Postage Stamps: New Issue.

It is hereby notified for public information that a new issue of 2d. and 3d. denominations of postage stamps will be on sale at all post offices on the 1st May next.

The 2d. and 3d. denominations of the present issue will be valid for postal purposes until the 31st October, 1932, after which date such stamps will become obsolete and will cease to be valid.

Mail matter posted after the 31st October next, which bears 2d. and 3d. stamps of the present issue, will be surcharged.

J. COLLYER,

G.P.O., Salisbury.

Postmaster General.

13th April, 1932.

Gen.P.7978/28.

A couple of our readers do not agree with published statements regarding the perforations of the present S. Rhodesian stamps. We have carefully examined mint specimens with a Gibbons' "Ideal" gauge and find all values, except the 1½d., of the K.G. type to be perforated 12, the 1½d. gauging 12 x 11½ and the 2d. and 3d. of the obsolete Falls type 15 x 14½.

Mr. G. N. Gilbert writes as follows regarding the first issue of S. Rhodesia:

"You will remember some time back I sent you a 3d. K. G. type S. Rhodesian from a smaller die. I have since been going carefully over the mint and used copies of the various denominations of the last issue and from what I find I think that there can be no doubt that there were at least two different printings from different dies in several of the lower denominations.

"From copies in my possession I find that there are two different measurements in the case of the ½d., 1d., 1½d., 3d. and 6d., and in the case of the 3d. I have three different measurements. I can find no difference in the copies I have of the 2d. and the higher denominations above 6d., all of which measure approximately 23½ mm. in length from the outside lines of the die.

"The ½d., 1d., 1½d. and 6d. I have measuring 23 mm. and 23½ mm. and the 3d. 22 mm., 23 mm., and 23½ mm. I have measured them carefully with a gauge under a magnifying glass and also with calipers (surcharge measurers) and I think there can be no doubt about it. The measurements are approximately ½ mm. more, but not quite, in most cases. As the mint copies agree with the used there can be no question as to treatment or shrinkage of paper due to soaking off, etc.

"I am most interested in this and would welcome any information others more qualified to write can give. Surely information can be obtained from the printers of these stamps or the S. Rhodesian Government.

"So far, I have not been able to detect any other differences in the actual design in the case of the various denominations which show these differences in length."

Here is an opportunity for specialists in S. Rhodesians to solve an interesting problem. These researches into recent issues are good for the hobby, but they should be completed "while the going is good." At present there is plenty of material to examine, but in a few years' time the position may be different.

Our columns are open to correspondence, etc., on this subject.

By the way, why do Gibbons give the date of issue of the present set as 7th April, 1931, when the stamps were placed on sale on the popular date for new issues—April 1st This date is confirmed by the appropriate official notice and by the fact that our original supply reached us on April 3rd, under date April 1st.

J. ROBERTSON

STAMP DEALER

P.O. Box 5826 Johannesburg

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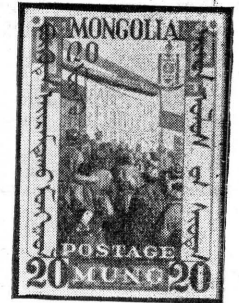
Stamp hinges, magnifying glasses, duplicate books, stock books, titles of countries, tweezers, watermark detectors, perforation gauges, surcharge measurers, Gibbons' and Whitfield King's catalogues, colour guides, transparent rules, transparent envelopes, etc., sold at lowest rates. Ask for particulars and prices of anything which you require.

The International Exchange Sales Packets will enable you to fill many gaps in your collection, particularly if you collect medium and rare stamps. Ask for information.

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14 (Ground Floor), Old Arcade, Market-Commissioner Streets,

Telephone: 33—1454.



Italy has broken out again, this time with a long set in honour of famous for their literary and poetic works. One and tugs—mugs and value shews Leonardo and Vinci's idea of a manual





THE LATEST ISSUES



BELGIAN CONGO.—Following are the details of the new issue illustrated elsewhere in this issue:

- 10c. grey-black (View on Sankuru River).
- 15c. orange (Native Kraal).
- 20c. brown (Waterfall).
- 25c. purple (Native Kraal).
- 40c. green (Native musicians).
- 50c. lilac (Native musicians).
- 60c. magenta (Native musicians).
- 75c. grey-black (Woman of the Mangbethu).
- 1 fr. scarlet (Elephant cart).
- 2 fr. deep blue (Congo village).
- 3 fr. 25 purple (The Okapi).
- 4 fr. lake (Native canoes).
- 5 fr. greenish-black (Woman preparing tapioca).
- 10 fr. purple (Devil dancer).
- 20 fr. brown (Woman rubber collector).

Engraved and recess-printed by the Institut de Gravure, Paris.

The above values were issued on April 1st. One value, the 1fr. 25c. brown, is not mentioned above as it was issued and illustrated by us some months ago.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The "Belize Relief Fund" overprint has been applied, according to the "Philatelic Magazine," to the following values, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c. and 5c. In addition each stamp is surcharged with the amount to be devoted to the Fund, the surcharge being equal to the actual postal value of the stamp. The 3c. is printed for the first time in the "Nyasaland" type, in which design it may later be issued unoverprinted.

IRAQ.—We are glad to say that the rumours that this country is to issue various air mail and commemorative stamps have been officially denied. Nevertheless, the new currency introduced on April 1st will shortly result in an entirely new issue. To keep us busy in the meantime, a large number of surcharges, in the new currency, have been made on previous issues, the surcharging creating no less than 29 new stamps.

IRISH FREE STATE.—The Eucharistic Congress stamps, in the denominations 2d. and 3d., are due for issue this month.

MAURITIUS.—New Colours are due for early issue, as follows: 4c. green; 20c. blue.

MONTSERRAT.—The tercentenary commemoratives have materialised and will be illustrated in due course. Details: 1d. green, 1d. rose, 1½d. red brown, 2d. grey, 2½d. ultramarine, 3d. orange, 6d. violet, 1/- olive, 2/6 mauve, 5/- sepia. Line engraved by De la Rue, perf. 14.

PAPUA.—Definitive 9d. and 1/3 values, replacing the provisionals, have been printed.

Observations on the 1½d N. Rhodesia

APRIL, 1932.



A reconstruction of Postal Rates in Northern and Southern Rhodesia has caused a 1½d. value to be added to the issue of S. Rhodesia and a resurrection of the same value in N. Rhodesia. With the 1½d. S. Rhodesia we need not at the moment concern ourselves, as being a new denomination it does not call for any particular work of a research nature, except to note that the colour is sepia, and the perforation 12 x 11½.

But with the reappearance of the 1½d. in N. Rhodesia, collectors are probably wondering whether stocks of the old are being used or whether these are a new printing from same plates. That the latter is the case I can substantiate by the following results of research.

In comparing the present 1½d. with that issued in 1925, I find the following:

	OLD.	NEW.
Paper.	Toned.	White.
Colour.	Carmine Red.	Deep Carmine Lake.
Perforation.	12½	12½
Printing.	Clean, plenty of detail.	Blurred, lack of detail.
King's Head.	Heavily shaded.	Scantly shaded.
Crown.	Shading line on ermine reaches to the centre of crown. Work clearly defined.	Just a slight mark about a quarter of the distance. Rough and unintelligible.
Sky.	Shading gradually moderated right down. 15 lines above giraffe's head, then series of short lines and dots. 11 lines above elephant's head, then series of short lines and dots.	Terminates just above "Postage and Revenue." 15 lines then clear. 11 lines, then clear.
Water.	Shading graduated to further bank.	Shading terminates below canoe.
Giraffe.	Weil shaded on face and neck.	Face unshaded, neck slightly.
Border Line surrounding stamp.	Clear and defined.	Blurred and indistinct.

Bertram L. R. Fox,
Philatelic Society of Rhodesia.

Do you collect mungs and tugs? Probably not, as they have just become known to philately through the medium of the new set from Mongolia. It should be explained that mungs and tugs are the currency of that country. In our humble opinion mugs and tungs would be more appropriate, the "mugs" being we stamp collectors who buy all these new stamps printed for us and the "tungs" being the several languages in which the stamps are inscribed. Anyway, have it your own way, lungs and tubs, stungs and lugs, bungs and jugs or whatever they are—we care not.

Have we any "shut-ins" among our readers? By this we mean those who cannot move about and enjoy life. Any readers who have to remain indoors through illness and find time hanging heavily on their hands should drop a line to our Editor, so that he may send them a bundle of interesting philatelic journals to help them pass the time away.

If a red cross appears opposite this paragraph it means that your subscription to this journal has expired and we will be grateful if you will please favour us with a renewal as early as possible. The benefits of so doing will be mutual. A form and envelope are enclosed. Thank you.



THE NEW CONGO STAMP certainly works of Australia's new 1/- cho- Slovakia's tribu- founder of the "col" (athletic) movem- that country are all- ted, together with special stamps to be iss- an- zig in July on t- sion of an internatio- post exhibition. The r- vian charity stamps- ted deal with the leg- the Lacplesis Bears- any years a-





ITEMS OF INTEREST



An American contemporary tells its readers that the reason why our stamps are printed in English and "Dutch" (presumably Afrikaans is meant) is because many natives do not understand English! How interesting! And after talking of the springbok's head watermark all these years it comes as something of a shock to learn from our contemporary that it is not a springbok after all! Oh, well, many of our American friends still think of South Africa (Africa they call it) as a dark country waiting to be civilised, so we will pardon their little mistakes—they raise a laugh, anyway.

A Wonderful Air Mail Catalogue has been published by Messrs. D. Field, 7 Vigo Street, Regent Street, London, W.1. It is the finest work on the subject dealt with in the English language. There are 400 pages, hundreds of illustrations, and thousands of prices, and it prices official and unofficial air stamps (on and off cover), and also special air mail postmarks—no other English catalogue goes so far. It should be ordered direct from the Publishers at 10s. 6d. (sterling) per copy, post free.

If you are interested in South African revenue stamps Mr. John A. Hewitt, P.O. Broham, Transvaal, would like to hear from you. He is compiling check lists of these and welcomes further information. He has just completed a list of Cape revenues and will be glad to send a copy free to those interested.

The latest edition of the Pretoria Philatelic Society's Year Book is a large and interesting affair. It contains papers read during 1931 at meetings of the Society and these cover the embossed stamps of Natal, the issues of the Belgian Congo, Rhodesian postal cancellations, Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa, the need for co-ordination in research, the best means of stimulating interest in philately in South Africa, Boer War provisionals, and Union and S.W.A. freaks and fakes. Despite the size and interest of the Year Book it is given away "without money and without price" to all who care to drop a line to Mr. A. E. Basden, M.B.E., P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

The mention of embossed Natsals reminds us that Mr. Hamilton's article on this subject created quite a controversy and it has been suggested that our note asking our readers to temporarily disregard our reprint of same was published at the dictation of others. This is still an independent journal and the note in question was published by us on our own initiative after receiving certain information from two very well-known South African collectors.

If you are interested in the matter read in the P.P.S. Year Book what Mr. Basden has to say about Mr. Hamilton's article and draw your own conclusions. We do not care who is right, all we want are facts—"true facts" Mr. Hamilton calls them.

As we still find it in the red Gibbons we are a trifle surprised at reading in an American contemporary that South Africa is an independent country. Another case of the ignorance regarding our country which seems to prevail in the States.

If you would like to know what the celebrated writers and poets of Italy looked like examine the illustrations elsewhere in this issue. We would not like to trust ourselves to the tender mercies of an affair like the late lamented Leonardo da Vinci's idea of a manual flying machine, as depicted on one value of the new set.

It is a pleasure to our publisher to compile this magazine and he is not deaf to constructive criticism. In our new issue pages will be found four pages of illustrations of the latest arrivals, including some items which, up to the time of going to press, we have not yet seen pictured in any other journal, which shews that we are certainly up-to-date.

Please keep our Editor's enthusiasm up by renewing your subscription promptly when it falls due and, if possible, getting friends to subscribe. We will always be glad to send specimen copies to names and addresses sent in by readers.

If you are not at present a subscriber and this reaches you as a specimen copy please do not put it aside and forget all about it. Assure yourself of the latest S. African and other philatelic news and illustrations by filling in and posting the subscription form enclosed. Our subscription and advertisement rates are expressed in South African currency and overseas supporters should note that the difference in the exchange is payable by the subscriber or advertiser, as the case may be, but we are always willing to accept at face value any unused S. African, S.W. African, Cape, Natal, Transvaal and O.F.S. stamps that can still be used for postage purposes, that means all stamps issued under British Administration, except V.R.I. and E.R.I. Transvaals and—not that we are likely to get any at face value—Queen's Head Transvaals and Cape triangulars.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.—An English dealer advertises the 4d. air mail, large overprint, with double overprint. We would welcome news regarding the finding of this variety and the number discovered.

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The Cape of Good Hope Post Office

HISTORY OF ITS BIRTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

By G. J. ALLIS.

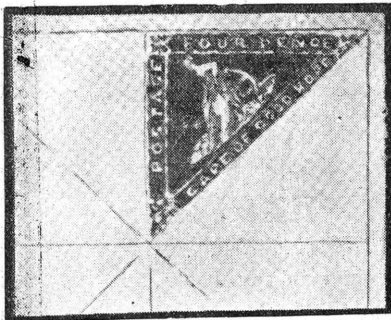
PART V.

The Postal Commission of 1852 made it clear that the adoption of a system of payment of postage by means of stamps was regarded as a matter of urgency, and "a most desirable improvement which should be carried into effect at the earliest possible date," and in submitting this recommendation they also suggested that if postage stamps were adopted they should be of a triangular pattern, so as to be easily distinguished from the labels used by other countries.

As legislative power to bring such a plan into force had been conferred upon the Governor by Ordinance No. 1 of 1846 (provided no alteration in the then legalised rates of postage was thereby involved), His Excellency the Governor took immediate steps to give effect to the recommendations.

A communication was addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies advising the arrangements contemplated, and at the same time arrangements were made with Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Petch, of Fleet Street, London (the contractors for the manufacture of postage stamps to the British Government), for the immediate supply of 50,000 1d. and 100,000 4d. stamps (with subsequent monthly remittances of 5,000 and 10,000 respectively), the former for use on newspapers and the latter for letter postage, the 1d. value to be in red and the 4d. value to be in blue.

The first supplies of the new stamps reached the Cape by the s.s. *Calcutta* on the 23rd June, 1853, but it was not until the 1st September that they were issued to the public, supplies having in the meantime been distributed to the various country post offices and to a large number of licensed retail shopkeepers, who were allowed a discount of 2½ per cent. upon all purchases to the amount of £1 or over.



DESIGN FOR THE FIRST CAPE OF GOOD HOPE POSTAGE STAMPS. Prepared by Mr. Charles Bell, Surveyor-General of the Cape.

The principle of prepayment of postage still remained optional, and letters might still be despatched and the postal fees collected on delivery, and it was also at the option of the sender whether, in the event of prepayment, such prepayment should be effected by means of stamps or by cash.

In 1854 the postal arrangements regarding the carriage of book packets at the rate of 6d. per ½ lb., which so far had only applied between the Colony and England, were extended to Mossel Bay and Port Elizabeth. Such packets, however, as were received at the various ports of the Colony from England, and which were addressed to inland towns, were retained

at the coast until arrangements had been made by the addressees for the transmission of the packages to their destination. Such book packets which were forwarded inland had to be paid for at the inland letter rate, in addition to the book rate from England. Mail-carrying contractors to the Government were permitted to convey book packets privately and to make their own charges for carriage.

Another important step forward was taken in 1856, when an Ordinance was passed empowering the Governor to enter into arrangements with the Government of Her Majesty and with the Governments of all British Dependencies and other countries adjoining the Colony for the purpose of establishing a cheap and uniform rate of postage upon letters transmitted by post to Great Britain and between and through the Colony and such Dependencies.

The rate of postage was fixed at sixpence for each half-ounce weight, and arrangements with the British Government, Natal and elsewhere were duly made and became operative with the outward mail from England in June, and from the Colony on and from the 1st August.

The scale of charges under the new arrangements was 6d. per half-ounce, 1s. per ounce, with an additional 1s. for every additional ounce or portion thereof, and it was made optional to prepay letters or to post them unpaid, either from England to the Cape or from the Cape to England, the postage rates above mentioned being the entire charge from point to point. The Government Notice announcing these new plans intimated that postage stamps of the values of 6d. and 1s. would shortly be provided to meet public requirements, and in February, 1858, such stamps were placed on sale, the sixpence value being in slate-lilac and the one shilling in green, and both being of the original triangular pattern and general design.

By virtue of the provisions of Act No. 21 of 1857, which came into force as from the 1st January, 1858, prepayment of postage upon all letters and newspapers posted in the Colony for delivery within the territorial limits thereof, was made compulsory by means of the use of postage stamps, and it was stipulated that all letters not so prepaid should be returned to the senders and all newspapers should be destroyed.

It was further enacted that newspapers received from abroad should be charged a delivery fee of 1d. only, no matter where addressed and without reference to their weight, and that all local publications should be charged at 1d. per ounce or fraction thereof.

In 1860 a 1d. post was commenced in the municipal limits of Capetown, with three deliveries daily, and in 1861 this arrangement was extended to Port Elizabeth.

It was in 1860 also that the Postmaster-General (Mr. J. A. le Sueur) first brought forward the subject of the desirability of arrangements being made for the perforation of the Cape postage stamps, but it was not for a considerable time afterwards that his wishes in this respect were carried into effect, and then only at the expense of the dropping of the original classic triangular shape and the adoption of the less ornamental, if better adapted, rectangular pattern.

By this time arrangements had been entered into by which prepayment of postage on letters either to or from England had been made compulsory, and any such letters posted either unpaid or insufficiently prepaid were made subject to a fine of 6d. each on delivery. Letters from British Colonies and foreign parts sent via the United Kingdom had to be prepaid to their destinations, or sent altogether unpaid.

The most extraordinary event which ever occurred in the postal history of the Cape took place in the year 1860. A large shipment of

1,200,000 one penny and 1,440,000 fourpence triangular stamps, ordered from England in January, 1860, was shipped on the 6th May and duly arrived at Capetown Docks on the 15th June by the s.s. *Norman*. Owing, however, to the fact that certain shipping documents did not come to hand at the same time, the case containing the stamps was not claimed, and was placed in the Queen's Warehouse for safe custody. This supply of stamps was intended for the service of the year 1861, and at the end of 1860 supplies in hand ran short, whilst in February, 1861, no stocks were left, which resulted in recourse being had to the expedient of local manufacture to meet the emergency.

The work was entrusted to the Government Printers, Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co., of St. George's Street, and by a process of stereotyping, the necessary machinery for which had recently been imported, they produced a fairly creditable imitation of the stamps of British manufacture, which are still known as the "woodblocks" and which are of such present-day rarity.

The contretemps which had thus arisen gave rise to a considerable amount of local comment at the time, and in "The Cape Argus" of the 27th April, 1861, "A Subscriber" wrote as follows:—

"It was very creditable to Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co. to extricate our Post Office Authorities from their difficulty on the failure of the supply of postage stamps from England, but the expense which was thus incurred ought to have been avoided if, as is confidently stated, the stamps from England were all the while lying in the Customs House, Capetown.

"These stamps, however, like a cocked hat with its two long acute-angled peaks, necessarily makes it troublesome to affix and especially liable to turn up at the long corners.

"There are two other substantial objections to our postage stamps. If more than one stamp is affixed, the second one can hardly be placed next to the other without either forming a broad trencher-like patch, interfering with the direction, or of being inconveniently separated with the recumbent damsel turned into positions very improper for damsels.

"Secondly, the stamps of this shape cannot be torn off when perforated as the English stamps are without mutilating the acute-angled tails of the stamps and giving work besides. Indeed, it is doubtful whether it will not still be necessary to use scissors, although the stamps should be perforated for tearing.

"It is difficult to conceive why the authorities at the Cape should have rejected the Sovereign's head as the device and the square shape for these stamps which seem to have been adopted by every other Colony. It could not have been from loyalty. It must have been from a crochet. But, whatever the cause, it is certain that a very inconvenient and unsightly stamp was adopted, and that the square form is better in form for affixing, both as to adhesion and arrangement, more easily affixed, more square, more slightly, more characteristic of loyalty, more convenient for separation by tearing and dispensing with scissors, more suitable in the invincible upright position of the device on the face of the stamp. There does not, in fact, appear to be one point in favour of perpetuating this unsightly Cape postage stamp, with its attendant inconvenience to the public."

(To be continued.)

Do not forget the Philatelic Congress and Exhibition to be held in Johannesburg in October. Full information was published in our previous issue. Do anything you can towards making the affair a success. The Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 1018, Pretoria, will be pleased to send full details to all interested.

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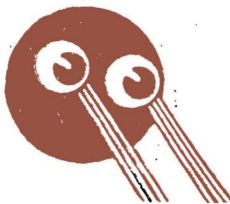
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Vol. 8. No. 4.

JUNE, 1932.

Whole No. 87

Duty on Stamps Imported into the Union

South African collectors have always been pleased with the fact that although less enlightened (?) countries impose customs duties on stamps no tax of any kind has been payable on stamps imported into the Union of South Africa. Alas, "them days is gone," for we now have to pay a surtax of 7½ per cent. on all stamps imported into the Union. Previously, it was proposed to subject stamps to the 5 per cent. primage payable on most other imports, but the efforts of the Pretoria Philatelic Society were successful in preventing this. The surtax is quite a different thing and is charged on about 99½ per cent. of South Africa's imports.

Representations were immediately made to the Minister for Finance by the Pretoria Philatelic Society but without success and the position is as follows:

All packages imported into South Africa by letter or parcel post or any other method which are suspected to contain stamps are detained by the Customs authorities and the addressee required to call and open the packet under customs supervision. If the contents are dutiable he may obtain delivery by paying 7½ per cent. of the South African equivalent of the invoice value. If he does not care to pay the duty he may refuse the package and it will be returned to the sender. In the case of approval selections he may, under customs supervision, extract and pay

(Continued overleaf)

SWAZILAND AGAIN TO HAVE ITS OWN STAMPS.

The use of Union stamps in Swaziland is to be discontinued. A distinctive pictorial set is now being printed in London and will be issued during the next few weeks. Swaziland is "hard up" and expects sales of the new stamps to help balance its budget. We hope to publish full details in our next issue.

duty on any stamps which he wishes to keep and post the balance back to the sender under customs supervision. Under no circumstances is a refund of the surtax given on stamps returned privately to the senders. In other words, the surtax must be paid on the total value of the stamps taken away from the customs department and the matter is closed.

This is a big blow to the approval business. Collectors cannot be expected to pay the surtax on the total value of approval selections and obtain no refund for returns. They also cannot be expected to extract such stamps as they wish at a post office counter. In the case of philatelists who reside at a distance from the few post offices to which a customs department is attached this is quite impossible. Only one course seems to be open to South African collectors receiving stamps from abroad and that is for them to definitely order the actual stamps required and stipulate that nothing else must be sent. The 7½ per cent. will, therefore, not be a big matter, while those who belong to new issue services and are bound to keep all the stamps sent will also not mind the tax very much.

Until the tax is removed we in South Africa will have to be content with buying from price lists or sending want lists or orders for the actual stamps which we require.

To shew how ridiculous the tax can be it may be stated that unused (and used) South African stamps, originally sold in this country, are also liable to the tax! Thus, if one imports current mint Unions, for which the Union Government has received payment in full, the surtax is levied! The Government, therefore, gets 21s. 6d. for £1 face value of stamps but for postage purposes only reckons them as being worth £1! Can anything be more ludicrous? Import taxes are rarely charged on goods returned to country of origin unaltered and the stamp itself provides proof of its origin.

Collection of 100 Great War covers, showing British, French and other Army postmarks, naval and army censor marks, a fine lot of S.W.A. campaign postmarks, etc.
Bargain at 52/6

RHODESIANS.

Another fine collection just purchased and ready to send on approval, priced singly. A fine lot of K.E. West Africans also recently acquired.

My books of British Southern Africans of all kinds, S.W. Africans, etc., contain many items for medium and advanced collectors.

PACKETS OF BRITISH COLONIALS (No Unions).

20 diff. 3d.; 40 diff. 6d.; 75 diff. 1/-
100 ,, 1/6; 150 ,, 3/-; 200 ,, 5/-
250 ,, 7/6; 400 ,, 15/-; 500 ,, 20/-
Selected copies. Postage extra under 3/-

"SPECIMEN" STAMPS.

I have a nice book of these, containing British West Indians, K.E. West Africans, Australians, British Central Africa (including K.E. 4/-, 10/-, £1 and £10). Prices from one-eighth to one-twelfth catalogue value of normal stamps.

"STAMP COLLECTING."

The new book by Stanley Phillips. A great book, both in size and interest. Numerous chapters and full page illustrations, covering everything connected with philately. Price 7/6 post free.

25 diff. Turkey 1/-, 50 diff. Greece 2/-,
20 diff. South Sea Islands 1/6, 25 diff.
ditto 2/3, 40 diff. ditto 5/-, 25 diff. N.Z.
1/-, 45 diff. S.W.A. 4/6, 25 diff. Australia 1/-
Dozens of other sets and packets in stock. Write for approval selection of same.

J. ROBERTSON, Stamp Dealer,
P.O. Box 5826, JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.
Shop at 14 Old Arcade, Market Street, 'Phone 33—1454.

New Issues Illustrated

Novelties from Montserrat, Poland (depicting three famous Generals—Kosouszko, Washington and Pulaski), Cook Islands, Sarre (air mail), Niue, Siam (dynasty commemoratives), and Afghanistan.



STOP PRESS.

Union 1/- and 2/6 pictorials are about to appear overprinted "OFFICIAL OFFISIEEL."

They are intended for use on heavy official parcels.



FOR SALE AT REASONABLE RATES.

Number of approval books of Victorian and Edwardian British Colonials (medium and rare). Stamps will be sold singly at one-third catalogue and less or special discounts will be given if one or more books be purchased intact. Good copies—popular stamps.

Inquiries also invited for purchase en bloc of all books.

Write: "ADVERTISER," c/o P.O. Box 5826, Johannesburg.

Items of Interest

When the existing stock (expected to last two years) is exhausted, the new design 2d. and 3d. S. Rhodesians will be issued with the words "POSTAGE REVENUE" incorporated in the design. These words do not appear on the present stamps.

The aerodrome at De Aar (C.P.) was opened last month and at very short notice Imperial Airways decided to let the "City of Delhi" stop there for a short while on the day of the opening. No advance news was given as to whether air mail matter would be picked up and set down at De Aar, but a few Capetown collectors "took a chance" and, as it happened, mailbags from Capetown and Victoria West were dropped at De Aar and bags picked up there and brought on to Johannesburg. Only one day's notice of the intention to stop at De Aar was given, so up-country philatelists had no opportunity of arranging for covers to and from that town. Perhaps those who were fortunate enough to secure covers will be willing to spare a few for the less fortunate ones.

South West Africa, like the Union, is to discontinue the use of air mail stamps. They may now be used for all postage purposes and no further supplies will be printed.

Can any reader give information regarding an emergency airmail stated to have taken place in Rhodesia just recently?

The Compiler of the Pretoria Philatelic Society's Year Book informs us that on account of the great demand the supply is exhausted. If any of those who were able to secure a copy do not propose to keep it Mr. Basden will be very grateful for any copies returned to him so that they may be sent to those who have not yet seen a copy. Address: P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

**TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE PRESENT FAVOURABLE
RATE OF THE AFRICAN £££££.**

All my stamps are priced in **STERLING** and the present time affords a wonderful opportunity for purchasing, as it gives the buyer a huge discount.

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Only stamps in the finest possible condition and at reasonable prices will be found in my books.

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Deal direct with the firm that actually has the stamps in stock and so save money.

Want Lists will receive my prompt personal attention.

T. ALLEN

5 BLAKE HALL ROAD, WANSTEAD, LONDON, E.11, ENGLAND.



New Issues and Varieties of Interest



AUSTRALIA. The 2d. (engraved) and 3d. Sydney Bridge stamps have been issued with the "O.S." overprint, as also have the new 1s. Lyre Bird and 6d. Kangaroo (old wmk.). The ordinary 6d. Kangaroo has appeared on the new C OF A paper and as the new 6d. Kookaburra is expected daily will have a short life.

BARBADOS. Messrs. Gibbons understand that a complete new issue is to appear "in the autumn" the British autumn. It is five years since Barbados had a new stamp—terrible!

COOK ISLANDS and NIUE. The new 1s. stamps from these islands are illustrated in this issue. Colours: Violet and black and purple and black, respectively.

IRAQ. The new definitive set has appeared. The designs are the same as the previous issue, but the denominations are expressed in the new currency, fils and dinars (1,000 fils equal 1 dinar equals £1 sterling—about 15s. 6d. South African). The values of the new set range from 3 fils to 1 dinar and may also be had overprinted ON STATE SERVICE in English and Arabic.

IRELAND.—We are indebted to Mr. R. S. Roche for first sight of the Eucharistic Congress stamps. The design takes the form of a cross surrounded by Latin and Erse inscriptions. Values: 2d. slate green, 3d. blue.

MOCAMBIQUE. Mr. A. Lichtenstein shews us a block of the current 2½c. value, S.G. No. 265a, with the name and value doubly printed, due to the inked printing forme touching the paper lightly before settling down in the correct position. He also submits the ¼c. S.G. No. 202, with the value and name omitted, due to the corner of the sheet being turned over, the black printing appearing on the back of the sheet. Mr. Lichtenstein also points out that Gibbons do not chronicle the 4½c. Ceres type, perf. 12 x 11½, on thick chalky paper and submits a copy for our inspection.

MOCAMBIQUE COMPANY. Some months ago we mentioned that the ¼, ½, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24 and 25c. values had been discontinued. They have also been demonitised and the plates used for printing them destroyed.

PALESTINE. The values mentioned will shortly assume the new colours indicated: 7m. mauve, 8m. red.

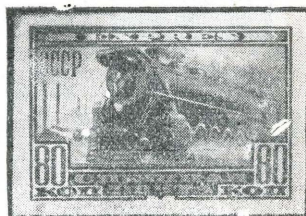
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. Mr. R. S. Roche shows us the 1d. rotogravure pictorial with a line through the sun. The variety occurs on the fifth stamp of the fourth row of, we understand, the bottom half of the sheet.

If a red cross appears opposite this paragraph it means that your subscription to this journal has expired and we will be grateful if you will please favour us with a renewal as early as possible. The benefits of so doing will be mutual. A form and envelope are enclosed. Thank you.

The rumour that pictorial stamps for Bechuanaland are now being printed by Waterlow's in London may be correct, but it is more than likely that Swaziland is meant.

New Issues

Russian Express delivery stamps, the St. Elizabeth commemorative from Hungary and a "Graf Zeppelin" triangular from Paraguay.



One of the special labels depicting methods of mail transportation (past, present, and future) issued by promoters of the International Philatelic Exhibition, Vienna, 1933.



There are ten designs, each in different colour, and are obtainable from

J. Robertson, Box 5826,
Johannesburg, at 3d. per
set of 10.

Some overseas scribes do jump to hasty conclusions. Because Union air mail stamps may now be used for all postage purposes it has been assumed by certain writers that the P.O. is using them up as quickly as possible on parcels, telegrams, etc. This is not the case, as the air mail stamps are only sold on request. Although no more air mail stamps are to be printed the official intention appears to be to allow the present stock to last as long as possible. Thus, those who believe that used air mails are going to become as common as ordinary stamps and are waiting for a slump in prices are in for a long wait. Incidentally, there is no truth in a statement published elsewhere to the effect that the Union 1s. air stamp is obsolete—it is still on sale at the Johannesburg P.O.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FOR SALE: 200 Europe, 50 Asia, 50 Br. Africa, 12 Kenya, 30 New Zealand, 50 C. & S. America, 40 U.S.A., 30 Australia, 25 Union S.A., 12 Cyprus, 1s. each packet, six for 5s.—BOVILLE STAMP CO., Box 26, Kroonstad.

COVERS from Japan, handsomely stamped, addressed to you, 5d. each. Stamps accepted.—KARL LEWIS, Box 69, Yokohama, Japan.

AIR COVERS: First and Special. No rubbish. Send 20s. to 60s. Prompt replies. Money refunded if dissatisfied.—JOHN ANGOVE, 16 Westheath, Bodmin, Cornwall, England.

FOR 100 used or unused choice stamps your country will send 100 used or unused United States, commemoratives, etc., equal value. Also sample of our paper.—LINN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

AUSTRALIA & THE ISLANDS.

Collectors desiring fine used stamps of Australia and of the Islands (New Guinea, Papua, B. Solomon, etc.) should be in communication with me. Sent on approval against deposit or good references. Exchange of good used Br. Africans entertained. All values wanted.—R. E. PLUMRIDGE, Victoria Park, KEW, E.1, Vic., Australia.

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should not miss our selections at 8d., 9d., and 10d. in 1/- discount off catalogue prices. Good stamps only.
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1933 Catalogues 1933

NEW REDUCED PRICES

(on account of present rate of exchange).

The 1933 catalogues will be published overseas in September. Copies ordered from me before August 31st will be posted direct to customers by the publishers, thereby saving postage.

Subject to South Africa still being on the gold standard in September, the following are the prices in South African money at which copies ordered before August 31st will be supplied:

Gibbons' British Empire	5/9
" Foreign Countries	8/9
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ALL REGISTERED POST FREE.

J. Robertson

P.O. Box 5826 - - Johannesburg

South West African Occupationals

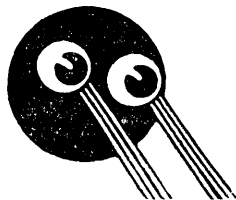
From 1915 to the end of 1922 ordinary Union King's Head stamps were used in the occupied G.S.W.A. They can be distinguished as having been used in the Protectorate only by the postmarks. I have a very fine range of entire covers of these "Occupationals," incl. many with the old German "Bahn-Post" cancellation, and various types of "Censor" marks. Price from 6d. each. Selections willingly sent on approval.

ANNUAL STOCKTAKING.

During June/July I offer clients a special Stocktaking discount of 25 per cent. off all my regular approval books. State your favourite country and a selection will be forwarded by return of post. New clients: references please.

A. Lichtenstein

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



FINE COLLECTION OF SWITZERLAND. Over 100 all different, including League of Nations, International Labour Bureau, Disarmament & Charity stamps. many postage due and frank stamps, rare items as 1855 printed at Berne, 1900 Universal Postal Union, tête bêche. Scarce King Nicholas of Montenegro and Spain Exhibition stamps. Total: 118, all different, with very high catalogue value, at the BARGAIN PRICE of 5 shillings only.

At the same time I send a rich selection on approval. Free postage with Disarmament stamps.

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No. 9

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Our purchases of late have been very extensive, and our stock is now fully representative. We aim to be able to supply

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SOUTH AFRICAN



PHILATELIST



Edited and Published Monthly in the Best Interests of
Stamp Collecting by

J. ROBERTSON, Stamp Dealer and Publisher.

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SHOP ADDRESS:—14 (Ground Floor), Old Arcade, Jo'burg. Phone 33-1454.

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Vol. 8. No. 5.

JULY, 1932.

Whole No. 88.

That Ridiculous $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Tax

Maybe the tax of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. imposed on stamps imported into the Union will add a few pounds to the revenue of the country and cost stamp collectors many pounds worth of enjoyment. This general tax may be all right on most goods imported into the Union, but stamps are in a class by themselves, in that most importations of them are on approval. Stamp collectors are very useful assets to the Government, but it is evidently too much to expect them to receive a little consideration when their interests are jeopardised by Government measures.

We are most reliably informed that the real reason why the Government refuses to exempt stamps from the tax is because certain South African collectors and dealers are importing quantities of unused current and recent Unions and S.W. Africans from countries off the gold standard and "making" part of the difference in the exchange. Actually, the position regarding these perfectly honest importations is that, the stamp business not being too good at present in Great Britain, holders there of surplus quantities of mint current and recent Southern Africans (bought before Britain went off gold) are now able, by redeeming them for South African money, to make the profit which they would make in good times.

Evidently this has annoyed the Government. If so, the powers that be are, in our opinion, taking a childish attitude. They received cash in full for the stamps when they were sold at post offices and it should be no concern of theirs at what prices the stamps are subsequently sold outside of South Africa. True, the repatriated stamps would probably under normal conditions not be used for postage purposes and the fact that probably £1,000 worth are now being put to their proper use, due to the present conditions, affects the postal revenue slightly, but that does not alter the fact that when they were originally sold by the P.O. they were sold as stamps to be used for postage purposes if the buyers or subsequent owners desired to use them.

Although the P.O. Department is not compelled to buy back stamps the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, South-West Africa, recently obliged us by repurchasing for cash at 10 per cent. discount a quantity of recent issues. When a further small parcel was sent him this month he replied to the effect that stamps would in future only be purchased back on a sterling basis, that is, at a discount of approximately 25 per cent.

Thousands of pounds have been spent on S.W.A. stamps which will never be used for postage and when, through the present extraordinary financial conditions, there comes the opportunity of those who overbought making at one swoop the profit that they could otherwise get by degrees, the S.W.A. administration seeks to make this impossible by wanting all the difference in the exchange! The number of stamps which, on account of the present position, are being put to their proper use or presented for redemption is infinitesimal compared to the great number which will remain unused in collections.

Turning to stamp albums and accessories, it should be mentioned that the duty and charges now imposed on these amount to about 35 per cent.—before Britain went off gold the figure was about 22½ per cent. This explains why stamp dealers cannot reduce their prices for these articles by the full difference in the exchange. Catalogues imported singly are delivered free of all duty, but those arriving in quantities are taxed 12½ per cent. Thus, it is cheaper to have your copy, if you are buying one, sent direct to you by the publishers overseas—South African dealers are accepting orders for delivery by this method.

[Written by J. Robertson, 14 Old Arcade, Johannesburg.]

RHODESIAN D. H. ROULETTES.

Mr. A. Lichtenstein writes: "Some months ago you published a letter over the signature of the Secretary of the Rhodesian Philatelic Society relating to the Double Head issue of Rhodesia with the "roulette." Without going to the trouble of quoting any authority or stating the source of their information doubts were thrown out as to the genuineness of these stamps. While there can be no question as to the "double heads" never having been issued in this "roulette" state they are nevertheless perfectly genuine, even if they are only proofs. I have prosecuted further enquiries and have been unable to find verification for various rumours which have gained currency as to the origin of these varieties. I enclose herewith the considered opinion of the British Philatelic Association Expert Committee, surely the recognised authority in these matters, and they say "this variety was not issued and is probably a proof."

THE C. OF G.H. POST OFFICE— (Continued from page 46)

As, however, the Postmaster General had upon several occasions suggested to the Government that his subordinate officers should be required to provide adequate security, which had not been considered necessary by the Department concerned, appeal was made to Parliament and a Select Committee was appointed to investigate the circumstances, the ultimate result being that the liability of the Postmaster was reduced by half and he was required to pay in the sum of £949 10s.

(To be continued)

FOR SALE, at less than one-fifth catalogue value, a very fine collection of used and unused Portuguese Colonials.—HARDENBERG, Box 64, Pietersburg.

New Issues and Varieties

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Mr. A. Lichtenstein informs us that the booklets containing 2d. stamps do not appear to be selling too well, for a large supply of 2d. booklet sheets has been split up into strips of 20 stamps, made up into £5 packages and issued to dorp postmasters.

The 1/- and 2/6 officials show the overprint reading downwards at the sides. On one vertical row in each pane the overprint is spaced 18½ mm., the other five rows having the spacing 17½ mm. One English stamp only in each pane has a stop after "OFFICIAL," the English and Afrikaans overprint on all the other stamps having no stop. The 1/- was overprinted in sheets (two panes of 60), the 2/6 in panes of 60 only. All panes of both values show the same varieties.

SWAZILAND.—The Financial Secretary, Mbabane, informs us that the designs of the new issue have not yet been selected, but there will be ten values (½d. to 10s.) inscribed in English and printed, in all probability, in English. Our information last month was taken from newspaper reports.

BECHUANALAND.—The Postmaster, Mafeking (Head Office for Bechuanaland) informs us that the question of pictorial stamps for the Protectorate is under consideration but, as far as he is aware, definite steps have not yet been taken. Our opinion is that new stamps could be provided without consulting the Postmaster of Mafeking.

—◆—

If a red cross appears opposite this paragraph it means that your subscription to this Journal has expired. The benefits of an early renewal will be mutual. The value of a philatelic journal is not judged by its size, but by the value of the news in it, and we think that each issue of the "S.A. Philatelist" contains interesting news well worth the small subscription fee.

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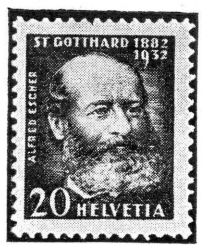
Want Lists will receive my prompt personal attention.

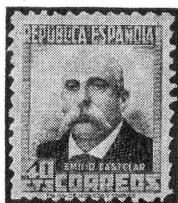
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THE LATEST
NEW ISSUES
are illustrated on
this page and the
page opposite.





The Cape of Good Hope Post Office

HISTORY OF ITS BIRTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

By G. J. ALLIS.

PART VI.

The introduction of the postage stamp system had already proved of immense benefit, and since 1853 the trade of the Colony, both inland and overseas, had been increasing at a remarkable rate.

It had originally been estimated that the monthly consumption would average out at the rate of 5,000 of the 1d. stamps and 10,000 of the 4d. value, a calculation which was at once found to be far too low. In 1861 the monthly sales of each value amounted to 50,000 and 62,500 respectively, whilst in 1862 the numbers had again increased to 75,000 and 81,000.

In the year mentioned inland book post was established to a maximum weight of 5 lbs. at 1d. per ounce, but was restricted to places to which letter mails were conveyed by cart. In 1862, also, a money order system was commenced between the Colony and Great Britain.

Testimony to the constantly increasing commercial prosperity of the country was indicated by another Act passed in the same year. The preamble to this statute reads as follows: "Whereas it is just and proper, in consideration of the advantages accruing to this Colony from the regular conveyance of mails to and from the United Kingdom and this Colony, that the Government contribute a fair and reasonable share of the expenses incurred for that purpose," whilst the body of the Act gives the necessary legal authority for the payment of half the expenses in question, not exceeding £6,500 per annum, for a period of seven years, on condition that such payment should secure a monthly conveyance of mails by steamship, and that the length of the voyage should not exceed 36 days.

The arrangement which was entered into between the British Government and the Union Steam Ship Company and the Cape Government under the authority of this Act, resulted in the rate of postage on letters of half-ounce weight to and from England, being increased from 6d. to 1s. if carried by the mail steamers, and the reduction from 6d. to 4d. per half-ounce if carried on private ships.

In 1864 the privilege of 1d. postage was extended to all places in the Colony between which mails were conveyed twice daily.

It was in this year also that postage stamps of the rectangular pattern first appeared, the 1s. value in green, being issued in January and the 6d. value, in lilac colour, in March. The 1d. and 4d. values both followed in 1865.

As in the case of the previous triangular stamps the design was prepared by Mr. Charles Bell, the Surveyor General.

In the year 1865 it was discovered that serious defalcations had been taking place at the General Post Office in Capetown, the report of the Auditor General resulting in the Chief Clerk (Mr. John Armstrong) being charged and convicted of misappropriating postal revenue to the extent of £1,889.

The enquiry made by the Auditor General indicated that this loss had only been rendered possible by the lack of personal oversight on the part of the Postmaster General, and he was personally surcharged and ordered to pay into the Colonial Revenue the amount with which the Post Office had been defrauded.

(Continued on page 42)

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS.

For big results at a low cost use this column. RATE: 1½d. per word.
DISCOUNTS: 3 insertions, 5%; 6 insertions, 10%; 12 insertions, 15%

FOR SALE: 200 Europe, 50 Asia, 50 Br. Africa, 12 Kenya, 30 New Zealand, 50 C. & S. America, 40 U.S.A., 30 Australia, 25 Union S.A., 12 Cyprus, 1s. each packet, six for 5s.—BOVILLE STAMP CO., Box 26, Kroonstad.

COVERS from Japan, handsomely stamped, addressed to you, 5d. each. Stamps accepted.—KARL LEWIS, Box 69, Yokohama, Japan.

AIR COVERS: First and Special. No rubbish. Send 20s. to 60s. Prompt replies. Money refunded if dissatisfied.—JOHN ANGOVE, 16 Westheath, Bodmin, Cornwall, England.

FOR 100 used or unused choice stamps your country will send 100 used or unused United States, commemoratives, etc., equal value. Also sample of our paper.—LINN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

WANTED.—Covers flown De Aar—Johannesburg, 18th May. Buy or exchange for other De Aar covers.—WYNDHAM, Parliamentary Staff, Capetown.

DE AAR COVERS.—Wanted exchange Capetown—De Aar first flight for De Aar—Johannesburg and/or De Aar—Pietersburg.—SOLOMON, 86 Hanover Street, Capetown.

AUSTRALIA & THE ISLANDS.

Collectors desiring fine used stamps of Australia and of the Islands (New Guinea, Papua, B. Solomon, etc.) should be in communication with me. Sent on approval against deposit or good references. Exchange of good used Br. Africans entertained. All values wanted.—R. E. PLUMRIDGE, Victoria Park, KEW, E.4, Vic., Australia.

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1933 Catalogues 1933

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(on account of present rate of exchange).

The 1933 catalogues will be published overseas in September next. Copies ordered from me before August 31st will be posted direct to customers by the publishers, thereby saving duty and postage.

Subject to South Africa still being on the gold standard in September, the following are the prices in South African money at which copies ordered before August 31st will be supplied:

Gibbons' British Empire	5/9
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.. Whole World	13/-
Whitfield King's Whole World	6/-
Yvert & Tellier's Whole World	3/-
Scotts Whole World	9/6

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J. Robertson

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 - 1 Rhodesia 1909 £1 (SG 113), fine used, an elusive stamp 13/6
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No. 9

This list of 16 pages gives upwards of 500 quotations for first-class British Colonial Stamps at advantageous rates. Also special prices for a large number of rare stamps worthy of attention by all serious collectors.

Our purchases of late have been very extensive, and our stock is now fully representative. We aim to be able to supply

Any Stamps 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.

Bridger & Kay Ltd.

170 STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2
ENGLAND.



Printed by The Technical Press, Ltd., Johannesburg, and published by J. Robertson, P.O. Box 5826, Johannesburg.

The - - - -



SOUTH AFRICAN



PHILATELIST



Edited and Published Monthly in the Best Interests of
Stamp Collecting by

J. ROBERTSON, Stamp Dealer and Publisher.

POSTAL ADDRESS:—P.O. Box 5826, Johannesburg, S.A.

SHOP ADDRESS:—14 (Ground Floor), Old Arcade, Jo'burg. Phone 33-1454.

Subscription:—6 Months, 1/6; 1 Year, 3/-; 2 Years, 5/6, post free anywhere.

Advertisement Tariff on Request.

Vol. 8. No. 6.

AUGUST, 1932.

Whole No. 89

Items of Interest



THE UNION CATALOGUE.—Collectors who have purchased this from our publisher should apply to him for a copy of the recently issued supplement.

A PHILATELIC WEDDING.—At Stone Street Methodist Church, Johannesburg, on the 13th August, our Publisher was married to Miss M. Hanna, who is known to a number of our readers as having more than a passing interest in philately. The couple were bombarded with large quantities of stamps mixed with confetti—an innovation which was much appreciated by many youngsters who live in the vicinity.

POSTAL RATES in Northern Rhodesia have again been advanced.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.—Copies of the full prospectus of the great philatelic exhibition to be held in Vienna next year are obtainable from our Publisher, who is the South African representative and a member of the Committee of Honour.

GOOD NEWS.—Mint and used Union of South Africa and South-West African stamps are now exempt from the 7½ per cent. surtax. The tax is still payable on all other stamps, including pre-Union South Africans. The fact that the tax is payable on the full value of approval selections has caused us to lose another good advertisement contract from a dealer whose business is done entirely by approval selections.

DURBAN-LOURENCO MARQUES AIR MAIL.—The middle of the present month saw the inauguration of an air mail service between these towns. No advance notice was given and as our Publisher was honeymooning in wilds of the Northern Transvaal he was unable to put through first flight covers. No doubt these will shortly be offered for sale by others.

New Issues in Plenty

BASUTOLAND.—Certain official steps which have been taken indicate the possibility of this territory abandoning the gold standard very soon. If this takes place distinctive stamps will be necessary.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—Reliable information states that the production of the pictorial set is well advanced and it should appear this year. This territory is expected to leave the gold standard.

BELGIAN CONGO.—Another surcharge: 3fr.25 on 3fr. sepia (red surcharge).

MOCAMBIQUE.—Mr. A. Lichtenstein reports the discovery of a mint sheet of 200 Mocambique 5c. blue, S.G. No. 265b, with value and name doubly printed. The 40c. widow and children charity stamp is now being printed in sage green and purple. The colours change with the moon!

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.—The 2½d. value is, according to Mr. F. Stephens, obsolete and unlikely to be reprinted, as there is no demand for it. Its chances of appearing on Script paper are, therefore, negligible.

The Postmaster-General of this country has been authorised to issue postage due stamps, but, owing to the financial stringency, their preparation is not being proceeded with at present. Slogan postmarks are now being stamped in violet ink on letters. Inland letters are marked "The Telephone Saves Time and Money," while some overseas letters are stamped "Darkest Africa in Fairest Mood," and others "Nyasa-land of Lakes and Livingstone." Recently the ordinary overseas mail failed to connect at Salisbury with the mail train so it was sent to Europe by Imperial Airways at no extra charge to senders or addressees. Thanks to Mr. L. J. Davidson for this news.

At the agricultural show held at Limbe on July 16th a special post office was opened on the grounds, the postmark and registered letter labels being worded "Show Ground Limbe."

SOUTH AFRICA.—The Promoters of the First South African Exhibition of Models, Hobbies and Handcrafts to be held in the Selborne and City Halls, Johannesburg, on October 13th, 14th and 15th, in aid of the "Star" Seaside Fund, announce that at the special post office special Exhibition stamps will be issued. They will be charity labels with no postal value.

In the 1/- and 2/6 officials the following type varieties occur: Row 6, No. 2, broken "O" "OFFISIEEL," Row 7, No. 5, apostrophe between "O" and "F" of "OFFISIEEL." The 2d. rotogravure official is obtainable in two frame shades: Dull purple and bright purple.

A new overprint now appears on the ½d. and 1d. officials. The spacing is 12½ mm. on all stamps in the sheet (except for one vertical row) and there are no stops on any stamps. In the case of the 1d. value it is the same overprint as before, but without stops, the shade of the stamp being different and the overprint lighter—the watermark is still inverted. In the ½d. value this overprint is quite new, but the watermark is upright, as before. Mr. G. N. Gilbert notifies the following varieties in this new overprint: Tenth vertical row shows overprint spaced 1 mm. wider; row 5, No. 2, extended top to second "F" in "OFFICIAL"; row 6, No. 2,

horizontal line extending from top of "L" in "OFFICIAL"; row 9, No. 3, broken or split tops of "OF" in "OFFICIAL"; row 13, No. 11, first "F" in "OFFICIAL" broken; now 15, No. 3 "OFFICIAL" for "OFFICIAL." The 1d. value shows the following varieties in the design. Row 9, No. 5, retouch between horns; row 10, No. 9, cut through "S" of "SOUTH AFRICA"; row 10, No. 7, barb in ear.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.—We now hear of the large overprint 4d. air mail with inverted overprint. We expected to near next of copies with the overprint on the back!

SWAZILAND.—This territory is also expected to abandon the gold standard shortly, so the expected pictorial set will be really necessary.

AUSTRALIA.—Forgeries to defraud the revenue of the 2d. K.G. and 2d. Sydney Bridge were detected by a philatelist, with the result that the persons responsible were brought to book. One again philately aids the nation. We have received the new 6d. Kookaburra and illustrate same this month. It is surface printed on C OF A paper, the colour being purple brown.

BARBADOS.—A new perforation is appearing here, namely, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, in place of 14. The 1d., 1d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. values are so far recorded with the new gauge. New stamps on order: $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange and $2/6$ blue.

BERMUDA.—A $12/6$ value, in grey and orange, is now being printed.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—Messrs. Gibbons state that a centenary issue has been approved. Values will be 1d., 1d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 6d., 1/-, 2/-, 5/- and 10/-.

CANADA.—Special stamps were issued commemorating the Ottawa Conference. Values: 3c. carmine (King George), 5c. blue (Prince of Wales), 13c. green (pictorial). Illustrations to follow. The 5c. air mail, S.G. No. 72, was overprinted "OTTAWA CONFERENCE 1932" and surcharged 6c., for use in connection with a special flight. The 2c. bright red, S.G. type 66, has been surcharged 3c.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—Messrs. Gibbons state that commemoratives celebrating the centenary of British occupation will appear next year.

GIBRALTAR.—The "Philatelic Magazine" is informed that the 2d. value will shortly appear in the large pictorial type used for the 1d. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

IRAQ.—The British mandate ends in September and the "P.M." predicts that after then the present designs will be printed on unwater-marked paper, in place of the present Colonial paper.

JAMAICA.—A new 2d. pictorial is about to be issued.

MALTA.—The "P.M." understands that a 2d. pictorial will shortly appear.

MAURITIUS.—A contemporary understands that postage due stamps will shortly be issued here.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—"Stamp Collecting" understands that the colours of the present 1c., 2c., 3c. and 4c. values are to be changed and that the following additional values will be issued: 7c. (Duchess of York), 8c. (Princess Margaret Rose), 24c. (design undecided).

When the DO X left this Dominion for Europe 8,000 copies of the \$1 air stamp were overprinted "TRANS-ATLANTIC WEST TO EAST Per Dornier DO-X May, 1932. One Dollar and Fifty Cents." Copies with inverted overprint have been reported.

(Continued on page 55).

Novel New Issues



Andorra (French P.O.), Belgium (Cardinal Mercier), Australia, Chile and Holland (Tourist Propaganda).



The Cape of Good Hope Post Office

HISTORY OF ITS BIRTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

By G. J. ALLIS.

PART VI. (continued).

The first pattern and sample post between the Colony and Great Britain came into being in 1866, followed shortly afterwards by the establishment of similar facilities inland.

In 1868 amendments to the postal rates of transmission were made effective. Letters transmitted by ship, other than the mail steamers, to and from port towns, were charged at 6d. per half ounce, whilst the charge from inland towns was determined at the same rate. The charge for sample and book carriage was at the same time reduced to 3d. for each four ounces, and the registration fee on letters was also reduced from 6d. to 4d.

In 1867 the discovery of the alluvial diamondiferous areas on the banks of the Orange River was made, which resulted in the first recorded "diamond rush" in 1869, and which followed upon the discovery of a diamond of 83½ carats in weight, which was purchased by Lord Dudley for £25,000 and became known as the "Star of Africa."

In 1870 it was estimated that there were not less than 10,000 "diggers" on the river.

The famous "dry diggings" were discovered in February, 1871, and in October of that year Proclamations were issued by which the territory was taken over by Great Britain upon terms of suzerainty, and its limits defined.

The first regular mail from Capetown to the Diamond Fields was despatched on the 19th January, 1871, and consisted of 16 letters and 26 books and newspapers.

All postal revenues of Griqualand West accrued to Great Britain and from 1871 to 1877 the postal needs of the Diamond Fields were catered for by the use of the ordinary Cape of Good Hope stamps, which were supplied from the Cape Treasury from time to time as required.

Later on, until October, 1880, Cape of Good Hope postage and revenue stamps were still used, but were overprinted with a capital letter "G" to distinguish them and to facilitate the work of accountancy.

The work of the postal headquarters at Capetown had by the year 1872 increased to such a considerable extent as to render necessary the provision of larger premises than those which were at that time occupied in the Old Supreme Court Buildings at the top of Adderley Street and the necessary additional accommodation was secured at the corner of Church and St. George's Streets, on the site which is now occupied by the "Cape Times" Buildings. These new premises, together with others which had from time to time to be taken over as the work of the various departments developed, served requirements up to 1897, when the whole of the establishment was transferred to the General Post Office Buildings in the main street of the city, which had, in the meantime, been erected at a cost of £195,000.

In 1876 the Cape Colony for the first time assumed responsibility in the matter of the provision of ocean mail service between the Cape and

England, an undertaking which had hitherto been performed by the Imperial Government, and from the 1st October a regular weekly mail service was inaugurated, the period of the voyage between port and port being determined at 26 days either way.

The benefits of 1d. postage were again largely extended in the Colony during the same year, but the system was not made entirely comprehensive.

By Act No. 14 of 1877 power was granted to His Excellency the Governor to abolish all delivery charges which had hitherto been made upon letters, etc., received from places outside the Colony for delivery at destinations within or through the Colony.

As from the 1st November, 1879, it was found desirable to re-establish uniformity in the matter of the inland letter rate, and a general charge of 3d. per half ounce became operative, the 1d. rate between certain places and the general 4d. rate being abolished.

All previous postal enactments were repealed in 1882 and the laws revised and consolidated. A new tariff then came into force. Inland letters posted and delivered in the same town were charged 1d. per half ounce, and if delivered through another office, 2d. for the same weight. Oversea letters by other than the mail steamers, if posted at port of sailing were charged 4d. per half ounce, and if first carried overland, 6d. Preferential treatment was given to shipowners, charterers, etc., and the letter rate for despatch by mail packets was continued at the existing rate of 1/- per half ounce or part thereof.

A new ocean mail contract was arranged in 1883, the length of the voyage between England and the Colony being reduced to 21½ days either way.

In this year, also, postcards, stamped newspaper wrappers and official envelopes for registration made their appearance for the first time.

The foundations of the South African Postal Union were laid in the year 1883, conventions being entered into between the then separate Governments of the Cape, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State, with the object of securing uniformity of practice in the matters of charges and general arrangements.

Travelling post offices were established on the South African Railway system in 1883, and the same year witnessed the introduction of telegraphic money orders.

As from the 1st January, 1884, Post Office Savings Banks came into being, a fact which resulted into winding-up of the Government Savings Banks, which had previously been administered by the Treasury Department. During this year, also, the postal note system of transferring money was inaugurated.

[To BE CONCLUDED]



The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa has undertaken the work, through affiliated Societies, of gathering together and recording all that is known regarding all South African stamps and postal matters.

If a red cross appears opposite this paragraph it means that your subscription to this Journal has expired. The benefits of an early renewal will be mutual.

The first air mail from New Zealand to South Africa left Wellington on July 15th and reached Capetown on August 21st. Letters went by sea to India and by air from India to Egypt and Egypt to South Africa, these details being confirmed by an attractive official cachet applied to covers by the New Zealand post office.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS.

For big results at a low cost use this column. RATE: 1½d. per word.
DISCOUNTS: 3 insertions, 5%; 6 insertions, 10%; 12 insertions, 15%

FOR SALE, at less than one-fifth catalogue value, a very fine collection of used and unused Portuguese Colonials.—HARDENBERG, Box 64, Pietersburg.

COVERS from Japan, handsomely stamped, addressed to you, 5d. each. Stamps accepted.—KARL LEWIS, Box 69, Yokohama, Japan.

AIR COVERS: First and Special. No rubbish. Send 20s. to 60s. Prompt replies. Money refunded if dissatisfied.—JOHN ANGOVE, 16 Westheath, Bodmin, Cornwall, England.

OSWALD MARSH'S
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EVERYTHING FOR STAMP
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 Stamps in Singles, Sets, Packets.
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 every kind.
Approvals sent on request.
 J. ROBERTSON, Box 5826, J'BURG.

NEW ISSUES (continued from page 51).

NEW GUINEA.—The new issue was due for release on July 1st. Same design as Bird of Paradise commemoratives, but with dates removed and a slight reshuffling of colours.

NEW ZEALAND.—We understand that future printings of the air stamps will be from line-engraved plates, in place of the present unsatisfactory zinc plates.

Designs have been selected for the new pictorial postage stamps. The set is expected to appear early next year.

PAPUA.—The definitive 9d. and 1/3 stamps have been received, both ordinary and overprinted "O.S." The new issue is due for early release. Values from ½d. to £1, each in a different design.

SUDAN.—The large two piastres postage stamp has been surcharged "AIR MAIL 2½" (piastres).

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.—"Gibbons' Stamp Monthly" forecasts the appearance of a 2d. pictorial to advertise Turks Islands salt. As only 60,000 will be printed it will not be a strong dose of salts.

The Rhodesian "emergency" air mail turns out to be nothing more than the flight fully described on page 168 of our issue for February last. Prices for covers carried by same are very much lower in South Africa than they are overseas, judging by a list shown us.

Mr. Allis, who seems to take a delight in poring over archives in search of news of interest to philatelists, has just completed a work on Griqualand West, which will shortly be published in "Gibbons' Stamp Monthly."

OUR NEXT ISSUE will be a 16-page number and contain much interesting news, including one or two important announcements.

1933 Catalogues 1933

will be published Overseas on 1st SEPTEMBER this year and my supplies should arrive by the middle of September. Copies can be supplied promptly at following rates:

	<i>Postage</i>
Gibbons' British Empire 6/3	6d.
.. Foreign Countries 9/6 ..	1/-
.. Whole World 14/3	1/3
Whitfield King's Whole World 6/9	9d.
Yvert & Tellier's Whole World 8/6..	1/-

Above prices include registration.
Over 25,000 new prices in Gibbons this year! Due to present abnormal rates of exchange. Previous editions are now quite useless.

J. Robertson

P.O. Box 5826 - - Johannesburg

Deutsch Suedwest Afrika

No collection of S.W.A. can claim completeness without a set of the old German issues, approval selections of which are now ready for sending out to interested collectors.

"Vorlaeufer," Union Occupationals and S.W.A. cancellations: Ask for my special stock books of these, or for selections of entire covers.

DEUTSCH OST AFRIKA.

Special offer: Ship type 1900, 2 pesa—40 pesa, cpl. set of 8 mint (unobtainable elsewhere) cat. 13/10, price 5/- nett.

A. Lichtenstein

Stamp Dealer

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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Office Address: Shop No. 14 (Ground Floor),
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MY BOOKS OF EVERYTHING EXCEPT A FEW OF THOSE OF SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES ARE NOW PRICED IN BRITISH STERLING, which means that customers in the Union and S.W. Africa may deduct 25 per cent. from the marked prices, while those residing in Rhodesia, etc., pay no more than they did before their countries left the gold standard.

YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF THE EXCHANGE. The present position of the exchanges has enabled me to secure a splendid stock of popular stamps at much lower prices than was previously possible. I have, therefore, been enabled to make considerable reductions in prices.

BUY NOW, even if things are not good, for the day South Africa devaluates her currency or leaves the gold standard the 25 per cent. benefit will disappear. *Let me know your needs to-day.*

J. ROBERTSON

P.O. BOX 5826, JOHANNESBURG.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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COVERS from Japan, handsomely stamped, addressed to you, 5d. each. Stamps accepted.—KARL LEWIS, Box 69, Yokohama, Japan.

AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND stamps exchanged for British African.—S. J. Moore, Box 74, Young, N.S.W., Australia.

DARNALL BROOKS, Nel's Rust, Natal, desires medium exchange correspondents residing in S.W.A., N. & S. Rhodesia, Bechuanaland and Kenya.

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—Important Announcement!—

The fact that I am disposing of the *South African Philatelist* does not affect my ordinary business in any way. I shall continue to try to do my best to supply the needs of collectors by carrying a large variety of stamps in singles, sets and packets; albums of every kind; accessories; catalogues, etc.

WHETHER YOU ARE A BEGINNER OR MEDIUM OR ADVANCED PHILATELIST, PLEASE LET ME KNOW YOUR NEEDS. I am at all times willing to send interesting approval selections, priced very reasonably. Remember, until South Africa devalues her currency or leaves the gold standard, customers in S.A. and S.W.A. obtain 25 per cent. off prices in approval books, except in the case of books of S.A. countries, the stamps in which are, however, now priced at much lower rates than before.

I carry an almost complete range of Gibbons' albums and accessories and all the latest catalogues.

AIR COVERS.—Price lists received from overseas show that for many covers dealers there are asking from two to twenty times my prices. I have a fine range of approval books of all Southern African first flights. Although aéro philately is not yet as popular in South Africa as it will be later on, the present is the time to buy or South African collectors will find that in the years to come there will be no stocks locally and the shrewd dealers overseas will not part with covers at the low prices now prevailing in South Africa.

Whatever your philatelic needs, ask me if I have them.

J. ROBERTSON, Stamp Dealer

Shop at 14, Ground Floor, Old Arcade, Market Street,
P.O. Box 5826, Johannesburg.

The - - - -

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SOUTH AFRICAN

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PHILATELIST

.....□□.....

Edited and Published Monthly in the Best Interests of
Stamp Collecting by

J. ROBERTSON, Stamp Dealer and Publisher.

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SHOP ADDRESS:—14 (Ground Floor), Old Arcade, Jo'burg. Phone 33-1454.

Subscription:—6 Months, 1/6; 1 Year, 3/-; 2 Years, 5/6, post free anywhere.
Advertisement Tariff on Request.

Vol. 8. No. 7.

SEPTEMBER, 1932.

Whole No. 90

A CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP

—■—

This being the present Editor's last Editorial, we trust that he will be excused for writing in the first person. As from the next issue the "South African Philatelist" will be edited and published by the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa, a responsible body to which all philatelic societies in the sub-continent are affiliated. Those who will be directly concerned with the editorial and business side are well-known South African business men and philatelists, who have had considerable experience in producing much larger publications than this, and who can be relied upon to make a success of anything which they undertake.

I have always felt that an independent journal should be published by collectors. When I began my adventures in philatelic journalism in February, 1920, at the age of 16, I was a collector, but when a few years ago I made stamp dealing my sole source of income I felt that as a philatelic journal can only do good I owed it to the hobby to continue publication.

I will leave it to the new owners to introduce themselves in the October issue, and tell readers their plans, but they have authorised me to say that they will be able to produce large issues regularly of a very high standard of interest.

I wish to thank very sincerely all those who have made it possible for me to publish this journal by their subscriptions, advertisements and literary contributions. Our subscription list has never been as large as I think it should be, for the reason that so many collectors do not seem to understand the value of philatelic literature. I know a very large number of collectors in Southern Africa, but only about 15 per cent. of them subscribe to the "S.A. Philatelist," although every effort has been made to "rope in" the balance. I hope that, for the benefit of the non-readers concerned and also for the good of the hobby, the new owners will be able to bring into the fold those who are at present without it.

I have tried to conduct this publication as I think it should be run. I have declined advertising and even subscriptions from several of the dishonest dealers and collectors who, I regret to say, are interested in philately. To protect the collector has always been my aim—I do not approve of filling a magazine up with advertisements for the sake of the advertising revenue—I believe that a philatelic publisher owes it to his readers to see that as far as possible undesirable people are not represented in his advertising columns. My observations lead me to believe that the size of a magazine is no guide to its interest and value.

It may interest readers to know that I was once favoured with a demand for £1,000 damages for libel in connection with a statement published in this journal. I hope that the new proprietors will not sail too near the wind!

While the work of publishing the "S.A. Philatelist" has often brought me into contact with undesirable elements, I am glad to say that it has caused me to make the acquaintance of a fine body of collectors, whose friendship is worth more than riches. The ranks of philately contain the cream of humanity, and if I have, in addition to doing my bit to "boost" our hobby, earned the goodwill and friendship of a band of jolly good fellows, I shall feel well rewarded.

As a stamp dealer I shall continue to be actively associated with the hobby and will continue to try to be of service to the hobby and its followers by carrying the largest and most varied stock possible of stamps and everything else that a stamp collector needs. I believe that an honest and energetic stamp dealer is an asset to our hobby.

In conclusion, I again thank all who have supported me, and express the hope that they will give the new owners every support they can and do all that they can to advance the hobby, for in South Africa stamp collecting is not by any means in the elevated position in which it should be, far too little attention being paid to popularising the hobby, while too large a percentage of those who profess to be stamp collectors are ignorant of how the hobby should be pursued successfully.

J. ROBERTSON.

A youngster walked into the shop the other day and asked for a set of three Kalahari for 3d. When told that there were no such stamps he stated that they were in the window. Yes, Charkari is right. American youngsters seem to be prolific in their philatelic howlers. One wanted some Sara's Alone and another a set of Salamiland, according to a contemporary.

"An African Village" is the description given by a writer to the scene on the Union 4d. pictorial. Yes, in "an African city" the huts are a bit bigger.

After fifteen years of work August S. Tabbert, Newton, Ia., has made a cane entirely of postage stamps. More than 11,500 domestic stamps of various colours were sorted for shade and size, and a colour design was worked out. The cane is as strong as the ordinary walking stick.

The latest Union ½d. official ought to be ranked with the non-adhesives, it has so little gum on it.

A tribe in the interior of Australia is reported to converse solely in grunts. Stamp collectors' wives who persist in bothering them while at their hobby may now know what classification in which to place their husbands.—"Weekly Philatelic Gossip."

A Rotogravure Postage Due

SOUTH AFRICA.—Another rotogravure stamp. The first of the rotogravure postage dues has appeared, the 3d. value. Printed in unbroken sheets of 240 on watermarked paper (multiple springbok's head), with sheet number in *left* margin. The colour is hard to describe, but may be called steel blue. This is the first watermarked Pretoria printed postage due, the watermark being upright. The design is the same as before, but there are differences in the lettering, background and figure of value.

We understand that a new printing of the 2s. 6d. official is now being made. We happen to know that a good proportion of the first printing was destroyed by fire.

A rotogravure-printed letter card is now on issue. Colour, red. Denomination, 2d. It bears a design similar to the 3d. postage stamp, but the springbok is looking the other way.

The 1d. postage stamp is now on issue in a very pale shade. In this value, and also in the 2d., two styles of arrows are to be found in the margins, very small ones and large "convict" ones.

SWAZILAND.—The "P.M." states that the new issue is now being printed by Messrs. De la Rue. Design: King's head in centre, with native shield on either side, beneath, on a map of Swaziland, the denomination, with a native hut on each side. The denominations will be: 3d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s., and as the stamps will be inscribed in English only it will not be necessary to collect pairs. They should be on issue before the end of this year.

MALTA.—The "P.M." understands that the decision to issue a pictorial 2d. has been abandoned.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—An extraordinary label is to be sponsored by the Newfoundland Government. We quote from the "Philatelic Magazine":

World Tour Issue. Our Newfoundland correspondent informs us that an agreement has been signed by Aerial World Tours, Ltd., and the Government for a special world tour flight, in the course of which Newfoundland stamps will be sold for a special air mail. It is proposed that a flying boat will start from Minneapolis on August 31st, flying first to Montreal and Toronto and thence to Holyrood Arm. Here a Newfoundland postmaster will be put on board, and the flying boat will become to all intents and purposes a Newfoundland post office.

The plane will then continue its flight via Greenland and Iceland to Bergen, Norway, continuing eastward through Europe and Asia and across the Pacific to Alaska to complete a world tour.

A special issue of 400,000 air mail stamps has been or will be provided. Our correspondent sends us a pen-and-ink sketch made from memory after he had seen a proof. From this the design appears to have a "floor" of a segment of the globe marked "NFLD—GLAND—ICELAND—NORWAY" with an aeroplane in flight. "NEWFOUNDLAND" at top, "1932" on each side, and "\$1—AIRMAIL—\$1" beneath; in general appearance something like the Dutch Indies stamp of April, 1931.

NEW ZEALAND.—On June 1st last this country wisely reverted to 1d. postage. People who continued to put 2d. on letters were surprised to receive a refund of 1d. from the Post Office, the 2d. stamp on the letter being surcharged by the Post Office "1d.," but as this was done after the stamp was postmarked we doubt if it will rank as a proper provisional. Thanks to Mr. E. H. Chapman for this news.

PALESTINE.—A colour change—13m. olive bistre—and a new value—15m. pale ultramarine.

The 1933 Catalogues

WHITFIELD KING'S STANDARD CATALOGUE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD. 1933 EDITION. Price 7s. 6d., post free, from J. Robertson, P.O. Box 5826, Johannesburg.

The general collectors' catalogue has been completely revised, and the number of price changes constitutes a record. There is always a big demand for this excellent catalogue by general collectors, as it does not list minor varieties and shades. When we say that the book is now nearly 1,000 pages in size, it will be realised that in being able to buy it at the price collectors are very well served.

GIBBONS' CATALOGUE, 1933. Obtainable from J. Robertson, P.O. Box 5826, Johannesburg. For prices, see page 72.

Our old friend is much earlier this year, and we find a greater number of price changes than for many years. There appear to have been very few reductions, practically every page showing increases; few of them sensational, but all worth noting.

Commencing with the 1933 edition, a different colour band will be used each year on the cover to make it easier to locate from among the pile of obsolete editions which many collectors keep for reference.

There is not the slightest doubt regarding the great value the Gibbons' catalogue is to all actively engaged in the hobby. It is much more than a price list; it is a standard reference work.

We are glad to see that Griqualand has been revised and new and more correct illustrations of the overprints used.

The prices in the catalogue are in British sterling, and for that reason current Unions are much higher in price, mint, than before, but the publishers appear to have overlooked the fact that S.W.A. is also still on the gold standard.

Opinions differ regarding Gibbons' prices for stamps. In S.W.A. there are still a number of stamps for which many dealers will gladly pay full catalogue. Very few price changes have in recent editions of the catalogue been made in the stamps of this country, and we think that the time is ripe for S.W.A. to be completely revised. We still find Type Ia described as a lithographed shiny overprint. It is lithographed, but not always shiny. As the 2d. value is well known with this overprint, we are surprised to see that it is still not listed.

In Type VI. the two shades of the £1 are listed, so why not list the two widely different shades in the 10s. and the two colours of the 5s. in Type III.? We are not asking for every little shade to be included, but we do think that if widely different shades in some values are listed other values should receive the same treatment.

In the transposed overprint all values are still listed with missing stop. Has anyone ever seen copies with the stop *completely* missing? These same remarks apply to the dues with English and Afrikaans overprint. The so-called missing stop variety is really a very faint stop, this being also the case with No. D46a.

As the 3d. postage with "S.W.A." overprint at top centre is separately listed by Whitfield King, and as it is certainly a distinct issue, we are surprised to see it omitted by Gibbons.

Coming to S.W.A. prices, the following are widely at variance with South African market values, where there are probably better stocks

(Continued on page 66.)

Ottawa Conference Stamps

And New issues from Peru, Italian Somaliland, Hejaz-Nejd and Belgium (Cardinal Mercier issue).

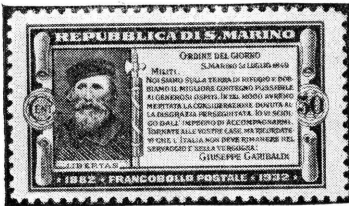


I carry the largest range in Africa of stamp catalogues, albums and accessories of every kind. All Gibbons' lines stocked, except the more expensive albums, which can be obtained to order. A great variety of stamps in singles, sets and packets always on hand. Approval selections a speciality. Deal with a man who takes a real interest in the hobby and will give you a fair deal every time. No catchpenny methods employed. Nothing sold at cost and profit recovered on other lines. All letters and parcels franked with officials and interesting obsolete issues.

J. ROBERTSON, Stamp Dealer,
 P.O. Box 5826 (or Shop 14, Old Arcade), Johannesburg.

Interesting New Issues

Belgium (Infantry Commemoratives), Bermuda, Afghanistan, San Marino (Garibaldi Commemoratives), Syria and Lebanon.



YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED to visit my stall at the FIRST SOUTH AFRICAN EXHIBITION OF HOBBIES, MODELS AND HANDCRAFTS, City and Selborne Halls, Johannesburg, October 13th, 14th and 15th next. The exhibit by the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg will also interest you.—J. ROBERTSON.

Why the First Cape Stamps were Triangular

An article by Mr. G. J. Allis, a recognised authority on the stamps of the Cape Colony, which appeared recently in the "Cape Argus," does not, in my opinion, go quite far enough as an answer to the question which has probably at one time or another been asked by every serious collector of postage stamps, viz.: Why should the Cape of Good Hope have printed stamps differing in shape from those then used by every other country in the world?

There were obvious objections to the use of stamps of this shape. What was the advantage which outweighed them? Or was the selection of a triangular shape due to mere caprice? I had often pondered over the question, but had never arrived at a satisfactory answer, until one day in Grahamstown some years ago I came across, in the wonderful Public Library there, an old folio volume, labelled "Votes and Proceedings of Parliament," in which was printed, as an annexure, the report of the Board of Post Office Inquiry referred to by Mr. Allis.

The Board, which consisted of three members, one of them being Mr. Charles Bell, who designed the triangular stamps, had been instructed to make a very thorough enquiry into the postal arrangements of the Colony, about which, for some time, public complaint had been loud and frequent. In their comprehensive report the Board recommended, among other things, the immediate introduction of postage stamps, and suggested that, in order to obviate errors in sorting, they should differ in device and shape so much from the British postage stamps as to catch the eye at a glance.

Here, then, as Mr. Allis states, is the genesis of the famous Cape three-cornered stamps; but it seems to me that, to clear up the matter finally, it is necessary to go a step further and to discover, if possible, the underlying reason for the Board's suggestion, which on the face of it seems to be based on flimsy grounds. Errors in sorting cannot be entirely avoided in any circumstances; are not in themselves very serious, although annoying to the public; and would not be likely to occur between letters stamped and posted in England and those posted in South Africa.

Before proceeding further, it is necessary to point out that it was not intended to make the use of stamps compulsory, and, as a matter of fact, many people continued to post their letters unstamped, leaving the recipients to pay for the privilege of receiving them. This appears from a subsequent report of the Board (dated 23rd January, 1854), also found in the Grahamstown Public Library, from which the following is quoted:—

"6. We are gratified in being able to state that, although it has not been deemed advisable to make the prepayment of stamps compulsory, the public have very generally availed themselves of the use of those stamps throughout the Colony, and the result has been not only great convenience to the community at large, but also a great saving of time and labour and the curtailing of money accounts and transactions in the Post Office Department; and we would express a hope that, after some further time being allowed to lapse, to make the people of our country better acquainted with the use of stamps, the prepayment of postage stamps may be made compulsory, as in England, with great benefit to the public service."

From this it is evident that, in visualising the position which would be created by the introduction of postage stamps, the Board had to consider correspondence comprising letters (1) stamped in England, (2) stamped in South Africa, and (3) posted unstamped in South Africa.

The key to the problem is to be found in the fact that British stamps paid postage only to quayside in this country. A letter posted in London and addressed, say, to Swellendam would, on arrival at the latter place, be handed to the addressee only on his paying the postage from Capetown. Before the use of Cape stamps it did not matter to the Postmaster at Swellendam that some of the letters reaching him bore stamps and some did not; he collected postage on all. But when postage could be prepaid by stamps the position was different. Then the postmaster received letters (a) bearing Cape stamps, (b) bearing British stamps and (c) unstamped, and it was his duty to collect postage on (b) and (c). It is clear, therefore, that if the stamps on (a) and (b) were not easily distinguishable, there would be a danger of some of the latter getting among the former, to the loss of postal revenue.

The Board evidently had in mind not the annoyance likely to be caused to the public by an occasional missort, but the possibility of loss to the Colony by the postmasters mistaking British for Cape stamps. It follows, therefore, that the reason for selecting an unusual shape for the first Cape stamps was based on sound and weighty grounds.—BARRY MAY.

THE 1933 CATALOGUES (continued from page 62).

and collections of S.W.A. than anywhere else: Nos. 24 and 48 (which are too high), 26, 59a, 60a, 64a, 70b, 71b, D11, D12, D14, D15, D17, D18, D21, D22 (which are considerably undervalued). We do not deny that Gibbons are prepared to sell at their prices, subject to the stamps being in stock, but in our opinion they are asking too much for some stamps and too little for others.

In South Africa we find both shades of the 5s. and £1 K.G. listed, but only one shade of the 10s. The valuation placed on the 1½d. tete-beche is still absurdly high, while the 1910 2½d. is also very much overvalued. The varieties in the later officials are not dealt with as fully as they might be. The stop varieties are listed as "Pair, one stamp with stop after 'OFFISIEEL,'" but no distinction is made between this variety on English stamps and on Afrikaans stamps. We find the 12½ mm. and 13½ mm. spacing 1d. rotogravure official listed under one number. These are two separate issues, made at different times.

We are very pleased to see that many stamps formerly unpriced used are now priced in this condition.

Sometimes collectors are given a wonderful opportunity, but not all of them take advantage of it. We understand that 100 sheets only of the 1s. and 2s. 6d. officials have so far been printed, and the stop variety occurs on only one stamp in each pane. A new printing of the 2s. 6d. is now being made, and if we know the Government Printing Works at all, the stop will not be there again. It does not require much imagination to realise that if only 100 copies are printed of a standard variety of a popular country it is a future rarity of almost the first rank. To secure the stop variety full sheets must be purchased, and the dealer who is offering the stop variety at four times face value has been told by collectors that he ought to be asking ten times face. But even at four times face there is not much demand. The demand will set in when the variety is obsolete and selling at ten times face.

We were very pleased to see an illustrated article on the retouches in Union rotogravure pictorials in a recent issue of the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," which journal, by the way, has just reached its 500th issue. Congratulations.

The Latest Issues

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J. ROBERTSON, P.O. Box 5826, Johannesburg.

Brazil's Fourth Centenary

And the latest emissions from the U.S.A. (Olympic Games), Hungary, France ("Peace" Issue), Roumania, Haiderabad and Italy (Garibaldi Commemorative Express Air Mail Stamp—something new).



The Cape of Good Hope Post Office

HISTORY OF ITS BIRTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

By G. J. ALLIS.

PART VII.

The postal and telegraphic services of the Colony were amalgamated under the control of the Postmaster-General in 1885, and a foreign parcel post was established. A fairly comprehensive system of money order exchange between the Colony and British possessions and foreign countries, with which Great Britain carried out this class of business, was also inaugurated.

The general tariff of charges for transmission of packets and parcels inland was amended in 1886, the former being fixed at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first ounce and an extra 1d. for each additional 2 ounces, the latter being reduced to 2d. for each 4 ounces.

A postal draft system was also at the same time introduced, the Cape of Good Hope being the first of the British Colonies to adopt this class of business.

The ocean mail contract entered into in 1883 terminated in 1888, and was renewed with amendment to provide for the reduction of the time occupied by the voyage between England and the Cape from $21\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 days.

At the same time the rates of postage on letters from the Colony to the United Kingdom, St. Helena, Madeira and foreign countries were reduced, and the charges were fixed at 4d. per half ounce to Great Britain and intermediate places of call by the mail ships, and from 6d. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per half ounce to the Continent, according to destination.

From the 1st January, 1889, a 1d. postage rate for half ounce letters throughout the Colony was adopted, whilst the charge upon letters for oversea destinations was fixed at 4d. per half-ounce unit from any part of the Colony and irrespective of destination. Inland postcards were reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.

A further reduction in letter postage to the United Kingdom came into operation in January, 1891, when a general all-round charge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per half ounce was established, and coincident with this alteration the charge upon letters of the same weight to the Continent of Europe was fixed at 3d. each. Foreign postage to places served through the United Kingdom was again reduced on the 1st September, 1892, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per half ounce, and shortly afterwards the general inland rate upon letters was made uniform at 1d. per half ounce.

During this year stamped envelopes were first placed on sale, and the inland book rate was reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per two ounces.

A new mail contract was entered into in 1893, upon terms and conditions similar to that of 1888, the period of the voyage not being altered and for the first time ocean post offices were established upon the mail steamers.

During the same year the postal and telegraphic services of the Bechuanaland Protectorate were merged in the Cape Administration under the control of the Postmaster-General.

On the 28th December, 1894, public announcement was made in the "Government Gazette" that arrangements had been made for the entry of the Colony into the Universal Postal Union as from 1st January, 1895,

an additional vote being assigned to the South African group, viz., the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, notwithstanding opposition on the part of certain foreign countries.

The amount of mail matter now regularly passing between the Cape and foreign countries which had to pass through the British Post Office had by this time reached such dimensions as to need special handling, and the Imperial authorities found it necessary to ask the Cape headquarters to arrange for the inter-change of direct mails with a number of the larger foreign centres hitherto served through Great Britain.

In the year 1894 also a uniform parcel rate of 9d. per lb. was introduced between the Colony and England, and the charges for similar parcels with foreign countries with which parcel exchange arrangements existed were also reduced, together with the book rate to England from 1d. per ounce to 1d. per two ounces.

In 1898 the first effective South African Postal Convention was entered into between the Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, by which uniformity of practice and postal charges were at last secured throughout South Africa.

The same year witnessed the introduction of Imperial penny postage, which became an accomplished fact on the 25th December. Owing, however, to certain negotiations which were then proceeding between the Imperial and the Colonial Departments, the scheme was not adopted by the Colony until about nine months later—namely, on the 1st September, 1899.

The business of the Cape Post Office had all this time been increasing rapidly. In 1885 the postal revenue was £128,539. In 1895 it had grown to £235,185, and in 1905 had reached £423,056. The number of articles of mail matter posted in 1885 was 11,570 517. In 1895 the number dealt with was 26,584,276, and in 1905 62,251,900.

An agreement was concluded in 1899 between the Imperial Government and the Cape Colony and other South African States and Colonies, as the result of overtures made by the Cape Government, under which the next ocean mail contract should be borne by all the administrations participating therein or benefitting thereby in proportion to the use made and advantages gained by each.

This contract was arranged by the Cape authorities, who undertook all negotiations and carried out all accountancy and other duties relating to the matter.

This new contract came into operation in 1900, and covered a period of ten years. The length of the voyage between England and the Cape was thereby reduced from 20 days to 16 days and 20 hours for the first three years and to 16 days and 15 hours thereafter, the amount of total subsidy to be paid proportionately by the benefitting countries being £135,000 per annum.

Just about this time the work of the post office was greatly increased by an arrangement which was made under which various forms of licences, which hitherto had been dealt with by the Treasury Department direct, were now handed over to the postal authorities.

In 1902 arrangements were made for the payment of compensation in respect of the loss of registered articles, and in 1903 uniform rates of postage were adopted for mails despatched from the Cape to beyond the Zambesi.

As from the 1st May, 1905, the maximum amount of a money order was raised from £10 to £40, and arrangements made for the interchange of such money orders between the Cape and Austria and other European centres.

A system of direct parcel post was also inaugurated with German South-West Africa, whilst in the following year direct money order exchange was arranged with the German colony instead of having to go through the Berlin postal headquarters.

Further facilities in connection with the Post Office Savings Bank were given in 1907, and the existing money order system greatly improved, whilst in the same year the introduction of British postal orders afforded the public ready means of remitting small sums to Britain and the other colonies.

It will be fitting before reaching the conclusion of this series of sketches to make brief reference to those who from time to time occupied with dignity and satisfaction the position of Postmasters-General. Mr. M. Gall was in charge of affairs from 1811 to 1815, Mr. R. Crozier from 1815 to 1851, Mr. J. A. le Sueur from 1851 to 1869, Mr. Charles Piers from 1869 to 1873, Mr. G. W. Aitchison from 1873 to 1892, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Somerset R. French from 1892 to 1908 and Mr. W. T. Hoal from 1908 down to the time of the accomplishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910, when the Colony ceased to have separate postal existence and when the Department, the birth and growth of which has been traced, was merged in the larger general postal department of the Union of South Africa.

THE END.

Brevities

Do not forget the Third Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa, Johannesburg, October 15th and 16th. It is going to be a big success, and particulars are obtainable from P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg, or P.O. Box 1018, Pretoria.

The First South African Exhibition of Hobbies, Models and Handcrafts, City and Selborne Halls, Johannesburg, October 13th, 14th and 15th, will be well worth visiting. A stamp exhibit will be provided by the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, while our publisher will have a trade stall, where he will be pleased to meet visitors—and try to sell them something!

There are many rumours about South Africa devaluating her currency very soon. This is not the same as going off the gold standard. At present philatelic investors and speculators in South Africa are making hay while the sun shines—if there can be any sunshine about the present state of things—but collectors generally do not appear to have fully realised that prices in South Africa must rise when devaluation takes place. Even at the expense of spending more at present than they like to, there is no doubt at all that the present is the time to buy.

Signs of the times. For the first time in its history the walls of the Johannesburg Post Office have been let for advertising purposes. Well, the advertisers will probably keep them cleaner than the Government does.

Rain is threatening as we write this, but it has been so hot and dry the last few weeks that mounting mint colonials is a slow job. Drier months are yet to come before the year is out, so collectors in the Transvaal and O.F.S. will have to be extra careful with their collections and with exchange packets and dealers' approval books to see that mint stamps do not get a chance to curl and become creased when the book is closed.

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J. Robertson

P.O. Box 5826 - - Johannesburg

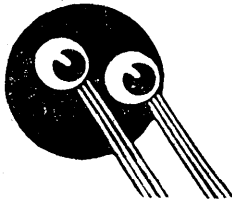
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South African Philatelist

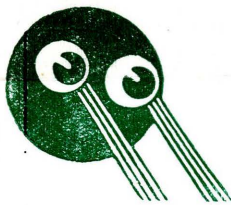
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2 1909, "Congo Belge" 5 and 10c.	0/9
7 1915, Bi-lingual Pictorials, 5c.-5frs.	4/6
6 1918, Red Cross Issue, 15c.-1fr.	2/-
4 1920, Airmail Issue, 50c.-5frs.	2/-
7 1921, Surcharges, 5c.-1fr.	3/-
3 1921, Overprinted 1921, 1-10frs.	5/6
6 1922, 2nd London surcharges, 5-50c.	3/6
3 1922-2, local surcharge, 10-25c.	2/6
19 1923-7, Native types and crafts, 5c.-1fr.	3/6
5 1923-7, Native types and crafts, 1, 25-10frs.	4/6
11 1928 Stanley Commemoratives, 5c.-2,75frs.	2/6
8 1930, Charity Issue, 30c.-15frs.	9/6
9 1931-2 surcharges on Stanley and Native types	3/6
12 1932, Current Pictorial Issue, 15c.-1frs.	3/6

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THE

South African Philatelist

Proprietors and Publishers

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

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Vol. 8.

OCTOBER, 1932.

No. 8.

Editorial

MAKING our bow with considerable personal diffidence, we have pleasure in intimating to all philatelists, stamp collectors and others interested in the "king of hobbies" within hail that this is the first number of the *South African Philatelist* to be issued under the auspices of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa. Congress has purchased this journal and will publish it monthly, at first in its present form, and shortly in a considerably enlarged and improved form. For nearly twelve months Congress Executive cogitated over the matter of publishing its own periodical; it consulted the affiliated societies, discussed the matter from every possible angle, and eventually decided that Southern Africa could and should produce a journal that would command the support of every stamp collector in the country, and possibly many overseas. And from our knowledge and experience we feel confident that sufficient support will be forthcoming as will ensure success to the enterprise. The journal will be the official organ of Congress, and it is hoped that it will be adopted as such by all affiliated societies.

Elsewhere will be found a message from the President of Congress, Mr. William Redford, to the philatelists of Southern Africa, in which he tells us the story of the inauguration of Congress, its constitution, aims and objects, and the work of Congress Executive. We feel that good structural work has been done during the past year on the foundations laid at the 1931 Congress; and, given continuance of enthusiastic service, we can be exceedingly hopeful for the future of philately in Southern Africa.

While being quietly confident of the venture, we have not shut our eyes to the difficulties of the enterprise. Organised philately in Southern Africa is not wealthy, and our greatest initial difficulty will be that of finance. We shall need all the financial assistance we can get, and we trust for help from the several societies and look to philatelists generally for support, but once we have shown the worth of our journal we feel sure that it will succeed on its merits. We say this with some confidence, because we have been promised excellent literary assistance, and interesting original matter will be constantly forthcoming from the research committees and from independent workers. And last, but by no means least, we are glad to announce that Mr. Redford has kindly undertaken, in an honorary capacity, the business management of the journal, and this should augur well for its future.

We wish to make original articles and papers the main feature of the journal, and to this end we rely on our readers to send us their literary efforts, and on Society secretaries to obtain and transmit without delay

First issue to
be published
by the Physiatric
Congress (later
Federation) of
Southern Africa.

papers read at their meetings. However, we shall have the advantage of the right of publication of all papers submitted to Congress, and we are hopeful that an excellent collection of papers will be sent in for competition at the 1932 Congress. Further, we anticipate the opportunity of publishing progress reports of the work of the several research committees appointed by Congress Executive. We know that useful progress has been made, and it will not be long before we shall be enabled to commence publication.

Then we should like to make a regular feature of the reports of meetings of the several affiliated societies; and we shall be glad if secretaries will be good enough to furnish their reports promptly and regularly so that they may occupy their allotted space each month.

New issues and discoveries will be chronicled and illustrated (special attention being given to Southern African issues), and we ask our readers to send us immediately particulars of any discoveries they may make and novelties that they may come across.

We hope to obtain sufficient material monthly to enable us to maintain a "personalities" column. Will secretaries and other correspondents oblige by furnishing information of philatelic interest relating to stamp collectors; short biographies accompanied by photographs will be particularly appreciated; news of acquisitions of rareties; domestic news; and the like.

Correspondence on philatelic subjects will be heartily welcomed, and we are prepared to furnish replies to philatelic inquiries. Books for review and exchange copies of periodicals should be addressed to P.O. Box 238, Pretoria, South Africa.

We suggest to society secretaries that they arrange to publish in the journal notices of their forthcoming meetings instead of sending each member notice by post. The postage saved could be donated towards the expenses of publishing the journal.

There is so much of interest happening in the philatelic world all around us that we feel confident there should not be any lack of material to gain and maintain a high standard of merit for our journal. It is largely a matter of co-operation. We invite you, our readers, not only to become subscribers to the *South African Philatelist*: we urge you to support us by writing for or to the journal and by furnishing news of issues and novelties with despatch. If you can send specimens for photographing so much the better. If you will keep our post-bag filled, we will keep you well informed.

May the *South African Philatelist* flourish under the auspices of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa.

A. E. B.

A Rare South African Freak

A vertical mint pair with margins (numbers 54 and 60 of pane) of Messrs. De la Rue & Co.'s printing of one penny South African postage due, with doubly printed value, has been seen. Some obstruction prevented the first impression of value on all stamps on the sheet except these two. The other copy bears two heavy impressions over one millimetre apart. items. No. 54 shows traces of the 1 and almost the full d and the stop.

Ben Hamilton (not the Naval one) tells us in *Weekly Philatelic Gossip* that "South Africa includes the Union of South Africa and the Nyasaland Protectorate."

Poor old "B.C.A.!"

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

By

WILLIAM REDFORD, President, 1931-32.

THOUGH Philatelic Societies have been in existence in countries forming the present Union of South Africa for very many years, dating back to the later years of the last century, it is only within the last four years that organised Philately in Southern Africa came into existence.

The full credit for the starting of organised Philately in Southern Africa belongs to Natal as it was at the instance of this centre that the first South African Philatelic Congress was held in Durban in connection with the Philatelic exhibition in that town that took place in July, 1928. As is well known to all Philatelists who have been devotees of the hobby for a number of years, the Durban Society has always been a real live body, so that it is not in any way surprising that they should have initiated the important matter of the first Philatelic Congress and in doing so started a movement which has resulted in a permanent organisation as represented by the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa.

At the Durban Congress it was decided that the Johannesburg Societies should organise the second Congress, but at the time when Johannesburg should have been busy in organising the second Congress, they found themselves fully occupied with discussions on amalgamation of their two Societies, and in the circumstances it was quite impossible for Johannesburg to make any serious attempt at staging the second Congress in that town. Johannesburg put up the position to the Pretoria Society, who promptly stepped into the breach, the result being the very excellent Congress that was held in Pretoria last year.

At Pretoria the Congress decided that a permanent Executive Committee representing all the Philatelic Societies in Southern Africa should be brought into being, and the election of this permanent Committee really marks the beginning of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa as a permanent body.

The Executive Committee has been very active during the past Philatelic year and has laid the foundations for a tremendous amount of constructive work in connection with Philatelic matters, particularly pertaining to Southern Africa.

One of the most important matters definitely taken in hand is the matter of a Congress Magazine, and it was decided to take over the "South African Philatelist" from Mr. J. Robertson who had kept the paper going despite many difficulties during these last few troublous years. This issue represents the first issue under the control of the Congress, and the Executive Committee are confident of putting out a real live magazine which will be representative of Philatelic interests in Southern Africa. We hope to number every individual who takes an interest in stamps in Africa, south of the Equator, amongst our subscribers and the support already promised is very encouraging.

In years gone by, and also in these days, there are a number of really brilliant Philatelists whose very memory is apt to be forgotten in days to come, and to put this right a Philatelic Roll of Honour is to be instituted. I feel certain that this idea will appeal to all interested in the hobby.

(Continued on page 88)

The Latest Set

FROM TANNOU TOUVA AND RUSSIA'S NORTH POLE AIR MAIL STAMP



Philatelic Activities in Johannesburg

October, 13th – 16th, 1932

1. PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.

THE third Congress is being held under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg on Saturday and Sunday, October, 15th and 16th, 1931. At this Congress the Permanent Executive Committee which was elected at Pretoria Congress a twelve-month ago will have to report progress on the various matters which were referred to it then with instructions to get busy on them. Prominent amongst these matters were:—

(a) A mandate to make Congress a real live body representative of philatelic Southern Africa, or, alternatively, to devise some other organisation which could speak and act authoritatively for this wide area.

(b) The drawing up of a roll of honour of distinguished philatelists connected with Southern Africa.

(c) The establishment of a periodical to further the interests of philately and philatelists in Southern Africa.

In addition to dealing with these and other matters of "business," Congress will award three medals for the best papers submitted on certain set subjects. The papers sent in will be read at Congress and voted on by the delegates.

To add interest to the meeting, the hosts will stage various "side shows." These will consist of a competitive exhibition, for which awards will be given in various classes; a Bourse, which will be held between 4 and 7 p.m. on the Saturday; and, finally, an informal dinner (morning dress) at 7 p.m. on the Saturday, at which visiting delegates will be the guests of the Society, but to which any philatelist attending Congress may come as a paying guest.

After dinner the Congress and exhibition awards will be announced and the exhibition will be open for inspection.

On the Sunday the other Congress business will be dealt with and the exhibits will be on view all forenoon and afternoon.

2. FIRST SOUTH AFRICAN EXHIBITION OF MODELS, HOBBIES AND HANDICRAFTS.

This exhibition is being held in the City Hall, Johannesburg, on October 13th, 14th and 15th, and the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, as the local representative of the king of hobbies, was requested, firstly, to send in an official display by the Society, and, secondly, to be responsible for the examining and lay-out of such other collections as might be sent in for exhibit.

With the overlapping of Congress, the Society only very reluctantly agreed to the first request, because it was felt that it would hardly be possible in the time available to get together a first-class display, seeing that the energies and the collections of so many members were being heavily drawn upon for Congress.

However, seeing that the visitors to this exhibition, if interested in stamps at all, were thought more likely to be interested in a general diversified collection than in a specialised collection, it was finally decided to stage a "pot pourri" exhibition of a variety of stamp-issuing countries.

(Continued on page 88)

What a Journal can do for Philately

By PERCY C. BISHOP.

THE decision of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa to issue its own monthly journal is an event upon which all those primarily concerned are to be congratulated. One may look upon the event as a milestone in the history of philately in this sub-continent, and hope for great results from this courageous and, as I regard it, very necessary departure.

Experience in past years has shown that wherever there has been a virile philatelic journalism, there the hobby has flourished; and if this facility for inter-communication and the interchange of information and ideas is found so beneficial in closely settled communities overseas, how much greater should be its value in South Africa and Rhodesia, where we are divided by such magnificent distances and where many of us are ploughing a lonely furrow in respect of our hobby.

I am not unmindful of the fact that there have been philatelic journals in Southern Africa in the past, many of them excellent, all of them helpful in their way. But not in recent years have we had quite the type of journal that is best calculated to advance the cause of serious philately in these latitudes. The mission of the official journal now to be established will, as I conceive it, be not only to popularise stamp collecting as such, but to present also papers of a scientific character that will serve as an incentive to further research, further discoveries. That there is ample scope for such work will not be denied; nor can it be doubted that in the various philatelic societies of Southern Africa we have many earnest philatelists whose work should supply the journal with matter valuable alike in this country and in countries overseas.

It is a trite thing to say, but a fact worth recalling at a moment like this, that no collecting hobby in the world has ever been so bountifully served in the matter of periodical journalism as philately. From the days of the pioneer publications—such as *The Philatelist*, *The Old Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, the Monthly Circular of Alfred Smith and Sons—down to the present day there has never been a time when the world's philatelists were not being catered for and encouraged, their hobby fostered and their best interests conserved, by some scores of journals of all shapes and sizes, printed in a dozen or more different languages, marked by varying degrees of merit or demerit, but all honestly striving according to their lights for the betterment of the philatelic hobby and its wider vogue throughout the world. Many fine writers have given of their best in this sphere of work and, if their monetary reward has been scanty or entirely non-existent, one has seldom heard the fact mentioned as a grievance. All have laboured for philately as philatelists and in a true philatelic spirit—the spirit which, I am confident, will animate all who contribute to the pages of the journal that now makes it début as the organ of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa.

Stamp papers, if we except just a few of the live weekly and monthly publications of the Old Country and America, are not a "commercial proposition." This new venture of ours, which I am confident is destined to make its mark in philatelic history, is not at all likely to build up a big bank balance for the S.A. Philatelic Congress. If it pays expenses and leaves a little over for contingencies that is perhaps the most that can be expected during the years when it is "making good"; but from the outset the journal cannot fail to be of great educational and propaganda value to the collecting community. It will bring us into closer touch; it will give

(Continued on page 88)

New Issue News

SOUTH AFRICAN.—The last number of the journal advised that the one penny on issue was in a very pale shade. Copies are now coming to hand from country offices in deep crimson and black.

One shilling postage stamps, printed at Pretoria by the rotogravure process, are on hand at the Pretoria Post Office. They are in unbroken sheets of 120, twenty horizontal rows of six, printed in dull blue and light bistre brown. The central design is light and the front wildebeest is unshaded, so that there is one dark and one white animal. Arrows in margins mark the sheet into quarters, the top and bottom arrows being very heavy. The sheet number is in the margin on right. The dangerous practice of providing blank perforated spaces the size of stamps is continued in this emission. The watermark showing multiple springbok head, is inverted.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.—The first printing of the half-crown official stamp, which is said to have consisted of one hundred panes of sixty, has had a short life, and new supplies in an entirely new setting are on issue. The type is clear and sharp with regular spacing of eighteen millimetres between "OFFICIAL" and "OFFISIEEL" on all stamps. Number 58, which is one of the stamps overimprint, has a short foot to L in "Official," but the overprinting has been done well and there is no stop to any overprint.—(C. Hand.)

NEW ZEALAND.—With reference to the note appearing on page 61 of the September number of this journal, it appears that a large number of postal stationery provisionals has been made by rubber-stamp overprint in order to meet requirements due to the reduction in postal rates. Many items of postal stationery had previously had additional stamps affixed to meet the previous increase in rates, and these have likewise been overprinted, so that there are adhesive provisionals as well. The overprinting has been done haphazard by postmasters and there is a multitude of varieties. Collectors interested in New Zealand will find full particulars in the June issue of the *New Zealand Stamp Collector*. (Published quarterly, 2s. per annum.)

Mr. R. Roberts, 430 Strand, kindly furnishes the following chronicle of new issues:—

ARGENTINE.—Graf Zeppelin 1932: 5c pale rose S.G. type 120, overprinted in blue; 18c slate purple S.G. type 120, overprinted in red; 90c purple brown S.G. type 122, overprinted in red. Wmk. S.G. type 111.

ARGENTINE.—Departmental overprints: S.G. type 112, wmk.; S.G. type 111, perf. 13½; 5c scarlet M.O.P., thick paper, wmk. upright; 10c grey grn. M.H., thin paper, surcharge showing through on back, wmk. upright (this stamp previously chronicled had wmk. inverted); 10c grey grn. M.J.I., thick paper, wmk. inverted.

AZORES.—Portugal Ceres type overprinted "ACORES" (S.G. type 12) in black. Lisbon printing, perf. 11½. 64c claret.—A very limited printing was made of this value and they are said to be scarce.

BARBADOS.—New value, S.G. type 19, printed in sheets of 80 (10 x 8), perf. 14. 2/6 carmine on blue, Plate 1, one plate number on second stamp from bottom right hand corner.

COLOMBIA.—New Air Mail set. Wmk. mult. quarte-foil in horizontal lines. Small format stamps printed in sheets of 50 (5 rows 10). 5c red, orange and sepia, Coffe Plant; 10c maroon and black, Cattle; 15c deep green and purple, Petroleum Wells; 20c carmine and myrtle green, Bunch of Bananas; 20c carmine and myrtle green, overprinted "R" in black (Registration), Bunch of Bananas; 40c purple and olive bistre, Bunch of Bananas; all small format, centres in second colour. 2p terra cotta and olive yellow, Cornucopia pouring forth ingots of gold; 3p purple and emerald green, a large cut and polished emerald; 5p myrtle and emerald green, a large cut and polished emerald; these three are large format, centres in second colour.

DUTCH INDIES.—Air Mail: "30" in green on 40c carmine, current Air stamp; "50" and aeroplane, in blue, on 1G.50 orange, current Air stamp.

GREECE.—Provisionals, overprinted in red: 2Dr/3Dr indigo S.G. type 50 Favier Commem.; 2Dr/5Dr brwn. and blk. S.G. type 53 Sir Codrington; 2Dr/5Dr brwn. and blk. S.G. type 53 Sir Edward Codrington.

ITALY.—Garibaldi Commemorative stamps overprinted for the Aegean Is. *Postage* (14 different sets) for the following Colonies:—Calino, Carchi, Caso, Castelrosso, Coo, Lipso, Lero, Nisiro, Patmo, Piscopi, Rodi, Scarpanta simi, Stampalia. Values: 10c pale brown; 20c brown red; 25c green; 30c grey; 50c purple; 75c carmine; 1L25 blue; 1L75+25 brown; 2L55+50 orange red; 5L+1L violet. *Air Mail* (one set only overprinted for all Colonics). Values: 50c green; 80c carmine; 1L+25c blue; 2L+50c red brown; 5L+1L slate.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—1c slate, Codfish design, new colour; 2c green, portrait of King George, new colour; 4c rose carmine, portrait of Prince of Wales in uniform, new colour; 5c bright purple, Caribou, new colour; 7c rose-brown, portrait of H.R.H. Duchess of York, new value; 8c red, Corner Brook Pape Mills, new value; 2bc bright blue, Loading iron ore, Bell Island, new value. Line engraved, perf. 13½, wmk. Arms. Printed in unbroken sheets of 100.

PARAGUAY.—Red Cross, new type. Large square format, about 28mm each way. Lithographed, perf. 12: 50+50c vieux rose.

U.S.A.—S.G. type 135: 6c orange, printed from coil.

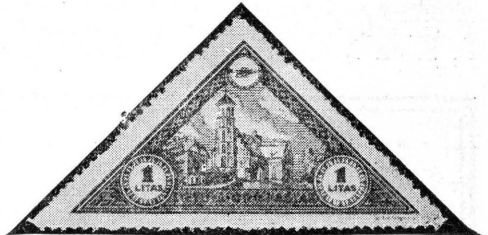
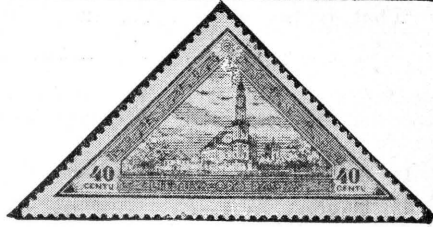
BEWARE!

We are asked by the Verband Osterreichischer Philatelisten-Vereine (Vienna) to publish the following text in the interest of stamp collectors:—

Forgeries of Austrian stamps, issues 1910 2, 5, 10 Kr. and 1908 10 Kr.: The Committee against forgeries of stamps of the Federation of the Austrian Philatelic Societies and the Austrian Stamp Dealer Association sends us the following information: A very small organisation of stamp dealers under the name of "B.H.G., Ein- und Verkaufsgenossenschaft von Briefmarkenhändlern Osterreichs" in Vienna, which has been founded some time ago, has fabricated *forgeries* of Austrian stamps, issues 1910 2, 5, 10 Kr. and 1908 10 Kr. which are sold under the wrong name of "*Nachdrucke*" (reprints) for a price high enough. The truth is, that these are *absolutely forgeries without any philatelic value*, which have been printed by some members of this organisation. The Austrian Stamp Dealer Association, which has existed more than 30 years, has forbidden its members to deal in this forgeries.

Lithuania's Latest Set

AND A NEW ISSUE FROM HEJAZ-NEJD.



An Emergency Postmark

Certain mail matter posted at Oudtshoorn on the 22nd September, 1930, is cancelled with an oval rubber hand stamp inscribed Post Office at top and Oudtshoorn below, separated by a five-pointed star at each side, the date being in the centre. This stamp was apparently substituted owing to the regular canceller not being available.

The Hobby in America

According to *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, it is estimated that five million Americans, young and old, collect stamps.

What is the guess for South Africa?

Lantern Lecture

In the *Stamp Lover* for August-September, 1932, Mr. F. J. Melville has an article entitled "Postage Stamps with Stories," which, we are told, has been arranged in the form of a lantern lecture, but for overseas members and societies a film-slide, with all the pictures, for use in the Unit Portable Lantern, is made available. Which will be the first society in South Africa to avail itself of this opportunity?

SPRINGBOK
CIGARETTES

Africa's
Most Consistently
Popular Variety

A Dip into the New 'Gibbons' Catalogue

By P.C.B.

MY first Gibbons' Catalogue—I have it yet!—was the Eighth Edition, dated 1891; and here we are at the 39th, dated 1933. Ah me! The 1891 version offered me the Cape Woodlocks at 50s. for the red and 20s. for the blue; and in those halcyon days I could have bought the 1d. "Post Paid" Mauritius, mint, for £8—if I had had the money!

The philatelist generally approaches a new "Red" Gibbons full of a pious hope that his own pet stamps will have gone up, or, at the worst, will not have gone down. Well, we may dispose of hopes and fears alike by saying that there are very few ups and still fewer downs in the 39th edition. I do not remember any former "Gibbons" in which there have been so few price changes as in this.

GREAT BRITAIN is the one exception, for here there have been many revisions, though none are of a startling character. I note that several of the postmark varieties of the 1d. black and 2d. blue are moving upwards. Nor do I wonder. In my experience these items are deucedly hard to come by.

IRISH FREE STATE movements, such as they are, take the form of "Irishman's rises." I wonder, is there a fear in the Strand that Mr. De Valera is about to follow King Fuad of Egypt into the obscure shades of the Green Catalogue?

In AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH there are few changes of note, but some ominous blanks where the prices of recent "O.S." emissions ought to be. The various AUSTRALIAN STATES I have not yet studied in their entirety, but as a general thing the changes are few and far between. QUEENSLANDS show some increases in the rarer items. The charity stamps of 1900 (which so many people declined to touch at the time) are up, and there is some appreciation in the postal fiscals. The vast majority of SOUTH AUSTRALIANS are untouched, though here and there the "earlies," as Trader Horn might call them, are raised. Some minor changes in the 1893-1894's are worth attention. TASMANIA reveals a few alterations—upwards, of course—in the classic Van Diemens, also in the Perkins Bacon imperforates lettered "Tasmania." The small Queen's Heads with numeral watermarks, also with the first type of "Tas," are a rising market—as they deserve to be. The re-issues with the first "Tas" (1891) are also improving. In VICTORIA I have noticed less than a dozen revisions in all the 17 pages these issues monopolise. The increases, mostly of trifling amount, occur in the issues of 1873 to 1899. As regards WESTERN AUSTRALIA, it is among the postal fiscals that the chief advances occur. In the normal issues there are increases in Nos. 7, 43, 65 and 121a.

Turning to SOUTH AFRICA, one finds that prices are given at last for the 1925 Air Mails in used state, the quotations being from 20 to 25 per cent. higher than for mint specimens. Unless there has been a good deal of postmarking "par complaisance," I think this will be found an entirely false ratio. If one deducts all the used copies that are locked up in the form of "first flights," the residue must surely be at least twice as scarce as the mint specimens. The disparity must be particularly marked in the case of the penny stamp, which was never in great demand for *bona fide* service.

Price changes for UNIONS are almost non-existent, save for the higher values of the King's Head series. The current Air Mails are increased slightly in anticipation of their withdrawal. The salient differences between the Bradbury or Pretoria printings of the pictorials and the rotogravures are well described. The De La Rue "dues" are a little on the up grade. A price, 35s., is now supplied for the 1s. in used state.

Alterations in SOUTH-WEST AFRICA prices, except changes representing very small matters of pence, are conspicuous by their almost entire absence. Revisions occur in No. 51, 52 and 54, also in the Union air stamps with "S.W.A." overprint. I cannot quite understand Messrs. Gibbons' policy in cataloguing S.W.A. stamps by the unused pair and the used single. If it is desirable, not to say essential, to collect these stamps in pairs, thus securing the two languages, the argument surely applies no less to the used than the unused. By the way, "used" quotations are now given for the high values of the new pictorials, including the £1, also for the new "due"; but if the latter are like the various sets that I have personally seen they are probably of the cancelled-to-order genus—with full gum!

In pre-Union South Africans the CAPE claims first attention. There are some further rises in the Woodblocks, but the normal triangulars show only a single revision, namely, an increase of £5 in the 6d. Perkins Bacon slate lilac on blued paper, unused. All other Capes are "as you were." In NATAL the yellow 1d. with horizontal overprint, "Postage" is up a little unused, but otherwise there is no change. ORANGE FREE STATES are stagnant, save for a big jump from 35s. to £5 for the 1s. V.R.I., stops on line, showing wider space between "1" and "s" of value. In STELLALAND the 2d. on 4d. has gone up from £6 to £7. The SWAZIE-LAND ½d. grey with overprint double is now listed, price 45s. unused. No change is noticed in TRANSVAAL until we come to the Edwardians, where the trend is distinctly downward. The 5d. "Postage Due" is 6d. lower for unused specimens. GRIQUALAND WEST, thanks to the purchase of the important Dorning Beckton collection, is now more thoroughly catalogued, many stamps being given valuations that were formerly represented by blanks. Better illustrations of some of the "G" overprints are given. As regards prices, there are many substantial increases, notably in the 4d. values of 1877-1878, but a number of reductions also.

Among WEST AFRICANS a few rises in the Edwardians of GAMBIA, both single and multiple, are noted. In GOLD COAST the Queen's Heads are rising. Many of the surcharged NIGER COASTS (Oil Rivers) have advanced by 5s. and 10s. apiece. The scarce italic "Half Penny" on 2½d., blue surcharge, formerly quoted £80 and £60, now stands at £100 and £80, while the infinitely rarer 20s. surcharges are going up by leaps of £100. The all-round advance in this department will cause no great surprise. Who ever sees these things? Still others to go up are the "Opobo" bisects and the "Old Calabar" surcharge. In NIGERIA there are increases in the 2s. 6d. and £1 stamps, mint—No. 11 and 14. NORTHERN NIGERIAS, for the most part, are unchanged. In SOUTHERN NIGERIA, *mirabile dictu*, it is the low denominations that have appreciated in value. SIERRA LEONE reveals some interesting improvements. The 3d. saffron yellow, C.C., is £1 higher for mint copies. The single C.A. Edwardians have been revised downwards, while the multiples are stationary. Some of the later Georgians have gone up on the advent of the scenic series.

(To be continued.)

Will Philately Ever Die

A Paper Read before the Junior Philatic Society of Natal, Bellair Branch

By P. C. BISHOP.

Fellow Philatelists, Old, Middle-aged and Young,

I do not suppose there are any really old philatelists here to-night. Old in years, perhaps, but not in spirit. Stamp collecting is a fine hobby for keeping people young. There is always so much going on—always new stamps appearing. There is no death in Philately, but a constant renewal of youth.

The one thing that might kill Philately would be a cessation of New Issues. We grumble about the New Issues that certain countries produce in an unending stream, but there is not one of us who would care to see them come to a final stop; but if it could be possible for the Universal Postal Union, the World's Postal Parliament, to come to an agreement concerning a limitation of New Issues, then we should all welcome such a decision as that, whether we are collectors or dealers.

In Philately it frequently happens that what one collector looks upon as rubbish, another will take to his bosom as his pet speciality. I was telling a friend the other day that although I am a general collector, I had a good mind to cut out all charity issues, because I looked upon them as an unfair attempt to lay one section of the public under a compulsory levy for charitable purposes. Scarcely were the words out of my mouth ere another man who was present declared that he was making a special collection of charity stamps. What do you know about that?

Again, in answering one of my stamp-collecting readers a few weeks ago in *The Natal Advertiser*, I remarked that revenue stamps were not collected by philatelists and were of practically no value. Since writing that I have had letters from three persons in South Africa who are collectors of revenue stamps. I had not thought it at all likely that there were any such in this country, so you see how one lives and learns. In England and on the Continent, probably in America also, there are many collectors of fiscal stamps. There formerly existed, and may exist still, in the Old Country a society for such collectors called the Fiscal Philatelic Society; and at one time there was a monthly journal for them called *The Fiscal Philatelist*.

Many of us look upon *commemorative* stamps as rather a nuisance. We suspect large numbers of them of being issued as a means of extracting revenue from philatelists. Yet one of the members of the Philatelist Society of Natal has made a very large collection of these stamps and thinks highly of them for their beauty and their historic interest.

It is because there are so many side lines in Philately, so many by-ways in which the individual philatelist may distinguish himself, that the hobby exercises such a continual fascination. Is there anybody here present who thinks that the hobby of Stamp Collecting will ever die? If there is I hope he or she—when my talk is over—will come forward and state the reasons for such a belief. There have been many times when the wisecracks have shaken their heads and said, "Well, that is the end of Stamp Collecting!" One such occasion was the Great War; but after the first shock of the struggle was over Philately was found to be in a stronger position than ever. Many collections were locked away while their owners were fighting at the front, but as against that the special War Issues, and the many provisionals created in the course of the conflict, enlisted a new

public interest in the hobby. Many fine collections were made of War stamps, including the various issues, not specifically known as War Stamps, that owed their origin to the great upheaval.

Those curious stamps of British Honduras, 1915, are a good case in point. Their story is told in a footnote in Gibbons' Catalogue. The War was already in progress when these stamps were ready to be sent out from England to British Honduras, so in case they should fall into the enemy's hands while in transit oversea they were surfaced with a network of moiré, the idea being that if they were captured by foes it would be a simple matter to recognise them and repudiate them.

Just now you will hear once more the fear expressed that our hobby is in queer streets and may suffer a decline. Depression is perhaps a more dangerous enemy than war, for in times of economic stress and widespread unemployment people are apt to cut out all luxuries and conserve their finances for actual needs. The result is that many philatelists in this country, and in all countries, are temporarily out of the hobby. Retrenchments and cuts in salary have for the time being checked their spending on stamps, but in no case that has come within my ken have these misfortunes damped their enthusiasm for Philately. They have put their collections aside for the time being, but as soon as there is a definite recovery, and the world is prosperous once more, they will be brought back into action. For some of us this is a time in which one must devote the money ordinarily expended on stamps to more necessary things, but it is by no means a time to get down-hearted or to lose one's interest in Philately.

And if the present is a time when we cannot afford to invest too heavily *it is still more a time when one should not be in too great a hurry to sell.*

The person who sells a stamp collection at the present time, unless he is absolutely compelled to realise because of an urgent need of money, is acting very unwisely. Prices are, at the present time, unfavourable. There is no getting away from that. Wars bring inflation and temporary prosperity, but times of depression never produce a rising market in anything. I say to all of you: Don't be tempted to sell your collections at the present time unless you are in touch with somebody who is prepared to give you as good a price as you would have secured, say, two or three years ago. If you are not in a position for the moment to follow up your hobby actively, then the best thing to do is to put your albums away and forget you've got them. Then when things brighten up again you will be glad. You will take those dear old stamps out again and say to yourself, "Well, here are these old friends of mine, as good as ever they were—and as regards value probably a bit better than ever they were before!"

I am always being asked: "Which is better? Specialism or general collecting?" And the answer to that question depends on what you mean by "better." General collecting is the backbone of Philately. It brings us all together on a common ground. It gives us an interest in one another and in each other's collections. On the other hand, specialism has done wonders for our hobby. It has raised it from merely a collecting hobby to the status of something that may almost be dignified by the name of "science." Certainly we may claim for it that it is collecting on a scientific basis. Consider what your specialist must learn, or must assimilate, if he is to make a success of his researches into the postal issues of a particular country or group of countries. I leave out of account a knowledge of the different methods of printing and perforating stamps, those being matters that your generalist must also study and master. Your specialist must do far more than that. Suppose, for instance, I am going to make a special collection of the three British possessions in the Mediterranean—

Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus. I am taking that group quite at random, but it is really an admirable example of what I may term "group specialisation."

Well, it will not be enough for me merely to provide myself with an album, a "red" Gibbons' Catalogue, and various other accessories, and then simply settle down to get together as many different stamps as I can of Gibraltar, Malta and Syprus. That won't make me in the full sense of the term a philatelic specialist. No. I must make a searching study of the circumstances and conditions in which the postal services of these lands were initiated and developed. I must read all that I can get hold of in the way of literature on the subject. I must be fully acquainted with the history and geography of the great Rock of Gibraltar, of Malta, one of the most interesting islands in the world, and of Cyprus, an island which was merely administered by Great Britain by arrangement with Turkey before the Great War, and was nominally if not in practice a Turkish possession until the British authorities assumed full possession of it during the conflict.

(To be continued)

Pretoria P. S.

The *New Zealand Stamp Collector* congratulates the Pretoria Philatelic Society on its "Transactions 1931," and expresses the opinion that "the Society is a particularly progressive one." *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* reprints one of the articles from the 1931 "Transactions."

Stick it, Pretoria, as the jockey said to the breathless parson.

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THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS (continued from page 75).

The biggest object that the Congress has in view is the collection and co-ordination of information regarding all the postage stamps of Southern Africa. This work will be undertaken by the different constituent Societies working under the direction of the Executive Committee and it is hoped that in due course the work will represent practically complete information on all stamps that have been issued in this country, so that we will be able to give the Philatelic world a knowledge of the stamps of Southern Africa that will be practically complete and will compare favourably with the information available about the stamps of any stamp issuing country in the world.

I hope in this short article that I have been able to show everyone interested in Philately that the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa is something that is likely to do a tremendous amount of good for philately and stamp collecting in Southern Africa. I want to appeal to everyone interested in stamps to join one or more of the different Philatelic Societies. It is only by the strength of the different Societies that the Congress can really be a big success, and to achieve this success it is necessary to have the active help and support of every Philatelist in our area. I am confident that this appeal will not be made in vain.

PHILATELIC ACTIVITIES IN JOHANNESBURG (continued from page 77)

The second request was willingly agreed to. At the time of writing it is not known how many nor what type of collections will be sent in, but from the inquiries which have been made by prospective exhibitors, it seems probable that the collections will be mainly from juveniles.

It will probably not be possible to exhibit these in their entirety—the risk of harm coming to them is too great. Every effort will be made, however, to see that all collections sent in get as much publicity as is possible compatible with their safety.

J. W. HARVEY PIRIE,

Hon. Secretary, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.

WHAT A JOURNAL CAN DO (continued from page 78).

us the news of all important new developments; its notes on new issues and discoveries—which I hope will be made a prominent and exhaustive feature—will keep us *au fait* with all that is going on; its more serious articles will reflect the philatelic research work of our earnest philatelists and, I hope, enable Southern Africa at no distant date to add further and worthy names to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

But the journal, to be the success that all must wish it to be, presupposes and necessitates one essential factor—the sincere and unflinching support of collectors, young and old, beginners as well as those more advanced, throughout the length and breadth of the land. I hope there will be no shadow of doubt about this. As an old journalistic hand no longer actively engaged in putting out philatelic pabulum—and therefore perhaps entitled to speak my mind freely on the subject—I say it is the bounden duty of every philatelist in the country to do the small thing that, if it is done at all, will ensure the success of the journal; and that is subscribe to it, now and in future years, and in every possible way support it!

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No. 9.

Editorial

WE regret that, owing to circumstances beyond our control, the October number appeared a fortnight late. We are now speeding up so as to ensure regular publication on the first of each month.

The November number might well be called Congress Number, for most of the news is about the splendid Congress which has just been held in Johannesburg. It is trite, but true, to say that Congress was an unqualified success; and the only mournful moment was when we had to say "Goodbye!" on the Sunday afternoon. Perhaps the best tribute to its success that could be paid by those present was when it was unanimously resolved to ask the Permanent Executive to endeavour to arrange for Congress to be held annually instead of biennially. Now that spells satisfaction as well as progress, and we hope Congress Executive will be able to convince affiliated Societies of the necessity and desirability of meeting annually.

And not only was Congress a success, but the spirit was excellent throughout, and we can vouch for it that readers would have thoroughly enjoyed themselves had they been present. So, while the iron is hot, we would remind you that all are welcome at Congress meetings, and we should like to see a much larger number present. Country members might well make the occasion of Congress the opportunity of meeting fellow collectors.

Cape Town, East London, Johannesburg, Natal and Pretoria societies were represented, and we look forward to the Congress when representatives of every affiliated society will be present in goodly numbers. Once a collector has attended Congress he will appreciate it so much that he will make every endeavour to be present at the next. He will enjoy the exhibits, the papers, the debates, the opportunity for exchange; but most of all he will enjoy meeting his fellow philatelists; he will make lasting friendships, and he will look forward to the next meeting. Who among our readers will not appreciate meeting President William Redford, a genial chairman and cheerful host; Dr. Harvey Pirie, a Scotsman with pawky humour and tartan stamp albums; Andrew Watson, T.T., asking everybody if he has anything in Great Britain; Charles Hand, the philatelic "enquire within upon everything"; Emil Tamsen, the G.O.M. of philately in South Africa; Major Harrington, the perfect philatelist; Saul A. Klagsbrun, the wise and well-informed, always ready with a story; Alexander, not the Great, but the stout little fellow from Cape Town, enjoying every moment; and many others, as the social column has it.

(Continued on page 92.)

A Dip into the New 'Gibbons' Catalogue

By P.C.B.

(Continued from page 84.)

UNDER RHODESIA in the new catalogue there are some adjustments of values in the "double heads," notably No. 136, 145a and 150. The 2½d. with 15 perforations (172) is evidently more plentiful than was thought and has come down from 40s. to 35s. for mint copies. In SOUTHERN RHODESIA the King's Heads and the now obsolete type are higher for the values 6d. and upwards. NORTHERN RHODESIA shows higher "used" quotations from 8d. upwards, while the 10s. and 20s. are no longer priced in that state.

In East African's generally the B.E.A. errors of overprint, 1895, are appreciating while the Edwardians of KENYA, both single and multiple show a tendency to harden, more especially the high denominations. Several of the rupee items, hitherto unpriced, are now assigned quotations. In the Georgians of Kenya the only changes occur in the top values. The 100 rupees, formerly £45, is now £50 for either mint or used; while that impossible value, the 500 rupees, is quoted at £200 for either state. I recently bought a "specimen" of this stamp for a few shillings and that will have to satisfy my modest aspirations. NYASALAND'S only changes are a few small rises in the "B.C.A." overprints and in the Georgian issues of 1913-1918. In SUDAN one or two reductions in the "Army Service" series are to be noted. TANGANYIKA, no change worth mentioning. There are a few increases in the early overprints of ZANZIBAR and otherwise small adjustments only.

I must hark back to South Africa to note some interesting changes under ZULULAND. In the normal issues only one alteration is seen, and that where one would least expect it, namely, in No. 1 the ½d. vermilion, which goes up from 8d. to 9d. in each state. In the postal-fiscals some sharp advances occur. The 1s. moves up from 40s. to 50s., the 5s. from £5 to £7, the 9s. from £5 to £7 unused and from £6 to £7 used. Values are now quoted for the £5 and £20 stamps unused at £25 and £65 respectively.

Turning to Eastern lands, one notes under INDIA a further appreciation in the classic items, including, of course, the famous octagonal. Some of the Edwardians, mint, are on the up grade. The first issue "Service" stamps show advances for used copies and are no longer quoted unused save for the 8 annas. The first watermarked ½ anna "Service" has had a sharp rise in unused condition from 70s. and 85s. (for the blue and pale printings respectively) to a £5 irrespective of shade. CEYLON registers a few further advances in the "pence" division and some adjustments in obsolete Georgians, mint. In the 4 cents, grey HONG KONG, C.C. watermark, there has been a bit of see-saw work. While the normal grey has declined from 4s. and 1s. 6d. to 3s. and 1s., that curious shade known as greenish grey is up from 12s. 6d. and 3s. to 20s. and 4s. The 8c. brownish orange and 48c. pale rose are at higher figures, while the 7c. and 10c. with double surcharge is promoted from £22 and £4 10s. to £25 and £5. Some of the Edwardians show small advances, while there are some changes in Georgians of which philatelists were forewarned in "Gibbons' Stamp Monthly." Several of the dollar values, both M.C.A. and script, are sharply reduced, but on the other hand the 5 dollars with olive back is quoted 2s. 6d. higher. In STRAITS we are given many "used" quotations for high values hitherto unpriced in that state, but actual price revisions are non-existent save for the Malaya-Borneo exhibitions, with the first watermark,

some of which are up and some down. In the Native States issues such changes as have occurred are in the higher values. There are a few minor revisions in FEDERATED STATES. One or two TRENGGANUS are up.

Numerous small changes, both up and down, occur in the 1894 NORTH BORNEO issue. Although 15 is taken to be the normal perforation for this series, it is mainly the 14's that are declining in price. The 24c. has gone down with a thud from 7s. 6d. to 2s. unused and from 8s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. used. In the 1900 pictorials the trend is upwards. Some small rises occur in the Malaya-Borneo overprints. The perforated 15's of this set appear to be worth finding. The grandiose pictorials of last year, now obsolete, have been advanced for both mint and used. In BRUNEI there is a slight uplift in the 1908-1924 issue. Early LABUANS show a move upward, more notably in the surcharged items, but the first overprints on Borneo have been reduced in many cases for mint copies. Some of the bi-coloured stamps of SARAWAK (1888) are slightly advanced, but the increases are heavier in the 1889 surcharged and their sub-varieties. Also the "4 cents" of 1889 are going up. The indications are that the stamps of the "White Rajahs" are in demand and may go higher.

In British America the classic varieties of BRITISH GUIANA are still in the ascendant. That we must expect. The change in later issues are few and unimportant. Of BRITISH HONDURAS the same may be said, but many stamps formerly unpriced in used state are now quoted. CANADA shows a continued advance in "pence" issues and also the early "cents." Edwardians in mint state are creeping higher. Messrs. Gibbons as long ago as February announced the deletion of the used price for No. 297, the 1 dollar of 1930, which then stood at 1s. and is now moved up to 3s. 6d. Formerly listed as "blackish green," this is now more correctly described as olive green. Some of the early NEWFOUNDLANDS are still moving upward, notably the 4d., 6d., 6½d. and 1s. scarlet vermilion, 2d. orange vermilion, etc. The 4d. orange vermilion unused has jumped from £30 to £50 and the 1s. of the same set from £250 to £300. Price changes in the middle issues are few and slight, as in No. 33, 46, 47, 61, 63a, 70, 72, 76 and 78. The "Guy" stamps are firming up, also several of the Royal Family series of 1911. The mint prices of the "Caribou" issue constitute a warning to us to fill up our blanks here lest worse befall us. In still later issues there are signs of a general advance. All appearances point to Newfoundland as good to buy. NEW BRUNSWICKS are stationary. No changes are noted in NOVA SCOTIA, but in PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND there are rises in both the pence and cents stamps with the compound perforations.

The first change to catch the eye in NEW ZEALAND is a sharp advance in the 1s. dull emerald green (No. 16) from £40 to £70! also the same stamp in blue green shades is up from £50 to £90. The 2d. and 6d. imperforates with "N.Z." watermark (1864) are £5 and £15 higher respectively. The 4d. yellow (No. 139) is 5s. higher at 80s. In the 1892-97 set the changes embrace No. 204, 205, 206 and 224; but in later issues the changes, though numerous, are slight and unimportant. One notes that some blanks have been filled in for the line-engraved Georgians. The 1s. vermilion, imperf., for example, is now quoted at 40s. unused. In COOK ISLANDS and, indeed, in most of the N.Z. dependencies, there are noteworthy catalogue adjustments in progress.

I am left with the rest of Britain's island colonies to review, but I must be brief now, for space is not infinite in a stamp journal. ANTIGUA shows us the £1 George reduced from 50s. and 60s. to 30s. and 40s., while some of the higher value "scripts" are substantially lower. Stamps appreciating in BARBADOS are the 1875's with 12½ perforation and the 1898 series on blued paper. In FALKLANDS increases occur in some of the Queen's Heads of 1891-1904, while the 2½d. Edward in the deep blue

shade has jumped from 30s. and 35s. to 40s. and 45s. There is no change of great moment in FIJI, save the marking down of the 1d. and 2d. "dues" of the first series by 10s. each. GRENADA shows both ups and downs in early items. In the surcharges the error of the shilling without the first "i" in "shilling" has receded from £125 to £100. The HELIGOLAND stamps of 1m. and 5m. with 11½ perforations are up to 10s. apiece. In JAMAICA there is uniform steadiness, with a rising tendency in the pineapple watermarks. The 6d. in the deep purple is quoted £2 higher at £20 unused. LEEWARD ISLANDS are virtually without movement; nor is there any change of note in MALTA.

Except for minor rises in the later pence and early cent issues, the upward march of MAURITIUS is temporarily checked. In MONTSERAT the 2d. of 1930 is apparently an improving stamp, while the first 5s. Edward has risen 5s. for mint state, and several of the first Georgians are quoted higher. Among the "Saints" there are rises in the 1885-87 issue ST. CHRISTOPHER, and many small changes, mostly upward, in ST. HELENA and ST. KITTS-NEVIS. Fine used ST. LUCIA'S of early date are evidently in demand, for it is here rather than in the unused column that increases are seen. The "Halfpenny" Surcharge C.C., is up 2s. 6d. in both states. The Edwardians threepennies, both single and multiple, are down a little, while the 1s. single is up. No. 38a of ST. VINCENT (4d. dull blue) is up from 75s. to 80s. used, while the next issue in this value (red brown) is £1 higher for mint copies, and the 4d. yellow is also moving upward. The 5s. stamp with C.A. watermark is improving, but at a long distance behind the "star" turn of the denomination. SEYCHELLES stamps show reductions in the Queen's head 48c. and 96c. and in some of the surcharges of the same period. The 15c. and 18c. Queen are up a little; the 75c. is down. Some of the early rarities of TOBAGO are marked higher, also those of TRINIDAD, but since the date of the postal partnership of the two islands little change is apparent. One or two early stamps of TURKS ISLAND have gone up. The surcharges are untouched, whilst the first De La Rue Queens have risen 2s. 6d. to 5s. apiece. In TURKS and CAICOS issues the changes are mostly trivial, but all appear to be increases except the first Georgian 4d. in the carmine shade on pale yellow (134b), which has fallen with a bump from £1 to 7s. 6d. Virtually the only changes in VIRGIN ISLANDS are in the 1d. yellow buff and the 1d. deep rose of the first C.A. series.

So much for the 1933 "Gibbons" and an excellent book that is living up to its best traditions. And in writing that date, 1933, it occurs to me to wonder whether we all realise how near we are to 1940, the centenary year of adhesive postage stamps!

EDITORIAL—(Continued from page 89.)

We missed the Bishop of Durban, and the assembly intoned "We want our Bishop." We hope he will be able so to arrange his work next year that he will not fail us. We thank him for his articles in this journal, and we look forward to many more; they are always interesting and informative and sometimes very amusing.

The dinner was a delightful event, and all present thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The order was passed round: no long speeches. The President, Mr. Redford, heartily welcomed the guests, and particularly Mr. Emil Tamsen, the doyen of South African philatelists. During the evening the President presented the awards for 1931 and 1932. He congratulated the winners, and particularly members of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, who nearly made a grand slam of the prizes. He hoped there would be more competition in future years, and that Johannesburg and other centres would endeavour to do better, and not let Pretoria have it all their own way!

A full report of Congress will appear in our next issue.

Will Philately Ever Die

A Paper Read before the Junior Philatic Society of Natal, Bellair Branch

By P. C. BISHOP.

(Continued from page 87.)

By the way, how many people other than philatelists are aware of these facts concerning Cyprus? I have mentioned them here only in passing, but it is worth a few moments to dwell on the curious facts of the case. Turkey captured Cyprus from the Venetians in the sixteenth century and retained full possession of the island until 1878, when a Convention was entered into between Turkey and Britain whereby the British Government took over the administration of the island while still recognising the sovereign rights of Turkey. And thus we had British stamps, bearing the head of the British sovereign, issued for the service of an island that was not actually a British possession. You tell that to the average non-philatelist and he will be inclined to tell you that you are using the truth carelessly. Nevertheless the facts are as stated, and the anomalous position of Cyprus in pre-war days is only one of the hundreds of queer things that you learn by being associated with the most instructive hobby in the world. Of course, when the War came everything was altered. Turkey took sides with the Germans and became an enemy power. There was no longer any occasion to recognise the Turks as suzerains in Cyprus, and on November 5, 1914, Great Britain formally annexed the island. The usual word for such cases is "annexed," but in actual fact England seized the island as war booty. Cyprus was *loot* pure and simple, and loot is one of the regular moves in the great game of war. But not until 1925 was Cyprus formally declared a British Colony.

Now things like that I must be familiar with if I am going to specialise in a country's stamps, for there is no knowing what bearing they may have upon my collection. And even when I am fully equipped with a knowledge of the history and geography of my subject I cannot content myself with collecting the stamps of Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus just as they are listed in Gibbons' Catalogue. Separate stamps for these countries began to appear in 1886, 1860 and 1880 respectively. Prior to those years British stamps were used without surcharge or overprint and are only to be distinguished by means of their postmarks. Thus my album pages must open with the extraordinarily interesting stamps for these places that are listed under the heading of "English Used Abroad." Thanks to the painstaking researches of men like Nissen, Curtis and others, we know exactly what cancellations were allotted to Gibraltar and Malta and the principal towns of Cyprus, and these are all listed for us in the catalogue. Early postal documents, if I can get them, may be included in my specialist collection as bearing on the subject, also any news cuttings or other matters that throw any sort of light on the stamps concerned. I must, of course, go in for every conceivable form of variety, whether listed in the catalogue or not. Stamps on entires, especially those showing clear dates, are always of interest and sometimes of extraordinary value in clearing up debatable points. To secure these and any other data bearing on my own line of study I must have my correspondents in Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus. I must not be shy about writing to postmasters, and even to the British Consuls or Vice-Consuls, in the places concerned, and such dignitaries as these will usually show one every courtesy and kindness if properly and respectfully approached.

There is one courtesy that should never be omitted in writing to people overseas for philatelic help or co-operation, and that is the ordinary courtesy of enclosing postage for reply. It is no excuse to say that South African postage stamps would be useless for a reply from, say, Gibraltar, and that you have no unused stamps of Gibraltar that you can enclose for the purpose. At any Post Office you can procure what are known as international reply-coupons and one of these enclosed in your letter to any part of the world will answer the purpose in view. The specialist should never neglect to establish an exchange correspondence with as many persons as possible in the country in whose stamps he is interested. The more of these contacts he makes the more is he likely to make "finds" of importance, thus possibly making a name for himself in connection with philatelic research.

I have already stated that specialism has been of great service to our hobby. It has really placed Philately permanently on the map as a serious pursuit to which grown men and women can apply their energies no less than boys and girls. Without the work of the many fine philatelists who have distinguished themselves in specialistic fields I am inclined to doubt whether our hobby would have survived for a matter of seventy years. In earlier days it occasionally languished, but with the coming of that more serious type of research which has elevated it to its present high status all danger of a decline or fall has disappeared.

Yet with all my admiration of the work accomplished by specialists, and with due appreciation of the greater interest they have infused into our hobby, I still think there is a great deal to be said for general collecting. To friends who ask me what made me change back to general collecting after having specialised extensively in various departments of the hobby, I say that I have taken up a world collection because I find in it a more continual interest. As a specialist, especially in a country where one is thousands of miles from the principal philatelic centres, there would be intervals when my intense interest would flag for lack of something to feed on. But with a general collection embracing every country in the world (except one or two that I have no time for) I have always something to do, some new thing to interest me, and but for the necessity of working for my living, I should be busy on my stamps all day and every day. My experience is that the appetite for stamps grows with what it feeds on. The more you get the more you want, but while the spirit is always willing, sometimes the bank account is weak.

And that very thought of money brings me back to the point at which I started. Many philatelists are suffering from the depression that has still got the world in its grip; but I would emphasise that Philately itself is by no means downhearted, nor will it ever be. And though the times be difficult I say to one and all of you: Stick to your stamps. Study them. Add to them as your opportunities and your funds permit; but do not part with them unless the opportunity presents itself to sell out to the best advantage. And if for any reason you do sell out one collection it will only be to start another one, perhaps on different or better lines, putting into the new collection all the benefit of the experience you have gained. Play the game towards Philately, put all the best of yourself, your knowledge, your enthusiasm, your intelligence, into Stamp Collecting, and believe me Stamp Collecting will never let you down.

Some Boy!

There's a boy in the State of Michigan who can break a stone with a blow of his fist, a newspaper clipping tells us. No doubt he'll grow up and get a job in a post office, where he can wield a cancelling stamp.—*Weekly Philatelic Gossip.*

New Issue News

SOUTH AFRICA.—The 1s. value, Union official, issued for the first time only a short while ago, overprinted on the London printing, is no longer obtainable at the G.P.O., Pretoria. It may be confidently anticipated that the next overprinting will be on the new rotogravure emission. (*Stop Press:* The 1s. roto. officials were issued on October 21st; no notable variety. Information by J. Robertson.)

SWAZILAND.—The Acting Government Secretary has informed Mr. Robertson that the new issue of postage stamps for this territory will be on sale about the end of November, and Union of South Africa postage stamps will cease to be valid in Swaziland as soon as the new issue is available. The actual date will be announced in the Press in due course.

Mr. R. Roberts, 430 Strand, kindly furnishes the following chronicle of new issues:—

AEGEAN IS.—Garibaldi Italian Express Air stamps overprinted for Aegean Is. One set for all islands. Same type as Italy Garibaldi Express Air stamps chronicled June 29th. 2L25+1L blue and rose; 4L50+1L50 ochre and grey (centres in second colour).

AFGHANISTAN.—Pictorial set, perf. 12 x 11½-12; 2P claret (new design) 20P vermilion.

ARGENTINE.—Commemorating the Congress Del Frio. Wmk. S.G. type 111, perf. 13½ x 12½; 3c yellow green; 10c vermilion; 12c dull blue; 30c pale claret, S.G. type 112, wmk. S.G. type 111; overprinted "M.H." Roman letters (Ministry of Finance). This stamp has the wmk. upright, whereas this value chronicled in February last had the wmk. sideways.

COLOMBIA.—Air Mail, small format as those chronicled on August 26th, with the exception of the 1P, which is large format (centres in second colour): 30 c deep blue and sepia, coffee plant; 50c myrtle green and sepia, cattle; 60c sepia and purple, petroleum wells; 80c green and sepia, coffee plant; 1P deep blue and ochre, cornucopia pouring forth ingots of gold.

HUNGARY.—Commemorative set of Hungarian Immortals, printed in photogravure portraits in frame of Hungarian celebrities, names and dates inscribed at each side of the head, perforated 15: 1 Filler, grey, I. Madach, 1823-1864; 2 Filler, orange, J. Arany, 1817-1882; 4 Filler ultra. I. Seichelweis, 1818-1865; 6 Filler, green, L. Br. Eötvös, 1848-1919; 10 Filler, yellow green, Gr. I. Szechenyi, 1791-1860; 16 Filler, purple, F. Deak, 1803-1876; 20 Filler, rosine, F. Liszt, 1811-1886; 30 Filler, pale brown, L. Kosuth, 1802-1894; 32 Filler, mauve, Gr. I. Tisza, 1861-1918; 40 Filler, bright blue, M. Munkacsy, 1844-1900; 50 Filler, myrtle green, S. Körösi Csoma, 1784-1842; 70 Filler, lake, F. Bolyai, 1775-1856.

MANCHUKUO.—I have just received samples of the new issue for the above territory, the denomination of which are as follows: 1 Fen dark brown; 1f terracotta; 1½f pale lilac; 2f slate grey; 3f reddish brown; 4f olive green; 5f emerald; 10f orange; 13f reddish brown. With the exception of the 13 Fen, all are of the Pagoda type. The 13 Fen bears a portrait in oval of the ex-Emperor Hsuan Su Tung (or Mr. Henry Pu Yi), the Chief Executive of Manchukuo. Inscription in label at top in Chinese representing "Manchukuo Posts," denomination in square label at bottom two corners, intersecting the wreath of corn surrounding the oval, in the

(Continued on page 104).

Your Congress—Its Scope for Earnest Service

By GILBERT J. ALLIS (*Congress Award*).

It is not without many well-founded reasons that philatelists make the claim that their hobby, with the numerous collateral avenues which branch from it, each providing reason and impulse for study and research, is by far the most interesting and instructive of all popular indoor pastimes.

It will not, of course, be supposed that so sweeping a claim would be allowed to go unchallenged, and counter-claims urging the merits of various rivals, from the cross-word puzzle to the collection of 'bus tickets, have, from time to time, been advanced.

Little success, however, has rewarded the efforts of the anti-philatelist, for our hobby—aptly described as "The King of Hobbies and the Hobby of Kings"—stands alone in a position of unrivalled security in the estimation of its millions of devotees, and no cogent reason or argument has yet been adduced sufficiently convincing to cause any widespread heresy in the ever-increasing philatelic ranks.

The collecting instinct is more or less inherent in all of us, and one of the particular charms of the philatelic hobby is that not only does it satisfy that desire, but that without necessarily placing any undue strain financially upon those whose resources are limited, it offers absolutely unrivalled opportunity for original study and research as well as for discovery.

The lure is ever present. One never knows when something new—or, preferably, something old—is going to turn up.

Stamp collecting in itself, involving merely the proceeding of gathering together the maximum number of different items, would, of course become a very matter of fact and prosaic undertaking. To the vast majority of mature philatelists, however, this could have very little permanent interest, and if that was the "be all and end all" of the hobby it would, in course of time, die out from sheer inanition.

We are therefore forced to ask ourselves the question "wherein, then, lies its source of recurrent and cumulative vitality."

To this question there is only one answer and it is the inconceivable fact that philately stands alone and isolated as an endless source of interest, instruction and high educative value.

The significance of the word "philatelist" is, at the present time, very much more comprehensive than it was in the days of the stamp collecting pioneers. They, of course, were just stamp collectors pure and simple (at least, we all hope so!), gathering their items together merely for their own sake as interesting and collectable novelties of the time and without any serious consideration as to their relative values, for it will be understood that in those days so little was known about them that assessment and standardising of value according to rarity had not then been attempted, no data being available by which the necessary knowledge could be gained.

The immutable laws of supply and demand operate as definitely in the case of the fixation of postage stamp values as they do in regard to every other commodity, and it, of course, follows that before any attempt can be made to attach a value to a stamp of a particular issue, detailed information must be available concerning the quantities originally manufactured, the purposes to which they were applied, the approximate proportionate rates of destruction and survival, and much other relevant knowledge. It is then, and then only that any approach can be made to

the establishment of rank and status, after which the all-important question condition enters into the argument.

The acquisition of this knowledge, however, was not a matter of great concern to those who laid the foundation stones of the philatelic hobby, but it is this inquisitive spirit which, sooner or later, captures the imagination of the modern stamp collector, and inspires that strong desire to know "the reason why" which leads the student from casual examination to closer study and so on to intensive research, with the result that gradually but surely the stage of transition is passed and from the stamp collector is evolved the philatelist.

This, of course, is all to the general good of the hobby, and brings me to the remark that whilst a great amount of useful and informative research work has already been carried out upon philatelic questions which are peculiarly South African, with the most gratifying and sometimes surprising results, there still remain very wide fields to be explored, and endless opportunities offer themselves to those willing and able to devote themselves to a pursuit which is as fascinating as it is instructive.

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I have gathered from a perusal of the syllabus of this Congress, which appeared in the April issue of "The South African Philatelist," that the various constituent South African Philatelic Societies have been asked by a previous Congress in session to collect material for the purpose of the preparation of comprehensive monographs on the postage stamps and postal history of Southern Africa.

This is a gratifying step forward and one which should have excellent results. Congress resolutions, however, will achieve nothing in themselves, and in the ultimate it is to the individual who is sufficiently inspired to give time and energy to the work for the general benefit, that we must look for the collection and collation of the vital documentary material.

I am in a position to testify from my own experience and personal knowledge that this is no small undertaking, and the magnitude of the work is frequently rendered the more formidable by reason not of the lack or paucity of documentary and co-related evidence, but by the overwhelming bulk of it.

It is work, therefore, which, in my view, should not be delegated in its entirety to the one "willing horse," for I am sure that equally successful results may be achieved by a pre-arranged system of apportionment of the duties amongst a number of helpers, each being responsible for his share, and the whole being placed by Congress in the hands of a Publication Committee with instructions to proceed with the separation of the "wheat from the chaff" and the co-ordination of the information which has been acquired.

It will, of course, be understood by Congress that I am not in any way seeking to stress the difficulties. My view is that whatever difficulties there may be can readily be overcome by co-operation and unity of purpose, and I think it is only right and proper that philatelic research work relating to the countries of Southern Africa should be undertaken by South African philatelists. No one can do the work better than you can do it yourselves, and it should not be left to others outside your own borders to undertake work which is your rightful heritage.

(To be continued.)

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Third Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa Stamp Exhibition

THIS exhibition was held during the two days the Congress met at Johannesburg on the 15th and 16th October. During the same week an exhibition of arts and crafts was staged in the City Hall in aid of the Star Seaside Fund, and this contained a philatelic section organised by the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, whose members were called upon to make displays.

Before giving full results of the Congress exhibition, a few notes on some prize-winning exhibits may be of interest. In Class 1 the judges considered the South-West Africa of Mr. W. J. Giovanetti and the Rhodesian of Major W. J. Harrington to be of equal merit. The former collection was housed in thirteen albums, and contained many exceedingly rare pieces, the conditions throughout being superb. Major Harrington's collection is a large one which bears evidence of the intense research work he is doing in all issues of the country. Accompanying the collection were the results of his studies to date.

Mr. Basden's Swaziland was a revelation as to what can be done when carefully investigating stamps of a small country. It included the extremely rare ½d. carmine, overprint missing *se tenant* with normal, used. The St. Helena and Seychelles displays were excellent.

Mr. A. Watson carried off the prize in Class 3 with his Great Britain. This collection has secured a number of prizes, and Mr. Watson remains as keen as ever on its improvement. Besides the ordinary issues, which, of course, means one-penny blacks in hundreds, there are a fine lot of proofs, essays and colour trials. A large number of envelopes with Parliamentary franks such as Palmerston, Montrose de Villiers, etc., were observed, and of particular interest to South Africans was a volume of British bearing Boer War cancellations.

The Malta collection contained a large number of Great Britain with cancellations of the island and the large display showed that the owner had kept cancellations in view throughout the issues. Mr. Budd's Portugal is noteworthy for the large number of printers' errors it contains.

In Class 4 Mr. C. Hand's collection showed the attention and study he is giving to the stamps of an out-of-the-way country, Colombia. The Papua of Dr. Broughton are really good, as are the three volumes Mr. Klagsbrun entered from his large collection of "Specimen" stamps.

The judges commented highly on the collection of Air Stamps of Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie. The arrangement and writing up were remarkably fine.

Unfortunately there were no entries in the class provided for "Postal Cancellations Illustrative of the Postal History of any Territory in South Africa." A number of philatelists are giving serious attention to this subject, and it was hoped that exhibits of use to Congress in its work would have been staged.

The full list of awards is as follows:—

Class 1: Union of South Africa, any former stamp issuing territory now incorporated in the Union, Bechuanaland, South-West Africa and the Rhodesias.—Mr. W. J. Giovanetti, South-West Africa, and Major W. J. Harrington, Rhodesia, equal, first award; Mr. E. Tamsen, Union George Controls, highly commended.

(Continued on page 104.)

Report of Secretary to Permanent Congress Executive Committee

THE CHAIRMAN.

I have to report that copies of minutes of the Second Southern Africa Philatelic Congress, held at Pretoria, were distributed to all affiliated societies and to members of the executive in order that the wishes of Congress might be made widely known and studied by all interested, and all points touched upon have had consideration by the Permanent Congress Executive Committee during the year.

The Executive held its first meeting in December last, and has met regularly each month since then at Johannesburg or Pretoria.

The Permanent Committee was enlarged by the appointment of Mr. J. Kupferman and Major W. J. Harrington as additional representatives of Johannesburg and Pretoria respectively, and of Mr. A. F. Johnstone as nominee of the East Rand Philatelic Society. All affiliated societies not provided for were invited to elect a corresponding member of the executive, but the duties of this office, however, have in each case been added to those of the society's honorary secretary.

Mr. W. L. Ashmead found it impossible to continue the work, and Mr. J. Richardson has replaced him as Cape Town's representative.

Affiliated societies now number nine in consequence of the newly formed West Rand Society at Krugersdorp affiliating. We wish this organisation rapid growth and a long term of useful philatelic service.

PLAQUE.

A promise to design and supply a plaster cast for a plaque was made by a gentleman who was then in the Transvaal, and contemplated remaining. This gentleman left for the south, and it was some time before the Committee saw that it would have to make other arrangements. The matter was given careful thought, and each fortunate winner of an award, I am sure, will be delighted with the trophy he will receive. They are manufactured at the Mint.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Your Committee is of opinion that a live Congress, with active Permanent Congress Executive Committee, meets all needs, and that there is no necessity for the formation of a National Society. In the circumstances it is recommended that no further action be taken in this matter.

ROLL OF HONOUR OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS.

The question has been gone into as instructed by Congress and the Executive makes the following recommendation:—

- (a) That a Roll of Honour of Distinguished Philatelists be instituted.
- (b) That a first list be suggested to Congress by the Executive.
- (c) That later additions should not exceed two each year.

In advising all societies that their recommendations were required, it was pointed out that the person put forward should be distinguished in philately, and that the reasons for their proposals should be given. Careful consideration of all recommendations was promised, but there was no undertaking that names submitted would be included in the list submitted to Congress. Election will be by Congress itself.

COLLECTION AND CO-ORDINATION OF INFORMATION IN REGARD TO POSTAGE STAMPS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.

The Executive was instructed by Congress to issue invitations for the undertaking of this work as follows.

- Cape Town Philatelic Society: Cape of Good Hope.
- East London Philatelic Society: Buechanaland and Stellaland.
- East Rand Philatelic Society: Orange Free State.
- Philatelic Society of Johannesburg: Transvaal and Swaziland.
- Philatelic Society of Natal: Natal, Zululand and New Republic.
- Philatelic Society of Rhodesia: Rhodesia.
- Pretoria Philatelic Society: Union of South Africa.

A suggested scheme for carrying out this work was drawn up and accompanied the invitation to the respective societies. The Philatelic Society of Rhodesia, on account of its small and scattered membership, found it impracticable to undertake the duty. They undertook to forward information in regard to issues as they collected it, however.

Major W. J. Harrington, one of the members of the Permanent Congress Executive Committee, has been engaged in the study of Rhodesian issues for some years, and, on the invitation of the Executive, has agreed to perform the work asked of Rhodesia.

No duty had been allotted to the Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society by Congress, but the Executive decided to ask them to deal with Boer War issues, and the society has agreed to do so.

Reports detailing the position have been received from the East London Philatelic Society, Major Harrington, and the Pretoria Philatelic Society, whilst the delegate from Natal will present the report from his society. All of these reports are laid before Congress.

Much time and labour are given by philatelists engaged in this work in their endeavour to carry out the wishes of Congress, but it is understood that information volunteered to them is surprisingly small. The results of their investigations will be of service to all, and the Committee trusts, in the interests of philately, that collectors will look upon it as a duty to supply any special information which may come into their possession.

JUNIOR COLLECTORS.

The importance of assisting junior collectors was emphasised at last Congress, and the matter has received consideration. Californian philatelists are taking great interest in this question, and they have elaborated a large school stamp competition scheme with very good results. The Editor of the *West Coast News* actively participates in these arrangements, and he has been asked to supply any literature he may have in this connection.

PAPER ON "HOW BEST TO STIMULATE INTEREST IN STAMP COLLECTING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA."

It was decided not to give a special medal for papers dealing with this subject at the Congress. This, of course, does not mean that the subject is barred.

NATIONAL PHILATELIC MAGAZINE.

The Executive devoted much time and thought to the question of a National Philatelic Magazine, raised at last Congress. Extreme caution marked investigations, for it was felt that the undertaking would have

(Continued on page 104.)

Society Notes

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

Johannesburg's week of philatelic glory has come and gone, and now we come back with a bump to old clothes and porridge.

The "Hobbies" exhibition proved to be rather more exacting for the Society than was expected. The anticipated flood of juvenile exhibits did not flow, despite the numerous preliminary enquiries there had been about sending in such exhibits.

In the circumstances, the Society felt impelled to fill up the space which had been allotted to stamps, and they staged an exhibit amounting altogether to fully 180 sheets. They ranged from beautiful works of art worth a few pence to an ugly, but unique, old Transvaal bisect on cover which the owner declares he would not take £250 for (it would be interesting to see what would happen if he were really offered that sum, even in sterling!).

Seriously, however, thanks are due to these members who made the exhibition possible and to those who acted as stewards during the three days of the exhibition. It was a good advertisement for the Society and for philately, not only to the thousands of children who passed through, but to the surprisingly large number of serious collectors who came along.

The first of these to declare himself was His Excellency the Governor-General, who inspected the display immediately after his opening ceremony on the first day. Much to the joy of the steward on duty, who is an enthusiastic British collector, His Excellency had to be almost dragged away from contemplation of a reconstructed plate of 1d. blacks.

The Congress, we thought, was a great success. We thoroughly enjoyed it, and only trust that our visitors were equally well pleased with it. Being of such opinion, however, it behoves us to keep quiet and leave to others the telling of the story. We have just, one grouse—Pretoria got away with it again! Far too many of the prizes went there. Something will have to be done about this.

The next ordinary meeting will be held on Tuesday, November 8th, the principal item of business that evening being a display of the stamps of Palestine by Dr. A. Kaplan.

J.H.H.P.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting held on October 17th Dr. Mosely gave an interesting talk on his two visits to Mauritius. He mentioned that, next to sugar, the sale of forged stamps is the most important industry on the island. He had had offered to him two of the most perfect "Post Office" on pieces and later found out that the vendor's uncle had spent much of his spare time in painting these and others. Dr. Mosely's visit, however, was not in vain, for he managed to acquire several superb copies of the "Post Paid" issue.

He exhibited West Africa, and this collection was well nigh complete, the main feature being his Gambia embossed.

The Society has acquired 18 vols. of the *London Philatelist*, 1895-1916.

The next meeting will be held on November 7th, when Major W. J. Harrington will read a paper. The exhibits will be East Africa and Canada.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

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Thousands of items to throw away. Think of the youngsters and send me 5s., 10s. or 20s. I'll guarantee to please you.

I have no lists ready. Tell me your interests and I will send you what I think suitable.

I especially want to clear entire countries and the price in most cases is from one-sixth to one-ninth of catalogue. Naturally these fractions do not apply to small "picked" selections, but I can offer many individual stamps at a quarter and a fifth of catalogue.

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NEW ISSUE NEWS—(Continued from page 95.)

left in English "13 FEN," in the right in Chinese. The design of the other values consists of the Pagoda amongst some trees. The value tablets are as the 13 Fen, and the inscription in Chinese is in a curved label at the top, the characters being in white on colour, whereas in the 13 Fen they are coloured on white. All are on no wmk. paper, perf. 13 x 13½. There are also the following values which I have not yet received: 6f, 7f and 8f, Pagoda type; 15f, 16f, 20f, 30f, 50f and 1 Yen, Portrait type.

TURKEY.—Kemal Pasha type; no wmk. p. 11½ to 12; 2K purple; 10K slate violet.

THIRD CONGRESS—(Continued from page 99.)

Class 2: Any other country or countries in Africa.—1st, Mr. A. E. Basden, Swaziland; 2nd, Dr. A. J. Broughton, St. Helena; 3rd, Mr. K. Alexander, Seychelles.

Class 3: Any country in Europe.—1st, Mr. A. Watson, Great Britain; 2nd, Mr. K. Alexander, Malta; 3rd, Mr. E. Budd, Portugal.

Class 4: Any country or countries in the rest of the world.—1st, Mr. C. Hand, Colombia; 2nd, Dr. A. J. Broughton, Papua; Special, Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun, "Specimen" stamps.

Class 5: Air Mails.—1st, Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie.

Class 6: Postal cancellations illustrative of the Postal History of any territory coming under (1).—No entry.

Class 7, Novices: Any country or countries in British Empire.—1st, Mr. I. Greenbaum, South Africa; 2nd Mr. E. C. Sprighton, Great Britain.

Class 8, Novices: Any other country or countries.—Mr. J. Kupferman, Holland, and Mr. A. P. Obermeyer, Holland, judged equal and granted first award.

C.H.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—(Continued from page 100.)

to be a success. Support anticipated from certain societies is not forthcoming, but other centres wholeheartedly support us, and the Committee feels that the *South African Philatelist*, under the ownership of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa from the October number, will be a success financially, and the publication worthy of South African philately.

It is rightly expected that societies and society members will support the venture, and that matters of philatelic interest will be communicated by all societies to the Editor. The paper is the mouthpiece of organised philately in South Africa, and this privilege should be kept in mind by society executives.

Thanks are due to Mr. A. E. Basden for editing and to Mr. W. Redford for undertaking the business management, for under this control philatelists can look forward to a publication that will be a credit to South Africa. I desire to express thanks to all who have assisted the Permanent Congress Executive Committee in any way.

CHARLES HAND,
Hon. Secretary to
Permanent Congress Executive Committee.

THE

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Proprietors and Publishers

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No. 10.

Editorial

AS might have been expected, the "copy" for the November issue was prepared and sent forward in good time for publication on the 1st, but, as we have come to expect, one thing and another prevented publication on the due date. Owing to the publication of so many periodicals on the first of the month, printers find themselves rather overwhelmed, and one or more papers fail to appear on the right day. Now we would rather be a day or two early than a day or two late; rather come out regularly on the 10th or 12th, the latter being the due date, than come out on the 7th and 8th, the first being the due date. So when arranging for the printing contract for Vol. 9 (which commences with the January number) our Business Manager will arrange a day of the month for the regular appearance of this journal, a day which can and will be adhered to, so that our readers can look forward to receiving their paper on the same day in each month.

The January number will be in the new quarto format, and the journal will be improved as we live and learn. We have a lot to learn; and, as we progress in our literary and publishing education, the paper will reflect our progress. To enable us to produce a good paper we need not only a large number of subscribers, but also quantities of good matter for publication. We, therefore, again appeal to our readers to write for or to the journal; we welcome the submission of original articles, correspondence on matters of philatelic interest, information on new issues, varieties errors, etc.; and we are prepared to furnish replies to queries. Please keep us well supplied with material, and we promise you a live and interesting publication.

As quoted in the October number, an American writer tells us that "South Africa includes the Union of South Africa and the Nyasaland Protectorate." The article in which this gem occurs was a serious and interesting one; and it must be assumed that the author was writing from a small-scale map of Africa. We mention the matter again in order to draw attention to a recent publication: "Stamp Collectors' Atlas," published by G. F. Rapkin, the well-known album and accessory manufacturer. The Atlas consists of ten coloured maps with index, and is a very useful addition to the philatelic library. The maps are very well produced, and with the aid of the index there is no difficulty in finding the position of every State that has ever issued stamps. The maps are fascinating to a philatelist, and we can heartily commend this publication to all our readers.

We notice that a well-known London contemporary waxes sarcastic over the forthcoming issues for Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the possibility of Basutoland following suit. Of the making of many stamps there is no end, we admit; but to assume that the primary object of these issues is to obtain revenue from stamp collectors shows a lack of knowledge of these territories, and the reasons actuating H.M. Government in making the issues. On one occasion the paper in question quoted only the European population of one of these territories and rather inferred that the natives do not use the post. In this the writer is quite beside the mark, for we in South Africa know that the native is a great letter-writer, and, as should be universally known, a large proportion of the natives now read and write. The wonder to us is that these territories have not issued their own stamps long ere this, bearing in mind their history and geography; and the following statistical information will interest philatelic students. Swaziland has an area of 6,705 square miles and an estimated population of 135,000. Bechuanaland Protectorate has an area of 275,000 square miles and an estimated population of 185,000. Basutoland has an area of 11,716 square miles and an estimated population of 600,000.

But size and population are not the only factors to be taken into consideration, otherwise we could make some invidious comparisons. These territories are British protectorates, while the Union of South Africa is a Dominion. The Bechuanaland Protectorate has always had its own stamps—overprinted stamps of Great Britain; and once upon a time Swaziland used overprinted stamps of the South African Republic.

Without touching on the obvious or remote considerations for these territories issuing their own stamps, the questions might well be asked: Why should not these protectorates make their own issues? Are they not the only British protectorates that do not do so?

For our part we welcome these additions to the stamps of the Sub-Continent, and look forward with considerable interest to the effect they will have on the collection of the stamps of Southern Africa.

Mozambique War Stamps and Surcharges

Stamps of Portuguese East Africa still find favour with South African collectors, and it is desirable that uncatalogued varieties should be recorded for their information.

The Mozambique emission of 1916 for the payment of Postal War Tax and the same types surcharged subsequently for postal purposes contain varieties other than those mentioned in catalogues.

The five centavos War Tax in carmine, issued rouletted, exists without horizontal rouletting, a block in this condition being exhibited at the Congress. Five centavos red perforated has an error in the date, 1910 being inscribed instead of 1916, and this error appears on the postage surcharges of 1½ centavos, six centavos and two escudos.

In 1920 the one centavo War Tax was surcharged "Correios 1c," and it is to be found with overprint omitted in pair with surcharged stamp. Another variety has the "1c" only missing.

Correios 1½c on the five centavos exists with the 1 of the fraction omitted and the SEIS CENTAVOS on the same stamp requires the following additions to be made to the six varieties already shown in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons catalogue, viz.: horizontal pair unperforated between and vertical pair unperforated between.

C.H.

Report of Meeting of Third Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Held in the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, Saturday, 15th, and Sunday,
16th October, 1932.

OFFICIAL Delegates present:—Mr. K. Alexander (Capetown Philatelic Society), Mr. Mark Rose (Philatelic Society of Natal), Mrs. F. M. Grier, Dr. A. Kaplan and Mr. E. C. Sprighton (Philatelic Society of Johannesburg), Mr. H. N. B. Hawke (alternate), Mr. A. Watson, Dr. A. J. Broughton, Dr. E. Moseley and Mr. W. J. Giovanetti (Pretoria Philatelic Society), Mr. C. L. Larsen (East Rand Philatelic Society) and Mr. H. Courlander (East London Philatelic Society). The Congress Executive was represented by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie, Major W. J. Harrington, Messrs. W. Redford, A. F. Johnstone, S. A. Klagsbrun, A. E. Basden, J. Kupferman, Charles Hand (Secretary); and the Local Committee by Major J. Milligan, Mr. G. J. Houbert, T. V. Green and Mr. A. J. Bremner.

The following visitors attended:—Messrs. E. Tamsen, A. P. Obermeyer, C. F. Bull, C. S. Parry, W. Jeppe, C. Jeppe, J. Jeppe, A. Panow, C. D. Grier, N. S. Watson, C. F. Skinner, I. Greenbaum, Mrs. A. C. P. Obermeyer, Mrs. D. Hawke, Messrs. J. S. Williams, C. C. Hawkins, A. C. Thomas, C. H. Thomas, A. H. Humphrey, Graham H. Ellis, J. Robertson, W. Thomass, A. Bronks, C. Jacobs, T. Newman and R. H. Morley.

SATURDAY, 15th, 10 a.m.

The meeting was opened by the President (Mr. William Redford). In welcoming the delegates, Mr. Redford said the Johannesburg Society was very pleased to see them, and would do everything to make their visit pleasant. He also extended a special welcome to Mr. Emil Tamsen, whom he referred to as the grand old man of South African Philately, and other visitors present.

Congress adjourned while the stamp exhibits were being judged. [A report of the Stamp Exhibition, with list of awards, appears on page 99 of the November number.]

PAPERS.

On the resumption, the following papers sent in for competition were read by the Secretary:—

Medal No. 1, for the best original research paper on any South African philatelic subject, three entries:—

- (1) "Two unrecorded overprinted stamps of Transvaal—Second British Occupation," by Dr. Ed. Mosely.
- (2) Transvaal Reprints," by Mr. Emil Tamsen.
- (3) "The Official adhesive Postcard Stamps of the Orange Free State," by Mr. Gilbert J. Allis.

On a vote of delegates being taken, the award went in favour of the paper submitted by Mr. Tamsen.

Medal No. 2, for any general paper on any general philatelic subject, two entries:—

- (1) "Your Congress—Its Scope for Earnest Service, by Mr. Gilbert J. Allis.
- (2) "The 'Dead' Countries of Southern Africa," by Mr. A. E. Basden.

On a vote the award went in favour of the paper submitted by Mr. Gilbert J. Allis.

There were no entries for Medal No. 3, for the best original research paper in any subject not eligible for Medal No. 1, but a work on "Postal Cancellations" submitted by Mr. G. W. Hockey was referred to the Permanent Executive for consideration with power to grant a special award if thought worthy.

BOURSE AND AUCTION.

After the reading of papers was concluded, a successful sale of stamps was conducted.

DINNER.

The official dinner was well attended and much appreciated. At the conclusion the awards in connection with the stamp exhibitions were announced, and successful exhibitors presented with certificates. The Chairman announced that a design for a plaque had been adopted by the Executive (instead of a medal); that the plaques were being made at the Royal Mint, Pretoria; and that they would be distributed engraved complete as soon as received.

CONGRESS RESUMED, SUNDAY 16th OCTOBER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary read the report of the Permanent Congress Executive Committee, which was received with acclamation.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

(1) By East London Philatelic Society: That Congress endeavour to impress upon the Department of Posts and Telegraphs the desirability of instructing its officers to cancel stamps (particularly high value and parcel stamps) more lightly. Carried unanimously.

(2) By Pretoria Philatelic Society: That Congress papers for competition should be sent in under the name of the writer, and that he be there to read it and take part in the discussion if he so desires. After discussion it was resolved unanimously as follows:—That it be a recommendation to the incoming Permanent Executive Committee that papers must be sent in under the name of the writer, and that he be present if possible in person and take part in the discussion thereon. The reading of any paper shall not exceed 20 minutes.

UNOPPOSED MOTION.

Mr. Basden proposed that Congress meet annually instead of biennially. Several delegates spoke in favour of the proposal, but in order to enable affiliated societies to express their opinion it was resolved unanimously to recommend to the incoming Permanent Executive Committee to consider the advisability of holding Congress annually in future.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Congress considered and approved the first list of names to be placed on the Roll of Honour of Distinguished South African Philatelists, proposed by the Permanent Executive, as follows:—G. J. Allis, G. Blockey, the late A. J. Cohen, the late Sir Howard Gorges, C. Hand, G. J. Houbert, S. A. Klagsbrun, J. Ritchie, L. Simenhoff and E. Tamsen.

It was agreed that the number to be elected next year be left open, but that thereafter the number to be elected at each Congress shall be limited to not more than two per annum.

REPORTS FROM SOCIETIES ON RESEARCH WORK.

Progress reports were received from the several societies entrusted with research work. The Editor of the *S.A. Philatelist* (Mr. Basden) said he would be glad to receive interim reports with information suitable for publication in the journal.

S.A. PHILATELIST.

The President, on behalf of the Permanent Executive, reported on the purchase of this paper for Congress, and Congress approved of the action of the Executive. Congress placed on record its appreciation of the work of Mr. J. Robertson in maintaining the journal in the past.

General Topics

Dr. Pirie announced the receipt of a gift to Congress by Mr. Fred J. Melville of the text of a lecture of his, entitled "Stamps with Stories," together with a cinematograph film of the stamps referred to in the lecture.

The Chairman announced the gift to Congress by Mr. Skinner of a silver cup and annual miniature. It was decided, following Mr. Skinner's suggestion, that the cup be awarded annually by Permanent Executive, preferably for publicity or research work on behalf of philately. A very hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Skinner for his splendid gift.

Mr. Johnston suggested the formation of a Reference Library, and it was agreed that the incoming Executive be requested to give due consideration to the matter.

Mr. Bremner reminded Congress that a recommendation was passed last year for the publication of a list of collectors, giving their specialities. It was agreed to ask the incoming Executive Committee to give the matter consideration.

1933 CONGRESS.

Mr. Alexander announced that Capetown would be unable to accommodate Congress next year. It was decided to hold Congress at Durban if the Natal Society could undertake it, failing which it would be held either at Johannesburg or Pretoria.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE, 1932-33.

On the motion of Mr. Hawke, seconded by Mr. Alexander, the Permanent Executive Committee was unanimously re-elected.

HONORARY PRESIDENT.

On the motion of Mr. Basden, it was unanimously resolved to invite His Excellency the Governor-General to accept the office of Honorary President of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa.

Congress concluded with the passing of hearty votes of thanks to the Secretary (Mr. Hand) for his services, to the President (Mr. Redford) for his ability and impartiality in presiding over Congress, to the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg for holding Congress, to the Press for reporting Congress and generally for philatelic publicity, and to the Management of the Carlton Hotel for the facilities afforded Congress for its meetings.

[N.B.—The above report is abridged from the full report which the Secretary is furnishing to affiliated societies.]

New Issue News

SOUTH AFRICA.—The new 2d. letter card recently put on sale is a much finer production than previous Union postal stationery. The design is a new one, and consists of springbok's head (similar to design of 3d., but with head in opposite direction) with background of twelve staves, radiating from bottom centre, and very fine shading. Inscription: Top label, "Posseel"; bottom, "Postage"; left, "Unie van Suidafrika"; right, "Union of South Africa." Value label in shields at top and bottom. Printed in red on tinted card.

The new 4d. rotogravure is now on sale, and is a very fine production.

Mr. Lichtenstein notifies the following varieties in the 1s. roto. issue:—

Row 2, No. 1, coloured hook under I of Afrika; Row 4, No. 1, coloured line under F of Afrika; Row 6, No. 4, two dots under A of Afrika.

The only variety in the 1s. o/p Official detected consists of a broken "O" in Official, the position being Row 2, No. 6.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—Postage and Revenue stamps of a permanent character are on order for the first time, and will be printed by the copper plate process on script C.A. watermarked paper.

The design comprises a vignette of the head of H.M. The King, placed centrally at the top and surmounted with the crown flanked with the words "Postage and Revenue" on a scroll and the values. At the base is the title "Bechuanaland Protectorate." Under the vignette is a pictorial scene depicting cattle and characteristic features of the Territory. Size of stamps approximately 23 mm. by 34 mm. The denominations and colours are: ½d., green; 1d., red; 2d., brown; 3d., blue; 4d., orange; 6d., purple; 1s., black and olive green; 2s., black and orange; 2s. 6d., black and red; 3s., black and purple; 5s., black and blue; and 10s., black and brown. There will also be a £1 stamp, printed in black and green, for Revenue purposes only. Postage Due stamps in the standard type of the Crown Colonies have already been despatched, comprising ½d., sage green; 1d., red; and 2d., purple.

SWAZILAND PROTECTORATE.—A first issue of combined Postage and Revenue Stamps is on order for this territory. The design comprises a vignette of H.M. The King, surmounted with the Crown and flanked on the right and left with Swazi shields, the words "Swaziland Protectorate" being placed in a circle round the vignette. At the top of the circle is lattice work and beneath view of kaffir kraals and mountains, with duty tablets centrally below the vignette, giving the borders of the territory on which is superimposed the duty of the stamp. On the right and left of the duty tablet intersecting the view are the words "Postage and Revenue." Size of stamps approximately 1 by 1½ in. Denominations and colours: ½d., green; 1d., red; 2d., light brown; 3d., blue; 4d., orange; 6d., purple; 1s., olive green; 2s. 6d., blue purple; 5s., grey; and 10s., dark brown.

(With acknowledgments to "Stamp Collecting.")

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—Mr. J. Robertson notifies the discovery of the current 3d. with inverted watermark.

Mr. R. Roberts, 430 Strand, kindly furnishes the following chronicle of new issues:—

AUSTRIA.—(1) P. Dues, S.G. type D. 15, perf. 12. New values: 24gr. blue; 39gr. blue. (2) Reduced size, S.G. type 90 and similar types, surface printed, perf. 12. 30 gr. carmine (Seewiesen); 40gr. violet (Innsbruck);

50gr. blue (Worthersee). (3) Commen. portrait of Ignaz Seipel. Large format No wmk. p. 13 x 12½. Printed in sheets of 50 (5 rows 10), line engraved, no marginal inscription. The printer's name and engraver's name are at the foot of each stamp: R. June at left, F. Lorber at right. 50gr. blue. Sold at double face.

CHILI.—20c brown, current type S.G. 76, on thick paper, wmk. S.G. 68, perf. 13½ x 14½ as before. Very distinct from the previous thin paper variety.

COCHIN.—3 pies on 4p green, S.G. type 10, overprinted in black in English and Hindustani.

COLOMBIA.—Engraved series. Printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, London, perf. 12½, wmk, wavy lines. 20c. blue, portrait of Colon.

FINLAND.—Lion type S.G. 31, p. 14. No wmk, except in margins as follows: Top margin "SOUMEN LEIMAKONTTORI"; in bottom "FINLANDS STAMPELKONTOR." 1Mk.25 orange.

GERMANY.—New Hinderburg type, all same design. 4pf. pale blue; 5pf. yel grn.; 12pf. red orange; 15pf. carmine; 25pf. ultramarine: 40pt. violet; 50pf. deep brown. Watermark chicken. Wire. S.G. type 43, perf. 14. Printed in sheets of 100.

ITALY.—New Express stamp. IL25 green. Large transverse oblong format, p.14, wmk. crown. Printed in sheets of 50 (10 rows 5). Portrait of King Vittorio Emanuele III. printed in photogravure. Garibaldi Commen. Air Mail Express of Italian Colonies, same type as for Italy, but different colours. 2L25 x 1L, violet and black; 4L50 x 1L50, sepia and green.

ITALIAN COLONIES.—Dante Air Mail, 100 lire, sepia and myrtle green. Same description as that sent Aug 11th, except that the inscription above portrait reads "POSTA AEREA COLONIE ITALIANE."

LEEWARD IS.—½d. green; 1d. rose. Printed from pl.23, but supplied in rolls of 480, stamps issued vertically, bottom end first. Script wmk. type S.G. type II., Die 1 perf. 14, side margins being clipped. Join every twelfth stamp. Sheet form. Sheets of 120 (2 panes 60), pl. 23 script wmk. Die 1 four controls, one at each corner, over or below second stamp from end. Sheet number at right-hand top corner over end stamp. ¼d. brown; 1d. rose; 1½d. red; 2½d. brt. ultra; 6d. pale and brt. purple; 1s. black on emerald.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—G.B. 5s., overprinted "MOROCCO AGENCIES 6 FRANCS." French currency. Bradbury printing on soft porous paper. Printed in sheets of 40 as usual.

NIGERIA.—K.G. Universal type, S.G. 1 and 2, script wmk. Die 1. All printed from pl.23 in sheets of 120 (2 panes 60) with gutter between, four controls, one under or above second stamp from each corner. Sheet number in black over right top corner stamp. 2d. dark brown; 4d. blk. and red/yel.; 2s. 6d. blk. and red/blue; 5s. grn. and red/yel.; 10s. grn. and red/green. I have also received the £1 M.C.A. printed from the same plate 23, which is also Die 1. The shade is quite different from the previous Die 1 issued in 1914.

NIUE.—Inscribed "COOK ISLANDS NIUE" S.G. types 13 and 14, wmk. N Z and star, perf 14. ½d. blk. and green; 1d. blk. and carmine.

PATIALA.—S.G. India, type 80, overprinted at Nasik "PATIALA STATE SERVICE." 1¼a. mauve.

PORTUGAL.—New P. Due series, transverse oblong. Same type as those chronicled July 19th. Perf. 11½ x 12. 60c. pale rose.

(Concluded on page 116)

PAPUA'S NEW DESIGNS and novelties from Paraguay, Afghanistan, Jugo-Slavia, Colombia and Italy.



HUNGARY'S CELEBRITIES SET and new items from China, Germany, Argentina and Colombia.



THE LATEST from Jugo-Slavia, Afghanistan, Bolivia and Colombia.



The Simenhoff Catalogue

Copies of the first Supplement to the Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa, by L. Simenhoff, published by the Pretoria Philatelic Society, may be obtained free (please enclose stamped addressed envelope) from the Business Manager, Mr. H. N. B. Hawke, P.O. Box 412, Pretoria.

Society Notes

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

On November 9th Dr. A. Kaplan showed part of his collection of Palestine, explaining that, in order not to make it too long, he had omitted a great part of the middle issues on account of their extreme complexity. His exhibit was very much appreciated. The early issues included an interesting series of both military and civil postmarks from Palestine proper and from various places outside its borders. In the later issues an outstanding item was the Postage Dues, Type 1, imperf. in $\frac{1}{4}$ sheets. Seeing that only one sheet of each of these is known to have been issued, these quarters must be indeed *rara aves*.

At the next meeting, on December 13th, the President (Mr. Redford) will show his collection of Transvaal. As this is particularly fine, being not only extensive but containing nothing but perfect specimens, a bumper attendance is expected.—J.H.H.P.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting held on November 11th, Major Harrington read a paper entitled "Finance and Philately." He dealt with many points of the financial side of our hobby. His paper was most enthusiastically received and evoked much discussion. Mr. Obermeyer exhibited his Canada and Newfoundland.

The next meeting will be held on December 5th, when Mr. Klagsbrun will read a paper. The exhibit will be proofs, essays and colour trials.

On December 19th Mr. Basden will give a paper, the exhibition being New Republic, Griqualand and Swaziland.

The first meetings in 1933 will be on 2nd and 16th January. The latter date is the annual general meeting, at which a big muster is expected.—A J.B.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

The twenty-first annual general meeting of the Philatelic Society of Natal was held in the Kenilworth Lounge, Durban, on Wednesday, 2nd November.

In spite of the abnormal times through which we are passing, the Secretary was able to report that there were exactly 100 members on the roll, 58 being resident members and the remainder either country members or overseas corresponding members.

The office-bearers for the coming year were elected as follows:—President, Mr. P. C. Bishop; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Glen, Gosling, Hurst, Simpson and Williams; Hon. Secretary, Miss Gwen Pershouse; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Norman Welsford; Exchange Superintendent, Mr. L. Petiet; Hon. Auditor, Mr. Percy Williams; Hon. Auctioneer, Mr. A. S. Maskell; Committee, Mrs. Gosling, Messrs. Banting, de Terrasson, Esnouf, Riches and Webb.

Through the courtesy of the Durban Publicity Association, the monthly meetings of the Society will be held during the ensuing year in the lounge of the Durban Publicity Bureau, corner of West and Church Streets, on the first Wednesday of the month at 8 p.m. It is hoped that philatelists when visiting Durban will remember this, for they will always be welcome at these meetings as the guests of the Society. The Committee, in this case, would extend the invitation to their stamp collections as well, for exhibits from other centres are always of interest, and opportunities for seeing the stamps of distant philatelists are very few

(Concluded on page 116)

Special Notice to the Collectors of the Stamps of Rhodesia

Commencing with our January number, there will be published in this Journal the first of a series of articles by Major W. J. Harrington, member of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, on the stamps of Rhodesia up to the time this country was divided into Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

To give some idea of the scope of this work, it may be stated that the information which has been collected and arranged is divided into 30 chapters, as follows:—

- Chapter 1.—Postal History.
- Chapter 2 to 16.—The Various Issues from 1890 to 1922-24.
- Chapter 17.—Proofs and Essays.
- Chapter 18.—Papers Used for the First Two Issues.
- Chapter 19.—Dies of the First Two Issues.
- Chapter 20.—Setting of the First Three Issues.
- Chapter 21.—Currency Stamps, 1900.
- Chapter 22.—Cleaning of High Values.
- Chapter 23.—Remainders.
- Chapter 24.—Postal Obliterations and Cancellations.
- Chapter 25.—Stamps Overprinted B.C.A. used in Rhodesia.
- Chapter 26.—Stamps Used Outside Rhodesia.
- Chapter 27.—Stamps Officially perforated and used fiscally.
- Chapter 28.—Specimens.
- Chapter 29.—Postal Stationery.
- Chapter 30.—Bibliography.

In order that the articles may be as up to date as possible, the author would be glad to receive at any time details of unrecorded varieties of Rhodesian stamps or postmarks.

SOCIETY NOTES—(concluded from page 115).

and far between. The Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Natal (Box 588, Durban) will therefore be pleased to hear at any time from philatelists from any part of South Africa who intend visiting this part of the Union.

At our meeting of December 7th a paper will be read by Mr. F. Hawksley, M.A., on the Postal History of Natal, and there will be a general display of Natal collections by members.—(Miss) GWEN VERSHOUSE, Hon. Secretary.

NEW ISSUE NEWS—(concluded from page 111).

U.S.A.—Air Mail, S.G. type 183, perf. 11. 8c. greenish ocre.

URUGUAY.—Artigas S.G. type 132, new colours. Recess printed, as before, by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, London. No wmk., p. 12½. 2P carmine; 3P black; 4P deep sage; 5P orange.

ZANZIBAR.—Dr. J. H. Harvery Pirie has received the following note from the Postmaster, Zanzibar:—"I have the honour to inform you that the Postage due labels, 2, 3, 6, 12, 19 and 25 cents are to be retained. We are not going to reprint any more 1, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 31, 50 and 75 cents when the present stock is finished. At present (the letter is dated 27th October) the stock of 1, 50 and 75 cents has already been exhausted."

The 2 cents, by the way, is now appearing in S.G. Type D2. It was originally in Type D71.—J.H.H.P.

DEATH OF MR. GILBERT J. ALLIS.

Cabled news of the death of Mr. G. J. Allis on the 5th November was received from Mr. F. Hugh Vallancy.

Mr. Allis was a foundation member of the Philatelic Society of Capetown, and for years he devoted considerable time to that Society's activities. His wide philatelic knowledge was always at the disposal of fellow members, while his energy in matters philatelic was without bounds. A monument to his investigations is the monograph on the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, for which he was honoured by the award of the Crawford Medal by the Royal Philatelic Society.

Mr. Allis had been resident in London for some time, but his regard for and association with philately in South Africa remained, and at the Third Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa, held at Johannesburg in October last he was elected to the Roll of Honour of Distinguished Philatelists.

His paper, entitled "Your Congress—Its Scope for Earnest Service," read at this Congress was granted an award, and illustrates the interest he maintained in our endeavours in South Africa.

To his relatives sympathy is extended.

C.H.

When Mounting Stamps

Interpose a slip of paper, blotter or your handkerchief between your finger and the stamp when mounting. No finger is so clean that it does not leave an oily residue wherever it rests. Soiled stamps are worth less than clean specimens. Keep your stamps neat and clean by following this commonsense rule.

INDIA 100 \$1. Native States
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Your Congress—Its Scope for Earnest Service

By GILBERT J. ALLIS (Congress Award).

(Continued from page 97.)

It may, in this connection, be a matter of interest to Congress to know that before it was possible to commence the actual work of writing of "The Postal and Postage Stamp History of the Cape of Good Hope," I had copies made of no less than 800 (eight hundred) original documents, many of them running into several pages of typed matter.

In the course of my searches in the old Cape of Good Hope Treasury, Archives, Colonial Office, Audit Office, Post Office and other Government Departments at Capetown, and at the Colonial Office, Public Records Office, Crown Agent's, High Commissioner's, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s and Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s in London, I gathered together this mass of papers.

Much of the material proved to be unimportant when the "boiling down" process was reached, but when the work was finally completed and in publication, I handed over to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for purposes of preservation and record, a bound volume containing copies of all documents of real importance, which consisted of 450 typed pages, the object being to provide permanent means for checking and verification of all references contained in the Cape of Good Hope handbook.

I should like to add that should it be found that there is any direction in which I can be of assistance to Congress in connection with Cape of Good Hope philatelic matters, I shall be happy to co-operate if the direction is made known.

I think I should also acquaint Congress with the fact that I have recently completed, from information gathered from the old Cape records and elsewhere, a comprehensive monograph upon the postal issues of Griqualand West, which has been accepted by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for publication in serial form in "Gibbons' Stamp Monthly."

The appearance of this, however, has been delayed in order that opportunity may be given for careful examination and study of the very fine panes and "pieces" of the stamps of this country which were in the collection of the late Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, President of the Royal Philatelic Society at the time of his death in 1931, and which has recently passed into the possession of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

It is a matter of particular interest to myself, as it will be to many of the prominent specialists in Cape stamps in England and America, to learn that the Congress has provided in the "Open" class under Section (6) for the display of "Postal cancellations illustrative of the postal history of any of the countries of the Union of South Africa and of former stamp-issuing countries now incorporated in it, Bechuanaland, South-West Africa and the Rhodesias."

An immense amount of interest is now being shown in postmarks, which are, indeed, an extremely luring study.

This branch of philately is now quite firmly established, and a display of such material showing the use of many quaint postmark devices and designs, upon stamps earlier in date of issue than 1900, was successful in securing the award of the President's Cup at the London Stamp Club in April last.

Any authentic work upon the postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal would be a very welcome addition to philatelic literature.

Except to the extent that a good deal of the data must exist upon the large numbers of entire covers and envelopes now housed in the great collections of to-day in various parts of the world, I know of no means by which it is at all likely that sufficient authoritative information upon these subjects could be obtained outside the Departmental Post Office and other official records still preserved, I believe, in Pretoria, and if access could be obtained to them and the details gathered together and systematically collated and arranged, it would be an achievement and an immense stride forward in the direction aimed at.

As I understand the aims and objects of Congress, they are the creation of new and the fostering of existing interest in the scientific hobby of philately, the collection and dissemination of philatelic knowledge, particularly that specially pertaining to South Africa, and the assistance and encouragement of the younger stamp-collecting generation.

I am sufficiently convinced of the vitality of South African philately to believe that Congress, with the loyal aid of the related societies, will accomplish much in the direction indicated, and, incidentally, it will achieve something more.

Philately in itself is essentially a "home" pastime, for it is in the privacy of his "stamp den" that the student works out his problems and makes his epoch-making discoveries.

But no less important is that side of the hobby which demands the "rubbing of shoulders" and the interchange of thought and opinion with kindred spirits upon subjects of topical and current interest.

This can only be accomplished under circumstances which bring stamp devotees together from time to time under conditions which have a social as well as a business setting and atmosphere, and it is a principle now recognised and adopted as an annual practice by all associations and societies whose representatives are banded together in a common interest, whatever that interest may be.

I shall be but echoing the sentiments of countless thousands of philatelists in this country in wishing Congress every success in its work, now and in the future.

"Nothing succeeds like success," and the results of your previous Congress meetings point the way forward to the fulfilment of those inspiring ideals which Congress has set itself, and which its very existence intends and implies.

Wipa, 1933

We have received a copy of the rules and regulations, together with grouping and classification, of the International Philatelic Exhibition, Vienna, 1933. This well-got-up programme (printed in three languages—German, English and French) is particularly full and explicit, and makes very interesting reading.

The classification is divided into ten groups, and there are about 186 classes. Great Britain with Colonies has 21 classes in all—Group VIII. These include research collections, specialised collections, catalogical collections, "collections of special domains and collections having special ideas," and likewise.

We hope that Southern Africa will be represented among the exhibitors. We notice that Messrs. Ashmead, Robertson and Tamsen are members of the Committee of Honour.

Johannesburg Stamp Sale

On December 1st, Messrs. R. R. Currie held their first sale of items from the Southern Stamp Co.'s stock, under instructions from Mr. C. F. Skinner. A catalogue was available, describing 170 lots, but though the sale continued till nearly 6 p.m., some 50 remained unoffered at the close.

Colonial stamps were offered singly and in small lots and collections. A few attractive Foreign and a number of Air Mail entires were included. A feature of the sale was the absence of any reserve and more than one bidder expressed surprise when, failing further competition, his own very low bid was accepted. An interesting innovation was the handling of postal bids for those unable to attend. Collectors in other Provinces had seized the opportunity of examining lots sent by post and of submitting bids.

Among the prices realised were: 5s. 6d. each for mint singles of the Bechuanaland on 6d. Transvaal and 24s. for a block of 4. A mint block of 4 Natal K.E. 1s. M.C.A. (Cat. £8) went for 25s. A superb used block of Mafeking 1d. Cyclist, with guarantee (Cat. £4), made 13s. A Cape 1d. woodblock (S.G. 13a), of good appearance but described as possibly repaired, fell at £1 10s. Numerous lots of Cape, Natal, West Indies, etc., in good condition, on old club sheets, realised from a ninth to a twelfth of catalogue. Some bulk lots of Portuguese Colonials, mostly mint, cataloguing £66, were sold for a total of 53s.

I am still selling by Private Treaty

I shall be pleased to hear from Collectors who are in search of **REAL BARGAINS**. Stamps may be bought singly, if desired, or in lots. In every case prices are extremely low.

SPECIAL LIST.—A number of lots which should have been sold in Auction on December 1 were held over owing to lack of time. These must be cleared privately. They include superb Barbados, B.E.A., Bechuanaland, Cape, Cyprus, Gibraltar, etc. Send for list.

AUCTION.—A further part of the stock has been set aside for sale (by Messrs. Richard Currie) about the end of January. Catalogues now being compiled and will be sent on application. Lots may be seen (maximum 24 hours inspection) by collectors in any part of S.A., and bids sent either to me or to the Auctioneers. In the last sale several lots were secured for absent buyers at well under their limits.

C. F. SKINNER

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