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EDITORIAL



Voortrekker Commemoratives in 1936 ?
The suggestion has been made, and we heartily commend it, that South Africa should issue a set of stamps commemorating the centenary of the Great Trek, one of the outstanding events in the history of the country. We understand that a committee has been formed to foster the idea, and we hope that some leading philatelists will be invited to co-operate—their knowledge and experience should be extremely valuable. There are still some who cavil at commemoratives, but it would be remarkable if they were not highly appreciated by the large majority of the vast host of stamp collectors, seeing that usually they are not only good to look at, but also frequently help to convey a clearer impression of the issuing country and its inhabitants.

We have observed, during the last two or three decades, a strong tendency on the part of Afrikaners to keep themselves to themselves when celebrating, instead of inviting their fellow South Africans to join in with them. This is a pity, because there is a great number of the latter who appreciate the heroic deeds, bravery and perseverance in the face of terrific odds, of the heroes in South African history. We, therefore, hope that if effect is given to the proposal to issue Voortrekker commemoratives, that all the people of South Africa will be given the opportunity of paying a tribute of honour and respect to those famous men and women who opened up the country and paved the way for us.

Making the suggestion of inviting philatelists to co-operate in connection with the Voortrekker Commemoratives, reminds us to suggest to the authorities that if they sought the advice and co-operation of philatelists, there might be a very different story to tell about the amount collected for the Tuberculosis Hospital Fund by the sale of Christmas Stamps. Hitherto, the sales have not been very satisfactory, and they could be tremendously improved if some other plan were adopted.

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The Australian Stamp Monthly announces that the primage duty, hitherto charged on stamps imported into Australia, has been removed. We look forward hopefully to the day when the surtax on stamps imported into the Union will be removed ; it cannot benefit the Exchequer appreciably, and is a serious drawback to collectors in South Africa, who like to obtain approval selections from other lands.

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Some of our readers may not be aware that the SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST has an arrangement for a combined rate of subscription with *The Australian Stamp Monthly* and the *Philatelic Magazine*. Look up the notice, and avail yourself of this useful service.

We take the following note and good wishes from the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* :—

A Change.

In his introductory notes to the September number of the SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST, Mr. J. Robertson announces his retirement from the editorial chair. Beginning with the October issue, the journal will be edited and published by the Philatelic Congress of South Africa, and will be entirely independent.

A Precedent.

This is the first time that a Philatelic Congress Committee has undertaken the publication of a periodical, and the precedent so established is an important one. Should the new editors prove successful, and we sincerely trust that they do, they will provide a strong argument for those who would like to see the British Congress attempt something on similar lines. All eyes will be turned now on the South African Congress. May they prosper in this venture.

* * * * *

In commenting on the programme for our Congress, the *Philatelic Magazine* says : " The lack of convention disclosed by the official programme is refreshing That's the right spirit, and we hope our South African friends will have a really good time. Our only regret is that we cannot join them. British philatelic society and congress managements please copy."

We wish a big bunch of British friends could join us ; and we suggest right away that they get to work, collect a party, and take a holiday in South Africa, incidentally sharing Congress with us.

* * * * *

Mr. Alexander, the postmaster of Mbabane, Swaziland, has had a busy time of it attending to the requests of philatelists, and we take this opportunity of expressing on behalf of South African philatelists, grateful thanks for his kind assistance and unfailing courtesy.

Nobody but a stamp collector's wife would believe a person who said he'd been in an hotel room until 5 a.m. looking at stamps.—"*Weekly Philatelic Gossip*."

REVIEWS

"The Air Mails of British Africa, 1925-1932," compiled by N. C. Baldwin, published by Francis J. Field, Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, England ; 68 pp. An extremely interesting and delightful handbook, treating thoroughly of all British African air-mail services other than the domestic air services of the Union. The book is well illustrated, and should be in the hands of every air-mail collector. The contents include everything from the Imperial Airways Survey Flight, 1925-26, through the several private and record flights, down to the regular Imperial Air-Mail Service, with check list, etc. If you are interested, write to Francis J. Field, Ltd., for a copy.

We have received a copy of the price list of British and Colonial stamps issued by Frank Godden, Ltd., 359, Strand, London, published at 1s. net, and also a copy of their album catalogue. Advanced collectors will find these publications very useful.

The article "Through the Magnifying Glass," by C. P. Rang, in *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly* for November, deals with the "Admiral" dies of Rhodesia, and discloses the discovery of another die in addition to the well-known three illustrated in Gibbons' catalogue. The theory is expounded that there is an intermediate die between Die II and Die III. Incidentally, the writer of the article mentions that "no original work has been done, or, if it has, remarkably little literature exists about it" (*i.e.*, the stamps of Rhodesia). Well, he should subscribe to the SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST, in which will appear Major Harrington's work on these stamps, commencing with this very number.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* continues its articles on "Varieties unchronicled, uncatalogued, or not generally known," by A. J. Sefi, and very interesting articles they are. The several known retouches in South African stamps have recently been dealt with and illustrated.

RHODESIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(NOTE.—In respect of this work, which it is proposed should be published in this journal in instalments, the writer wishes to acknowledge with gratitude the assistance he has received from many philatelists both in Southern Africa and oversea, and also information which has been culled from articles published in the Philatelic Press. Correspondence is invited with a view to correcting errors of omission and of commission.)

CHAPTER I

POSTAL HISTORY

The postal history of Rhodesia may be said to have commenced with the period prior to the coming into being of the British South Africa Company, when the few residents and travellers were obliged to utilise the services of native runners for the purpose of sending letters to the nearest place where postal facilities were available. The fact that this procedure was adopted in those early days is evidenced by Mr. H. C. Dann, F.R.P.S.L., who states in an article published in the *London Philatelist* of April and May, 1932, that the Reverend Mr. Moffatt (a grandson of Dr. Moffatt, the famous missionary and a nephew of Dr. Livingstone) between the years 1872 and 1876, used to give to him the stamps received from Dr. Moffatt and from Dr. Livingstone prior to his death at Chitambo (in what is now Northern Rhodesia). These stamps were always in pairs, and were the then current 6d. blue Transvaal. It is, therefore, evident that it was necessary to send letters, together probably with the necessary money, by native runner to the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (Transvaal), where they were officially stamped and despatched.

In 1889, the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government decided to extend its postal facilities northwards. In *The Bechuanaland News* of the 8th August, 1888, was published a Government Notice dated 28th July, 1888, stating *inter alia* that a postal service by native runner was being established between the Protectorate and Matabeleland, *via* Bamagwato, and that postal agencies were being established beyond the limits of the Protectorate at Tati and Gubulawayo (Lobengula's). A supplementary notice, dated 7th August, 1888,

stated that the Protectorate post which superseded the old route to the interior *via* Zeerust, had come into operation, and that the post would be conveyed by native runner through Mafeking to Kanya (Gasitive's), Molepolole (Sechili's), and Shoshong (Khama's) weekly, and from there to Gubulawayo fortnightly.

For postal purposes, a supply of stamps of the Protectorate was sent up by the Postmaster-General of that territory.

Up to the end of the year 1890, the only places occupied (by concession) by the British were Gubulawayo, Fort Charter, Fort Salisbury (built in September, 1890), Fort Tuli and Fort Victoria.

The British South Africa Company in 1890 decided that the time was ripe for the establishment of a regular postal service, and to arrange for the issue of postage stamps, which was done in December of that year. An official notice published in the British Bechuanaland Government *Gazette*, dated Vryburg, 27th July, 1892, gives the date of the introduction by the Company of an organised postal service, and of the issue of postage stamps as the 1st August, 1892. It would, therefore, seem that up to that date the use of the Company's stamps had not been officially sanctioned.

The postal organisation was eventually divided into two administrations, for Northern and Southern Rhodesia, each with its own head office—at Livingstone and Salisbury respectively—and each administration requisitioned independently on the London office of the Company for its postal requirements.

An Administrator's Proclamation, dated the 1st May, 1895, provides: "that the territories now or hereafter placed under the control of the British South Africa Company shall be named RHODESIA collectively." At that time the provinces under the control of the Company were Mashonaland, Matabeleland and Northern Zambezia.

In *The Rhodesian Herald*, which from the 27th September, 1894, to the 28th

September, 1898, was the official gazette of the Company, was published Government Notice No. 82 of 1897, reading as follows: "It is hereby notified for public information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State has approved of the term 'Rhodesia' being officially used to denote the territories under the administration of the British South Africa Company." It was not until the year 1909, however, that the name "Rhodesia" was placed on postage stamps, and then only in the form of an overprint.

Rhodesia joined the Universal Postal Union on the 1st April, 1900 (Postal Notice 2 of 1900), and adopted Imperial Penny Postage on the 1st December, 1908.

In 1891, the postal rate on letters to England was reduced from 6d. to 4d., and on the 1st December, 1902, to 2½d. (Postal Notice No. 17 of 1902). On the 1st April, 1911, the rate to all parts of the British Empire, where the Imperial Penny Postage

had been adopted, was reduced to 1d. On the 1st June, 1917, the postage rate for letters addressed to all parts of Southern Africa was raised to 1½d., and to the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire to 2d.

Owing to the large area to be administered by the postal authorities, it was necessary to utilise for the purpose of collecting and distributing the mails, in addition to the railway, native runners, coaches, and, in later days, motor cars. Even at the date when Rhodesia ceased to exist, native runners were used from Livingstone to Lealui, Kazangula and Seshekwe, from Gwanda to Tuli and from Mumbwa to Kasampa. Another point of interest is that up to the same date, mails were sent to and from Fort Jameson by motor car *via* Blantyre in Nyasaland.

(The next of this series will be Chapter II, dealing with the first issue of 1890.)

NEW ISSUE NEWS

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

AFGHANISTAN (Pictorial).—1 Afghani, deep blue, Ancient ruins. Oblong format, lithographed, no wmk., sheets of 25, perf. 12. 1933 Commemorative. 1 Afghani, rose, Monument type. Lithographed, no wmk., sheets of 50 (5 rows 10), perf. 12.

ARGENTINE.—20c dull ultra. surchd. "M.J.I." in Roman letters with stops. 1P scarlet and blue surchd. "M.H." in Roman letters with stops, wmk., S.G. type 111, perf. 13. 20c S.G. type 112. 1P S.G. type 113.

AUSTRIA.—S.G. type 90, small format. 24gr. purple, Salzburg design. Reduced format, perf. 12. 12gr. blue green, Traunsee design. Typographed, reduced format, perf. 12. 64gr. olive green, Hohenems design.

BRAZIL (new S. Paulo Revolutionary Set).—Surface printed in sheets of 100, no marginal inscription, no wmk., perf. 11½. 100r. pale red brown, Map; 200r. carmine, Standard Bearer; 300r. deep green, Arms; 400r. deep blue, Tin Hat; 500r. brown, Map; 600r. rose, Arms; 700 r. purple, Standard Bearer; 1,000r. orange, Tin Hat; 2,000r. chocolate, "LEX" (large format); 5,000r. green, "LEX" (large format); 10,000r. purple, "LEX" (large format).

CANADA.—Postage due S.G. type D.2. perf. 11. Printed by British American Bank Note Co. 10c purple.

CHINA.—New Issue, various portraits, coloured circle in centre of Sun. 8c red orange; 10c purple;

20c red brown; 30c purple brown; 40c orange. Sheets of 200, inscription tablet "Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing," with plate number 1, 4mm. to the right four times on the sheet commencing over and under 5th and 6th stamps from each corner top and bottom. No wmk., perf. 14, sheet number top right hand corner.

P. DUES.—S.G. type D4, but with the English characters omitted from the design. All orange. ½c, 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 30c. Sheets of 200, inscription tablet as above, but with plate number 8mm. to the right, commencing over and under 4th stamp from each corner top and bottom. No wmk., perf. 14, sheet number top right-hand corner. In all cases the sheet has a guide line down the centre vertically between 10th and 11th columns, and horizontally between 5th and 6th rows. There is also an engraved line round each corner stamp in the margin about 12mm from the stamp.

COSTA RICA.—40c deep green. Telegraph stamp overprinted with wings and shield. In shield "CR," in left wing "CORREO," and in right wing "AEREO."

DUTCH INDIES.—S.G. type 17, perf. 12½. 20c orange.

FRANCE.—10c ultra, Sower type; 1F25 olive brown, new Peace type; 1F75 mauve, new Peace type. Printed in sheets of 100 (2 panes 50), with plain gutter between. Large dot between 5th and 6th rows, and in side margins. Usual grille top and bottom. Sheet number at left bottom corner. Further values of the new Peace type, chronicled on the 31st October, 50c brt. rose pink; 75c olive; 90c dp carmine.

GABOON (various Pictorial Designs).—1c purple; 2c black/rose; 4c green; 5c blue; 10c red/straw; 15c red/green; 20c carmine; 25c red brown; 30c green; 40c lilac; 45c black/blue green; 50c yellow brown; 65c blue; 75c black/red orange; 90c carmine; 1F green/blue; 1F 50 blue; 2F red/brown; 3F green/blue; 5F brown; 10F black/orange red; 20F purple. **Gaboon Dues (all Native Woman design).**—5c ultrs/blue; 10c red brown; 20c sepia; 25c green/blue; 30c carmine; 45c red/straw; 50c 60c blue; purple; 1F black/red orange; 2F green/blue; 3F brown.

INDO CHINE.—30c red brown S.G. type 32. 60c purple S.G. type 33.

ITALY.—New set for commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Fascisti Government. They consist of a set of various pictorial types, all transverse oblong format, wmk. crown, p. 14.

Postage: 5c olive brown; 10c sepia; 15c greenish slate; 20c carmine; 25c green; 30c olive brown; 35c blue; 50c purple; 60c red brown; 75c carmine; 1L slate purple; 1L 25c deep blue; 1L 75c orange; 2L 55 slate; 2L 65 greenish slate; 5L+2L50 carmine. **Express:** 1L25c green; 2L50c orange. **Air:** 50c dark brown; 75c orange brown.

JAMAGIA (new Pictorial design).—Large format. 2d. green and grey/black. Line engraved, printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, London Wall, in sheets of 60 (10 rows of 6). Perf. 12½, wmk., script sideways reading down.

JIND (India S.G. type 79).—9 pies, slate green, overprinted "JIND STATE"; 9 pies, slate green, overprinted "JIND STATE SERVICE." (**India S.G. type 80.**)—1a3ps. mauve, overprinted "JIND STATE"; 1a3ps mauve, overprinted "JIND STATE SERVICE." Printed in sheets of 320, wmk. S.G. type 69, perf. 14.

NABHA.—Overprinted in small Nasik type in sheets of 320, wmk. mult. stars. 3 pies grey, overprinted "NABHA STATE SERVICE."

PALESTINE.—Change of colour. 4m. purple. S.G. type, 10 Mosque of Omar script wmk. perf. 13½ x 14½. Printed in sheets of 250 (2 panes 100, 10 x 10; and one pane 50, 10 x 5). With pillared margin between each pane.

PORTUGAL.—Red Cross, 1933, all red surcharge, perf. 14. 40c ultramarine; 48c brown lake, S.G. type 60; 64c green; 75c violet, S.G. 61; 4E50 black/orange; 10E brown/rose, S.G. type 63.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—S.G. type 35, perf. 11½. 3T4Rs overprinted 2½T. Bistre brown.

ROUMANIA.—Stamps commemorating the 9th International Congress of the History of Medicine. Printed by photogravure, large format in sheets of 50, perf. 13½ x 13. 1L carmine; 6L orange; 10L blue. Postal Employees Benefit set, process engraving set. 4+1L deep green; 6+1L purple brown; 10+1L bright blue.

SAMOA (New Zealand).—S.G. type 157, overprinted "SAMOA," perf. 14. 2/6 deep brown, blue overprint; 5/- green, red overprint; 10/- carmine, deep blue overprint; £1 pink, blue overprint.

SWEDEN.—New issue to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the battle of King Gustavus II Adolphus, killed on the battlefield of Lutzen, 6th November, 1632. Rotary printing, issued in rolls, imperf. x p. 10. 10ö purple; 15ö scarlet; 25ö blue; 90ö green. Also, issued in booklets, perf. 10 all round: 10ö and 15ö. The plate consists of 10 rows of 12 stamps. The roll stamps are printed on

slightly thinner paper known as 60 gramme paper, and the booklet stamps are printed on slightly thicker paper known as 70 gramme. The design is reproduced from a picture in the National Museum, Stockholm, printed by Prof. Wahlbom, who died in 1858. The stamps are engraved on steel by Mr. Sven Ewert, and printed in the Swedish Postal Government Printing Office at Stockholm.

U.S.A.—Two new commemoratives just to hand. 3c purple, portrait of William Penn commemorating 250th anniversary of his landing in Pennsylvania. 3c violet, portrait of Daniel Webster commemorating 150th anniversary of his birth. He was one of America's greatest constitutional orators. Both printed in sheets of 400, flat plate, no wmk., perf. 11. Rotary press coils, S.G. type 199, perf. 10 x imp. 3c violet, Washington.

VENEZUELA.—On Security paper, same paper as used for recent Air Mail issue. All S.G. type 70. 5c purple; 10c green; 15c orange; 25c red; 40c blue; 50c olive; 1B pale blue; 3B brown; 5B orange brown.

Gleanings from Whitfield King & Co.'s Bulletin:—

AUSTRALIA.—We are informed (unofficially) that the "O S" stamps are to be discontinued, and if this is correct, the recently-issued ones should be worth acquiring at present prices.

BARWANI.—We are informed that a new set of stamps is being prepared for this Indian State, bearing the portrait of the present Minor Rana Saheb of Barwani State, the denominations being: ½, 1, 2 and 4 annas. Our supply is expected to arrive at an early date.

ROUMANIA.—We are informed that the use of official stamps is to be discontinued and that the remaining stock on hand is to be overprinted for ordinary postal use. We are further informed that another commemorative set is to appear shortly, and is to be sold with a surtax for the benefit of the postal employees, the values will be: 4 lei+1 leu, 6 lei+1 leu, 10 lei+1 leu.

RUSSIA.—We have received a new 15 kopecs stamp, issued to celebrate the great Russian writer, Maxim Gorky, the stamp is printed in brown and shows a portrait of Gorky. A 35 kopecs stamp printed in blue in the same type is expected shortly. The stamps are dated "1892" "1932," signifying the fortieth anniversary of Gorky's first writing, "Nakar Chudra," at the base of the stamps is shown his signature. The 15 kopecs Zeppelin stamp has been printed in a new colour, grey, on unwatermarked paper, and we have also seen the current 1 rouble stamp with view of Post Office imperforate with the key and daisy watermark. We are informed that only a very small quantity was accidentally issued in an imperforate condition, and they were immediately sold out.

SAHARA.—The current issue overprinted "Republica Espanola," has now been overprinted horizontally instead of vertically.

ST. VINCENT.—We have received an official notification that the 5d. stamp of the current issue is being withdrawn from use, and any existing stock will be destroyed on the first of December next.

SWEDEN.—Three hundred years ago King Gustavus Adolphus was killed on the battlefield of Lutzen on November 6th, 1632. To commemorate this event, a special set of stamps is due to be issued the first week in November, the values being: 10, 15, 25 and 90 öre.

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6d. Lilac	1 0 0
6d. Slate-Lilac	1 10 0
6d. Slate-Lilac (on Blued)	2 0 0
1s. Yellow-Green	1 12 6
1s. Dark Green	1 17 6

1861. "Woodblocks."

1d. Vermilion	£15 0 0
1d. Brick-Red	25 0 0
1d. Carmine	20 0 0
4d. Blue, Type I.	6 10 0
4d. Blue, Type Ia.	7 10 0
4d. Blue, Type Ib.	6 0 0
4d. Dark Blue	30 0 0

1863-4. De La Rue Print.

1d. Carmine-Red	£1 15 0
1d. Brown-Red	1 10 0
4d. Blue	0 9 0
6d. Bright Mauve	2 10 0
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NEW ISSUES.

THE "DEAD" COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

(Congress Paper by A. E. BASDEN, M.B.E.)

A "dead" country, philatelically, is a country which has ceased to issue stamps; and the stamps of a "dead" country are usually pretty "dead" in the market sense, frequently with little reason; and as Southern Africa probably has more "dead" countries than any other portion of our globe, their story should be of particular interest to the stamp collectors of the sub-Continent.

The "dead" countries of Southern Africa may be divided into four sections, to wit:—

- (1) territories that have been absorbed in others, *e.g.*, Zululand in Natal, British Bechuanaland in the Cape, etc.;
- (2) states that have been amalgamated, *e.g.*, the Cape, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State into the Union of South Africa;
- (3) territories where there has been change of "ownership," other than absorption or amalgamation, *e.g.*, Swaziland and South-West Africa;
- (4) territories that have been divided, *e.g.*, Rhodesia into Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia;

but for convenience, I propose to deal with them geographically, rather than chronologically or politically.

I. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The history of the Cape of Good Hope is one of the most fascinating stories of adventure and endeavour extant, and should make a tremendous appeal to all South Africans. The Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Bartholomeu Diaz, the Portuguese navigator, in 1488, in the endeavour to discover a sea route to the East Indies; and in 1497, Vasco da Gama sailed along the whole coast of South Africa on his way to India. But the Portuguese did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape. The Dutch, however, recognized the importance of the place, but it was not until 1652 that a small garrison under Jan van Riebeeck

was sent out by the Dutch East India Company to establish a post there. Riebeeck landed at Table Bay and founded Cape Town. The year 1671 marked the beginning of the Colony proper, for in that year, the first purchase of land from the Hottentots outside the limits of Riebeeck's fort was made. The Huguenot emigrants landed at the Cape about fifteen years later. The rest of the story should be well known in general to you all, and is one of absorbing interest to the student. And by no means the least interesting part of the story is that relating to the post office, so well told by Mr. Gilbert J. Allis in his valuable book on the stamps of the Cape.

The first stamps issued in South Africa were the ever-popular triangulars; and the first stamps printed in South Africa were the famous "woodblocks." The first issue was made in September, 1853, and the triangulars were in use for a period of eleven years. From 1864 on we had the familiar rectangular issues, and it may be noted once again that the die of the 1/- value was in use for thirty years.

The Cape ceased to be a stamp-issuing country on the consummation of Union on the 31st May, 1910.

The stamps of the Cape need no boosting; the country will ever be a popular one because of the triangulars—Perkins-Bacon, "Woodblocks," and De La Rue. The rectangulars are a "clean" and interesting lot to collect, some of the surcharge errors and varieties being very scarce. Research in regard to postmarks is still badly needed, and little has been written or said about them. There are at least four types of the triangular postmark; there are also the large oval dated cancellations, the ordinary circular cancellations; the numerical cancellations; and the many cork cancellations of which we know practically nothing. Allis deals exhaustively with the early Cape post office and the triangulars, but he hardly touches on varieties and postmarks of which there is a large number, many items being

exceedingly interesting ; and the half about them has not yet been told.

As a matter of interest, it may be remarked that all issues since 1864 may still be used in the Union, only the triangulars having been demonetized, due to the irregular use of some of the official woodblock reprints.

II. GRIQUALAND WEST.

Griqualand West was originally the most southerly portion of Bechuanaland. "At the end of the eighteenth century, a horde known as Bastaards, descendants of Dutch farmers and Hottentot women, led a nomadic life on the plains south of the Orange River. In 1803, a missionary named Anderson, induced a number of the Bastaards, with their chief, Barend Barends, to settle north of the river." They settled at a place called Klaarwater (because of a strong flowing fountain, which has now disappeared), which subsequently was changed to Griquatown. The little colony prospered under the guidance of the missionaries, and was frequently augmented by Kafirs, Bechuanas and half-castes, including a number of half-castes under Adam Kok, son of Cornelius Kok, a grandson of Adam Kok (c. 1710-1795). At the instance of the Rev. John Campbell, in 1813, the Bastaards changed their name and called themselves Griquas. The word "Griqua" is derived from a Hottentot tribe, originally settled near Saldanha Bay, called by the early Dutch settlers Chariguriqua or Grigriqua ; descendants of which settled among the Bastaards. The next important date in their history is November, 1843, when Adam Kok III signed a treaty placing himself under British protection. In 1845, he received British military aid against white settlers who had settled round about, and in 1848, he helped the British under Sir Harry Smith against the Boers. Adam Kok removed to Griqualand East in 1861-1863 with some 3,000 followers. He sold his sovereign rights to the Free State for £4,000. The Griqua chief, Waterboer, carried on, but under his son, Nicholas Waterboer, the condition of the Griquas declined. During his chieftainship, diamonds were discovered in 1867, and by the end of 1869, the rush to the alluvial diggings had begun. Over part of the district the S.A. Republic and the O.F.S. claimed sovereignty. The story of the settlement of the British, Transvaal and Free State claims to the sovereignty of the

territory, in which the diamond diggings were situated, is well-known to all South Africans, and need not be touched on here. At Klip Drift (now Barkly West), the diggers formed a regular government and elected Theodore Parker as their president. The High Commissioner of the Cape interfered, and a Cape official was appointed magistrate in February, 1871, soon after the discovery of the Dutoitspan (September, 1870) and Bultfontein (November, 1870) mines. Great Britain took over the territory, on the petition of Nicholas Waterboer on the 27th October, 1871. The dispute with the Free State was settled in 1876, and this settlement paved the way for the annexation of Griqualand to the Cape Colony on the 15th October, 1880.

Prior to the issue of the overprinted stamps in 1877, stamps of the Cape Colony were used in Griqualand West, but these, of course, can only be distinguished by postmark, etc. The Dutoitspan obliterator of radiating lines in four segments is probably the best known together with the Diamond Fields dated oval postmark used in conjunction. The earliest date in my possession is 10th August, 1872, but no doubt Cape stamps were used in the territory for some time prior to that date.

In 1874 we have the first Griqualand stamp in the shape of the provisional made at Kimberley in consequence of the stock of 1d. stamps becoming exhausted. (Manuscript surcharge 1d. on 4d. blue.) In March, 1877, the 1d. and 4d. Cape stamp were surcharged "G.W.," and these were followed by the issues of the Cape, overprinted with the familiar series and types of the letter G.

In October, 1880, the territory of Griqualand West was incorporated with the Cape Colony, and the balance of the overprinted stamps on hand were distributed among Cape post-offices outside the incorporated territory, and consequently those postmarked subsequently to October 1880, should properly be classified as Cape stamps, and placed in the Cape collection.

There is room for research work, particularly regarding the period prior to the overprinted issues.

The stamps of Griqualand West are a rather difficult lot to handle, apart from forgeries, of which there is a superabundance, but should not be neglected merely because they are difficult.

III. BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

Our "Gibbons" now divides Bechuanaland into two sections: (a) British Bechuanaland; and (b) Bechuanaland Protectorate, but numbers the stamps of the two countries consecutively, without assigning any reason therefor. Previously the two territories were treated as one, following the lead set by the London Philatelic Society. The two countries should be separated, for one was incorporated with Cape Colony and now forms part of the Union of South Africa, while the other is still a British Protectorate; and now that there is a probability that the Protectorate will shortly replace overprinted stamps with a series of stamps of its own, separation of the listing of the two countries becomes a matter of importance.

British Bechuanaland may be generally described as the southern portion of latter-day Bechuanaland, and the Protectorate as the northern portion.

Bechuanaland was first visited by Europeans towards the close of the eighteenth century. The first regular expedition to penetrate so far inland was in 1801-2, when John (afterwards Sir John) Truter and William Somerville were sent to the Bechuana tribes to buy cattle. Systematic exploration began with the arrival of Livingstone in 1841. Gold was discovered in the Tati district in 1864. At the time of the first contact of Europeans with the Bechuana, the Cape Government was the only civilized authority in South Africa, and, consequently, the connection between Bechuanaland and the Cape became close. After the Sand River Convention (1852), the Boers attempted to obtain control of the lands west of Transvaal. Sechele was attacked at Kolobeng, and the European stores and Livingstone's house were looted. The Boers endeavoured to prevent Britons from going northward, and Livingstone wrote: "The Boers resolved to shut up the interior, and I determined to open the country." There was constant trouble between the Boers, the natives (Barolong), and the missionaries from 1858 onwards, and several attempts were made by Transvaal to gain possession of Bechuanaland. Frequent appeals for assistance were made by the natives to the British authorities, which eventually led to the first Warren expedition in 1878. A small police force was left to occupy the district, but, ignoring

the wishes of the natives and the recommendations of Sir Bartle Frere (the High Commissioner), the Home Government refused to take the country under British protection, and the police force was withdrawn. There was constant trouble, and "freebooting Boers" made the most of the opportunity, and in 1882 set up the republic of Stellaland, with Vryburg as its capital; and, farther north, the republic of Goshen, establishing a small town, Rooi Grond, as capital.

In the London convention of February, 1884, the Transvaal boundaries were again defined, Stellaland and Goshen both being west of the Transvaal border. But the Boers remained in these two small republics, and Cecil Rhodes was sent to Bechuanaland, at a time when British prestige, after the Boer War of 1881, was at a very low ebb. His task was most difficult, and he eventually retired after telling the Boers that they were making war on Great Britain. There was constant trouble until Sir Charles Warren's second expedition ended the republics of Stellaland and Goshen, and Bechuanaland was formally taken under British protection, 30th September, 1885; and annexed to the Cape in 1895.

The stamps of British Bechuanaland are pretty fully detailed in the catalogues, but a certain amount of research work remains to be done, particularly in regard to postmarks. They are a clean lot to collect, and should be adequately treated by all Cape collectors.

IV. STELLALAND.

The short-lived republic of Stellaland (1882-1885) issued a short set of stamps in February, 1884. This set is of little philatelic interest, but it may be recalled that the stamps were lithographed in sheets of 96 (in twelve horizontal rows of eight) for the 1d., 3d., 4d. and 1/- values, while the 6d. denomination was issued in a sheet, comprising 117 stamps arranged in thirteen horizontal rows of nine. All the impressions in a horizontal row in all the values differ from each other in minute particulars so that there are eight types each of the 1d., 3d., 4d. and 1/- denominations and nine types of the 6d.

While in existence, its postal service was almost entirely with or through Transvaal, and the stamps are usually found cancelled with the well-known concentric circles

postmark commonly used in Transvaal at the time. We have no record of postal service from 1882 to 1884, but it is quite possible that continued research will reveal matter of much philatelic interest.

The two stamps listed by Gibbons under Great Britain, No. M.31 and M.32, might possibly more correctly be listed under Stellaland, to which state the expeditionary force under Warren was sent, and for whose use the Cape stamps were overprinted. It is probable, though mere conjecture at the moment, that some of these Military Telegraph stamps were used for letter-post purposes by members of the expedition.

V. GOSHEN.

The republic of Goshen, although in existence for the same period as Stellaland, did not issue stamps, and I have not yet come across any matter of philatelic interest relating to this state; but it is just possible that such exists, and I still hope that something interesting may yet turn up.

The history of Stellaland and Goshen forms part of the story of Briton *versus* Boer in South Africa, and is consequently of considerable interest to the student.

VI. NATAL.

Vasco da Gama, on his voyage to India, sighted the Bluff at the entrance to the bay now forming the harbour of Durban on Xmas Day, 1497. In view of the day, he named the country *Terra Natalis*. No European settlement was made in Natal until Francis Farewell, with other merchants of Cape Town, formed a company to trade with the natives of the South East coast. The trading venture was not successful, but Farewell was so impressed with the possibilities of Natal, that he resolved to establish himself at the port. He visited the royal kraal of Chaka, who had previously ravaged the territory, cured Chaka of a wound, and received, among other presents, a cession of a tract of land including "the port or harbour of Natal." On the 27th August, 1824, he hoisted the Union Jack. The settlement did not come to much owing to the animosity of the Cape authorities, who refused to support Farewell, and even confiscated his ship on his second visit to Port Elizabeth; so that he had to attempt the return to Port Natal overland, being killed by natives of Pondoland during the attempt. Other Cape Town merchants, however, followed the trail, and in 1835 the town of Durban was laid out.

The next part of the history of Natal relates principally to the arrival and adventures of the voortrekkers under Pieter Retief, who visited Durban in 1837. The story of the massacre of Retief and his party by Dingaan; of Dingaan's effort to wipe out all the Boers in the country; the massacre at Weenen; and the eventual marvellous victory of the Boers over the Zulu impis on the 16th December, 1838, commemorated annually by a public holiday—"Dingaan's Day"—is one that every South African knows or should know. Pietermaritzburg was founded by the Boer immigrants in 1839, and attempts were made to extend their sway over the settlement at Durban. These culminated in a determined attack in May, 1842; the Boers captured the harbour and settlement, and blockaded the British camp. The story of the famous ride of Dick King for succour will be familiar to you all. The beleaguered garrison was relieved from Cape Town on the 26th June, and within a fortnight, Colonel Cloete had received the submission of the Volksraad at Pietermaritzburg.

(To be continued in next issue.)

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Right through the tumult and the shouting, I have been busily selling stamps. "Selling" is a word I use out of modesty; to say "giving stamps away" would look almost like advertising. I have heard, however, that one customer who spent the contents of his pockets on what he described as "verra fair value," rushed home and sustained nasty injuries whilst forcing the baby's money-box.

I don't know whether I am not properly Air-minded, but I am coming back to Earth on January 2nd. I mean to say, I am deserting my Fourth Floor eyrie for a ground floor shop. To callers, therefore, may I draw attention to

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NEW ISSUES.

Union of South Africa Notes

Mr. G. N. Gilbert reports the following varieties :—

(1) 1d. roto, second issue officials—vertical spacing of “offisieel”—“offisieel” and “official”—“official” is approximately 1mm. wider spaced, between rows 10 and 11.

(2) ½d. and 1d. roto officials, fine overprint—wider spacing as in (1) occurs between rows 4-5, 8-9, 12-13 and 16-17.

(3) 2d. roto, first issue officials—row 20, No. 2, has the overprint 1mm. wider spaced. (This does not occur in the new issue with finer overprint.) In this issue the wider spacing occurs between rows 2-3 and 18-19.

(4) 2d. roto, official, fine overprint—wider spacing occurs between rows 4-5 and 16-17.

(5) 1/- and 2/6 officials, first print—wider spacing occurs between rows 9-10.

(6) 2/6 official, fine overprint—wider spacing occurs between rows 8-9 and is approximately 1½mm. wider.

(7) 1d. roto, printing with broad red arrow quarter guide marks—joined paper variety occurring through row 18, while opposite row 17 appears an *extra* broad red arrow on each side, the right-hand one being in the centre of the sheet number (3609). (Mr. Gilbert would like to know how this occurred.)

Mr. A. Lichtenstein reports the following varieties :—

(a) It appears that a quantity of 1d. sheets, *printed for booklets* (the demand for which has lately greatly fallen off), has been cut up into strips of 10 (or 20)×6 and issued like this to some country P.O.'s. In that particular printing, the variety “Dragon in Rigging” occurs, position unknown. It will be remembered that, a few months ago, a large supply of 2d. roto, also printed for booklets, was cut up into small sheets and sent out to country P.O.'s, and on these the—by now well-known—variety “aeroplane over Union Bldgs.” occurs. This “aeroplane” variety occurs on both the English and the Afrikaans stamps, on the former the plane appearing to be flying to the left back, and on the latter to the right forward. Both are quite distinct and collectable.

(b) “Pole on Lion's Head” extending right across the sun. This occurs on a recent printing of the 1d. roto, position unknown.

(c) “Sailor jumping from rigging into the sea.” Latest printing in the pale shade, position: 7th stamp, row No. 5.

The Editor reports a variety on row 9, No. 2, new 4d. roto, native on left holding long bamboo pole.

GIBBONS' CATALOGUE 1933.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., write us as follows :—

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

Dear Sir,

While we are grateful to your reviewer “P.C.B.” for his kind comments on the new Gibbons catalogue, in one respect his remarks are apt to mislead would-be purchasers of the volume, when he says “I do not remember any former ‘Gibbons’ in which there have been so few price changes as this.”

As a matter of fact, the number of prices altered in Part I this year shows an increase of twenty-five per cent. over last year, while for the whole catalogue there is a numerical increase in the alterations of over forty per cent.

We trust that in fairness to us and to the volume you will give publicity to these facts.

Yours faithfully,

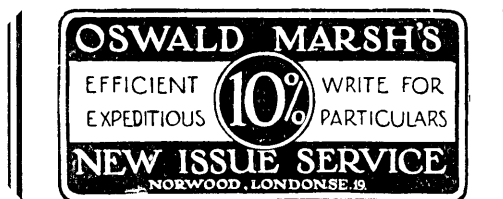
For and on behalf of

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STANLEY PHILLIPS,

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SOCIETY NOTES

THE EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The December meeting was a decided success. Mr. C. E. Donne read a most excellent and fully informative paper on the 1d. all red, King Edward, St. Helena, and exhibited his choice and exceedingly well-written up collection of the stamps of that Island. Both were highly appreciated.

Mr. Linn exhibited a most magnificent collection of the stamps of the Bahamas, which was an eye-opener to all members present.

Our meetings are held at 8 p.m. on the second Thursday in each month, at the Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg, and naturally visitors are very welcome.

J. H. DOYLE,
Hon. Secretary.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

At the meeting held on December 13th, Mr. Redford showed his collection of Transvaal up to the V.R.I. issue. In the First Republican and V.R. issues, there were admittedly quite a few blank spaces, but the great feature was the fine condition of all those included; there were no C3 specimens to be carried along by a few A1 items. Every specimen was a gem, and a number were real rarities.

The whole exhibit was a lesson in the value of going for "condition." It is worth while keeping Mr. Redford's *ex cathedra* advice to younger collectors in mind: "Never put an inferior specimen in just to fill a blank. Wait till a good one comes along. It will come." This advice is particularly applicable to old Transvaals at the present time. The market is flooded with second and third class specimens. At first glance, many of them look very tempting, but closer inspection reveals pin-holes, thinning, repaired corners, added margins, forged overprints, etc. Except for these few defects, they are very fine stamps!

At the January meeting Mr. Glasser will show his collection of *specimen* stamps.

J.H.H.P.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

The December monthly meeting was well attended when Mr. R. F. Hawksley, M.A., read an informative paper on the "Early Postal System of Natal." The lecturer covered a period from 1844-1870, which was part of a thesis that he had recently written on the development of the Natal postal service.

As Mr. Hawksley is not a philatelist, there were many expressions of appreciation for the research work that he had undertaken, for he had extracted information from the archives in Pietermaritzburg as well as from many other sources that were not easy to get at.

At the close of the lecture, Mr. H. H. Hurst exhibited part of his valuable collection of Natal stamps, illustrating the period under review, which was much appreciated by all members present.

G.P.

In wishing his customers the Compliments of the Season J. ROBERTSON thanks them for their support in the past and draws their attention to the initial announcement elsewhere in this issue of the

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Vol. 9

FEBRUARY, 1933

No. 2



EDITORIAL



Our heartiest congratulations to our London contemporary, *Stamp Collecting*, on reaching its one thousandth number; may it continue to flourish for another thousand and another thousand, and still some more; for this will mean that the happiest hobby for busy men and women, as well as boys and girls of all ages, will be flourishing twenty, forty and sixty years hence, and properly catered for.

Our congratulations to the designers and printers of the new Swaziland stamps; they are a delightful production, and we hope the issue will stimulate interest in the stamps of this territory. There is quite a lot we don't know about the stamps used in Swaziland prior to (?) October, 1889, and subsequent to 1895.

It is found that junior sections of senior philatelic societies are seldom a success, in spite of the work and efforts of the self-denying enthusiasts in charge of them. We again express our opinion that the best society for the young collector is the school club. We suggest that endeavour be made by experienced collectors and by philatelic societies throughout the country to get school clubs started in all schools, primary as well as secondary; technical, as well as university colleges. You can be assured of the hearty co-operation of principals and

teachers, because they know the tremendous general educative value of stamp collecting.

We hope you liked the first number of our new volume. We shall continue to do our best to improve it in all aspects month by month; and we hope soon to publish regularly every month on the first day of the month. (This number will be out a little late owing to the Editor having only just returned from a well-needed five weeks' holiday. He takes this opportunity of expressing to his many correspondents his sincere regret for the delay in replying to personal letters.)

Last month we hoped that the surtax on stamps imported into the Union would soon be removed. Thank God! That is gone with the primage and obsolete gold standard. We may now safely express the humble opinion that most economists start with wrong premises and consequently arrive at conclusions which prove to be wrong. But at what a cost to the public!

We are very glad to notice that foreign countries are being taken up more freely by Southern African philatelists. We had got into the very bad habit of taking in each other's washing and thus missing splendid opportunities for philatelic enjoyment. Take up a foreign country, and see what you can make of it!

REVIEWS

There has just been issued by The Vallancey Press, Ltd. (price 2/- net), a little book that will be found very interesting and useful by collectors of the stamps of Great Britain, entitled "The Embossed Octagonal Postage Stamps of Great Britain," by T. Todd. The author deals exhaustively with the embossed stamps of the period 1847-54.

The firm name of our old friend, Mr. J. Robertson, has been changed into Robertson Stamp Co. (Pty.), Ltd., which has issued a price list of stamp albums, accessories, etc. Copies of this publication may be obtained free. (See Ad.)

We have received a copy of the priced catalogue of the stamps of Denmark, published by the firm of N. S. Nedergaard & Son, Skive, Denmark. As it forms a good check list, we commend it to advanced collectors of this country.

Obituary.

I regret to have to report the demise of Mr. A. C. Griffin, of Pietermaritzburg. Mr. Griffin had been ailing for some considerable time, but the end came suddenly. He was a very keen collector, and had a wide knowledge of the early issues, especially of old South Africans. I first made his acquaintance when visiting Maritzburg in search of information regarding the first issue of Natal, and found him a genial man, willing and able to supply much useful information. Thereafter, I kept up a fairly regular correspondence, and always called upon him when visiting the capital of Natal. It will be of interest to recall that Mr. Griffin's main collection was destroyed by fire when the Maritzburg City Hall was burnt down. Mr. Griffin had stored his stamps in the strong room, while he was away on holiday, for safety! He directed in his will that his stamp collection should not be sold until ten years after his death; so it will be a long time before we shall know what treasures he has left. R.I.P.

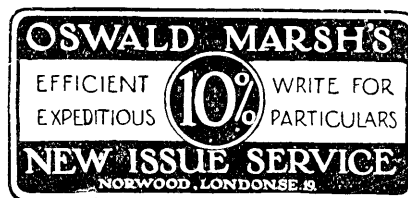
A.E.B.

STAMP EXHIBITIONS

The following paragraph appears in a report on the National Philatelic Exhibition (America), 1932, by Robert M. Storms, in *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*:—

"A few words regarding the physical erection of the exhibition itself may be of interest. From the beginning the committee felt that simplicity should be the keynote. After studying the set-up of various other exhibitions and considering suggestions from many sources it was decided to standardize on 25 × 29 inch glazed frames holding four album pages. A drawing to scale was made of the space available and full-size standardized details were drawn of the frames, easels and supporting members. As soon as the exact number of entries was known, sufficient frames to accommodate them were allotted and given consecutive numbers and these numbers placed in their proper position on the drawings. By following the blue prints it was a simple matter for the erecting crew to assemble the exhibition and have the various exhibits correspond exactly with the catalogue. The standardized construction was especially valuable when it became necessary to dismantle the show. Exactly thirty-six hours after the exhibition closed all entries had been checked out, packed and were on their way, by express, to the various owners, all material had been taken away and stored and the National Stamp Exhibition of 1932 had become a pleasant memory."

It might be very helpful to the societies responsible for future exhibitions in Southern Africa if full details of the scheme could be obtained from our American contemporary.



SIR EDWARD BACON, K.C.V.O.

"A KNIGHT OF PHILATELY."

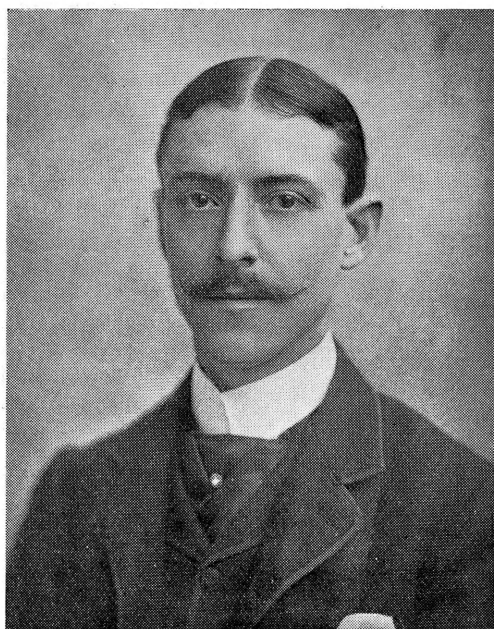
Philatelists in all parts of the world will have welcomed the news that the King has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. Edward Denny Bacon, one of the world's acknowledged leaders in the study and pursuit of Philately. The honour is the greater in that it is the first occasion of a philatelist being raised to Knightly rank purely and solely as a reward for distinguished service to Philately.

Sir Edward Bacon, as he will now be known, is among the veterans of our hobby. He is in his seventy-second year. He began collecting stamps as a boy ten years of age, and was only nineteen when admitted to membership of the Philatelic Society, London — now known as the Royal Philatelic Society. In 1882, he became a member of the committee, in 1885 was elected hon. treasurer, and later in the same year became the premier British Philatelic Society's hon. secretary. Since that time, he has, of course, filled the highest offices in the "Royal," as well as acting for many years as a member of its famous Expert Committee—that authoritative body which is regarded as the philatelist's final Court of Appeal in respect of stamps of doubtful status.

With an unbroken membership of over fifty years, Sir Edward, one imagines, must be easily the "Father" of the Royal Philatelic Society to-day.

His achievements as a philatelist, and the honours he has won, can only be briefly

outlined here. It is interesting to recall that his first philatelic speciality was the collecting of post cards! His large collection of cards, Colonial and Foreign, used and unused, was esteemed to be unique at that time. He disposed of it to his friend, the late T. K. Tapling, M.P., whose famous collection, bequeathed to the nation, he was destined in later years to arrange and classify in the King's Library at the British Museum.



MR. EDWARD DENNY BACON.
(NOW SIR EDWARD BACON, K.C.V.O.)

A photograph taken in 1891 and issued as a frontispiece to Vol. XIII. of *The Philatelic Record*.

He next took up the stamps of Japan, and formed a collection of the early and difficult issues of that country such as may never again be seen in a single ownership. It was especially rich in entire sheets, many of them of the utmost rarity. At that time, philatelists still collected postal stationery as well as adhesives proper, and the "Bacon" collection of Japanese issues included wrappers, cards and envelopes.

It was as a valued contributor to *The London Philatelist* that Sir Edward Bacon began his literary work for Philately. In collaboration with Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N., he

prepared those valuable "Stanley Gibbons Handbooks" on Barbados, Grenada and St. Vincent, which even to-day may be read with profit and advantage by collectors of British West Indian issues. He compiled in partnership with Mr. W. J. Hardy, a general philatelic manual, "The Stamp Collector." His work on "Reprints," published by Gibbons, has always ranked as the standard publication on the subject.

In 1917, he issued through the same firm his fine monograph on the stamps of the Turks Islands, with collotype plates illustrating the scarce surcharged stamps.

With many of the most authoritative works issued under the aegis of the Royal Philatelic Society, Sir Edward's name has been associated as writer or editor. One of the earliest of these was Gilbert Harrison's work on "The Nesbitt Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers of the United States of America." Harrison died with his manuscript uncompleted and when eventually published by the late M. P. Castle "as a supplement to *The London Philatelist*" it was described as "completed and edited by E. D. Bacon."

His largest work of all, "The Line-Engraved Postage Stamps of Great Britain, printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co.," was issued in 1920 by Charles Nissen & Co., Ltd., in two substantial quarto volumes of 240 and 320 pages respectively. In this work, constituting a "history of the production of British stamps during the forty years, 1840 to 1880," the author had the advantage of the valued assistance of Mr. J. Dunbar Heath, the managing director of the famous house of Perkins, Bacon & Co. In these volumes, one finds a mine of information concerning the early British stamps based on the records of the firm. Two years later Mr. Charles Nissen published his own amazingly valuable work on "The Plating of the Penny Black Postage Stamp of Great Britain," dedicating the same, by permission, to "Edward Denny Bacon, Esq., M.V.O., President of the Royal Philatelic Society."

Not alone for his fine work as expert and philatelic author has Sir Edward Bacon been honoured. The world of Philately owes him a deep debt of gratitude for his years of patient work in the arrangement and completion of the Tapling collection at the British Museum—a collection which is the Mecca of overseas philatelists visiting the imperial capital. His Majesty the King has himself found in Sir Edward Bacon the ideal curator of his own fine philatelic collections, and in conferring upon him the honour of knighthood has been able to express his own high sense of appreciation while publicly paying tribute to the work of an eminent philatelist.

All who love the hobby will unite in acclaiming the wisdom and justice of His Majesty's gracious act.

P.C.B.

Union of South Africa Notes

The 2/6 denomination, printed at Pretoria by the rotogravure process, is now on sale. The colours employed for printing this stamp are considerably duller than those used in the London print.

* * * * *

We understand that there has been a third printing of the 2/6 official, and that it was only on sale a short while before the 100 panes (sheets?) were sold out! The overprint differs slightly from the two previous overprints, but we have not yet had an opportunity of seeing this print to obtain a description for our readers.

* * * * *

2/6 official. An overprint on the new roto. issue can be expected shortly.

* * * * *

A case has again occurred of a postmaster refusing to accept an article franked with official stamps. We are glad to know that the Postmaster-General's Office is repeating instructions in the circular to post offices, and that such a case is not likely to occur again.

* * * * *

Mr. I. S. Solomon has kindly submitted for noting a strip (3 by 20) of the ½d. roto., printed for booklets, showing on many of the stamps traces of removed headplate. It would appear, says Mr. Solomon, that when the plate was prepared, the buck's head on the first three vertical rows was engraved 2½ mm. too high to register with the next three (inverted) vertical rows, when printed *tête beche*; in other words, were placed level with them instead of 2½ mm. lower for printing in correct position, because the head is not central to the stamp. The plate was corrected by cleaning off the first engraving, but traces of it remained and show on the printed stamps. We have, therefore, probably the most interesting series of re-entries ever known in philately. When enquiries were made of the authorities, the stamps were withdrawn. That is why you could not buy booklets with ½d. stamps recently!

RHODESIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(*Note.*—Correspondence is invited with a view to correcting errors of omission or commission).‡

CHAPTER II

FIRST ISSUE OF 1890

(*Abridged*)

Prior to the issue of stamps by the British South Africa Company, the Bechuanaland Protectorate had been supplying current stamps for postal use, but in 1890 the Company decided that it would assert its independence in this respect and provide its own stamps.

1. *Date of Issue* : December, 1890.

2. *Printers* : Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Company, of London.

3. *Method of Printing* : Engraved in *taille douce* from plates prepared by the printers.

4. *Design* : The design measures 18 by 22 mm. for the lower values, and 23 by 28 mm. for the higher (pound) values. All values have as a central device, the arms of the British South Africa Company. At the top, a white arched tablet contains the word "BRITISH" in coloured Roman capitals, and a wavy tablet of solid colour immediately below it contains in white block capitals the words "SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY." The value tablet below the arms design is bevelled with slanting lines of shading, the value being shown in words of white Roman capitals. In the case of the 2/6 value, the tablet has no shading lines, and the value appears in coloured sans serif capitals. The background is composed of horizontal lines of colour. There is a line all round at the extremity of the shading, broken into at the top by the white label containing the word "BRITISH." An additional line encloses the design of the values from 1d. to 10/-. The stamps of higher values—£1 to £10—have a similar design, except that the words of the values are in white block letters, enclosed in additional ornate scroll work frames. (On this subject, read Chapter XIX.)

5. *Denominations* : Eleven—1d. to £10.

6. *Paper and Gum* : The papers used were manufactured by two firms—William Collins, Sons & Company, and Wiggins, Teape & Company. The following is a brief general description :

Collins' Paper :

Bank, thin, white wove.

Gum shiny, clear to yellow or brown with varying thicknesses.

Wiggins' Teape Papers :

(a) Bank, medium, toned wove. Gum clear and thin.

(b) Fine, hard, toned wove. Gum shiny.

(c) Fine, hard, white wove. Gum dull and thin.

(d) White opaque wove varying in thickness. Gum clear to yellow, dull with tendency to crack.

(For detailed description, see Chapter XVIII.)

7. *Watermarks* : Five types of watermarks were used. They may be classified as follows :

Type 1. William Collins, Sons & Company's Papers :

(a) Watermarked with the monogram of the firm with "PURE LINEN" and "WOVE BANK" in curved lines above and below respectively.

(b) As above, but with the word "EXTRA" on the left and "STRONG" on the right of the monogram, and the figures "139" about 8 mm. underneath.

Type 2. Wiggins, Teape & Company's Papers :

(a) Watermarked "W T & Co." in script letters, surrounded by a double wavy border.

(b) Watermarked "1011" in outlined figures.

- (c) Watermarked with the name of the firm in outlined block capitals in two lines, a large initial being used for each word with a smaller letter "O" above the line in the abbreviated word "Co."

One of the Wiggins Teape type of papers was not watermarked.

8. *Setting of Sheets*: All values were printed in sheets of sixty—six rows of ten stamps.

9. *Perforation*: The perforations were made by a single line machine, and vary from 14 to 14½. This slight variation is probably due to the uneven final shrinking of the paper after having been printed and perforated.

10. *Margins*:

- (a) The margins, which in the early printings are only about 2½ mm. in width, and become gradually wider in later printings, are perforated all round.
- (b) The imprint "Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., Engravers, London," appears in the centre of the bottom margin only, about 3¼ mm. below the outer frame lines of and covering the width of two stamps. It would seem that some of the early printing were without this imprint, as, for instance, the 2/6 value on paper with watermark No. 1a and very narrow margin.
- (c) Sheet or plate numbers were not used.
- (d) There are no jubilee lines.

11. *Varieties*:

(a) *Perforation*. Complete imperforated sets of proofs of this issue, printed on India paper and mounted on cards inscribed "SPECIMEN POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY" were prepared for distribution to directors of the Company, and for official purposes. These sets are extremely rare.

One copy of this card exists bearing the following inscription by Lord Gifford, V.C., Colonial Secretary of South Africa: "To Miss Cresswell, Postmistress of Gibraltar, one of the *very first* issues. This small

token may perhaps remind Miss Cresswell of the deep regard of Gifford. 23/1/90." The date should be noted. It is very possible that in his agitation, the inscriber wrote the year as "90" instead of "91" in error.

(i) Imperforated sets of proofs, printed on wove paper with gum, were also prepared, but these are not as scarce as those mounted on the cards.

(ii) In the £1 value can be found a variety in which the vertical perforations are 29 mm. apart, instead of about 24 mm., resulting in a wide margin of 4½ mm. on the left side of the stamp.

(b) *Design*.

(i) *Dot in Tail*. In this issue, in the values from 6d. to 10/-, there is a small dot in the tail of the left supporter. This dot does not, however, appear in the first column at all, and is not always easily discernible in the other columns. (See Chapter XX.)

(ii) *Crossed T*. In some of the 1d. and 1/- values, the cross bar of the T in BRITISH is crossed vertically in different positions by a short line.

(iii) Another mark can also be found in some stamps of the same values in the form of a short vertical line joining the inner and outer frame lines about 9 mm. from the right.

12. *Need for High Values*: In connection with the issue of the high values, it can safely be said that these were both needed and used. According to the postal regulations in force in Southern Rhodesia at the time of issue, raw gold could be sent by registered post at the rate of 1d. per ounce, plus a registration fee of 4d. There was no limit to weight, but the dimension of parcels was limited to 24 by 12 by 12 inches. These measurements would equal 3,456 cubic inches—and as one cubic inch of gold weighs 11.16 ounces avoirdupois, it will be seen that an amount of well over £100 could legitimately have been used to cover postage. These rates were abolished in August, 1922, when the weight of parcels was reduced to 4 lbs.

On this subject, Mr. F. Melland, F.R.P.S.L., in his "Notes on the issues of the stamps of the British South Africa Company," quotes the following letter dated 3rd June, 1907, addressed to him by

Mr. A. E. Holloway, Acting Postmaster at Bulawayo—

"I have seen £2, £5 and £10 stamps genuinely used for postal purposes between July '95 and April '97, but not the £20. I do not think they (the £2, £5 and £10) were ever sold by this Department, but were obtained from the Civil Commissioner and used in prepayment of official parcels and, in a few cases, letter packets for the United Kingdom."

Mr. Melland states, however, that in N.E. Rhodesia stamps of the higher values could be purchased at district post offices.

He was, on the 25th January, 1908, informed by the Principal Distributor of Stamps for that territory that "the highest value of stamps generally used for postal purposes is 20/-, the largest amount for any package as postage (being on a letter of the maximum weight of 5 lb.) would be 33/4, and in the case of parcels 19/3."

13. *General*: The 5/- value was still on sale in some post offices in 1905, and the 2/- and 2/6 values in N.E. Rhodesia until 1907.

N.B.—Chapters XVIII, XIX and XX will be published after the Chapter dealing with the 1891-94 issue.

NEW ISSUE NEWS

We are indebted to Mr. L. Roberts, 430, Strand, for the following chronicle of new issues:—

ÆGEAN ISLANDS.—Italy Dante Air Mail. 100L blue and greenish-grey (centre second colour).

ANGOLA.—Ceres type, with new lettering, the value being in antique script figures and letters. Values in centavos and Angolares. Wmk. Maltese Cross, perf. 11½. Printed at "CASA DA MOEDA E VALORES SELADOS," which is inscribed at foot of sheet. 1c pale yellow brown; 5c olive brown; 10c violet; 15c black; 20c grey; 30c blue green; 40c vermilion; 45c pale blue; 50c pale brown; 60c pale sage green; 70c yellow brown; 80c emerald; 85c rose; 1 Angolar, claret; 1A 40c blue; 2A pale purple; 5A pale yellow green; 10A bistre brown; 20A orange.

AUSTRALIA.—10/- grey and pink, S.G. type 1, wmk. Cr. C of A, perf. 11½-12. Printed in sheets of 120 (2 panes of 60) with thick jubilee line round each pane, and double line down the centre gutter. Inscription at foot "John Ash, Australian Note and Stamp Printer."

AUSTRIA.—1932 Charity issue. A new line engraved set, large format. Printed in sheets of 50, no marginal inscription, and no plate numbers. No wmk, perf. 12½. These are sold at the Post Office at double face value. 12+12gr. slate grey, portrait of F. G. Waldmuller; 24+24gr. purple, portrait of Moritz-Schwind; 40+40gr. grey, portrait of Hans Makart; 30+30gr. carmine, portrait of Rudolf-Alt; 64+64 sepia, portrait of Gustav Klimt; 1 Sch+1 Sch claret, portrait of A. Egger-Lienz.

BARBADOS.—1/- black on green, type of 1925/32, S.G. type 19, perf. 13½×12. Printed in sheets of 80, script wmk. sheet number over right hand top corner stamp. Inscription at foot of sheet, underneath the stamps 4-7 "Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London." No plate number visible.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—Line engraved set, large upright oblong format, 23×34 mm. King's head in medallion at top and pictorial view below. Printed in sheets of 60 (10 rows of 6), script wmk. perf. 12½. Plain margin all round, no plate numbers visible. Inscription at foot of sheet, "Waterlow & Sons, Limited, London Wall, London, E.C." ½d. green; 1d. red; 2d. brown; 3d. blue; 4d. orange; 6d. mauve; 1/- black and olive; 2/- black and orange; 2/6 black and carmine; 3/- black and mauve; 5/- black and blue; 10/- black and red brown (landscape portion being in the second colour).

P. Dues.—Surface printed, figure type, similar to the Postage Due of Grenada. Printed in sheets of 60, script wmk., perf. 14. ½d. sage green; 1d. rose; 2d. lilac.

BELGIUM.—Picard Celebration, National Fund for Scientific Research. Set of three stamps bearing representation of the balloon in which Prof. Picard made his famous ascent on the 27th May, 1931, and 18th August, 1932. Line engraved, large upright oblong format stamps 25×36 mm., printed in sheets of 50 (5 rows of 10), perf. 11½. Wide margin round the sheet, and I have seen the following plate numbers: 75c & 2fr50 pl. 1; 1fr75 pl. 2; 75c lilac brown; 1fr75 blue; 2fr50 purple.

Anti-Tuberculosis, 1932.—Printed by photogravure, sheets of 100, two panes of 50 (10 rows of 5), with marginal gutter between 65 mm. wide. The 5fr is printed in small sheets of 80, four panes of 20 (4 rows of 5), perf. 13½×14. All same design, pictorial view of the Sanatorium. 10+5c violet; 25+15c violet/mauve; 50+10c maroon; 75c+15c sepia; 1fr+25c carmine; 1fr75+25c bright blue; 5fr+5fr green.

Official Stamps.—10c olive brown, Ceres design, overprinted with red winged wheel S.G. 01. 75c sepia, portrait of King Albert in military cap, S.G. 80.

CANADA.—New set issued 1st December, 1932. K.G. type, similar to the 3c Ottawa Conference, but

with inscription "OTTAWA CONFERENCE 1932" erased. Letters of value larger, the word "CENTS" taking up the entire space between the figures of value. Issued in sheets of 100, printed in large sheets of 400, plate numbers as follows: 1c deep green; 2c sepia; 3c carmine; 4c yellow ochre; 5c deep blue; 8c deep orange. All plates 1 and 2. 13c purple. Plates 1 and 2. Design as the 12c slate of 1931. Issued and printed in sheets of 100 (10+10). All perf. 11, as before.

Note.—In spite of persistent rumours of an issue of a 2c Canada stamp, Jacques Viger commemorative, I am officially informed from the P.O. Dept., Ottawa, that the Dept. has not under contemplation the issue of any such stamp.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—New issue. $\frac{1}{4}$ d. yellow/brown; $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green; 1d. rose; $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange; 2d. grey; $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. deep ultramarine; 3d. sage green; 6d. mauve; 1/- brown and grey (Vignettes in second colour); 2/- ultramarine and grey (Vignettes in second colour); 5/- deep green and grey (Vignettes in second colour); 10/- bright carmine and grey (Vignettes in second colour). Line engraved stamps, large transverse oblong format 41+27 mm., bearing two portraits, in vignettes, of H.M. King George V. and King William IV. It constitutes a commemorative issue of 100 years settlement in the colony, the dates "1832" and "1932" being inscribed in the top corners. Printed in sheets of 60 (10 rows 6), script wmk. perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, no plate numbers visible, blank margins, inscription at foot of sheets between third and fourth stamps, "Waterlow & Sons Limited, London Wall, London, E.C."

CHAMBA.—Overprinted small type, S.G. 3, on Nasik printed stamps of India. Sheets of 256, four panes of 64 (4 rows 16) multiple star wmk. One and a half annas, rose; 2as. 6ps., orange.

COOK ISLANDS, New Zealand.—Arms type, S.G. 157 overprinted in red "COOK ISLANDS." £3 pale green; £5 deep blue.

DUTCH INDIES.—1932 Charity. Large transverse oblong format, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, no wmk. 2c+1c violet; 5c+2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c sage green; $12\frac{1}{2}$ c+2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c rose; 15c+5c blue. All centres in bistre brown.

FRANCE.—New Sower type, with pre-cancelled overprint. 10c blue.

GERMANY.—Charity stamps, 1932. Small format, similar to the Heidelberg Castle design of 1931. Various pictorial designs, all transverse oblong, wmk. S.G. type 43. Line engraved sheets of 100, perf. 14. 4pf+pale blue, Wartburg Castle; 6pf+4pf sage green, Stolzenfels Castle; 12pf+3pf orange verm., Nurnberg Castle; 25pf+10pf blue, Lichtenstein Castle; 40pf+40pf purple, Marburg Castle.

GIBRALTAR.—2d. grey. Printed in sheets of 120 (2 panes 60), with large marginal gutter between, the same size as the stamp. There are 2 plate numbers on the sheet, on the top pane a sans serif figure "1" under second stamp from the right with square full stop. In the lower pane, sans serif figure "1" under second stamp from right without stop. This latter has a small horizontal cut intersecting the "1" at right angles, this varies slightly in position. There are the centre guide crosses at top and side, the crosses at the side having a large engraved dot on the horizontal line. Perforated by comb machine, which goes through the gutter. The wide centre gutter between the two panes is

sometimes bisected by a single line perf. going right through the outer margins each side.

HOLLAND.—1932 Charity. Wmk. rings, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. $1\frac{1}{2}$ c+ $1\frac{1}{2}$ c yellow and brown; 5c+3c ultramarine and orange vermilion; 6c+4c deep green and orange; $12\frac{1}{2}$ c+ $3\frac{1}{2}$ c ultramarine and orange.

JUGO-SLAVIA.—Rowing Contest stamps. Printed in small sheets 25 (5×5) perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. Various designs, surface printed. 75+50 myrtle green and blue; 1D+ $\frac{1}{2}$ D red and blue; $1\frac{1}{2}$ D+ $\frac{1}{2}$ D pink and green; 3D+1D blue; 4D+1D orange and blue; 5D+1D purple.

LIECHTENSTEIN.—Child Welfare. Printed in sheets of 50 (5 rows of 10). 10+5r olive green, Arms of the Country; 20+5r rose red, Portrait of the Grand Duchess and two children; 30+10r deep blue, Portrait of Grand Duke Liechtenstein.

LITHUANIA.—New issue, Postage and Air Mail. Two sets each, one imperf. and one perforated 14. **Postage:** 5c red and purple; 10c sage green and brown; 15c mauve and olive; 25c purple and yellow brown; 50c green and red brown; 60c olive and mauve; 1L blue and black; 3L sepia and green. Large transverse oblong format 40×27 mm. Various designs in heavy frame in first colour. Centres in second colour. **Air Mail,** triangular shape, centres in second colour. 5c green and purple; 10c emerald and rose; 15c purple and brown; 20c carmine and black; 40c purple, brown and black; 60c orange and black; 1L violet and green; 2L deep blue and pale brown.

LUXEMBURG.—Charity. Printed in sheets of 100, the rows being numbered in right margin, whilst the value of the column is inscribed on the top in two lines, one for the postage and one for the supplement, e.g., the $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr., at the top of the first column is "17.50" and top of 10th column "175.00." "150.00." Photogravure printing, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. 10+5c olive bistre; 75+10c purple; 1fr+25c scarlet; $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr+75c red brown; $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr+ $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr bright blue.

MAURITIUS.—K.G. type, script wmk. Die 1. 5c grey and carmine; 10c carmine; 25c black and red/pale yellow (dark yellow back). Printed in sheets of 120 (2 panes 60) as before. Plate number over and under second stamp from each corner. 1R black/green, apparently printed in panes of 60, right-hand pane only.

NORWAY.—Bjornson commemorative stamps, similar in design to the Ibsen stamps. Bjornson was a celebrated Norwegian author, poet and dramatist. Wmk. Posthorn, perf. $14\times 13\frac{1}{2}$, printed in sheets of 100. 10ö deep green; 15ö sepia; 20ö carmine; 30ö deep ultramarine.

PATIALA.—India S.G. type 56, mult. star wmk. Nasik print., overprinted "PATALA STATE SERVICE." $\frac{1}{2}$ a green.

ST. VINCENT.—Line engraved, King's head design, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. red brown. Printed in sheets of 120 (undivided) (10 rows 12). Plate number "1" underneath the second stamp from the right bottom corner. Inscription at foot of sheet "Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London." Four central crosses in the middle of the sheet, top and sides. Script wmk. perforated by Harrow machine in two operations, p. 14, the perfs. interfering at the corners

of the stamps like a single line machine. The plate is practically square, the printing surface measuring 24.2 mm. across, 24.3 mm. upright.

SALVADOR.—Air Mail. Centenary issue, commemoration of the death of Jose Matias Delgado, whose portrait appears in the centre. Large upright oblong format stamps 21 mm. × 41 mm., surface printed in sheets of 100, perf. 12½. Printed on thin paper with a sort of moire wmk. in vertical formation. 15c dull lilac rose and violet; 20c green and blue; 25c lilac and red; 40c ultramarine and green. Figures of value in second colour.

SEYCHELLES.—Script wmk. Die 1. Printed in sheets of 120, with control number at each corner, one under or over second stamp. 12c grey; 1R mauve and carmine.

SPAIN.—Line engraved type, same design as 40c. Portrait of Emilio Castelar S.G. type 132. 60c yellow/green, without control number at back. Perf. 11½. Sheets of 100, wide top margin, sheet number at top left corner, inscription in centre "100 SELLOS DE 60 CENTIMOS CORREOS." Plate No. 3 at top right corner. 4P carmine rose. Large format, same size as 1P. Sheets of 100, Plate No. 1 at right corner over end stamp and sheet number also at right at top of margin. Pictorial design of Alcazar. No control number at back. Perf. 11½.

SWITZERLAND.—1932 Pro-Juventute. New designs, three lowest values surface printed, which have no wmk., 30c wmk. multiple crosses, all perf. 11½-12. 5c+5c green and red, Throwing the Javelin; 10+5c orange, Putting the Weight; 20+5c carmine, Wrestling; 30+10c blue, Line engraved, portrait of Eugen Huber, 1849-1923.

ZANZIBAR.—P. Due, new type. 2c in black on orange buff paper, S.G. type D.2. **Varieties:** Nos. 4 and 6 have the top vertical stroke to "d" cut off. Constant in all sheets.

Messrs. Ewens Colonial Stamps Market, Ltd., Bracknell, England, kindly furnish the following information:—

BERMUDA.The three Dies of the 1d. tablet value are: Die 1, Figure "1" sharp left point top serif with blunt **rounded** ends to base line. Blunt "d" with large white loop. Die 2, Figure "1" blunt left point top serif with blunt **squared** ends to base line. Blunt "d" with small white loop. Die 3, Figure "1" **squared** left point top serif with longer rectangular base line. The "d" sharply defined serifs.

CANADA.—Provisional 3c on 2c rose-red; one sheet found in scarlet-vermilion.

NEW GUINEA.—1932 issue. Marked difference in shades in several values.

SWAZILAND.—The Acting Government Secretary kindly notifies that a new issue of 1d. post cards, 4d. registered envelopes, and 1d. and 2d. postage due stamps will be on sale on 23rd January.

The new issue postage stamps appeared on the 3rd January as notified. There was no plate number on the sheets of 6d.; plate number 1 appeared on all other values.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—Mr. H. E. Ward, Bulawayo, reports the current ½d. green (type 2) perf. 11½ instead of 12.

PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The 1933 Congress will be held in London during 29th May to 2nd June, under the auspices of the British Philatelic Association. This will be the Twentieth Congress. Headquarters of Congress will be at the Berners Hotel, and full programme will be announced in a few weeks.

A unique feature of the coming Congress will be a personally-conducted all-day excursion to Epsom on Derby Day. The arrangements made will ensure that everyone taking this excursion will travel to the course and back in comfort by road omnibus, will have a good view of the finish of the great race from a reserved position, and will be able to obtain lunch without moving from that position.

For those who do not wish to see the Derby, an alternative excursion to the great new Zoo at Whipsnade is being arranged.

All enquiries regarding the 1933 Congress should be addressed to the Secretary, B.P.A., Ltd., 3, Berners Street, London, W.1.

TRANSVAAL PERFORATION VARIETIES.

Transvaal issues of 1878-80, which were printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., are perforated between stamps only, leaving marginal copies partly imperforate. In the Official collection at the General Post Office, Pretoria, however, there is a sheet of the two shillings value with top and right margins perforated, and a mint top-margined block of the one shilling denomination, displayed by the President of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, had full perforations

C.H.

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THE "DEAD" COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

(Congress Paper by A. E. BASDEN, M.B.E.)

(Continued from page 11 of January number).

CHAPTER II.

There was still trouble for some time, however, and it was not until 8th August, 1843, that the British terms were finally accepted by the Boers.

Natal was proclaimed a British Colony in 1843, and in 1844 declared a part of Cape Colony, but an effective administration was not installed until the end of 1845. (Martin West, Lieutenant-Governor). In 1856, Natal was constituted a distinct colony, and ceased to be a dependant of the Cape.

The first postage stamps—the famous Natal embossed, over which there has been recently an interesting controversy—were issued in 1857. Can anyone enlighten us as to what stamps, if any, were used in Natal prior to the 1857 issue? I can only assume, but so far have not been able to obtain evidence to support the assumption, that the stamps of the Cape (the territory of Natal then being a district of the Cape) were in use prior to the embossed, *i.e.*, from 1853 to 1857. Here is an opportunity for research. A certain amount of research work has been done in regard to the embossed issue; but even now we cannot be definite about their production. A good deal of research work has also been done in the later issues of Natal and Natal postmarks, but much remains to be done. Natal ceased to issue stamps on joining the South African Union, 31st May, 1910, but all issues may still be used, none having been demonitized.

Like the Cape, the stamps of Natal are a very clean and interesting lot to collect, and there is plenty of interest for the keen philatelist. It is difficult to understand why the stamps of Natal are not among the most popular, for they deserve to be; but the fact remains that at present they are not.

VII. ZULULAND.

The very name, Zululand, conjures up in our minds exciting thoughts of the Zulus, their country and their terrible rulers, and the Zulu wars. One could easily spread oneself on the subject, but there can hardly be anyone who has not read about Chaka, Dingaan, Panda, Cetywayo, Dinizulu and the Zulu conquests, campaigns and wars. Suffice it to say that the stories fascinate me, and in consequence, I hold tight to my little collection of Zululand. Take, for example, the delightful story of the naming of Eshowe. One day, Cetywayo was visiting the spot, and was invited to name the place. He said: "Hark!" The only sound to be heard was the sighing and the sighing of the wind in the trees. He said: "Eshowe" (second syllable long-drawn-out, the word resembling the sound of the wind). Hence the name! Zululand was annexed to Great Britain in 1887, minus the territory known as the New Republic (*vide infra*).

There is little to say about the stamps of Zululand. The first issue (overprinted in Great Britain) was made in 1888. Reference may be made to S.G.12, Natal ½d. green, overprinted Zululand with or without stop. Gibbons shows the "without stop" as a variety of the "with stop," but the two were really separate printings, one with and the other without stop. Mention might also be made to the fiscal stamps used for postage—only the Id. (S.G.51) was authorized.

Zululand was annexed to Natal on 31st December, 1897, since when it has ceased to issue stamps.

After the second Anglo-Boer War, that portion of Zululand which formed the New Republic and was subsequently a district (Vryheid) of Transvaal, was awarded, with the district of Utrecht to Natal.

VIII. NEW REPUBLIC.

The territory known as the New Republic formerly formed part of Zululand. Cetywayo died of wounds in February, 1884. In 1885, Dinizulu, son of Cetywayo, sought

the assistance of some Transvaal Boers against Usibepu, who had defeated Cetwayo and destroyed Ulundi. These Boers, led by Lukas Meyer, claimed as a stipulated reward for their services the cession of the greater and more valuable part of central Zululand. In August, 1885, the New Republic was founded, and by the end of 1885, the Usutus (who by then had repented themselves of their bargain) found the Boers claiming three-fourths of their country, including outlet to the sea at St. Lucia Bay. Germany also claimed St. Lucia Bay. The British Government intervened, took formal possession of the Bay, and caused the Boers to reduce their demands. In 1888, the territory was incorporated in Transvaal; and, as mentioned above, was granted to Natal after the second Anglo-Boer War. It is interesting here to note that Louis Botha was one of the Boers who fought with Lukas Meyer against Usibepu.

Stamps were first issued in January, 1886, and were produced by means of a rubber date stamp on paper imported from Europe, ready gummed and perforated. The stamps of this state have been exhaustively dealt with, and they need not be dilated upon here; suffice it to say that I have been assured by two old authorities, that only the 1d. and 2d. values were issued for postal purposes. The stamps are not of great interest, but items should be collected by all philatelists interested in South Africa.

IX. TRANSVAAL.

The general history of the settlement of Transvaal by the voortrekkers from 1836 onwards, together with the story of the difficulties and wars between the Boers and Britain, is too well known to need repetition or quoting here; but the inner political history of the Boers themselves in Transvaal still remains to be written. Suffice it to say that Robert Moffat visited Mosilikatze at Mosega in 1829, and between that date and 1836, a few British traders, explorers and hunters visited the country and made known its principal features. The name of the first republic at Potchefstroom was the "Dutch African Republic," with Marthinus Wessels Pretorius as first president. The title "South African Republic" was adopted at Potchefstroom in September, 1856. Prior to this date, there had been continual dissensions among the several Boer leaders, whose several headquarters were the

seats of "governments," so that at that time Transvaal consisted of three or four republics, mostly at cross purposes among themselves, but always united against the British when occasion arose. We have no record at present of postal services and stamps used, if any, prior to 1869, but the main history of the country from 1869 onwards is told in its stamps. Firstly, we have the so-called "First Republic"; then the first British Occupation; follows the Second Republic; then the second British Occupation; and finally amalgamation in the Union of South Africa.

The stamps of the country are most fascinating and interesting; though the various printings are very difficult for the novice to distinguish. Many forgeries exist, but these are mostly detectable at sight. It is astonishing that the stamps of this country are not popular, for there are few countries of equal philatelic interest. I make bold to make this statement, even bearing in mind the flood of "remainders" of certain later issues and the V.R.I. forgeries. The early stamps of Transvaal are real classics. Much research work still remains to be done in connection with the stamps and postmarks of this state.

X. SWAZILAND.

In 1843, the year in which Natal was annexed by Britain, the Ba-Rapusa, under the chief Swazi, took advantage of the troubles of the Zulus, achieved independence, and founded the state of Swaziland. In 1855, in order to obtain a buffer between themselves and the Zulus, the Swazis ceded what is now known as the district of Piet Retief to the Boers. On the retrocession of Transvaal in 1881, the independence of the Swazi was recognized by the Boers, and again by the London Convention of 1884; but immediately afterwards they recommenced their efforts to obtain control of the country. They obtained control of the public services, and in 1889, the year in which Great Britain refused to agree to annexation by Transvaal, they issued the overprinted "Swaziland" stamps. The dual control of the country by Britain and Transvaal instituted in 1890, proved abortive, but in 1893, the administration of Swaziland, with certain reservations, was made over to the South African Republic. As a result of a convention signed between Great Britain and Transvaal in 1894, Swaziland was incorporated with the South

African Republic on the 20th February, 1895. On the 7th November, 1895, the overprinted stamps were recalled from use ; since when the country has ceased to be a stamp-issuing one.

Prior to October, 1889, it is assumed that stamps of Transvaal and possibly of Natal, were used for postal purposes, but we have no record of the use of either. From November, 1895, stamps of the South African Republic were used, and can be identified by postmark. After the Anglo-Boer War, stamps of Transvaal were used, and from the date of the Union of South Africa (31st May, 1910), any stamps available for use in the Union, were available for use in Swaziland. It is rumoured that Swaziland will shortly issue a series of stamps of its own, as a British Protectorate, in which event there will be a revival of the stamps issued and used in this territory. Much research work remains to be done in connection with the postal history of and postage stamps used in this country. As it is to-day little or nothing is known. Those who might know are passing away, and the probability is that documents of value in this connection are scarce even in the archives. A little primer on the forgeries of this state would be invaluable as well as a check list of varieties, major or minor, and a check list of stamps used.

XI. ORANGE FREE STATE.

First the Bushman, then the Hottentots, and then the Bantu. We read that Bechuana (Bakwena, the forerunners of the Basutos) are believed to have established themselves in this part of South Africa as far back as the sixteenth century, but I doubt whether there were Bantu in this part at such an early date. Anyway, the Basuto were already a strong force when the first white settlers, Dutch farmers from the Cape under Louis Trichardt, entered the country in 1824. Others followed under Potgieter in 1837 and quite a fair sprinkling of British, mainly of Scottish blood, reinforced the Boers. There was a continual state of war between the settlers and natives, and in 1845, the Governor of the Cape sent a resident with a small force to aid the immigrants, and administer the country. By 1848, all was peaceful and happy, thanks to the endeavours of Sir Harry Smith. The country was then called the Orange River Sovereignty—a British possession. Britain abandoned the country

in 1854, much to the chagrin of Briton and Boer alike, and its independence was guaranteed.

There was practically no postal system till 1860, when President Boshof instituted one, mails being carried by native runners. This proved unsatisfactory, and in 1866, it was resolved to copy the system in force in Cape Colony and Natal. The first stamps were issued on 1st January, 1868, and the same design was used throughout until the Republic ceased to exist in 1900. The country ceased issuing on the formation of Union. The stamps of the country have been well described, and little research work is open in regard to the stamps themselves ; but much of interest and importance remains to be told regarding the stamps used prior to 1868 and subsequent postmarks.

The stamps of the Orange Free State, collected intelligently, are of far more interest than most folk appreciate. They are out of favour to-day, but will one day come back into their own.

XII. ANGLO-BOER WAR ISSUES AND POSTMARKS.

These stamps should be placed in much more prominent colours on the philatelic map. Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun has done much research work, and established their status, but a deal more remains to be done. No South African collection can be complete without a fair representation of these stamps, and they are fairly elusive to-day. It is to be hoped that a revised and complete check list will soon be undertaken.

XIII. SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

British influence, exercised from Cape Colony, had long been strong in Namaqualand and Damaraland prior to 1880, but the British Government refused to annex the country, even when asked to do so by the German missionaries who laboured among the natives. Luderitz approached Bismarck on the question of establishing a trading station on the coast at Angra Pequena. Bismarck, while not discouraging Luderitz, acted with perfect fairness to Great Britain, and she could have annexed the country in 1883 had she known her own mind. But she did not, and in 1884, Bismarck decided to wait no longer and took the country under German protection.

At first, stamps of Germany were used in the new colony, and these must be identified by postmark. Subsequently, the

stamps of Germany were overprinted, and, finally, the permanent colonial series was in force.

South-West collectors naturally collect all these, but I go farther and hold the view that they should find a place in every representative South African collection.

Research work remains to be done on the postmarks of the German period.

XIV. RHODESIA.

Last, but by no means least philatelically, we have Rhodesia. It seems strange to speak of Rhodesia as a "dead" country, yet she ceased to issue stamps on the splitting of the country into Southern and Northern Rhodesia in 1924. The story of Rhodesia is an epic of Rhodes. It will be fresh in the memories of most of my hearers, and need not be dilated on here.

Major W. J. Harrington has done splendid research work on this country, and his articles on the postal history, postmarks, etc., are interesting and informative. We look forward to the publication of his handbook on Rhodesia.

The stamps of Rhodesia are very popular, and their popularity is undoubtedly largely due to the design and colours of the "Admirals" and "Double-heads." Yes, the fact remains that design and colour have a lot to do with popularity!

XV. AU REVOIR.

And now in saying "Au revoir," I should like to try to convey to you some impression of the great pleasure I have derived from preparing these notes on the "dead" countries of Southern Africa. This story is the story of our country, and it has been a most fascinating and interesting labour of love to search the history books for the main contents of this paper. I have endeavoured (and trust I have to some extent succeeded) to reinvigorate your interest in these countries by brief references to their histories; and I want that these stories shall inculcate in you, not merely the desire to collect the stamps of all the countries of Southern Africa, but so to revivify the "dead" that they shall live afresh in your minds; and so to impress you that more vigorous research work will be begun and continued to the honour and glory of South African philately in general, and the Philatelist Congress of Southern Africa in particular.

A NEW SECURITY PAPER

(Reprinted from *Gibbon's Stamp Monthly*).

The issue of the new Venezuelan Air Mail Stamps printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., is noteworthy for a striking new development in stamp-printing production which will be followed with interest by many of our readers.

The departure from the usual practice lies in the use for this issue of Waterlow's *Winchester Security Paper*, which, by reason of its design and the chemical composition of the colouring matter incorporated in its substance, affords particular security against the possibility of fraudulent imitation.

The use of *Winchester Security Paper* has been familiar to us in the past in its application to the production of cheques and similar security documents.

For check protective purposes the process takes the form of a special design produced by two intaglio printings of different tones on each side of the paper, the design on the back of the paper being the reverse of that on the front. The special nature of the process ensures that the reversed design on the back of the sheet "registers" perfectly with the design on the front, so that if the paper is held up to the light it would appear that the one design had been absorbed completely through the body of the paper, only the one design, as with a watermark, being visible to the eye. The colourings used contain stain-producing chemicals, which also possess the property of being ink-retaining.

Even more remarkable than the foregoing is the application of the process to stamp printing. With the issue of Venezuelan Air Mail stamps the Winchester Security process takes a similar form, but for stamp printing certain considerations of gumming restrict the use of the Winchester design to the front of the stamp.

The steel-plate printing inks used for the production of the actual designs of the stamps were of necessity made along lines entirely novel, as they contain no oleaginous media and consequently will

not react with the ink-retaining and stain-producing chemicals in the underlying tint printings.

The colourings used for the tints are, of course, affected by water, but the special inks for the design are as completely waterproof as the usual steel-plate printing inks. The tint colourings have the property of penetrating deeply into the body of the paper, and the method of adding the colourings by the employment of different tones renders *Winchester Security Paper* particularly resistant to photographic copying, thus reducing to a minimum the possibilities of fraudulent imitation of these stamps, quite apart from the difficulty of reproducing the peculiar character of the underlying tints and the recess printed design.

Such a process opens up great possibilities of usefulness, and is worthy of the very careful consideration of those concerned with the issuing of stamps, but, as with any process which sets out to change existing practice by a revolutionary method, prejudice in favour of the old methods has to be overcome.

While we naturally welcome any innovation which gives added security against forgery, it must be remarked that when stamps are printed in certain colours, the security design is rather too prominent, and is apt to spoil the appearance of the stamp, and as the tints are affected by water, the soaking of stamps off paper will have added terrors for the collector if paper of this type comes in widespread use for stamp printing.

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Collections by Countries!

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I found the Album in the Southern Stamp Co. Stock. Some stamps had been removed from the original collection and others have been added. Conditions varies. Any lot ordered by Post may be returned after not more than twenty-four hours' inspection, if not approved. Where Gibbons quote "differential" prices, I list at half-way between the two limits. Many stamps in doubtful condition are ignored in assessing the catalogue value.

- 109 **NATAL**, including 3d. and 9d. embossed, 26 full face and scarce later issues, Edwards to £1, including 4/-, etc., etc. Catalogued about £127 (£87 without the embossed). The lot, £15.
- 119 **CAPE**: 30 triangulars; pair 1d., 2 pairs 4d., both 1/- values P. Bacon, 1/- emerald, 2 Woodblocks. The Woodblocks are fair. The other triangulars are far above the average of overseas "lots" at about one-fifth catalogue. Good rectangulars. Catalogued about £140. For £22 10s.
- 99 **RHODESIA**: Issues before 1910. Many high values. I cannot guarantee that none of these is cleaned, but (with the exception of those omitted from my catalogue figure) none can definitely be rejected on this account. Also included: 1896, 1d. on 3d. (Cat. £10), with defect; 1909 £1 overprinted "Rhodesia," reputedly in Violet. The lot catalogued about £110. Well worth considering at £10.

Other Countries available are Belgian Congo, Kenya, British East Africa, Niger Coast, Northern Nigeria, Nyasaland, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Zululand. These run at from a few shillings to several pounds per country. A full list is being prepared.

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SOCIETY NOTES

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Cape Town Philatelic Society, held on the 12th instant, the display consisted of "Interesting Items," all members being invited to contribute. A most successful evening resulted, and particular interest was displayed in the collection of official post cards issued in the Orange Free State between 1884 and 1898. This collection was shown by Mr. Lewis, of Bloemfontein, and the Society was appreciative of the kindness of the exhibitor in making it possible for such an uncommon and outstanding collection to be shown. The various cards, which comprised almost a complete collection of all issues, were tastefully mounted and written up. In addition, Mr. Lewis showed a splendid copy of the O.F.S. postage stamp 1/- value with a double impression; a copy of the 1/- O.F.S. albino (overprinted 1/- V.R.I.), together with a copy overprinted $\frac{1}{2}$ with the surcharge double.

Another contribution to the evening's display, which was carefully examined, was that by Mr. Alexander, who entered fresh fields with a collection of Registered Envelopes stamped in blocks of four. Southern Africa was represented by envelopes posted during the Royal Tour in 1925; blocks of four of the stamps of Cape Colony, Transvaal, Natal and also various Union king's head having been used. Covers posted in Antigua, Ascension and Bahamas were much admired, particularly the latter, where blocks of the uncommon 2/- and 3/- values were to be seen. Barbuda on Leeward Islands (6d. and 1/-), British Guiana, British Honduras and the outstanding Cyprus jubilee issues, were much admired, as were also issues of Dominica and Gambia; but to the covers posted in the Falkland Islands first place must be given; the values shown being 2½d., 6d. and 1/-, the place of posting being South Georgia.

An item displayed by another member of the Society was Natal £10 (S.G. 145), used.

Considerable interest was displayed in a stamp shown by Mr. Hawkes, viz., a 50 cents Confederate States of North America

—Blockade to West Indies. As no mention is found of this stamp in the usual catalogues, the Society would welcome any information dealing with the issue.

The meeting concluded after the Vice-President, Mr. A. Guttesson, had proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Lewis and other exhibitors; to which Mr. Lewis replied.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on the 26th instant at the Railway Institute at 8 p.m., when Mr. K. Boutwood will show Indian Native States.

THE PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting held on the 2nd January, Mr. W. J. Giovanetti read some notes on forgeries of varieties of the Halve Penny on One Shilling Transvaal of 1895. He illustrated these with photographic enlargements of the double surcharge and Halve PennIJ.

The desirableness of occasionally making simple exhibits was a point raised at a previous meeting, and Mr. C. Hand's paper contained suggestions for forming collections that would have the greatest interest, yet be within any collector's scope.

16th January, 1933, was the date of the Annual General Meeting, when the following officers were elected, viz.: President, Mr. H. N. B. Hawke; Vice-President, Mr. Andrew Watson; Secretary and Librarian, Dr. A. J. Broughton; Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Gehle; Superintendent of Exchange and Publications, Mr. A. E. Basden; Curator of Forgery Collection, Mr. G. Blockey; Curator of Society's Collection and Press Correspondent, Mr. C. Hand.

Reports of officers show the year's activities to have been quite successful, and the membership roll, allowing for the deletion of certain names, stands at 162.

An advantageous purchase resulted in the addition of about 1,000 specimens to the Forgery Collection, which is now of great usefulness. The Society's collection of mint modern British Colonials also had numerous additions. The two collections were exhibited at the meeting.

The Secretary tabled a gift from Dr. E. Diena of his work on the stamps of Naples. This is a wonderful study, and is profusely illustrated. Dr. Diena shows his interest in philately in South Africa by offering to expertize any difficult items of this country that the Society may care to send for examination.

The Superintendent of Exchange (Mr. Basden) has been for some weeks and still is away at the coast, and his reports were not available. The annual meeting, therefore, was adjourned until 6th February.

C. HAND.

THE EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A good muster, including five visitors, attended the meeting at Boksburg on the 12th January. Mr. Wood read the paper entitled "Catalogue Prices in relation to Market Values," written by Capt. A. E. Hopkins, M.C., and read at the British Congress held at Brighton in June, 1932.

Exhibits: Mr. V. Fuchs, Airmail covers; Mrs. Wood, Switzerland; Mr. Donne, Virgin Is.; Mr. Linn, Cayman Is.; Mr. Larsen, N. Rhodesia and Belgian Congo; Mr. Roberts, colour proof of 3d., all Blue Union Postage due.

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

There was a good attendance, including several new faces, at the January meeting of the Philatelic Society held at the Carlton Hotel on January 10th.

Mr. Glasser gave an exhibition of his collection of "Specimens," which was very extensive, and included some exceedingly scarce items. He also read a short paper on the subject, and gave all present some new ideas as to the use, pleasure and profit in collecting "specimens."

Several "New Issues" were shown, including Cayman Islands, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, etc.

Major Milligan supplied the Notes of the Month culled from various sources and read portion of a paper written by Mr. A. E. Basden on "Organised Philately," all of which was greatly appreciated.

During the meeting the resignation of Dr. J. H. Pirie as honorary secretary, owing to continued ill health, necessitating his absence from Johannesburg for several months, was announced. This information was received with general regret.

Mr. T. V. Green was appointed to act as Hon. Secretary in his stead.

T.V.G.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Annual Dinner.

The Annual Dinner of the P.P.S. will be held at Polley's Hotel on Monday, 20th February, when it is anticipated the usual delightful evening will be spent. Guests, including ladies, will be heartily welcomed. The membership of the Society now numbers 162!

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EDITORIAL



CHEERS! 1933 *Congress is to be held at Durban.* That's splendid. The youngsters say its just the cat's whiskers. For Durban knows how to do these things. Did not Durban originally set the fashion? And can't it be relied upon to excel? Yes! we can look forward to a great time at Durban. Next month we hope to announce the date fixed, and something of the programme. May we, with much delicacy, suggest to the members of the Committee that they note the publicity which is being given to this year's British Congress, and let us help them spread their good tidings? Though they cannot give us a day at Epsom, we are pretty sure they can devise such a programme that every able-bodied philatelist will want to attend the Durban congress. We know the fishing is good and—well, we can hardly wait for that programme.

Have you seen any double overprint S.W.A. on Union airmails? We have, but they are forgeries and not too clever. The items we have seen are the small S.W.A. on 4d., and the large S.W.A. on 1s., and we understand they emanate from India. We think it advisable not to describe the errors made by the forgers or they might try again with greater success, but we shall be glad to have our expert advisers look at your copies, if you have any, and tell you where they are wrong.

We join in congratulations to the long-distance air flight record-breakers. And did they carry any covers?

We are very surprised that we have not received any comments from our readers regarding the newly-discovered Rhodesia admiral die. We have many advanced collectors of Rhodesians, and might have expected some confirmation or otherwise of the new theory; but, so far, we have had only a verbal comment from a well-known enthusiast, and he is very sceptical. We hope we shall have his views for publication in our next issue.

We much regret that through some blunder on the part of the printers, two pages of illustrations of new issues did not appear in our last number. The blocks were provided and proofs supplied, but —? We are still endeavouring to come out on the first of the month, but our efforts so far have not been successful. We should like to be able to offer a prize for the suggestion that proved effective.

Talking of prizes, it has been suggested that we conduct some sort of philatelic competition in the pages of the SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST. We should like to know what our readers think of the idea, and we go as far so to offer a prize of one guinea for the adopted suggestion.

THE 20th PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

The Twentieth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain will be held in London, from 29th May to 2nd June, 1933, under the auspices of the British Philatelic Association.

Special efforts are being made which should result in a really popular Congress, and it is hoped that all overseas philatelic societies affiliated to the Congress will send delegates, and that collectors from all parts of the British Empire who happen to be in England at that time will make a point of attending as visitors. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The papers which will be read at the various sessions have been carefully chosen to make the widest possible appeal. Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow, F.R.P.S.L., will deal with *The Lure of Classic as against Modern Issues*; Mr. Cuthbert Greig, Secretary of the British Philatelic Association, has chosen the intriguing title, *A Puzzled Layman Looks at Philately*; and Mr. Stanley Phillips is likely to make some provocative remarks in dealing with the *Use and Abuse of Philatelic Literature*.

Another speaker, Mr. R. H. Douglas, is the first schoolboy who has ever been asked to address the Philatelic Congress. He has taken as his subject *Microscopical Philately: Is it Good or Bad?* and, as he has done some quite advanced work on the stamps of Persia, and is at the same time not far removed from his general collecting days, it will be interesting to see on which side of the fence he elects to come down.

Another very interesting paper will be provided by a high official at the London G.P.O., who will talk of *Modern Postal Methods of the British Post Office*.

On the social side there are similar evidences of original planning. There will be the usual inaugural reception and closing banquet, though in the hands of this year's hosts, even these may be expected to be "different," but the main item on the entertainment side is a whole-day visit to Epsom on Derby Day, and arrangements have been made by which delegates and visitors can travel to the course and view the finish of the great race in absolute comfort and at a very moderate cost.

As an alternative to this racing event, there is a visit to the wonderful open air Zoo at Whipsnade, while it is rumoured that the organisers are planning something of altogether special interest for one of the evenings.

It will be seen that there is no doubt about the quality of the fare provided for those attending this year's Congress. Our advice to any of our readers who are within reach of London at the time is "Go to Congress, for this interesting philatelic week and make the acquaintance of your fellow-collectors at home."

THE CAPITAL OF NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Collectors of Rhodesian stamps may be interested in the following extract from an authoritative letter which has recently been shown to us:

"In 1897, at the invitation of the Paramount Chief of Barotseland, the late Mr., afterwards Sir Robert Coryndon, settled in Lealui as resident, and made that place the headquarters of the British Administration. In 1899, a new station was opened at Kalomo, and on the appointment of Mr. Coryndon as Administrator in September, 1900, of North-Western Rhodesia, the administrative headquarters were established at Kalomo.

When Mr. Robert Coryndon was appointed Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia in 1907, the headquarters of government were moved from Kalomo to Livingstone. Fort Jameson was at that time the administrative headquarters of North-Eastern Rhodesia.

On the 17th August, 1911, the two Territories of North-Eastern Rhodesia and North-Western Rhodesia were amalgamated by Order-in-Council, and became the Territory of Northern Rhodesia with administrative headquarters in Livingstone.

From the foregoing you will note that Kalomo was never the administrative capital of Northern Rhodesia, but that from 1900 to 1907, it was the administrative headquarters of North-Western Rhodesia."

TRANSVAAL REPRINTS

By EMIL TAMSEN (Congress Award)

(Abridged)

In the collector's eyes, the postage stamps of Transvaal have greatly suffered in prestige owing to the reprints made of some of its stamp issues, consequent solely on the fact that the original plates for printing the stamps were made and kept in foreign countries, and the Government of Transvaal had no effective control over the printers and their output.

The reprints of the first stamp issue of the South African Republic, 1870/7, were not made from the original plates, except in a couple of instances, and are, therefore, really imitations of forgeries and are now seldom met with. The same remark applies to the subsequent issues made during the British occupation, 1877/9, when the old Republican stamps were overprinted with V.R. TRANSVAAL.

Soon after the Second Republic, in 1882, started reissuing stamps, printed from the 1870 plates, the holder of the imitation plates printed a quantity of all values, including a 6d. value, and threw them on the market. The tests for the imitations of 1870 apply to this issue, and the colours vary from the originals. These imitation reprints are still fairly often met with in collections. In 1894, the Postmaster-General of the South African Republic succeeded in getting possession of these bogus plates and balance of stamps on hand from the printer. These plates are now in Pretoria together with the original ones.

In 1884, the printing firm, Joh. Enschedé and Sons, Haarlem, Holland, secured the contract to print all the stamps, postage as well as revenue, for the South African Republic, and held this contract till 1896, sending out the first supply of stamps in 1885.

Towards the end of last century, the Government of the South African Republic built the State Printing Works in Pretoria, and after printing certain revenue stamps there, they decided to print all their postage

as well as revenue stamps. They informed Messrs. Enschedé and Sons in Holland of their intention, and cancelled the existing contract.

Locally made designs for the new stamps were submitted, and that with the bust of President Paul Kruger for the low values $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1/-, and that with the Coat of Arms of the Republic for the higher values was accepted; a special watermarked paper with the letters $\begin{matrix} ZA \\ R \end{matrix}$ in each stamp space, was ordered in England, but owing to the outbreak of the war in October, 1899, this paper was not delivered; it was subsequently sold by the makers to a London philatelic auctioneer, who disposed of some of these sheets as souvenirs to collectors and utilised the balance for the printing of his auction catalogues.

In 1899, the Transvaal Postmaster-General stated in the Volksraad (Parliament) in Pretoria that he had on hand a supply of current postage and revenue stamps, which he estimated would last for two years, and that on 1st January, 1901, the newly-approved designs of the locally-to-be-printed postage and revenue stamps with the bust of the President would be issued.

The firm of Enschedé and Sons, in Haarlem, being the printers of all the Netherlands Government postage and revenue stamps, had in their works a special Government official to check the printings; the South African Republic appointed this same controller to watch their interest. This he did so well that in all the years 1885 to 1896, no errors left the printing works or were sent to South Africa; it is quite unlikely that any remainders of obsolete issues would be left over when a new issue was being prepared; should, however, a surplus have existed, the printing firm were too good business people to waste them; they would have sent them to Transvaal or else destroyed them; certainly they would not keep the 1885 issue or the 1894 issue with "shafts," because the

first were obsolete and the latter disapproved by the Republican Government. Therefore, only some of 1895 issue might, perhaps, have existed. If so, why did they not send them out with the next order when they started to print the 1896 issue? And why should they have *large* stocks of these stamps on hand when they were advised of the cancellation of their contract, and of the fact that the South African Republic intended to print its stamps locally? Surely if stocks did exist, as business men, they would have asked the South African Republic Government to take them off their hands? Certainly, in 1896, neither they nor anybody else could have foreseen that in five years' time, the Republic would cease to exist, nor could they reckon on getting permission to sell as waste paper any possibly left-over odds and ends of stamps as remainders, whilst these were not demonetised in this country.

Now, there is a possibility that the Government controller kept a specimen sheet of sixty of each value from each printing before the several consignments were sent out to the South African Republic, just as a check in case of any complaints or re-orders being received, and that he handed these over to Enschedé & Sons on the cancellation of the printing contract.

From the information at my disposal, I assume that the reprinting took place in 1910, because I have a copy of a letter from Enschedé & Sons, dated 24th March, 1911, in which they certify that they sold their stock of Transvaal stamps of the issues 1885 to 1900(?), saying further: "As you know, the printing of these stamps was made by us under the control of the controller of our country (Netherland)." This shows that there was no Transvaal controller when the reprinting, if any, took place, and this must have been long after the South African Republic ceased to exist; further, the letter proceeds: "After the annexation of Transvaal, we addressed ourselves to the British Government, and later to the Government of the Union of South Africa, but neither the one nor the other considered themselves successors in this matter."

I have a copy of a letter from Enschedé & Sons without date, in which they declare that they sold "the stock of Transvaal stamps on hand of their issues, 1885-1900, which were in reserve with the controller.

All the stamps sold are *without* surcharge. The clichés and material of these stamps have been destroyed, thus reprintings are impossible."

In this letter, I notice that "controller" only is mentioned, and can thus only refer to the controller of the Netherlands Government.

Further, in this letter, as well as in the previous one, they speak of stamps, 1885-1900. I greatly doubt if there have been more than two printings (if that) of the 1896 issue; first, in 1896, and a second in 1898. Certainly none in 1900. The Postmaster-General of the South African Republic stated officially in Parliament, early in 1899, that the stock on hand of the 1896 design would last for two years, and on 1st January, 1901, the new locally-printed stamps with President Kruger's bust would appear.

Another strong point, in fact a most important one, in this letter is the sentence: "All the stamps sold are *without* surcharge." That raises the question: Who overprinted the 1896 issue with V.R.I. and E.R.I., and who overprinted the previous provisionals on 1885 issue? I have always understood that all these overprints had been made in Holland; of course, this can have been done elsewhere, but which printing works would have the same type as was used in Pretoria, and which originally came from Holland? The one point is quite clear, that as Enschedé & Sons only supplied stamps *without* overprint, this overprinting must have been done somewhere in Europe. That, again, seems to prove that certain overprinted stamps on 1885 and 1896 issues must be *forgeries*, and cannot possibly be called "Remainders" or even "Reprints."

I have before me a copy of another letter from a leading French stamp expert in Paris, under date of 27th May, 1911, in which the expert pronounces as "genuine" the following stamps which had been sent to him on 23rd May, 1911:—

- One block of four £5, 1885.
- One block of four 5/-, 1895.
- One block of four 10/-, 1895.
- One block of four of each ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-, 2/6, 1896.
- One set of singles, 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, £5, V.R.I.
- One only stamp 2/6, E.R.I.

He placed a guarantee mark on the back of each stamp and charged frs. 183.00 for expertising.

What struck me first when reading this letter was, why was only the £5 of 1885 sent for expertising? Why none of the other high values, 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-? Again, why no 1/- of 1895? Why, again, the whole set, ½d. - 2/6 of 1896? Surely one does not pay an expert for common low values? Why only a single stamp of the 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, £5, with V.R.I. overprint? And why, again, only one solitary specimen of 2/6 with E.R.I. overprint? If an expert's opinion was required for the low values ½d. - 6d. of 1896, surely that opinion on all values of V.R.I. and E.R.I. was much more necessary.

In my mind I have answers to these queries, but as I cannot verify them at present, I will say nothing, but leave it to my readers to make their own deductions.

I have before me an official list of the postage stamps sold by the Government of the South African Republic during the years 1885 to 1896, from which I will only quote the three highest values from 1892 onward, because the £5 stamp was only issued in March, 1892.

	2/6	5/-	10/-	£5
1892.. ..	24,552	4,925	5,034	714
1893.. ..	20,660	4,372	3,952	781
1894.. ..	23,223	4,967	6,508	1,114
1896.. ..	49,051	11,490	9,346	2,025

The figures include all stamps used for post and telegraphic services, the 10/- and £5 being only used for cables and the bulk of 2/6 and 5/- for telegrams; figures for 1895, 1897 and 1898, I have not been able to obtain.

From the above, it will be seen that the demand for the high values was very small, and certainly did not call for large consignments from Holland, and consequently the quantity of these stamps found by the British authorities in 1900 cannot have been large, remembering that in those days only the very few large post offices in the Republic carried a stock of 10/- and £5 stamps; smaller offices only stocked up to 5/- values.

Now, as regards the Republican provisionals, ½d. on 3d. mauve (S.G. 331), 2d. on 3d. mauve (S.G. 339/40), ½d. on 6d., (S.G. 361/2), 1d. on 6d. (S.G. 363), 2½d. on

1/- (S.G. 364/5), ½d. on 1/- (S.G. 390), 1d. on 2½d. mauve (S.G. 391), 6d. fiscal (S.G. 398), I hold the opinion that some have *forged surcharges*.

I now come to the V.R.I. and E.R.I. stamps, all these offered as remainders are possibly reprints with forged overprint, most likely done by the same printing firm as the above-mentioned provisionals.

A certain amount of speculation in the genuine V.R.I. and E.R.I. stamps took place in Transvaal and Europe at the time of issue, but mainly in the low values ½d. to 1/-. The higher values, 2/6 to £5, were too expensive to buy in quantities. I find a steady rise and then decline of prices during the years 1900 to 1930. These strangely(?) coincide with the time when so-called reprints and forgeries first dribbled out in small and later in large quantities. I will only quote Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, because this is practically the only one used in South Africa, but all the world's leading catalogues quote prices on similar lines.

Cat. 1902 :

Issue 1885	No prices for 1/- to £5.
Issue 1894.	1/- is quoted at 15/-.
Issue 1895.	No prices for 1/- to 10/-.
Issue 1896.	3d. at 2/6, 4d. at 3/6, 6d. at 1/9, 1/- at 7/6, 2/6 no price.
V.R.I. 1900.	2/6 at 4/6, 5/- at 30/-, 10/- at 20/-, £5 at 160/-.

Cat. 1903 :

Issue 1885.	2/6 at 15/-, 5/- at 25/-, 10/- at 30/-, £5 no price.
Issue 1895.	1/- at 12/6, 5/- at 35/-, 10/- at 40/-.
Issue 1896.	Same as 1902, except 2/6 is now 12/6.

Cat. 1904 :

Issue 1885.	Same as before, but no prices for 10/- and £5.
Issue 1895.	5/- at 45/-, 10/- at 40/.
E.R.I. 1901.	Low values about double face, 2/6 at 5/-.

Cat. 1907 :

Issue 1885.	1/- at 40/-, 2/6 at 15/-, 5/- at 16/-, 10/- at 30/-, £5 no price.
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The catalogue prices until 1912 show practically the same prices.

Cat. 1913 :

Issue 1885.	1/- at 15/-, 2/6 at 12/-, 5/- at 15/-, 10/- at 20/-, £5 at 70/-.
Issue 1894.	As before.
Issue 1895.	1/- at 20/-, 5/- at 20/-, 10/- at 30/-.
Issue 1896.	As before.
V.R.I. 1900.	1/- at 1/4, 2/6 at 3/6, 5/- at 20/-, 10/- at 15/-, £5 no price.
E.R.I. 1901.	2/6 at 15/-.

Cat. 1914/5 :

- Issue 1885. 1/- at 12/-, 2/6 at 12/-, 5/- at 15/-, 10/- at 20/-, £5 at 50/-.
 Issue 1895. 1/- at 12/-, 5/- at 20/-, 10/- at 20/-.
 Issue 1896. ½d.-6d. lower, 1/- at 1/-, 2/6 at 3/6.
 V.R.I. 1900. Same as before, but £5 is now 120/-.

Cat. 1917 :

- Issue 1885. Same as 1913, but £5 drops to 30/-.
 Issue 1895. 1/- at 5/-, 5/- at 15/-, 10/- at 17/6.
 Issue 1896. 6d. at 6d., 1/- at 4d., 2/6 at 3/6.
 V.R.I. 1900. 1/- at 1/4, 2/6 at 3/-, 5/- at 10/-, 10/- at face, £5 at 80/-.

The catalogue prices remained stationary until in 1925 they dropped further. The 1896 issues are very low priced—the 6d. at 2d., the 1/- at 3d., the 2/6 at 6d., with the footnote : “ These stamps are quoted very low unused, as *large* parcels were sold at abnormally low rate recently.”

The price for V.R.I. £5 is deleted.

Cat. 1926 shows a few reductions in 1885 issue, but has same footnote to 1896 issue as before. This is deleted in 1929, and the V.R.I. £5 is again quoted at 80/-.

In Catalogue 1932, the prices for the 1896 are raised, 6d. to 8d., 1/- to 1/3, 2/6 to 3/6. Why this? The V.R.I. £5 price is deleted.

This list of the leading English catalogue makes very interesting reading. The 1885 issue was highly priced until 1913. Then a drop occurs—why? The rare £5 is quoted at 70/-. There is a further drop in 1914. The £5 sinks to 50/-, and in 1917 to 30/-—why? This value was issued in March, 1892, thus had only a short life of seven years, a very short one for such a high value in which no dealer would speculate by laying a sheet aside for a future rise.

Of the 1894 issue, only one original printing was made because the design with “ shafts ” on the wagon was objected to in Pretoria. The catalogue price has remained remarkably steady in the last thirty years—why? Was there any reprint of this issue or was the quantity of reprints such a small one as not to affect the market?

The 1895 issue, having an existence of only two years, was about correctly priced from 1902 to 1912, then all at once a slump set in. For what reason? These stamps were really scarce in a genuine state, and now all at once they become cheaper instead of dearer. Strange!

After 1900, the 1886 issue was really scarce in South Africa from 3d. up, the 1/- and 2/6 were practically unobtainable. In 1905, the value fell to about double face. I account for this that perhaps a few speculators off-loaded their holdings in London. These prices held until 1914 at about face, but in 1925, they came down with a run. The footnote in the Catalogue is really interesting : “ Large parcels were sold at abnormally low rates recently.” No question was apparently asked by the stamp dealers how such large parcels could exist after the stamps had been so scarce years before, no matter where they came from. In the 1929 catalogue, this footnote was deleted.

The appearance of the forged V.R.I. and E.R.I. overprints made itself felt in 1913 ; the high prices in the catalogue were considerably reduced ; the price for the £5 stamp of £8 was deleted, but was replaced in 1914/5 at £6, in 1917 at £4, and in 1931 again deleted.

I am stressing the catalogue price alterations of all the stamps printed in Holland and their dates because they so clearly coincide with the appearance on the stamp market of the so-called reprints and the forgeries.

In 1911, I first heard of these reprints, Mr. M. Z. Booleman, a stamp dealer and former resident of Johannesburg, and later of Amsterdam, exposed them in his philatelic paper *Confidentia* of 28th October, 1911, so did the *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung* in 1911.

While the Continental philatelic press was very outspoken on the subject of selling these reprints and forgeries as genuine, the English and American press was very silent, I have only found one article bearing on this subject in the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, No. 458 of September, 1912, and an occasional short reference.

Special cancellation date stamps were made for the purpose of supplying “ used ” copies of the forgeries. I know of Krugersdorp, Ottoshoop, Potchefstroom, Pietersburg, Johannesburg, and also some misspelt “ BORG,” Barberton. There may be even others.

Sheets were known of some of the 1885 issue, and of all the provisionals, ½d./3d., ½d./2d., 1d./6d., 2d./3d., 2½d./1/-, and of all

the 1894 and 1895 issues in whole *imperforate* sheets, but none of 1896, instead there were some values of this issue *without* the value, viz., the 2d., 3d. and 4d. stamps. I wonder why no other values? Of the 1900 V.R.I. forged issue, the overprint was *inverted* on the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 2/6; and of the 1901 E.R.I. issue, the ½d., ½d./2d., 3d., 2/6 were produced with inverted overprints.

Remembering that all provisional stamps and the V.R.I. and E.R.I. were only printed in Transvaal, and none of them in Holland, and that during the currency of all the stamps from 1885 to 1896, not one imperforate or regular stamp without value or other error was seen in this country, and that all issues except that of 1896 were exhausted before they were replaced by a new issue, I really think that we collectors need not worry about the forged errors and varieties.

Now as regards distinguishing between originals and "reprints" and forgeries of these Transvaal stamps, this is fairly easy for anybody who has originals; he has to compare the paper, the perforation, the gum, the colour, the impression, the letters of the overprint and surcharges and their colours. One cannot, however, lay down certain tests, they vary for the different issues. One of the greatest experts of the stamp world wrote me on this subject as follows: "I feel I could not describe the differences between originals and reprints so that anyone reading the description would know what stamp he might have." With this I absolutely agree. To sell reprints as reprints is honest business, but to sell reprints as genuine stamps is a crime. All stamp dealers are supposed to know that the stamps they sell are genuine. The buying collector expects his dealer to have the knowledge to distinguish between good and bad. One does certainly expect that the dealer living in South Africa should at least know all about the stamps of this country, and if he does not, well, then he should not deal in South African stamps.

* * * * *

COLLECTORS!! STUDY THE STAMPS OF YOUR COUNTRY!

Union of South Africa Notes

2s. 6d. official, 3rd overprint. This overprint resembles the first, but the following differences render them readily distinguishable one from the other.

1. 1st, o.p., ink heavy and rather dull, whereas the 3rd o.p. is heavy, but the ink clear and shiny.

2. 1st o.p., type heavy, whereas the type used in the 3rd o.p. is finer and, therefore, the spaces between the letters are wider and the flanges of the E's and F's slightly wider apart. In the 3rd o.p., the O's and C's are generally flattened at the top.

3. There is no stop or apostrophe variety in the 3rd o.p.

4. Row 10, No. 4, 3rd o.p. has short base to L, and this appears to be the only variety on the pane.

The quantity of 3rd overprint is said to have been 100 panes.

2d. rotogravure. Row 9, No. 4, has a purple jelly bubble inside the top left corner, inner frame. Row 19, No. 5 has a large jelly bubble in left frame.

2s. 6d. official, The anticipated overprint on the rotogravure (Pretoria) printing made its appearance on the 20th February. Particulars of overprint will appear in the April issue.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A correspondent mentions seeing very fine examples of the joined paper variety in the 3d. and 1/- rotogravures.

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NEW ISSUE NEWS

BASUTOLAND.—In a letter to the Secretary, the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, the Government Secretary of Basutoland states: "It is true that the question of an issue of Basutoland stamps is at present under consideration, but no definite decision has yet been reached." Dated 14th December, 1932.

Mr. R. Roberts, 430, Strand, London, kindly communicates the following chronicle:—

AUSTRIA.—Winter Sports Contest stamps, 1933. Large transverse oblong format, 33 × 27 mm., designs of various winter sports. Printed in sheets of 25 (5 × 5), no wmk., perf. 12½. No marginal inscription. 12gr. + 12gr., slate; 24gr. + 24gr., purple; 30gr. + 30gr., claret; 50gr. + 50gr., blue.

CANADA.—Postal Note stamps, all same design, and all deep blue. 1c., 2c., 5c.

COCHIN.—3ps. on 8ps., sepia; S.G. type 10, wmk. umbrella. Overprinted in sheets of 48 (6 rows of 8).

COSTA RICA.—Philatelic Exhibition Commemorative postage stamps. Line engraved, triangular shape, printed by the American Bank Note Co., no wmk., perf. 12. 3c, orange; 5c, deep green; 10c, rose; 20c, blue.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—100 years commemorative, various pictorial designs. Line engraved, large format stamps, printed in sheets of 60 (6 rows of 10), script wmk., perf. 12. Inscription at foot of sheet "Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., Engravers, New Malden, Surrey, England." All are inscribed "FALKLAND ISLANDS" "1833 1933" "POSTAGE" "REVENUE" and value. All values to 1s. are transverse oblong, the rest are upright. (Centres in second colour.) ½d. green and black, Romney Marsh Ram; 1d, carmine and black, Iceberg; 1½d. blue and black, Whale Catcher; 2d. brown and black, Port Louis; 3d. purple and black, Map; 4d, orange and black, South Georgia; 6d. slate and black, Whale; 1s. olive and black, Government House; 2/6, purple and black, Battle Memorial; 5/-, orange, yellow and black; King Penguin; 10/-, yellow, brown and black, Arms of the Colony; £1, carmine and black, Portrait of H.M. the King.

FINLAND.—Red Cross 1933 issue. (Cross in red in all values.) 1½Mks + 10p, sepia; 2Mks + 20p, purple; 2½Mks + 25p, slate.

FRENCH MOROCCO.—New engraved pictorial series, large format, perf. 13., all transverse oblong with exception of 75, 90c and 1fr, which are upright. 1c, sepia; 2c, purple; Tangier. 10c, blue green; 15c, black, 20c, red brown; Casablanca. 25c, deep blue; 30c, emerald; 40c, sepia; Moulay-Idriss. 45c, purple; 50c, deep blue green; 65c, orange; Rabat. 75c, mauve; 90c, red orange; 1fr, brown; Fez Mederca el Attarine.

ICELAND.—Re-engraved type 15, Die II, wmk. multiple crosses, perf. 14 × 14½. 1 eyr, green and rosine (centre second colour); 3 aur, yellow brown; 1 Kr, deep blue and brown (centre second colour); 2 Kr, dark brown and slate (centre second colour).

LATVIA.—Air Mail set, new designs (centres in second colour). Two sets, one perf. 11½ (except 10s and 15s, which are perf. 10), and one imperf., wmk multiple swastika. 5s + 25s, pale brown and emerald; 10s + 50s, olive brown and olive green; 15s + 75s, purple brown and olive green; 20s + 100s, green and mauve; 25s + 125s, olive brown and deep ultramarine.

MAURITIUS.—4c, sage green and red, script wmk. Die I. Printed in sheets of 120 (2 panes 60) with double jubilee line round each pane, interrupted vertically at sixth row.

NEW ZEALAND.—Health stamp. Line engraved, printed in sheets of 60 (6 rows of 10). Picture of Hygieia (Goddess of Health) on a pedestal with the symbolical cup raised aloft, and a snake encircling the other arm. Wmk, N Z & star, perforated line machine 14. 1d + 1d, carmine.

PORTUGAL.—Geographical Society of Lisbon stamp, S.G. type P.22, perf. 11½. Green and red.

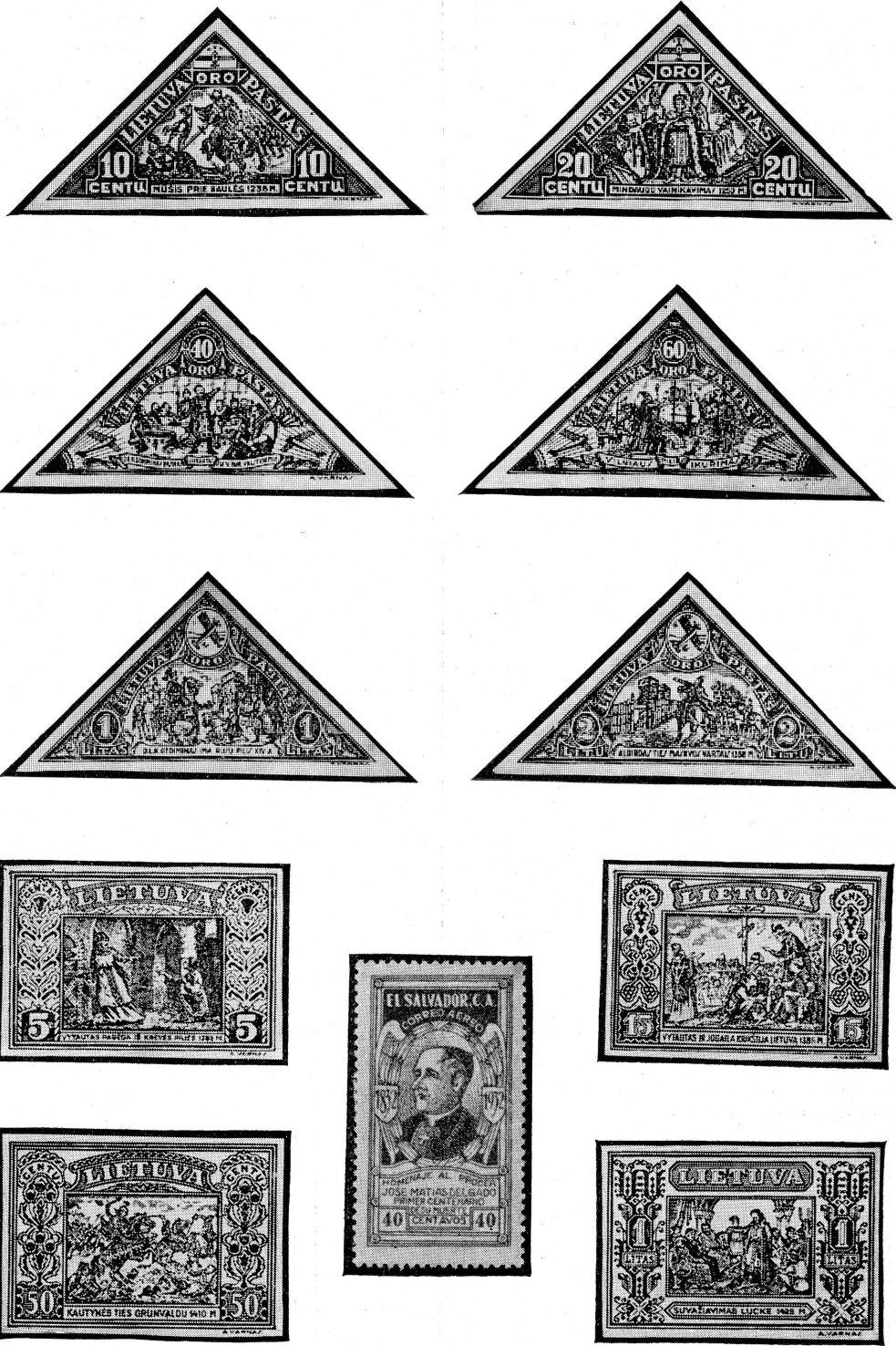
PORTUGUESE INDIA.—"1½ R.L." on 8T, lilac, S.G. type 35, overprinted in black in one line, the original value being obliterated each side with three horizontal bars. Perf. 11½.

SAAR.—New Charity stamps for 1933. Various pictorial designs, printed in photogravure in sheets of 50 (2 panes of 25), perf. 13½. All upright format, with the exception of the 5fr + 5fr, which is transverse. 40 + 15c, sepia, Kirkel Burgruine; 60 + 20c, orange, Church of Bueskastel; 1F + 50c, purple, Ottweiler; 1F50 + 75c, blue, St. Michael's of Saarbrücken; 2F + 1Fr, carmine rose, St. Wendal; 3f + 2fr, deep olive, St. Johann; 5f + 5fr, red brown, Illingen Burg Kerpen.

SUDAN.—Air Mail, new values. Same type as the September, 1931, issue, wmk. multiple S.G. sideways, reading down, perforated line machine 14. 3m, brown and green (centre in second colour); 2½P, blue and bright mauve (centre in second colour).

SWAZILAND PROTECTORATE.—New line engraved set issued for this colony, all of the same design, large upright oblong format, 21½mm. × 28mm. Printed in sheets of 60 (6 rows of 10), plate number (1) in bottom right corner under second stamp. The controls vary considerably in size and shape of the figure (these sizes are given in brackets against each value). Inscription at the bottom of each sheet "THOMAS DE LA RUE & COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON," all printed from pl. 1, script wmk, perf. 14 line machine. ½d, green (3 mm.); 1d, rose (3 mm.); 2d, bistre (4 mm.); 3d, blue (3 mm.); 4d, orange (3½ mm.); 6d, mauve (4 mm.); 1s, deep sage green (5 mm.); 2/6, purple (5 mm.); 5/-, grey (4 mm.); 10/-, sepia (4 mm.).

URUGUAY.—Air Mail, new colours. Pegasus type S.G. 133, perf. 12½, printed by Waterlow. 1c, slate blue; 2c, deep olive; 4c, rose carmine; 6c, red brown. The numbers printed are: 1c, 2c: 100,000; 4c, 6c: 50,000., which seems small for such low values. Poor old people Charity stamps of 1930 overprinted "1½" on 2c + 2c green, S.G. type 137. Small black surcharge, 3 mm. high, 5 mm. wide. The surcharge is double, one being inverted at the foot.



NEW ISSUES.

REVIEWS

We have received a copy of the eighth edition of the Zeppelin post catalogue published (in German), by H. E. Sieger, Lorch, Württemberg, at 2.50 reichsmark. We must frankly admit we had no idea of the dimensions which the Zeppelin post had reached. The book gives details of the various flights and illustrations of the numerous cachets used. It is a very useful book for the airmail collector to have on his shelf.

The Pretoria Philatelic Society has been presented by the author with a copy of "The Stamps of Naples," by Dr. Emelio Diena (published at 45 lire). Our informant states: "This is another valuable work by this great philatelist, but, unfortunately for South African enthusiasts, the publication is in Italian. The book contains, however, 325 illustrations and three plates, which make it useful for any serious collector of the stamps of Naples."

One of the most delightful adjuncts to philately we have received for a long time is Mr. H. Gordon Harris's "Postage Stamps and Greek Mythology," published by Harris Publications, Ltd., at 112, Strand, London, at 2s. 6d. nett. This book is not about the stamps of Greece, interesting as that might be, but about the heroes and heroines of Greek mythology represented on the stamps of numerous countries, including our very own Cape of Good Hope (and Union 4d. triangular). How many of our readers can tell us off-hand the Greek name of the lady whom we call Hope? Very few, we surmise. This book tells us briefly and simply the story of each Greek deity whose figure forms the feature of a postage stamp. The countries range from Austria to Uruguay, and include Canada and Newfoundland among British Colonials. A book that every collector and non-collector should enjoy.

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RHODESIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(Continued from page 23 of February number.)

CHAPTER III

PROVISIONALS OF 1891

From the time of the granting of the Charter to the Company in October, 1889, pioneers from the Cape, the South African Republic and the Orange Free State continued to settle in this new country, considerably augmenting the population, which, owing to its rapid increase, not only demanded, but soon obtained lower postal rates. The letter rate to the United Kingdom, the South African Colonies and the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek and the Oranje Vrij Staat was reduced from 6d. to 4d., and an immediate need for new stamps arose. Pending the printing by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Son of a new series, that firm was instructed to surcharge suitable values down to $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 4d. and 8d. As there was a large stock of the 6d. ultramarine on hand in the Company's offices in London, these were utilised for the three lower values, and this probably accounts for the fact that the 6d. ultramarine in its normal condition is comparatively scarce. For the 8d. surcharge, the 1s. value was used.

1. *Date of Issue* : March, 1891, at Salisbury.

2. *Surcharged by* Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Sons in London in black on the 6d. and 1s. values of the 1891 issue.

3. *Description and Measurements of Surcharge* : The surcharge, which is applied to the lower part of the stamp, consists of a large numeral and the letter "d" followed by a rectangular stop. According to the Royal Philatelic Society's publication on "AFRICA," the measurements of these surcharges are as follows: The numerals and the letter "d" on the three highest values are $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high and the "d" is 3 mm. wide; the two numerals on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value are each $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, and the letter "d" measures 9 by 4 mm.

VARIETIES.

None is known, though in the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value the 1 and bar of the fraction are to be found misplaced slightly to the left.

CHAPTER IV

ISSUE OF 1891-1894

1. *Date of Issue* : From 1891 to 1894 as follows: April, 1891, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 4d. and 8d. (red); December, 1891, 3d. and 8d. (lake); March, 1893, 4s.; March, 1894, 3s.

2. *Printed by* Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., of London.

3. *Method of Printing* : Printed from plates engraved in *taille douce*.

4. *Design* : The design measures 18 by 22 mm., and is similar to that of the first issue except that there is no value label, and much of the shading is absent. The values, in words, appear on a white ground in a second colour in Roman type letters, except in the two higher values, where small block capitals are used. In this connection read Chapter XIX.

5. *Paper* : The papers used are similar to those used for the 1890 issue. Gum is white to yellow. Toned papers are found in the 2d. and 3d. values.

6. *Watermark* : The watermarks are the same as in the 1890 issue.

7. *Denominations* : Seven from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s.

8. *Setting of Sheets* : The sheets were produced in six rows of ten = sixty stamps. The printing was done in two operations. The type for the values was set up in three rows of ten, and any varieties in the first three rows are reproduced in the last three. It will be found that the lower half of the sheet as far as the values are concerned, is not always in vertical alignment with the upper half.

9. *Perforation* : By single line machine — 14 to $14\frac{1}{2}$.

10. *Margins* :

- (a) *Perforated* through all margins.
- (b) *Imprint*, "Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., Engravers, London" appears about 4 mm. below the outer frame lines of and covering the width of two stamps in the centre of the bottom margin only. Six guide dots will be found in the right margin. (See Chapter XX.)
- (c) *Sheet or plate numbers* were not used.
- (d) *Jubilee lines* were not used.

11. *Varieties* :

- (a) *Perforation* : $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value. First perforation missing from the left at the top and bottom.
- (b) *Design* : $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value. Raised full stop after "Y" on Nos. 1 and 2. 3d. value. In the sixth stamp in the 3rd and 6th rows the letters "R" and "E" are joined. Top serif missing in the last "E." 4s. value. In the first stamp of the 3rd row the letter "H" in Shillings, owing to faulty printing, appears as "A." This is probably not constant.

The "dot in the tail" variety, mentioned in connection with the 1890 issue, occurs in this issue.

In some values, traces of double printing (double strike ?) of the value are to be found.

12. *Remainders* : Of this issue, 269 complete sets were sold.

13. *General* : Owing to the fact that the 3s. value was used largely for fiscal purposes, this stamp, either used or unused, is the scarcest of the issue. As revenue cancelling stamps were not available at some centres (Kasama, etc.), the ordinary postal cancellation was used, so that unless a used stamp of this value is shown on a cover, it is doubtful whether it was used postally or fiscally.

The 4s. value was still on sale in 1907, and the 8d. until 1908, in out-of-the-way post offices.

INDIA 100 \$1. Native States
100 \$1. Cabul 20 \$1.

Cash with order

PONCHAJI, Wimbridge, Bombay, 7.

24th February, 1933.

Hon. Business Manager,
"South African Philatelist."
P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Dear Mr. Redford,

I am sorry that I have not let you have "copy" for the March number of the "S.A. Philatelist." My only excuse is that I have been too busy dealing with stamp sales.

My recent advertisements in "S.A. Philatelist" have brought me shoals of orders and enquiries, and I am only now drawing level with the arrears.

Please let readers know—somehow—that I am preparing to cope with increased business in March. Any collector wanting good stamps at ridiculously low prices should get in touch with me. I can send approval selections priced singly or offer collections by countries. Since taking over the "Southern Stamp Co." stock last September, I have not heard of one customer being dissatisfied.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely but in great haste,

C. F. SKINNER.

C. F. SKINNER

Shop No. 17, OLD ARCADE, MARKET and COMMISSIONER STREETS

P. O. Box 5887.

JOHANNESBURG

'Phone 33-1790.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Note.—Correspondence is cordially invited on philatelic subjects. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the expressions of opinion of correspondents.)

The Editor,

S.A. PHILATELIST.

I see in your notes in the December issue Mr. Lichtenstein reports the "dragon in sail" variety, but states that he does not know its position in the sheet. I think there is little doubt that this occurred on No. 9, row 17, and started by being an irregular spot in the fine black arrow issue.

This evidently developed more later, and was retouched, as if the "dragon" variety is examined under a glass, it will be seen that there is a spot which looks suspiciously like a retouch in the dragon, and this gives it the dragon effect.

That both stamps are one and the same is borne out by a tiny red spot which appears in each case in the middle of the left margin of the stamps.

Another interesting point is that the "retouch in mast" variety, which occurred in the last issues of the roto 1d., is also on No. 9, row 17, and if this is carefully examined with a powerful glass, it would appear that this is also the same headplate, which has been retouched in several places where the dragon was, as well as the sky background.

I shall be glad to hear what others think on the matter. With regard to the joined sheet 1d., which you note, with the extra red arrows, these are obviously "offsets," but what intrigues me is, how did they get on the face of the sheet, as it appears roto stamps are printed in one long strip, and there is not the same opportunity for this to occur as is the case with sheets printed one by one on a "blanket"?

They are quite clear and not a bit smudged.

G. N. GILBERT.

WHO INVENTED THE REFUSAL OF OVERDRAFTS?

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

No! Please don't send this to the W.P.A. or *The Financial Times* office before reading. It's a *Philatelic* problem. It's like this: At our meeting, I brought up a bill of 10/- for tea and the chairman just says "Pay it." Then I explained there were no funds in hand, and not even empty bottles to sell, but he just says "Well, Mr. Secretary, you will arrange for it."

So next morning I goes to the bank and asks to see the manager, but I can assure you I had to wait half an hour in the cue before my turn came. Then I said: "Mr. Manager, I want to increase my overdraft by ten shillings, but he says sharply 'Nothing doing.'" So then I said: "It's not for myself, but you have all the Stamp Club behind it" but he says again very sharply, 'Nope! I've had some—and some more.'" He's not really a Yank, but he goes to the pictures—I've seen him there. Then I said: "Well, Sir, I can give you my photo of the Post Office Mauritius, as security." "What's that?" he asks. So I told him about the thousands of pounds these two stamps are worth, and then the canny Scot came out and he says: "Weel, if ye'll bring the oreeginals I micht lend ye ten shillings—but they must be mint." Mad!! I just stamped out!

I'm going to transfer my overdraft—and, by Jove! Yes! I'll get our Exchange Superintendent to transfer that balance too—and then Mr. Manager, where's your bank?

Yours truly,

The Hon. Sec.

P.S.—In calmer moments, I've been thinking this matter over again and wondering whether Congress would lend us 10/-. What do you think, Mr. Editor? It's only till our country members pay up.

T.H.S.

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

Apropos of varieties in the 1d. rotary-stamp. Two of these I found on a whole sheet (No. B 9277), obtained at the local P.O., *vide* extra mountain peak, 14th row, 9th stamp from left to right; a devil's face, 11th row, 1st stamp from left to right this is found in the sail, closest to the sun.

The latter stamp I have with surcharge S.W.A. Next to this stamp is the variety with the red spot on the 1d.

J. W. GEHLE.

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

Can any of your readers say whether any of the stamps of Rhodesia were demone-tised prior to 1925, and if so, what issues and when.

The writer has a cover addressed to Cape Town, bearing a 1d. Cape stamp over-printed BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COM-PANY. The stamp has been obliterated criss-cross in ink (apparently by the postal officials). A Salisbury cancellation dated 27th January, 1912, was then applied over the aforesaid obliteration. The recipient had to pay 2d. for this letter as a Transvaal postage due stamp for that value was affixed to the cover and obliterated with a triangle containing the figure 10 and the date 31st January, 1912.

ENQUIRER.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF PROPAGAT- ING INTEREST IN PHILATELY.

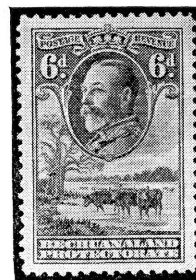
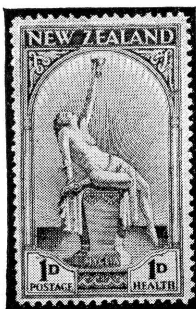
Give to a friend's young son or daughter a stamp album and a couple of hundred of your cheaper duplicates as a birthday or Christmas gift. Then tell father that you will help his offspring to get the collection in working order, but be sure that father is present during the operation. If you know how to go about the job, you will soon have father more interested than the recipient of the gift, and so create a prospective present member as well as a possible future member of your Society.

W.J.

TRANSVAAL PERFORATION VARIETIES.

Mr. J. W. Kayton Schofield, Johannes-burg, has submitted a used fully perforated pair of the sixpenny Transvaal of 1878-80 from the right top corner of the sheet. This item shows that, like the items men-tioned in February, the top and right margins of the sixpenny sheet were per-forated.

C.H.



NEW ISSUES.

This Month's Special Offers:

SWAZILAND, 1889/92, Mint Set of 8, ½d. to 5/-, catalogued 98/- .. Price, 25/-

UNION. Used in South-West Africa during the Occupation, 1915/22.

Values ½d., 1d., 1½d. and 2d. assorted, postmarked Kalkfeld, Karibib, Luderitzbucht, Outjo, Tsumeb, Usakos, Windhuk, etc. Collection of 36 different

.. Price, 17/6

These offers cannot be repeated once sold as stocks are limited. Selections of SWA "Occupationals" (on piece or on entire) sent willingly on request.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, P. O. Box 76, ROUXVILLE, O.F.S.

SOCIETY NOTES

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The members of the Cape Town Philatelic Society spent an interesting evening on the 6th January, when Mr. Kenneth Boutwood exhibited the stamps of "Indian Native States." India, much in the public eye of recent years, is still a land of mystery to most. The collection shown did much to illustrate the enormous gulfs which must be bridged to enable uniformity of government for, although bilingualism may prove difficult, it would appear that India can only resort to multilingualism, unless an injustice is to be done to some of its inhabitants.

Among the various sheets exhibited were to be seen some wonderful examples of the stamps of Jaipur. Of the 1911 issues, each of the six settings were shown with the four-headed horse, symbolic of the country. Hyderabad, Travancore and Soruth were exceptionally well represented, with many shades and varieties of settings; as was also Barwani with what are surely the most indistinct and poorest specimens of postage stamps ever issued.

Indore and Kishengarh were also shown, the latter being deserving of mention if only on account of the doubtful distinction of having its stamps printed in 1913 on card by a soap works.

From a philatelic and also a general point of view the most interesting item of all was the 1892 issue of Sirmoor—a perfect example of a printer's "faux pas." In 1879, was issued the first stamps in this Territory, and after printing the stones were cleaned. Additional printings being subsequently required, the design was copied from the catalogue of postage stamps issued by Messrs. Lincolns, of London, in which the illustration of the stamp in question was given complete with perforations. In copying this design, the Calcutta printers copied the illustrated perforation, which duly appeared nicely printed on the new stamps. The true perforation was carried out in the ordinary way, leaving a neat margin.

At the conclusion of the display, the thanks of the members were conveyed to the exhibitor by Prof. J. J. Smith. The latter made some most interesting remarks on the different languages inscribed on the stamps, and also the various mythological illustrations. The crudity of printing and paper in some cases, and the perfect printing in others, was also referred to. In replying, Mr. Boutwood gave some most interesting information on the stamps and States included in the display.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on 9th February at the Railway Institute, and will be a "Scholar's Evening."

J.R.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

At the monthly meeting held on 1st February, in the Durban Publicity Bureau, the feature of the evening was the opportunity given to members to bring the most interesting stamps in their collections for exhibition. Each exhibit was limited to twenty specimens, the object being to show any freaks, oddities, or errors rather than anything valuable or rare.

This idea proved to be highly successful, and a very friendly spirit prevailed as members compared their stamps, taking advantage of an opportunity that does not occur very often. No two exhibits were alike, and our own country seems to have excelled in supplying the greatest number of flaws. A successful auction of stamps, including new issues, brought a very interesting evening to a close.

It has been proposed that the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa should be held in Durban this coming October, and that it should be sponsored by our Society. The Congress was originally planned to be held in Cape Town, but the Society there being unable to undertake it this year, our committee has provisionally

agreed to step into the breach, conditional upon the entire support and co-operation of our members.

At our March meeting, Mr. G. A. Green, of the well-known paper-making firm of Messrs. Alex. Pirie & Sons, Ltd., is giving a paper on "Watermarking." This should be of special interest to every member.

GWEN PERSHOUSE,
Hon. Secretary.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The adjourned annual general meeting preceded the ordinary gathering on the 6th February. Mr. Basden reported upon the Society's publications and Exchange Department. The value of stamps circulated and disposed of increased considerably, although times had been so severe, and the Superintendent of Exchange desires books containing good quality medium stamps for which there is keen demand.

Dr. A. J. Broughton and Major W. J. Harrington were formally re-elected as Exchange Assistants. The various reports were adopted.

At the ordinary meeting which followed, it was decided that "Transactions for 1932" should be published.

Besides giving his notes of interest from the philatelic press, Mr. C. Hand read a paper entitled "Does over elaboration in the catalogue kill a country philatelically?"

The displays of the evening were Swaziland, by Mr. A. E. Basden, and part of Colombia, by Mr. C. Hand. The former collection contains many overprint varieties, while stamps of Transvaal and Union used in the territory are there in profusion. Two modern items were registered covers used on the last day such combinations might be employed, showing Cape, Natal, O.F.S., Transvaal, Union, Griqualand and Swaziland (seven countries), making up the registered letter rate.

These notes must go to press before the Annual Dinner on 20th February takes place. March meetings will be held on the 6th and 20th of the month. Mr. A. P.

Obermeyer will read a paper at the first meeting, and exhibits will be stamps of Bechuanaland and Zanzibar. Union rarities and Congo will be on display at the meeting following, for which Mr. J. Beyers is preparing a paper.

C.H.

SWAZILAND NOTES.

The new issue of post cards, registered envelopes and postage due stamps appeared on the 23rd January: 1d. and 2d. postage dues; 1d. post cards.

The Postmaster of Mbabane kindly notified that Union stamps would be available up to and including 2nd February.

IMPERIAL AIR MAIL.

Mr. L. J. Davidson, Limbe, Nyasaland, kindly notifies the reduction of air mail rates for post cards from Nyasaland. The new rates are:

S. Rhodesia and P.E. Africa . . 2½d.
Union, S.W.A. and N. Rhodesia . . 3d.
United Kingdom and Irish F.S. . . 5d.
All other countries: Half minimum air mail letter rate.

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A fine Philatelic Magazine, giving all the latest news about philately in the Australian Continent and New Zealand

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The
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor : A. E. BASDEN, P. O. Box 238, Pretoria

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Subscription : Five Shillings per annum, post free to any part of the World

Vol. 9

APRIL, 1933

No. 4



EDITORIAL



For the information of correspondents, matter for inclusion in the next succeeding issue of the Journal must reach us not later than the 15th of the month. We should be very glad if correspondents would send in their contributions as early as possible, and not wait until the last day ; so that we may keep well ahead with our preparations.

* * * * *

“ Specimen,” in the *Rand Daily Mail* of 27th February, writing on the stamps of the Union, says :—

“ The official stamps, however, have turned out the best investment of all. The first issue, comprising the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. London prints, the 2d. King’s head, and the 6d. with the overprint reading upward and with stops, cannot be taken into consideration, except used, for these stamps were not obtainable by the general public over the post office counter.”

“ Specimen ” appears to be unaware of the fact that at first official stamps were not issued “ over the counter,” but were only obtainable on application to the Postmaster-General, and that it was not until a long time after official stamps were made available to the public that they were placed on sale at the counter. We take this opportunity of recording that official stamps

of the first issue were made available and obtained officially, and that, therefore, first copies must be taken into full consideration.

* * * * *

In a recent number we gently took to task writers in overseas journals who deprecated the proposed issue of stamps by the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland, and Basutoland. It was clear that the writers had little knowledge of South Africa, its territories, its conditions ; and that they looked upon these definitive issues only from a very narrow philatelic point of view. We mention the matter again because we have noted contributors to two other journals writing in similar strain, and we again ask such : Do they know of any British protectorate of the size and importance of these three countries, which does not issue stamps of its own, either a definitive series or overprinted ? We philatelists in South Africa are glad to note, as mentioned elsewhere in this issue, that the new Basutoland issue will be on sale very soon.

* * * * *

Apart from the Voortrekker Centenary Commemorative issue, foreshadowed in the January number, the Union Post Office will shortly place on issue a set of three Voortrekker Memorial Fund stamps, advance particulars of which will be found elsewhere in this number.

RHODESIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(Continued from page 44 of March issue).

NOTE.—Correspondence is invited with a view to correcting errors of omission or commission.

CHAPTER V

ISSUE OF 1895

In 1895, the stocks of the 2d. and 4d. values gave out and an order was given to a new firm for fresh supplies of these values pending the printing of a new issue the following year.

1. *Date of Issue* : April, 1895.

2. *Printed by* : Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London, who took over the old plates from Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.

3. *Method of Printing* : The printing was done by the "dry printing" process, hence the shrinking of the paper was much less than in previous issues.

4. *Design* : The design is the same as in the 1891-1894 issue, but is 1 mm. more in height. There is no dot in the tails of the left supporters in the stamps in the first column. (See Chapter XX.)

5. *Denominations* : Two as follows :—
2d. Green and Red.
4d. Brown and Black.

6. *Paper* : The paper is soft, white, thick wove with white gum.

7. *Watermark* : There is no watermark, and it should be noted that from this issue onwards no watermarks appear in the papers on which Rhodesian stamps were imprinted.

8. *Setting of Sheets* : Sheets of sixty stamps in six rows of ten.

9. *Perforation* : By single line machine— $12\frac{1}{2}$.

10. *Margins* :

(a) *Perforated* (information required).

(b) *Imprint* : "Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., Engravers, London" appears in the centre of the bottom margin only. There are six guide dots in the right margin. (See Chapter XX.)

(c) *Sheet or plate numbers* were not used.

(d) *Jubilee lines* were not used.

11. *Varieties* :

(a) *Perforation* : There are imperforate copies of both values.

(b) *Design* :

(i) *2d. value*—
PENCEF.

Second "E" looks like an "F" with a full stop—Row 10, No. 1. Dot on shoulder of left supporter.

(ii) *4d. value*—

PENCEF.

Dot in first "E." Second "E" damaged.

12. *Proofs* : There are imperforate proofs of both values with the value omitted. (See Chapter XVII.)

13. *General* : There were 1,080 complete sets of remainders of this issue.

CHAPTER XVII

PAPERS AND WATERMARKS USED FOR THE
1890 AND 1891 ISSUES.

(Much Abridged)

For the first two regular issues of 1890 and 1891, several different papers, manufactured by two firms were used as follows :

1. WILLIAM COLLINS SONS & COMPANY.

(a) Watermarked with the monogram of the firm with "PURE LINEN" and "WOVE BANK" in curved lines above and below respectively.

(b) As above, but with "EXTRA" on the right and "STRONG" on the left of the monogram, and the figures "139" below.

2. WIGGINS TEAPE & COMPANY.

(a) Watermarked "WT & Co" in script letters, surrounded by a double wavy line border.

(b) Watermarked "1011" in outlined figures.

(c) Watermarked with the name of the firm in outlined block capitals in two lines, a large initial being used for each word with a smaller letter "O" above the line in the abbreviation "Co."

(d) Unwatermarked paper.

The printers do not appear to have attached any importance to the position of the watermarks on the sheets, as they are to be found in addition to the normal, inverted, reversed and inverted, and reversed in approximately equal proportions.

The William Collins watermarks were not always centred on the sheets, as marginal stamps may be found with the middle of the watermark showing thereon.

*William Collins Sons & Company's Paper—
Two types of watermark.*

Type (a) measures in all approximately 155 mm. in width by 120 mm. in depth, and type (b) is approximately 217 mm. in width by 140 mm. in depth. In type (b) the figure "1" measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 mm. in height and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width. (In the "1011" paper, the figure "1" is shorter and thicker.)

These watermarks appear once in each sheet of stamps of which about 50 per cent. will show type (a) and up to 75 per cent. will show type (b).

Both papers may be described generally as hard, strong paper of superfine quality, and are the clearest to look through of any papers used for these stamps. It is generally also a good white on the surface when not dyed by the ink, but the clearness in looking through is usually the most reliable test for this paper in the absence of any part of the watermark.

The gum varies from clear to yellow, and even brown, and from a very thin to an exceptionally heavy coating, this latter being peculiar to these papers. It is shiny when not too thinly applied.

*Wiggins Teape & Company's Paper—
Type (a).*

This paper was made at the Withnell Fold Mills near Chorley in Lancashire. It is usually not so clear as the Collins papers, and is cream coloured or yellowish on the surface.

There is a particular interest in this watermark. Shortly after the stamps were printed, the attention of the firm was drawn

by the Bank of England to the illegality of the use of the wavy line border, the sole right to use wavy line bordering having been granted to the Bank by an old statute with the object, doubtless, of protecting Bank of England notes. To satisfy the Bank, the wavy line border was transformed a double line zig-zag, but this border was never used in the paper on which Rhodesian stamps were printed.

A portion of this watermark may be found on about 33 per cent. of the stamps on a sheet.

The gum is generally clear and more or less thinly applied.

The earliest known date of this paper is the 2nd January, 1894.

Type (b).

This paper, which has the "1011" watermark, has been largely used for commercial purposes. It was usually made at the firm's Buckland Mills, near Dover. It is not so clear as the Collins paper or type (a) above.

The figures of the watermark are not generally very clearly outlined, and only about 7 per cent. of the stamps on a sheet show the watermark.

The gum is generally shiny, and of medium thickness.

The earliest known date of this paper is the 14th August, 1894, at Gubulawayo.

Type (c).

This paper is the same as type (b), but with a different watermark made for overseas customers who desired the firm's name in the paper. It was used only for a printing of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value, and is, therefore, very scarce.

The watermark appears on about 33 per cent. of the stamps on a sheet.

The earliest known date of this paper is the 4th March, 1894, at Gubulawayo.

The watermark measures approximately 198 mm. in width and 37 mm. in depth.

Type (d).

After a large number of stamps had been printed, the plates began to show signs of deterioration in some values, and this was no doubt the reason for the introduction of a paper which was calculated to give better results than the papers previously used.

This paper is usually a good white, and there are various thicknesses.

The gum is of a duller character, and has a tendency to crack. It is clear to yellowish and the coatings vary considerably.

SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS OF VARIOUS PAPERS.

William Collins & Sons Papers—

Types (a) and (b).—Hard and strong, clearest to look through. Good white surface. Gum is clear to yellow or brown, varies in thickness, and is shiny. Specks in texture.

Values :

Type (a)—1d., 6d., 1/-, 2/-, 2/6 (pale purple), 5/-, 10/-, £1, £2, £5, £10, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d. and 8d.

Type (b)—1d., 6d. (blue), 1/-, ½d. (deep blue), 2d., 3d., 4d. and 8d. (red).

Wiggins Teape & Co. "WT & Co"—

Type (a).—Not so clear as Collins paper to look through. Cream or yellowish surface. Mesh indistinct. Impression clear under glass. Gum clear and thin.

Values :

1d., 6d. (blue), 1/-, 2/-, 2d. and 4d.

Wiggins Teape & Co. "1011."—

Type (b).—Grey or brownish tinge when looked through with the glass. Coarse mesh with clear specks. Shiny gum.

Values :

1d., 6d. (deep blue), 1/-, ½d., 2d., 4d. and 3/-.

"Wiggins Teape & Co. London"—

Type (c).—Similar to "1011" paper, but whiter surface. Gum dull and thin.

Values :

½d. (dull blue).

Unwatermarked Papers—

Type (d).—Mesh indistinct. Various thicknesses. White opaque paper. Impression very clear. Gum clear to yellow with tendency to crack, and is dull.

Values :

1d., 6d. (deep blue), 2/6 (grey purple), 5/-, £1, ½d. (deep blue), 2d., 3d., 4d., 8d. (red), 3/- and 4/-.

Union of South Africa Notes

2s. 6d. official. 4th overprint. This overprint, on rotogravure, appears to be identical with the 3rd, described in last issue; the sheets of 120 stamps being divided into two for overprinting 60 (6 x 10) at a time.

The following varieties, not yet tabulated in Simenhoff's "Standard Catalogue," are brought to notice:—

S 2b, 1d. embossed envelope—double impression, one normal the other reversed at opposite top corner, albino, red inside.

S 5a, 1d. embossed envelope—albino impression, carmine inside.

S 29a, 4d. registered envelope (6 x 3.7)—double impression, one albino.

The following normal, not mentioned in Simenhoff, is mentioned for information:—

Post Cards, S 17a, 1½d., brown, as S 16.

Mr. I. S. Solomon kindly furnishes specimens of the following minor varieties that he has recently discovered:—

1d. roto, *ex* booklet; frame and shading at right considerably damaged and pennant broken.

1d. roto, from sheet, No. 10, Row 19: Lower yardarm retouched together with *curved* lines in shading below it. Broken lines to left of lamp have not been retouched.

Dr. Galbraith also furnishes specimens of minor varieties that will interest the enthusiast in *minutae*:—

1d. roto, broken frame at bottom other than No. 187 y of the Standard Catalogue (first supplement), and also one with small spot below PO.

1d. roto, damaged shading in ship's side.

1d. roto, small blotch in left frame.

1d. roto, broken cordage in rigging.

1d. roto, black spot in ship's poop.

2d. postage due, white blotch on bottom S.

2d. postage due, white blotch on PO.

2d. roto, break in inner frame line, top left.

2d. roto, white blotch in left frame (two varieties).

½d. roto, curved line over nose of buck.

IS SWAZILAND A PROTECTORATE ?

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM MBABANE.

The statement has been made in South African newspapers, and also in at least one of the British philatelic journals, that the status of the territory of Swaziland is not that of a protectorate, and that, therefore, the use of the word "Protectorate" as a part of the inscriptions on the new Swazi stamps is out of order.

From this a rumour has arisen to the effect that the issue may be a short one, and that the stamps may be withdrawn from circulation with a view to the inscription being revised.

Desiring to get at the truth of the matter, Mr. Percy C. Bishop, as President of the Philatelic Society of Natal, addressed an inquiry to the responsible authorities at Mbabane, and has received the following interesting, if not entirely conclusive, reply :—

*Office of the Government Secretary,
Mbabane, Swaziland,
1st March, 1933.*

Percy C. Bishop, Esq.,
President of the Philatelic Society of Natal,
Durban, Natal.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd February, regarding the use of the words "Swaziland Protectorate" on the new issue of postage stamps.

After the South African war at the beginning of this century, all the rights and powers of the late South African Republic in regard to Swaziland passed to the United Kingdom Government, and an Order-in-Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act was issued in June, 1903, providing that the Governor of the Transvaal should administer Swaziland, and conferring on him the right to legislate by proclamation. A subsequent Order-in-Council, made in 1906, transferred the control from the Governor of the Transvaal to the High Commissioner for South Africa, and a proclamation issued in 1907, laid down the general lines of administration to be followed.

In the 1907 proclamation, the country is described as "the territory known as Swaziland," and the expression "the territory of Swaziland" is in common use to describe the country in its legislation and official documents.

Notwithstanding, however, that the term "Protectorate" has hitherto rarely been used in reference to Swaziland, two factors would appear to indicate a status approximating to that of a protectorate. These factors are: (1) The absence of

any definite Act of Annexation by the Imperial Government; and (2) The use of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act in applying Imperial Statutes to Swaziland.

It may, therefore, be said that the use of the word "Protectorate" in the new issue of stamps is not incorrect.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. R. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Government Secretary

It may be added that Whitaker's Almanack, one of the most reliable of British works of reference, describes Swaziland as "the Swaziland Protectorate," while other works, including the "Statesman's Year Book," call it "the territory of Swaziland."

Sufficient is conveyed, however, in the Acting Government Secretary's letter to make it clear that there is no intention of withdrawing the stamps on the ground of an inaccurate inscription.

REVIEW

Kohl-Briefmarken-Handbuch.—Received by last mail, Volume 29 of this immense series, being Hanover, part 2, issues 1850–1859. Kohl's series is the greatest work on the stamps of the world ever attempted; the number of volumes (handbooks) will run into three figures; and every stamp issued, its errors, varieties, and forgeries, shades, papers, perforations, and gums, is dealt with exhaustively. Unfortunately for most of our readers, the series is in German, but we look forward to the English translation, which, we understand, is being undertaken in America; and we hope we shall soon hear something more about it.

OSWALD MARSH'S

EFFICIENT **10%** WRITE FOR
EXPEDITIOUS PARTICULARS

NEW ISSUE SERVICE

NORWOOD, LONDON S.E. 8

NEW ISSUE NEWS

BASUTOLAND.—A correspondent notifies us that he has heard from official sources at Maseru that the Administration has decided to issue a set of stamps for that country, and that it is expected that the new stamps will be on sale in May or June.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—Mr. Morgan, Bulawayo, sends an example of the 2d., second printing, with centre in a deeper green and on thicker paper than the first printing.

Mr. R. Roberts, 430, Strand, London, kindly communicates the following chronicle:—

ARGENTINE.—S.G. type 112, overprinted in Roman capitals, 2½ mm. high. "M.A." in black. Length of surcharge, 9 mm. Wmk. type S.G. 111 (10c and 30c inverted), perf. 13½ × 12½. 3c, yellow green; 10c, grey green; 20c, blue; 30c, maroon.

BRAZIL.—Centenary Commemoration of the Municipality of Vassouras, 200r, red. Large double-sized stamp, 43 mm. × 27 mm. inscribed "BRASIL—CORREIO CENTENARIO" at top, and "MUNICIPAIO VASSOURAS 1833-1933" at foot. Perf. 12, wmk, Southern Cross "CORREIO BRASIL" S.G. type 114.

BULGARIA.—Balkan Olympic Games set, portraying various sports, all large oblong format—1L, grey green (transverse), Gymnastics; 2L, blue (upright), Football; 4L, purple brown (upright), Horsemanship; 6L, rosine (transverse), Sword-play; 10L, dark brown (transverse), Cycling; 12L, orange (upright), Swimming; 50L, yellow brown (upright), Allegorical figure proclaiming the Victor.

CHILE.—Air Mail inscribed "CHILE CORREOS." 1P, black and green, S.G. type 57, surcharged "CORREO AEREO" and eagle (S.G. type 69), in black, wmk, S.G. type 68 (upright). Printed in sheets of 50 (10 rows 5), perf. 14. Central portion engraved, frame lithographed. 5P, black and green, S.G. type 59, surcharged as above in blue. Wmk, S.G. type 68 (shield sideways).

FINLAND.—Re-engraved, S.G. type 33. 10Mk, mauve.

FRENCH MOROCCO.—Further values of the new pictorial set: 2fr, brown, View of Ouarzazat, transverse; 3fr, rose, View of Ouarzazat, transverse; 5fr, red brown, Tombs of Marrakech, upright; 10fr, grey black, Tombs of Marrakech, upright; 20fr, slate grey, Tombs of Marrakech, upright.

Air Mail.—2f50, lilac rose, Panoramic view of Casablanca, transverse; 5fr, bright purple, Panoramic view of Casablanca, transverse; 10fr, slate, Panoramic view of Casablanca, transverse.

New Air Mail Pictorial set. Line engraved, large transverse oblong, all same type, consisting of view of Rabat. Engraved by Balliot, designed by A. Delzers. Printed in sheets of 50 (10 rows of 5), no marginal inscription at foot. Sheet number, reading downwards in left hand top corner and the

date "20.12.32," also reading downwards, in left bottom corner, printed in black. 50c, blue; 80c, red brown; 1fr50, rose.

LIECHTENSTEIN.—Small format, pictorial types. 25r, deep orange; 90r, deep olive green; 1fr20, red brown. Same stamps overprinted "REGIERUNGS DIENSTSACHE" in circle with crown in centre, in black. 25r, deep orange; 1fr20, red brown.

MALDIVE ISLANDS.—S.G. type 202, redrawn and printed by rotogravure on Cowan paper water-marked "Harrison & Sons, London," in script lettering, repeated all over in horizontal lines about 5 mm. between the small lettering. New Colours, perf. 14½ × 14, comb machine. Printed in sheets of 50 (5 rows of 10), plain margin round, perforated through top, bottom and left side. This is the first time in the history of Colonial stamps where a firm's name has been used as an "all over" watermark. A valuable advertising medium. 2c, grey; 3c, red brown; 10c, green.

MANCHUKUO.—6 Fen, rose grey, Pagoda type; 7 Fen, grey, Pagoda type; 8 Fen, bistre brown, Pagoda type; 15 Fen, rose red, Portrait of Ex-Emperor, Hsuan Su Tung; 16 Fen, pale blue green, Portrait of Ex-Emperor, Hsuan Su Tung. Same description as sent 21st September. Printed in sheets of 100 (10 × 10) with inscription at foot of sheet beneath 5th and 6th stamps, in all values. There seems however, to be two plates of the 16 Fen, as I have one sheet without inscription beneath the 5th and 6th stamps. There is also a guide cross each side in the margin, at the centre of the sheet.

MOZAMBIQUE.—Charity. Same type as 1932, inscribed "ASSISTENCIA PUBLICA." 40c, purple and sage green.

POLAND.—S.G. type 61, redrawn. Wmk, posthorn, perf. 12. 10gr, green; 20gr, grey; 25gr, bistre; 30gr, carmine red; 60gr, blue. Torun Commen. Engraved, wmk, posthorn, perf. 11½. 60gr, blue.

SPAIN.—New type, fancy numeral. Printed in sheets of 200 (10 rows of 20), no wmk, imperf. 1c, bluish green.

SWAZILAND.—P. Dues, large numeral type, script wmk. Printed in sheets of 60 (10 rows 6). No control, single syncopated line round the sheet. Horizontal guide line between the 3rd and 4th stamps top and bottom. 1d, scarlet; 2d, purple.

TRANSJORDANIA.—New Pictorial set, printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Engravers, New Malden, Surrey. Line engraved stamps, perf. 12, wmk, script. Printed in sheets of 100 large format. 1m—20m 30 × 22 mm., 50m—£1 33 × 24 mm. All stamps of both formats have the wmk, upright, which is unusual. 1m, blue and black, Mushetta, transverse; 2m, claret and black, Nymphaeum Jerash, transverse; 3m, green, Kasr Kharana, transverse; 4m, bistre and black, Kerak Castle, transverse; 5m, orange and black, Temple of Artemis Jerash, transverse; 10m, rose, Ajlun

Castle, transverse; 15m, blue, El Khazneh Petra, upright; 20m, olive and black, Allenby Bridge, the Jordan, transverse; 50m, mauve and black, Farming, transverse; 90m, orange, yellow and black, Kasr Kharana, transverse; 100m, blue and black, Temple of Artemis Jerash, transverse; 200m, purple and black, Ajlun Castle, transverse; 500m, brown and red, El Khazneh Petra, upright; £1, green and black, H.H. Amir Abdullah, upright. Centres in second colour.

From Whitfield King & Co.'s. Bulletin:—

CHILI.—The current 1 peso Air Mail stamps have now been overprinted in black instead of blue, and the black overprint has also been applied to the new 5 pesos stamps on watermarked paper.

GUATEMALA.—The 4c orange stamp of 1929 has been surcharged "AEREO INTERION 1933" in green, we are informed that 300,000 have been surcharged. It is also stated that in order to use up the 3c Air Mail stamps, a new 1c denomination is to be brought into use shortly, presumably another surcharged variety. Our agent also tells us that orders have been given for the destruction of the remaining stocks of the 12½c carmine stamp of 1918.

NICARAGUA.—To commemorate the inauguration of the new railroad between San Jorge and the Port of San Juan del Sur, a special set of five postage stamps and five Air Mail stamps was issued. They were locally printed in sheets of four showing various views of this new railway. The values of the postage set are: 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 15c, and the Air Mail, 15c, 20c, 25c, 50c and \$1. Only 1,000 sets were issued. A further letter from our agent states that still another commemorative issue was made to celebrate the inauguration of the other railroad just completed from Leon to Sauce. The stamps were printed locally, and are similar to the first issue referred to above, the values being the same. The San Jorge are dated "18 de Diciembre 1932" and the Leon, "30 de Diciembre 1932," all values are printed in sheets of four and we understand, as in the first issue, only 1,000 sets were issued. Our agent writes as follows:—"By the President's special wishes, these two Railway commemorative issues have been placed on sale to show what he had accomplished during his four years' presidency, and certainly it must have given credit to him for what he has done in spite of the world-wide depression, starting and completing two railways, which, in Nicaragua, were a long-felt necessity." We are hoping that now the President has retired from office that his successor will not emulate the example by issuing further unnecessary and speculative stamps.

PANAMA.—The current 25c Air Mail stamp has been surcharged "20c," the Post Office being overstocked with the 25c. value and short of the 20c. A new stamp has also been issued for the Canal Zone, the United States 3c. Washington Bi-Centennial has been overprinted "Canal Zone."

PERU.—A new 2c. grey stamp has been issued for the benefit of the unemployed, and is inscribed with the words "PRO DESOCUPADOS." The design shows a man standing at the anvil with a hammer in his hand. A new pictorial issue has been prepared by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, we have seen four denominations so far, 2c, grey; 4c, brown; 10c,

carmine; 1 sol, orange. The two lower denominations show a mountainous view of Arequipa; the 10c shows a portrait of the President, General Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, and after this value had been on sale for two days it was withdrawn and the remainder ordered to be incinerated; the 1 sol shows the monument to Simon Bolivar at Lima. We think perhaps it is advisable to put on record in these notes of the existence of the 1 sol stamp of 1931, printed the wrong way round. This came through on a firm's correspondence in the ordinary way, and we have seen only this one used copy on the envelope. The back of the stamp is perfectly blank and gummed, so that there is no doubt at all that the stamp was printed the wrong way round, but how it could have occurred is a mystery to us. We have also seen a further error in the normal variety of this stamp, underneath the design are the words "LA LLAMA," one stamp on each sheet showed the "L" in "LA" omitted, reading "A LLAMA." The normal stamps are now obsolete, having been in use only a very short time.

PHILIPPINES.—The new provisional 1 and 2 pesos stamps surcharged on 4 pesos have now been received. With reference to the 18 centavos stamp of the pictorial issue mentioned in the "Notes and News" last month, as soon as the authorities were aware of the fact that the wrong view was depicted on this stamp, all the stock of this denomination was withdrawn from sale, both the ordinary stamps and those overprinted for the Von Gronau flight.

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NEW ISSUES.



NEW ISSUES.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,
S.A. PHILATELIST,

SIR,

In Chapter II of your paper on "The Dead Countries of Southern Africa," under Swaziland you say "Prior to October, 1889, it is assumed that stamps of Transvaal and possibly of Natal, were used for postal purposes, but we have no record of the use of either."

The following information may be of interest in this connection. Some little time ago, I wrote to the Administration of Swaziland to see if any details of the early postal history were obtainable in their records. The Financial Secretary replied that there were not, and that information was only likely to be obtained from persons who had been actually resident in the territory. He passed on my letter to Mr. A. M. Miller, O.B.E., of Mbabane, who, he thought, was in a position to furnish such information I had asked for.

I communicated with Mr. Miller, and he, very kindly, gave me the following information:—

"There was no established postal service in the Territory till 1890. Previous to that year, bags were made up at the Government Offices at Mbekelweni (Embekelweni), and sent by a Swaziland Government post runner to Steynsdorp, where they were stamped in the Steynsdorp post office, the stamps being paid for with a deposit. Private individuals using the Government bag paid cash at the Government Office for the postage of their packets.

"There were no letter writers in the southern portion of the territory, which was only occupied by a few Dutch hunters, and a storekeeper at Mahamba. The storekeeper sent a mailbag in at irregular intervals to Piet Retief, where the letters were stamped.

"In 1891, a regular postal service was instituted under a concession held by the Transvaal Republic. A post-cart from Charlestown arrived at Bremersdorp weekly; a postmaster was appointed from the Transvaal service, and sub-stations were

formed at Embekelweni (Swaziland National Offices), Pigg's Peak and Darkton (on the Swazi border near the present Oshoek). In the South in 1895, a sub-post office was established in the Vrederechter's station known as Ferriera's Station, and also one at Mbabane (then a mining camp)."

From this it will be seen that there is no possibility of identifying Transvaal stamps used in Swaziland prior to the issue of the "Swaziland" overprints.

J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

The Editor,
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

In connection with the recent discovery of a "new die" in the 1913 bi-coloured Admiral issue of Rhodesia, I venture to submit that this was the original Die III, the master die of which was subsequently retouched.

My reasons for advancing this theory are as follows:—

(1) As Die II shows, the characteristics of the "new die," the natural progression would be, generally speaking, in retouching the master die to make Die III, the shading of the cap and the outlining of the ear, and later, on finding that the design was still not quite satisfactory, the further retouching of the cap outline and shoulder background.

(2) I have been advised authoritatively that the printers never used more than three dies.

(3) In view of the fact that the "new die" has not yet been discovered in the 8d. and 10d. values (the 5d. and the 1/- have already been found), it is probable that, as there was not much demand for these values, there was a good supply of Die II on hand, and that Die III was not printed until after the master die had again been retouched.

(4) The little material in respect of post-marked copies I have on hand, appears thus far to show that the "new die" was used before the "retouched die."

It will be interesting to follow up this matter, and it is to be hoped that all collectors of Rhodesian stamps will look up all their postmarked copies of Die III with a view to establishing the earliest dates on which the "new" and "retouched" dies were used.

W. J. HARRINGTON.

Transvaal Reports

With reference to Mr. Tamsen's paper on page 35 of THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST of March, 1933, Mr. A. P. Obermeyer, Pretoria, kindly furnishes the subjoined:—

Correspondence between A. P. OBERMEYER, as President of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, and Messrs. Joh. Enschede en Zonen, Haarlem, Holland.

Mr. Obermeyer asked the firm on the 24th November, 1917, particulars regarding the old Transvaal stamps printed by the above-mentioned firm.

Mr. Obermeyer first received a letter dated 5th March, 1918, which reads as follows:—

“Your letter dated the 24th of November, 1917, was received by us in the best order. We beg to inform you that it is our intention to reply to this letter towards the end of the month. Being very busy, we are not able to reply to your various requests at the moment.”

Another letter was written by the firm on the 27th March, 1918, reading as follows:—

“In continuation of our letter to you of the 5th March, with reference to the Transvaal stamps in question, we can inform you as follows:—

In 1898, we received an important (belangryke) order from the Postal Administration of the Transvaal for various postal values. When this order was ready for despatch, the war with England had broken out in the meantime, and we had no opportunity of forwarding the parcel. After the war, we approached the British Government, and later on the Administration of the Union of South Africa, but neither the former nor the latter wished to consider itself as successors to the former Transvaal Government.

The Director-General of the Netherlands Postal and Telegraphic Administration, who was responsible for the supervision of these foreign postal issues, withdrew from the control and authorised the release of the whole stock, included in which were also emissions of former printings to ourselves.

In order to dispose of this stock, we approached a foreign dealer, who expressed himself prepared to take over the stock on condition that all clichés and drawings (cliche's en gravures) be destroyed.

This was done in our presence, and in our works so that the possibility was excluded that an employee of the Company could mis-use the plates.”

VOORTREKKER MEMORIAL FUND STAMPS.

A NEW UNION ISSUE.

In the January number we mentioned that a Committee had been formed to foster the issue by the Union Government of a set of stamps to commemorate the centenary of the Great Trek. We now understand that the commemoration will be held in 1938 and not 1936, the former being the year when the Voortrekkers entered Natal.

Meanwhile, there will be issued annually a set of three Voortrekker Memorial Fund stamps. The object of these issues is to assist in the raising of funds for the erection of a large national monument in commemoration of the Voortrekkers; and it is the intention of the promoters that the monument shall be unveiled upon the occasion of the centenary celebration of the battle of Blood River.

The 1933 set will be issued on the 1st May, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and will consist of three values, *viz.*, 1½d., 3d. and 4½d., and these will be available for all postal and telegraph purposes to the extent of 1d., 2d. and 3d. respectively. They will thus be similar in character to the Charity stamps issued by many countries; the purchase and use being voluntary. The designs of the 1933 set will consist of (1) a Voortrekker; (2) A Voortrekker's daughter; and (3) A trek-wagon, each in a suitable setting.

The design of each stamp will be changed annually during the five-year period during which the memorial stamps will be sold, so that altogether there will be issued fifteen stamps in five sets of three. The first and subsequent series will not be demonetized, and, therefore, will continue to be available for sale throughout the whole of the five-year period.

THE LADIES!

A Toast given at the Annual Dinner of the Pretoria Philatelic Society in February, 1933.

Before dealing with the toast which I have the honour of proposing—*i.e.*, the Ladies—I must explain that I was not present at the meeting when the toasts were allocated, so that I am unable to say why I was selected for this very pleasing duty. I think, however, that there must have been some mistake, as surely such a toast should have been placed in the hands of a single man who knows all about women rather than in the hands of a married man who knows nothing about them.

I wonder if you noticed the *faux pas* made in the last sentence where the word "women" was used instead of "ladies?" Personally, whenever I hear the word "ladies" used where the word "women" would do equally well, I think of the story of the woman who appeared at a London Police Court on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and when asked how she came by her beautiful black eye, said that she had got it from another lady. But why is it that some people have such a rooted and insistent objection to the use of the word "woman?" Do we speak of Eve as being the first lady, or of Cleopatra as being a naughty lady, or of Queen Victoria as being a good and virtuous lady?

I will now leave this contentious point and see what has been said about women by the poets. In some cases I (being a vandal), have ventured to add lines which appear to have been omitted by the poet.

In "The Beggar's Opera," Gay writes:
 If the heart of a man is depress'd with cares,
 The mist is dispell'd when a woman appears.
 (With a trayful of whiskies and sodas and beers.)

In the "Pleasures of Hope," Campbell writes:—

The world was sad—the garden was a wild;
 And man, the hermit, sighed—till Woman smil'd.
 (And gave him a full glass of bitter and mild.)

Now we will take an instance where woman appears to have been really appreciated.

Otway, in "Venice Preserved," writes as follows:—

O Woman! Lovely Woman! nature made thee
 To temper man; we had been brutes without you.
 Angels are painted fair, to look like you:
 There's in you all that we believe of heaven;
 Amazing brightness, purity and truth,
 Eternal joy, and everlasting love.

Otway was evidently single when he wrote that, but he must have married the girl, as this is what he says in "The Orphan":—

What mighty ills have not been done by woman?
 Who was't betray'd the Capitol? A woman.
 Who lost Mark Antony the world? A woman.
 Who was the cause of a long ten years' war,
 And laid at last old Troy in ashes?
 Woman.
 Destructive, damnable, deceitful woman.

Much has been said by poets about women's facial characteristics, but Moore is delightful in "The Time I've Lost," where he refers to—

The light that lies
 In woman's eyes.
 (And lies and lies and lies.)

I always think that ladies should take a much greater personal interest in stamp collecting than they do, as, apart from the fact that they would know definitely whether or not their husbands had really attended stamp meetings, so many philatelic terms appear to refer to them directly. For instance, when *retouching*, they often make *essays of colour trials*. Then the lip stick must be *adhesive*, and the colour must not be *aniline*, as such colours run on coming

into contact with anything moist. In their wavy hair we see traces of *watermarks*. They are seldom *stationery*, and frequently *stamp* when annoyed. When they form one of an *unsevered pair* (i.e., are still married), they often refer to their husbands as "that *specimen*" or "that *monster*." They are prone to *control*, and as they seldom make an *error*, they are able to *cancel to order* anything they may have said in the past, thereby giving their husbands a *double impression*.

However, in spite of all we men say about women, when we think of our mothers, our sisters, our sweethearts, our wives, our daughters, we cannot, I think, do better than to drink heartily to my toast, which is — "OUR WOMENFOLK."

W.J.H.

INDIA 100 \$1. Native States
100 \$1. Cabul 20 \$1.

Cash with order

PONCHAJI, Wimbridge, Bombay, 7.

BISECTED STAMPS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

The acceptance of bisected stamps for the prepayment of postage, although their use may not have been formally approved, dates from the early issues of the South African Republic. Among some covers recently inspected, were two envelopes franked in this manner, which undoubtedly had contained ordinary business correspondence. One posted at Ventersdorp JA 29 (no year) for Pretoria with back-stamp impressions of Potchefstroom and G.P.O., Transvaal, of January, 1887, was franked with a diagonally cut half of the fourpenny bronze-green, perforated 13½ (S.G. 311). The other posted at Klerksdorp, 29th November, 1892, and back-stamped Pretoria, 1st December, 1892, bore one penny and diagonal half of a twopence of the 1887 issue. Both covers are intact, and show that no attempt at surcharging was made at any office in which the letters were handled.

C.H.

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I can send you a selection of almost any country from which you can select individual stamps at about a quarter of catalogue. Foreign are offered at one-fifth to one-sixth.

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On a 5/- "Job" lot: " . . . Thanking you very much for the bargain . . ."

The above unsolicited letters have come in during the last fortnight or so and are typical of many more

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SOCIETY NOTES

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Cape Town Society held on the 9th February, 1933, there was a large attendance of scholars in response to the invitation of the Society. The scholars evening is an annual event, and has, without exception, justified the endeavours of the Society to interest the non-collecting scholars and to assist and advise the collectors.

The evening's entertainment opened by the display of stamps of North Borneo by Mr. W. L. Ashmead. North Borneo ranks as one of the favourite countries for scholar collectors, but probably few of those present had previously seen anything approaching the quality and quantity shown by Mr. Ashmead. All issues from 1883 onwards were well represented with both Mint and used copies, and in regard to the latter, it may be stressed that the display was remarkably free from the often seen "cancelled to order" copies.

Particular interest was shown in a bisected copy of the 5c, 1890, joined to a full copy. Another item that must be mentioned was a copy of the 1 dollar (1901-4) imperf. horizontally. Again, in the 1904 issue, there was shown the 8 cent with the overprint 4c inverted.

At the conclusion of the display, an interesting "Knowledge Competition" was held. The entrants being called upon to answer various questions dealing with a few stamps which were shown. Of the first section, no less than eight scholars tied, necessitating a further lot being shown. The difficulty may be judged when it is said that only one competitor was correct in all answers.

For the Scholars Collection competitions, the entrants were divided into two sections, those age twelve and under, and those over twelve years. It was the unanimous opinion of the judges that the standard had improved considerably since the last Scholars Meeting, when particular stress was laid on the necessity of neatness and care in mounting and on removing all damaged specimens.

Mr. A. Guttesson, Vice-President of the Society, addressed the Scholars, giving some valuable advice of Philately after which the Prizes were handed to the successful entrants by Mrs. Long. Following upon refreshments, the meeting concluded.

* * * * *

The members and visitors present at the meeting of the Cape Town Philatelic Society, held on the 23rd February, 1933, were privileged to see what is one of the finest collections of South African Air Mail Stamps and Flown Covers extant.

The exhibitor, Mr. L. Simenhoff, B.A., won a high award with the collection at the International Philatelic Exhibition held in Durban in 1928, and was the recipient of a Gold Medal. His work in research is evidenced by the "Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa," compiled by him and published some little time ago

by the Pretoria Philatelic Society, and which in no small measure resulted in the inclusion of his name in the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of S.A." Mention must also be made that Mr. Simenhoff is a member of the Royal Philatelic Society.

In the space available it is impossible to do other than give a brief note of the outstanding items of the collection, no small part of which had to remain undisplayed owing to exigencies of space. As can be expected, the collection covered the whole period of Air Mails in South Africa, the first S.A. Air Mail being represented by Cards flown from Kenilworth to Muizenberg in 1911. In 1914—in May to be exact—the then German Territory of South West Africa was the scene of an experimental flight, and a rare cover carried from Swakopmund to Karibib was displayed.

The year 1918 marked the real endeavours to apply aviation to post-war use; covers flown from Cape Town to Pretoria (Red Cross), and a cover carried by Major Miller, show that South Africa did not intend that aviation should be looked upon as a war measure alone.

Improvements in machines; in the types of aircraft; and the organization of landing places, enabled the dispatch of an Air Mail in a Handley Page, from Cape Town in 1920. Unfortunately, this machine could not proceed beyond Beaufort West, the mail reaching its destination—Johannesburg—by rail. Of the covers carried on this flight, the whereabouts of only five are known, one of the latter being exhibited by Mr. Simenhoff. This must certainly rank as the rarest of Air Covers flown in the Union.

In 1925, commenced the first organized attempt to serve South Africa by Air Mail. special stamps of values of 1d., 3d., 6d. and 9d. were printed for the Post Office by the Cape Times, Ltd., in Cape Town. The Mint copies of these stamps shown by Mr. Simenhoff form a collection in themselves, and particular mention must be made of the imperf. copies, and the copies showing the well-known "Strut" error. Numerous varieties of printing and perforation were shown. Covers flown by almost every combination of route were on display, including the rare covers dispatched from Mossel Bay to Oudtshoorn. A cover bearing a copy of the 1d. value (imperf. side) was an outstanding item, as was also a cover sent from the Royal Train and flown from Oudtshoorn to Cape Town.

As is well known, the regular carriage of Mails by air was abandoned after a comparatively short trial and it was again left to private individuals to further the cause of aviation. In 1926, Sir (then Mr.) Alan Cobham opened up a new era with his flight to the Cape and a signed (and authenticated) cover carried from Pretoria to Cape Town in the final stage of the flight was exhibited. It seems but a short time since Capt. Bentley took the "Star" Plane over Africa, and a cover carried by this pioneer from Broken Hill to Cape Town in 1927, was also to be seen.

And then in the early part of 1927 a Sea Plane came to rest on the waters of Table Bay—*ex* Switzerland. Another pioneer in the name of Lt. Mittelholzer, who also had shown that the Cape was not so far away from Europe as had seemed. This flight also is represented in Mr. Simenhoff's collection by a cover carried from Zurich to Cape Town.

In 1929 came the further attempt to establish an organized Air Mail Service in the Union, a service still with us and which is to the credit of those responsible. New stamps were issued of values of 4d. and 1s; the printing being the work of the Government printer at Pretoria. Mint and used blocks of both values, together with various printing varieties were shown by Mr. Simenhoff together with Flown Covers too numerous to mention.

Space prevents reference to the portions of Mr. Simenhoff's collection dealing with the progress of Air Mails in South-West Africa; and also of the Croydon to Cape Service of 1931, but suffice to say that the specimens included are in keeping with the rest of the collection as described.

In forming a collection of Air Mail Stamps and Covers, no little difficulty is experienced in presenting the collection in an interesting way, particularly on account of covers of varying sizes having to be included. Mr. Simenhoff is, therefore, to be all the more congratulated on the neat way in which the covers have been mounted, and also on the remarkably full "writing up" which he has inserted. Every item can be understood, and the advantage of such treatment, especially where the collection is viewed by a non-philatelist, cannot be over emphasized.

At the conclusion of the display, Mr. Ashmead expressed in well-chosen words the thanks of all present. Mr. Simenhoff made some interesting comments on various items included in the display, stressing that some of the rarest items shown were the result of opportunities grasped when available, and that the enormous popularity of Air Mail collecting necessitated the obtaining of covers as soon as these were flown, as otherwise, the demand exceeding the supply resulted in disappointment.

Before the meeting concluded the President, Mr. F. Meyer, had a pleasant duty to perform in handing over to Mr. K. Alexander the Plaque awarded him for his collection of Seychelles by the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa.

J.R.

* * * * *

The members and visitors present at the meeting on the 9th March had a most pleasant evening, when Mr. H. T. Jones exhibited a portion of his collection of Rhodesia. He limited his display to the Mint issues from 1890 to the double-head stamps of 1910. The issues of 1890 included numerous varieties of perforation both with and without the watermark. The surcharges of 1891 were well represented. The issues of 1895 and 1896 were also remarkably well represented with numerous varieties. The stamps surcharged for provisional use at Bulawayo during the Rebellion in 1896 were outstanding items of the display, all values being shown. In the Cape overprinted issue, some rare varieties of type were shown, the examples being rich in blocks and controls. All values of the 1897 stamps, including the rare "imperf. between pair" copies were to be seen.

The overprint "Rhodesia," in 1909, was shown in the complete issue and included a block of 4 of the 1d. imperf. vertically. A copy of another variety, *viz.*, the 6d. imperf. at bottom, was seen.

The double-head issues of 1910 were undoubtedly the most admired stamps shown. The rarity of many of the stamps can be appreciated, but in particular the 2d. (slate grey) S.G. 127; the 5d. in the error of colour (S.G. 142); and the 1s. purple black (S.G. 152a).

The collection was exceptionally well mounted, and tastefully written up.

Mr. Plumbridge, in proposing a vote of thanks, stressed the fact that the display was of a country extremely rich in philatelic treasures, and furthermore of stamps in universal demand. He expressed the views of all present in asking that the Society should be favoured with an opportunity of seeing the remainder of the collection at some future date.

J. RICHARDSON.

THE PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

On February the 6th, Mr. Hand read a paper "Does Over-elaboration in the Catalogues Kill a Country Philatelically?" He instanced how countries like Ireland, South West Africa and the Orange Free State had fallen out of favour. In many cases a collector would hesitate at tackling countries where so many perforation, paper and other minor varieties are tabulated. In some countries, important omissions were made by catalogue compilers. This leaves the specialist many channels for investigation.

Mr. Hand exhibited a portion of his specialized collection of Columbia.

Another exhibit was that of Mr. Basden's—Swaziland. This contained all the recognized errors and many others, the chief being a vertical pair of the ½d. grey, the lower stamp without overprint.

Mr. Basden also exhibited a block of six ¼d. Union with a re-entry of the head of the Springbok. This variety occurred in the sheets which were printed for booklets, and was due to re-engraving the plate.

The publication of this Society's "Transactions" for 1932, will be proceeded with in due course.

A pleasant evening was spent at the Annual Dinner at Polley's Hotel on the 20th February. There was an attendance of forty-five. Among those that honoured the occasion were the Government Printer, the Assistant Postmaster-General, and members of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg and the East Rand Philatelic Society.

Mr. Hawke, the President, welcomed the guests, and, after the usual toasts had been honoured, Mrs. Hawke presented plaques awarded by the Philatelic Congress for papers read and for stamp exhibits. The stamp display concluding the proceedings was varied and spectacular, as most befitting such a gathering.

There was a good attendance at the meeting on 6th March, when Mr. Obermeyer read notes on the stamps of Portugal and on Portuguese East Africa. The latter dealt with the shortage of certain denominations of stamps at Lourenco Marques in 1915, when the local newspaper was compelled to take

action, as no provincial regulation permitted mail matter being "frank-stamped." The outcome was a proclamation in the "Bulletin Official" making stamps of Mozambique, Lourenco Marques, Inhambane and Tete interchangeable. Mr. Obermeyer showed a fine lot of combination covers commercially used, which had reached him in the course of business. The other display of the evening was Mr. A. Watson's Zanzibar.

Amongst matters concerned was correspondence published in regard to the proposed overprinting of 2d. and 3d. pictorial stamps of Southern Rhodesia owing to the omission of "Postage and Revenue." The Pretoria Philatelic Society commends the action of the Postmaster-General in refusing to agree to the suggestion.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

The usual monthly meeting of the Philatelic Society was held at the Carlton Hotel on the 14th February, 1933. Quite a good number attended, including our genial President, Mr. Redford, who has recently undergone a serious operation, but who considered he was well enough to put in an appearance.

Owing to Mr. Redford's recent illness, Mr. Kupferman, Vice-President, took the chair, and in his opening remarks, voiced the pleasure of all present in having Mr. Redford amongst them, and wished him a complete and speedy restoration to his customary health.

Mr. Sprighton showed a portion of his collection of Great Britain, with an unusual, but very effective, method of describing the various items.

During the evening Mr. Redford presented the Bronze Plaques which had been won by members of the Johannesburg Society at the Congress held at Johannesburg recently.

The Plaques had been produced at the Royal Mint, Pretoria, and were much admired.

Major Milligan enlivened the meeting by reading several amusing and interesting extracts from Philatelic Journals published when the hobby was in its infancy.

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The monthly meeting was held on Tuesday, 14th March, and was well attended.

Mr. Thomalla read a very interesting paper entitled "The Troubles of a Beginner," illustrated by a varied exhibit of used stamps of British Africa.

After describing many of the pitfalls and difficulties which beset the would-be philatelist, he expressed his preference for collecting used stamps only, and affirmed that the collecting of mint copies was limited only by the size of the purse; but that the difficulty of procuring superb copies of used stamps, lightly post-marked, but showing clearly date and district where posted, was much more worthy of the serious collector's interest. A brisk discussion followed, in which many members took part, enthusiastically supporting one side or the other, and the arguments were keenly followed by all present.

Mr. Green showed his collection of Gambia, both used and unused.

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The February meeting was devoted to "swapping" at the wish of certain members who wanted to give this method of exchange another trial. In spite of limited "business," everyone appeared to enjoy the informal and cheery evening.

Our meetings are held in Mr. Browning's office at 30a, Oxford Street, at 8 p.m., on the third Friday of each month, when visitors are most welcome. Visiting philatelists who would like to meet local collectors may usually do so by getting in touch with Mr. Browning at the above address.

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Vol. 9

MAY, 1933

No. 5



EDITORIAL



We hear that the Committee of the Natal Philatelic Society intends to do everything in its power to make 1933 Congress a great success. And we believe that, given the unstinted support of all philatelists and philatelic societies in Southern Africa, a bright and interesting Congress will be achieved. All shoulders to the wheel, please!

* * * * *

Talking of Congress, reminds us that one or two English contemporaries suggest that we might have chosen a distinctive title for our Roll of Honour instead of simply adding the words "of Southern Africa" to the "Roll of Honour of Distinguished Philatelists." There is something in the contention, and no doubt Congress will duly consider the point.

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The title to the item in the first column in page 59 of the April number should be "Transvaal Reprints" and not as printed. The printer's proof was correct, but his "devil" got the better of him.

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The Philatelic Society of Natal has sent to the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs a strongly-worded protest against the impending issue of Voortrekker Memorial Fund stamps. These stamps will, we fear, not be

popular with philatelists, but may nevertheless achieve the desired object. When, in our January number, we welcomed the proposal for a Voortrekker commemorative set, we had no idea that Memorial Fund stamps were under consideration.

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We originally assumed that the Voortrekker commemorative set would be issued in 1936, to commemorate the centenary of the Great Trek; but, in an interview with Dr. Hugo, of the University of Pretoria, we were informed that the celebration would take place in 1938, to commemorate the centenary of the overthrow of the Zulu power, the battle of Blood River, 16th December, 1838. Dr. Hugo kindly promised to furnish us with an authoritative article for publication in this issue, but unfortunately it had not reached us at the time of going to press.

* * * * *

On page 64, April number of the SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST, will be found the advertisement of G. B. Oliver, Hazlemere, High Wycombe, England. We draw special attention to it because of a clerical error. The item "Some rare unlisted Gambia Queens on hand with genuine hand embossing" should have read "Some rare unlisted Gambia Queens on hand with genuine *double* embossing."

4th Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

DURBAN, OCTOBER, 1933

The Philatelic Society of Natal, under whose auspices the Fourth Congress will be held, have met in committee to make preliminary arrangements. Committees have been appointed as follows:—

General Executive Committee: The entire committee of the Philatelic Society of Natal will function as a general executive both in respect of the Congress and the Philatelic Exhibition, which it is proposed to hold at the same time.

For detail work, the following Sub-Committees have been appointed:—

Finance Sub-Committee: Mr. Norman Welsford (convenor), and Messrs. W. Gosling, H. H. Hurst and W. Percy Williams.

Entertainments Sub-Committee: Mr. Percy C. Bishop (convenor), and Mr. and Mrs. Gosling, Mr. T. F. Glen and Mr. and Mrs. de Terrasson.

Prospectus Sub-Committee: Mr. J. H. Chamberlain (convenor), and Messrs. L. Petiet and A. S. Maskell.

Publicity Committee: Mr. W. S. Banting (convenor), and Messrs. A. S. Esnouf and R. G. Webb.

The President, Mr. Bishop, and the Hon. Secretary of the Society, Miss Gwen Pershouse, are *ex officio* members of all committees.

The committees have the right to "add to their number," and doubtless will exercise this right, with a view to finding a job for every member willing to undertake it. Unfortunately, the services of Mr. Banting, as convenor of the Publicity Committee will not be available, owing to that gentleman being transferred to Port Elizabeth as from 1st May. There is really a double disappointment involved here, for we had been counting upon the help of both Mr. and Mrs. Banting in connection with the Entertainments Committee.

Again, Mr. J. H. Chamberlain, one of the founders of the Society, and a past president, finds himself unable to undertake the duties of the convenor of the Prospectus Committee, although willing to serve thereon.

DATE OF THE CONGRESS.

No decision is yet taken as to the date of the Congress. The committee will welcome suggestions on this point, which, with all correspondence relating to the Congress, may be addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Natal, P.O. Box 588, Durban.

Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 30th September and 1st and 2nd of October, would be the most convenient dates, because of the Bank Holiday (Monday, 2nd October). but the Committee have in mind a resolution submitted to the Second Congress at Pretoria, deprecating the holding of congresses at the beginning of the month as being an inconvenient time for men of business.

At whatever date it is held, the whole-hearted desire of the Philatelic Society of Natal will be to make it an event worthy of philately, and attractive to all philatelists. To that end, they will invite the co-operation of all concerned and the constituent Societies will be notified in good time as to the sending-in of resolutions for the Agenda.

PAPERS AND ADDRESSES.

Following the precedent of past Congresses, there will be a competition for special papers on philatelic subjects to be read during the Congress sessions. Also, it is hoped that it will be possible to secure a number of special addresses personally delivered.

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

The matter of the Philatelic Exhibition, its scope and duration, and the awards in relation thereto, will be discussed and decided at an early date.

COMPETITION FOR JUNIORS.

In the meantime, the General Committee have in mind a project whereon they would appreciate the ideas and the co-operation of Philatelic Societies and individual philatelists. The scheme is to inaugurate a

competition for collections of Union stamps by juniors of either sex up to sixteen years of age. To bring such a contest within the reach of all, it is proposed to limit the collections to stamps up to a maximum face value of 6d., also to limit the maximum number of stamps to be included. For this competition, the co-operation of local committees in each of the four Provinces will be needed. Who will volunteer?

It is proposed that the best collection, selected by the Provincial Committees, should be despatched to Durban for exhibition at Congress time.

REVIEWS

"How to Arrange and Write-Up a Stamp Collection," is the title of a very useful little book written by Stanley Phillips and C. P. Rang, and published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London. The contents include chapters on "How to hinge Stamps," "Preparing Stamps for the Album," writing-up, arrangement, etc. The volume is particularly well-illustrated, and the chapter on "Lettering" illustrates several alphabets and how to write them, to enable the collector to adopt a style of lettering to suit his choice. Every stamp collector should have a copy of this book, for we speak from experience when we say that very few mount their stamps well, and fewer still known how to write them up effectively. This book tells us how to do the job properly; and its cost will be quickly saved because of fewer damaged stamps.

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We have received a copy of the first number of "The Dak Tikit," organ of the Calcutta Stamp Exchange Club. We quote the following from the editorial: "Our Club is not a profit-making concern, neither does it help the members to get rich quick. What it sets out to do, is to help its members, mostly the juniors and medium collectors of all ages, to get the maximum amount of pleasure and the same amount of profit out of their stamps." We wish the Club and its official organ the fullest realisation of their aims and hopes.

Notes from the Philatelic Press

[In each number of the Journal there will appear notes from publications devoted to Philately.—C.H.]

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News (three numbers). Lincoln on our stamps. The Great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln and 3c Lincoln Coil deal with this self-taught man, described by Lowell as—

"The kindly, earnest, brave,
foreseeing man.

Sagacious, patient, dreading praise,
not blame.

New Birth of our New Soil, the first
American.

His portrait first appeared on 15 cent of 1866, and has been represented on issues of U.S.A. ever since. These are explained. Famous scenes in Morocco describes the pictorial issue. "Across the Allenby Bridge," and one is in Trans-Jordan country, the new stamps illustrating some of the wonders of that land. "Unique N.Y. Postmaster Stamp," is the 1845 issue just discovered, initialled "MMJ." Before sale, most were initialised R. H. (Morris) by the postmaster, but this control is a new discovery. New issues and United States cancellations are given careful treatment, as well as everything pertaining to Air Services.

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Linn's Weekly Stamp News (four numbers). "Why Hinges and How," is an idea for stamp mounting. It is suggested that not hinges but mounts are required, and that this should be kept in view when placing stamps. "The Pony Express" started 7 p.m., 3rd April, 1860, when the first rider left St. Joseph on the 2,100 mile journey to San Francisco. The illustrated article tells us how the concern fared, and in "Ferrucci," the hero of a recent issue of Italy, is brought to notice. All numbers are replete with information on Buro prints and precancels, ships cancellations and general air mail news.

Stamp Collector's Fortnightly (three numbers). Spain. A second type of the 4 curatos, 1862." Particulars of discovery by Senor Galvez are summarised. "The British Post Office in Africa," describes Fernando P.O. service. In the early days, it was the point from which a British Consul controlled trade agreements with the natives of Niger. "Layman Colour Trials, 1921-5," describes interesting colour trails that have come to light. H. E. Huber also describes the Layman Legislature Centenary issue of 1932. "British Postal Seals used in Egypt." "Stamp Illustrations in the U.S." are explained. There are interesting new issues and other notes.

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Gibbons' Stamp Monthly. "Designs of the Month" are interestingly explained. "Newfoundland" deals with the first portion of the original and beautiful designs of that country. Difficulties in distinguishing shades of certain values are referred to (*Note*: Blues can easily be separated under the Quartz Lamp).

Mr. Rang, "Through the Magnifying Glass," gives further notes on the New Admiral die of Rhodesia. He seems correct in looking upon it as a third state of the Master Die, for blocks in the newly-discovered type exist in Pretoria. The five-penny and one shilling values, unrecorded a yet, have been shown there.

Articles are continued on "Ascension Island," and "The Postage Stamps of the Argentine Republic, 1862-4."

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The Stamp Lover. A notable feature of this publication is its new issue record under the title "Chronicle of Stamp Issues and Discoveries."

An informative article on "The Stamps of the Cook Islands" commences. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., received a consignment of stamps from Peru recently, and one which fronted the envelope was printed in reverse. "Mirror Prints," by Fred J. Melville, records others in this state.

* * * * *

The Australian Stamp Journal. "Island News," regarding Christmas Island, New Hebrides, New Guinea and Tonga. Christmas Island issued two local stamps for letters carried by the company's boats to

the nearest port. New Hebrides collectors are warned against stamps of New South Wales with forged cancellations dated prior to the introduction of the regular issue, while the new air routes of New Guinea are described. There are different articles on Air Services.

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Collectors' Club Philatelist. "The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century," in this number, deals with the 2c Harding and the Huguenot-Walloon. Lexington-Concord and Norse American issues of U.S.A., in the usual able manner, while "The History of the Free Franking of Mail in the United States," has reached covers of the 19th Administration. "Evenings at the Collectors' Club," are reports to interest every collector.

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The Philatelic Magazine (three numbers). "The type set Telegraph Stamps of Ceylon," have been studied by Mr. Harris, but such issues are ignored by English Cataloguers. "The House of Hapsburg" will interest and enlighten collectors of the stamps of Austria. Philatelia, in each number, gives hints on the Market in British Colonials.

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The Airpost Journal for February, is described as the Girls Issue. Articles by various lady writers entitled "The Original First Day Cover," "Collecting Autographed Airmail Covers," "The What and Why of my Collection" and "Why I Collect Zeppelin Covers," show the interest taken by them. As the name implies, the paper is devoted to Aerophilately, and this phase is given full treatment.

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The New Southern Philatelist is noteworthy for the attention and study given to Confederate States of America issues, and there seems to be continual fresh finds or fresh cancellations. There are articles on Naval Covers and Presidential Covers.

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Stamp Collecting (five numbers). "The Art of Air Post Collecting viewed from all Angles" runs through these numbers, as also does Mr. Chas. J. Phillips "19th Century Stamps Rarer than the R Mauritius," which are given in detail.

"Specimen Stamps and their Place in Philately" is a plea for the collections of specimens, while "Sidelights on British Stamps," discloses some varieties of the rare plate 11 of penny black. That some take the "Goya Commemorative Stamps" seriously, is clear from the long study.

W. E. Fyndem discourses on the stamp market, and new issue and auction news are well up to date.

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Magazine Filatelico Mexicano has an English section. "The So-Called Reprints of Mexico" being written in English.

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Calcutta Philatelist. "Coming Everest Flight," tells of the previous attempt to conquer this summit. Collectors of Indian issues are specially catered for, and particular attention is given to Air Mails.

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Scott's Monthly Journal. "Notes of the Month" and "Of Topical Interest," discuss general matters of philatelic interest, whilst news on U.S.A. issues is always interesting.

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Boessler's Stamp News. This is a house organ containing many out of the way offers, and information published in most original manner.

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Australian Stamp Monthly. "The Stamps of Canada" is a general article on the stamps of this Dominion. The scope of this periodical is wide. Besides news paragraphs, there are articles on "Slogan Cancellations," "Air Mail Notes," "Postal Stationery Section," and "Fiscal Philately."

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La Revue Postale (two numbers). "Emission 1915 de Belgique," describes in detail the 1 and 2 centimes types. "La Poste Aérienne en Belgique" chronicles all air flights from 23rd July to 4th August, 1910, to the time of publication. New issue news is extensive.

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Le Philatliste Belge. "Belgique-Essai sur les Timbres Rares," "Les Timbres des Principautés Danubiennes et de la Roumanie, 1858-1872," and "France Les Emissions de 1853 et 1862," show the scope of the paper. There is also an article on Belgian obliterations.

Whitfield, King's Philatelic Bulletin gives each month's novelties which this firm is so prompt in securing.

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Bulletin Mensuel of Theodore Champion. Besides new issues and offers, this paper gives notes of general interest. "Les Monuments and Constructions Celebres et la Philatelie," is an illustrated article on notable monuments and public structures.

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L'Echangiste Universel, received twice monthly, gives many studied articles such as postmarks of the Franco-German War, 1870-1. There are many news notes.

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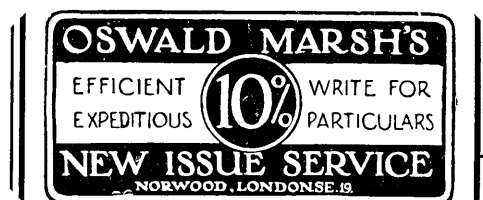
Other papers received are *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, *Das Postverzeichnis*, *Die Postmarke* and *Siegic Post*.

Union of South Africa Notes

The 1933 set of Voortrekker Memorial Fund stamps will be issued on 1st May. Three values: 1d. + ½d., 2d. + 1d., 3d. + 1½d.

Mr. J. Robertson reports seeing a roto letter-card printed both sides and un-gummed; and that only one thus was found in a packet of twelve.

Mr. I. S. Solomon kindly furnishes examples of constant minor varieties to be found in the current 1d. roto. Collectors of minor plate varieties will find them as follows: Row 7, No. 11; Row 11, No. 2; Row 12, No. 8; Row 16, No. 5; Row 20, No. 7; Row 13, No. 2; Row 16, No. 12; Row 4, No. 1; Row 14, No. 4; Row 11, No. 11; Row 10, between Nos. 2 and 3; Row 6, Nos. 3 and 4; Row 17, No. 3; Row 19, No. 10; Row 2, No. 5; Row 10, No. 12; Row 11, No. 11; Row 20, No. 2; Row 20, No. 5; Row 5, No. 7; Row 15, No. 1.



RHODESIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(Continued from page 52 of April issue).

NOTE.—Correspondence is invited with a view to correcting errors of omission or commission.

CHAPTER XIX

THE DIES OF THE FIRST TWO ISSUES.

A close examination of the stamps of the first two issues will reveal the fact that, apart from the cross-hatching in the design and the value tablets, the design is identical with and must have come from the same master die.

With the aid of die proofs, showing various stages of engraving, it is possible to trace the probable evolution of the die. The earliest proofs show the die without any lettering on the value tablet, which is outlined and shaded, giving it the appearance of being bevelled, and no shading appears in the background. There are three of such proofs printed in sepia, red, and ultramarine.

Proofs of the 1d. (carmine lake), 2/- (orange), 10/- (sepia), and 10/- (blue), show the next stage with the lettering added to the value tablet; these proofs still show no shading in the background.

The last proofs (6d. and 1/-) are in black on glazed card, and show the die completed with strong cross-hatching to the lower right of the crest and supporters and below the name scroll.

It is possible to establish the progress of the die by the fact that minute irregularities are constant in the various stages, and are still visible even in the issued stamps.

It may, therefore, be concluded that from the original drawing, a master die was cut with the value tablet left blank, and with no shading in the background. From this master die a replica was taken on which the value tablet was outlined and shaded. From this replica, seven other replicas were made—one for each value—and in each blank tablet the respective denominations were engraved. From these dies were made plates for the printing of the 1890 issue in the following values: 1d., 6d., 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 5/- and 10/-.

The second proofs show that the dies existed without shading, and were probably intended to be used in that state when it was found that the design lacked relief. The improvement was made by cross-hatching by hand on each of the seven dies, and thus we have all the values, although identical in design, distinctly different in the shading.

It might here be mentioned that the original 2/6 value was inscribed "2 SHILLINGS & 6d." This die was, however, scrapped and replaced by a new die inscribed "TWO SHILLINGS & SIX-PENCE" as in the issued stamp.

It is now possible to give a reasonable explanation as to why the shading is absent, from the second issue of 1891. Shortly after the first issue was placed on sale, the postal rates were reduced, and new denominations were urgently required. To meet the immediate demand, certain values of the current issue were surcharged. It is probable, therefore, that the printers, to save time, decided to use the old master die (which was unshaded, and had no value tablet), and from it made a plate from which all values could be printed, the value being inserted by a second operation.

Thus, it would appear that the die of the second issue is the die of the first issue in its original state.

CHAPTER XX

SETTING OF THE 1890, 1891 AND 1895 ISSUES.

On examining the right margins of sheets of the 1890, 1891 and 1895 issues, it will be found that they contain what can be nothing else than a continuation of the line of dots which appear in the tail of the left supporter in each of the stamps in the second to the tenth columns in each row—in other words, there *are* ten dots in each row, more or less discernible, but the last dot is printed in the margin instead of upon the stamp. All the dots on a sheet are correctly aligned, both vertically and horizontally; therefore, in cases where the dot does not appear in

the same position on the tail in the stamp, this is due to the fact that the stamps themselves are slightly out of alignment.

In the case of the stamps of the one penny value, however, it will be found that while the tail dots do not appear at all, the marginal dots do exist, and in this value only a short vertical guide line is to be found under each stamp in the bottom margin.

A further point is that the microscope will reveal the fact that each marginal dot forms the point of intersection of a vertical and a horizontal guide line, traces of which are faintly visible on some sheets.

Consideration of these facts inevitably leads to the conclusion that the plates for these three issues were laid down sideways, and that the six marginal dots were guide dots at the top of the roller.

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THE REAL PHILATELY.

"One little bit of advice I would venture to offer to the young collector. Do not treat your collecting too seriously. It is a fault that young people of the present day are apt to fall into, not only in stamp collecting, but in other hobbies and amusements also. Let your stamp collecting be an amusement, a pastime, not a business. There is no better pastime, in the true sense of the word. I have been at it for some forty-four years, and I know of nothing that makes the time pass more quickly or more pleasantly than stamps. Make a business of it afterwards, if you think fit, but do not start with the idea that it is a money-making hobby, because, if you do, you will probably be disappointed. At the same time, make up your mind to do it well, treat your stamps with care and they will repay you for it, if not in hard cash, at least in pleasure and interest."—MAJOR EVANS.

COLLECTORS WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

Columbia.—Scadta Air Mail, used or on entire wanted.

Charles Hand, P.O. Box 1018, Pretoria.

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

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

Rhodesian Post-cards, Embossed Envelopes, Wrappers and Registered Envelopes wanted.

W. J. Harrington, P.O. Box 383, Pretoria.

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

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

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Specimen Postmarks. Mint wanted.

William Redford, 88, Fox Street, Johannesburg.

NEW ISSUE NEWS

KENYA AND UGANDA.—Mr. J. Robertson reports the issue of a 1s., postage due on 1st April.

NYASALAND.—Mr. Fred Stephens kindly notifies issue of the current ½d. in a lighter shade of green.

Mr. R. Roberts, 430, Strand, London, kindly communicates the following chronicle:—

ARGENTINE.—Fifty years commemorative of the foundation of the City of La Plata. Surface printed pictorial issue, wmk. R A S.G. type III, p. 13½ × 13. 3c, green and purple (centre second colour), Port of La Plata; 10c, orange and purple, Portrait of President Julio A. Roca; 15c, blue, Town Hall; 20c, mauve and yellow brown, La Plata Cathedral; 30c, slate and mauve, Portrait of Dr. Dardo Rocha.

AUSTRALIA.—Wmk. mult. C A, King's Head type. S.G. type 5A., perf. 13½ × 12½. ½d., orange; 3d., pale ultramarine.

AZORES.—6c, red brown; Portugal Ceres type overprinted S.G. type 12., perf. 12 × 11½.

COCHIN (Provisional).—10 pies, Prussian blue, wmkd. Umbrella, S.G. type 10, overprinted "Nine Pies," surcharged in English over the words "COCHIN ANCHAL," similar to type 11. The figure "10" at right is overprinted with a large antique "9," the figure "10" on left being overprinted in Hindu with the new value, and the new value is overprinted also at foot in Hindu. Printed and surcharged in sheets 48 (6 rows of 8).

BRUNEI.—New colours: 2c, green; 5c, brown; 8c, grey. Script wmk., perf. 14, printed in sheets of 50 (5 rows of 10), as before, all from single working plate 2, with guide cross between 6th and 7th stamps at top and bottom, and in the centre of the third row at each side.

CHINA.—Commemorative of T'Ang Yen Kai. Line engraved, large format, portrait of Sun Yat Sen, printed by Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing, no wmk., perf. 14. The plate consists of 100 subjects, 10 rows of 10 (unbroken), plate numbers at top and bottom, 3 mm to the right of the tablet "Chinese Bureau of Engraving & Printing" which occurs twice at top and twice at bottom of sheet, over and under 2nd, 3rd and 4th; and 7th, 8th and 9th stamps. 2c, olive green; 5c, bright green; 25c, grey blue; \$1, scarlet. The same stamps are overprinted in black for the Province of Yunnan and Turkestan (Sinkiang). I understand they were only put on sale at Tsinanfou for a few days, and have been withdrawn by the order of the Minister of Posts.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—60h, purple. Portrait of Tyrs, similar type to Sokol Congress stamps chronicled May/32, but without date 1832-1932. Perf. 10.

DANZIG.—P. Dues Provisionals, overprinted in red on S.G. type D.3; original value obliterated by one thick bar of appropriate length. Wmk. as S.G. type 38a, perf. 14. 5/40pf, blue; 10/60pf, blue; 20/100pf, blue.

EGYPT.—Air Mail. Design of stamp, aeroplane flying over Pyramids. Printed in sheets of 50 (10 rows 5). Wmk. S.G. type 48, perf. 13 × 13½. No marginal inscription except the control "A/32" in right hand margin opposite bottom stamp, reading upwards. Centres in second colour. 1m, orange and black; 2m, grey and black; 3m, sepia and black; 4m, yellow, green and black; 5m, brown and black; 6m, deep myrtle green and black; 7m, deep ultramarine and black; 8m, violet and black; 9m, terra cotta and black; 10m, violet and reddish brown; 20m, green and greyish brown; 30m, ultramarine and greyish brown; 40m, terra cotta and reddish brown; 50m, orange and reddish brown; 60m, grey and reddish brown; 70m, deep ultramarine and green; 80m, sepia and green; 90m, orange and green; 100m, violet and green; 200m, terra cotta and green.

EGYPT.—International Railway Congress stamps. Large transverse oblong format in two colours, the centre portion in black being designs of various railway engines with their date, underneath the left top corner of value, both in English. Also underneath right hand top corner label of value, both in Arabic. At foot of stamp, in Arabic and English characters "CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DES CHEMINS DE FER-1933." 5m, deep brown and black, 1852 type of engine; 13m, red and black, 1859 type of engine; 15m, violet and black, 1862 type of engine; 20m, deep blue and black, 1932 type of engine.

FRANCE.—40c, pale mauve; new Peace type. 20Fr, yellow brown, line engraved, Pont du Gard type, same as before, but perf. 11 instead of 13.

FRENCH MOROCCO.—Pictorial, further values received. 3c, brown (Agadir); 5c, red brown (Agadir); 1f.50, ultramarine (Ouarzazar).

INDIA.—S.G. type 55, overprinted "SERVICE." S.G. type 117, Nasik print. 3 pies, slate.

ITALY.—Air Mail Express, photogravure, lettering in heavy block fancy capitals. Design, picture of an aeroplane. Printed in sheets of 50 (10 rows of 5), wmk. crown, perf. 14. 2L25, black. Parcel post. S.G. type P.4 in two portions with perforation between. 20L, mauve.

LATVIA.—Charity set for unlucky airmen, the printing is supposed to be 10,000 perforated, 8,000 imperforate. 2+50=52; 3+50=53; 10+50=60; 20+50=70.

MAURITIUS.—P. Dues. Slightly different type from usual P. Due series, similar design, large numeral in centre. Printed peculiarly enough in unbroken sheets of 120. Script wmk, perf. 14. Sheet number in right hand top corner, in black, no control marks, the sheet being surrounded by a large interrupted thick line all round the sheet. 2c, black; 4c, purple; 6c, vermilion; 10c, green; 20c, blue.

MONACO.—1933 issue, line engraved, no wmk, perf. 14 × 13. Printed in sheets of 50 (5 rows 10). All portrait of the Prince of Monaco. 40c, brown; 50c, purple; 90c, red; 1f.50, blue.

MONACO.—New line engraved pictorial series, with views of the Principality. Large oblong format, printed in sheets of 25 (5×5), perf. 13, no wmk. There are six different designs. 15c, rose carmine; 20c, pale brown; 3fr, bright purple (all same design, transverse); 25c, sepia; 1fr.75c, deep mauve; 10fr, blue (Transverse, same type); 30c, yellow green; 5fr, violet (Upright, same type); 45c, terra cotta; 2fr, deep blue (Transverse, same type); 65c, greenish blue; 20fr, black (Transverse, same type); 75c, deep blue; 1fr.25, mauve (Transverse, same type). **P. Dues**, Type D.4, double-lined figure in centre. 1fr, pale blue; 2fr, red.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—15c, Air Mail Stamp, S.G. type 103 (aeroplane and dog-team), with watermark, overprinted for ordinary postal use. The overprint is vertical, and reads downwards in Roman letters "L. & S. Post" in black, 18 mm. long, the capitals being 1½ mm. high. They are overprinted in blocks of 25, and the words "AIR MAIL" each side, are obliterated with two vertical bars, which vary a little in length. The *raison d'être* of these stamps is that the stock of 15c postage stamps were sold out owing to its popularity, and it was decided to utilise the existing stock of Air Mail stamps in order that Newfoundland should not be debited by other countries with the Air Mail Service rates, they were overprinted to distinguish them from the Air Mail stamps.

NIGERIA.—Those values which were temporarily re-issued in Die I on script wmk. paper, have reverted to Die II. I have just received supplies of the following: 2d., brown, Plate 26, Die II (same dark shade as Die I); 6d., lilac, Plate 26, Die II; 1/-, black/em., Plate 26, Die II.

PANAMA REPUBLIC.—25c, blue. Air Mail, S.G. type 84, No. 378, overprinted for ordinary postal use, in red "HABILITADA 20c" in two lines, block type, with square stop after "c." These are overprinted in sheets of 100, the top and left margins being turned over, and receiving albino impression in reverse of the overprint.

PAPUA.—New pictorial set, no wmk, line engraved, perf 11. Printed in sheets of 40, mostly in two colours (centres in second colour). Inscription at foot the name of the printer "John Ash, Australian Note and Stamp Printer" beneath 4th and 5th stamps. ½d., orange and black (Motuan Girl); 1d., green and black (Steve Son Oala, a young boy with headdress of Bird of Paradise Plumes); 1½d., pale claret and black (Tree Houses); 2d., red (unicolour), (Bird of Paradise and Boar's Tusk); 3d., blue and black (Papuan Dandy); 4d., sage green (unicolour), (Pictorial design of Native Woman and Child with the Dhow in background); 5d., slate and black (Devil Dancer with Mask); 6d., bistre (similar design to 4d.); 9d., purple and black (Native shooting Fish with bow and arrow); 1/-, grey green (Platform on sacred poles with names of various P.O.'s. inscribed); 1/3, purple brown and black (Lakatoi, the Native Dhow with sails shaped like a crab's claw); 2/-, slate and black (Delta Art, Implements of War, Shield, Spears, Quiver and Clubs); 2/6, mauve and black (Native making pottery); 5/-, olive bistre and black (Sergeant-Major, Simoi of the Police); 10/-, purple (Native making Fire); £1, grey and black (Native House on the Delta). All upright format. The 2d., 4d., 6d., 1/- and 10/- are slightly wider design, the plate being 15mm. wider

and 10mm. shorter in height. The 2d., 6d. and 1/- are upright, 4d. and 10/- transverse. Inscription at foot of sheet, in right bottom corner beneath 7th and 8th stamps.

PARAGUAY.—Graf Zeppelin stamps overprinted in black in four lines:

CORREOS
5 PESOS
FELIZ ANO NUEVO } (or whatever value),
1933

and used for ordinary postage. 0.50 CENTAVOS on 4P, blue; 1 PESO on 8P, vermilion; 1.50 PESOS on 12P, green; 2 PESOS on 16P, purple; 5 PESOS on 20P, pale brown.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—S.G. type 3, 4P overprinted with new values, in words between two circles, hyphens between both words each side. ONE PESO in red; TWO PESO in carmine; no wmk. Tourist 1932 issue, overprinted "ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT VON GRONAU" and an aeroplane and 1932 in blue black. 2c, green; 4c, carmine; 12c, orange; 18c, vermilion; 20c, yellow; 24c, violet; 32c, olive.

PORTUGAL.—P. Due, new transverse oblong type, figure in centre. 1.20c, brown grey.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA.—Provisionals on Ceres type of Port. Guinea S.G. type 9, perf. 12×11½. 50/60c, carmine, S.G. 249; 70/80c, pale rosine, S.G. 236; 1\$40/2E, purple, S.G. 238 (glazed paper); 1\$40/2E, purple (unsurfaced).

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—Current 8T, black and claret, overprinted "1½RL" the original value "8" and "T" being each obliterated by three short horizontal bars, perf. 11½.

ROUMANIA.—Taxa De Plata stamps. 1Leu, black; 2Leu, black.

ST. PIERRE MIQUELON.—Large French Colony type. There are three designs: Map, Steamer and Lighthouse, centres in second colour. 1c, claret and pale ultramarine; 20c, slate and orange; 25c, pale lilac and yellow green; 75c, green and red orange; 90c, deep red and rose; 1f.50, deep blue and blue; 20fr, bright rosine and green. (Map type, upright format.) 2c, black and blue green; 10c, red brown and black; 15c, deep blue and mauve; 45c, bright rosine and green; 50c, brown and green; 3fr, blue green and brown; 5fr, dark red and deep brown. (Lighthouse type, transverse oblong.) 4c, lilac rose and brown; 5c, violet and brown; 30c, sage green and green; 40c, blue and brown; 65c, dark brown and red orange; 1f, brown red and orange red; 2fr, black and blue green; 10fr, deep blue green and violet. (Steamer type, transverse oblong.) **Taxe.** All same dog type, transverse oblong, all centres in black. 5c, deep blue; 10c, green; 20c, red; 25c, violet; 30c, orange; 45c, pale blue; 50c, deep green; 60c, rose; 1fr, pale brown; 2fr, purple; 3fr, sepia.

SPAIN.—Line engraved, new pictorial type, large format, printed in sheets of 100, perf. 11½. 10P, brown, City Gates of Toledo.

TRIPOLI.—New Exhibition set. Usual photogravure process, printed by Officina Carte-Valori, Roma. Various pictorial designs. **Postage:** Inscribed "R.R. POSTE COLONIALI, 1933

A.XI." 10c, plum (Ostrich); 25c, green (Tree); 30c, red brown (Native-Drummer); 50c, purple (Arch); 1L25c, deep blue (Eagle); 5L+1L, yellow brown (Leopard); 10L+2L50c, scarlet (Symbolic Tower). **Air Mail**: Inscribed "POSTA AEREA 1933 A.XI" Design, views of aeroplane. 50c, deep green; 75c, scarlet; 1L, deep blue; 2L+50c, purple; 5L+1L, yellow brown; 10L+2L50, slate.

U.S.A.—Commemorative stamps, portrait of General Oglethorpe, dated at left "1733," at right "1933." Flat plate, perf. 11. 3c, purple.

URUGUAY.—Artigas small type, S.G. 128, 1½c, slate; no wmk.

INDIA 100 \$1. Native States
100 \$1. Cabul 20 \$1.

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On a 5/- "Job" lot: "*. . . Thanking you very much for the bargain . . .*"

The above unsolicited letters have come in during the last fortnight or so and are typical of many more

Have You any needs at all?

I may be able to help you if you will tell me what they are.

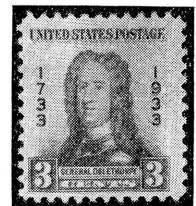
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CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

I shall be extremely obliged if you will be so kind as to give me some information in connection with certain air mail covers which I have.

I have four air mail covers carried by Imperial Airways in their "Across India" route, and I am informed that there is only one other from Northern Rhodesia in existence.

The covers bear the following superscription, viz.: "Broken Hill to Karachi by Imperial Airways. Karachi to Madras by the first flight of Tabas Air Mail Service Karachi-Madras."

They are date-stamped at Broken Hill, 30th September, 1932. On the face of the covers is also a cancellation stamp with the words:

"Karachi-Madras, 15 Oct. 32 First AIR MAIL" in an oblong with a facsimile of an aeroplane in the bottom right-hand corner. Two are back-stamped "Madras 17 Oct. 32," and all four have the following additional circular post-mark on the back with the words: "5 Oct. 32 Caire (R) Par Avion," these being what appears to be a bird or an aeroplane in flight in the top half of the circle.

Could you, perhaps, tell me something about this flight, and whether there are any other covers, despatched from the Union, in existence?

I have also fourteen covers despatched from Broken Hill to Elizabethville, Belgian Congo, on the 26th August, 1932, by the first official Air Mail; ten are back-stamped "Elizabethville, 26 Aug. 1932."

To what flight do the latter covers refer?

Yours faithfully,

A. VAN VEEN.

(We shall be glad if any reader can enlighten our correspondent.—ED.)

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST,

SIR,

The notes on Union stamps in your issue of January last remind me that I have in my collection a single vertical pair of (used):

- (1) Id. official London print (Type 1).
- (2) Id. official Pretoria print (Type 1).
- (3) 2d. official King's Head.

in each of which the vertical distance between OFFICIAL and OFFICIAL is $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and between OFFISIEEL and OFFISIEEL 6 mm., in contrast to all the others that I have— $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and 7 mm. respectively.

I have long wondered about these, and have been unable to get any information.

Can you assist me?

LANCELOT A. B. SHARPE.

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST,

SIR,

I was greatly interested to read, in your esteemed paper, the views of Messrs. Lichtenstein, Solomon and Gilbert on certain Union emissions, and was anxiously awaiting the views of fellow-collectors. As the theories formed appear to have been accepted, I think the following remarks might be of general interest.

1. On page 43, SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST, July, 1932, Mr. Lichtenstein states that 2d. booklet sheets were split into strips of twenty stamps, etc., owing to booklets not selling too well. On page 14, SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST, January, 1933, Mr. Lichtenstein again refers to the above remarks. What actually happened was this.

In a circular letter sent on 2nd June, 1932, to certain large Post Offices, the Controller of Stores, Pretoria, stated that in order to economise on the Paper Vote, it was found necessary to issue a quantity of blocks of twenty of the 2d. value, etc. Some of these miniature sheets (ten vertical rows of two) were on sale in the G.P.O., Capetown, from about 10th June, 1932, until they were exhausted. The blocks were from the top and bottom centre of sheets, but with *no stamp margin*. If Mr. Lichtenstein's strips have the margin, the position will be interesting. I was fortunate enough to obtain one of the blocks with the "double paper" variety.

2. On page 14, SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST, January, 1933, Mr. Lichtenstein refers to 1d. sheets printed for booklets also being sent to some P.O.'s., and states they consisted of strips of ten (or twenty) by 6. On page 20, SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST, of February, 1933, Mr. Solomon refers to strips of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. roto booklet stamps, etc.

Mr. Lichtenstein has, unfortunately, not mentioned whether the 1d. sheets have stamp margins or not, and, as I have not seen the item, I am unable to verify his statement.

Mr. Solomon's strips of twenty rows by three provide an interesting topic for research. His sheets of sixty (twenty by three) have the narrow margin on left and appear to be the lower left part of the roto sheet. As the booklet stamps are printed tete-beche, the adjacent twenty rows of should have the margin on the right with the horizontal rows of stamps (three each) tete-beche to those on the left. What puzzles me is that similar sheets of sixty (twenty by three) from the top right margin were sold in certain P.O.'s. (I having purchased this item at the Capetown P.O.), and these sheets have the stamps printed *normally*. These could *not* have been used for booklets, as the margins are on the wrong side. They must, therefore, either have been printed to use up odd pieces of paper to "economize the Paper Vote," or, otherwise, printed in error.

Mr. Solomon's "retouches" occurred throughout the *entire* booklet series. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps were withdrawn, because with the increase in postal rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps were not in demand. (?—ED.)

3. Re the "Dragon" variety, Mr. Gilbert, on page 45, SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST, March, 1933, contends, that this variety is on the identical stamp which originally showed the "retouch in mast" variety. I cannot agree with him. The "dragon" occurs in booklet stamps on an "Afrikaans" stamp, whereas the "retouch in mast"

was on an "English" stamp. Not having a "powerful" glass, I am unable to locate the red spot mentioned by Mr. Gilbert (I examined four "Dragon" specimens).

It appears Mr. Gilbert's "Dragon" is not Mr. Lichtenstein's, nor the one I know. It's all a matter of terminology. Probably Mr. Gilbert has discovered a new "Cuttlefish" variety?

I trust fellow-collectors will give their views *re* the above.

L. SIMENHOFF.

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

With reference to your "leader" in the March number, *re* Rhodesia Admiral "intermediate" new die, I beg to state that I have kept a sharp look-out for this variety, as originally recorded in *Gibbons' Monthly*, and have so far only found the following values, all perf. 14, viz. :—

2d. (pale-grey to slate-grey shades); 3d. (yellow-ochre and pale yellow-buff); 6d. (mauve and purple); 8d. (deep green); 2/- (brown and pale yellow-brown); £1 (deep indigo and pale dull purple).

The full list of varieties found so far, can, of course, be seen from the article in "G.M." referred to, but it is clear to me, that with the exception of the 2d. value, all others are rather scarce and worth looking for. This, notwithstanding the fact, that of some values at least two different shades exist. I cannot understand your collector-friend being "very sceptical" as the "new die" doubtlessly exists. In fact, it does not take more trouble to distinguish it from all the others than to find the difference between Dies 1 and 2. *E.g.*, the surprising thing about it is not its discovery, but the fact of its remaining hidden so long. More especially collectors will wonder why the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia has nothing to say about this "intermediate" die in their Official Check List.

Re your Union notes and correspondence on the subject of the "dragon" variety, reported by me recently, I am afraid both Messrs. Gehle and Gilbert are on the wrong track by looking for same in the positions given by them, *i.e.*, either No. 1, row 11, or No. 9, row 17. The latter is the well-known "rigging on fire" variety, occurring on several printings and in several shades. *Ncr* is No. 9, row 14 (on early "letter" plates), and numbered in Simenhoff's catalogue, No. 183d, identical with the "pole on mountain" variety reported by me. The latter is a fine hair-line extending right across the sun, while the "dragon" variety is such a distinct variety in itself, that could not possibly confuse it with any of the others mentioned. It seems that for printing booklet stamps, an entirely new plate is set up, for we find distinct varieties in the ½d., 1d. and 2d. values, which have not become known to exist on entire sheets. In the ½d. we have the "damaged and retouched tablet" and "re-entries," in the 1d. the "dragon," and in the 2d., the "aeroplane" varieties, none of which exist on sheets; at least, as far as I am aware.

In the current issue of the 1d. roto, pale shade, one can find quite a number of "red spots" constant in various parts of the sheet. They are,

however, hardly worth mentioning, being rather too "minor." The variety on the current 2d. roto, reported on page 39, has been in existence quite a long time, *i.e.*, white ball in centre of left frame, on No. 5, row 19. This particular variety is best collected in a corner block of 4, in the various shades obtaining for this stamp. In the latest printings of the 2d., an additional variety can be observed, on No. 6, row 20 (*i.e.*, the last stamp on the sheet), a tiny "parachute" seeming to be descending on Union Bldgs., to the right of the left-hand tower. Collectors will be able to show corner blocks of the 2d. roto (a) normal, (b) with "ball" variety, (c) with "ball" plus "parachute" varieties, apart from normal and invtd. wmks. and shades.

Yours faithfully,

A. LICHTENSTEIN.

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

I enclose a paragraph taken from the *Philatelic Magazine*, which came to hand to-day.

It really is rather priceless, but I think, for the honour of our P.O., dealers, and S.A. Philately in general, this gem should not be allowed to go uncorrected.

"SOUTH AFRICA.

There appears to be some mystery surrounding the 1/- Typographed "Official" of South Africa. A valued correspondent in South Africa has written to me confirming that about one half of the printing was destroyed by fire. According to my informant, dealers out there removed all the "stop" varieties, and returned the part sheets to the post office, where they were later burned on the overprinting of the new 1/- stamp (roto-gravure)."

I have not got authoritative details of each issue, or I would answer it myself.

May I leave it to you?

Yours faithfully,

G. N. GILBERT.

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

I am in a position to state that the following varieties exist in the 3d. value initial overprint (S.G. 61) :—

- (1) Stop missing after S in S.W.A.
- (2) Stop missing after W in S.W.A.
- (3) Stops missing after S and W in S.W.A.

as apart from the common one of stop missing after A.

The above varieties I found on panes sent me direct by the P.M.G., Windhoek, shortly after the current issue came out. In fact on one pane the W and also the W and A were completely missing on some stamps. These varieties might have been due to worn type of defective type, but I can say that No. 2 and No. 3 were consistently in the same position on four of the sheets which I obtained.

A. MORGAN.

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

I beg to suggest for the competition which you intend to submit, that you set a Crossword Puzzle, the words and solutions to be in the form of helpful information to juniors and others. This would ensure a more than healthy interest in the competition itself, apart from the stimulation to the philatelic knowledge of your readers.

Incidentally, it might interest your readers to know that I have the following varieties, and if there is any information available concerning any of them, I shall be very glad to have any remarks that might be offered.

Mocambique: 20 centavos (green), post-dated 1923; vertical tete-beche pair.

50 centavos postage due surcharged Correios—apparent error "GORREIOS."

Somaliland: 2 annas, brown centre instead of purple.

Transvaal: S.G. 544 "ERI Half Penny" on 2d. brown. No cross bar on "H."

Ireland: S.G. 92. 2d. Shannon Hydro—re-Entry "Eine."

South West Africa: S.G. 39 (10/-), re-entry in overprint "West."

Yours faithfully,
"DANDY."

SOCIETY NEWS

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Society, held on 23rd March, Mr. H. Meyer exhibited a portion of his Mint collection of the stamps of South West Africa, and, as can be expected of a country so popular in the philatelic world, the display was of undoubted interest.

The stamps of the first printing (1923) were shown in pairs up to and including the £1 value, and particular interest was shown in the pair of 10/- value (corner block) S.G. 11. Numerous errors of type were to be seen in a pane of the ½d. value, and in fact, varieties of overprint were numerous in all issues.

In the 1d. value, a copy of the overprint with Africa transposed over "South West," was an outstanding item, and great interest was also shown in the many examples of misplaced overprints and "no stop" varieties. In the 2d. value, a brilliant pair, showing an inverted overprint, was the subject of attention, and the many varieties of type in the higher values also showed the careful and thorough way in which Mr. Meyer has built up his collection.

The Postage Due Stamps were shown in all values. A pane of the 1d. value (Pretoria printing) showing the "no stop" errors, was admired, but the outstanding item in this part of the display was a copy of the ½d. value with inverted overprint. Copies of the 6d. value (De La Rue) in pair, showing the overprint spaced 15m. and 14m. on adjoining stamps was another item necessitating special mention.

In the "Official" Stamps, all values of the first printing were shown.

The pictorial issues of 1931 were also included in the exhibit, and needless to say, were closely examined by those present.

Mr. Meyer is to be congratulated on the display given and also on the neat way in which the stamps were mounted and written up. In view of the size of the collection, it was impossible for the whole to be shown, but it is to be hoped that in the near future Mr. Meyer may be persuaded to show the remainder of his stamps, the display of which will be eagerly awaited by the many collectors of "South West."

At the conclusion of the display, Mr. Meyer was thanked by Mr. Guttonson, who stressed the extremely high standard of the collection. The former made a suitable reply.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

At the monthly meeting, held on 1st March, in the Durban Publicity Bureau, a topic of special interest to philatelists was the subject of an address given by Mr. G. A. Green, on "Papers and Water-marking." The lecturer, who is associated with the well known paper-making firm of Messrs. Alex Pirie and Sons, Ltd., dealt with the making of paper from linen and rag, esparto grass and wood pulp, and displayed a variety of sheets of paper to illustrate each point. To show how watermarks were formed on the moist paper, a dandy roll of delicate workmanship was passed round for members to examine, and this was accompanied by numerous specimens of watermarked paper intended for the printing of postage stamps.

Arising out of this informative address, one of the philatelist's problems was brought to light, and proved to be the subject of an animated discussion. This was the brown discoloration that is found on the pages of so many stamp albums, and, unfortunately at times, on so many of the stamps. This rust-coloured mark is apparently not a question of age, judging by the various experiences of the philatelists present, for it often showed up on the newer stamps in an album, leaving the older ones untouched. And again, it appeared on a page, completely surrounding a stamp, leaving the covered part entirely free from blemish.

This source of anxiety to philatelists was very sympathetically dealt with by the lecturer, who promised to refer the matter to their chemists, as well as to paper experts of his acquaintance in England, if members would let him have stamps and album pages affected by this species of deterioration to submit to them.

* * * * *

At the monthly meeting, held in the Durban Publicity Bureau on 5th April, displays of Union postmarks by Mr. Norman Welsford and Mr. W. P. Angus were the feature of an evening that was full of interest. Each exhibitor showed originality in his method of collecting and arranging his display; Mr. Welsford taking place names, Christian names and so forth, built up a humorous story, whilst Mr. Angus gave us solid facts about the three thousand, one hundred and eighty four post offices in the Union, more than half of which figured in his collection of postmarks.

A discussion on the proposed issues of the "Voortrekker" stamps revealed the fact that there was considerable opposition here to the issue of commemorative stamps of this class. Though not disapproving of the proposed memorial in any way,

it was thought "that issuing stamps to be sold at a premium of 50 per cent. over and above their face value was a device unworthy of a great dominion of the British Commonwealth, and opposed to the traditional policy of the Union postal administration."

The following resolution proposed by the President and seconded by Mr. Esnouf was carried unanimously:

That the members of the Philatelic Society of Natal take this, their first opportunity, to protest against the proposal to issue Union stamps of a quasi-postal character, to be sold at a premium of 50 per cent. upon their facial value, as a means of extracting from the general public and philatelists, funds in excess of the normal postal charges;

That this Society deplures and deprecates this proposal as marking a departure from an honourable tradition of the postal administration of the Union of South Africa, namely, the tradition that postage stamps should be issued only in accordance with actual postal methods.

A copy of this resolution has been sent to the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

An interesting visitor, Dr. Giacomo Genevino, who was passing through Durban on a world trip, was welcomed at the meeting. He displayed a large collection of stamps, amongst which were some very fine issues of the early Italian States, including rarities like the 2 soldi and 60 crazie of Tuscany.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

The April meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg was held as usual at the Carlton Hotel. Mr. Redford was in the chair, and there was a record attendance, and we think the large number who attended was more than satisfied before the evening was over, for after the usual business had been gone through, Mr. Morley read a very stimulating and amusing paper on the hobby and the manner in which the Johannesburg Society was run.

In a kindly way, he attacked those strong silent members, who merely attended meeting, and then go home again, urging the importance and, in fact, the necessity of each and every member contributing in some way, no matter how small, to the success of the Society.

Mr. Morley then showed his collection of Rhodesians, which was a revelation to most, if not all of the members present. It contained practically every variety listed by Gibbons in mint condition, as well as numerous blocks and pairs. The mounting of the blocks and the rarer varieties was a conspicuous feature.

A short discussion followed; Mr. Coch proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Morley for the exhibition, and Mr. Ritchie expressed the feelings of all in endorsing what Mr. Morley had urged in his paper. We are sure that the members present were roused and stimulated by the evening's proceedings, and the interest and enthusiasm shown is a most happy augury for the future.

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The meeting on 17th March was the last to be held in Mr. Browning's office, where he has generously provided the Society with a room for some years past. As this accommodation will no

longer be available, the meetings will in future be held at the Toc H Headquarters, over the X.L. Tea Room in Oxford Street.

Mr. Paviour exhibited his large collection of Canada.

DOES OVER ELABORATION IN THE GENERAL CATALOGUE KILL A COUNTRY'S POPULARITY.

We turn to our catalogues and find South West Africa, Orange Free State and Irish Free State elaborately arranged in settings and priced accordingly, and remember the booms each country's stamps went through. Then we think of the slump in them all with the wonder whether over-elaboration in the catalogues has not had much to do with this result.

Perforations make many shudder at the thought of collecting Australian States and New Zealand, just because they look at them detailed in the catalogue; yet these same collectors enthuse over Rhodesians with the plentiful perforations described as 13½ to 16—one set.

The Republic of Panama stamps, overprinted for the Canal Zone, were similarly elaborated for the first issues, but later printings have been given very meagre treatment, and perhaps it is all to the good.

If the catalogue is referred to it will be seen that the 1909 issue is shown with large antique overprint reading down, and one small overprint reading up. Yet the latter set comprises four different types. Scott mentions that "there have been several settings of this overprint, differing in the shapes of some of the letters, the spacing between the words, etc.," but there is no remark whatever in Gibbons.

When we come to the issues of United States of America overprinted "Canal Zone," again one quotation is given, although the lettering in the two types differs, and there are spacings in the various settings. A remark that there are flat and pointed "A" settings is considered sufficient.

A specialized catalogue of any country necessitates the recording of all settings and types, but the spreading out of items in a general catalogue would appear to be the sounding the doom of the country philatelically.

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EDITORIAL



Under the heading "South Africa Falls for Commemoratives," *Stamp Collecting*, the well-known London journal, refers to the tidings of the Voortrekker Memorial Fund issue as "disquieting news that South Africa has fallen victim to the commemorative stamp stunt." In our May issue, we mentioned the fear that these stamps would not be popular with philatelists, and our quotation from *Stamp Collecting* sustains our view.

* * * * *

We understand that the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg has sent to the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs a protest similarly worded to that sent by the Philatelic Society of Natal; and that the Pretoria Philatelic Society has respectfully protested on somewhat different grounds.

* * * * *

We are very anxious to help the cause, but we cannot help but add our regrets that the postal authorities have, in our estimation, departed from the paths of philatelic propriety; the more so as we are convinced that success could have been achieved in other ways.

COLLECTORS!! STUDY THE
STAMPS OF YOUR COUNTRY!

*South African Editors
please note—*

The Press Outlook.

In this country we lack the broad-
visioned support of our general press. Our great dailies and weeklies do not cater at all in a regular way for the great mass of people who collect stamps as a hobby. There are now quite one hundred leading dailies and weeklies in the United States which have their regular stamp feature every week, and these are generally well conducted by collectors with some knowledge of stamps and some experience of journalism.

* * * * *

The Permanence of our Hobby.

If only our newspaper Editors and Proprietors realised the *permanence* of stamp collecting as well as its universality! But stamp collecting was to newspaper Editors a passing "craze" in 1860, and again in 1870, and ever onwards; they and their successors have not learned better. In spite of the passage of years and the enormous increase in the popularity of stamp-collecting, Fleet Street, suffering from what Mr. Bernard Shaw calls the "time lag", has not wakened up to the fact that stamp collecting plays a very real part in the life and recreation of enormous numbers of their adult readers.—(From *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, London).

REVIEWS

We have received a copy of "Who's Who in Philately, 1933," published by *The Philatelic Magazine*, 112, Strand, London, at 5s. net. This is the eleventh edition of this publication, which is aptly sub-titled "The International Philatelic Directory." The book contains a list of the names, addresses and specialities of the principal stamp collectors throughout the world, grouped according to countries; and is consequently of considerable interest to all philatelists, especially those who desire to correspond with fellow-specialists. South African philatelists are requested to keep the editor supplied with up-to-date nutshell biographies.

* * * * *

The annual report of the Cape Town Philatelic Society and Exchange Club makes good reading. The Secretary reports a most successful year viewed from the standpoint of philately. Meetings have been well attended, displays excellent, and papers read; and short talks given have been of outstanding merit and much appreciated. (We should have liked the papers for reproduction in the S.A.P.—ED.) Well done, Cape Town! We congratulate you on the success of your endeavours. Keep the flag flying for philately.

* * * * *

WIPA (International Philatelic Exhibition, Vienna, 1933), has issued its fourth prospectus on the same grand scale as the three previous. The exhibition will be opened on the 24th June, after three years of intensive preparation, and a great success is assured. The number of entries exceeds that for any previous philatelic exhibition, and nearly all the great collectors throughout the world are exhibiting. The Austrian Postal Administration has placed the Charity issue for 1933 (one value only) at the disposal of WIPA in commemoration of the exhibition, and these stamps will be sold exclusively at the exhibition post offices.

Union of South Africa Notes

NOTES AND DISCOVERIES.

The 1933 set of Voortrekker Memorial Fund stamps was issued on 1st May, viz. :—

- 1d. + $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Centre black, trek wagon crossing Drakensberg; frame carmine.
- 2d. + 1d.—Centre grey, Voortrekker; frame purple.
- 3d. + $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Centre grey, Voortrekker's daughter; frame blue.

Mr. I. L. Solomon has discovered a neat retouch in the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. roto, on No. 11, Row 4. The headplate showed a flaw in front of buck's neck in earlier printing; in subsequent printing, the plate has been lightly retouched, neatly obliterating the flaw. (Collectors should endeavour to obtain blocks of four, Row 3, No. 11 and 12 and Row 4, No. 11 and 12, of both printings, as there are identifying marks on the stamps of Row 3, which verify the retouch.)

The 2d. roto postage due has appeared. (Mr. J. Robertson.)

Latest printings of the 1d. roto show the stamp-size blank at the top of the sheet instead of at the bottom; watermark normal, upright. (Mr. J. Robertson.)

SO EDUCATIONAL!

The following is culled from the *Daily Express*:

"Yes, stamp collecting is educational," said the fond mother to the visitor. For instance, where is Hungary, son?"

Without looking up from his stamp book, the young philatelist answered promptly: "Two pages in front of Italy."



RHODESIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(Note.—Correspondence is invited with a view to correcting errors of omission or commission).

(Continued from page 70, of May issue)

CHAPTER VI

LARGE ARMS ISSUE OF 1896-1897

1. *Date of Issue*.—2nd February, 1896.

2. *Printers*.—Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., London.

3. *Method of Printing*.—Printed in two operations. The centre plates were line engraved and printed from a copper plate, while the duty plates were surface printed by lithography.

4. *Design*.—The design, which is entirely new, measures 23 by 29 mm. The arms of the Company with the crest and motto are enclosed in a circular band on which are the words "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY" in uncoloured roman capitals on a solid ground. The band is surmounted by a crown, and is surrounded on both sides and the top by ornamental scroll work. Underneath is a riband on which are the words "INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER" in sans serif capitals on an uncoloured ground. The values of each denomination are indicated in outlined figures on solid shields at the four corners, and also in words in outlined capitals on a solid coloured label at the bottom. The shields and value labels are in the second colour.

5. *Denominations*.—Fourteen from ½d. to 10s.

6. *Paper*.—Medium, thick, soft wove, with pale yellow gum. The thicker paper used in this issue was adopted as complaints had been received by the Postal Authorities to the effect that the bank paper used in the previous issues did not adhere too well. The paper in the 8d., 2/-, 2/6, 3/-, 4/- and 10/- values is toned and coloured, and, with the exception of the 2/-, is on granite paper. The 8d. value can also be found on white paper.

7. *Plates and Dies*.

(a) *Plates*. The stamps were printed from four plates which are divided into two groups: Plates 1 and 2 being from Die 1, and Plates 3 and 4 from Die 2. It is of interest to note that the existence of these Dies and Plates was first recorded by Mr. B. W. H. Poole in *The West End Philatelist* in December, 1906.

The plates were used as follows:—

Plate 1.—1d., 2d., 3d., 4d. (ultramarine), 6d. (pink), 8d., 1/-, 3/- and 4/-.

Plate 2.—1d., 2d., 3d., 4d. (ultramarine), 6d. (pink), 8d. and 1/-.

Plate 3.—½d., 1d., 2d., 4d. (blue), 6d. (rose), 2/-, 2/6 and 5/-.

Plate 4.—½d., 1d., 2d., 4d. (blue), 6d. (rose), 2/-, 5/- and 10/-.

The four plates used in this issue may be distinguished by indications printed in the margins of the sheets. The plate number is a small figure in a circle in the same colour as the centre plate in the left margin opposite the first row of stamps. In Plate 2, there is an additional mark composed of two small vertical lines to the left of the plate number.

(b) *Dies*.—There were two dies for this issue; the second being a retouch of the first. The detailed differences between the two dies, were first recorded in Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* on the 30th April, 1907, and are as follows:—

<i>Die 1 (Plates 1 and 2)</i>	<i>Die 2 (Plates 3 and 4)</i>
Small dot to right of tail of right supporter.	Small dot removed.
Body of lion partly shaded.	Body of lion heavily shaded.
Lion above shield looks direct—nose and eyebrows are thin.	Lion looks down on left supporter—nose and eyebrows are thick.
No shading lower part right hind leg of lion.	Complete shading on leg of lion.

First circle in top row on shield is round and free.	First circle is not round and touches inner border.
Bar supporting lion does not touch shield on right.	Bar touches shield.
Sixth vertical line in shield in front of elephant is straight.	Line is curved.
Shading of head of left supporter is composed of ten short lines.	Shading is composed of lines and dots.

(c) *Duty Plates*.—The duty plates abound with minute flaws, e.g., broken outlines to shields, value labels, etc., and careful comparison of these flaws on strips and blocks of known plates show that in some values, more than one duty plate was used.

8. *Setting of Sheets*.—Sheets of sixty—six rows of ten stamps.

9. *Perforation*.—The perforation is fourteen, made by a treadle comb machine specially purchased by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., at the end of 1895 for Rhodesian stamps. The machine worked from top to bottom.

10. *Margins*.

(a) Normally all margins are imperforated, but in some cases the bottom margin is found perforated:

- 4d., Plate 4.
- 6d., Plate 4.
- 8d., Plate 1.
- 2/6.
- 4/-.

(b) There are no imprints.

(c) Plate numbers in the left margin opposite the top row. Guide cross in the same colour as the centre plate in the middle of the left and right side margins.

(d) The stamps are surrounded by a jubilee line of which there are two arrangements; in one the ends are mitred at the corners, and in the other, the ends are square.

Mitred Corners:

- ½d. Plate 3, Plate 4.
- 1d.
- 2d. Plate 1.
- 3d. Plate 1, Plate 2.
- 4d. Plate 3, Plate 4.
- 6d. Plate 3, Plate 4.
- 8d. Plate 1, Plate 2.
- 1/- Plate 2.
- 2/- Plate 4.
- 2/6 Plate 3.
- 3/- Plate 1.
- 4/- Plate 1.
- 5/- Plate 3, Plate 4.
- 10/- Plate 4.

Squared Corners:

- ½d. Plate 3.
- 1d. Plate 1, Plate 2, Plate 3, Plate 4.
- 2d. Plate 2, Plate 3.
- 3d. Plate 1.
- 4d.
- 6d.
- 8d. Plate 2.
- 1/-
- 2/-
- 2/6
- 3/-
- 4/-
- 5/-
- 10/-

It would, therefore, seem that in the cases where both mitred and squared corners are to be found, two duty plates were prepared.

(e) *Sheet numbers* were not used.

11. *Varieties*.

(a) *Perforation*. This is the first issue in which partly imperforate stamps are to be found. All are in Plate 1 only.

3d. value:

Imperforate between stamp and bottom margin.
Imperforate between horizontal pair (1 row).
Imperforate between vertical three (two rows at the bottom of a sheet).

4d. value:

Imperforate.
Imperforate between horizontal pair.

8d. value :

Imperforate between horizontal pair. In one sheet of this value, fifty copies were found imperforate and the top row of ten were imperforate at the bottom. The entire sheet was purchased by a London dealer who placed his initials "GH-S" in purple ink at the bottom of the back of each stamp by means of a rubber stamp.

3/- value :

In one sheet the last row of ten was imperforate all round, the row above, therefore, being perforated at the sides and top only. These two rows were sold over the counter at Fort Jameson.

*(b) Design :**3d. value :*

Dot behind the neck of the left supporter.

4d. value :

Deep blue, toned paper. This is rare.

12. *General.*—The only remainders of this issue consisted of one sheet of the 3d. value, with the two bottom rows imperforate between horizontally.

WOODBLOCKS.

Among the measures in the late Mr. Arthur Hind's collection are to be found the following items: Pair unused 1d. red; unused 4d. deep blue; and both the errors.

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Notes from the Philatelic Press

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News (four).

In each number "Notes on U.S. Stamps" enlighten in regard to transfers, double entries and other varieties and difficulties. "The 3c Lincoln 1927 Compound" is described, and a radio talk "Switzerland Pro Juventute," is given. "President Roosevelt Stamp Collector" tells of that prominent philatelist, and we are given "The New Administration." "Padre Merino of Santo Domingo" illustrates and explains the new issues of San Domingo. "Men of Science Met on Stamps" and reports on Collectors Club meetings make interesting reading, while air mail news is full.

Linn's Weekly Stamp News (four).

"The Air Mail Deficit" of the United States is criticised, and an account of "Lincoln Stamp Club, 1933 Exhibition" discloses that 163 exhibits were displayed. Air Mail and Buro Print news is extensive, and in "Torun Celebrates her 700th Birthday," the City's history is given.

Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

"The International Air Post Exhibition" prospectus and classes are given, and an article is reprinted on the great collection of the late Mr. Arthur Hind. "The Argentine Postal Centenary Issue" is a further study of the 3c and 5c values.

Gibbons' Stamp Monthly.

"Stamp Illustrations and Red-Tape" shows the Editor's views on Post Office rulings. "The Designs of the Month" are explained, and "How Archaeology has helped the Philatelist-Classical Sculpture" is put forward to show that a stamp collection can be a companion to the study of the classics. "Newfoundland," amongst other issues, deals with the Guy stamps, the ugliest and most faulty of the country. Articles are continued on "Ascension Island" and "Argentine Republic, 1862-4," the former giving minor varieties and plate flaws of the last issues. "Through the Magnifying Glass," holds its usual interest.

The Stamp Lover (two).

"Siam. The 4atts on 24atts of 1892," were the overprints of three establishments, the numerous types and settings of surcharge making the issue a complicated one. "The History and Postage Stamps of the Sovereign Principality of Liechtenstein" tells of the country and its issues and "The Specimen Stamps of Hong Kong" illustrates twelve types of SPECIMEN overprint. The status of the Peruvian variety mentioned in last number, is settled in "Peruvian Phantoms." All mirror prints and other freaks are the clandestine output of the printers. Articles on "The British and their Mails in Japan, 1859-79," and "The Stamps of the Cook Islands" are continued. The chronicle of stamp issues and discoveries is excellent.

The Australian Stamp Monthly.

"Melbourne Centenary Exhibition" advises all Victorian Philatelic Societies have decided to hold an exhibition in conjunction with the Victorian Centenary Celebrations in 1934-5. "New Guineas and Papua Air Mail Notes" are full. Regular features are "Random Notes," "Stumpage" and "Fiscal Philately," and articles on the "Romance of the Air" and "Great Americans" are continued.

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

"A very interesting stamp—The 5s. Laureated of Victoria" is dealt with by Mr. Purves in his usual thorough manner. In the "Editorial," the stability of the stamp market is discussed, and collectors are recommended to pay more attention to what are known as unfashionable countries. "Varieties Unchronicled, Uncatalogued or not generally known," illustrate a block of 1d. on 2½d. of Gold Coast, showing ONE missing. "Stamp Market Gossip," gives the latest Market news each month. "The Story of Crete and her Stamps" is concluded.

The Canadian Stamp Collector.

"Canada—1898 Map Stamp" is a study of re-entries and plate flaws. "Great Britain—The Imperforate among the penny red perforated of 1864" details all recorded imperforate varieties, and adds a new one, Plate 105. "Precancel Notes," "Air Mails," and "Society News" complete the number.

The New Southern Philatelist.

"Discovery and adventure beckon anew" credits stamp columns in newspapers, radio talks and public exhibitions with many stamp finds. As usual, Confederate News is considerable, and there are articles on "Naval Cancellations," "Air Mails," "Early U.S. Post Office Laws" and displays.

Scott's Monthly Journal.

"Notes of the Month" refer to Argentine, Egypt, Greece, New Zealand, Panamas and Paraguay. "Vera Cruz Cancellations," is the history of the United States Post Office at that point in Mexico. There are notes of "Topical Interest" and "On General Issues" of U.S.A.

The Philatelic Magazine (three).

An Air Post number treats with "The London International Air Post Exhibition," "The Market in Air Mails," "Graf Zepp 1931 Flights," and a comprehensive schedule of "Air Mail Rates and Routes." In normal numbers, there is the "Market in British Colonials," "What are the best countries to Collect?" and considerable new issue and society news.

Stamp Collecting (four)

"Philatelists All" are weekly interviews with a philatelist. "Our Undistinguished Stamps—Plea for Improvement—Rejection by the House of Lords" is the old story. "The Story behind the Stamp" tells of the first Cretan issue, and "A Mediterranean Cruise; Through the Stamp Album" is a travel story in stamps. Mr. Noble tells "How to Use the Catalogue," and "Luminography and Philately" explains a new easy method of photographing specimens. "Nineteenth Century Stamps arer than the Post Office Mauritius" continues, and New Issue, Stamp Auction and Society News is excellent.

Emco Monthly Journal.

"An Odd Plate Defect" explains and illustrates damage to Sweden 4 skilling banco. "How to Distinguish Stellanland Forgery" is interesting.

Air Post Journal.

Devoted entirely to "Airs," gives the "Airs of the Month" as well as dedication and unofficial air mail covers and crash cover news.

La Revue Postal.

Describes the new Vatican issue, obliterating and etiquettes of Belgian air mails and the latest novelties.

Die Postmarke (three).

A newsy German publication, which, besides articles on Germany, Brunswick and Hamburg, treats with Polish, Austrian and South American issues.

Other papers received are *The Stamp News of Sydney*, *Philatelia* (Barcelona), *De Unges Frimaerkeblad*, *L'Echangiste Universel* and *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*.

PENDING APOLOGIES.

I.

Mr. Bernard Livermore has a very interesting article on Rhodesian postmarks in *Stamp Collecting* for March. We trust he will forgive us for quoting the following paragraph:—

How these errors occurred cannot be explained, but I rather like to think that some little dusky Rhodesian lad twirled the figures round when nobody was looking. Would he not be surprised to hear how, twenty years afterwards, his antics have caused such interest and correspondence amongst the grave specialists of Rhodesia!

We appreciate the whimsical sentiment, but imagine the postal officials in Rhodesia will, nevertheless, object strongly to that word "dusky." "Bronzed," or even "ruddy" would not be so bad, but—"dusky"!

And nearly twenty years after the Great War, too!

II.

In *Linn's Weekly Stamp News*, Mr. A. W. C. Brumfield conducts a column on Christmas Seals and Charity Stamps. This is a note on the Christmas stamps of South Africa:—

South Africa has issued two seals, both dated 1932, in red and black, one in English and the other in Boor language.

He really should purchase a copy of the "Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa" (published by the Pretoria Philatelic Society, Box 412, Pretoria, post free, 5/3). He will find that the languages used on South African stamps is English and Afrikaans.

We though the word "Boor" went out at the close of the Anglo-Boer War.

COLLECTORS' WANTS
AND OFFERS

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

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

Columbia.—Scadta Air Mail, used or on entire wanted.
Charles Hand, P.O. Box 1018, Pretoria.

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

Rhodesian Post-cards, Embossed Envelopes, Wrappers and Registered Envelopes wanted.
W. J. Harrington, P.O. Box 383, Pretoria.

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

Union.—"Jointed Sheets" and other notable varieties and freaks wanted for cash. Collectors' duplicates traded in, for goods or stamps. Prospectus free.
A. Lichtenstein, Rouxville, O.F.S.

Air Mail.—Exchange wanted. Correspondence with collectors of First Flight Air Mail Covers invited. View to exchange.
Park Smith, The Strand, C.P.

St. Helena, Seychelles, Cyprus, Virgin Isles. Wanted.
B. E. Donne, Box 32, Denver.

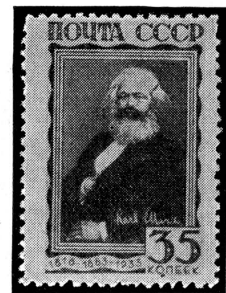
German.—Used in South-West or old German South-West Africa on covers wanted.
W. J. Giovanetti, Box 781, Pretoria.

Canada, U.S.A., St. Helena, Peru.—Wanted.
A. J. Broughton, Bourke Trust Bldgs., Pretoria.

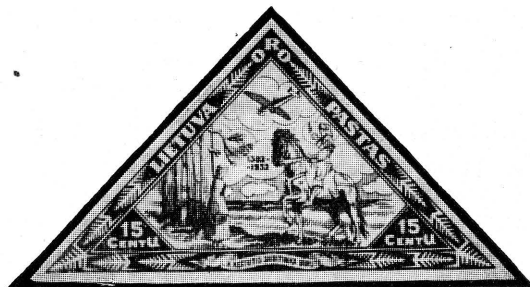
Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.
William Redford, 88, Fox Street, Johannesburg.



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CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

Re Transvaal Reprints.

Herewith I wish to correct two statements which appear in your March Number of the SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST in the above article.

First, at top of second column, page 37, the article reads: "I hold the opinion that *some* have forged surcharges." This should read "that *all* have forged surcharges." I think I made this fact quite clear on page 36.

Second, in the next paragraph, dealing with the V.R.I. and E.R.I. stamps, the reading is "all these offered as remainders are *possibly* reprints with forged overprints." Here the word *possibly* should be *deleted*.

Every collector knows that the V.R.I. and E.R.I. overprints were made in Pretoria, and that, therefore, those overprints made in Europe on the reprints *must* be forgeries, therefore there can be no possibility about it.

(Mr. Tamsen overlooks that the word *possibly* qualifies the word *reprints* and not the words *forged overprints*.—ED.)

After writing above, your April number came to hand. I read therein with great interest the column "Transvaal Reports," in which Messrs. Enchede & Sons write that in 1898 they received an important order from the Postal Administration of the Transvaal, and that this order was *not* delivered because of the war with England had broken out.

This statement calls for explanation. In my article, "Transvaal Reprints," I wrote that I doubted if more than two printings of the 1896 issue had been made, the first lot was sent out in 1896, and the second lot in 1898, each being an estimated supply for two years. This agrees with the Postmaster-General's statement made in May, 1899, in the Pretoria Volksraad (Parliament) that the stock of current stamps would last for two years to the end of 1900, and that on 1st January, 1901, the new locally-printed stamps with President Kruger's Bust would be placed in circulation. From this, I argue that in May, 1899, the consignment ordered in Holland in 1898 had arrived in Pretoria previously.

"The war broke out in early October, 1899." Is it at all likely that Messrs. Enchede & Sons, one of the largest and best equipped stamp printing works in the world, having received a printing order, would delay same for twelve months? There were no new plates to be made, they had the old ones ready, and surely as keen business people, would execute the order as soon as possible. This, I maintain, they did, and shipped the stamps as ordered by end of 1898 or early 1899, further it is easily proved that the stamps which they sent out in 1898, differ from the reprints.

The other parts of Messrs. Enchede & Sons' letter to Mr. Obermeyer agree with the statements I made, and confirm the deductions I made from letters quoted in my article.

E. TAMSEN.

The Editor,
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Simenhoff's and Mr. Lichtenstein's letters in this month's issue, I can assure Mr. Simenhoff that my "dragon" is Mr. Lichtenstein's pet O.K., and no other, but where he has gone off the rails is in saying the "retouch in mast," which I called it, is on an English stamp.

The variety I called the "retouch in mast," and Mr. Lichtenstein calls the "rigging on fire," is on Afrikaans stamp, row 17, No. 9.

This variety or blemish or whatever you like to call it, is definitely a retouch, so I have been in the habit of referring to it as the "retouch in mast." As Mr. Simenhoff says, it's a matter of terminology.

As regards Mr. Lichtenstein saying I am on the wrong track looking for the dragon on Row 17, No. 9, I can only assure Mr. Lichtenstein that the stamp on which his variety occurs in the booklets is on the same stamp as Row 17, No. 9 of the black arrow issue.

I am quite aware that a different plate is used for booklet purposes, but as the process by which our rotogravure stamps are reproduced to-day is, in the first place a photographic process, and as any flaws or irregularities which appear on the original negative from which the black arrow issue plate was made, would naturally also appear in any subsequent plates made from that negative, I cannot see that I am stretching the long bow when I suggested the flaw appearing on Row 17, No. 9 of the black arrow issue is the same as the "dragon," which has developed or been enlarged by damage in the booklet plate.

After all, how does Mr. Lichtenstein explain away the various definite flaws which appear in the booklets, and which are definitely the same as those which appear in the black arrow issue?

Is he going to tell me that it is merely coincidental that the following well-known and definite varieties appear in the booklets, and on the right stamps?

Spot in Id., Row 11, No. 2;

Rugger Ball, Row 15, No. 8;

Long R, Row 4, No. 10;

Break in frame under Po, Row 17, No. 7;

and other numerous minor differences.

The fact that one or two flaws or varieties have appeared on the booklet stamps, and which do not appear in the sheet, does not alter the argument, as these flaws are definitely incidental to that particular plate, and could have arisen by damage, etc., and the "aeroplane" on Afrikaans stamp, which is on No. 1 of Row 16 of the sheet, would appear to be a "nick" raised on the plate by some accidental knock.

Mr. Solomon and I have managed to plate the whole of the booklet plate from blocks, with the exception of one block in the Id., and we hope to give the result of our findings in this paper shortly.

Meanwhile, if Mr. Lichtenstein is still a "doubting Thomas," I shall be very happy to show him the various blocks, etc., from which I have adduced the above, should he ever be in my neighbourhood.

As regards the suggestion I made in my previous letter that the "rigging on fire" or retouched mast variety in the recent red arrow, inverted watermark issue, is the same stamp as the "dragon," after going into things more thoroughly,

I must own I cannot see how it could be, as this issue was, I feel sure, made from a different "negative," as the black arrow issue varieties do not re-appear in this issue, and it has its own characteristic differences.

It is a strange coincidence though.

Of course, it is possible that the flaw in the black arrow issue also has nothing to do with the "dragon," but if so, it would be stranger still to get three similar flaws in the same spot and on the same stamp in the row.

G. N. GILBERT.

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

Re Mr. Lichtenstein's remarks in the May number, I should like to say that Mr. Gilbert is correct in giving the position of the "Dragon" variety as Row 17, No. 9. This occurred on the issue immediately preceding the "Rigging on Fire" variety, and was noted by me as "Small-headed Dragon," while the variety from booklets I have designated "Large-headed Dragon." I also am of the opinion that the "Rigging on Fire" is a retouch of the "Small-headed Dragon," because it occurred in the same position on the very next issue.

Mr. Simenhoff states in the same number that my "retouches" (they are re-entries, not re-touches), occurred throughout the entire booklet series. This is not so, as anyone will discover who can get hold of booklet $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps. He (Mr. Simenhoff) then goes on to say that $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps were withdrawn on account of the increase in postal rates. Here, I think, he is correct, at least as far as the booklets are concerned. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps were certainly omitted from booklets on account of increased postal rates. However, they were not withdrawn actually, but most Post Offices were instructed to break up their booklets into individual small blocks, or panes, and sell them out thus.

I have shown Mr. Simenhoff the "Small-headed Dragon," and he was able to verify its position from a complete sheet of that particular issue which he had mounted. Apparently some confusion arose through misunderstanding of the various issues and printings.

I. L. SOLOMON.

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

In reply to your correspondent A. van Veen's queries raised in your May issue *re* certain Air Covers, he has not been able to place.

The following information taken from Field's Handbook on "Air Mails of British Africa, 1925-32," will enlighten him on the subject.

"*Belgian Congo Air Feeder Service.*"—On 26th August, 1932, an air mail feeder service operated by the Aero Club at Katanga was inaugurated from Elisabethville, connecting with Imperial Airways line at Broken Hill. Letters were accepted on Thursday, 25th August, and the machine left Elisabethville at 4 a.m., on Friday, 26th August, and duly connected with the Imperial Airways' machine at Broken Hill, which was timed to depart at 9.55 a.m. The return service probably left Broken Hill on the same day, and would have carried the fourteen covers mentioned in the last paragraph of his letter. This service was probably

an experimental flight, as the regular service was officially announced to open from Elisabethville on 26th September. The covers bearing the supercription "Broken Hill to Karachi by I.A.-Karachi to Madras by first flight, etc.," were evidently flown forward on this official flight, but only left Broken Hill on 30th September, connecting with the northbound Imperial Airways machine arriving Cairo on the 5th October and thence by the Indian Service to their destinations on the dates shown by the back stamp.

A first India to Africa Service from Madras, Bellary, Bombay and Ahmedabad was inaugurated in October, 1932, so the cancellation (cachet?) "Karachi-Madras, 15th October, 32" applied to these covers, would refer to the first through flight from Karachi to Madras. Previous to this, air mail was only flown as far as Karachi and from there went forward by ordinary means. This will explain the cachet used.

I trust this outline will clear the air for Mr. Van Veen.

C.H.M.

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

Anent South African Christmas Stamps, Mrs. E. Christiansen, the Hon. Organizing Secretary of the Christmas Stamp Fund, has very kindly furnished the writer with the following information, which I trust will be of interest to Union Specialists, viz. :—

"The Christmas Stamp, 1932 issue, was designed by Miss Sylvia Baxter of the Girls' Collegiate School, Maritzburg, and the 1931 issue by Miss Betty Walpole, School of Art, Durban."

A. H. SYDOW.

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

Appropos South African Revenue Stamps, I include these in my specialised Union of South Africa philatelic collection.

On the stamp affixed above, you will notice that I have "arrowed" a slight mark immediately under the centre-piece effigy of His Majesty's bust. Under the glass, if your eye-sight is not exactly efficient, you will note "1933." Last year, I mounted surplus Mint revenue stamps in my collection I noticed a certain flaw in the same position which I at first took to be a plate or cylinder flaw, but to-day from the above copy, which differed from last year's copies referred to, I noticed "1933." Under a powerful glass, the "last year's flaw appears to be 1931. I have not yet discovered "1932."

A. H. SYDOW.

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SOCIETY NEWS

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A large number of members attended the meeting of the Cape Town Philatelic Society on 13th April, when Mr. L. Simenhoff exhibited a portion of his collection of the stamps of the Union of South Africa. The display was confined to the Pretoria printings (Plates 1, 2 and 3) subsequent to the original Waterlow plates being sent out to this country. These plates were in respect of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and 6d. values, but two new plates in the 1d. value and one in the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value were prepared later.

In the stamps of Plate I, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value, Mr. Simenhoff displayed what must comprise every known variety worthy of note. In addition to all of the catalogued varieties, shades and perforation varieties, were to be seen a splendid example of perforation freak resulting from a "paper fold." In the 1d. value from this plate, the numerous shades and other varieties prevent specific mention, but it must be remarked that "fold over" perforations were again in evidence and also "offsets" from both the head and the frame plates. The 6d. value of Plate I was well displayed with all the catalogued and many uncatalogued varieties of shade, perforation, etc.

In Plate 2 the scarcer value is the 1d. The original plate of this value sustained damage causing a crack, and copies of the stamps printed from a replaced cliché, as also stamps showing twisted head plate printings proved most interesting. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value from Plate 2, was also fully represented. Roll and booklet stamps were also displayed, and here again were not lacking in interest.

The printings from Plate 3 were confined to the 1d. value, and among the numerous items shown by Mr. Simenhoff were copies of perforation varieties, normal and inverted watermarks, and shades. What was probably the most interesting item, however, was a corner block printed on a paper "fold over," resulting in one complete stamp and a portion of another being printed on the gummed side of the paper. Incidentally, these stamps show a "watermark sideways."

Mention has been made on previous occasions of the high standard of Mr. Simenhoff's collection, and the display given must comprise one of the finest collections of these particular printings which it is possible to form. The "writing up" and the mounting were in Mr. Simenhoff's usual style, and consequently, difficult to surpass.

* * * * *

The annual general meeting of the Society was held on 4th May, when the Report of the Committee together with the Balance Sheet and Accounts were submitted. It was gratifying to note that notwithstanding the bad economic conditions during the year, a credit balance was reflected and also that the membership had been well maintained.

The Committee expressed the appreciation of the Society in the way in which *The Cape* and the *SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST* had published reports of the Society's activities, and a note of thanks was given to Mr. J. Richardson who had acted as hon. Press correspondent.

It was noted that the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Simenhoff, B.S., was proceeding on a trip overseas, and was, therefore, unable to accept further office, and sincere thanks were expressed by all present for the hard work put in by him during the past year.

After a vote of thanks had been recorded to the President, Mr. H. Meyer, and the retiring Officers and Committee, the nominations and elections for the ensuing year was as follows:—

President, H. Meyer, Esq.; Vice-President, C. O. Plumbridge, Esq.; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, A. Gutteson, Esq.; Hon. Exchange Superintendent, J. Richardson, Esq.; Committee: the above, with K. Alexander, Esq., L. G. Anderson, Esq.; K. Boutwood, Esq.

* * * * *

There was a good attendance of members and visitors at the meeting on the 11th May, when Mr. K. Boutwood gave a display of portions of his collection of Russia. The exhibitor is a philatelist in the truest sense, and consequently can be relied upon to supply plenty of interesting information dealing with the stamps shown. The display of Russia was no exception, and many of those present who had no doubt looked upon Russia as philatelicly dead, were surprised at the numerous items of interest to serious collectors.

The display opened with the first issues of 1857. Examples of both the perf. and imperf. varieties were shown, and in the subsequent issues to 1875-79, numerous varieties of perf. and paper added interest to the splendid items. In the latter issue, an item to be mentioned was that of the error showing the "cross" instead of "T." In 1905, Russia issued its first Charity stamps, the object being the establishment of a fund for the benefit of the orphans of Russian soldiers killed in the Russo-Japanese War, and of these issues, Mr. Boutwood gave many items.

The year 1913, being the tercentenary of the Romanov Dynasty, was celebrated by the issue of a new set of stamps, some values of which bore the likeness of Czar Nicholas II. This change from the previous design was looked upon by many as an ill omen, and disaster was predicted, with some truthfulness, as is now known. Many splendid copies of this issue were shown by the exhibitor, and also of the first of the Charity issues to appear during the war.

From 1914, the stamps of Russia, reflecting the economic and social conditions of the country, underwent changes. Firstly, were the "Currency Stamps," having no postal value, but, nevertheless, occasionally so used, intended to serve as a subsidiary coinage on a par with the silver coins, and then the necessity of surcharges to meet the fluctuation in values. The re-issue of the 1909-15 stamps in 1917, with the paper and perforation varieties, followed by further currency stamps on a par with copper money, and the re-issue of the 1910-17 type in 1918 is a grim illustration of the difficult times through which this country passed. Mr. Boutwood showed numerous items dealing with these latter issues, which it may be mentioned were the last of the Czarist régime.

On the 7th of November, 1917, the Soviet Republic came into being, and until 1922, considerable confusion and disorganisation existed. Examples of the savings bank stamps and control

stamps issued for postal use during this period were exhibited, and were of great interest. From 1922 onwards, the stamps of the Soviet are of a propaganda, commemorative or charity nature. As early as 1921, a striking design illustrative of the "Triumph of Revolution" appeared, and scenes of industrial and agricultural activities have frequently been depicted. Mr. Boutwood showed numerous copies of these later issues up to the present time, and very great interest was shown in the diversities in the quality of printing and production. On more than one occasion, handsomely engraved stamps were accompanied in the same set by stamps of extreme crudity.

Mention may be made of the issues of 1924 showing on different values "Workman," "Peasant" and "Soldier." This issue in the lithographed and typographed printings was well represented in Mr. Boutwood's display, which included numerous varieties.

Among the commemorative issues, mention may also be made of the Esperanto Congress in 1926 and 1927; the Air Post Congress, 1927; the Tenth Anniversary of Bolshevich Revolution, 1927; Tenth Anniversary of Red Army, 1927; All Russian gathering of Scouts, 1929, and the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the 1905 Revolution.

Very great interest was shown in the portion of the display showing the Industrial Loan Propaganda Stamps, 1929, with the striking designs. Of these, the "More Metal, More Machines," appears typical of the desire to emphasize the benefits of the revolution. Another item of interest was the stamp issued in 1930 on the occasion of the "Graf Zeppelin" flight from Friedrichshaven to Moscow, and the Air Stamps issued in 1931 for the Airship Construction fund were also much admired with their interesting designs. This set, it may be said, is illustrative of the occasional issue in one set of perfect and crude printings, as of the five stamps, two are typographed, the remainder being produced by photogravure.

In addition to the stamps of Russia, Mr. Boutwood also displayed many interesting items dealing with the stamps of Ukraine, Far Eastern Republic, Mongolia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Tannou Touva.

J. RICHARDSON.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

The members of the Philatelic Society of Natal spent an interesting evening in the Durban Publicity Bureau on Wednesday, 3rd May, when Mr. C. B. Riches exhibited his extensive collection of Ceylon stamps.

This collection, since last displayed, has all been remounted and very clearly and neatly written up. Mr. Riches possesses a fine selection of overprints and surcharges, including some of the rarer varieties, and all his old issues are in a very good condition. In voicing the thanks of the Society at the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. H. H. Hurst referred to this display as the finest collection of Ceylon stamps in the Union, for they ranged from the early issues of 1857 up to the present day.

The Director of Publicity, Mr. A. C. D. Williams, who was present for a short time, in replying to the welcome extended by the Chairman,

spoke of the value of philately as a hobby; and when touching on the activities of philatelists and their wide range of interests, referred to them as a "town's finest publicists."

G.P.

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the above Society was held on the 21st April, when the Secretary and Treasurer's Reports were read and adopted.

Election of Officers resulted as follows:— President, Mr. W. S. Hoal; Vice-President, Mr. B. S. Wilson; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Thornton; Exchange and Press, Mr. J. F. Paviour; Librarian, Mr. A. W. B. Browning; Committee, Messrs. Gordon-Brown, Harper, Courlander.

Our meetings are now held in the Toc H. Rooms, above X.L. Tea Rooms, Oxford Street, Third Friday in the month at 8 p.m.

Visiting collectors are invited to our meetings; the rooms are easy to find, immediately opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Any so doing, will be sure of a hearty welcome and a pleasant evening.

J. F. PAVIOUR.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The first meeting in May heard a paper by Mr. W. J. Giovanetti on the Sydney Bridge issue of Australia, wherein he gave a history of events leading up to the building of the bridge.

The Society supported the suggested junior stamp exhibition to be held at Durban in connection with Congress, but considered the proposed classification to be too restricted, and the promoters have been approached in the matter.

The exhibits of the evening were Mozambique by Mr. Obermeyer and some nice items of Natal by Mr. Basden.

At the meeting of the 15th May, Mr. Basden dealt with some of the so-called reprints of later Transvaal stamps. A considerable number of five pound stamps of 1892 were examined and comparison with genuine stamps reveals differences in the inscriptions and figures "5," indicating that they could not have been struck from the original plate. One stamp, indeed, was roughly lithographed. His next warning was in regard to the overprinted V.R.I. and E.R.I. issues, of which there are many forged overprints on offer easily distinguishable by the stops.

The "Voortrekker" issue came in for criticism, and it was decided to communicate the views of the Society to the Postmaster-General. Special issues are not favoured, although there are occasions when a departure from this view is warranted, and this great historical event is a case in point. A regular postal commemorative set would have been received with favour, but the issue of five sets at the behest of a private organization, with the avowed object of securing funds for building a monument, is an action that should be beneath any self-respecting postal administration.

Mr. Basden showed some O.F.S. items, and a large collection of Empire issues of Brazil. There was a page of "Bulls eyes," and many numerals, including strips and blocks. Later issues were represented by a great range of shades and postal cancellations.

Mr. Hand reads extracts from the Philatelic Press generally at meetings. C.H.

AIR MAIL NOTES.

Imperial Airways London-Cape Town service has been accelerated, and the time taken for the full journey reduced from eleven days to ten in each direction. The change came into effect with the mail which left Croydon on 26th April, and reached Cape Town on 6th May. The first accelerated mail from Cape Town left on 3rd May. It is hoped this year to reduce the time still further to nine days and eventually to seven days.

We understand that a few covers were carried by Squadron-Leader Gayford and Flight-Lieutenant Nicholetts on their recent world record non-stop flight, Cranwell to Walvis Bay, and that Mr. L. A. Wyndham, of Cape Town, is the proud owner of two of these covers.

Mr. Wyndham strongly advises all readers interested in air mails to secure their copies of "The Air Mails of British Africa," that excellent publication of Messrs. Francis, Feilds, Sutton Coalfields, England, which is already nearly "sold out."

In our correspondence we publish an interesting letter regarding India-Africa air mail covers.

In future we hope to make a regular feature of "Air Mail Notes," and appeal to subscribers to assist us by sending on news.

[N.B.—We have arranged for air mail notes, but unfortunately they have not yet materialised.—ED.]

Small Collections of British Colonials

Do not confuse these with cheap Sets or job lots. Every stamp is perfect and very few really common varieties are included.

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17 Bahamas. Mostly superb Mint, to 1s.	0 16 9	0 5 9
64 Cape. Rectangles only, rare Surcharges, (3) 5s., Mint to 1s.	7 3 3	1 8 0
67 Canada. Some scarce Queens	3 8 10	0 12 6
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25 Zanzibar. Mint R2, etc.	1 2 3	0 5 6
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62 Jamaica. Representative of most issues	2 12 11	0 12 6
25 Turks Islands. All Mint Q.V., K.E., etc., f.v., 4s. 6d.	1 14 0	0 7 6
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91 India. Including many Mints	1 12 9	0 6 6
35 Trinidad. Mint values to 1s. (2), 1s. used, etc.	1 5 4	0 7 6
78 New Zealand. Many scarce pictorials	2 14 6	0 10 0
49 Orange Free State. Good lot, many Mint	2 18 5	0 13 6
52 Natal. Four early full face Q.V., K.E. 1s. mult. Mint and used, 6d. to 2s. 6d., Universal, etc.	8 3 3	1 18 6
103 Rhodesia. No cleaned, no rubbish and a fine lot of Admirals	11 10 0	3 0 0
92 Transvaal. K.E. to £1 used; 1s. Green and Black, Mint; 1d. inverted Surcharges, etc.	7 11 1	2 0 0
32 St. Helena. Eight First type, Mint K.E., etc.	2 0 6	0 9 6
12 St. Lucia. 5s. K.G. Mint, etc.	1 1 8	0 8 6
19 St. Vincent. Six engraved Q.V., Mint K.G. to 1s.	1 9 10	0 8 0

Catalogue Prices marked about 1931.—Money back if not satisfactory.—Hundreds of other collections larger, smaller of almost any Colony.—Ask for your requirements.

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NEW ISSUE NEWS

Mr. R. Roberts, 430, Strand, London, kindly communicates the following chronicle:—

CANAL ZONE.—3c, purple. Washington S.G. type 199. Overprinted "CANAL ZONE" in black in two lines.

CHILE.—A new set of Chile Air Mail stamps is shortly expected, to be engraved by the Government Printing Works in Santiago. A rather large set, the excuse for the high denominations being the high cost of the Air Mail Services, which are very much in use.

DUTCH INDIES.—A new design, being a square stamp measuring 23 mm. A very pleasing design, showing an up-to-date portrait of the Queen of Holland in a square frame. Value and "NEDERL.INDIE" in block type at foot. Printed in photogravure, perf. 12½. 12½c., orange.

ERITREA.—Fifty years anniversary of the Colony of Eritrea. New pictorial set, photogravure process, unique designs. **Postage:** Upright rectangle, the upper part being a circle supported by pillars in which are the three different designs, having the appearance of one side of a coin. Perf. 14, wmk. crown sideways. 10c, olive brown; 20c, deep purple; 25c, green; 50c, violet; 75c, carmine; 1L25c, blue; 2L75c, red orange; 5L+2L, deep myrtle; 10L+2L50, red brown.

Air Mail: Transverse rectangle of the same size as Postage. Wmk. crown, upright, perf. 14. 50c, red brown; 1L, purple slate; 3L, carmine; 5L, sepia; 7L70+2L, slate; 10L+2L50, blue.

HOLLAND.—New set issued to commemorate the fourth centenary of the birth of the Prince of Orange. No wmk., perf. 12½. 1½c, deep sepia; 5c, deep green; 6c, pale purple; 12½c, blue.

HONG KONG.—K.G. type, 12c, purple on pale yellow. Script wmk. for the first time.

INDIA.—The 1a, brown, has been issued in sheets printed on wmk. mult. star paper at Nasik, from De La Rue plates made in a special form for making up into booklets. These sheets have been put on sale as ordinary postage. They are printed from De La Rue plates made up in the following formation: 4 panes of 64, 4 rows of 16, superimposed one above the other, with marginal gutter between the panes as before. The first two rows of each pane are the right way up, the second two rows are inverted, then comes the horizontal marginal gutter, which is the exact size of a stamp, and consists of 4 vertical columns bound at top and bottom by two thick horizontal lines, but not touching.

The perforation machine is, therefore, the same, viz., 320 set, though the actual number of stamp impressions are 256 and 64 spaces being filled by the 4 horizontal marginal gutters beneath each pane. It will be seen, therefore, that there are 64 vertical tete-beche pairs in each sheet, and 48 tete-beche pairs with the gutter between. Obviously then the way for specialists to collect this stamp is in a vertical strip of 5.

ITALY.—New Express, long transverse oblong with portrait of the King in medallion at left. Photogravure printing, perf. 14, wmk. crown. 2L50, bright orange. Pneumatica, long transverse oblong with portrait in medallion at left. Photogravure printing, perf. 14, wmk. crown. 15c, purple, portrait of Dante; 35c, carmine, portrait of Gaileo Galilei.

KENYA.—Post Due. Same type as other values, S.G. type D.1. 1/-, slate, perf. 15+14, mult. script wmk. Printed in sheets of 120 (10 rows of 12). With thick interrupted frame line all round the sheet; sheet number at top right corner; no plate number.

MADAGASCAR.—New design, transverse oblong, typograph process. 1c, blue and green (centre second colour), Oxen and driver.

MARTINIQUE.—New set, photogravure process, pictorial designs. All transverse and the coloured papers have all white backs. **Postage:** 1c, vermilion on pink; 2c, blue; 4c, deep sage; 5c, mauve; 10c, black on pink; 15c, black on orange; 20c, red brown; 25c, lilac; 30c, green; 40c, sepia; 45c, brown; 50c, red; 65c, red on green; 75c, brown; 90c, bright rose; 1fr, black on green; 1fr50, sky blue; 2fr, deep blue on green; 3fr, deep lilac; 5fr, red on pink; 10fr, deep blue on blue; 20fr, red on yellow. **Post Dues:** All same design and upright transverse. 5c, deep blue on green; 10c, terra cotta; 20c, blue; 25c, red on pink; 30c, purple; 45c, red on yellow; 50c, brown; 60c, olive; 1fr, black on red; 2fr, mauve; 3fr, deep blue on blue.

PARAGUAY.—Air Mail, Lithographed, square format, no wmk., perf. 12. 5c, green; 10c, claret; 20c, blue green.

ROUMANIA.—Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Postage stamps. Similar type to 1858 issue, S.G. type 2. 1L, mauve; 2L, green; 3L, carmine; 6L, claret; 7L50, blue, all imperf.; 10L, ultramarine, imperf. similar to S.G. type 1; 16L, green, S.G. type 24, perf. 13½.

SPAIN.—Postage line engraved, portrait of Ruiz Zorrilla. Perf. 11½. 25c, carmine. Express, line engraved, large format, new design. Perf. 10. 20c, vermilion.

VATICAN CITY.—Holy Year Commemorative. Symbolic cross in double lined oval, with "POSTE VATICANE" and "ANNO SANTO 1933-4" inscribed. The denominations are in the two lower corners. Perf. 12½+13, no watermark. 25c+10c, green; 75c+15c, scarlet; 80c+20c, red brown; 1L25+25c, blue.

INDIA 100 \$1. Native States
100 \$1. Cabul 20 \$1.

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The
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

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EDITORIAL

We had not intended to revert to the subject of the issue of the Voortrekker Memorial Fund stamps, but Mr. J. Robertson, writing in *Stamp Collecting* of 13th May, says :—

In passing, we may mention that philatelists co-operated with the Voortrekker Centenary Committee in order that well designed stamps be issued, and the support given to the scheme by THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST is acknowledged in the official Press bulletins dealing with the issue.

This is the first that we have heard that philatelists co-operated with the Voortrekker Centenary Committee, and we should naturally like very much to know who these philatelists were.

It is true that the Committee made reference to the note in our January number relative to the projected Voortrekker Centenary commemorative issue, but we had no idea then of the projected Memorial Fund issue. We adhere to our opinion that a centenary commemorative issue would be justified as a national commemoration of the greatest event which led to the opening up of the hinterland of Southern Africa, as well as to commemorate the courage, fortitude and perseverance of the Voortrekkers ; but we cannot reconcile ourselves to the Memorial Fund stamps, and we hope that the proposed issues for the next five years will be abandoned.

Notes from the Philatelic Press

Meekel's Weekly Stamp News (four).

" Saar 1932, Semi-postal Stamps," is the histories of places illustrated on this issue. " Cancellations of the World " are competitive displays of rare and interesting cancellations at the Collectors' Club. In " Cape of Good Hope," we have an attempt to enlighten readers on the colony's history. " An Interview with the Postmaster-General " makes it clear that the new postal administration of U.S.A. will treat philately with sympathy. There are the usual " Notes on U.S. Stamps," and " Washington News " keeps collectors up to date with new and projected U.S.A. issues.

Linn's Weekly Stamp News (four).

" Beaver Falls Meet, a Success " describes the annual gathering and exhibition of the club, a feature of so many American societies. Sixty-six frames were on show, and visitors numbered 1,500. " Priest, President, Archbishop " is the life of Fernando de Merino, who is commemorated by a special issue of Dominican Republic. " Lithuanian Legend pictured on New Airmail Stamp " is a dip into the past history of that nation. Special stamp cachets are the craze in U.S.A., and 7th April saw a crop of them welcoming the return of Beer. " Happy Days are Here Again " deals with and illustrates some.

Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly (three).

"Stamps in the House of Lords" shows Lord Kilmane's unsuccessful endeavour to improve Britain's postage stamps. There is the congress paper of Mr. Tamsen, "Transvaal Reprints," while "Monument to Voortrekkers" and "South African News," deal with South Africa's fall from grace philatelically. "Whither Publicity" predicts the effects of the great wave of publicity for stamps and stamp collecting, and the philatelic activities of the American President are made known in "President Roosevelt as Stamp Collector." In "A Canadian First Air Mail Flight," a postal service inspector tells of a trip from Big River to Ile a la Crosse. There is much new issue news and notes.

Gibbons' Stamp Monthly.

"No New Stamps for Britain" is the result of Lord Kilmane's resolution for attractive issues. "The Designs of the Month" are treated in the usual attractive manner, and an illustrated article shows "The History of Transport as illustrated by Stamps." "Through the Magnifying Glass" is again of particular interest in describing the secret marks which appear on all the head plates of the Admiral type of Rhodesia. "Newfoundland" is completed in the number by a description of the Air Mails, and another section of "Ascension Island" treats with specimen stamps and postmarks and their forgeries. "The Postage Stamps of the Argentine Republic, 1862-4" is concluded.

The Stamp Lover.

Mr. Melville, in view of the forthcoming exhibition, treats on "The Stamp Artists of Austria" with many stamp illustrations of their work. "Notes on the Rectangular Cape of Good Hope Stamps" are given as this section of Kohl's is in preparation, and there is a further contribution of "The Stamps of the Cook Islands." There is the usual fine new issue news.

The Australian Stamp Monthly.

"The Victorian Centenary and Sixth Australian Philatelic Exhibition" will be held in Melbourne in 1934, the hundredth anniversary of the first permanent settlement in Victoria. "The Meter: A New and Interesting Phase of our Hobby," tells of the interest in this phase of collecting, and records the countries now employing

them. "Australian Commonwealth: A New Discovery," explains the 6d. Kangaroo Harrison Die, and "Philatelists Should Organise" is a plea for some governing control in Australia. "The Romance of the Air" and "Fiscal Philately" are continued, and there are "Random Notes," "A Zoological Collection," "Some New Zealand Discoveries," "Australian News," "Stampage," as well as new issue and society news.

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

"Greece: Some Notes on the Obliterations of the Greek Steamship Company," show that Mail must have been handled by steamship companies on behalf of the post office. "Victoria: The Atkinson Plates of the 1d. Laureate" is a study of the issue, and "The Story of Crete and her Stamps" is concluded. "Varieties Unchronicled, Uncatalogued, or not Generally Known" treat with two retouches on stamps of South Africa. First the 11th stamp of 4th horizontal row of halfpenny is retouched in the background, and, secondly, the ninth stamp of the bottom row of the sheet of fourpenny Air Mail has clouds retouched. There is full new issue information and society notes.

The Canadian Stamp Collector.

"Canada, 2c Carmine 1898 Die and Plate Retouches" advances the theory that some of the old conclusions need correction. "Studying Greek" shows how the engraved 3, 5 and 10d. Greece issued in 1911, can be distinguished from the printings of 1919 and later. There are notes on "Canadian Commemoratives for 1934," "A Depression Time Hobby" and "Stamp Oddities."

The New Southern Philatelist.

The Editor writes on "The Greenville Ala. Postmasters Provisionals," and there is the history of the "Maryland Colonial Post." "Naval Cancellations" of America are dealt with, and there is all the latest "Air Mail News of the Month."

Scott's Monthly Journal.

"Notes of the Month" describe a sheet of Newfoundland L. & S. Post 15c, with the overprint missing from the top row of five stamps, and the 24 ore 1875 printing of Sweden printed a second time owing to the original ink fading. "The Stamps of the Canal Zone" are treated, and there is an article recording "Plate Varieties of the Bicentennial Issue" fully illustrated.

Emco Monthly Journal.

In "Know Your Stamps," a plate variety constant on the seventh stamp of a number of rows of the 1K Austria is described, as is a method of detecting originals from reprints of an issue of Mexico.

Airpost Journal.

Air post news is dealt with in "The Short History of the U.S.S. Akron," "Airs of the Month," "Air Mail Enthusiasts Meet to Plan New York Convention," "Canada," "Crash Cover News," and "Dedication and Unofficial Air Mail Covers."

Calcutta Philatelist.

"Everest Conquered by Air" advises that Lord Clydesdale and his party flew over Everest on 3rd April. Air Mail News is specialised in, and there are articles on "Bahrein and Sharjah First Flights," and "Imperial Airways First Flight, Croydon-Karachi Return." In "India, 1854-1 Anna," Die III or pointed bust variety is dealt with, and "The Straits Settlements, 1854-67" goes back to the early days of the country's history. There are "Errors and Freaks" and "Fiscals" of India.

Collectors' Club Philatelist.

"New York Foreign Mail Postmarks Used in Years 1870-1876," is a study of cancellations fully illustrated. "The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century" dealt with are commemorative issues until 1928. "The History of the Free Franking of Mail in the United States" has reached that of the 21st and 22nd Administration, while "Evenings at the Collectors' Club" are interesting accounts of meetings.

Philatelic Magazine (three).

"What are the Best Countries to Collect?" gives the merits of France, Argentine and Egypt. "Great Britain Postage Due" is a study of the charging and labels employed, while "The Market in British Colonials" keeps readers informed with prices. General notes, auction prices and Society News complete the numbers.

Stamp Collecting (four).

"The Postage Stamp is Ninety-three To-day," "Penny Blacks as an Investment," "Is the Penny Black Played Out?" and "Criticisms and Comparisons of the Penny Black" deal with the first

stamp. "Yesterday and To-day" is a plea for pictorials, and "Inter-provincials of the Union of South Africa" bring these items to notice. "Philatelists All" interviews, and "How to Use the Catalogue" appear in each number, which contains News, Notes and Auction Prices.

Other papers received are *The Australian Stamp Journal*, *Philatelia (Barcelona)*. *Le Philateliste Belge*, *L'Exchangiste Universel*, *Die Postmarke* (three), *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, *Das Postwertzeichen* and *L'Union Postale*.

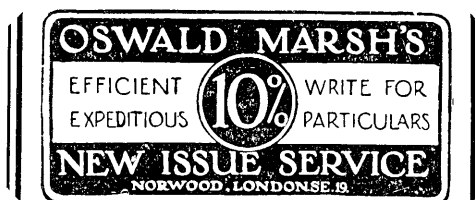
REVIEWS

One of the most interesting society publications that we have received is the *Boletim la Sociedade Philatelica Paulista*, No. 18, December, 1932, the official organ of the Unica Revista Philatelica no Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil. Its articles deal exclusively with the stamps of Brazil, and they make them still more interesting to collectors of this country. There are excellent articles on the 1,000 reis Ruy Barbosa; the recent S. Paulo revolutionary provisionals (overprint of 9.7.32), etc.; the watermarks of the stamps of Brazil; and the Fourth Centenary St. Vincent commemoratives. The publication is in Portuguese, is well illustrated, and is easily understandable with the aid of a dictionary.

Union of South Africa Notes

The 3d. roto is now on issue with upright watermark (formerly inverted).

The 3d. roto postage due has appeared in a very deep shade. (Mr. J. Robertson.)



RHODESIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(Continued from page 85 of June issue).

NOTE.—Correspondence is invited with a view to correcting errors of omission or commission.

CHAPTER VII

REBELLION PROVISIONALS OF 1896

(1) *Local Surcharges.*

On the night of the 24th March, 1896, the Matabele rose in rebellion. Bulawayo was threatened, and the whole country south of the Zambesi was in a ferment. The mail coach from Salisbury to Bulawayo was ambushed near the Shangani River, and the mails, which included a supply of postage stamps, were plundered by the natives. The postal officials of Bulawayo, which was now completely cut off from Salisbury, the headquarters of the postal service, found themselves left with but a small supply of the low values of the old issues of Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., together with a fair supply of the current 1d. stamps. This stock was, however, soon depleted, and immediate arrangements had to be made to provide 1d. stamps for local requirements, and receipts and 3d. stamps for outside communications.

The postal rate to Great Britain was 6d ; to the Cape, the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, 4d. In deciding upon the surcharges to be used, the authorities evidently considered the 1d. and 3d. together would make up the latter rate, while two 3d. stamps would defray the oversea postage.

Early in April, 1896, the Civil Commissioner sent seven sheets of the 3d. value (420 stamps) to Messrs. Philpott & Collins, the printers of the *Bulawayo Chronicle* in Bulawayo, for the purpose of being surcharged "One Penny." The following day eighteen sheets of the 4/- value (1,080 stamps) were sent to be similarly surcharged.

In this connection, the *Rhodesian Review*, published at Bulawayo on the 23rd May, 1896, states: "In consequence of the lack of communication with Salisbury, the Government have for some time past run

short of postage stamps in this town, and in order to fill up the hiatus, found it necessary, first to surcharge eighteen sheets of 4/- and seven sheets of 3d. down to the value of 'One Penny'."

It was afterwards decided to surcharge fifty sheets of the 5/- value (3,000 stamps) down to "THREEPENNY."

There was only a small supply of the higher values available for surcharging, and the expense involved therein was heavy. It was, therefore, decided, with a view to avoiding excessive purchases by the public of these surcharged stamps, that they should not be sold over the counter, but that letters together with the necessary fees, should be handed to the post office officials for them to affix and postmark the stamps.

The Philatelic Record of August, 1896, in referring to the first two—the 1d. on 3d. and the 1d. on 4/- states: "While these provisionals lasted, there seems to have been a daily scramble for them. The post office officials were at their wits end to make the temporary supply last till communication was restored with the source of ordinary supply. As a protection against the whole supply being gobbled up by stamp speculators, all letters had to be handed in at the post office, and they were stamped by the officials, no stamps being sold to the public. For receipt purposes, a maximum of six could be got on a very solemn promise that they were going to be used as receipt stamps."

There is, however, some difference of opinion as to the number of sheets thus surcharged. In the *Rhodesian Review* above quoted, in the July, 1896, number of the *London Philatelist*, and also in an article by Captain N. Newmann, F.R.G.S., in the September, 1896, number of the *Philatelic Record*, it is stated that seven sheets of the 3d. and eighteen sheets of the 4/- values were surcharged. The *Monthly Journal* of July, 1896, however, gives the numbers as twenty sheets each of the 3d. and 4/- values so surcharged.

In view of the fact that a large proportion of the 1d. value was used for receipt purposes, it is advisable to examine copies of this value carefully, as many have had the fiscal cancellation removed by chemical means.

1. *Date of Issue*.—April, 1896.

2. *Surcharged by Messrs. Philpott & Collins* at the offices of *The Bulawayo Chronicle* in Bulawayo, in black ink.

3. *Measurements*.—(a) "ONE PENNY" (no stop) in capital and small letters in one line, $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. "ONE" is $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, and "PENNY" is 9 mm. The height of the capitals is 3 mm., and of the small letters, 2 mm. The "Y" is slightly over $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high, and the depth of the three cancelling bars is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

(b) "THEE PENCE" in capital letters in two lines. "THREE" is $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and "PENCE," $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm., with stop 16 mm. The height of the letters is 3 mm.

4. *Denominations*.—Two as follows:—One penny surcharged on the 3d. value of December, 1891; One Penny surcharged on the 4/- value of March, 1893; and Threepence surcharged on the 5/- value of December, 1890.

5. *Setting of Surcharge*.—The overprinting was carried out on an ordinary "cropper" machine. There appears, however, to be no record as to how the surcharge was set.

6. *Varieties*.—(a) *Of the 1d. on 4/-*. Inverted "P" in "PENNY"; four on the first sheet prepared. In the *Stamp Lover* of August-September, 1923, Fred Melville states that this variety occurred once in each of the eighteen sheets surcharged. One cancelling bar only, one sheet. Inverted "Y" in "PENNY," reported in the *SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST*, Volume I.

(b) *Of the 3d. on 5/-*. Inverted "T" in "THREE," in the bottom row of first sheet. Inverted "R" in "THREE," Nos. 14 and 29 on the first sheet.

(2) *Overprinted Cape Stamps*.

Although Bulawayo was cut off from Salisbury, the route to the Cape *via* Mafeking was still open, and in spite of the disorganisation of the mail services on account of rinderpest and the revolt, fairly regular communication with Cape Town was maintained. The stock of stamps in Bulawayo was soon exhausted, and the

Government of the Cape of Good Hope was, therefore, requested by telegram through the Agent of the British South Africa Company at Cape Town, to furnish a supply of Cape stamps overprinted for use in Rhodesia. This was agreed to, and the stamps were duly forwarded by the mail coach and received in Bulawayo in May, 1896.

1. *Date of Issue*.—22nd May, 1896.

2. *Overprinted by* the Argus Printing Company in Cape Town.

3. *Description and Measurements*.—Overprinted in black with the words BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY in thin sans serif capitals in three rows on current Cape stamps. The measurements are as follows:—

BRITISH	..	..	8 mm.
SOUTH AFRICA	..	..	$14\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
COMPANY	..	..	$9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
Letters, height of	..	..	2 mm.
Space between lines	..	..	+ 2 mm.
Total height	..	..	+ 10 mm.

4. *Denominations*.—Seven, as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.,	100 sheets, 4 panes of 60=	24,000.
1d.,	150 sheets, 4 panes of 60=	36,000.
2d.,	75 sheets, 4 panes of 60=	18,000.
3d.,	11 sheets, 4 panes of 60=	2,640.
4d.,	$37\frac{1}{2}$ sheets, 4 panes of 60=	9,000.
6d.,	$16\frac{1}{2}$ sheets, 4 panes of 60=	3,960.
1/-	(unknown).	

The numbers printed are taken from *Stamp Collecting* of 16th December, 1922.

5. *Setting of Sheets*.—The overprinting was applied to panes of sixty stamps, *i.e.*, ten rows of six. Sufficient type was set to cover a row of six stamps, and from this ten stereotypes were taken. One setting was made for the overprinting of all the values. Each set of type had a slight defect (with one exception), thus, there are six types in each row repeated ten times in each pane.

6. *Watermark*.—Cabled anchor, except in the case of the 3d. value, which is crown over C A.

7. *Varieties*.

(a) *Six Types*.

First Column: A break or thinning occurs in the first vertical stroke of H in SOUTH, immediately above the cross bar and also a minute break or thinning near the top of the second vertical stroke of N in COMPANY.

Second Column: A break or thinning occurs in the right stroke of A in COMPANY, immediately above the cross bar, and the horizontal stroke of T in SOUTH is broken on the left.

Third Column: There are no defects.

Fourth Column: The right leg of R in BRITISH is broken near the base, and the right arm of Y in COMPANY is short.

Fifth Column: The second down stroke of the second A in AFRICA is short.

Sixth Column: The second vertical stroke of H in BRITISH is broken near the base.

In the above description of types, it should be borne in mind that where a break or thinning is mentioned, the break can only be distinguished in thin letters; in the letters where an excess of ink has been used, a slight thinning of the stroke only will be observed.

There are many badly overprinted stamps showing apparently broken letters, but none is constant.

(b) *Surcharge.*

One pane of the 4d. value had the word "COMPANY" omitted from the whole of the bottom row. This was chronicled in the *London Philatelist* of November, 1899, in which it was stated that one example of this variety at least was purchased during the rebellion at the post office at Bulawayo and was used postally.

The "Dyer" collection included a copy of this stamp with the top half only of the word "COMPANY" showing.

These varieties were probably due to the type not being fully inked in the process of printing. Both have been well and extensively forged.

8. *Forgeries.*—These provisionals have been generally cleverly forged both in overprint and postmark. The forgeries were, however, discovered almost immediately after they had been placed on the market. The principal points of difference between them and the genuine overprints are as follows:—

<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Forgery.</i>
SOUTH AFRICA is 14½ mm. long.	14½ mm. long.
14¾ mm. long.	
COMPANY is 9½ mm. long, and with stop, 10 mm.	9 mm. and with stop slightly over 9½ mm.

Overprint is 10 mm. deep.	10½ mm. and also 9½ mm.
Letters A and Y are just over 1 mm. wide.	Just under 1 mm. wide.
Letter C has an opening almost ½ mm.	Barely ¼ mm. wide.
Line drawn from I in AFRICA would touch right arm of Y and well to left of stop.	Would pass clear of right arm of Y and would almost touch stop.

In another forgery, the B of BRITISH is exactly over the T of SOUTH instead of over UT.

The postmark is not always a sure test of a genuine stamp. Some forged overprints bear the genuine postmark of Bulawayo, and many of them actually did postal service, while others were probably postmarked as a favour. The forged postmark, when genuine, is narrow at the bottom and measures 2 mm. in width, while in the forgery it is 3 mm. wide, and is as wide at the bottom as at the top.

9. *Control Numbers.*—The control numbers of the sheets overprinted were as follows:—

½d., No. 2.
1d., No. 1.
2d., No. 1.
3d., No. 1.
4d., No. 3.
6d., ?
1/-, ?

10. *General.*—This issue, though only sold at the post office in Bulawayo, was not demonetised for some time, and the stamps were used in other parts of Southern Rhodesia at a later date. Postally-used specimens of the 1/- value are scarce, as they were used mainly for telegraphic purposes.

The last of this issue was sold at noon on the 27th February, 1899, at the post office at Salisbury by the Postmaster, who had for that purpose received one sheet of each value. Each purchaser was allowed not more than three complete sets.

EXCHANGE.

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HALÁSZ; Budapest; 29, DÉLIBÁB

ORANGE FREE STATE POST CARD ADHESIVES

Congress Paper by the late GILBERT J. ALLIS.

I have selected as the subject of this Paper "The Official Adhesive Post Card Stamps of the Orange Free State," and my reason for so doing is twofold.

In the first place, these postage stamps are of far more real philatelic interest than might be supposed from the rather scant recognition which has hitherto been given to them, and, secondly, I desire, if possible, to bring stamp collectors, and especially South African stamp collectors, to realize that these historic emergency issues, which have in the past been to all intents and purposes ignored and ostracised, are really entitled to serious consideration. They are, in point of fact, at least as interesting and important as any of the regular (or irregular) Orange Free State postal emissions; have faithfully and under direct official authority served their appointed purpose; but for some unknown and obscure reason, have not, as yet, succeeded in coming into their rightful heritage.

It will, however, be common knowledge to the members of this Congress that since 1930, a limited measure of tardy recognition has been accorded to these stamps by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., by the inclusion in their annual catalogue, at the end of the Orange River Colony section, of a reproduction of the coat of arms of the old Orange Free State and a following explanatory note.

This is all to the good and gives us reason to hope that the time is not far distant when a further step forward will be made and full rank accorded in official catalogues and illustrated albums, to which, I submit, these interesting adhesives are undoubtedly entitled.

The postage stamps which we are considering possessed the same value in franking power as any adhesive stamps which are used upon the same class of postal stationery to-day, the only difference being that instead of them having been applied to the post-cards by the individual user, they were affixed under the supervision of duly

authorised officials of the Orange Free State Government during the course of the manufacture of the postcards, and bear a special Government validation for the purpose of determining and distinguishing their particular character.

All the stamps of various values which were used in this manner were of the original "Orange Tree" type of 1868, which, with different forms of overprint and surcharge, continued in currency until the appearance, in 1903, of the series bearing the profile portrait of His Late Majesty King Edward VII.

The reason for the periodical appearance of these provisional postcards with their adhesive stamps, the first of which was issued in February, 1889, was because of temporary shortages which occurred from time to time in the stocks of the regular official postcards, and in order to meet recurring needs for cards of values not previously required owing to legislative alterations in postal rates. The regular official post-cards of the period had the design of the postage stamp printed upon them as part of the general scheme. These were manufactured in London by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., who were the contractors to the Orange Free State Government for the supply of postage stamps and postal stationery.

The provisional cards were made locally in Bloemfontein by Messrs. C. Borckenhagen & Co., who were the Government printers for many years.

The first process in the work of manufacture was the cutting of the requisite quantity of cards to size, after which there was attached to each card one or other of the regular adhesive stamps, at the top of the card and in the centre. The necessary wording was then printed upon the face of the cards together with four blank lines for the filling in of the name of addressee and address, and at the same time and same operation, the postage stamp itself received an overprint of the heraldic device of the

official coat of arms of the Orange Free State Republic, all this printing work being done in black.

Of the cards themselves, there are a good many different kinds the wording having been printed in various types as different emergency printings were made. With this question, however, we are not at present concerned, the stamps and their various overprinted types of the arms and surcharges being the subject of our immediate study.

As far as details are available, I give below a complete list of these overprints and surcharges with an explanation of their varying characteristics, and I venture to suggest that in view of what I have already pointed out their unquestionable right to catalogue status is established, and that without their inclusion, no specialized collection of the adhesive postage stamps of the Orange Free State can be regarded as complete.

I may say that many of these stamps are of considerable rarity. They have always been neglected, and the fact that the collection of postcards and postal stationery has long been out of fashion, principally because of their bulk, has resulted in their permanent loss to a far greater extent than would otherwise have been the case. I fancy, too, that the proper philatelic rank of these stamps has not generally been realized. They have been regarded as being in the same category as the stamps which we find usually *printed* upon postcards and postal stationery, and for this reason the proportionate rate of destruction has been heavy. At any rate, various contributing causes have made it quite difficult to obtain a representative collection of them.

There are several distinct types of the overprinted arms, and several cases where the stamps are surcharged in addition. It should be noted, also, that in most cases the overprinted arms device is somewhat larger than the stamp itself, and overlaps on to the card. For this reason, and in order that the types of the overprint may readily be distinguished, it is desirable to preserve the stamps with so much of the surrounding card as may be necessary for that purpose.

It should also be mentioned that although having done their postal duty, these stamps are found as frequently as not to be uncanceled, and bearing no other form of obliteration than that of the official arms overprint.

In the following reference list the word: "Overprint" means the official overprint of the arms of the Orange Free State Republic, or (1900) V.R.I.

"Surcharge" means the addition of surcharged figures upon the stamps either altering or emphasizing their original face value.

The numbers given in brackets are the numbers given to the stamps in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' catalogue for 1932.

All overprints of the arms are in black.

REFERENCE LIST.

Type 1., February, 1889.—1d. Red-brown of 1868 (2), overprinted with arms of Type 1.

Type 2., February, 1889.—1d. Red-brown of 1868 (2), overprinted with arms of Type 2.

Note.—All the stamps used upon the postcard issues mentioned above, were stuck upon the card sideways, the overprinted arms being printed upright.

In all subsequent issues, both the stamps and the overprinted arms are upright.

April, 1891.—½d. chestnut of 1883 (48) overprinted with arms of Type 2.

June, 1892.—½d. Chestnut (48) and 3d. Ultramarine (51) of 1883, the latter surcharged 1d. *in black* in Gibbons' Type 54 (a), overprinted with Type 3, which is very similar to Type 2, but with the centre circle in *double outline*.

Note.—This particular type of arms was overprinted only upon these two stamps.

October, 1892.—2d. Mauve (50) of 1883, surcharged 1½d. *in black* at top, sometimes partly on the stamp and partly on the card, overprinted with the arms of Type 2.

January, 1893.—3d. Ultramarine (51) of 1883, surcharged 1½d. *in black* at top, sometimes partly on the stamp and partly on the card, overprinted with the arms of Type 2.

June, 1894.—½d. Chestnut (48) of 1883, overprinted with the arms of Type 4, which is similar to Type 1, but the shield is bluntly pointed at the bottom.

June, 1895.—½d. Chestnut (48) and 2d. Mauve (50) of 1883, the latter being surcharged 1½d. *in red* at the bottom of the stamp before the overprinting, overprinted with arms of Type 5, which is similar to Type 1, but the shield comes to an acute point at the bottom.

Variety.—1½d. *in Red* on 2d. Mauve. Without the stop after the surcharged figures.

July, 1895.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Chestnut (48) and 2d. Mauve (50) of 1883, surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. respectively *in black* at the top of the stamps, the overprint being applied below the surcharge, half on the stamp and half on the card, overprinted with arms of Type 6, which is similar to Type 1, but the shield is rounded at the bottom and has no point to it.

Varieties.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in black on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Chestnut (48) without dividing bar in the surcharged fraction.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in black on 2d. Mauve (50), without the stop after the surcharged figures.

October, 1895.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Chestnut (48) of 1883, overprinted with arms of Type 6.

March, 1897.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Orange (85) of 1893, overprinted with arms of Type 6.

May, 1897.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Orange (85) of 1893, overprinted with arms of Type 4.

February, 1898.—2d. Mauve (50) of 1883, surcharged $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. *in black* similarly to the issue of July, 1895, but in different type, the large surcharged figure "1" having a long serif, and there being differences in the figures of the fraction. Overprinted with the arms of Type 5 below the surcharge, half on the stamp and half on the card.

Variety.—Without the stop after the surcharged figures.

April, 1900.—2d. Mauve (50) of 1883, surcharged $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the type last described, and overprinted with the arms of Type 5, further overprinted with V.R.I. with the stops upon the line.

Varieties.—Without the stop after the surcharged figures. Without the stop after the letter "V."

April, 1900.—2d. Mauve (50) of 1883, surcharged $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the type last described, and overprinted with the arms of Type 5, further overprinted with V.R.I. in *sans serif* block letters, and with the stops raised above the level of the line.

Variety.—Without the stop after the surcharged figures.

April, 1900.—2d. Mauve (50) of 1883, surcharged $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. *in black* in the type last described, and overprinted with the arms of Type 5, further overprinted with V.R.I. in *sans serif* block letters very irregularly set up as regards spacing, and sometimes close together.

Varieties.—Without the stop after the surcharged figures. Without the stop after the letter "V." Without the stop after the letter "R."

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

Columbia.—Scadta Air Mail, used or on entire wanted.
Charles Hand, P.O. Box 1018, Pretoria.

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

Rhodesian Post-cards, Embossed Envelopes, Wrappers and Registered Envelopes wanted.
W. J. Harrington, P.O. Box 383, Pretoria.

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

Union.—"Jointed Sheets" and other notable varieties and freaks wanted for cash. Collectors' duplicates traded in, for goods or stamps. Prospectus free.
A. Lichtenstein, Rouxville, O.F.S.

Gambia.—Specimens, mint and fine used, also British West Africans wanted.
T. V. Green, P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg.

St. Helena, Seychelles, Cyprus, Virgin Isles. Wanted.
B. E. Donne, Box 32, Denver.

German.—Used in South-West or old German South-West Africa on covers wanted.
W. J. Giannetti, Box 781, Pretoria.

Canada, U.S.A., St. Helena, Peru.—Wanted.
A. J. Broughton, Bourke Trust Bldgs., Pretoria.

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.
William Redford, 88, Fox Street, Johannesburg.

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

Great Britain.—Wanted early issues line engraved and surface printed—and items of interest.
J. A. Bremner, 12, Ashford Rd., Parkwood, J'burg



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CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

I would like to add my opinion to those already given *re* "new die" in the 1913 bi-coloured "Admirals."

From time to time there have been queries advanced regarding these dies; at one time I recollect a writer to the *Philatelic Magazine* discovering a white ear on a Die III impression, which, to my mind, was just a plate flaw; and if one is going to chronicle fresh dies with everything one discovers "through a magnifying glass," a catalogue won't be large enough to hold them.

I am inclined to agree with W. J. Harrington that what little difference exists is probably due to a slight retouching of the master die.

There are only three definite dies as mentioned in Stanley Gibbons' catalogue, and one recognises that these dies are now chronicled in their proper order.

Die I, making its appearance first, in an incomplete state of a white ear, etc.; later Die II must have been issued with an improvement of the ear being shaded, while yet a further improvement brought forth Die III in a more finished state by the ear and cap being outlined.

Major Harrington in his letter *re* this supposed "new die," says: "It is hoped that all collectors of Rhodesian stamps will look up all their post-marked copies of Die III, with a view to establishing the earliest dates on which the 'new' and 'retouched' dies were used."

What is interesting me more regarding these dies is the lack of definite information as to the proper dates of issue of each die. The catalogues and the check list of the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia only quote 1913 to 1922.

On perusing the dates (which was a most difficult task, on account of very bad cancelling), I came across the following: Die I, 1913 to 1917; 1913 predominant both perfs. Die II, 1914 to 1919; 1918 predominant in both perfs. Die II a, "new die," 1920 to 1922; 1921 predominant. Die III, 1919 to 1923; 1922 predominant. Die III, white paper, 1923 to 1924.

The catalogues quote the entry of the famous aniline 1d. as November, 1924. On perusing my postmarks, I came across the following: Livingstone, 31st August, 1924, and Lusaka, 27th September, 1924, thus proving November as the wrong date of issue.

Thus, from the above, we can give the following dates of issue of the three dies: Die I, 1913; Die II, 1914; Die II a, "new die," 1920; Die III, 1919; aniline 1d., August, 1924.

Unless someone can discover an earlier date than mine for this "new die," it is ruled out.

My opinion is that this is Die III in an incomplete state, and the plate being improved during the supply of stocks, and the final Die III is the completed plate or retouched plate.

I cannot reconcile myself to accepting this as an extra die, and as every collector of "Admirals" knows, these dies abound in varieties of printing with numerous plate flaws, misplaced centres, etc.

BERHAM L. R. FOX.

The Editor,
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

Re British Bechuanaland.

It may be of interest to your subscribers to learn that there exists a variety of S.G. 30, type 6, Cape of Good Hope (Wmk Anchor), overprinted with type 9, which is not catalogued in Gibbons.

I have in my possession a vertical pair Mint ½d. slate (G.), one stamp having "BRITISH" omitted.

DOUGLAS H. BURN.

The Editor,
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

Enclosed herewith I beg to submit for chronicle and/or comment in the *SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST*, the following items, viz.:

(a) *Union* current 1/- roto, constant variety; short vertical line under "AF" of Afrika, position Row 15, No. 4.

(b) *Congo Belge*: 1915 issue 5 frs. The original colour of this stamp was a pale orange-brown, but in a later printing, which was on issue up to about a couple of years ago, the colour became a distinct deep orange-buff.

(c) *Congo* 1922 Provisionals: In Mr. Vallet-Veale's useful handbook, the colour of the surcharge on the 1c, 25c and 50c values is given as orange-red, which is the normal o/p. The latter exists, however, at least on the 25c and 50c, in deep carmine.

(d) *Union*: 6d. K.H., the mauve being in fugitive (aniline) colour.

(e) *Egypt*: The 100 mills. Kg. Fuad of 1923/4 exists in three distinct colours, not merely "shades," viz.: (1) Purple, which is S.G., No. 165; (2) Slate-lilac, rather scarcer than the purple; and (3) Aniline-purple, which again is scarcer than the slate-lilac.

Re Rhodesia Admiral "new die": Since writing last, I have found the 4d., 3/- and 5/- values of this new and intriguing variety, all perf. 14.

Union Inter-Provincial Officials: I have come across the 1d. K.H. Tvl., perforated "NGR" in reverse, used in 1911, at Durban.

Re correspondence, Mr. Simenhoff and others on the subject of "miniature sheets": Mr. Simenhoff states that the 2d. sheets were "from the top and bottom centre of (normal) sheets." If this is so, No. 2 on half the sheets issued should show the "broken inner frame line in top left corner," or the subsequent "retouch" in the same place. Of the strips examined by me, half had the "aeroplane" variety mentioned before (position either Row 4 or 5, first stamp), the other half not having any variety worthy of note whatsoever. Neither of these two different "miniature sheets" had the "broken frame" or "retouch" varieties on No. 2 of the first row, which one of them should have shown if Mr. Simenhoff's contention is correct. None of the small sheets which I have seen had any trace of margins.

In reply to Mr. Sharpe's query about different spacing, vertically, of the "Official" o/p on his specimens, I beg to suggest that the pairs he has are from Rows 10 and 11 respectively in the case of the Pictorials. I believe that the o/p was applied to half sheets at a time, which would account for the different vertical spacing.

A. LICHTENSTEIN.

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

I am wondering if any collector of Unions has come across a $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Pictorial, ROULETTED at the bottom of the stamp.

I have a pair in my possession, which has certainly not been obtained from a booklet.

The right margin has a long green arrow, indicating that it occurred in the centre of the sheet.

The perforations of the stamps do not appear to have been cut, as the spacing from the bottom of the design to the bottom of the stamps is quite wide (2 mm.).

Under a magnifying glass there is a distinct sign of roulette, and I am interested to hear whether any other collector has heard of this variety.

J. B. LEVY.

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Van Veen's enquiry regarding his Broken Hill-Madras Air Mail Covers, the following information may be useful to Mr. Van Veen, and at the same time be of interest to aerophilatelists generally.

The inaugural flight of the weekly Karachi-Madras service conducted by Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., and run in conjunction with Imperial Airways Indian (Croydon-Karachi) service, took place on Saturday, 15th October, 1932 (Imperial Airways machines arrive at Karachi on Friday afternoons), and Madras was reached early on Sunday morning after intermediate halts at Ahmedabad and Bombay, and a night halt at Bellary; the route covering 1,330 miles. The first mail from Karachi, which included mail *ex* the Imperial Airways liner, which had left England on 8th October, was only 120lbs., distributed as follows: 8lbs. to Ahmedabad; 55lbs. to Bombay; 6lbs. to Bellary; and 47lbs. to Madras.

Mr. Van Veen asks whether any covers exist despatched from the Union, and carried by the first Karachi-Madras Air Mail. I arranged for a few covers to be despatched from Cape Town and Windhoek to all the stopping centres on the new Indian route, and from Bulawayo, Nyasaland and Broken Hill to Madras by the Imperial Airways weekly Cape-London air mail, which left Cape Town on 28th September. All these covers connected with the first flight from Karachi and had the special commemorative cachet applied at Karachi, described by Mr. Van Veen. (It should be noted that until recently, the mail from Africa arrived at Cairo on Wednesday afternoons, and as the England-India mail departed from Galilee on Wednesday

mornings, speedy connection was not possible between the two mails, as it was in the case of the India-England mail with the England-Africa mail by Imperial Airways "Link" service Galilee-Cairo, recently abandoned when both services proceeded *via* Cairo.)

In order to connect with the departure on Wednesday morning of the Imperial Airways Karachi-Croydon mail, the first return flight from Madras commenced on Monday afternoon, 17th October, and a night halt was made at Bellary. The next morning the flight was resumed, and Karachi was reached the same afternoon *via* Bombay and Ahmedabad. I was also able to arrange for covers from all four stopping centres to Cape Town and Windhoek and from Madras to Broken Hill, Nyasaland and Bulawayo. All these covers had a similar cachet to that used at Karachi with wording reversed, and Madras used a special air mail cancellation in addition. The covers reached Cape Town on 30th October, completing an unbroken air mail route of over 9,800 miles in the very excellent time of thirteen days compared with about thirty days by ordinary sea route. The saving in time was progressively greater between Madras and Bombay, and such territories as the Rhodesias and South-West Africa, and the advantage to South Africa of the Imperial Airways service was once again clearly demonstrated.

Mr. Van Veen refers to the Cairo air mail back-stamp on his cover. What he describes as "a bird or an aeroplane in flight in the top half of the circle" is the Egyptian for "Caire Par Avion."

May I take this opportunity of respectfully suggesting that a short regular "Air Mail Notes" paragraph is a very much-needed item to your otherwise good journal. The establishment of the Durban-Rand air mail service was not referred to in your magazine at all, nor was any mention made of Victor Smith's recent flight. I feel sure that if my suggestion is adopted, subscribers will be only too pleased to supply interesting items from time to time.

L. A. WYNDHAM.

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SOCIETY NEWS

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

On the 5th June, there was a good attendance when Mr. J. Beyers read a paper on Specialisation *versus* General Collecting. While appreciating the benefit to philately of the specialist's studies, the need for a broader horizon in the specialist's own interest was emphasised. There were displays of St. Helena and early issues of Peru by Dr. Broughton. His St. Helena's are well written up with illustrations of the types of stamps and the varied cancellations found in his large collection.

Various novelties shown included the retouched $\frac{1}{2}$ d. postage and 4d. Air Mail referred to elsewhere.

At the second meeting in June, Major Harrington was the reader of an article on Postal Stationery, with special reference to emissions of the Rhodesias. This was illustrated with a fine collection of entires from these countries, and the beauty and execution of the designs convinced those present what they miss by neglecting this phase of collecting. The bulk of these collections was the old reason for their rejection, but in these days of Air and Cachet cover accumulations, such an excuse is futile.

Extracts from the Philatelic Press are read by Mr. Hand at meetings.

C.H.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, 8th June, at the Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg. The President, Mr. Thos. Wood, was away on leave, and the chair was taken by Mr. Cecil Donne.

Mr. King read a paper on the stamps of France up till and including 1870. He dealt with postal arrangements under Cardinal Richlieu and again from the inception of adhesive stamps, giving much interesting information on printing, distribution and postmarks. His remarks on the unofficial perforations were particularly illuminating, as were his paragraphs on the Bordeaux issues.

Mr. King then showed a very nice collection of the stamps of France to illustrate his paper.

Mr. Donne proposed the vote of thanks to Mr. King and Mr. Larsen seconded, and, since each of these members is a collector of the stamps of France, the speeches were something more than formal motions.

The next meeting will be held on 13th July at the Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg, when Mr. A. F. Johnstone will show Virgin Islands and Nevis, and Mr. Donne will read a paper on "Thief Proofing of Stamps."

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The members and visitors present at the meeting of the Cape Town Philatelic Society on the 8th June, were fortunate in having the opportunity of seeing the superb collection of stamps of "Virgin Islands" exhibited by Mr. W. L. Ashmead, F.R.P.S.L.

The stamps shown comprised every stamp issued in the Colony, with but two or three exceptions. Commencing with the stamps of 1866, mint and used copies of each stamp on both the white wove paper and the toned paper, were seen, together with a proof of the 6d. value. Similarly, all issues of 1867/8 were seen on all varieties of paper, together with a proof copy of 1/- value. The 4d. values were displayed in many shades, and special mention must be made of the fine copy of 1/- value on "blued paper," which is a very rare item. Copies of this value in the crimson printing (S.G. 18-20) were also to be seen, and as can be expected, were much admired, as was also a copy printed from a worn plate.

The only surcharged issue of "Virgin Islands" was in 1888, when the 1/- value was overprinted 4d. Mr. Ashmead is fortunate to be able to show such a fine copy of this stamp with the surcharge applied with a violet hand stamp.

Great interest was shown in the issues of 1899. In the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value, a fine block of six was displayed, showing the two errors "HALFPFNNY" and "HALPENNYY." A complete set of specimen stamps was also shown.

An exceptionally fine exhibit was a block of four of the 5/- value (1922), a stamp extremely difficult to obtain, and one likely to increase considerably in value owing to stocks having been accidentally destroyed by fire. A set of the specimen stamps of this issue was also shown.

At the conclusion of the exhibition, Mr. A. Gutteson, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Ashmead, stressed the beauty and value of the early issues, which are, as he said, philatelic classics, and made mention also of the tasteful way in which the collection was arranged and written up.

J.R.

Bribery and Corruptton.

"Stamps—stamps—stamps," the collector's wife exclaimed, "if you ever sat around and read or talked to me some evening, I believe I'd die."

And hubby carefully affixing a hinge to a new acquisition, replied, "Now, honey, don't try to bribe me."

—Alfred S. Olsen (Seattle), in *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News*.

NEW ISSUE NEWS

Mr. R. Roberts, 430, Strand, London, kindly furnishes the following chronicle:—

ARGENTINE.—S.G. type 112 re-drawn, specially printed for rolls. Wmk. 111, perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. 3c, green; 5c, deep scarlet; 10c, grey green; 12c, deep blue; 20c, pale ultramarine; 25c, purple; 30c, claret.

BULGARIA.—P. Dues, small format. The 20st, 40st and 80st are the old design of the Bulgarian lion on a background which looks like the hair spring of a watch. The design measures $15\frac{1}{2} \times 19$ mm. The Leva values consist of a medallion, like a coin, with the arms surrounded by a wreath, the design measuring 16×21 mm. All perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. 20st, sepia; 40st, light blue; 80st, carmine rose; 1 Leva, claret; 2L, grey brown; 6L, purple; 14L, pale ultramarine. The 6L King Boris postage stamp has also been issued in a slightly modified design, having the upper and lower outside horizontal lines of the colour removed. 6L, blue; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

COCHIN.—2½as, yellow green; line engraved, new portrait in frame, S.G. type 10. Wmk. umbrella, perf. 13×14 .

ESTONIA.—Pictorial, line engraved, transverse oblong, the design measuring 30×20 mm, no wmk, perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. 1Kr, black.

GERMANY.—New issue, portrait of Frederick the Great. Printed by photogravure insheets of 100, wmk, S.G. type 43, perf. 14. 6pf, deep green; 12pf, carmine; 25pf, bright ultramarine.

HOLLAND: Colonies.—William of Orange Commemoratives. Photogravure printing all same design as 6c Holland. It is curious the 12½c Dutch Indies should be printed in the same design and colour as the 6c of all the other issues. Sheets of 100, no wmk, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. **Curacao:** 6c, orange. **Dutch Indies:** 12½c, orange. **Suriname:** 6c, orange.

HUNGARY.—Large "10" on 70 Filler, scarlet. S.G. type 59, perf. 14, wmk. S.G. type 43.

ICELAND.—7 aur, yellow green. S.G. type 15 re-engraved, perf. $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$. 1933 Charity stamps, transverse oblong engraved. Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., London, in sheets of 50 (10 rows 5), no wmk., perf. 14. 10+10aur, brown red; 20+20a, vermilion; 35+25a, ultramarine; 50+25a, emerald green.

ITALY.—Zeppelin stamps. Wmk. Crown sideways, perf. 14. Large format, photogravure in two colours. Pictorial designs in the centre showing the Zeppelin over various well-known places. Centres in second colour. 3L, black and green; 5L, green and brown; 10L, carmine and blue; 12L, blue and orange; 15L, brown and grey; 20L, red brown and ultramarine.

CIRENAICA.—3L, red brown; 5L, purple; 10L, deep green; 12L, deep blue; 15L, crimson; 20L, slate black.

TRIPOLITANIA.—3L, brown; 5L, purple; 10L, green; 12L, deep blue; 15L, crimson; 20L, slate black.

LATVIA.—S.G. type 18 re-drawn. 20 santima, bright pink. Wmk, swastika, perf. 10. The "0" of "20" is slanting to the left instead of upright.

MANCHUKUO.—Commemoration stamps to celebrate the first anniversary of the Manchukuo Republic. Large square format, printed in unbroken sheets of 100 (10 rows of 10). 1 Fen, orange; 4F, carmine.

NEW ZEALAND.—P. Duc, S.G. type 162, perf. 14, on Cowan chalky paper. 2d, green and carmine.

MOZAMBIQUE.—Charity, S.G. type 56, perf. 14. 40c, pale brown and carmine.

POLAND.—Zwirko-Wigura Commemorative. Handsome pictorial stamp, line engraved. Aeroplane in the centre and photographs of the two aviators in medallions one at each side. Wmk. mult. posthorns, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, printed in sheets of 70 (10 rows 7). 30gr, olive green.

PORTUGAL.—Geographical Society, surcharged "C.I.C.I." (Congresso Instituto Colonial Internacional). No denomination expressed, as usual, no wmk., perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. Only 4,000 printed.

ST. LUCIA.—Postage dues, inscribed "ST. LUCIA" at the top in black on white ground. Printed in sheets of 60, script wmk. paper, no control, single syncopated line round the plate. 1d.; 2d.

SAN MARINO.—Zeppelin stamps. 1931 Air stamps, S.G. type 47, Mt. Titano in different colours, overprinted with Graf Zeppelin and a circular device each side obliterating the original values, inscribed "ZEPPELIN 1933" just underneath it, and at the foot in large thick figures and letters 5 mm. high. "L" at left, and the figure of value at right. 3L on 50c, orange, blue surcharge; 5L on 80c, olive green, blue surcharge; 10L on 1L, blue, black surcharge; 12L on 2L, bistre, blue surcharge; 15L on 2L.60, red, black surcharge; 20L on 3L, blue green, black surcharge.

TURKEY.—Kemal Pasha type. 2½K, pale green; 12K, bistre; 20K, olive green; 200K, bright violet.

U.S.A.—Another new commemorative stamp has just appeared, celebrating the 150th anniversary of the disbandment of the American Army on the 23rd June, 1783. The design is a small pictorial one illustrating Washington's headquarters at Newburgh. Small size, transverse oblong, no wmk., perf. 10×11 , printed by rotary press. I have seen plates 21118, 21119. 2c, purple.

The following extracts are taken from Whitfield, King & Co.'s bulletin:—

ANTIGUA.—We are officially informed that the remainders of the Tercentenary issue which were unsold on 26th January, 1933, have been destroyed.

CHILI.—A complete new set of Air Mail stamps is now in preparation, and will be placed on sale before long. There are to be twenty-one denominations, ranging from 10 centavos to 50 pesos.

CHINA.—We are officially informed that the \$1 Tan Yuan Chang commemorative stamps are entirely exhausted, and no more will be printed. We are also informed that Chinese stamps have been overprinted for use in Szechwan.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.—The current set (159 to 174) has been overprinted "Service" in block letters for official use.

GIBRALTAR.—The current 3d. is to be superseded by a new one showing the Rock of Gibraltar, to be issued on 1st June.

MALDIVE ISLANDS.—The 2c, 3c and 10c stamps have been printed in altered colours, on paper watermarked "Harrison & Sons, London."

NEW GUINEA.—All the remaining stocks of the Hut type and Bird of Paradise issue with date, were destroyed on 7th February.

PERSIA.—Ever since postage stamps were issued in this country, the currency has been in "Shahi" and "Krans," 20 shahi being equal to 1 kran. The currency has now been changed to "Dinars" and "Rials," 100 dinars equal 1 rial, the "Rial" being the same value as the "Kran." This, of course, necessitates a new issue of stamps, and we have seen used specimens of the 10 dinars blue stamp, which shows the portrait of the Riza Khan, and the stamps are smaller in size than the issue which they have superseded.

POLAND.—We are informed that in connection with the Philatelic Exhibition, which is to be held in Torun this month, a special stamp will be issued. The Torun 60 groszy commemorative stamp, issued a short time ago, is to be printed in a new colour and surcharged "+40 groszy." The printing will be limited, and the stamps will be on sale in Torun only during the Exhibition from 21st May to 28th May.

RUSSIA.—According to reports, the Philatelic Exhibition recently held in Moscow was so successful, that it was transferred to Leningrad for one month, and the 15 kopecs and 35 kopecs stamps issued in Moscow in connection with the Exhibition, were re-issued for Leningrad, but with an additional overprint in red in Russian characters, "Leningrad 1933," 30 kopecs on the 15 kopecs sepia stamp, and 70 kopecs on the 35 kopecs blue stamp, these being sold at 45 kopecs and 105 kopecs each respectively. The numbers printed were 10,000 of the 15+30 kopecs and 7,500 of the 35+70 kopecs.

VATICAN STATE.—To commemorate the Holy Year of the nineteenth centenary of the Crucifixion, the Vatican State has issued four stamps. They show the globe surmounted by a cross, around which is inscribed "O AVE CRUX SPES UNICA." The values and colours are as follow: 25+10 centesimi, green; 75+15 centesimi, red; 80+20 centesimi, red brown; 1 lira 25c+25c, ultramarine. A complete new set of ordinary postage stamps is due to arrive at any moment.

Superb Single Stamps Sacrificed.

My recent Advertisements may have suggested that I sell **only** collections and lots. The following singles are all carefully selected copies and are among the really hard-to-get stamps.

All Mint unless otherwise stated.

St. Vincent.—1899 : 2½d. (cat. 5/-), 3d. (cat. 5/-), 4d. (cat. 4/6), 5d. (cat. 4/6), 6d. (cat. 10/-), 5/- (cat. 40/-). All at one-third. 1904-11 : 6d. (cat. 10/-), 1/- (cat. 10/6), 2/- (cat. 15/-), 5/- (cat. 32/6). All at one-third. 1913 : 1/- at 1/10 (cat. 5/-), 2/- at 3/8 (cat. 6/6), 5/- at 7/6 (cat. 15/-), £1 at 27/6 (cat. £3).

St. Kitts.—1903 : 2/6 at 3/9 (cat. 8/6); 1907-18 : 5/- at 10/- (cat. 27/6); 1920 : 2/6 at 3/9 (cat. 10/-), 5/- at 7/3 (cat. 12/6).

St. Christopher.—1d. (S.G. 7), fine used, at 3/-; 4d. (S.G. 17), fine used, at 6/-; "One Penny" on ½d. (S.G. 29), at 7/-.

St. Lucia.—1912-19 : 3d. (S.G. 85a) at 2/-; 3d. (85b) at 1/3; 1/- (89a) at 2/3 (cat. 6/-); 2/6 at 4/- (cat. 8/6); 5/- at 7/3 (cat. 15/-).

S. Nigeria.—Q.V. : 4d. at 1/6 (cat. 5/-), 1/- at 5/6 (cat. 17/6). K.E., 1904-8 : 4d. (palp, cat. 10/-) at 3/4, 6d. at 1/8, 1/- at 1/10. 1907-10 : 4d. at 1/8, 1/- at 2/-. K.G. : 1/- at 1/8, 5/- at 10/-.

Rhodesia "Earmark" Double Heads.—S.G. 139 at 25/-, 145 at 12/-, 148 at 35/-, 151 at 15/-.

Sudan "Army Official."—1m. (S.G. 1518), used, at 5/-; 1m. (153), used, at 6/6; 1m. (154), mint, at 25/-.

Transvaal.—1902-3 : 1/- at 2/9, 2/- at 6/6, 2/6 at 4/- mint or 3/3 used, 5/- at 8/-. 1904-9 : 2/6 at 4/6, 5/- at 9/-.

Trinidad.—1914-18 : 5/- in the five colours (cat. 115/-), the set, 37/6. 1896-1900 : 5/- (cat. 35/-) at 11/6. 1901 : 5/- lilac and mauve, 12/6.

Zululand (on G.B.).—2½d. at 3/-, 3d. at 3/-, 6d. at 4/3, used or mint.

All above are perfect copies, mint unless otherwise described. I have similar offers to make in most Colonies. On 24-hours approval against cash or references.

C. F. SKINNER (B.P.A.)

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The

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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No. 8

EDITORIAL

We had hoped to publish the programme for 1933 Congress in this issue, but, unfortunately, it is not to hand yet, although we have held back our "copy" four days beyond the due date. We believe that all arrangements have been made by the Philatelic Society of Natal, and that will ensure the success of the Congress; but we should have liked to have given prominent publicity to the programme, both for the benefit of Congress and our readers. All that we can do now is to tell you that Congress will meet at Durban on 30th September, and 1st and 2nd October; and to urge as many as possible to be present to support and encourage the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa in its good work for the hobby, including the publication of this Journal.

* * * * *

We commend to our readers the suggestion and advice given by Mr. William Redford at a recent meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg: He urged the members to get away from the British-Colonial fetish, and take up a foreign country or two. We have frequently urged this; many collectors in this country need to broaden their outlook. We believe general collecting to be the ideal; but, owing to its dimensions, that is impracticable for the majority of collectors. The antithesis of this, the one country (or even one issue), stunt must be very dreary in comparison. Specialise in one country by all means, but

collect others and maintain an interest in all. Immense interest and satisfaction may be derived from many foreign countries, at low cost, too, and one is enabled to get away from the sameness of things. Try it—and double your enjoyment!

AIR MAIL NOTES.

The following notes are furnished by Mr. Wyndham, of Cape Town:

Major Miller and Captain Fry last month flew two new Junkers eight-seater planes out from Germany for use on Union Airways Rand-Durban service.

Air mail from the north for Durban, arriving at the Rand air port on Fridays by Imperial Airways, is now conveyed to Durban by Union Airways early on Saturday mornings, instead of being sent on by rail as hitherto. The first occasion on which mail *ex* Imperial Airways was flown all the way to Durban was on 6th May last.

It has been announced that Union Airways' weekly service between Johannesburg-Bloemfontein-Port Elizabeth connecting with their Cape Town-Durban service has been discontinued, while their tri-weekly Rand-Durban service has been made a daily one in each direction (Sundays excepted).

A further chain is to be forged in the link of Empire air mail services. Imperial Airways, in co-operation with India Trans-Continental Airways (a concern in which Imperial Airways holds 51 per cent. of the share capital, India National Airways, 25 per cent., and the Government of India, 24 per cent.), are extending their London-Karachi service through to Calcutta, commencing with the flight due to leave London on 1st July.

Notes from the Philatelic Press

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News (four).

In "Garibaldi, Hero and Patriot," we have the career of Garibaldi, of Italian commemorative issue. "Spinning and Weaving" deals with this subject, illustrating, by stamps, the coarse work of Congo to the art of Tannou Touva peasants. Differences between rotary and flat plate printings of U.S.A. are enumerated in "Distinguishing Stamp Issues," and there is a general article on "Irish Free State." "Cape Race, Newfoundland, 1932," treats with later issues of Newfoundland, and "Nicuragua 1c and 2c surcharges, 1932-33," is a comprehensive account of the stamps named. "Washington News," "Notes on U.S. Stamps," and "Air Mail Notes," cover a large field, while many items of interest and "Foreign New Issues" appear in each number.

Linn's Weekly Stamp News (four).

An account of Michael Munkacsy, the artist on 40f Hungary, is given in "Little Journeys with Stamps," and "Masterpieces in Miniature" refers the reader to the originals of many reproductions on postage stamps. "Zwirko and Wigura" were two famous Polish aviators who crashed and were killed in a terrific storm, and in whose honour a special postage stamp has been issued. "General Balbo's Flight from Rome to Chicago" describes the special stamps issued in Italy for the flight, of high denominations and great variety. "Precancels," "Buro Prints," "Air Mails" and general issue notes complete the numbers.

Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly (two).

"The Story of the B.P.A.," contributed to Congress Year Book by Mr. Melville, is reprinted. "Gambia—A Latvian Colony," advises the projected flight from Latvia to Gambia by pilots of the former country. There will be special stamps issued as usual. From "The Stamps of Scinde," we learn that it has not been possible to discover the producers of this first issue of India. The biography of "Hiram E. Deats," who is one

of the new members of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, is given, also many notes of general interest.

Gibbons' Stamp Monthly.

"The Designs of the Month" has its usual interest, and in "Mexican Memories," the writer tells of his experiences as a Mexican specialist, and the interest of the stamps. "Sea and Ship Cancellations of the 20th Century" is illustrated with an eight-page supplement of these interesting postmarks from all parts of the world, and Mr. Rang treats with the Dominican Republic types 51 and 53, which abound in varieties. "Ascension Island" is concluded with some generally unknown information in regard to these stamps.

The Stamp Lover.

"The 1933 Congress" is reported upon, and "An English Local of 1933" tells of the air mail stamp issued by the Great Western Railway with the sanction of the Post Office. "Moder Sweden" explains the reason for defective and varying impressions of the stamps of Sweden. There are some notes on "Forgeries of the Cape of Good Hope" rectangular issues, and the article on "The Stamps of the Cook Islands" is concluded with a fine lot of Islands postmarks. An article is commenced on "Hong Kong Postmarks," and there is the regular fine new issue chronicle.

The Australian Stamp Monthly.

"Philately under the Knife" treats with what the editor calls the inconsiderateness of collectors, and in "South African Affairs," the Voortrekker stamps and the necessity for issues in Basutoland and Swaziland are dealt with. The difficulty encountered in transporting "His Majesty's Mail" through the gap of 647 miles in Central Australia from railhead to railhead is detailed. "The Romance of the Air" is continued, and there are "Random Notes," "Stumpage," "The Stamp Market," "Air Mail Notes," "Philatelic Pellets" and reports of all the societies.

Scott's Monthly Journal.

"Notes of the Month" deals with Argentine's claim to the Falklands, the semi-postal issues of Dominican Republic, and the Zepp issues of Italy. "Of Topical Interest" is the Newburgh issue of U.S.A.,

and a number of notabilities appearing on new issues of various countries. In "Notes on General Issues," U.S. stamps used in Cuba are dealt with, and varieties of U.S.A. revenue as well as postage issues are described. "The Copper Coins of the World" is continued.

Calcutta Philatelist.

"1911 Allahabad--Naini Flight" is an account of the first air mail conveyance in India over a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. "1854, 2 Annas," tells of the printing varieties and reprinting of this denomination. "The Straits Settlements, 1854-1867" continues with descriptions of the cancellations employed on the Indian issues, and a record of the bisects made. "Errors and Freaks," "Fiscals" and General Notes make up the number.

Magazine Filatelico Mexicano.

It has an English section, and this continues an article on "The So-called Reprints of Mexico," which is ably prepared.

Philatelic Magazine (two).

There are "Points from Papers" read at the Philatelic Congress, and "Popular Cruising for Stamp Collectors." In "The Market in British Colonials," the 1932-3 Season is discussed, as well as Charity issues. There is also the question of unpriced varieties. "Stamps on the Air" advises that twenty-seven American stations now broadcast regular stamp talks. New issue news is well illustrated, and there are society reports.

Stamp Collecting (five).

"Britain in Vienna" is well represented by one million pounds' worth of exhibits. "The London Philatelic Conference, Congress Carries on," is an account of the recent gathering, while Dr. van Peurseem writes about "Celebrities of the Stamp Album--Simon Bolivar El Liberator." There is "More about the Goya Commemorative Stamps of Spain," and a "Stamp Scandal in Latvia." "Georgian Stamps of Canada, 1930" are dealt with, and Mr. Noble continues his notes on "How to Use the Catalogue." Philatelists are interviewed in each number, and there is much New Issue, Market and Society Notes.

The New Southern Philatelist.

In "More about the Sixty-ones," we have further speculation as to the genuineness of the U.S.A. August, 1861, issue, and the editor gives "More of the Printed Pairs of the Fifties." "The Jamestown, Virginia Cachet" tells the history of this original settlement of America, and there are some fine notes on "Naval Cancellations." "Air Mail News of the Month" is considerable, and there are notes of general interest.

Airpost Journal.

"Airs of the Month" indicates the large quantity of new emissions, and the services receive treatment under "Cams," "Fams," "Dedication and Unofficial Air Mail Covers" and "Crash Cover News." The service over Mount Everest is described in "British Airmen Conquer Mount Everest," while there are special sections for "Canada" and "Pacific Coast Notes."

Boletim da Sociedade Filatelica Paulista.

This periodical, which is published in Brazil, is required by all Brazil specialists. There are articles on forged stamps of 1900. The watermarks on the issues of 1920-8, Forgeries of the Constitutional issue, Totals of the issues of 1866-76-78, The watermarks of the stamps of Brazil, Official correspondence prior to stamps. A classification of the watermarks "ESTRELLAS" and "EUBRASIL," the new postal tax stamp and the \$1 stamp with the portrait of Ruy Barbosa. An excellent paper.

* * * * *

Other papers received are *La Revue Postale*, *Le Philatelistes Belge*, *De Unges Frimaerkeblad*, *L'Exchangiste Universel*, *Bulletin Mensuel de la Maison Theodore Champion*, *Die Postmarke*, *Siegerpost*, *Das Postwertzeichen* and *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*.



REVIEW

We have received a copy of the concluding part of *The Standard Index to Philatelic Literature, 1879-1925*, edited by Albert H. Harris, and published by Harris Publications, Ltd. The work is a useful one to all philatelic students and systematic collectors, and is the most ambitious attempt which has ever been completed to index the philatelic literature of the world.

The series of seven parts covers all countries in alphabetical order from A to Z, and embraces over 20,000 references, covering the contents of 607 volumes. Moreover, all entries are classified by subjects and issues, and the volume is fully cross-referenced.

The period covered is forty-seven years, and actually about six years has been taken in the compilation and production of the book. Mr. Harris deserves the thanks of all stamp collectors for undertaking and completing such a valuable work of reference.

We have not been told the price of the book.

Union of South Africa Notes

2d. roto. postage due is now on sale. Colour, very deep purple (black purple), with figure of value in black. The die is well executed and printing clear. Sheets of 240—12×20—same as the small format postage. Watermark normal. Sheets numbered on left-hand side.

6d. roto. postage due is also on sale. Colour, deep orange, with figure of value in greenish black. This printing is not clear, although probably from same die as 2d. Sheets of 240—12×20—as for the 2d., and numbered on left-hand side. Watermark inverted.

5s. roto. postage will be on sale in about a month. Description will appear in next issue.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE PRINTED ON A POST CARD.

An interesting exhibit at a meeting of the Pretoria Philatelic Society was a *Government Gazette* of the South African Republic printed on the back of the current inland halfpenny post card. This post card, to which an additional halfpenny stamp was affixed, was posted at Machadodorp on 7th June, 1900.

This *Gazette* merely contained a proclamation transferring the seat of Government of the South African Republic to Machadodorp. It reads as follows:—

BUITENGEWONE
STAATS- COURANT
(Arms)
ZUID-AFRIKAAN- SCHE REPUBLIEK
DEEL XX. No. 1121
MACHADODORP, Z.A.R., 7 JUNI, 1900.

PROCLAMATIE.

NADEMAAL de omstandigheden des Lands het noodig maken, dat de Regeeringszetel tijdelijk verplaatst worde, zoo is het, dat ik, STEPHANUS JOHANNES PAULUS KRUGER, Staatspresident der Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, met advies en consent van den Uitvoerenden Raad, blijkens Art. 89 zijner notulen, dd. 6 Juni, 1900, en uit kracht van de machtiging aan de Regeering verleend bij Eerste Volksraadsbesluit, art. 1416a, dd. 28 September, 1899, hiermede proclameer en vaststel.

Dat de Regeeringszetel van af den 5den Juni, 1900, tot nader order gevestigd is geweest en zal zijn te Machadodorp, in die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek.

Aldus gegeven onder mijne hand en Grootzegel van de Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, op heden den zesten Juni, 1900, te Machadodorp, Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek.

GOD BEHOEDE LAND EN VOLK.

S. J. P. KRUGER,

Staatspresident.

F. W. REITZ,

Staatssecretaris.

54 Staatsdrukkerij te velde, Machadodorp, Z.A.R.

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MAANDAGSHOEK,
TRANSVAAL.**

RHODESIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(Continued from page 102, of July issue)

(Note.—Correspondence is invited with a view to correcting errors of omission or commission).

CHAPTER VIII.

LARGE ARMS (RE-ENGRAVED) ISSUE OF 1897.

In 1896, the Company, on deciding upon a new issue of stamps, gave the contract to Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, of London, and this firm continued to print the Company's stamps thereafter.

1. *Date of Issue.*—September, 1896.
2. *Printed by* Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London.
3. *Method of Printing.*—Printed from plates engraved in *taille douce*.
4. *Design.* The design, which measures 23×29 mm., is redrawn from the Perkins Bacon issue of 1896, and shows slight modifications and improvements. One centre plate was used for all values, while a separate duty plate was made for each denomination, being engraved instead of surface printed as in the 1896 issue.

The following are the chief differences between this issue and the 1896 issue:—

Centre Plates :

1. The scroll above the words "Justice" and "Freedom" curls up clear of the legs of the supporters.
2. The bar on which the lion is standing does not touch the shield.
3. There are neither jubilee lines nor plate numbers.

Duty Plates :

1. The numerals of value and the bottom tablets are engraved.
2. The ground adjoining the shields is made up of lines or rays.
5. *Denominations.*—Eight, from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to £1.
6. *Paper and Gum.*—Thick soft wove paper with pale yellow gum.

7. *Setting of Sheets.*—The sheets consist of sixty stamps arranged in six rows of ten.

Perforation.—This was done by single line machine. As the perforation pins used in the machine were set by hand it was almost inevitable that they were set irregularly, and this resulted in a number of perforations and combinations thereof ranging from $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 16. Thus far, twenty-four varieties have been recorded, some of which are unusual and quite scarce. The most common perforations are 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$, 15 and 16. On examination of blocks and strips, it will frequently be found that the gauge will vary in a single row of perforations, while it is possible to find both "clean" and "rough" perforations round a single stamp.

9. *Margins.*

- (a) Perforated at the top only.
- (b) Imprint, nil.
- (c) Sheet numbers are in black reading downwards in the bottom right corner.
- (d) There are no jubilee lines.

10. *Varieties.*

- (a) *Perforation :*
 - (i) $\frac{1}{2}$ d value—
Imperforate.
Imperforate at the top from the top row of the sheet.
 - (ii) 1d. value—
Imperforate.
 - (iii) 2d. value—
Imperforate.
 - (iv) 3d. value—
Imperforate.
In sheet No. 405 the bottom two rows were imperforate between.
 - (v) 4d. value—
Imperforate.
Imperforate between horizontal pair. (A used copy of this variety bears the postmark Bulawayo, 31st August, 1901.)
 - (vi) 6d. value—
Imperforate.

British African Rarities

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LONDON, E.11 . ENGLAND

(vii) 8d. value—

Imperforate.

Imperforate between the two top rows. In one sheet the top row was partially perforated.

Note: In the process of printing engraved stamps, the paper had to be applied to the plate when damp, and the subsequent shrinking when drying varied. It was, therefore, impossible to pack the sheets for perforation, as the interspaces between the stamps could not be made to coincide. Consequently, each sheet had to be perforated singly and row by row on a treadle machine. It will be realised that in the performance of such monotonous work, the operator of the machine almost inevitably at times failed to observe that a row of perforations had been missed, hence the partially perforated varieties.

(b) *Design:*

(i) Vertical hairlines (probably vestiges of guide lines) in the centre of the 2d., 3d., 8d. and £1 values.

(ii) Re-entry in duty plate, doubling in all four value labels and in bottom label. 1d. value.

(iii) "NNY" doubled. 1d. value.

(iv) "Q" in "COMPANY." 2d. value.

11. *Remainders.* Of this issue, 408 complete sets were sold as remainders.

A TRANSVAAL STORY.

The following is an extract from a book entitled *The Gold Regions of S.E. Africa.* by Thomas Baines, F.R.G.S. Writing in 1869, he says: "Mr. Frederick Jeppe, the enterprising Postmaster-General (of the Transvaal), who had done so much to make known the geography of the country, sent to Holland for a set of postage stamps, and on receiving them, forwarded specimens to other countries requesting exchanges. Shortly afterwards, he observed a notice in an American paper that fictitious postage stamps were being sent about from an imaginary 'Transvaal Republic,' which had no existence in the map of Africa, and warning all postmasters to be on their guard against an impostor calling himself Frederick Jeppe, Postmaster-General of the Republic."

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

(Paper read by Mr. V. Fuchs at meeting of East Rand Philatelic Society.)

The last of the great Chartered Companies, which have played so prominent a part in the development of the British Empire overseas, was the British North Borneo Company, incorporated by Royal Charter on 1st November, 1881, and granted sovereign powers over a territory ceded by the Sultan of Brunei.

The Chartered Company, on the 1st July, 1882, took over the administration from a Limited Provisional Association, which had exercised temporary authority for four years previously.

POSTAL HISTORY.

The first postal arrangements were carried on under the colony of Labuan, and prior to the issue of separate stamps for North Borneo, the stamps of Labuan and Hong Kong were used.

Even after separate stamps were issued for Borneo, stamps of Labuan were used, as one cover from the Agnew collection bore a 10 cents Labuan and an 8 cents provisional North Borneo, which proves that their use was continued up to August, 1883.

The first stamp of Borneo was issued at Sandakan about the middle of June, 1883. The actual date is not known, but the printers give the date of despatch from London as the 8th May, 1883. The supply was 10,000 copies of a 2 cent. denomination, this being the local postage rate between the settlements.

This stamp was printed in sheets of 50 by Messrs. Blades, East & Blades (a London firm of bank note printers), by lithographic transfer from a single die engraved by Mr. Thomas Macdonald, with the armorial device of the Chartered Company (a lion passant guardant above a Malayan proa under sail, proper).

The printers state that the lithographic stones were cleaned off after each printing, with the result that three or more distinct transfers may be differentiated by specialists, and each may be plated by means of slight variations in the design.

The variety mentioned in Gibbons' Catalogue (retouch to figure "2") occurred in the second printing in the brighter shade

of brown, as the end stamp of the fourth row of ten (No. 40 in the sheet). There is another retouch known, of the star ornament in the right hand corner, this being stamp No. 17 on the sheet.

An agreement was made with the Post Office Department of Straits Settlements whereby letters forwarded *via* Singapore were accepted at the rate of 8 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. if prepaid in stamps of North Borneo, plus additional postage in Straits Settlements stamps for places beyond.

To provide for the new rate until supplies of 4 cent and 8 cent stamps could be obtained from London, a small supply of the 2 cent value was surcharged 8 cents vertically in one line in small black type. As this did not show up very clearly, a second printing was made with the surcharge *Eight Cents* in two lines in bold black Roman capitals, and there are at least five varieties of setting in addition to a double surcharge of considerable scarcity of this printing.

The small surcharge was issued about June, 1883, and the second in October or November of the same year.

In 1884, shortly after the issue of the second type of 8 cents on 2 cents, supplies of 4 and 8 cents postage stamps were received from London and put on sale. They were printed from new dies differing very slightly from that of the original 2 cents, and had the same perforation gauging $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12. Both values may be found in two distinct shades, with white and yellow gum respectively.

About the same time the 50 cents violet and 1 dollar values were issued. These two stamps were lithographed, and show the complete arms of the state of North Borneo, as granted by the College of Arms in July, 1882, with Dyak supporters upon either side the one holding a parang (native sword), and the other a tabalang or shield; and crest consisting of two arms, one of a native and the other of a European, upholding the Company's flag charged with a red lion on a yellow field. The motto "Pergoet Perago," has been honourably fulfilled during fifty years of British rule. These stamps were inscribed "Postage and Revenue," and

were used mostly as fiscal stamps, postally used copies being scarce. The sheets consisted of fifty stamps, with single line perforation 14. One stamp in each sheet of the 50 cents has the lower bar of the F omitted. Remainders of these two stamps were the first to be cancelled to order by the familiar barred ellipse at the London office of the Chartered Company, after an attempt had been made to sell them unused at face value about the year 1890.

On the 1st September, 1886, new rates of postage came into force, and a new set of six postage stamps was put on sale. This series consisted of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, 1 cent, 2 cents, 4 cents, 8 cents, and 10 cents values. Of these, the 2 cents value defrayed local letter postage, as well as newspaper postage to Singapore and Hong Kong. Four cents was the fee for local registration, and 8 cents the rate for certain Postal Union countries. The 10 cents value was required for the registration of letters forwarded by direct mail to Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Siam, Australia, Labuan and Brunei, under North Borneo stamps only. It is difficult to account for the issue of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and 1 cent stamps, for which there was no apparent postal requirement. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that postally used copies of these are very rare.

The stamps of this series were produced from fresh dies in sheets of fifty, and may be distinguished (apart from die differences) by the perforation, which is uniformly 14.

It has already been shown that the postage stamps of Straits Settlements were used extensively in conjunction with those of North Borneo itself upon correspondence transmitted by way of Singapore, North Borneo at this time not being a member of the Postal Union. What is not generally known, is the fact that Hong Kong stamps were used under similar conditions. Letters despatched by this route had to bear a 10 cents stamp of Hong Kong to supplement the 2 cents North Borneo; the same with registered letters, and a 2 cents Hong Kong for papers and books.

Straits Settlements stamps on sale at Sandakan at this period were 2 cents for newspapers and printed matter, 8 cents for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letters, and 12 and 24 cents for registration mail matter.

The *British North Borneo Herald* for 1st October, 1886, contains the following official notice:—

"It is hereby notified that British North Borneo Stamps may be used in lieu of Revenue stamps on all documents requiring to be stamped by the provision of the above Proclamation."

(Sgd.) W. H. TREACHER,
Governor.

Mempakol, 17th September, 1886.

In accordance with the above, small supplies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and 10 cents stamps were made valid for combined postal and fiscal use by the addition of the words "and Revenue" in the form of an overprint. This overprint was done locally, and a minor variety of the 10 cents is known with "a" of "and" omitted. These two stamps are scarce.

For the exchange of mails between Sandakan and London, new values of stamps were required, and the 4 cents and 8 cents values were surcharged 3 cents and 5 cents respectively. The surcharging was done at the offices of the *British North Borneo Herald*, in December, 1886. These rates were, however, only temporary, and the two values (3 cents and 5 cents) were not included in the series of stamps issued in 1886.

Two years before the proclamation of a British Protectorate over North Borneo, a new series of postage stamps with the inscription amended to read "British North Borneo," was put on sale; the 2 cent values in December, 1886, and 1, 4, 8 and 10 cents in January, 1887, other values up to 2 dollars appearing at later dates in the same year.

Two lithographic stones were used for all values except the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, and three transfers for the 10 cents. In a supply of 4 cent stamps taken into use in June, 1887, an error was found due to the accidental insertion of a transfer from the 1 cent die in the thirteenth stamp on the sheet.

About the end of 1889, a further modification was effected in the lower values of British North Borneo stamps, which, until this time, though valid for fiscal use, had been inscribed "Postage" only. In November, 1889, the 2 cents value was put on sale, followed by other values during 1890. Higher values of 5 and 10 dollars were also issued. A variety of the 10 dollar stamp is known having the words "Dollars" spelt "Dollaps." Owing to a fire at the printing works, the dies of the 25 and 50 cents and the 1 and 2 dollars stamp were destroyed, and these values, re-issued in October, 1888, differ in detail to those of 1886-1887.

The reason for the issue of 2 and 8 cents provisionals in 1880 is not known, but the 6 cents provisionals were needed by the introduction of a 6 cent rate for post cards to the United Kingdom and Postal Union countries (Government Notice No. 82, dated 9th April, 1891). The 6 cents stamp was issued in the permanent type in May, 1902.

In October, 1892, owing to increased demand for 1 cent stamps, caused by reduction of rates on local post cards to this value, 20,000 copies of the 5 cents stamp were reduced to 1 cent by local surcharge. This was followed in December by a similar surcharge on the 4 cent value. Two notable errors of this stamp exist—one surcharged double on the face of the stamp, and the other surcharged on the back, as well as on the front of the stamp.

“ OFFICIAL NOTICE NO. 10 OF 1891.

“ From 1st January, 1891, the State of British North Borneo adheres to the International Postal Union Convention. From 1st January, the 2½d. letter rate is established between the United Kingdom on the one hand, and all Colonies and Dependencies and Protected States on the other. The rate from this State to the United Kingdom and Countries of the International Postal Union is, therefore, reduced from 12 to 8 cents. British North Borneo stamps alone will be issued in future.

“ BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.

“ L. P. BEAUFORT,
“ Government Secretary.

“ Sandakan, 2nd December, 1890.”

The value of Borneo stamps sold in the year 1890 was £1,530, representing 109,895 stamps of all values.

In 1893, the Court of Directors of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company commissioned the firm of Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., to prepare a series of pictorial vignettes, illustrating various features of the State of North Borneo, by way of propaganda, and a set of 9 values was duly prepared and issued on the 1st January, 1894. The subjects were adapted from engravings and photographs supplied by the Chartered Company. The figure of a Dyak warrior on the 1 cent was copied from an illustration in *The Last Voyage* by the late Lady Brassey. The view of Mount Kinabalu on the 18 cents is from a drawing by Mr. F. S. Marryatt, R.N., of H.M.S. *Samarang*.

Messrs. Blades, East & Blades continued to print the higher values (25 cents to 10 dollars).

The *British North Borneo Gazette* of 16th August, 1895, contains the following Official Notice :—

“ To meet the requirements consequent on alterations in the postage rates, a supply of postage stamps of Labuan and North Borneo has been received from London. The values represented are the 4, 10, 20, 30 and 40 cents., all of which are surcharged on the 1 Dollar stamp of 1894.”

The date for this series of provisionals is given in Messrs. Gibbons' catalogue as June, 1895. This, however, is the date on which the stamps were sent from London, and not the date of issue.

On the 16th June, 1897, the *British North Borneo Gazette* announced that all the 18 cents and 24 cents stamps of Borneo and Labuan had been withdrawn, and were to be returned to London.

On the 24th May, 1899, British North Borneo was included in the Imperial Penny Postage Convention, and it was to meet this rate that the 4 cents surcharges were issued, pending the preparation of a 4 cents stamp.

In 1900, the 4 cents (Orang-utan) appeared, and in 1902 the 10 cents (Honey-bear) and 16 cents (Train) were put on sale.

During the period 1901 to 1904, all the then current types were issued over-printed “ British Protectorate ” 1 cent to 10 dollars. The current series was put on sale at varying dates from 1909 to 1922 as corresponding values of previous types were sold out.

There being no postal rate for an 18 cents stamp, this value was withdrawn and surcharged “ 20 cents ” in red in August, 1909. The 18 cents stamp postally used is rare, and even mint or cancelled copies are not common, there having been only one printing. High values of a new type appeared in 1911—25 cents to 10 dollars.

By an order in Council, the Government of Borneo prohibited the cancelling to order of Borneo stamps from October, 1923.

The bar cancellation used at the Post Offices in Borneo is quite different from that applied in London, and may be occasionally found in purple as well as in grey black. The London cancellation is always in deep black.

I wish to express my thanks to Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, who kindly furnished particulars of numbers issued, transfers, etc., and to Dr. P. Hudson Schee and Mr. Chee Yuan Mong for valued notes, which have been included in this paper.



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NEW ISSUES.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

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

Columbia.—Scadta Air Mail, used or on entire wanted.

Charles Hand, P.O. Box 1018, Pretoria.

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

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

Rhodesian Post-cards, Embossed Envelopes, Wrappers and Registered Envelopes wanted.

W. J. Harrington, P.O. Box 383, Pretoria.

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

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

Union.—"Jointed Sheets" and other notable varieties and freaks wanted for cash. Collectors' duplicates traded in, for goods or stamps. Prospectus free.

A. Lichtenstein, Rouxville, O.F.S.

Gambia.—Specimens, mint and fine used, also British West Africans wanted.

T. V. Green, P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg.

St. Helena, Seychelles, Cyprus, Virgin Isles. Wanted.

B. E. Donne, Box 32, Denver.

German.—Used in South-West or old German South-West Africa on covers wanted.

W. J. Giovannetti, Box 781, Pretoria.

Canada, U.S.A., St. Helena, Peru.—Wanted.

A. J. Broughton, Bourke Trust Bldgs., Pretoria.

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

William Redford, 88, Fox Street, Johannesburg.

Rhodesian Rareties.—Wanted. Mint or used.

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

Great Britain.—Wanted early issues line engraved and surface printed—and items of interest.

J. A. Bremner, 12, Ashford Rd., Parkwood, J'burg

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

I do not wish to be too tiresome regarding the correspondence engendered by our old friend the "dragon," but as the proof of the correctness or otherwise of my statement as to its position in the sheet, and whether or not the "rigging on fire" variety is the same variety re-touched or not, leads to other interesting discoveries in the study of the roto issues, I may be perhaps forgiven if I bring the matter up again.

In my first letter I stated that the "dragon" variety found in the booklets was, in my opinion, the same as the flaw found on the same stamp in the fine black arrow issue, and suggested that the "rigging on fire" or "re-touched mast," as I called it, in the next issue was also the same stamp, re-touched.

In my second letter, replying to criticism of these suggestions, I stated that I could not see how the "rigging on fire" variety could be the same as the "dragon" after all, as upon further study, I was convinced that the later issue in which this "rigging on fire" variety occurs, was quite definitely from a different plate to the previous issues, as none of the characteristic flaws, etc., of the previous issues appear in this later issue.

In this I was wrong, as I had been looking for the most obvious varieties, which happen to be mostly *frame* varieties, and had quite overlooked the possibility of the head-plate varieties appearing, even if the frame plate varieties did not, and this is exactly what has happened, proving that although a different frame plate was used for this later issue, the head plate used was undoubtedly from the same head plate "postive" as the previous issues.

There are quite a few head plate "flaws," which point to the above conclusion, notably the "extra peak between Lion's Head and the Mountain" on No. 3, Row 17, a definite sign of the "rigger ball" "retouch on No. 8, Row 15," spot in sun, Row 8, No. 1, and flaw in the sea between the small boat and the mountain, on Row 9, No. 5. This being so, I am willing now to have a small bet that my first suggestion was correct, viz., that the "rigging on fire" is the same stamp as the "dragon," and the flaw in the fine black arrow issue, re-touched.

I am working on the first roto issues now, trying to ascertain which issues had different frame and head plates, etc., but am handicapped by not having very much material from the F. control and the first red arrow issues.

If any reader has a complete sheet or even a half-sheet of either of these two issues, and will be good enough to lend them to me for a few days, I shall be extremely grateful.

G. N. GILBERT.

Mr. Park Smith would like to hear the views of collectors of Air Mails on the desirability of forming an Air Mail Society in South Africa.

SOCIETY NEWS

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

There was a good attendance at the meeting of the Cape Town Philatelic Society held on the 22nd June, 1933, when Mr. G. B. Heydenrych gave a display of the stamps of the Niger Coast Protectorate.

As the Royal Niger Company's Territory was taken over by the Imperial Government at the end of 1899, the issue of stamps by the Protectorate closed in that year, and the difficulty of forming a specialised collection of the stamps can, therefore, be appreciated.

Mr. Heydenrych's collection is remarkably full, considering the difficulty of obtaining specimens.

The first sheets displayed dealt with the earliest issues of the Protectorate, viz., 1892. The stamps of Great Britain, 1881, 1887, overprinted "British Protectorate," "Oil Rivers." Of these, the exhibitor showed an outstanding lot comprising all values mint and used, in pairs and singles. In the following year appeared a surcharge issue, the 1d. Great Britain of the previous issue bearing a double surcharge $\frac{1}{2}$, the stamps being bisected for use as $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value.

Mr. Heydenrych showed bisected copies both mint and used, and these were much admired. In December of the same year, the 2d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. values Great Britain with the "Oil Rivers" overprint, were surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ PENNY in various types and shades. These, again, were much admired.

In November, 1893, the first regular issue appeared; the colouring, engraving (Waterlow & Sons) and the design are outstanding, particular mention being made of the splendid likeness of the Queen. Shades, perforation and varieties were well treated. The second regular issue was similarly well represented.

In August, 1894, the 1d. value of the 1893 issue was surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and bisected similarly to the surcharge of 1893. Superb copies were displayed by Mr. Heydenrych, and additional interest was accounted for by the fact that copies were shown "on piece." It may be mentioned that only 120 copies were issued, and the rarity can, therefore, be judged. A further surcharge occurred in October, 1894, when the 1d. value of the second regular issue was surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in black, and of this issue, also, copies bisected and used "on piece" were seen.

Two other surcharges were exhibited, both also of 1894, viz., the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. value of 1894, overprinted halfpenny in black and the 2d. green (Q.V.) overprinted 1d., and vertically bisected. Copies of these were displayed.

In 1897/8, the last issue of the Protectorate appeared, and mint copies up to the 10/- value were shown. Shade and perforation varieties again added to the interest.

The writing up and the mounting of the collection was superb, and the exhibitor is to be congratulated on the high standard of the collection.

* * * * *

At the meeting of the Cape Town Philatelic Society, held on the 13th July, the display consisted of the exhibition of four sheets by individual members. The display was of outstanding interest, and far surpassed anything seen before.

Among the many items may be mentioned a used copy of the Natal first issue, 1/- buff (Cat. £30-£150); and also a copy of the 1874 issue 3d. (blue), No. S.G. 74a; the latter is catalogued at £40, but it is recorded that as much as £69 has been realised at auction; a copy of the only surcharged stamp of Lagos, viz., HALFPENNY on the 4d. value of 1887. As can be expected, the ever-popular Cape triangulars were not forgotten, and superb mint copies of the 4d. blue, together with a used block of four of the same value, were to be seen. In Malta, a very fine exhibit was that comprising a pane of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. overprinted ONE PENNY (1902), including the error ONE PENNY. A strip of three of the 5/- rose, used, of 1886, together with a pair of the 10/-, was on view, as also the 10/- mint of 1920 (MCA) and 1921/2 (Script).

In the Air Mail exhibits, one of the outstanding sheets was one which included the Union flights of 1911 (Kenilworth to Muizenberg) and a Red Cross post card of 1918; and special mention must also be made of the exhibits of the 9d. value of the Union Air Mail stamps of 1925. These comprised a block of six imperf. at side, and a pair imperf. at bottom. The stamps of St. Helena, and with the overprint for use in Ascension, were seen; whilst two exhibitors were in the very fortunate position of being able to show sets of the rare tercentenary issue of St. Kitts-Nevis.

Western Australia (swans), including the Indian-red tinted papers (S.G. 15 and 17), and the well engraved stamps of Ionian Islands (1859), were items which attracted attention, as did also a sheet of high values which included Zululand £5, Tanganyika £1 and the same values of Rhodesia, Bahamas and Zululand. Gibraltar and Gambia were also on view, the former including the complete 1921 issue with the rare 8/- value.

Flown Air Mail covers included a complete set of the first flight, New Zealand to Africa, and a cover signed by Capt. Miller and carried by him from Port Elizabeth to Grahamstown in November, 1917.

The rarest stamp shown was a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. King's Head S.W.A., showing the usual overprint in pair with an unoverprinted stamp. Only one copy of this item is known.

The Charity stamps of Germany, Switzerland and Iceland made interesting displays, as did also a copy of S.G. 75 of the last country with the double overprint inverted.

At the conclusion of the display, Mr. Richardson thanked the exhibitors, remarking on the exceptionally fine response shown by all in an effort to make the evening a success.

J. RICHARDSON.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg was held at the Carlton Hotel on Tuesday, 11th July, and in spite of the inclement weather and epidemic of colds, a fair number was present, including our Pretoria friend, Mr. C. Hand, also Mr. Smithers from the Cape Town Society.

A very pleasant evening was spent, during which Major Milligan read an instructive paper on the Stamps of Zululand. He gave us a few interesting historical details of the Colony to start with, and then followed on with an interesting description of the stamps from 1888 to 1898, when the special stamps for Zululand ceased to be issued.

Mr. R. E. King exhibited his collection of French Colonials, showing a number of the early issues, including the "Peace and Commerce" type, and a very full representation of the more modern pictorial issues, all of which were very neatly and attractively written up in detail.

F.G.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

At the monthly meeting held in the Durban Publicity Bureau on 7th June, before showing his collection of Natal stamps, Mr. W. P. Williams read a short and informative paper giving a brief résumé of interesting facts regarding the postage stamps of Natal. His information ranged from the history of the embossed series first issued in June, 1857, for which the dies for general fiscal purposes were used, up to the stamp printed to commemorate the Union of the Provinces. This he supplemented with paragraphs from magazines of past years, relative to the embossed series, over which there seemed to have been considerable controversy, but still held to his opinion that these stamps had been reprinted more than once on original sheets of the paper.

Mr. Williams's collection was well mounted, and included some of the overprints made in Pietermaritzburg in 1869, mint issues of the 3d. 6d., and 1/- stamps of that period, and a printer's proof of the overprint of the 1/- stamp of 1873. Mr. H. H. Hurst, who proposed a vote of thanks on behalf of the Society, added to this display an exhibit of two full plate enlargements of an early issue of the Natal 1d. stamp, showing the original, and the next printing where the retouches on the young Queen's face stood out plainly for comparison.

* * * * *

The meeting on 5th July was well attended by an interested gathering of philatelists, which included several visitors from other centres. The display of the evening was in the hands of Mrs. W. Gosling, who, at a few days' notice, owing to the serious illness of Mr. H. H. Hurst, who had arranged to exhibit his Cape Traingulars, exhibited her very large collection of used and unused Transvaal stamps. This display was beautifully mounted and arranged, and contains many rare specimens in both sections.

Mr. W. Gosling read a short paper showing how the principal events in South African history, from the time of the first South African Republic down to the time of Union in 1910 were reflected in Transvaal postage stamps. These stamps were in existence for forty years, and strangely enough, there were no less than forty different issues during that time, ranging from a single stamp to an issue of fifteen different values. Each change in the affairs of the Transvaal was traced and connected up with the corresponding stamps in a distinct and lucid manner, ending up with the 2½d. Union stamp, which gave South Africa the honour of being the first country in the world to put King George on a stamp.

Arrangements for the Fourth Congress are well in hand. Influenced by the fact of the public holiday, the dates have been fixed for 30th September, 1st and 2nd October, and the programmes containing all the particulars of the Congress and Exhibition are now being circulated. A competition for girls and boys up to the age of sixteen has been arranged, and will take the form of a specialised collection of Union stamps from ½d. up to 6d. face value. This was decided on so that every young person would have an equal chance, and full particulars are to be found in the programme as well.

B.G.P.

THE PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A good attendance on 3rd July heard a paper by Mr. A. Watson on "Some Errors and Varieties in Stamps of Great Britain," and there is no doubt that careful examination of ordinary issues of Great Britain at times results in the thrills of discovery quite apart from the question of profit. Mr. Watson detailed many of the variations, re-entries and scarce cancellations to be looked for, and displayed specimens well written up of all those he mentioned.

At the second meeting in July, South West Africa was down for display, and Dr. Broughton tabled a number of the more interesting items in his collection, while Mr. Obermeyer gave a display of the issues generally. The stamps of this territory have been popular in Pretoria, and many interesting pieces were on view.

Items of interest included some unusual Anglo-Boer War cancellations, and Mr. Obermeyer brought for inspection a South African Republican Government *Gazette*, printed at Machadodorp, on the back of the then current halfpenny postcard.

General notes from the philatelic Press were read at each meeting, and new members were enrolled on both occasions.

C.H.

COLLECTORS!! STUDY THE STAMPS OF YOUR COUNTRY!

NEW ISSUE NEWS

AUSTRALIA.—Wmk. mult. C of A, S.G. type 15. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange, type 5a, and 1/4, turquoise; perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. 5/-, orange yellow and black, Kangaroo type I, perf. 12. I have also received 1d. P. Due, S.G. type D.7, C of A wmk. S.G. type 15, perf. 11.

CANADA.—Special Delivery Express stamp, S.G. type S.4 re-engraved. Inscription in the lower tablet reading "CENTS" instead of "TWENTY CENTS," the rest of the tablet being filled in with scroll design. Recess printed by the British American Bank Note Co., perf. 11. 20c, carmine. Ottawa 1933 Commemorative, new pictorial. Large transverse oblong format, no wmk., perf. 11. Plate numbers 1 and 2 reading upwards at top left and downwards at top right. 5c, blue.

FRANCE.—Sower type, 2c, olive green. New peace type. 30c, green; 45c, bistre; 1fr, orange.

GIBRALTAR.—Pictorial type, Rock design. 3d., deep blue, perf. 15, line machine.

GREECE.—Zeppelin stamps. All same design, lithographed on plain wove paper, perf. $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ line machine. 30dr., rose; 100dr., blue; 120dr., brown.

HOLLAND.—Peace issue, Dove and Triangles type, wmk. circles, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, deep ultramarine.

INDIA.—Nasik print, mult. star wmk., tete-beche. These are printed in the same way as the 1a brown. 2a, bright mauve.

ITALY.—Balbo Transatlantic Flight Commemorative.

5L25, green and blue	}	L25
19L75, scarlet and blue		
5L25, scarlet and blue	}	L50
44L75 green and blue		

Both with registered label attached, printed in three colours. The label has various names imprinted: BALB, PELL, LONG, NAMN, DINI, GIOR, RECA, BIAN, ARAM, BISE, BORG, MIGL, ROVI, TEUC, QUES, LEON, VERC, NAPO, RANI, CALO.

ITALIAN COLONIES.—Balbo Transatlantic Flight Stamps. Cirenaiica, 19L75, sage green and dark blue; 44L75, carmine and deep blue.

Tripolitania, 19L75, black and pale brown; 44L75, blue and green. Aegean Is., Zeppelin Flight Stamps. 3L, sepia; 5L, purple; 10L, blue green; 12L, slate blue; 15L, rose carmine; 20L, slate.

LATVIA.—S.G. type, 18 re-drawn, wmk. swastika, S.G. type 25, perf. 10. 2 sant, orange. The figure "2" is smaller and a little different in shape, and the shading on the scroll work and generally all over is a little lighter than the previous issue. 5L, green and pale green; S.G. type 19, wmk. swastika, S.G. type 25, perf. 11.

LITHUANIA.—Commemorative Set. Postage: All perf. 14 (centres second colour). 5c, green and carmine; 10c, blue and carmine; 15c, orange and carmine; 25c, deep blue and sepia; 50c, olive and deep blue; 60c, red brown and sepia; 1L, vermilion and deep brown; 3L, blue green and deep brown. Same values imperforate. Air: Triangular, all perf. 14, except 5c, which is perf. 11 (centres second colour). 5c, drab and deep blue; 10c, purple and red brown; 15c, blue and purple; 20c, red brown and purple; 40c, pale ultramarine and purple; 60c, brown and ultramarine; 1L, sage green and deep ultramarine; 2L, purple and bright green. Same values imperforate.

MIDDLE CONGO.—New pictorial set. Postage: 1c, brown; 2c, blue green; 4c, deep olive; 5c, mauve; 10c, deep blue green; 15c, purple; 20c, scarlet/pink; 25c, orange; 30c, bright green; 40c, red brown; 45c, black/emerald; 50c, deep purple; 65c, carmine/bright emerald; 75c, black/pink; 90c, rosine; 1fr, red; 1fr50, deep blue; 2fr, deep myrtle; 3fr, black/red; 5fr, deep slate blue. Taxe: 5c, pale yellow green; 10c, deep blue/blue; 20c, carmine/yellow; 25c, brown; 30c, scarlet; 45c, purple; 50c, myrtle; 60c, black/red; 1fr, reddish mauve; 2fr, orange; 3fr, blue. Printed by photogravure, usual transverse oblong size. All coloured papers are coloured on the surface only.

MONACO.—Engraved pictorial type same as 5fr purple, perf. 13. 1fr, red brown.

PARAGUAY.—Graf Zeppelin series, lithographed, large oblong format, no wmk., perf. 12. 4P50, blue; 9P, carmine; 13P50, blue green; 22P50, bistre brown; 45P, purple.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Air Mail. Contemporary stamps, S.G. type 2 and 3. No wmk., perf. 11, overprinted in blue black with the following inscription:— F. REIN

MADRID—MANILA
FLIGHT—1933

surmounted by an aeroplane propeller. 2c, green; 4c, carmine; 6c, purple; 8c, brown; 10c, deep blue; 12c, orange red; 16c, sage green; 20c, orange yellow; 26c, blue green; 30c, slate lilac.

REPUBLIQUE LIBANAISE.—Photogravure series. OP.75, olive brown, Baalbeck; 1P.50, deep green, Beiteddine.

REUNION.—Provisionals. "50" large sans serif figures overprinted in black on S.G. type 17. 50/45c, red and claret; 50/65c, light blue and violet.

ROUMANIA.—Air stamps. Picture of Airman in flying helmet, photogravure printing. 50b, greenish blue; 1L, maroon; 2L, ultramarine. The perforation of the 2L is $13\frac{1}{2}$ all round, whereas the 50b and 1L are $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$; a distinctly different machine.

SAAR.—Charity stamps issued in connection with the Neunkirchen Explosion. All same pictorial design, of the devastated area and victims being carried off by stretcher bearers. Printed by photogravure, large transverse oblong, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$. 60+60c, deep orange; 3f+3f, myrtle; 5f+5f, red brown.

SYRIA.—Photogravure series. OP.75, red orange; similar design to the 4P.50.

LATTAQUIE SYRIA.—Photogravure series, overprinted "LATTAQUIE" in black.

U.S.A.—Commemorative. Chicago Century of Progress, 1833-1933. 1c, yellow green; 3c, purple.

VATICAN STATE.—New issue, line engraved, pictorial type, perf. 14, wmk. crossed keys. Centres in second colour. 5c, carmine; 10c, sepia and black; $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, deep green and black; 20c, orange and black; 25c, myrtle green and black; 30c, black and sepia; 50c, purple and sepia; 75c, carmine and sepia; 80c, rosine and sepia. Lire values are large format, double size, each stamp having two wmk. crossed keys. 1L, violet and black; 1L25, ultramarine and black; 2L, sepia and black; 2L75, purple and black; 5L, sepia and myrtle; 10L, blue and myrtle; 20L, black and deep green. Express: Pictorial type. 2L, carmine and brown; 2L50, deep blue and sepia.

The

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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SEPTEMBER, 1933

No. 9

EDITORIAL

In the report of the June meeting of the Philatelic Society of Natal, at which Mr. W. Percy Williams read a paper on the postage stamps of Natal, it is mentioned that he referred to the controversy over the question of the alleged "reprinting" of the embossed series of 1857, and that he still held the opinion that these stamps had been reprinted more than once on original sheets of the paper. We consider the matter of such importance to South African philatelists in particular and philately generally, that we invite Mr. Williams to write an article for the SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST, giving the reasons and evidence for his opinion. Endeavour should be made, we think, to settle this controversy, for Natal is a popular country with philatelists, and is likely to become still more popular as years roll by, as its stamps are clean and interesting. Mr. Williams is an old and highly respected resident of Natal, and he has a very wide knowledge and experience of its stamps; his opinion on any point is, therefore, of considerable value and importance. We hope that he will accept our invitation, and trust that *inter alia* he will describe how to distinguish reprint from original in the case of reprints on original sheets of the paper. (The authorised reprints on fancy-coloured paper do not, of course, come into the controversy.) If there be no means of distinguishing them, the reprints, if made, would be re-issues of the originals; in which

case there would appear to be no object in attempting to distinguish between them. The only thing that would matter in such case would be the quantities of unused embossed on original paper which exist to-day.

* * * * *

We should like to publish a short directory of the philatelic societies in South Africa, and should accordingly be glad if each secretary would be good enough to send me his name and address, name and address of president, days and times and places of meetings, and any other relevant information; for publication in the October issue.

* * * * *

WIPA, 1933.—International Philatelic Exhibition, Vienna, 1933, has come and gone. Probably the most interesting item at the exhibition, from the South African viewpoint, was Mr. J. H. Curle's exhibit of Transvaal, which gained the gold medal in its class, and the Grand Prix of the WIPA "for the best exhibit besides the Classes of Honour"; for it is understood that this superb collection is eventually to find a permanent home in the Transvaal Museum at Pretoria. Mr. Curle's exhibit is described in the catalogue as "A nearly complete collection containing a number of uncatalogued items, and particularly many sheets and large blocks of first issue. There is rich material of surcharges of the first British Occupation with errors of overprint as well as of issue 1877 with red surcharge. A profound study in forgeries closes the collection. There are fourteen tête-bêche pairs of the issues till 1878."

South African philatelists very heartily congratulate Mr. Curle on his splendid achievement.

The total number of entries at the Exhibition was 797; and the value of the exhibits were estimated at about £3,000,000. The descriptive, illustrated catalogue is a book of nearly 300 pages. From these figures some idea may be obtained of this stupendous affair, which was organised by the Union of Austrian Philatelic Societies, and held under the protectorate of the President of the Republic of Austria. Our very hearty congratulations to the organisers and all concerned on the tremendous success which rewarded their efforts.

Union of South Africa Notes

Mr. G. N. Gilbert, of Grosvenor, Westminster, O.F.S., is making a study of the rotogravure stamps of the Union. He has done much fine research work, and our readers will benefit from the articles that he is contributing to the SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST. He is at work at present on the 1d. control F, but is short of material and would be very glad of the loan of a sheet or big blocks or strips, either Union or with S.W.A. overprint. Will readers kindly co-operate? Among others, Mr. Gilbert is anxious to obtain information on the following points:—

(1) Did the rugger ball on No. 8, row 15; the broken left-hand lantern on No. 3, row 16; and the dwarf lantern on No. 6, row 9, occur in the F control series?

(2) Did the S.UID variety on No. 1, row 15, which occurs in series A and B, also continue through the latter series to either E or F control?

(3) Did the extra mountain peak on No. 9, row 14, which occurs in series A and B also continue through the latter series to either E or F control?

The new 5/- roto. is not yet on sale, but is in stock, and we have been permitted to see a sheet by courtesy of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. The design is similar to the present London print, the only significant difference being that the word Zuidafrika is divided by a hyphen—Zuid-Afrika. The stamps are printed, as usual, in sheets of 120 (6×20). The colours are grey-black and myrtle green.

AIR MAIL NOTES

A further link in the chain of the Empire Air Mail service was forged in July, when Imperial Airways extended their Indian service from Karachi across India to Calcutta.

The Imperial Airways liner "Andromeda," which arrived at Cape Town on Saturday, 22nd July, brought the first air mails to have been flown all the way from Calcutta. Previously air mail correspondence from Calcutta was despatched by rail to either Delhi or Karachi. These letters, which bore a commemorative cachet, left Calcutta on the 11th July, and on their arrival at the terminal of the African service, had completed an unbroken air journey of close on 10,000 miles in the very excellent time of 11½ days, or well under half the time taken by the normal land and sea route. This fine performance is another feather in the cap of Imperial Airways.

The intermediate stopping centres between Karachi and Calcutta on this new extension are Jodhpur, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Asansol. The cachet referred to above was applied to mail despatched from all these centres, even though both Jodhpur and Delhi have been linked by air to Karachi by the Karachi-Delhi service of the Delhi Flying Club.

L. A. WYNDHAM.

* * * * *

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

As an item of interest to readers interested in Aero-philately, I submit the following relative to a new First Flight Service inaugurated.

Beginning with Imperial Airways weekly service from Croydon on the 1st (?) July, the Karachi-Calcutta link of their Indian Service was connected up.

A souvenir cover just to hand from the Aero Philatelic Club of Calcutta, connecting with the first return flight, bears the following frankings: Posted at "INTALLY CALCUTTA 10 JUL 33 4.30 pm," backstamped "CAIRE PAR AVION 14 JL 33 5.6 p" and "HARRISMITH 22 JL 1933." A special oblong steel cachet in black, reading "Calcutta-Karachi 11 JL 33 FIRST AIR-MAIL with aeroplane inset," in two lines, was used for the occasion.

Eleven days for this long trip is some going, and is of interest to show how distances are shortened in the new age of aero-communication.

C. H. McNEIL.

CONGRESS, 1933

The Fourth Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa will be held at the Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall, Durban, on Saturday, 30th September, Sunday, 1st October, and Monday, 2nd October, under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of Natal.

Congress will be opened by Senator the Hon. C. F. Clarkson, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

TIME TABLE.

SATURDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

2.30 p.m. Congress opens. Reading of 1932 Minutes. Reading and adjudication of Papers entered for Awards. Judging of Entries for Exhibition.

SUNDAY, 1ST OCTOBER.

10.00 a.m. Congress. Confirmation of suggested revised Rules and Regulations governing the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa.

2.30 p.m. Congress resumes.

7.00 p.m. Social evening at President's house.

MONDAY, 2ND OCTOBER.

9.30 a.m. Trip round the Bay or motor drives.

2.30 p.m. Congress. Conclusion of business.

7.30 p.m. Dinner at Beach Hotel. Presentation of Awards.

The events of these three days will come partly under the jurisdiction of the Philatelic Congress (which is a meeting of Delegates from the various Philatelic Societies of Southern Africa) and partly under that of the Philatelic Society of Natal.

DINNER.

All delegates and visiting members from other Societies will be invited as guests of the Society.

Will all those intending to be present at the Dinner kindly notify the Hon. Secy., Box 588, Durban, at least two days before Congress meets, so that arrangements may be made accordingly.

THE CONGRESS.

This is a meeting of Delegates from the various Philatelic Societies of Southern Africa. Any philatelist present at Congress may speak with the permission of the chairman, but only the official delegates, members of the Local Executive Committee and Permanent Congress Executive Committee shall be entitled to vote, and such votes must be registered personally.

Plaques will be awarded for the best Papers on the following subjects:—

(1) The Southern African Philatelic Research Award for the best original research paper on any South African philatelic subject.

(2) For the best paper on "How best to stimulate interest in stamp collecting in Southern Africa."

(3) For the best paper on any general philatelic subject.

(4) For the best original research paper on any subject not eligible for (1).

Congress has the right to withhold any plaque if the entries are considered to be of insufficient merit.

The method of deciding which paper is to be given the award in any of the above classes shall be by the vote of members of Congress present at the reading of such papers.

Any South African philatelist is eligible to compete for these awards.

All papers entered for competition must be the author's original work, and never hitherto published. It is desired that competitors will attend Congress to read their own papers if practicable. Each paper submitted must bear the name and address of its author.

Papers must be typed on one side of the paper only.

They must reach the Hon. Secretary at least two days before the opening of Congress.

EXHIBITION.

Open to all members of the Philatelic Societies affiliated to Congress.

One entry fee of 5s. entitles competitors to enter as many of the following classes as they choose.

CLASSES.

(1) Southern Africa, embracing the Union and four Provinces, Bechuanaland, South-West Africa, Swaziland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

(2) Any other country or countries in Africa.

(3) Any country or countries in Europe.

(4) Any country or countries in the rest of the world.

(5) Postal cancellations illustrative of the postal history of any territory coming under (1).

JUNIOR COMPETITION.

Open to any collector throughout Southern Africa up to sixteen years of age. Entrance, free.

A specialised collection of the stamps issued in the Union of South Africa from November, 1910, values ½d. to 6d., of all issues, excepting Inter-Provincials, Postage Dues, Officials and Charity stamps.

First Prize: A complete mint set of current Union stamps (in pairs) from ½d. to 10s.

Second Prize: According to number of entries.

Third Prize: According to number of entries.

Competitors residing in the Transvaal are to send their exhibits to—

A. E. BASDEN, ESQ.,

P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

Competitors residing in Cape Province are to send their exhibits to—

C. H. THORNTON, ESQ.,

St. Marks Road, East London.

or

HON. SECRETARY,

P.O. Box 1543, Cape Town,

whichever is the more convenient.

Competitors residing in Basutoland and the Orange Free State are to send their exhibits to—

H. K. LLOYD, ESQ.,

P.O. Box 111, Ficksburg.

Competitors residing in Natal are to send their exhibits to—

HON. SECRETARY,

Philatelic Society of Natal, P.O. Box 588, Durban.

All to reach the above on or before 16th September.

A Monograph on Union Booklet Stamps

With particular reference to Rotogravure Printings.

By I. L. SOLOMON and G. N. GILBERT.

The study of the booklet stamps of this country seems so far to have been neglected, but there is plenty of interest to be found in these stamps, particularly in working out the arrangement of the plate from which they are printed.

Owing to the margin required on the left of each block of stamps for binding into booklet form, some special arrangement of the plate lay-out becomes necessary.

In the case of the first issue, King's Head, this was simple, as the stamps were printed in panes of sixty, six by ten, divided vertically and horizontally by a "gutter," or margin, from the neighbouring pane. All that was necessary here was to arrange three of the stamps in each row tête-bêche, to give the necessary binding margins.

When, however, the pictorial issue came in, printed in complete sheets of twelve by twenty, some other arrangement had to be made. In the case of the London print, and the Pretoria print from the same plates, a special plate was undoubtedly made, and from the fact that certain booklet blocks are known, showing sufficient of the fourth stamp on the right, to prove it tête-bêche, and other blocks with margins showing a jubilee line and cross bars, we can only conclude that the plate consisted of alternate tête-bêche threes, the jubilee lines and cross bars representing the space, or binding margins, between the two sets or panes thus formed.

When we come to the Rotogravure booklets, however, the first thing that strikes the student in the 1d. denomination, is that there are certain flaws and varieties which are known to have appeared in the first issues of Roto sheets, from the A control right through the "fine black-arrow" issue. This makes it possible to "plate" these booklet blocks, and almost certainly indicates that a sheet plate was used for printing them.

It can be readily seen that, if the vertical rows 1, 5, 9 are erased from a sheet plate, an arrangement is obtained which gives three strips each three stamps wide, and each having the necessary binding margin on the left-hand side.

Careful plating, however, reveals the at first disconcerting fact that the missing columns (*i.e.*, the erased vertical rows) are 1, 5 and 12. In other words, the Roto-booklet blocks show themselves to consist of columns 2, 3, 4 or 6, 7, 8 or 9, 10, 11. This arrangement at once strikes one as being rather extraordinary.

A further examination of these blocks now shows that all the rows 2, 3, 4 have upright watermark, all the rows 6, 7, 8 are inverted, and all the 9, 10, 11 rows are again upright watermark.

It becomes obvious, therefore, that the rows 6, 7, 8 were inverted on the printing plate or cylinder. Since the binding margin for this strip would be the erased row 5, this row would naturally be left attached to row 6. That is to say, rows 5, 6, 7, 8 were removed from a sheet plate *en bloc*, and replaced inverted, thus bringing row 8 next to row 4, and the blank row 5 next to row 9. This blank row is sufficiently wide to provide a margin for the 8, 7, 6 strip, as well as the 9, 10, 11, and we think explains why row 12 was erased.

The final proof of this arrangement came from a block obtained by Mr. Solomon; the block had been badly cut, and showed enough margin at the *right* to prove that there was a blank space on that side as well as the binding margin on the left. This block was plated as being rows 9, 10, 11.

Now with regard to the ½d. denomination, Mr. Solomon has noted a series of "re-entries." These have been plated as rows 6, 7, 8, and all have the watermark inverted. It appears that when these rows were placed in the inverted position, following the same procedure as the 1d., the fact that the head-plate design was not central to the stamp, passed unnoticed, and these were, therefore, very much out of register. This necessitated erasure of the inverted head-plate impressions, and re-entering them correctly, and, of course, again inverted. Traces of the original impressions remained, and measurements show them to have been 2½mm. out of register. Re-entries are seldom more than a fraction of 1mm. "out," so that these particularly

might be said to be unique in that respect.

Other ½d. blocks which have been placed, come from rows 2, 3, 4 and 9, 10, 11. These all have the watermark upright.

Some time ago, certain Post Offices had actual booklet strips, three by twenty, issued to them. One of these strips was purchased by Mr. Simenhoff, who stated in the May number of this paper that his strip had a margin on the right, and consequently was, in his opinion, not a booklet strip, as it had not the necessary binding margin on the left. His difficulty is explained by the strip being rows 9, 10, 11, which could have a margin on either side, or on both sides.

The lay-out of the booklet plates for ½d. and for 1d. stamps, therefore, is as follows :

The following are constant "varieties" or flaws which appear in most of the first Roto 1d. sheet issues, and re-appear in the booklets. Position in sheet is denoted on the chart by letters.

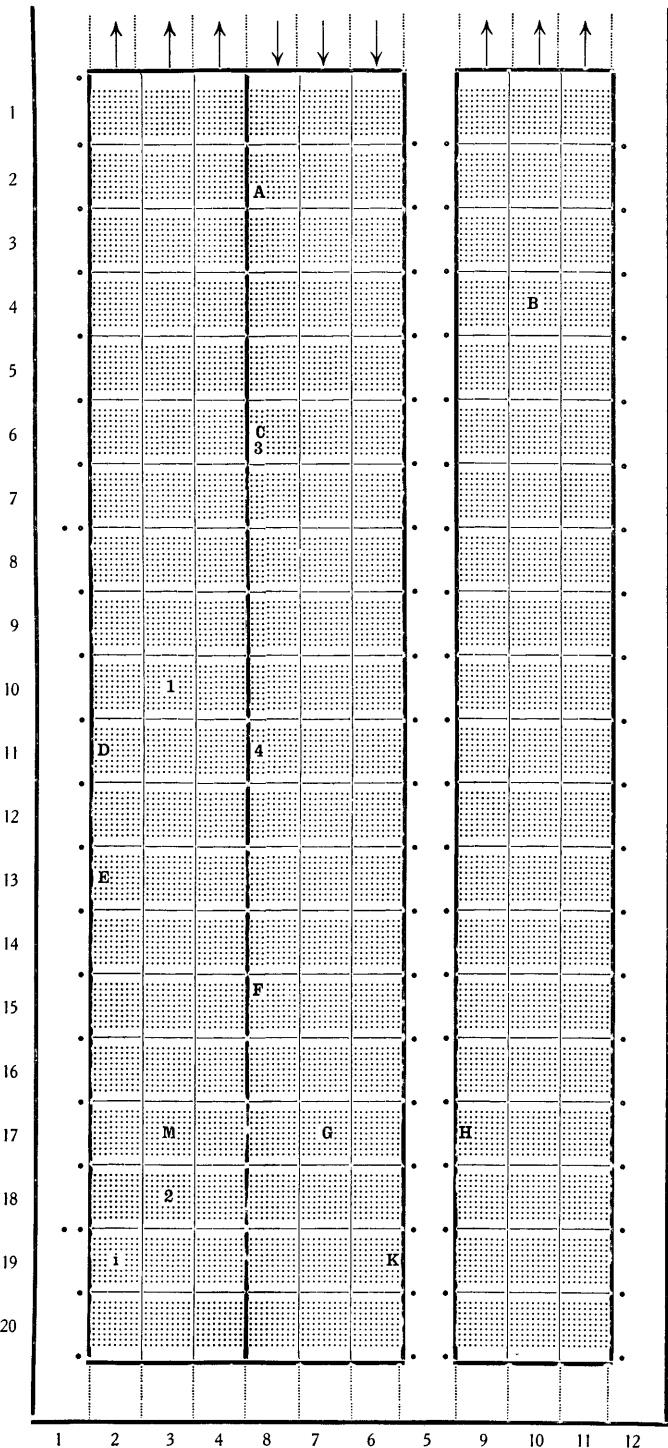
- A. Two small red dots in the DA of Suidafrika, Row 2, No. 8.
- B. Long R in Suidafrika, Row 4, No. 10.
- C. Small black dot in top right leaves, Row 6, No. 8.
- D. Red spot in 1d., Row 11, No. 2.
- E. Last E of Revenue split, Row 13, No. 2.
- F. "Rugger ball" retouch, Row 15, No. 8.
- G. Frame broken under PO of Posseel, Row 17, No. 7.
- H. "Dragon" developed from white spot on Row 17, No. 9.
- I. Small red dot in last A of Africa, Row 19, No. 2.
- K. Extra "peaks" on Lion's Head, Row 19, No. 6.
- M. Extra "peak" between Lion's Head and Mainland, Row 17, No. 3.

The following flaws, etc., are common to the booklets only, and are denoted on the chart by numbers.

- 1. Red line through outside right frame-line, Row 10, No. 3.
- 2. Line on top of mast, Row 18, No. 3.
- 3. INMQMSTE, Row 6, No. 8.
- 4. Cut in outside right frameline, Row 11, No. 8.

NOTE.—For sake of clearness in the chart, the tête-bêche rows are shown placed in the same order as the outside rows, i.e., No. 1 opposite No. 1, etc., although we presume that actually the position of No. 1 row of the tête-bêche block on the plate would be opposite Row 20.

NOTE.—The direction of these arrows denotes the watermark position.



The sheet numbers of the rows are shown outside the chart, and the marginal perforations are denoted by dots. Note, also, the extra outside marginal perforations between rows 7-8 and 18-19.

Before going any further, and in order to support the theory we have propounded, it would be as well to give a short description of the process by which the Rotogravure stamps are printed.

We are indebted to Mr. A. J. Sefi in his book recently printed, "An Introduction to Advanced Philately," for a very clear description of what occurs in the production of a printing plate by the Photogravure or Rotogravure process.

We mention this, as recently, when Mr. Gilbert suggested that the "dragon" variety found in booklets was on the ninth stamp of row seventeen in the black arrow sheet issue, he was rather taken to task in a letter to the SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST from a reader, arguing that it was not possible to place the variety from the sheet, as special plates were made for the booklets, and, as far as he knew, this variety had not appeared in the sheet issues. The writer also pointed out that certain other varieties occurred in booklets, which did not in sheets, but he did not explain how it is that known varieties from the first issue sheets do undoubtedly recur in the current booklets.

The description is as follows: "From the original design, which is usually drawn in a size much larger than the proposed stamps, a photographic negative is made. This negative is placed in a special camera known as a "step and repeat" machine, and multiple positives are laid down on a larger plate.

This positive is used to produce the final printing surface, so the subjects are placed upon it exactly as they are to appear upon the printed sheet of stamps.

The step and repeat machine is fitted with micrometer screws, which move the sensitive plate either in a horizontal or a vertical position to an accuracy of .001 of an inch, and by this means the operator is able to make as many images on his plate as may be required to produce a sheet of stamps. The machine in use at present can produce a plate up to 30in. x 40in.

Then, the operator having on his large glass positive the requisite number of designs, all accurately spaced, etc., proceeds to "print" from this on a carbon tissue. This tissue is previously sensitised by immersion in a solution of Bi-chromate of Potash, and the "printing" is done by exposure to a bright light, such as an arc-lamp. So that the *positive* has become a *negative* for reproduction purposes.

Together with the positive, there is usually printed on the carbon what is known as a "screen grain," which forms a surface of minute square cells, 22,500 to the square inch, which hold the ink in the final printing process.

The carbon is now transferred to a copper cylinder which is ultimately used as the printing surface. It is then developed in warm water, which dissolves away the soluble portions which were not affected by the action of the light, owing to the design on the plate. Lastly, the cylinder is etched with a solution of Ferric Chloride, then washed and polished, and is ready for printing the stamps.

The above is not word for word as given by Mr. Sefi in his book, but is a bare outline of the whole process, and is sufficient for our purpose. From it we can deduce the following:—

- (1) The original design would be as perfect as possible, but any little variation in any part of the design, will, of course, be reproduced on the first negative, and this in turn will transfer faithfully in multiples on the full size positive.
- (2) Any irregularities on the full size positive, due to mis-handling or any other cause, will be transferred to the final printing cylinder, and when a cylinder becomes worn, and is replaced by another made from the same full size "positive-negative," the second one will have some of the identical varieties which occurred on its predecessor, plus a few due to handling, etc.

Here we have an explanation for the various recurring varieties, for it can be safely assumed that the positive-negative would be used for more than one cylinder, in order to save going through the whole process whenever another is required.

On the earlier sheet issues of Id. Roto, and on the current booklet Id., there is a tiny nick in the outer frame at the left of every English stamp in the odd-number vertical rows. Also, on the Afrikaans stamps in the same vertical rows, there is a white spot due to a missing line of shading in the right corner of the upper right scroll. From this we came to the conclusion that the original design was a large drawing of a block of four. A little thought makes it very obvious. These two identification

marks being in a definitely regular formation, must have been the product of the step and repeat machine. The master negative for producing the multiple copies, is made by photographing the original drawing, and if this were a pair, the "nick" would appear on every English stamp laid down by the master negative, and the white spot on every Afrikaans. Going a step farther, we realised that if the master negative were a pair only, the result of laying down the multiples would be thus :

AEAEAEAE
AEAEAEAE
AEAEAEAE
AEAEAEAE

whereas multiples of a block of four would appear quite correctly thus :

AEAEAEAE
EAEAEAEA
AEAEAEAE
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The object of attempting to prove this block of four theory, is to provide an explanation as to why a sheet plate was adapted for printing booklet stamps. Any one who has followed our reasoning so far, will now realise that a block of four is useless when strips three stamps wide are required. Therefore, a special booklet plate could not be laid down without going through the whole process, from a fresh design, and as we know from the "varieties" found in the booklet stamps, this was not so, we can confidently assume that a sheet plate was adapted for booklet purposes.

The booklet 2d. stamps provide a different problem, which we propose to deal with separately at a later date.

In the meantime, we have succeeded in plating them, but have not yet been able to definitely prove our conclusions, therefore, any suggestions will be very welcome.

ST. HELENA—Crown CA, UNUSED.

Full gum as bought at St. Helena Post Office.

Queen Victoria, large stamps, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6 (only 7) set 4/6
 " " " 2 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, no watermark (only 3) pair 4/-
 " " " small stamps, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 (only 7) set 4/-
 King Edward " " $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 " the pair 9d.

Approval against deposit.

Postage 2d. extra. Postal Orders preferred.

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EXTRACT FROM BOLETIM OFICIAL NO. 29,
THIRD SERIES.

Dated 22/7/33.

"The public is hereby notified that as from date hereof, the new issue of Postage Stamps of the following denominations will be put into circulation: 1, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 85 Centavos, 1\$00, 1\$40, 2\$00, 5\$00, 10\$00 and 20\$00 Escudos, in terms of Decree No. 18567 of 30.12.30.

Stamps at present in circulation will only be valid for thirty days as from the date of publication of this notice in the Boletim Oficial. They can be exchanged for a period of sixty days as from the date of their withdrawal.

In the districts, in order that the exchange of stamps at present in circulation shall synchronise with the date of arrival of the new stamps at the various Post Offices, the period of exchange will be sixty days as from the date the new stamps are there put into circulation."

(Signed) F. MENANO,
Postmaster-General.

LOURENCO MARQUES :

13th July, 1933.

Mr. T. W. Newman kindly furnishes the above translation, and has since notified that the issue is of a smaller format than previous issues. The following values are to hand: 10c, mauve; 20c, grey; 30c, grey-green; 40c, red; 45c, pale blue; 50c, brown; 1E, pale chocolate; 1E40, blue; 2E, lilac; 5E, pale yellow-green. Same design throughout. Values overprinted in black. Perf. 14. Wmk. Maltese cross.

Complete Mint Sets.—6 New Delhi 2/6; 6 India Air Mails 3/6; 3 Australia, Kingsford Smith 1/6. Postage 3d. extra.

Special Offers.—100 different Indian States 3/6; 20 different Afghans 3/6. Prices are in British currency. Remit in any way convenient to you; small sums in unused stamps.

IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD.,

ALLAHABAD 49, INDIA.

RHODESIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(Continued from page 118 of August issue).

NOTE.—Correspondence is invited with a view to correcting errors of omission or commission.

CHAPTER IX

REPRINT OF THE £2 VALUE IN JANUARY, 1897.

This stamp was printed from the original "Bradbury Wilkinson" plate by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons on a medium thick opaque white soft wove unwatermarked paper. Although a supply of this printing was sent to the offices of the British South Africa Company in Cape Town on the 22nd January, 1897, it was not until February, 1905, that the discovery of the issue was made by Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, and chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of the 18th February, 1905.

The main differences between this and the original printing are that the former is rosy red on the paper above described with pale yellow gum, whereas the latter is dull brown red, and is on thinner paper with colourless gum and shows in some instances traces of a watermark.

Perforated 15 to 15 by single line machine.

General: Although this stamp is listed as a postage stamp, and could be purchased at Post Offices, it was issued for revenue purposes. A few probably were used to prepay postage, but used copies should be very carefully examined.

CHAPTER X

SMALL ARMS ISSUE OF 1898-1908.

1. *Date of Issue*.—1898, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. and 1/-. July, 1901, 5/-, £1, £5 and £10. November, 1901, 7/6. October, 1902, 2½d. 2nd November, 1906, 2/6. 19th May, 1908, 3d., 3/-, 10/- and £2.

2. *Printed by* Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London.

3. *Method of Printing*.—From plates engraved in *taille douce* and recess printed. Separate plates were used for each value.

4. *Design*.—Three designs, prepared by Waterlow & Sons, were used for this issue as follows:—

(a) ½d. to 6d. values. Size 18 by 22½ mm. Arms of the Company within an ornamental border. BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY in two wavy lines in white capitals above with tablet containing value in serif white capitals (2½d. value sans serif capitals) all on a background composed of horizontal shading lines. Labels in top corners with value in white figures.

(b) 1/- to 10/- values. Same size. Design similar, except that BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA appears on a semi-circular tablet above the arms with COMPANY underneath. The word value of the 7/6 is shown in small sans serif capitals on a tablet at the bottom.

(c) £1 to £10 values. Size 24 by 28 mm. Design is similar except as to size, as in (b).

5. *Denominations*.—Seventeen from ½d. to £10.

6. *Paper* is thick soft white wove, with colourless gum.

7. *Setting of Sheets*.—All values up to the 10/- (except the 7/6) were printed in sheets of 240 consisting of four panes of 60 (6 rows of 10), the panes being separated by plain margins.

The 7/6 and the pound denominations were printed in sheets of 60 (6 rows of 10).

8. *Perforations*.—By a single line machine as follows: 14, 14½, 14½ × 15, 15, 15 × 14½ and 16.

9. *Margins*.

(a) *Perforated* through the top margins only, and through the gutters.

(b) *Imprint*. "Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London Wall, E.C." appears in the centre of the bottom margin of each pane.

- (c) *Sheet numbers* are printed in black ink reading downwards at the bottom right corner of the sheets. (Not in the £2.)
- (d) *Jubilee lines* were not used.
- (e) *Guide lines*, vertical and horizontal, are printed at the extreme right top or bottom corner of each sheet.

10. *Varieties.*(a) *Perforation.* $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *value* :

- Imperforate.
- Imperforate between horizontal pair.
- Imperforate between vertical pair.
- Imperforate between stamp and top margin in bottom pane.
- Imperforate at the top caused by folding of the sheet.
- Strip of three horizontal, each imperforate on both sides.

1d. *value* :

Imperforate. There is a record of two complete sheets (480 stamps) of this value having been sold in Bulawayo Post Office. One was sold over the counter to a local newsagent who the next day complained bitterly to the clerk at the Post Office of the trouble to which he had been put in having to divide the stamps by means of a pair of scissors. This news did not reach the ears of a collector until a few days later, and the disgust of the newsagent when he learned that he could without any difficulty have sold the sheet for very many times the price he paid for it, can well be imagined. The other sheet was sold in London by auction, and realised £12.

Imperforate between horizontal pair. A strip of nine, being the top row, is known, each imperforate between except the left stamp, which is perforated all round.

Imperforate between stamp and bottom margin in top pane.

Imperforate between stamp and top margin in top pane.

Imperforate between stamp and top margin in bottom pane.

Imperforate between vertical pair.

Imperforate between stamp and right margin in top left pane.

Pair horizontal each imperforate on both sides.

(iii) $2d.$ *value* :

Imperforate between horizontal pair.

Imperforate between stamp and top margin.

(iv) $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ *value* :

Imperforate between horizontal pair.

Imperforate between stamp and top margin.

Imperforate between stamp and left margin.

Imperforate between stamp and right margin in left pane.

(v) $3d.$ *value* :

Imperforate.

Imperforate between vertical pair.

Imperforate between stamp and right margin in left pane.

Horizontal pair middle line of perforations short of three holes at bottom.

(vi) $4d.$ *value* :

Imperforate.

Imperforate between horizontal pair.

Imperforate between vertical pair.

Imperforate between stamp and right margin in left pane.

Imperforate between stamp and top margin in bottom pane.

(vii) $6d.$ *value* :

Imperforate between horizontal pair.

Imperforate between stamp and right margin.

Imperforate between stamp and top margin in bottom pane.

(viii) $1/-$ *value* :

Imperforate between horizontal pair.

Imperforate between vertical pair.

Imperforate between stamp and top margin in bottom pane.

(ix) $2/6$ *value* :

Imperforate.

Imperforate vertical pairs—two top rows.

Imperforate between stamp and top margin in bottom pane.

- (b) *Design.*
Hair lines parallel and close to the outer frame lines of the design are to be found in the following values: $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d.
1d. value:
 White spaces in both value labels.
 White space in right label to right of "1."
- (c) *Retouches.*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *value:*
 Bottom right square. Line runs downwards into white border from outer frame line.
1d. value:
 Right value label. Vertical line two-thirds of the way down the left white margin.
 Right value label. Two horizontal shading lines extend into the white border on right near the top.
 Left value label. Diagonal line of shading projects into white border at the top.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. *value:*
 Right value label. Right outer frame line extended downwards through scroll.
- (d) *Re-Entries.*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *value:*
 Top right corner. Doubling in scroll to left of value label, top and right of "1" top and bottom of "2," and marks in lower portion of white border of label.
 Top right corner. Doubling right of "1," left and bottom of white border of label and right of "2."
 Top right corner. Doubled, also partly BRITISH and CA.
 Top right corner. Doubling of curves left of label, left of white border and "1."
 Top right corner. Doubling of bar, bottom of "2," white of curve left of label top, line to right of centre ornament and TIS.
 Top right corner. Doubling of "1," left white border and TISH.
 Top right label. Doubling of "2," centre of top curve, CA and COM.
 Right value label. Doubling in "1," left white border also curve to left of label and TISH.

Top curved line doubled in centre, also IS and right bar.

Doubling of TISH.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. *value:*

Top right corner. Doubling in large "2," top curl in curve to left of label and ISH.

Top left label. Doubling of white border, TISH, CA and CO.

4d. value:

Top right corner. Doubling of top white border of label and top of "4."

Top right. Doubling of outside right line of label. Also with shading extended into scroll under label.

Bottom right corner. Doubling of bottom line and shading lines extend into white border of bottom rectangle.

11. *Remainders.*—Of this issue, 406 set of remainders were sold, including portions of two sheets of the 2/6 value imperforate between, of which eighty unused pairs were sold.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

In connection with Mr. W. J. Harrington's article on "Rhodesian Postage Stamps," I wish to correct an error in the July number, dealing with the 1896 Rebellion Provisionals.

Mr. Harrington states these were overprinted by Messrs. Philpott & Collins, the printers of the *Bulawayo Chronicle* in Bulawayo.

The firm of Philpott & Collins have never printed the *Bulawayo Chronicle*. The Argus Company, now known as the Rhodesian Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., are the only people who have, and still do print the *Bulawayo Chronicle*.

Further, the firm of Philpott & Collins did not come into existence until 1902, so it was impossible for them to have printed these overprints.

I have it on good authority that the Argus Company at Bulawayo overprinted them.

Mr. Harrington's articles are certainly very interesting, especially these 1896 overprints.

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Notes from the Philatelic Press

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News (four).

"The Genesis of Stamps" deals with the first stamps issued, and the "Northern New York Telegraph Co. Stamps and Franks" are treated. The "Canal Zone, 1933" describes the printings of this issue, and "Most Valuable by Weight" is the postage stamp. "Honduras Bisected Stamps" are recorded, and there are articles on "Engineering and Architecture on Stamps," "Birth of the U.S. Post Office," "The Stamps of Serbia" and "Germany's Castle Stamps." There are general notes, and U.S.A. issues are exhaustively treated.

Linn's Weekly Stamp News (three).

"Movie Fan Mail" describes mails received by Hollywood stars, and what becomes of the stamps and an "Automobile Covered with Stamps" is that employed by a travelling stamp dealer.

There is an account of "Garibaldi" and a "Big Stamp Show at Cedar Point." "Precancels," "Buro Prints," "Air Mails" and "News of the Stamp World" are given in each number.

Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

"Mainly about People" gives a few reminiscences of the late Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins and some particulars of Messrs. Harrison and Sons, who have been awarded a new British stamp contract. "The Vienna Exhibition" tells the British prize winners at Wipa, and "The Vicissitudes of Penny Postage" gives the record of New Zealand in this respect. Mr. Harrison's paper for the British Congress, "The Photogravure Process," is reprinted, and there is "News from Near and Far," notes on "New Issues and Varieties," and results "In the Sale Room."

Gibbons' Stamp Monthly.

The Philatelic Congress is discussed, and the paper read there on "Philatelic Literature—Its Uses and Abuses" is printed. "The Designs of the Month" deal with the South African Voortrekker Wagon, and the

New Airs of Newfoundland, a special issue for the Saar disaster, the Chicago Commemoratives and the Cuba Independence issue. "Through the Magnifying Glass" shows the type varieties of the Sower issue of France. There are notes on "The Falkland Islands Edwardian Issues," also "Air Mail Notes," "Stamp News in Brief," and an instalment of "Sea and Ship Cancellations of the 20th Century."

The Stamp Lover.

"Some Phases of Modern British Post Office Practice" is the paper read before Congress, and "A School Philatelic Society" describes how a school society is conducted. "Hong Kong Postmarks" is continued and fully illustrated, then there is the "First Rail-Air Mail and First Air Stamp in Great Britain," "Air Mail Notes" and the usual excellent "Chronicle of Stamp Issues and Discoveries."

The Australian Stamp Monthly.

"Commonwealth Stamps" details all overprinted official issues, while "Something Quite Unique" is a description of a collection mounted to show the educational side. "The John Ash Imprints" notes the varieties, and a writer tells of "New Zealand Health Stamps and why I collect them." "British Monarchs of Earlier Dynasties" are mentioned, and there are articles on "The Meter Types of Germany" and "What the World is Collecting." There is an instalment of "The Romance of the Air" and "New Zealand Notes," "Random Notes," "Stumpage," and "South American Notes."

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

The editor gives some notes on the "Opening of the Vienna Exhibition," and "The Post Man" is a chat on matters of postal history and the earliest commemorative postmark. A traveller tells of his "Philatelic Rambles in Jamaica," and Mr. Taylor's Congress paper on "Some Phases of Modern British Post Office Practice" is reprinted. "The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain" is reported, and "Varieties

Unchronicled, Uncatalogued or Not Generally Known" is represented by a bisect of the first issue of Costa Rica. "New Issues and Varieties," "Stamp Market Gossip" and Society Reports make up the number.

Philatelic Magazine (three).

"Vienna Jury Disagree over Grand Prix" and "More about Vienna" treat with certain awards. "Duplex Postmarks of Early Japan," which were used in six large towns, are described and illustrations given. There is "New Issue News" and an article on "The Voortrekkers." In "Timely Topics," the editor treats with partly perforated stamps, and each number has "The Market in British Colonials."

Stamp Collecting (four).

"The Wipa's Progress" and "British Philately Scores Again," treat with phases of the Vienna Exhibition. "Wanted—A Christopher Stone of Philately" shows the scant consideration given to philately by British Broadcasting. Mr. Ward writes on "Our Obsolete Catalogue Arrangement," and "How Not to Use a Catalogue" and "Dominican Republic—Merino Centenary Series, 1933" are treated. "British Stamps Perforated with Firms Initials," tells the history of this method of treatment, and "Philatelic Sidelights on Barbados" is a brief history from the Post Office in Barbados. "Stamps of To-day and Tomorrow," "The Market," "The Stamp Auctions" and many general notes are given in each number.

Other papers received are *Bulletin Mensuel de la Maison Theodore Champion*, *La Revue Postale*, *Le Philatliste Belge*, *L'Echangiste Universel*, *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* and *Die Postmarke*.

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

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

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

Columbia.—Scadta Air Mail, used or on entire wanted.

Charles Hand, P.O. Box 1018, Pretoria.

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

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

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

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

Wanted.—Gambia, specimens, mint and fine used, also Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Lagos and Nigeria.

T. V. Green, P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg.

Canada, U.S.A., St. Helena, Peru.—Wanted.

A. J. Broughton, Bourke Trust Bldgs., Pretoria.

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

William Redford, 88, Fox Street, Johannesburg.

Rhodesian Rarities.—Wanted. Mint or used.

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

Great Britain.—Wanted early issues line engraved and surface printed—and items of interest.

J. A. Bremner, 12, Ashford Rd., Parkwood, J'burg

1899-1902.—British used in South Africa and South Africa used in British Army P.Os.

J. H. Harvey Pirie, P.O. Box 1038, Johannesburg

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SOCIETY NEWS

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Society held on the 27th July, the exhibitor was Mr. K. Alexander, who struck an unusual note by his display of entires, with stamps in pairs and blocks of four.

The collection being mounted alphabetically, showed at a glance the diversity of design adopted by the many stamp issuing countries and colonies represented, and was throughout of great interest both to collectors and non-collectors.

Commencing with Antigua, blocks of four of the 3d., 4d. and 6d. values were seen; followed by Ascension with blocks of the 1d., 1½d., 3d., 4d., 6d. and 8d. The 6d. (script) being a particularly good item. The Bahamas covers included a block of four 5d. value (1930), but the outstanding items were covers with pairs of the 2/- and 3/- values (1931). Barbados, Leeward Islands (used in Montserrat) and Barbuda—the latter with blocks of the 6d. and 1/- values—all called for more than a passing glance, as did also the very interesting covers of Bechuanaland and British Guiana—the latter showing 2d., 4d. and 6d. values. Solomon Islands, British Honduras, Cayman Islands and Dominica were to be seen with interesting items, and particular mention must also be made of the Cyprus covers stamped with the Jubilee issues of 1928, among the finest designs seen in the new issues of that year.

Two items in which particular interest were shown were covers bearing blocks of the stamps of Falkland Islands, but posted in Deception Island and South Georgia respectively.

Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice, Gold Coast and Grenada contributed to the display with stamps of striking yet dignified design, and Gambia with blocks of the obsolete 3d. and 4d. values was another very good item.

As can be expected, Mr. Alexander, as a specialist in the stamps of Malta, had something special from this country and covers bearing stamps of the 1922 issue overprinted "POSTAGE"; and others with the "POSTAGE & REVENUE" overprint of 1928, were to be seen. New Hebrides, Papua, Southern Rhodesia, St. Helena, St. Kitts Nevis and Seychelles were all contributors to the display, together with Sierra Leone, Swaziland (with its recent new issues) and Trinidad and Tobago. Turks and Caicos Islands with blocks of 3d., 4d. and 5d. values, and Virgin Islands with 3d., 5d., 6d. and 1/- values are items deserving of mention, as were also the covers from Australia, New Zealand and Penryn Islands.

The final sheets were devoted to covers used in the Union of South Africa, and included postings from the Royal Train in the various provinces and also Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Finally, were covers bearing the "Voortrekker" Stamps, and posted on the day of issue, although it is to be regretted that the design and production is of such low standard compared with the postage stamps of other countries and colonies.

Mr. Alexander is to be heartily congratulated on the possession of such a collection as was shown and also on the careful and pleasing way in which the covers had been mounted on cards.

At the conclusion of the display, Mr. Morris proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Alexander, who made suitable reply.

* * * * *

It is pleasing to record that on the 20th July, the Cape Town Society broke fresh ground in an endeavour to further the social side of the Society's activities. A bridge drive was held at the Collingwood Restaurant, Hout Street, on that day, and notwithstanding the inclement weather, a most gratifying support resulted in a good attendance and an enjoyable evening. The drive was a success from both a social and a financial point of view, and every effort will be made to repeat the venture before the end of the year. The Committee, in submitting the Report, expressed the appreciation of the Society for the able assistance of Mrs. Ashmead and Mr. Morris, both of whom also kindly contributed prizes; and also for the splendid way in which the proprietor of the Collingwood Restaurant catered for the gathering.

* * * * *

There was a large attendance of members and visitors at a meeting of the Cape Town Society on the 10th August, when Mr. A. H. Sydow exhibited the portion of his collection of the stamps of the Union of South Africa, dealing with the "King's Head" design.

The first sheets dealt with "Essays," for the first permanent issues and photographs of the artist's sketches, proved of outstanding interest. An original letter sent by the authorities to Mr. Mackay of London, intimating the award of prizes of £10 for each of the designs (for ½d., 1d. and 5/- values), added interest to this portion of the display.

A full mint set of the regular design (1910-25) then followed together with a number of sheets illustrating the "McKenna Head" design as adopted by the various and numerous colonies for the "Head Plate" of their respective stamps. In connection with this exhibit, Mr. Sydow subsequently mentioned as a matter of interest, that the artist prepared the design for the purpose of coinage, and that its original adoption for the purpose of postage stamps was done without the permission of the artist.

The display was then continued by a "diagrammatic illustration" of a sheet of the Georgian issues, showing the position of the stamps in panes and as perforated with the correct margins. The position of the plate number and the disposition of the watermarks also being dealt with. Sheets, showing items of "plate numbers," then followed, and mention must here be made that Mr. Sydow holds in his collection the full range of plate numbers up to the £1 value.

The next items to be seen were the 1d. and 2d. values without watermark. The former is of considerable rarity and arises from a faulty insertion of the paper when printing, and which results in the centre guttering being printed on the watermarked portion of the paper intended for the row of stamps.

Sheets showing "inverted watermarks" then followed, all values being displayed, including the rare 10/-, of which it may be said that a mint copy is not known. (There are mint specimens in Mr. J. Ritchie's collection.—Ed.) A number of sheets were also shown dealing with "Booklet" printings and misplaced watermarks, consequent upon faulty sheet trimming after printing, and many items were also shown consisting of perforation varieties.

Panes of the familiar tête-bêche printing of the 1½d. value were seen, the sale of these stamps resulting from their withdrawal from booklets on revision of the postal rates, the full sheets as printed being issued to the various post offices. Copies of the ½d., 1d. and 2d. values printed for booklets and showing small strips of the adjoining stamps tête-bêche, were also displayed, this variety resulting from bad trimming of the sheets.

Stamps printed for use in the roll machines, and comprising ½d., 1d. and 2d. values, also formed part of the display.

Mr. Sydow as a specialist in the stamps of the Union has carried out considerable research into the printings of the "King's-Head" stamps. No small portion of the display consisted of sheets, prepared to illustrate the facts that the unicoloured values, *i.e.*, ½d. to 2d. values were prepared from single die; and that the remaining values were printed from plates made from one head die and different "duty" dies. The proof of these facts lies in the marginal indications in the way of cuts and missing portions of the "Jubilee" lines repeated in various values. Mr. Sydow is presently giving attention to the "Duty" plate, and by a number of photographs (enlarged to 6in. x 3in.) which he exhibited, ultimately hopes to show that the printings were from plates made from a single die, but with subsidiary dies for the value tablets and the words "postage-postzegel" and "revenue-inkomst."

Although outside the scope of the display as indicated, Mr. Sydow exhibited a pane of the 1d. value of the "Voortrekker Fund" stamp together with illustration of the original drawing by Mr. C. C. Mitchell, now in the South African Public Library at Cape Town and from which the centre design of the stamp was adapted.

At the conclusion of the display a hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Guttonson, who spoke in eulogistic terms of the philatelic value of Mr. Sydow's collection, and the exceptionally fine way in which it was mounted and written up. Mr. Sydow made an interesting reply in which he made some remarks in explanation of the various sheets shown.

* * * * *

After the business of the evening had concluded, remarks were made in appreciative terms of the enterprise of the Secretary in conducting an Exhibition at the premises of his firm—"Danby's." Apart from the benefit to philately in general, the Cape Town Society in particular had gained to the extent of six new members whose applications for membership were before the meeting. Consideration was also given to the question of debates, and many of the suggested subjects indicate some most interesting arguments in the future. J.R.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg was held at the Carlton Hotel on Tuesday, 8th August.

Our new president, Dr. J. Harvey Pirie, was in the chair to the great delight of all the members present, who welcomed him back after his lengthy absence.

Dr. Pirie, in opening the meeting, expressed his pleasure in being amongst us once more.

A number attended the meeting including some visitors, whom we hope to see regularly.

Invitations to visit the Pretoria Society on 4th September, and the East Rand Society on 5th October were considered, and in spite of the latter date clashing somewhat with the date of the coming Congress at Durban, both invitations were cordially accepted, the Johannesburg Society agreeing to provide the papers and exhibits for both meetings.

Mr. Ritchie read a short paper on the errors and varieties existing in the stamps of the Union of South Africa, and then showed a portion of his collection of the Union, which included his inter-provincials, and also a very unique collection of errors and freaks of the earlier printings.

Each item was arranged and written up to show very clearly a fault, either in the cutting and trimming of the paper, the perforation, gumming or printing.

The manner of displaying these stamps proved very interesting and informative and was greatly appreciated.

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the above Society was held in Toc H Rooms, Oxford Street, East London, on 21st July.

The members present had the pleasure of seeing a new member's stamps, Mr. R. W. Wilson, who collects principally early imperforate stamps of the world. The stamps exhibited were all perfect specimens.

Mr. Wilson gave an interesting talk of his philatelic experiences.

Refreshments were then served, after which a few stamps were disposed of for the benefit of the Society.

A vote of thanks was duly passed to the exhibitor, and it is hoped that he will oblige again some day. J. F. PAVIOUR.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A meeting was held at Polley's Hotel on the 7th August, when there was quite a good attendance for a public holiday meeting.

The holding of a postal auction of stamps, which was brought forward by the Executive, was approved, and the meeting appointed a small committee to take the necessary action. Auctions of this nature have been very successful overseas.

The exhibit of the evening was Mr. A. Watson's collection of Congo, of which colony some nice items were on view.

Mr. C. Hand read a paper on "Some Notes on the Postal Services of Swaziland." Annual reports of the Postmaster-General of the South African Republic had been referred to for information, and this paper furnished particulars of the offices and services. The proclamation discontinuing the use of overprinted stamps for Swaziland allowed holders of Swaziland stamps until 7th November, 1894, to exchange them for Republican issues, after which date they were no longer recognised. This date is one year earlier than that recorded in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue. The notice made it clear that issues of the Republic were available for postage during the currency of Swaziland stamps.

General notes from the philatelic press were read as usual, and several members were enrolled.

C.H.

New Issue News

The following chronicle is kindly furnished by Mr. R. Roberts, 430 Strand, London:

AEGEAN ISLANDS.—Balbo Flight stamps. Same type as before, except that the registered label and the 19L.75 and 44L.75 stamps are overprinted in one line with the words "ISOLE ITALIANE DELL'EGEO."

5L. 25, green and blue	} L25.
19L.75, scarlet and blue,	
5L.25, scarlet and blue,	} L50.
44L.75, green and blue,	

ANDORRA.—New values, line engraved. Large transverse oblong pictorial type. 1f.25c, lake; 1f.75c, violet.

ARGENTINE.—Overprinted "M.J.I.," wmk. S.G. type 111, original type of 1924, without stop, not redrawn type of 1932. 20c, pale ultramarine; 30c, pale claret. Redrawn type of 1932, as used for rolls. 3c, green; 30c, claret.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna Exhibition stamp. 50gr., deep ultramarine; perf. 12½. These bear a postal value of 50gr., but are sold at Sch. 2.60, the price included: 1 Sch.60 entrance to the Exhibition; 60gr., Charity contribution. On ordinary and on granite paper.

BRAZIL.—New Air Mail stamp printed in three colours. Typographed, wmk. S.G. type 114, perf. 11. 3,500r, blue, green and yellow.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—Nyasaland type, S.G. 22, script wmk. 3c, orange.

CHINA.—Martyr series, solid ring round the sun. ½c, sepia; 13c, green; 17c, deep olive. New pictorial air stamps, aeroplane over the Great Wall. Line engraved, no wmk., perf. 14. 15c, green; 30c, vermilion; 45c, purple lilac; 60c, deep blue; 90c, olive.

CUBA.—Commemorative issue to Invading Soldier Monument, Pictorial types, printed by photogravure. 3c, sepia; 5c, bright blue; 10c, emerald green; 13c, rose carmine; 20c, black.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Pribana Commemorative, new pictorial type. Line engraved, no wmk, printed by rotary press, perf. 10. 20h, yellow green; 1Kr, carmine.

DANZIG.—New value S.G. type 39, wmk. S.G. type B sideways, perf. 14. 7pf, yellow green.

DENMARK.—Modification of S.G. type 15. The oval containing the figure of value has a double coloured line, the ornament below the letters "DA" and "RK" and beneath the heraldic lions in the top corners, have been removed. Recess printed. No wmk, perf. 12½. 1ö, slate; 2ö, red; 4ö, pale blue; 5ö, yellow green; 7ö, purple; 8ö, pale grey; 10ö, pale orange.

ERITREA.—Fifty years commemorative issue. Air Mail, 50L, violet. Wmk. crown, perf. 14.

FRENCH INDO-CHINE.—15c, blue; new colour, S.G. type 32. 1931 type overprinted "SERVICE." 1c, sepia, S.G. type 30, overprinted in blue; 2c, green, S.G. type 30, overprinted in blue 3c, pale brown, S.G. type 31, overprinted in blue; 4c, deep blue, S.G. type 31, overprinted in red; 5c, purple, S.G. type 31, overprinted in blue; 6c, vermilion, S.G. type 31, overprinted in blue;

10c, blue, S.G. type 32, overprinted in red; 15c, brown, S.G. type 32, overprinted in blue; 20c, lake, S.G. type 32, overprinted in blue; 21c, olive green, S.G. type 32, overprinted in blue; 25c, purple, S.G. type 32, overprinted in blue; 30c, red brown, S.G. type 32, overprinted in blue; 50c, sepia, S.G. type 33, overprinted in blue; 60c, purple, S.G. type 33, overprinted in blue; 1\$, green, S.G. type 33, overprinted in blue; 2\$, scarlet, S.G. type 33, overprinted in blue.

GERMANY.—New colours and values, Hindenburg S.G. type 92. 3pf, pale brown; 4pf, blue green; 6pf, dark green; 8pf, orange vermillion; 10pf, chocolate; 12pf, carmine; 20pf, light blue; 30pf, olive; 60pf, deep claret and black; 80pf, blue and black.

HOLLAND.—Dutch Sailors' and Fishermen's Charity stamps. Printed in photogravure. Wmk. rings, perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. $1\frac{1}{2}c + 1\frac{1}{2}c$, vermillion; $5c + 3c$, green, orange and vermillion; $6c + 4c$, dark green; $12\frac{1}{2}c + 3\frac{1}{2}c$, blue.

HUNGARY.—Jamboree issue. Photogravure printing. Wmk. S.G. type 64, perf. 15. 10f, deep green; 16f, deep claret; 20f, deep carmine; 32f, orange yellow; 40f, blue.

HUNGARY.—New Air Mail, printed in photogravure. **Small Format.**, perf. 15. 10f, green; 16f, violet. **Large Format.**, perf. 12. 20f, carmine; 40f, blue; 48f, slate; 72f, sepia; 1P, yellow green; 2P, maroon; 5P, blue black.

ICELAND.—Set overprinted "Hopflug Itala 1933" in red in commemoration of the visit of the Italian Flying Armada. The overprint is diagonal, reading down. The 5Kr stamp is the original type of 1920, but the 1Kr and the 10Kr are the redrawn head, which appeared in 1932. All perforated $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$, watermark multiple crosses. 1Kr, brown and blue; 5Kr, indigo and brown; 10Kr, black and yellow green.

INDO-CHINE.—Air Mail, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$. 1c, sepia; 2c, deep green; 5c, sage green; 10c, maroon; 15c, blue; 20c, grey green; 30c, red brown; 36c, carmine; 60c, purple; 66c, olive green; 1P, grey black; 2P, orange; 5P, violet; 10P, scarlet.

JUGO-SLAVIA.—S.G. type 55, without engraver's name at foot, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. 10D, deep olive.

JUGO-SLAVIA.—Commemorative of the International Congress of the Pen Club of Dubrovnik. Typographed, design S.G. type 55, with white label 12 mm. wide below each stamp, on which is inscribed the premium value and

XI, int. kongres

Pen — Klubova

u Dubrovniku 1933 "

Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. 50+25p, black; 75+25p, yellow green; 1D50+50p, pale rose; 3D+1D, lilac blue; 4D+1D, deep green; 5D+1D, orange.

LATVIA.—Air Charity stamps. Wmk. swastika. 3+50s, vermillion and black, one set perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$; 7+50s, sepia and slate; 35+100, deep blue and black, one set imperf.

LUXEMBURG.—Air Mail, S.G. type 42, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. 50c, green; 3fr, slate.

MACAU.—Provisional, S.G. type 41, 5 avos/6a, violet.

MAURITIUS.—Changes of colour. 4c, green; 20c, blue.

MIDDLE CONGO.—Further values of the Pictorial set chronicled. 10f, black; 20f, brown.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—New Air Mail issue. Line engraved; the designs are very roughly engraved and crude looking. Printed on paper watermarked S.G. type 106 sideways, top of Arms to left looking at the face. All perforated 14 line machine, with the exception of the 10c and 60c, which are perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ line machine. 5c, brown; 10c, yellow orange; 30c, blue; 60c, green; 75c, bistre.

NEW ZEALAND.—5/- green, S.G. type 157, overprinted "OFFICIAL" in black vertically reading upwards. The error "no stop" has been corrected, the inserted stop being a small and curiously shaped one.

PATIALA.—Ordinary. Nasik print. 3p, grey, S.G. type 55, overprinted S.G. type 4; 3a, blue, S.G. type 62, overprinted S.G. type 4; 8a, mauve, S.G. type 65, overprinted S.G. type 4; 1R, green and brown, S.G. type 67, overprinted S.G. type 5. Service: 8a, mauve, S.G. type 65, overprinted S.G. type 25; 1R, green and brown, S.G. type 67, overprinted S.G. type 26.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Tourist stamps, with the exception of the 2c, which is S.G. type 2, have been overprinted with an aeroplane and the words "AIR MAIL" on its wings. No watermark, perf. 11. 2c, green; 4c, carmine; 12c, yellow orange; 20c, yellow; 24c, purple; 32c, sepia.

PORTUGAL.—Lusiadas type, S.G. 90. 30c, slate; 95c, carmine; 1E60, deep blue.

ROUMANIA.—Turnu Severin Commemorative. Printed in photogravure. Wmk. S.G. type 94, perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. 25b, green; 50b, blue; 1L, sepia; 2L, greenish slate.

RUSSIA.—Ethnographic Commemorative set. A new atrocious set just out, issued in photogravure, Wmk. Greek key and rosette pattern, all over. 2K, blue; 3K, green; 4K, purple; 8K, carmine; 15K, slate lilac; 15K, blue; 15K, purple; 35K, black.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—The following values have appeared in a new perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$ comb machine instead of 12 line machine. The $\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $1d.$ are printed in large sheets of 240 (4 panes 60), with marginal gutter between, the size of a stamp. The vertical gutter is imperforate, the horizontal gutter is perforated through, the size of a stamp, without any design on the paper. The other values are in small sheets of 60, as usual. All no watermark. $\frac{1}{2}d.$, green; $1d.$, red; $6d.$, violet and black; $10d.$, carmine and blue; $2/-$, brown and black; $2/6$, olive and blue.

ZANZIBAR.—The 3c. Postage Due stamp has now been issued in the same type and colour as the 25c, that was issued in June last year, which value has now been discontinued. The second stamp has the loop of the figure "3" cut off short at the bottom. 3c, rose pink, rouletted, S.G. type D2.

(Mr. R. Roberts' very interesting price list, for Summer, 1933, may be obtained free on application.)

COLLECTORS!! STUDY THE
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The

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor : A. E. BASDEN, P. O. Box 238, Pretoria

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OCTOBER, 1933

No. 10

REVIEWS

I.

A Glossary of Philatelic Terms, compiled for the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain by (the late) W. Downing Beckton, B. Goodfellow, F. I. Melville and A. J. Séfi, and sold at 1s. nett, is the best and greatest value for the money we have ever come across. The names of the compilers are sufficient guarantee of its merit, but it is even better than the best you can imagine and rightaway up-to-date. It is a glossary, and there is scarcely any philatelic question that the book cannot answer, and it gives the answer in clear, concise, explicit language. This useful book recommends itself, and at such a low price is within the reach of all collectors. Send a bob to your stamp dealer, and tuppence for postage, and you will receive a wealth of information in return. (Trade enquiries should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Permanent Executive Committee, Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 34, Gloucester St., London, S.W.1.)

II.

Kohl-Briefmarken-Handbuch, Part 31, 11th edition. Hawaii (continued) and Heligoland. (Distributors for England and British Empire, The Vallancey Press, Philately House, St. Bride St., London, E.C.4.) Kohl's Handbook is too well known to every philatelist to need introduction; it is the greatest work in philately there is; it embraces all countries, and gives the

fullest information about every stamp issued, reprints, forgeries and everything else. It will have a prodigious sale when translated into English.

III.

Speciaal-Catalogus van de Postzegels van Nederland en Koloniën (officieele uitgave van de Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelhandelaren), 1st edition. The catalogue is in High Dutch, but can be easily followed by the bi-lingual South African. The book is a first-class guide to the advanced collector as well as to the average collector of the stamps of Holland. All adhesives are exhaustively treated, but stationery is omitted. The catalogue gives prices for unused and used, and occasionally used on cover. It is certainly one of the finest handbooks ever turned out; excellent matter, well illustrated. The plate varieties of the early issues are especially well treated and illustrated. A fine addition to our philatelic library. Of all Dutch dealers, one florin; luxury edition, 1.50. (Association secretary: Mr. J. H. Toorens, Stationsweg 2, 's-Gravenhage, Nederland.)

IV.

Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of the Stamps of the World. British Empire, 40th edition; foreign countries, 38th edition. (Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, London.) The one book none of us can do without; it is constantly praised and occasionally criticised, but it always remains the principal guide to collectors throughout the Empire, with the possible exception of Canada. It is a monumental work of over 2,000 pages; well printed, the illustrations of stamps,

overprints, etc., are actual size, and all countries are more or less specialised. It serves, therefore, as the best guide for specialists as well as advanced and average collectors. The prices in this edition have been carefully revised and a large number of alterations made. British East Africa has been entirely re-written, and Newfoundland, though not re-numbered, has undergone careful revision in many points of detail. Germany (general issues) has also been re-written and will be found a great deal more interesting than hitherto, and a few other countries considerably improved. We hope that one of our regular contributors will give us an article on the 1934 Gibbons. The price of the world catalogue is 15s. net; British Empire only, 6s. 6d. net; foreign countries, 10s. net.

V.

Catalogue de Timbres Poste, 38th edition. (Yvert & Tillier, 37, Rue des Jacobins, Amiens, France; Theodore Champion, 13, Rue Drouet, Paris, France.) A splendid priced catalogue of the world in 1,359 pages, in common use on the Continent, in South America, etc. It gives much useful information not given in other catalogues, and all stamps are priced. There are many features about this catalogue that make it a very desirable addition to every philatelic library. Written in French, it is so clear and simple that it is easily understandable by the average uni-lingual reader. Obtainable from all dealers and published at 42 francs.

VI.

Postal Markings is the title of an American contemporary, published at \$1 a year. An extraordinarily interesting journal, and a wonderful argument for those who advocate collecting used as against unused. It is published by Stephen G. Rich, 170, Claremont Ave., Verona, New Jersey, U.S.A., and a single copy may be obtained for 10 cents. Try a copy and find how interesting cancellations are. They will fascinate you.

The Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World. (33rd ed. Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich, England. 7s. 6d., post free.)

The work now exceeds 1,000 pages, for forty pages of text have been added to the

previous edition. This catalogue is primarily intended for the general collector—the collector of average tastes and normal requirements. Varieties of perforation, paper, surcharges, overprints and shades are ignored. It is, therefore, a simple, straightforward list and yet the number of stamps catalogued is 56,874! As implied, this catalogue provides an excellent work of reference for the average collector, and it is just the thing for the beginner. It reached us too late to make any comparison of prices, but we make no doubt that Whitfield King's prices are also standard, like their catalogue.

“APEX”

The first International Air Post Exhibition to be held in London will take place at the Royal Horticultural Hall, 7th to 12th May, 1934. The Exhibition is initiated by the Aero-Philatelic Club of London and has the approval and support of the Royal Philatelic Society and the Junior Philatelic Society of London. In this preliminary notice we ask societies and collectors in Southern Africa to give the organisers their cordial co-operation and support, for the promotion of philately in general and aero-philately in particular.

Complete Mint Sets.—6 New Delhi 2/6; 6 India Air Mails 3/6; 3 Australia, Kingsford Smith 1/6. Postage 3d. extra.

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RHODESIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

(Continued from page 136 of September issue.)

(Note.—Correspondence is invited with a view to correcting errors of omission or commission.)

CHAPTER XI

VICTORIA FALLS, ISSUE OF 1905.

This set of stamps was specially prepared to commemorate the visit of the British Association to Rhodesia and the opening of the Victoria Falls Bridge (completed in April, 1905) across the Zambesi River. The bridge was officially opened by Professor Darwin, the President of the Association, on the 12th September, 1905.

1. *Date of Issue.*—Issued at several Post Offices in Southern Rhodesia on the 13th July, 1905.

2. *Printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons of London.*

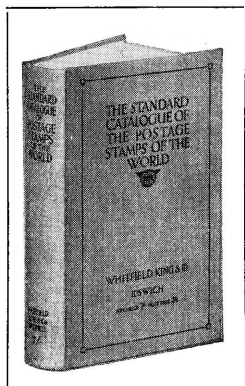
3. *Method of Production.*—Engraved in taille douce and recess printed. A separate plate was made for each denomination.

4. *Design.*—The design is oblong and measures 35 by 25 mm. Included within an engine turned border is a view of the Victoria Falls, reproduced from a photograph in the London Offices of the Company. The inscription "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY" appears in two lines at the top and "VICTORIA FALLS" in a label at the bottom. The value in figures appears in the lower corners and the date "1905," in the upper corners.

5. *Denominations.*—Six: 1d. to 5s.

6. *Paper.*—Thick white wove with pale yellow gum.

7. *Setting of Sheets.*—Sheets of twenty-five—five rows of five stamps each.



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8. *Perforations.*—

14 : 1d., 2½d., 5d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s.

14½ : 1d., 2½d., 5d.

14½×15 : 5d.

15 : 1d., 2½d., 5d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s.

15×14½ : 1d., 2½d., 5d.

9. *Margins.*—

(a) Perforated at the top only.

(b) The imprint "Waterlow & Sons, Limited, London Wall, London, E.C.," appears in the centre of the bottom margin.

(c) The sheet numbers are printed downwards in black ink in the bottom right corner.

(d) There are no jubilee lines.

10. *Varieties.*—(i) *Perforation :*

1s. value. Imperforate between vertical pairs; one sheet had five such pairs.

Imperforate between horizontal pairs; one sheet had all vertical perforations missing except on margins.

(ii) *Design :*

Slight re-entries are to be found in the 1d. value in the bottom corners.

11. *Remainders.*—There were 116 sets of this issue and also one sheet of the 1s. value imperforate between the columns.

12. *Special Postmarks.*—

(1) Two large circles measuring 37 and 35 mm. in diameter containing BRITISH ASSOCIATION at the top and BULAWAYO at the bottom, with date—Sep. 11 1905—in the centre in one line. Found only in purple ink.

(2) One large circle measuring 35 mm. in diameter containing BRITISH ASSOCIATION at the top and VICTORIA FALLS at the bottom, with the date—Sep. 12 1905—in the centre in one line.

These postmarks were specially issued to commemorate the visit of the Association to Rhodesia, and also the opening of the Victoria Falls Bridge on the 12th September, 1905.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC
EXHIBITION, VIENNA, 1933.

(Office Vienna, I., Wallnerstrasse 6, Telephone U 20491.)

COMMUNICATION FOR THE PRESS No. 9.

The liquidating work of the giant exhibition is in full swing at present, but work to be done is so large that there will pass, to all probability, still several months till the Management of the exhibition will have finished their work. Before that date, there will appear a *WIPA Commemorative Pamphlet*, in which the whole genesis and the issue of WIPA will be described by help of statistic material. This pamphlet will be richly illustrated, and will represent not only a welcome souvenir for every visitor of the WIPA, but also a useful reference book for the organisation of future exhibitions. The Commemorative Pamphlets can be ordered already now at the Office of the WIPA, Vienna I, Wallnerstrasse 6, at the price of Austr. Shill. 2,50 or RM 1,50, free of postage.

The *medals and plaques of the WIPA* are partly ready, and have been sent to the exhibitors partly are they still in the making, but all exhibitors will get their medals and plaques still in the month of August.

Of the *WIPA Mercury-stamps* which were printed in nine colours, there has remained a stock in the hands of the Management which are still available at the Office at the price of Austr. Shill. 0,50 or RM 0,30, for one sheet of sixteen stamps. There is also available a small stock of complete sets of all nine colours at the price of Austr. Shill. 4,50 or RM 2,70. *Propaganda labels* and other *WIPA material* can be as well ordered for at the Office, as far as the stock lasts. The Office will send a list of those materials free of cost on demand to any persons interested. Amounts can be paid to the postal check accounts, Vienna C 22.992 and Munich 58.715, under the title "Verband Oesterr. Philatelisten-Vereine, Konto WIPA 1933."

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Notes from the Philatelic Press

Mekel's Weekly Stamp News
 (Nos. 2218/2222).

"Japan's Mandated Islands in the Pacific" shows Japanese posts to the former German colonial islands north of the Equator and "Stamp Errors" the various types to be collected. "Independence and Liberty on Stamps" appears on commemorative stamps of many lands and "Where are the Battleships?" treat with stamps showing warcraft. "The Republic of the Mountains" now forms part of Soviet Russia and it had special stamps. There are articles on "Portugal—St. Anthony of Padua Issue," "Central Lithuania," "Cape of Good Hope Triangle Classics" and "The Pony Express." Many articles are reprinted from other papers and general notes and news of U.S.A. issues is considerable.

Linn's Weekly Stamp News (Nos. 245/249).

"New Stamp for Canada Grain Show" describes arrangements for the special issue while the great gathering of the American Philatelic Society is treated in "Farley authorizes Special Stamp for A.P.S. Convention," "Roosevelt invited to A.P.S. Meet and Banquet" and "The A.P.S. Meeting." "Philatelic Exposition sponsored by Sandusky Stamp Club" describes a large stamp gathering and exhibition, as does "Roumanian Day at the Museum Stamp Club." Poland commemorates "Stwosz, Giant of Polish Art," by issuing a number of cards illustrating his masterpiece instead of a special stamp, while "New N.R.A. Postage Stamp" and "Koscuiszko Stamp" tell of two new U.S.A. issues. There are many general notes as well, as on "Buro Prints," "Precancels" and "Airmails."

Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly
 (Nos. 1000/1002).

In "One to One Thousand" the editor tells the story of this paper, which has reached its thousandth number, and an article of a great stamp printer declares

"Photogravure neither Safe nor Artistic." In view of this challenge, "The Photogravure Process" has been reprinted. "Confessions of a Forger" is a reprint from an 1894 issue, while "Microphilately—Is it Good or Bad?" is a paper read before the last British Congress. "The Vienna Exhibition" details the chief awards of interest to British and Americans, and "The New Zealand Health Stamps" are dealt with. Much news is given in "News from Near and Far" and "New Issue Varieties," and there are prices "In the Saleroom."

Gibbons' Stamp Monthly (No. 11).

"The Designs of the Month" treated are the Wipa stamp, the Lifeboat Centenary series of Holland, and commemoratives of Roumania, Canada, Jugo-Slavia and Iceland. The editor addresses "An Open Letter to the Stamp Issuing Authorities of the World," and there is an illustrated article on "Famous Ships on Stamps." Stamps of Papua are "Seen through the Magnifying Glass," and "Sea and Ship Cancellations of the 20th Century" is continued. There are "Airmail Notes," "Topical Notes" and "Stamp News in Brief."

The Australian Stamp Monthly (No. 44).

"New Guinea Issues" shows the official totals of the various stamps sold. There are articles on "Forgeries" and "Berlin to Buenos Aires in Five Days." In "New St. Helena Stamps" regular varieties on the current stamps are recorded, and there is a further instalment of "The Romance of the Air." As usual, the paper contains "New Issue Chronicle," "Stampage," "Random Notes," "Fiscal Philately," and "Philatelic Pellets," while "Among the Societies" shows the various clubs' activities.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain
(No. 511).

"Notes on the Stamps of the Protected States of the Straits Settlements" treats with the method of printing and varieties of the early overprints. The editor gives his "Impressions of the Vienna 1933 Exhibition," and it is the most exhaustive English report. "Varieties Unchronicled, Uncatalogued or not Generally Known" are the re-entries on the three stamps of

Ionian Islands. "New Issues and Varieties," "Stamp Market Gossip" and "Society Reports" appear as usual.

Collectors' Club Philatelist (No. 3).

This number is devoted almost entirely to the U.S.A. "1c 1851, The Mystery Plate," refers to plate three of the issue mentioned. Then there are articles on "The Franks of Hunter & Co.'s Express," "What Year the Waterbury's?" and "Evenings at the Collectors' Club." Further instalments of "The History of the Free Franking of Mail in the United States" and "The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century" are of great excellence.

Scott's Monthly Journal (No. 161).

"Notes of the Month" and "Of Topical Interest" are newsy paragraphs in regard to new issues and events of philatelic interest. There are "Notes on General Issues of U.S.A." and "Figures" explains a chart showing the quantities of U.S.A. stamps issued.

The Philatelic Magazine (Nos. 473/474).

"Lure of the Classics as against Modern Issues," a paper read before the London Philatelic Congress, is reprinted with a reply by Major Darlow. "A World Event and Philately—World's Grain Exhibition at Regina," describes the issue and the part it played, while Mr. Ward writes on "The \$500 Straits Settlements." There are notes on the "Market in Modern Colonials," "Latest New Issue News" and general philatelic notes.

Stamp Collecting (Nos. 1032/1036).

"Propaganda per Postage Stamps" is described and "The Romance of the Royal William" tells of the first ship to cross the Atlantic under steam. There are articles on "American National Recovery Stamp," "Paquebot and Ship Cancellations on the Stamps of Liberia," "Nicaragua F.C. Leon Sauce Inauguration Series, 1932," "Postage Stamps and Science in the Service of Man," "Celebrities of the Stamp Album," "Nicaragua Series 1933," "The Rocks of St. Helena," and "How to Form a Philatelic Society." "British Stamps perforated with Firms' Initials" is continued and articles reprinted from other journals include "The Romance of a

Post Office, Mauritius," "The Old Lady with the Stamps," "United States to Lithuania Provisional Air Mail Issue," and "Soaking Off Stamps is really a Fine Art." There is considerable "New Issue and Stamp Market News," and once a month an air mail supplement is provided. Collectors interviewed and many interesting philatelic notes complete the numbers.

The New Southern Philatelist (No. 9).

There are articles on "Jacob Poe, Confederate Stamp Printer," "Trans-Oceanic Airmail," "Naval Cancellations," "And Now a Real Aguinaldo Cover" and "The A.P.S. at Chicago." There are many general notes, airmail notes and new issue news.

The Canadian Stamp Collector (No. 8).

Matters dealt with are "Specialise?—Yes, but be Reasonable," "Luxemburg," "Canada—1898 Issue" and "Stamp Soaking as an Art." There is new issue news and society reports.

Other papers received are *The Australian Stamp Journal*, *Magazine Filatelica Mexicano*, *Sieger Post*, *Die Postmarke*, *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* and *Das Postwertzeichen*

AIR MAIL NOTES

The following further particulars regarding the extension of the Empire Air Mail service from Karachi to Calcutta are furnished by Mr. L. A. Wyndham of Cape Town :

(1) The extension of the service was inaugurated with the flight which left Croydon on 1st July and reached Calcutta on the 8th. The section from Karachi to Calcutta (1,506 miles) being operated jointly by Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways with planes of the "Atalanta" type. The plane used for the inaugural flights being the "Arethusa," piloted by Capt. L. Ecclesfield. Imperial Airways issued special envelopes depicting a map of India and suitably inscribed.

(2) Special commemorative cachets (similar to those used for the inauguration of the Karachi-Bombay-Madras "feeder" service in October last) were used in India for the first flights, "Karachi-Calcutta (date) First Air Mail (aeroplane)" in a rectangle. Similar cachets, distinguishable by minor details in design, were used at each new centre on the route, *i.e.*, Jodhpur, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Asansol and Calcutta. For the first westbound flight the words "Karachi-Calcutta" were transposed.

(3) All the mail, except that from London to Calcutta, which was made up in sealed bags and not opened in transit, was re-sorted at Karachi, where the cachet referred to above (7th July) was applied to the front of all covers. Mail was back-stamped with the cachet at Allahabad and Calcutta. This cachet was also applied at Karachi to a very small mail despatched from South Africa, South-West Africa, the Rhodesias and other countries in Africa, and should be of the greatest interest in that it was conveyed over both routes of the Empire Air Mail Service.

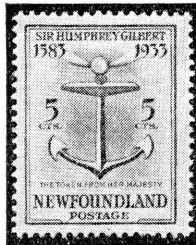
(4) The first westbound flight left Calcutta on 11th July. In practically all cases Calcutta and Asansol applied the cachet to the back of the covers. A few covers from Calcutta, including two or three addressed to Cape Town, and received on the 22nd July, had the cachet on the front. Covers from Cawnpore (which was added to the list of stopping places at the last moment) were stamped with the cachet only, and did not receive the distinguishing postmark cancellation. Delhi applied the cachet to the front and used the attractive "Use the Air Mail and Save Time" slogan postmark. Jodhpur cancelled the stamps with the cachet and applied postmark to back of covers. Covers from Delhi and Jodhpur are of interest in that both these centres had previously been linked to Karachi by the "feeder" service run by the Delhi Flying Club, which service terminated on the 4th July. After the first flight, it was announced that Asansol would be discontinued as a stopping centre owing to the unsuitability of its aerodrome and its proximity to Calcutta. All mail for countries served by Imperial Airways African service was back-stamped at Cairo, the junction of the Indian and African services "Caire Par Avion. 14 JI. 5-6P."

(5) The air distance between Calcutta, the terminal of the Indian service, and Cape Town, the terminal of the African service, is 9,745 miles. Covers reached Cape Town from all the stopping centres 11½ days after despatch or well under half the time taken by ordinary land and sea route. The saving of time is, of course, progressively greater between Calcutta and the Rhodesias and South-West Africa. For instance, mail from Calcutta to Elisabethville was delivered 9½ days after despatch, being conveyed from Broken Hill to Elisabethville by the Aero Klub du Katanga's feeder service on 20th July.

(6) Commencing with the mail due to leave London on 23rd September, the Indian service will be further extended to Rangoon *via* Akyab (720 miles). The westbound flight from Rangoon is scheduled for 1st October. It will be interesting to see whether any commemorative cachet is used on the occasion of the inauguration of this further link in the Empire Air Mail Service in view of the fact that early in October, 1932, the Government of India extended the right to the Dutch Air Line (K.L.M.) which operates a service between Amsterdam and Batavia, of carrying mails between Calcutta, Akyab and Rangoon only. Mail despatched from Rangoon by the first flight after the granting of this concession reached Cape Town in 16½ days, having been sent from Calcutta to Karachi by rail to connect with the Imperial Airways service.



NEW ISSUES.



NEW ISSUES.

A Monograph on Union Booklet Stamps

With particular reference to Rotogravure Printings.

By I. L. SOLOMON and G. N. GILBERT.

In our last paper we described the lay-out of the plates used for printing the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. rotogravure booklet stamps. This was of special interest as showing a distinct departure from the methods used for the previous booklet stamps. The 2d. rotogravure booklet stamps, however, presented a different problem, which is the subject of this paper.

It will be remembered that in our first paper we showed that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values were printed from adapted sheet plates, and that the booklet blocks could be plated, thus giving the complete lay-out.

The 2d. value booklet blocks can similarly be plated, but all blocks are found to correspond with vertical rows 1 and 2 of the sheet issue, *i.e.*, one can construct a strip of 2 by 20 and no more.

At first these results were disappointing, but here, again, as in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values, the watermark came to our assistance, as we found that some blocks had the watermark upright and others had it inverted.

This enabled us to reconstruct two strips of 2 by 20, one with the upright and the other with the inverted watermarks.

On comparing the two strips, we found that besides the characteristic flaws placing them definitely as vertical rows 1 and 2 of the sheet issue, each block differed from its twin by having extra characteristics.

For example, the block of rows 15-16 with upright watermark shows the well-known "aeroplane" variety on No. 1, Row 16, *i.e.*, on the Afrikaans stamp, while the similar block with the inverted watermarks does not show it at all, and also shows a large break in the inner frame on No. 1, Row 15.

And so it went on; each pair of blocks was found to be similar and yet dissimilar.

At this stage it became necessary to consider the so-called "economy" strips of the 2d. stamps.

These consisted of strips two by ten, each strip having a small central arrow between either the top or bottom pair. None of these strips had side margins, and they were always found with upright watermarks.

Besides the evidence of the central arrows, these strips were plated as being vertical rows 3 and 4 of the sheet issue. There was no doubt that these strips were from booklet plates as they all showed the extra characteristics which have not appeared in the sheet issues, a notable example being the "aeroplane" variety again, this time on the English stamp on No. 3, Row 5.

Furthermore, if the sheets had been damaged to such an extent that only the middle strip could be used, it is almost certain that the whole lot would have been destroyed, in view of the small quantity issued thus.

We, therefore, arranged our booklet blocks and the "economy" strips so that all the watermarks were in one direction, and this gave us a full sheet of 6 by 20, the first four vertical rows being upright and the next two inverted, thus:—

1	2	3	↓ 4	2	1	
2d	2d	2d	2d	pꞤ	pꞤ	
•						
2d	2d	2d	2d	pꞤ	pꞤ	
•						

It appears, therefore, that vertical rows 5 and 6 were erased from a sheet plate, and then a print was made from the glass "positive-negative" (the process being described in our previous paper), and this was transferred to the plate in an inverted position in place of the erased rows 5 and 6 and etched in.

Rows 1 and 2 of the sheet, having a margin on the left, which is correct for binding purposes, were naturally selected for transferring.

It is fairly obvious that this added strip would most probably differ in some slight degree, especially in the depth of etching, and this is markedly shown in the difference in shade between the upright and inverted booklet blocks.

This difference in shade is found in every case where a portion of a plate has been added, being very distinct in the tete-beche portion of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. booklet blocks, and also in the two added stamps in the roll stamp plate, which gave us the AA and EE variety in the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. roll stamps.

The so-called 2d. "economy" strips, having no margins whatever, were naturally useless for booklet purposes, and this undoubtedly explains why they were issued in packets to the various post offices for sale as ordinary stamps.

It appears to be futile to guess the reason for this extraordinary method adopted in the lay-out of the booklet plates. It may be due to some particular difficulty in the plate making or the working of the machine, or possibly the perforating plate is not amenable to alteration.

Another possibility is that of plate economy. Who knows? We can only give the results as we have found them.

SOUTHERN AFRICA PHILATELIC DIRECTORY.

<i>Name of Society.</i>	<i>President.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>	<i>Meetings.</i>
The Philatelic Society of Johannesburg	Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie, Box 1038, Johannesburg.	T. Victor Green, Box 4967, Johanne- sburg.	Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m., second Tuesdays.
Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society ..	J. McMillan, 3, Westbourne Road, Port Elizabeth.	Chas. W. Shef- field, 55, Sher- lock St., Port Elizabeth.	Public Library, Tuesdays nearest 15th of month.
West Rand Philatelic Society ..	—	F. Paola, Box 178, Krugers- dorp.	Annesti Buildings, 8 p.m., second Wednesdays.
East London Philatelic Society ..	W. S. Hoal, Standard Bank, East London.	C. H. Thornton, 35, St. Mark's Rd. East London	Toc H. Room, Oxford Street 8 p.m., second Tuesdays.
The East Rand Philatelic Society ..	Mrs. G. Wood, Box 420, Benoni.	J. Doyle, Box 6, Germiston.	Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg, 8 p.m., first Thursdays.
Cape Town Philatelic Society ..	L. Meyer.	A. Guttonson, Box 1543, Cape Town.	—
Pretoria Philatelic Society	H. N. B. Hawke	Dr. A. J. Broughton, Bourke Trust Buildings, Pretoria.	Polley's Hotel, 8 p.m., first and third Mondays.
Philatelic Society of Natal	P. C. Bishop, Box 1491, Dur- ban.	Miss Gwen Pers- house, 262, Vause Rd., Dur- ban.	Durban Publicity Bureau, 8 p.m., first Wednesdays.
Philatelic Society of Rhodesia ..	—	A. Silva Jones, Box 501, Bula- wayo.	—
Mafeking Philatelic Society	—	Mrs. W. S. Symons, Box 64, Mafeking.	—

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

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

Columbia.—Scadta Air Mail, used or on entire wanted.

Charles Hand, P.O. Box 1018, Pretoria.

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

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

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

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

Wanted.—Gambia, specimens, mint and fine used, also Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Lagos and Nigeria.

T. V. Green, P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg.

Canada, U.S.A., St. Helena, Peru.—Wanted.

A. J. Broughton, Bourke Trust Bldgs., Pretoria.

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

William Redford, 88, Fox Street, Johannesburg.

Rhodesian Rarities.—Wanted. Mint or used.

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

Great Britain.—Wanted early issues line engraved and surface printed—and items of interest.

J. A. Brenner, 12, Ashford Rd., Parkwood, J'h'burg

1899-1902.—British used in South Africa and South Africa used in British Army P.Os.

J. H. Harvey Pirie, P.O. Box 1038, Johannesburg

Iceland Stamps.—Iceland stamps exchanged for stamps from any part of the world.

Hallgrimur Helgason, P.O. Box 121, Reykjavik, Iceland.

UP AGAIN !!

South African 1925 Air Mails (used), up in the 1934 Catalogue from 44/- to 50/- per set.

Through a recent lucky purchase I have acquired some superb used sets which I offer at 16/- (under one-third catalogue).

Incidentally, each set is on entire and is a last flight.

New series of approval books now being made up.

Still plenty of bargains from the old stock.

C. F. SKINNER (B.P.A.),
Shop No. 17, OLD ARCADE, MARKET STREET
P.O. Box 5887 JOHANNESBURG Phone 33-1790
Telegrams: "PHILATELIC."

SOCIETY NEWS

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

The display of the evening was Mr. R. G. Webb's used Canadian stamps. These are a very representative lot, being in very good condition and remarkable for the number of lightly cancelled stamps that it contains. At the same time, the question of whether used or unused stamps were the better to collect, formed the subject-matter of a debate in which almost every member took part. Being a subject that every philatelist has considered at some time or other, there was no lack of expression of opinions, Mr. Webb leading off the discussion with the contention that a stamp had not fulfilled its mission in life until it had passed through a post office and been cancelled there. The important part that the post mark plays in the philatelic hobby was stressed in several ways by members, who looked at it from the historical side. But the honours were even at the end of the discussion after a very interesting debate.

B.G.P.

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A display of the stamps of Ceylon was given by Mr. Schonberg at the meeting of the Cape Town Society, held on the 24th August, and proved to be of outstanding interest to the large number of members and visitors present.

The early issues of this country are "classics," the exceptionally fine engraving and dignity of design being second to none. The issues of 1857-67, notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining good specimens, were exceptionally well represented in the display, both mint and used, the latter being throughout perfect, clean copies.

Special mention must be made of a splendid used copy of the 4d. rose, 1857-9, the catalogue value of which is well over £100, and also of the remaining values of the same issue. The other issues to 1867, was rich in shade varieties and included copies of almost all varieties.

The issue of Queen Victoria in the subsequent designs, were of exceptional interest also, mint and used copies of most values being in evidence. The surcharges and overprints used, 1884 to 1891, create many difficulties for collectors of Ceylon stamps, but a word of praise is due to Mr. Schonberg for the splendid display of these stamps alone. These were shown both mint and used, and contained many varieties of type and errors. In the latter was a splendid copy of the 5 cents surcharged inverted on 4 cents (in pair). Inverted overprints 2 cents on 4 cents and a perfect copy of the error FLVE was also to be seen.

The surcharges of 1899 were also represented in mint copies of the "1 rupee 25 cents" and "1 rupee 50 cents" and mention must also be made of the stamps overprinted "postal commission" prepared for the collection of sums due on postal orders cashed beyond the prescribed time, but used for postal purposes.

The Edwardian and Georgian issues were practically complete, mint and used, and included many varieties of shade, perforation, etc. In the latter, the outstanding item was a copy of the 20 rupees value (used). The display concluded with covers posted in Ceylon by Boer prisoners.

The exhibitor was thanked by Mr. Guttonson, who remarked on the very high standard of the collection, particularly in regard to the early issues. Mr. Schonberg, in replying, mentioned the attraction of the classics to collectors and the fine engraving of these, still unsurpassed notwithstanding the advances made in the art of printing.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the East Rand Philatelic Society was held at the Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg, on the 7th September. The retiring President (Mr. Thos. Wood) outlined the work of the Society for the past year, and commented on the various reports, which showed that the Society was in a strong position. Two favourable points noted being consistent good attendance at meetings, and the loyal support the officers had received from members during the year. Four new members had been enrolled during Mr. Wood's term of office. The election of officers for 1933-4 resulted as follows: President, Mrs. G. Wood; Vice-President, Mr. A. F. Johnstone; Secretary, Mr. J. Doyle (fourth year). Mr. E. C. Donne congratulated the new officers on their election, said that the Society was very fortunate this year, as the new President had shown her interest by regular attendance at meetings and had read several papers before the Society, as well as giving able assistance on the social side. As our first Lady President, he wished Mrs. Wood every success during the year.

Mr. Johnstone, the new Vice-President, is well known as one of the most able philatelists and is our delegate to Congress. Mr. J. Doyle's election was a popular one, and the best comment on this is that it is his fourth term of office. Mrs. Wood having suitably replied, called on members for pages of interest (a popular feature at all our meetings). These included Nyasaland Protectorate 2s. to £10 all fine used (Mrs. Wood). Cyprus, $\frac{1}{2}$ pias, 1881, *imperf.*, Virgin Islands, Die Proofs of 1866 issue, Mr. C. E. Donne. Perf. varieties of the Ceres type of Mozambique shown in large blocks and strips (Mr. A. P. Lynn). Some scarce varieties of Ecuador (Mr. Thos. Wood).

Paper and Display, Belgium, by Mr. R. E. King. Mr. King gave a short account of the stamps of Belgium, the issues from 1849 to 1861 being described in detail and the later issues noted. The collection shown was practically complete, and among some very fine pieces the writer noted very fine copies of the 40c, 1850, and 1851, and the 1c and 40c, 1859-61. The lion type, 1866-7 was well represented and both colours of the 5 franc, 1875-81. Among the later issues shown complete mint, were the 1929 Orval set and the 1925 seventy-fifth anniversary of first Belgian stamps.

The President, in thanking Mr. King for his fine paper and exhibit said that this paper and display of Belgium was another proof if such were needed, that many of the foreign countries were worth while from a philatelic point of view.

J. DOYLE.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

This controversy about the new Admiral Die of Rhodesia is probably becoming boring to many, but I should like to report that I have specimens of the new die on White Paper, viz., a pair and single of the 2d., and a single of the 8d. all mint. If the new die was retouched to make the normal Die III, how can it appear on white paper?

H. A. SAUNDERS.

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The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

May I draw attention to some points in the designs of the Voortrekker Memorial Fund and of the Swaziland stamps.

In the central design of the 1½d. Voortrekker stamp we see a waggon drawn by the usual span of fourteen oxen being hauled up a rugged slope of more than one in one—virtually up the face of a cliff. I suppose this must be accepted as a typical example of modern art, in which the artist depicts, not the scene as it should be, but as he prefers to see it with the usual disastrous results as in this instance.

[Our correspondent is wrong—the design was copied from the well-known old painting.—Ed.]

In the 3d. value, a Zulu shield is shown on either side of the frame. Behind the shield is shown three assegais, two crossed and one vertical. The latter should have been omitted and replaced by the tufted head of the stick, held in position by the strips of hide passed over and under through the slits shown on either side of the centre, and crossed behind to hold the stick in position.

In all three stamps a small cross is shown, similar in shape to the Red Cross, a symbol associated, in peace time, with charitable work. Its appearance on the stamps is meaningless and quite out of place.

In the design of the Swaziland stamp, the shields are pointed (as in the Voortrekker stamp), without the stick, and with only horizontal slits on the shield. The Zulu shield is rounded top and bottom, the stick is an essential part of its construction, as are also the strips of hide inserted through the slots for the purpose already mentioned. I have shown the designs to my Zulu servants and their verdict is "mubi impela."

H. GALBRAITH

New Issue News

The following chronicle is kindly furnished by Mr. R. Roberts, 430 Strand, London :

BRAZIL.—"200 REIS," overprinted on 300r, carmine, S.G. No. 535, type 91, on wmk. type 113 "ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL" repeated. Perf. $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

CANADA.—1930/1. 20c, S.G., type 69, overprinted in blue in small sans serif capitals, in three lines. At top :

WORLD'S
GRAIN EXHIBITION &
CONFERENCE.

At foot :

"REGINA 1933"

CHINA.—1c/4c Junk type S.G. 28A. Sun Yat Sen type 2, with solid ring. Overprinted in black for YUNNAN in one line, similar to S.G. type 1. 2c, olive ; 4c, green ; 5c, green ; 15c, blue green ; 25c, ultramarine ; 1\$, sepia and red brown ; 2\$, red brown and ultramarine ; 5\$, black and scarlet ; Sun Yat Sen, surcharged for SINKIANG similar to S.G. type 3. 2c, olive ; 4c, green ; 15c, green ; 25c, ultramarine ; 1\$, sepia and red brown ; 2\$, red brown and ultramarine ; 5\$, black and scarlet. Surcharged for SZECHUAN in Chinese characters in one line, same size as Sinkiang surcharge on following values : 1c, orange, Junk type re-engraved S.G. 324 ; 5c, lilac, Junk type re-engraved S.G. 329 ; 50c, deep green, Reaper type re-engraved S.G. 338. Sun Yat Sen type 2, with solid ring. 2c, olive ; 5c, green ; 15c, blue green ; 25c, ultramarine ; 1\$, sepia and red brown ; 2\$, red brown and ultramarine ; 5\$, black and scarlet. Martyr issue. $\frac{1}{2}$ c, sepia ; 8c, orange ; 10c, purple ; 13c, green ; 17c, olive green ; 20c, claret ; 30c, purple ; 40c, orange.

DENMARK.—Karavel S.G. type 40, printed by line engraved process instead of typographed. No wmk., perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. 15ö, red ; 20ö, grey ; 25ö, blue ; 30ö, orange ; 35ö, violet ; 40ö, yellow green.

ESTONIA.—New set commemorating Choral Festival. Design of old man playing a harp. Inscription at foot of stamp :

"X 1933

ULDLAULUPIDU"

2s, green ; 5s, scarlet ; 10s, blue.

EGYPT.—500m, S.G. type 58, perforated and watermarked as before. A new printing has been made by mixed process, the central head portion being by photogravure, as before, but the duty frame and inscription has been printed by off-set process.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Air Mail stamp issued by the Great Western Railway. 3d., pale blue. Control number in the left top corner in red. These are printed in sheets of 20 by off-set process. Perf. $10\frac{1}{2}$.

JUGO-SLAVIA.—S.G. type 55, without engraver's name at foot. 20D, violet ; 30D, rose.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Sir Humphrey Gilbert commemorative issue : 1c, grey black ; 2c, green ; 3c, red brown ; 4c, rose ; 5c, purple ; 7c, blue ; 8c, orange ; 9c, bright ultramarine ; 10c, claret ; 14c, black ; 15c, reddish mauve ; 20c, green ; 24c, plum ; 32c, dark sepia. Engraved and printed by John Dickinson & Co., perf. 14.

PANAMA REPUBLIC.—S.G. type 76, overprinted in red in block capitals, the surcharge measuring $19 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., "HABILITADA." $\frac{1}{2}$ c, orange ; 1c, green ; 10c/15c, blue.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA.—Angola S.G. type 17, wmk. Maltese cross. 1c, brown ; 5c, sepia ; 10c, lilac ; 15c, black ; 20c, grey ; 30c, blue green ; 40c, scarlet ; 45c, turquoise ; 50c, pale brown ; 60c, olive green ; 70c, red brown ; 80c, emerald ; 85c, carmine ; 1E, claret ; 1E40, blue ; 2E, lilac ; 5E, yellow green ; 10E, bistre brown ; 20E, orange.

SAMOA.—New Zealand arms type 157, overprinted in red with "SAMOA" S.G. type 15. £2, violet ; £5, blue.

URUGUAY.—On the 1st August, the following Columbus Commemorative stamps were issued. They are lithographed on thickish, no wmk. paper, printed in sheets of 100, perf. 11, line machine. They are dated at top of stamp "1492" "1933." 3c, green ; 5c, rose carmine ; 7c, pale blue ; 8c, rose red ; 12c, deep blue ; 17c, violet ; 20c, pale red brown ; 24c, yellow bistre ; 36c, salmon ; 50c, grey brown ; 1P, yellow brown.

ARGENTINE.—1P, scarlet and blue. S.G. type 113, wmk. S.G. 111, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$. Overprinted in black M.J.I. (Ministry of Justice and Instruction) in Roman letters.

AUSTRALIA.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., orange. Wmk. C of A and Crown multiple, perf. $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. Overprinted in skeleton letters in black "O.S."

CANADA.—Commemorating the first Transatlantic passage, accomplished under steam all the way by the "Royal William" from Pictou, Nova Scotia on the 18th August, 1833. 5c, blue.

COCHIN.—4 pies, green. New type portrait of the Rajah, similar to the 2½a, received in May, 1933. Large format as usual, perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Line engraved.

COOK ISLANDS.—Pictorial type S.G. types 22 and 23, watermarked paper. Single line N Z and star, perf. 14, wmk. upright. 2½d., blue and black ; 4d., blue and black.

GERMANY.—Hindenburg Medallion type. 50pf, deep green and black ; 1Mk, golden yellow and black. Wmk. S.G. type 43, perf. 14.

GRENADA.—Issued in rolls of 500 longways. Different shades from the previous issue, join every tenth stamp. S.G. type 26, script watermark. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., yellow green ; 1d., deep chocolate.

HOLLAND.—New value, similar to S.G. type 60. 80c, scarlet and deep bluish green.

ITALY.—International University Sports. Commemorative. Set of four stamps : 10c, sepia ; 20c, carmine ; 50c, bright violet ; 1L25, blue.

JUGO-SLAVIA.—The following have been printed without the engraver's name at foot of stamp : Postage—5D, violet, S.G. type 55. P. Dues—50p, violet ; 1D, magenta ; 2D, deep blue ; 5D, orange. All S.G. type 168. Sokol Commemorative. 75+25p, grey green ; $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ D, rose carmine.

British Stamps used in South Africa *and* South African Stamps used in British Army Post Offices.

A STUDY IN POST MARKS.

BY DR. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society (read 14th March, 1933).

As part of the comprehensive scheme drawn up by the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa for a study of the whole philatelic history of that area, the Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society accepted the task of dealing with the Anglo-Boer War stamps, and this paper is offered as a first contribution on that subject.

Under the heading of "Stamps of the Anglo-Boer War," might be included:—

(1) The V.R.I. and E.R.I. overprints of the Orange Free State and Transvaal. These are, however, fully dealt with in catalogues under the headings of these two territories, and are probably best left there as being regularly issued with full recognition by the only official authorities entitled and able to issue stamps at the times and places these stamps were given out.

(2) The PIETERSBURG issue, which occupies an intermediate position. These stamps were issued officially with the authority of what was still left in being of the Government of the Z.A.R. The issue can scarcely be said, however, to have been fully recognised, either in the sense of having been submitted to the International Postal Union, or to have been valid for postal use throughout the territory it claimed to be issued for, inasmuch as the greater part of that territory was, at the time of issue, *de facto* under British administration.

(3) Local issues such as Mafeking and Vryburg in Cape Colony and Lydenburg, Rustenburg, etc., in the Transvaal. These, in my opinion, should be considered definitely as simply "Local Issues." They were made to meet purely local and temporary difficulties, without authority from the central postal authorities of the territories in which they were issued, and they had only local and temporary franking value.

(4) "Stamps used abroad." These, of course, can only be recognised as such by the postmarks. Under this heading will come such stamps as:—

- (a) British stamps used in South Africa and these may be further subdivided into those used in British army post-offices, and those used in South African civil post offices.
- (b) Transvaal (Z.A.R.) and Orange Free State stamps used in various Natal and Cape of Good Hope post offices in territory temporarily occupied by the Boer forces. A list of these has been published by Mr. S. Klagsbrun in the Transactions of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, 1931, pp. 37-41.
- (c) Stamps of various South African territories, used in British army post offices.
- (d) Possibly stamps of other countries, such as India, Canada, or Australasia, used either in army or civil post offices.

I have not so far been able to ascertain whether reciprocity between the British army post offices and the civil post offices of the various South African territories as regards the use of each other's stamps was officially authorised, or whether the practice was merely permitted as a matter of convenience and no awkward questions asked.

Having, somewhat casually, made a small collection of British stamps used in South Africa and South African stamps used in British army post offices, I ventured, about a couple of years ago, to show these at a meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, and my attempt at a classification was published in the weekly philatelic column of the *Rand Daily Mail*. This came to the notice of Mr. Andrew Watson, of Pretoria, and he very kindly put at my disposal for a fuller writing up of this

subject both his own collection of "British used in South Africa" and several volumes of the *British Philatelist*, containing articles dealing with these stamps and postmarks. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking him for his kindness, as, without that literature and without his collection for reference, I could not have compiled this paper. The first draft thereof was submitted to him for his opinion, and several criticisms have been embodied in the paper as it now stands.

The articles referred to are "Army Postmarks used during the South African War, 1899-1902," by K. Kricorissian; *British Philatelist*, vol. xvii, 1924-25, pp. 6, 14, 19, 27, 38 and 52, and vol. xviii, 1925-26, pp. 10 and 15, with additional data in the latter volume by E. Bentley Wood, p. 25; B. McGowan, p. 73, and T. J. Pullinger, p. 98; also in vol. xix, 1926-27, by A. E. Whitehead, p. 43. Finally, Mr. Kricorissian makes some corrections and additions in the *British Philatelist*, vol. xxi, 1928-29, p. 44.

For full details of description of the various types of postmarks and for check lists of various British stamps with these different postmarks, readers must be referred to these articles.

For the benefit of South African readers, however, to whom the articles are probably in most instances not readily accessible, I have drawn freely upon Mr. Kricorissian's articles, and I have altered my original classification so as to agree with his as far as his Type 5, but after that, for reasons which will be given, I have departed from his order of classification.

Occurrences given of British stamps used in Army Post Offices are merely *additions* to the lists given by the writers referred to above. The list of British stamps used in South African Civil Post Offices is, so far as I am aware, the first of its kind, as is also the record of South African stamps used in British Army Post Offices. It is to be hoped that the publication of these lists will elicit further records of occurrences, so that a fuller check list can be drawn up at some future date.

All British stamps mentioned, unless otherwise specified, are Victorian 1d. lilac of 1881 or other values of the 1887-92 issue.

The numbers given in brackets after various South African stamps are the catalogue numbers in Gibbons' 1933 catalogue.

Mr. Kricorissian introduces his articles with a brief history of the British Army postal service in South Africa, in which it is noted that a postal contingent was furnished by the Canadian Government, and that the Indian Government established an Army Post Office of its own for the benefit of the Indian troops serving in Natal. Definite information is lacking as to whether Indian stamps were used in this office, and, if they were, by what marks they can be identified. Mr. Watson, I may say, thinks Indian stamps were not used, but I am of opinion that the question should be left an open one until conclusive evidence is obtained. Information is also wanted as to whether the stamps of other countries from which troops were serving were authorised for use, or were merely permitted. At present I can only record, from Mr. Watson's collection, the occurrence of a New South Wales stamp with a British Army postmark. Mr. Watson thinks that this stamp was used on correspondence between two Australian brothers who were serving with different units.

We now come to a consideration of the various types of postmarks.

BRITISH ARMY POSTMARKS.

TYPE 1.

This type of postmark consists of two concentric circles bearing between them, at the top, FIELD.POST.OFFICE.B.O. (Base Office), and, at the bottom, BRITISH. ARMY.S.AFRICA; in the centre, the date in two lines and a star above the date. This mark is also found with the star omitted, but in that state is exceedingly scarce. There are two varieties of star, a large (about $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.) and a small (about $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.). Mr. Kricorissian notes that stamps overprinted ARMY OFFICIAL, which might have been expected to have been common, are of great rarity with this, or, indeed, with any postmark used during the war; also, that no Edwardian stamps are known with the star or main base office cancellation.

To be continued next month

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EDITORIAL

As everyone who had the opportunity and privilege of being present will agree, the Durban Congress was a great success. It is great to meet and get to know fellow-collectors from over the hills and far away. There were delegates from Cape Town, East London, Johannesburg and the Rand and Pretoria. The only thing that surprised us was the absence of local enthusiasts—those present, with one or two exceptions, being the Natal Society's delegates. We expected to meet a crowd of the local members at the official opening at least, but they were otherwise engaged. Summaries of the annual report of the Permanent Congress Executive and proceedings of Congress will be found in this issue. In a later number we hope to publish photographs of the leading lights led by the chairman, Mr. P. C. Bishop, who might aptly be described as evergreen.

We visitors not only appreciated the formal proceedings, but also thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment provided. It was strange, one might say queer, that none of the delegates wanted to take the trip round the Bay that had been arranged for their enjoyment. Surely all philatelists are not bad sailors? It was also remarked as strange, one might say queer, that the local enthusiasts and their friends were apparently lacking in a sense of humour. We think it is a mistake to take one's hobby too seriously and one's pleasures too sadly.

Cape Town is to make an effort to hold the next Congress, and we sincerely hope the old Society will see its way to do so. If it cannot, then Pretoria will be the venue of 1934 Congress. Each Society in turn should endeavour to entertain Congress, and we are glad to know that East London, among others, hopes to do so some day. Any Society that undertakes Congress may rely on the fullest co-operation and help of the Permanent Executive.

A new Society has been started at Bloemfontein, and we wish it the very best of luck. In our correspondence columns will be found a letter from the Secretary of the newly-formed Orange Free State and Basutoland Philatelic Society telling us all about it. There are several stalwart philatelists in the list of officers of the Society, and under their guidance success should be assured.

May we once again remind correspondents that "copy" for the next issue of this Journal must be posted to the Editor not later than the fifteenth of the month.

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CONGRESS, 1933

DURBAN, 1933.

The Fourth Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa was held in the Mayor's Parlour, Durban (by courtesy of the Mayor and Councillors), on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 30th September, and 1st and 2nd of October. Mr. Percy C. Bishop, President of the host Society, the Philatelic Society of Natal, presided, supported by Mr. W. Redford and Mr. C. Hand, respectively Chairman and Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee, and Miss Gwen Pershouse, Hon. Secretary of the Durban Congress Executive.

Other executive officers and delegates in attendance were as follows:—

Cape Town Society : Mr. K. J. M. Alexander.
East London Society : Mr. C. E. Thornton.
East Rand Society : Mr. J. Doyle.
Johannesburg Society : Messrs. J. F. Kupferman,
 J. Robertson and I.
 Glasser.

Pretoria Society : Dr. Mosely and Major
 Milligan.

Natal Society : Messrs. J. R. Simpson,
 W. P. Angus, A. S.
 Maskell and A. H.
 Lovejoy.

*Permanent Congress
 Committee* : Messrs. W. Redford, R.
 H. Morley, J. W. K.
 Schofield, A. E. Bas-
 den, S. A. Klagsbrun
 and A. F. Johnstone.

*Durban Congress
 Committee* : Messrs. H. de Terrasson,
 N. Welsford, H. H.
 Hurst, W. Percy
 Williams, W. Gosling
 and R. G. Webb.

There were numerous visitors to the Mayor's Parlour during the opening proceedings, and among these were noticed Major Collins, technical adviser to the Post Office, Mr. Karl Gundelfinger, Durban, and several ladies.

MINISTER'S MESSAGE. After cordially welcoming to Durban the officers of the Permanent Congress Committee and the Delegates of the Affiliated Philatelic Societies, the Chairman read the following telegraphic message received that day from the Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Senator C. F. Clarkson :

*" May your Conference be an out-
 standing success, and the good relationship
 that exists between the Post Office and your
 Society continue."*

Mr. Bishop explained that it had been the intention of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs to attend the opening of the Congress in person, but affairs of State had prevented him. In the circumstances, Senator Clarkson had most kindly asked the Postmaster-General of the Union, Mr. H. J. Lenton, to deputise for him. He (the speaker) would have every member of the Congress with him in heartily welcoming among them the Postmaster-General (applause). The chairman paid a high tribute to the splendid efficiency of the Union Postal Department, and further referred to the very definite link between the Postal Service and philatelists, and to the services that had been rendered from time to time by stamp collectors, particularly in the detection of forgeries. He submitted that the Government might with advantage call philatelists into consultation when new issues of stamps were in contemplation. He then called upon Mr. Lenton to address the Congress.

The Postmaster-General was greeted with hearty applause on rising to speak. In the course of a humorous speech, he explained that he was present merely as a deputy for the Minister, whose regrets for absence he had been requested to convey. He doubted whether he would have been willing to come in his official capacity as Postmaster-General, because he had always taken the attitude that officially philatelists were people to be avoided as far as possible (laughter).

As a class, continued Mr. Lenton, stamp collectors seem to be a queer lot of people, always examining under a microscope every little bit of coloured and gummed paper that was turned out.

It is as if they were turning the thing over and over, tasting the gum on it, trying whether the colours will wash out, counting the little indentations round the edge, to find out whether they have got their money's worth.

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Frequently they find, I believe, owing to the strange conventions among them, that they have got more than their money's worth. They can never have less, because so long as a stamp is bought from the Post Office, it will do the job it undertakes to do, provided it is taken care of and not incapacitated by injury.

It is true that it takes two penny stamps just now to do the job that many people think one ought to be able to do. (Hear, hear.) But, of course, during these bad times, we have had to find employment for as many of them as possible.

My point is that as far as we of the Post Office are concerned, a stamp is a stamp, nothing more nor less, and the fact that in a sheet of 240 little green pictures of spring-boks, one of the Springboks has got a hair on his ear that the others haven't, means nothing to us. It is because people sometimes come to me and suggest that I have put that hair there on purpose, or at any rate refrained from having it cut off, just so as to excite the collectors of these things, that I dislike philatelists so.

I remember a man asking me if I knew how many different kinds of penny stamps there were in use in the Union, and when I said that as far as I knew a penny stamp was simply a penny stamp, he fetched a book in which he showed me a whole page of what he was pleased to call different varieties of current penny stamps, and he set to work by the aid of various scientific instruments to prove to me the differences. Well, I could only admire his meticulous exactitude.

To be serious, however, I must frankly say that I think this hobby of stamp collecting is a very valuable one. It must develop in its votaries habits of quick observation, orderliness and concentration.

Philately undoubtedly leads in a pleasant way to the acquirement of historical and geographical knowledge, and thus tends to enlarge the education and broaden the outlook of its followers, and encourage them to become citizens of the world.

It establishes a fellowship which has no limitations of sex, creed, or race, and it thus has a social value; and perhaps, to refer again to my earlier remarks, the very watchfulness and criticism which I, from the

Post Office point of view, have sometimes found so troublesome, is a good thing, in tending to keep governments up to the scratch in making good, artistic and creditable issues.

You will be amused when I tell you that on quite a number of occasions when I have been introduced to people abroad, and sometimes in this country, too, and they have learned what position I hold, they have said: "Why you are just the very man I wanted to meet. I am sure you will help me with little Willie's stamp collection. He does so want some of those pretty foreign stamps of which you must see so many on all the letters that pass through your office."

Now I wonder what the people who the letters are addressed to would say if they thought the Postmaster-General looked them all over to see which stamps he would like to retain for little Willie's collection!

I am not personally a philatelist, and I am afraid you will be disappointed if you thought I was going to give you a learned address on the subject. But there is just one thing I do know about it, which may not be known to all of you here, and that is the meaning of the word "Philately" itself. I looked the word up in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and found that it is derived from two Greek words, the one meaning "loving" and the other meaning "free of tax."

Now, this was a most astonishing discovery, and it seemed completely to justify my past avoidance of philatelists; and I wondered whether I was being inveigled to Durban under false pretences, to attend a meeting of some Society that followed the cult of free love. (Laughter.) Then I remembered your Municipal by-laws and felt certain that nothing of that kind could happen in Durban. So I read on a little further and found that the word had been invented by someone—I forget his name—to mean "a fondness for things exempt from tax."

That reassured me at once, and made me feel that I should be welcome amongst you, because I had just succeeded in obtaining exemption from the Transvaal Poll Tax owing to my absence for a large part of last year on official duties abroad.

Whenever I come across people who are at all interested in the Post Office, I invite them to reflect for a few moments on what a

truly remarkable business is the organisation of international communications by post, by telegraph, by radio and nowadays by telephone. It is a favourite theme of mine that our international communication unions have constituted for many years a real practical league of nations, that they provide the medium upon which all developments in mutual understanding between nations have been built up, and by means of which such mutual understanding must, as the world grows smaller and smaller by the extension of easy communication, become closer and fuller to the benefit of all mankind. (Applause.)

The gatherings of the Universal Postal Union do not make a great noise in the world, perhaps because they consist of practical men who meet together for the despatch of practical business.

Yet our postal and telegraph conferences are more representative of the people of the earth than any other gatherings ever held, not even excluding the recent World Economic Conference.

At Madrid, 700 telegraph and radio men came together from all corners of the globe, and though few people outside the capital of Spain knew we were there, and even the Madrilenos themselves quickly forgot why we were there, we brought into operation, in a spirit of the greatest harmony, agreements and arrangements of more widespread effect than any others that have been concluded between different nations of mankind.

Your President, in the course of his remarks, made the suggestion that the Government when contemplating new issues of stamps, might think it advisable to call philatelists into consultation. Personally, I think that this is a very good suggestion indeed. For my own part, knowing the amount of trouble that is associated with postage stamps, I hope we shall not have another Union issue for quite a long time. Nevertheless, I shall be very glad to bear in mind the suggestion you have made.

I notice on your agenda several items of considerable interest. I do not think it becomes me to make any comment upon them—at all events at this stage. I understand that this is the fourth gathering of your Philatelic Congress. It is gratifying to see such a large assembly, particularly as the Congress is held here in Durban, where

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the idea of an annual congress originated. Philately must be an interesting and stimulating pursuit, and I hope, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, that your Congress will be a complete success. (Applause.)

CHANGES IN UNION STAMPS.—Subsequently the Postmaster-General kindly passed round for inspection some examples of existing and forthcoming Union stamps, as follows:—

- (1) Strip of the 5s. value as printed by Bradburys.
- (2) Strip of the same stamp as now being printed at Pretoria.
- (3) Strip of the existing 3d. stamp in red and black.
- (4) Strip of the same stamp in the new colour—blue—to conform to the Postal Union's colour scheme.

Mr. W. Percy Williams (Natal), in returning thanks to the Postmaster-General for his presence and speech, said it was indeed a great privilege to have met Mr. Lenton in his personal and private capacity, and a high honour to have him there in his official capacity, to give the Congress a good send-off.

“I was pleased, indeed,” continued Mr. Williams, “to hear that the Postmaster-General considered favourably the remarks made by our Chairman in regard to the possibility of a measure of co-operation between the Postal Department and the Philatelic Congress (as representing South African philatelists) with respect to new issues of stamps. I feel quite sure that the interests of the makers of the stamps as well as the sellers of them, and also the philatelic world in general—which extends far beyond the borders of South Africa—would be greatly served by the combined deliberations of the Postal Department and the Philatelic Congress. I am quite sure that such an invitation issued to the Congress would be welcomed with open arms, and that it would be in the interests of all concerned if such a development were brought about.

“Mr. Lenton, on behalf of the chairman, officers and members of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa, I tender to you our very best thanks for coming here to open our Congress and for the delightful speech with which you have favoured us.” (Applause.)

GREETINGS.—The formal business of the Congress being then inaugurated, it was

announced that letters of greeting, conveying best wishes for the success of the Congress, had been received from:—

Rev. C. S. Morton, Secretary, Philatelic Congress of Great Britain ;
Mr. D. Bernhard, F.R.P.S.L. ;
Mr. C. F. Bull, Johannesburg.

It was announced that Miss Murray, a member of the Philatelic Society of Natal, had kindly consented to act as honorary recorder of the Congress and prepare the official report.

REPORT OF 1932 CONGRESS.—It was agreed that the minutes of the 1932 Congress, having been circulated, should be taken as read.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN.—Mr. W. Redford, Chairman of the Permanent Congress Executive, opened his speech on the work of the year by paying a compliment to the efficiency of the Post Office. A parcel of the new issue of the official journal, the SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST, sent off from Johannesburg that morning by air post express, had just been delivered to him. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, proceeded Mr. Redford, said something about penny postage being restored. Well, I am quite sure that under Mr. Lenton the efficiency of the Post Office Department will bring in so much money that in sheer fairness to the public they will have to revert to the penny rate of postage.

The Executive Committee, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, have had quite an amount of work to get through during the year, and that work has been tackled very solidly by the members of the Executive, and I think we can claim to have made fairly good progress.

Of course, as you will all understand, the work has been rather difficult, as this is only the second year in which the Permanent Congress Executive has functioned, but, nevertheless, we have managed to get through a considerable amount of work. We have managed to get a number of very important matters—that is to say, important to philatelists in South Africa—started, and the experience of the first years will no doubt be of tremendous value to the members of the Permanent Executive in years to come. Their success will naturally mean a lot to every one interested in philately, and to the hobby of stamp collecting in this part of the world.

At this Congress, Mr. Chairman, we shall have an opportunity to thrash out a great number of items on which possibly the members of different Societies and the Permanent Executive do not see eye-to-eye, but with the opinions and with the criticisms that we shall no doubt receive the forthcoming work of the Permanent Executive Committee will be assisted to a very great extent. I am very hopeful, sir, that it will lead to a very much larger measure of co-operation between the Permanent Executive and the officials of the different affiliated Societies.

Mr. Chairman, we are disappointed in the support that has been given the Permanent Committee, mainly from the point of view our journalistic effort—the SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST. We have had some very fair support from some directions, but we have not had the support which I think we were entitled to expect. Now, you know, if everyone gave us as good a deal as the Post Office, I should be able to report a tremendous success, but instead of that, Mr. Chairman, I can simply report that we have hopes for the future.

In conclusion, I might mention two points. Firstly, I think it would be well if every delegate would be perfectly frank and open with his criticism. One great value of criticism is that if, out of every twenty differing opinions, there is one that is of some use, that will be a definite gain to the Congress. It will be a definite gain to the Permanent Executive Committee, and so I want you to be just perfectly open and remember that no matter how many knocks you give me, I shall take them with a smile and know that they are meant very well.

I would just like to add that it is a pity there are not more of our principal Government Officials making themselves so well acquainted with the people and the requirements of the people as the Postmaster-General, Mr. Lenton. What a tremendous amount of trouble the Government would be saved if all our permanent heads of big Departments took the same amount of trouble! (Applause.)

READING OF CONGRESS PAPERS.—The following papers submitted to the Congress were then read :—

Austrian Commemorative Stamps.—Mr. Beyers.
Future of our Philatelic Congress (not for competition).—Mr. Percy C. Bishop.
Rust on Stamps.—Mr. A. H. Lovejoy.
Air Mails as an Aid to Air Mindedness.—Mr. Park Smith.
The Mystery Stamp of South Africa.—Dr. E. Mosely.
British Army Post Marks in South Africa.—Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie.

and the awards were as follows :—

Class 1. *British Army Post Marks in South Africa.*
 Class 2. No papers submitted.
 Class 3. *Rust on Stamps.*
 Class 4. No papers submitted.

The paper by Mr. A. H. Lovejoy (Natal), on "Rust on Stamps," created intense interest, as did also that of Dr. Mosely (Pretoria), on "The Mystery Stamp of South Africa," in other words, the 4d. black triangular of the Cape of Good Hope. Congress requested both these gentlemen to persevere with their researches and report further to the next Congress.

Dr Harvey Pirie's (Johannesburg) admirable paper on "British Army Postmarks in South Africa," is being published serially in the official Journal.

RESOLUTIONS.—The resolutions on the Congress agenda were five in number as follows :—

(1) That Congress considers that, while the issue of "Voortrekker" or other commemorative stamps is not in itself an undesirable idea, the method that has been adopted of issuing the Voortrekker stamps is markedly an exploitation of stamp collectors, and that this Congress appeals to the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs to reconsider the advisability of continuing this issue.—(Johannesburg.)

(2) That this Congress views with alarm the growing practice in all parts of the world of producing issues of stamps for sale at a premium on their facial value, the said premium being devoted to some charitable, commemorative or propaganda purpose; and suggests to philatelists in all countries the desirability of formulating some scheme whereby this practice, operating as a special tax on a particular section of the community, may be checked. Furthermore, this Congress, as one possible means of abating or abolishing the evil, suggests that wherever possible Governments and National Postal

Administrations should be approached on this subject with a view to the Universal Postal Union being moved to consider the adoption of restrictive measures.—(*Natal.*)

(3) That in order to facilitate a general agreement on the subject of the Rules governing the Philatelic Congresses of Southern Africa, this Congress appoints forthwith a sub-committee of five, consisting of Mr. W. Redford and one other member of the Permanent Congress Committee, together with three non-members of that body, to consider and report upon the principle adopted at the Pretoria Congress (1931) but not yet put into force, namely, the principle that the Congress Executive Headquarters should move around the Union year by year with the Congress.—(*Natal.*)

(4) That Congress recommends to its constituent Societies that a subscription to the SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST be included in each member's annual dues.—(*Johannesburg.*)

(5) That Congress presents to the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs or to the Postmaster-General, or both, a petition requesting that favourable consideration be given to the question of cancelling as lightly as possible postage stamps passing through the post, and praying that high-value postage stamps in particular may be as lightly postmarked as practicable.—(*Natal.*)

VOORTREKKER ISSUE—Following a general discussion on the issue of the Voortrekker stamps, arising out of Resolution No. 1, Mr. W. Redford proposed the appointment of a sub-committee to wait upon the Postmaster-General and make representations to him on the subject. Mr. Schofield seconded.

The Chairman, supporting this proposal, suggested that the sub-committee should take Resolutions Nos. 1, 2 and 5 as the basis of their appeal to the Postmaster-General, and submitted further that the words "or other commemorative" in the second line of the first resolution might be deleted with advantage.

Congress adopted these suggestions, and appointed Messrs. Redford, Basden and Bishop the sub-committee to interview the Postmaster-General. Subsequently these gentlemen were granted a highly satisfactory interview with Mr. Lenton, who received

their proposals sympathetically; and in regard to Resolution No. 2, promised personally to bring before the Congress of the Universal Postal Union the question of restricting the issue of stamps for charitable or commemorative purposes, and sold to the public at a premium over and above their facial value.

CONGRESS HEADQUARTERS.—Resolution No. 3 was moved by Mr. Norman Welsford (*Natal*) and seconded by Mr. Gosling (*Natal*), and as there seemed to be some uncertainty as to what was decided at the Pretoria Congress, the Secretary of the Permanent Executive Committee referred to the Minutes of the 1931 Congress and found that nothing had been recorded on the point. After discussion, Mr. Welsford signified his willingness to delete the words "the principle adopted at the Pretoria Congress (1931), but not yet put into force," which would not alter the sense of the resolution, and the following text was the basis of animated discussion, in which members freely expressed opinions for and against the principle of Congress moving around the Union:—

"That in order to facilitate a general agreement on the subject of the Rules governing the Philatelic Congresses of Southern Africa, this Congress appoints forthwith a sub-committee of five, consisting of Mr. W. Redford and one other member of the Permanent Congress Committee, together with three non-members of that body, to consider and report upon the principle that the Congress Executive Headquarters should move around the Union year by year with the Congress."

Mr. R. H. Morley (*Executive*) spoke at length in defence of a Permanent Congress Committee established at one centre, taking for his example the establishment in London of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. He pointed to the number of societies in the north as an argument in favour of an Executive permanently established in Transvaal.

The Chairman remarked that it was natural enough that the British Philatelic Congress should have its headquarters in London, since London was not merely the Imperial capital, but was recognised the world over as the hub of the philatelic universe. There was no analogy, he sub-

RARE AFRICANS AT BARGAIN PRICES . . .

BECHUANALAND. —1893-95. 2d. Superb Used. S.G. No. 39a	... ..	£7 10 0
BRITISH EAST AFRICA. —1891. $\frac{1}{2}$ as. Used. S.G. No. 23a	... ..	£5 0 0
Nov., 1895. 5 Rs. Mint. S.G. No. 63a	... ..	£10 0 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. —1861. Woodblock. 1d. Blue. Error of Colour. A nice used copy on piece of original. With the Royal Philatelic Society's certificate. S.G. No. 15	... ..	£80 0 0
MAFEKING. —3d. on 1d. Used. With the Royal Philatelic Society's certificate. S.G. No. 9c	... ..	£12 10 0
GRIQUALAND. —1878. 1/- Superb Used. With the Royal Philatelic Society's certificate. S.G. No. 71b	... ..	£10 0 0
MADAGASCAR. —1886. 8d. Unused. S.G. No. 58a	... ..	£6 0 0
MAURITIUS. —1878. 50c. on 1/- Orange. Mint. Uncatalogued	... ..	£8 10 0
NATAL. —1895. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 6d. Mint. S.G. No. 115	... ..	£8 15 0
NIGER COAST. — $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mint. S.G. No. 27	... ..	£25 0 0
1/- Mint. S.G. No. 32	... ..	£50 0 0
1d. Mint. S.G. No. 48	... ..	£6 0 0
NYASALAND. —1903-4. £10. Superb Postally Used. S.G. No. 67	... ..	£16 0 0
RHODESIA. —1898-1908. 2/6 Mint Pair. S.G. No. 85a	... ..	£7 10 0
1917. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d. Mint. S.G. No. 289a	... ..	£4 0 0
ZANZIBAR. —1908. 30 Rs. Mint. S.G. No. 241	£9 0 0
40 Rs. Mint. S.G. No. 242	£14 0 0
ZULULAND. —1888. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mint strip of 3. S.G. No. 12d	£10 0 0
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mitted, between the position of London in Great Britain and the position of Johannesburg or Pretoria in South Africa.

Various Natal members spoke of the difficulties arising from the holding of a Congress in a centre hundreds of miles distant from the city in which the Executive held its meetings.

Mr. W. Redford (Executive) opposed the idea of an annual change of venue, but considered that a move might be made every few years.

After further discussion the motion was put to the meeting, and was lost by sixteen votes to nine.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.—Mr. Basden (Editor) reported on the work of the SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST, regretting that so few papers were sent to him for publication, thus depriving readers of matters that were of South African interest. On this account, there had not been any real choice of matter for publication in the Journal, for it was necessary to take over from other journals general "copy" and outside matters.

As business manager of the Journal, Mr. Redford reported that his side had been anything but satisfactory this year, and the number of subscribers both in South Africa and overseas had been very disappointing. Considering the hundreds of stamp collectors who spent large amounts of money freely, even on individual stamps, it was surprising they did not spend 5s. annually on the Magazine, which was published in their interests. It was difficult to get advertisements while the circulation was so small.

The result of the year's working was a nett loss of £141 14s. 5d.

The Congress seriously considered the future of the Magazine. Several promises of voluntary monthly payments were made by members present to help to wipe off the deficit. It was proposed by Mr. Schofield (Permanent Executive), seconded by Mr. J. Kupferman (Johannesburg), to include in this discussion Resolution 4 on the Agenda, namely:—

"That Congress recommends to its constituent Societies that a subscription to the SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST be included in each member's annual dues."

This resolution was finally carried with only two dissentients.

RESEARCH WORK.—Reports were received from various Societies showing the progress that each had made in the work that had been allotted to them.

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIC ROLL OF HONOUR.—Only one name was brought forward, that of Mr. J. H. Curle, the noted traveller, author and journalist, whose collection of Transvaal stamps received the highest award at the International Exhibition of stamps at Vienna this year, and who had generously donated his stamps to the nation, to be lodged in the Pretoria Museum at his death. This selection was received with acclamation, and Mr. Curle's name ordered to be inscribed upon the Roll.

REVISED CONGRESS RULES.—Rule (1) on the proposition of Mr. Welsford (Natal), seconded by Mr. Gosling (Natal), was altered the words "shall be in the Transvaal" being deleted, and the amended rule now reads as follows:—

"The Association shall be known as the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa, and the headquarters shall be determined by Congress from time to time."

The remainder of the revised rules were accepted provisionally, and Mr. Basden (Permanent Executive) put the following proposition, which was seconded by Mr. Williams, with special reference to Rules 8 and 13:—

"Apart from any definite direction from this Congress, it is resolved that the incoming Executive be requested to revise the rules in the light of to-day's discussions with the object of making them fully explicit where at present they may appear obscure; and further that constituent Societies be invited again to furnish the Executive with their comments and suggestions for the improvement of the rules generally."

REPORT ON THE CONGRESS EXHIBITION.—The following awards were announced by Mr. N. Welsford on behalf of the Judges (Messrs. Welsford, Williams and de Terrasson):—

- Class 1. Cape of Good Hope.—Dr. Mosely.
- Class 2. Mauritius.—Dr. Mosely.
- Class 3. Malta.—Mr. K. L. M. Alexander.
- Class 4. Ceylon.—Mr. C. B. Riches.
- Class 5. Army Postmarks.—Dr. Harvey Pirie.

JUNIORS' COMPETITION:

- First: P. C. Reyburn.
- Second: R. E. Lovell.
- Third: Geoff Cornelius.

NEXT CONGRESS.—A provisional invitation was received from the Cape Town Society through Mr. K. L. M. Alexander, to be definitely confirmed within the next two months. Mr. Basden (Pretoria) stated that, in the event of Cape Town being unable to see its way to have the Congress next year, the Pretoria Society would welcome holding the Congress in their city.

ELECTION OF CONGRESS EXECUTIVE AND SECRETARY.—These were relected *en bloc* on the proposal of Mr. Williams (Natal), seconded by Mr. H. De Terrasson (Natal), and carried unanimously.

SKINNER CUP.—This was instituted last year, and was to be awarded for the first time at this Congress. Mr. Skinner left the matter of this floating trophy quite open, but suggested it might be utilised for publicity or research work; it had been left for Congress to indicate for what purpose it should be employed. Mr. Basden (Pretoria) moved that the Cup be presented for the most meritorious services rendered to philately in South Africa during the previous year, and proposed that the Cup be awarded to Miss G. Pershouse, which proposal was seconded by Mr. Klagsbrun and met with unanimous approval, being carried by acclamation.

This concluded the business, and the Congress closed with votes of thanks to the Mayor and Town Councillors for the use of the Mayor's Parlour for the Congress meetings and the Art Gallery for the Exhibition; to those who had submitted papers and exhibits; to the judges; and to the Chairman of the Congress.

New Issue News

The following chronicle is kindly furnished by Mr. Roberts, 430 Strand, London :—

ARGENTINE.—Typographed S.G. type 112, without stop, overprinted "M.J.I." in Roman capitals (Ministry of Justice and Instruction). 20c, grey blue. Lithographed, with same overprint. 3c, yellow green; 5c, vermilion. All watermarked type 111.

AUSTRIA.—Turkish Emancipation Commemoratives, inscribed Catholic Day, 1683-1933. Printed in photogravure. No. wmk, perf. 12½. 12+12gr, green; 24+24gr, purple; 30+30gr, scarlet; 40+40gr, deep grey; 50+50gr, deep blue; 64+64gr, sepia.

BRAZIL.—Stamp commemorating the setting out of Columbus on 3rd August, 1492. Typographed, perf. 12½, wmk. Southern Cross, S.G. type 114. 200r, carmine. Holy Year Commemoration. 200reis, scarlet, perf. 12½, comb machine, wmk. Southern Cross, S.G. type 114.

BELGIUM.—Parcel Post, S.G. type 127. 6frs, lilac, overprinted in blue with figure "4" at each side, the original value being obliterated by a blue cross.

DOMINICA.—New colours, S.G. type 16, script wmk., perf. 14. 1d., red and black; 1½d., red brown and black.

FRANCE.—Sower type, 1c, olive brown; 2c, green.

GWALIOR.—K.G. Service, India, S.G. type 80. Nasik printing, overprinted with the ordinary Gwalior Service type 9. 13 mm. long, spaced 10 mm. 1a 3ps, violet.

IRISH FREE STATE.—Holy Year. 2d., grey green; 3d., blue. Typographed. Watermark monogram "ES," perf. 15×14.

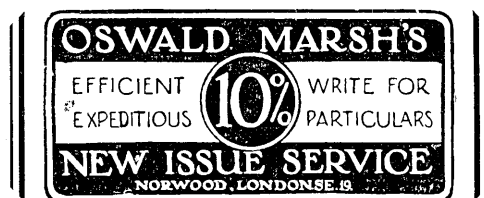
LATVIA.—Air Mail Charity Stamps. Wmk, swastika. Imperf. and perforated 11½. 8-68s., brown and black; 12-112s, maroon and slate green; 30-130s, blue and black; 40-190s, purple brown and deep blue.

MONACO.—S.G. type 18, 1f50 on 5fr, green and rose, overprinted with aeroplane at left top corner and new value "1F50" at bottom right corner.

NEW CALEDONIA.—New values, Native Chief's Hut type, S.G. 23. No wmk., perf. 14×13½. 35c, black and pale violet; 70c, magenta and brown; 85c, green and brown. Centres in second colour.

PARAGUAY.—Air Mail, new colours, typographed, no wmk, perf. 12. 5c, pale red, S.G. type 112; 10c, brown, S.G. type 113; 20c, pale yellow green, S.G. type 114; 80c, scarlet, S.G. type 116.

POLAND.—Torun. Line engraved, view of Town Hall, with date at foot "1233-1933." 700th anniversary of the founding of the City. Perf. 11½. 60gr+40gr, terra cotta. Z1.20, deep blue, on vertically laid paper. The stamps depict the entry of Sobieski into Vienna. Perf. line machine 11½. S.G. type 65, new value. Typographed, wmk, posthorn, perf. 12×12½. 5gr, purple. Wit. Stwosz stamp, line engraved, without wmk., perf. 11½. 80gr, maroon on cream. Inscribed at top corners "80 GR," in left lower corner "VIT" and in right lower corner "1533 1933".



COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

A. F. J. Hystone, P.O. Box 6006, Johannesburg.

Columbia.—Scadta Air Mail, used or on entire wanted.

Charles Hand, P.O. Box 1018, Pretoria.

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

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

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

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

Wanted.—Gambia, specimens, mint and fine used, also Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Lagos and Nigeria.

T. V. Green, P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg.

Canada, U.S.A., St. Helena, Peru.—Wanted.

A. J. Broughton, Burke Trust Bldgs., Pretoria.

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

William Redford, 88, Fox Street, Johannesburg.

Rhodesian Rarities.—Wanted. Mint or used.

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

Great Britain.—Wanted early issues line engraved and surface printed—and items of interest.

J. A. Bremner, 12, Ashford Rd., Parkwood, J'burg

Wanted.—Common Stamps from Belgian Congo, Rhodesia, West & East Coast Countries and Islands of Africa, up to 5,000 lots, in exchange for Australian.

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J. H. Harvey Pirie, P.O. Box 1038, Johannesburg

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SOCIETY NEWS

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

There was a good attendance of members at the monthly general meeting on 6th September, when Mr. J. R. Simpson displayed his collection of the stamps of Barbados. These stamps made a very fine display, for they were in perfect condition and besides being lightly cancelled, have retained their fresh colouring and crispness.

At the same time Mr. Simpson read an interesting paper giving the historical and geographical incidents relative to this island as well as the postal history. This was all in the nature of "first hand" information, for he had lived there for very many years.

Covers from the Boy Scout camp overseas that were auctioned, gave rise to a full discussion on the question of disfiguring postal cancellations that have ruined so many stamps. This, it was felt, was a matter that could be further discussed with advantage at the coming Congress.

G.P.

* * * * *

The October general meeting was advanced a week by general consent, and took the form of a business meeting which was held on 27th September, in the Durban Publicity Bureau.

Here the Congress resolutions were debated by a gathering of the members who seldom miss a meeting. The whole tone was optimistic and a successful week-end was anticipated by the fact that with only one exception, all the affiliated societies were to be represented. Our November meeting takes the form of our annual business meeting, so there will be no display of stamps on that occasion.

The exhibition in connection with the Congress was opened by His Worship the Mayor on Thursday, 28th September. Having been a collector in the past, his speech was informal as well as informative and humorous, and both he and the Mayoress have decided to become members of our Society. Rooms 4 and 5 in the Municipal Art Gallery were not large enough to show the whole of the collections that were sent in in spite of the fact that the rooms were lined with glass-covered tables in addition to the glass cases that were put at our disposal by the kind permission of the Curator of the Museum and Art Gallery. One exhibit alone was made up of 4,439 stamps, so that will show that only portions of each collection could be shown to the public. From Thursday afternoon until the following Monday, when the exhibition closed, 1,482 people were attracted to view the stamps that were displayed, and this included a large number of young people—the philatelists of the future.

It has been surprising to find during this time when we had a junior competition on hand as well, how few junior societies there are in Southern Africa. It was very difficult to get into touch with young stamp collectors, who, after all, are the future custodians of the hobby, and I am very grateful to the editor and the proprietors of "Young

South Africa's News" for the publicity that they allowed me for circulating the information about the junior competition as well as the Congress throughout the Union.

Our other reports give full accounts of the whole of the three gatherings, so there is no need for any details here. It was most interesting from the Secretary's point of view to meet in person all to whom so many letters had been written during the past months, and this opportunity is taken to thank them for the consideration and the many kindnesses that were received.

B.G.P.

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

On Thursday, 14th September, Mr. K. Boutwood gave an exhibition of recent issues, confined to stamps issued during the last two years, including:

Falkland Islands.—Issue to mark the centenary of the establishment of the islands as a British Colony. This issue is of great beauty, the 4d. value, which shows a view of the island of South Georgia, having been claimed with some reason to be the most beautiful pictorial stamp ever produced.

Papua.—1932-3. A pictorial issue also of great beauty.

Manchukuo.—1932 and 1933. The first two issues introducing a new stamp-producing state.

Austria.—An issue commemorative of the International Ski Federation, a fine pictorial (photogravure) set showing views of winter sports. The 12 groschen value is noteworthy as being the first design taken directly from a film, in this case produced by the Manta Company.

French Colonies.—Various issues were shown illustrating the different methods—engraving, surface printing and photogravure—in use for the production of French Colonial stamps.

Russia.—The handsome issue to commemorate the first Russian Philatelic Exhibition at Moscow, showing the facade of the Fine Arts Museum there, was shown, and also the 1933 issue to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, the 10 kopek value of which shows Marx's grave at Highgate, London.

Belgium.—The handsome set to commemorate the exploits of Professor Piccard, the design of which includes the balloon in which his two ascents into the stratosphere were made.

Holland.—Two extremely effective charity sets—one a Christmas Child Welfare issue and the other an issue for the benefit of old sailors and fishermen.

Danzig.—The issue commemorating the 1932 Air Mail Exhibition (surcharged on the beautiful high values of the ordinary issue).

Egypt.—The handsome Air Mail set and the commemorative issue to mark the International Railway Congress of 1933, the latter showing types of locomotives in use in the Egyptian State Railways from 1852-1933.

Following upon the display, Mr. Ashmead moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Boutwood, remarking on the high standard of production and the interest of a representative display of this nature. Mr. Boutwood, in reply, referred to various points of interest

in the issues shown. Attention was drawn to the extremely fine detail in the recent commemorative issues of Lithuania, and to the tendency of some countries to make too many issues even though many of them were of great beauty and a very high standard of production. In the case of Italy, the motive of the frequent issues was recognised to be that of bringing home to the people of Italy their historic traditions and achievements and to awaken in them a pride in their country.

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society was held in Toc H Rooms, Oxford Street, on Thursday, the 14th instant.

Mr. T. A. Harper obliged again with a display of Cape collection, and other interesting items. Mr. R. W. Wilson gave a demonstration of cleaning oxidised stamps. The only specimen available was a ½d. orange Ionian Island, which after treatment was really fine.

The monthly meeting of above was held on Thursday, 12th inst.

The Secretary gave a short report of Congress doings, and Mr. Storey reported on the progress of the junior society, which seems to be going strong.

Mr. Cowie obliged by showing his collection of Rhodesian and other African stamps.

I would draw the attention of members and any likely visitor that our meetings are now held on the second Thursday in the month and not second Tuesday as published in the September number of the SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST, this being an error.

J. F. PAVIOUR.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of this Society was held at the Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg, on Thursday, 5th October, 1933, at 8 p.m. Mrs. G. Wood in the chair.

There was an excellent attendance including the President and several members of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society, the guests of the evening, and who provided the papers and displays.

Mr. Morley read Major Milligan's paper on Newfoundland. Mr. Schoefeld showed a fine collection of Capes.

Notes on the stamps of Iraq and a very nice lot of the stamps by Mr. I. Glasser. Several varieties of the setting of first issue were noted.

Mr. Green's display of Gambia was very much admired, and the writer noted a very fine copy of the 6d. pale blue of 1869 and many of the later issues in fine used condition.

The Presidents of both Societies during their speeches expressed their opinions that these inter-Society visits should be more frequent.

COLLECTORS !! STUDY THE
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Notes from the Philatelic Press

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

(Nos. 2224/2226.)

Offices on U.S.A. Naval ships are described in "A Story Behind a Naval Cancellation" and the formalities at the printing of "The New N.R.A. Stamp" are recorded. Selected sheets from entries at Wipa were on "Exhibit at Collectors' Club," and Air Mail services of China are dealt with in "The Tale of Two Tails." There are articles on "Nicaragua Bisepts," "The A.P.S. Convention at Chicago," "The S.P.A. Convention at Fond du Lac," and "The Darius-Girenas New York to Kaunas Flight," while the address of the postal representative is dealt with in "Administration Stamp Issues." Air Mail News and Foreign and U.S.A. notes are plentiful.

Linn's Weekly Stamp News.

(Nos. 251/253.)

"New N.R.A. Stamp" and "New Jersey Engraver's Design accepted for N.R.A. Stamp" explain the designing and printing of this emission, and "This Auction Game" advises frequenters at auctions. There are articles on "Benito Mussolini," "The P.O. Exhibit at the A.P.S. Convention," "The Royal William Centenary" and "First Day N.R.A. Stamp." Besides many general notes, "Buro Prints," "Precancels" and "Air Mails" are dealt with.

Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

(Nos. 1004/1005.)

Mr. Davis tells of "The French Pilots of the Transatlantic Air Mail," and "The Provisionals of Columbia" are treated, while "The Photogravure Process" is concluded. There is much of interest in "News from Near and Far" and "Between Ourselves." "Notes on New Issues and Varieties" are plentiful, and there are articles on "New Stamps tell Old Stories," "The Post in Barbados" and "Western Air Express." A letter from "The First Editor of S.C.F." is published.

Gibbons' Stamp Monthly.

(No. 12.)

"Stamps for a Sea Dog" describe and illustrate the Gilbert issue for Newfoundland

and Mr. Phillips tells of "The Making of a Great Catalogue." "The Designs of the Month" dealt with are new issues for Hungary, while Canada 20c New Die and France Sower type are treated "Through the Magnifying Glass." "Sea and Ship Cancellations of the Twentieth Century" is concluded, and there is an article on "A History of the Envelope." "Topical Notes," "Air Mail Notes" and "Stamp News in Brief" make up the number.

The Australian Stamp Monthly.

(No. 45.)

"The Romance of the Air" is continued, and the Chicago World's Fair is described in "A Century of Progress." "Some Interesting Designs on the Stamps of India" are explained, and "Mr. A. H. Davis gives more South American News." "The Meter," "Philatelic Pellets," "Random Notes" and "Fiscal Philately" are headings for numerous notes, and, as usual, there is "The Stamp Market" and "New Issue Chronicle." The strength of organised philately in Australia is apparent when one gets "Among the Societies."

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

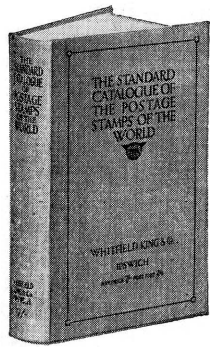
(No. 512.)

The Editor continues his "Impressions of the Vienna 1933 Exhibition," and there is a further portion of "Notes on the Stamps of the Protected States of the Straits Settlements," the setting of UJONG on the early stamps being treated. "Various Unchronicled, Uncatalogued or not Generally Known" this month show the 2½ AS surcharge with inverted S, on India. "Stamp Market Gossip," "New Issues and Varieties" and "Society Reports" with an advance account of "The Forthcoming Handbook on the Stamps of Jammu Kashmir" complete the number.

Scott's Monthly Journal.

(No. 162.)

"Notes of the Month" and "Of Topical Interest" as usual give newsy paragraphs on new emissions and philatelic happenings. There is an article on "Corea" and its issues, while Mr. Beverly King gives "Notes on General Issues" of the U.S.A. "Special Offerings in Foreign and Ancient Coins" appear in this number.



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 [Established 1869]

The Philatelic Magazine.

(Nos. 475/476.)

"The Noughty, Noughty Stamps of Spain" shows the effect of the numbering on the back of stamps, and "The Pioneer Atlantic Steamship" is a history of the Royal William. There are articles on "Arranging a Subject Collection" and "New Uruguay Discovery" of Mr. Lee. "The Market in British Colonials," "Timely Topics" and "New Issue News" appear in each number.

Stamp Collecting.

(Nos. 1037/1040.)

"The Federated Malay States—In Philatelic Retrospect" is continued through the numbers. "Philatelists All" are weekly interviews of prominent philatelists, and there are articles on "Celebrities of the Stamp Album: Machiavelli," "There is Romance in Stamps," "Nicaragua Bandera de la Raza Series, 1933," "Way Back in '99," "Musings on an Old Stamp Catalogue," "A Postmaster's Log Book, 1777-1807" and "Philately in Pharaoh Land." Papers on "Commonwealth Stamps" and "New Guinea" are reprinted, and "The Stamp Market" and "New Issues" are treated.

The New Southern Philatelist.

(No. 11.)

Articles appear on "The Neale Patent," "Little Post Office on Old Frigate One of Busiest," "Naval Cancellations" and "The California Gold Rush of 1849." Mr. Phillips' "Open Letter to the Stamp Issuing Authorities of the World" is reprinted, and there are many general philatelic notes.

The West End Philatelist.

(No. 354.)

"A Simplified Study of the Stamps of Hejaz-Njed" commences, and rules and regulations of "London Air Post Exhibition" are given. The Nineteenth Supplement to Field's Air Mail Catalogue is included.

The Air Post Journal (September).

"N.Y.C. Air Mail Exhibition—Official Entry List and Description of Exhibits" opens the number, and the Chairman writes on "My Air Mail Collections and Recollections." Other items are "Airs of the Month," "Crash Cover News," "Dedication and Unofficial Air Mail Covers," "Cams" and "Pacific Coast News."

Other papers received are *Die Postmarke*, *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, *Das Postwertzeichen*, *Sieger Post*, *Le Philatelite Belge*, *La Revue Postale*, *Magazine Filatelico Mexicano*, and *Chile Filatelico*.

**COLLECTIONS OF
 POST CARDS AND ENVELOPES**

- | | | |
|----|---|------|
| 21 | Orange River Colony post cards with V.R.I. issues and the rare 1½d. V.R.I. unused | 10/- |
| 18 | Orange River Colony (without the 1½d. V.R.I.) unused | 6/6 |
| 27 | Great Britain post cards Queen Victoria, from 1870, unused | 5/6 |
| 16 | Post cards and envelopes of Great Britain, King Edward and King George, unused | 2/3 |

WALTER MORLEY
 "Cornaways," RIVERHEAD, KENT, England

British Stamps used in South Africa *and* South African Stamps used in British Army Post Offices.

A STUDY IN POST MARKS.

BY DR. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society (read 14th March, 1933).

(Continued from October issue, page 159.)

VARIETIES.

(1) Large star, obliterator 26 mm. in diameter (outer circle). *Additions*: (Mr. Watson's) Transvaal $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (501), 9.8.00; O.R.C. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (101), 1d. (102), 2d. (103), 3d. (106), 4d. (107), 6d. (109), 1s. (110), 5s. (166); all 12.6.00, also 1d. of 12.5.00.

(2) Small star, obliterations 25 and 26 mm. in diameter. *Addition*: British 1d. embossed envelope, 23.3.00. O.R.C. 1d. (102), 6.4.00.

(3) Large star, obliterator, 27 mm. in diameter.

(4) Star omitted, obliterator, 27 mm. in diameter.

It appears to be generally accepted that the B.O. cancellations with stars all emanated from the main base office at Capetown, but I have pretty conclusive evidence that this view is not correct. The evidence consists of two entire, one bearing a 1d. lilac with a 26 mm. big star cancellation, dated 19th April, 00, the other, also with a 1d. lilac and a 26 mm. small star cancellation, dated 15th September, 00, both covers are plainly signed by senders in Bloemfontein. It seems probable, therefore, that a base office was established there after the occupation which took place on 13th March, 1900.

Confirmatory, although not so conclusive, evidence, is afforded by the O.F.S. V.R.I. stamps in Mr. Watson's collection, and by the occurrence recorded by Mr. McGowan of what was evidently a "made-to-order" set with "freak" numbers in place of the star on O.R.C. and Z.A.R. stamps. It is true that all of these might have been sent to Capetown to be post-marked, but it seems more probable that they were done in Bloemfontein. The existence in Mr. Watson's collection of a Transvaal V.R.I. stamp with this cancellation, raises the point whether a base office

was not established in Pretoria when G.H.Q. moved there after the occupation on 5th June, 1900, but I have no direct evidence as to this.

TYPE 1A.

Towards the middle of 1901, various supplementary or sub-base Post Offices were established. These used a type of obliterator similar to Type 1, except that the star was replaced by a large numeral with serifs. The numbers run from I to II consecutively, but hitherto No. 10 has not been recorded; I can now put this on record from my collection.

Additions: (Partly Mr. Watson's, partly mine.)

Office No. 1: British, 2d., 17.5.02; 1d. K.E., 27.5.02, 2.6.02.

Office No. 2: British 1d. K.E., 6.6.1902.

Office No. 4: British, 1d., 18.9.01; 1d. embossed envelope, 3.3.01.

Office No. 5: O.R.C., 3d. (161), --, 02.

Office No. 8: British, 1d. embossed envelope, 20.12.01; Transvaal, 1d. (542).

Office No. 9: British, 3d., 13.10.01.

Office No. 10: British, 1d., 20.10.01 and 3.12.01.

Mr. Bentley Wood chronicles the occurrence of an obliteration (B.O.) with Office No. 84, the figure being in small type numerals, like those used in Type 1b. I have two of these in my collection, one on a Victorian registered envelope bearing, in addition, two 1d. lilac stamps. The obliterator measures 27 mm., the mark being in greenish black, and the date is 1st March, 1901, considerably earlier than that on any of the B.O.'s with large numerals, the earliest of these I have seen being a No. 3 of date 6th June, 1901. It should be noted, however, that Mr. Whitehead records No. 3 with dates 19th May, 1900, and 20th May, 1901, but it may well be that the first of these is an error for 19th May, 1901. My second specimen of No. 84 is in black, and shows an interesting date error, reading 19th September, 1910, in error for 1901.

(To be continued next month)

The

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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DECEMBER, 1933

No. 12

EDITORIAL

One of our Society correspondents complains of the contents of this Journal. He is not fair in his comments, but there is some justification for his complaint. He is clearly selfish in requiring only that which will interest him ; the fact that other collectors are interested in other countries or in other philatelic side-lines, leaves him stone cold. He is childishly rude and ignorant, but something can be learned from his tirade, and that is this : That a combined societies' journal can only be produced, and produced to reasonable satisfaction, when all who are able to do so co-operate for the purpose.

At the Johannesburg Congress in 1932, at the Durban Congress, 1933, and in these columns, we have begged for articles and papers, for philatelic information, for personal notes, for any matter of interest, but we get very little response. There are many with literary ability who could send an article now and again, but in twelve months only one has done so. Papers are read at nearly every society meeting. We want them for publication, but only one or two have been sent in during the past twelve months. Philatelic information and items of interest are mentioned at nearly every meeting, but are not communicated to the Journal for common benefit and enjoyment.

We should be grateful if our abusive critic and some gentle ones would take these remarks to heart, and do something to help the cause of organised philately in Southern Africa, not merely to make their Journal a literary success, but also to help and encourage the societies in their work and the members (and non-members) in their hobby. We find many stamp collectors inclined to be selfish ; only interested in certain countries or certain side-lines, and unacquainted with and intolerant of the ways and joys of others. Let there be tolerance, pleasure over the interests of others, co-operation for the benefit of all, and philately will continue to fulfil its rôle of " King of Hobbies."

REVIEW

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of Whitfield, King & Co., announcing the 1934 edition of their Annual Price List of Sets and Packets. It is considered to be the largest retail price list of sets that is published, and we can readily believe it to be so, for it is extraordinarily comprehensive. Not only are modern issues sold by the set, but a great many of the older and even old issues. Stamps of almost every country in the world, both used and unused, are here offered by the set. Practically every collector will find some item of interest in the list, as we can testify after perusal. Send for a copy before it becomes " out of print."

Stamps Lead to Health

By JAMES WALDO FAWCETT.

Stamp collecting was the road to health and happiness for Col. William N. McKelvy, U.S.M.C., retired, President of the Society of Philatelic Americans.

"When I reached sixty years of age," he said, "my health broke down. I found myself in a hospital, with the prospect of an early demise. The idea did not appeal to me, and I fought as good a fight as I knew how. It took three months, but during that time I cultivated a desire to live, not only as long as I could, but as fully as I could. I came home with a new zest for life. But the question was, what to do with my time?"

"I found that stamp collecting gave me the concrete objective I needed. It was a pleasant hobby in which I could forget myself. I discovered that through philately I could come into contact with people of all classes, from Presidents and candidates for the presidency to small boys and girls of the new generation. Professional men of all types and business and working men interested in stamps became my friends through our mutual delight in the subject. High school, college and university students I found I could help. Through meeting all these people and sharing their enthusiasm I acquired a great incentive to a prolonged and happy life.

"I had been a soldier for thirty-eight years, and I had a great love for my country. I rejoiced to learn that through philately I could continue to be of service to the flag. Stamps may be invaluable in teaching the lessons of patriotism. The vast attraction of philatelic collecting and its patriotic significance in America were demonstrated by the scene at the Washington City Post Office on 1st and 2nd January, when more than 50,000 persons thronged the building to obtain the George Washington Bicentennial commemorative stamps. They were not exclusively interested in the stamps as stamps; they were inspired also by the patriotic value of the series.

"With twelve years' experience as a collector and student of philatelic issues, I began to go about among the schools, lecturing on the subject, and wherever I went I found enthusiastic response. I learned that the students who had best standing in their classes, especially in history and geography, almost invariably were collectors of stamps. The educational usefulness of even a small collection is undeniable.

"An interesting example of the use of stamps in international relations occurs to me. The United States issued a commemorative stamp in honour of Gen. Pulaski, who was killed at Savannah in 1779, a hero and martyr of the American Revolution. A happy return of that courtesy was the action of the Polish Government in putting out a beautiful stamp bearing portraits of George Washington, Pulaski and Thaddeus Kosciuszko, another brave Pole who fought for freedom in America."

Col. McKelvy is a native of Pittsburgh. He retired in 1925, following nearly forty years of soldiering and travel in every quarter of the globe.—(Reprinted from "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News," of 2nd January, 1933.)

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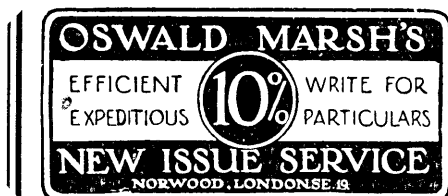
C.S.A.R.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, in the space devoted weekly to the Junior Dictionary, says:—

C.S.A.R.—These initials were overprinted on some of the King Edward stamps of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony used on the correspondence of the Central South African Railways. Whether they constitute an "official" surcharge or not, is a point on which philatelists agree to differ.

The note on these stamps in Gibbons' catalogue, following the King's Head stamps of Transvaal, reads as follows:—Several of the King's Head stamps are found overprinted "C.S.A.R.," for use on the Central South African Railways. In the same catalogue, the note following the corresponding issue for Orange River Colony correctly uses the word "by" instead of "on."

May we clinch the matter by stating that the Central South African Railways administration was an Inter-Colonial (Transvaal and O.R.C) department; that these stamps were used for franking the department's normal postal matter; that the overprint was officially sanctioned; that the overprint was applied in the department's printing works; that the overprinted stamps are just as collectable as the official departmental stamps of any other country; and that these stamps should be catalogued as other official stamps are catalogued. These stamps were not issued to the public, consequently unused could only have been obtained by courtesy of officials.



Notes from the Philatelic Press

Meehel's Weekly Stamp News.

(Nos. 2228/2230)

"Philatelic Biographies," describing the photographs on stamps of the World, commences, and the "Purpose of Stamp Collecting" is told. "Cape of Good Hope Bisects" records new varieties, and there are articles on "Cuba," "Stamp Hunting," "What's in a Name," "Introducing Dr. Sun and Pres. Yuan," "Offset Printings" and "Papua Notes." There are general and editorial notes, "Airmail News," "Foreign Issues" and many "Notes on U.S. Stamps."

Linn's Weekly Stamp News

(Nos. 254/257)

"The Chicago Fiasco" is the editor's description of the A.P.S. Convention arrangements, and "Sobierski—Saviour of Christendom," is an account of the soldier king, commemorated by a special stamp of Poland. Other articles are on "Stwosz, Giant of Polish Art," "Phantom Stamps of the United States," "The World Famous Zeppelin Collection," and "Byrd Antarctic Stamps." There are many general notes under the "World in Review," "Precancels," "Airmail Flashes," etc.

Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

(No. 1006)

"Stamp Collectors on the Spot" deals with the Chicago sheets, and "An Alleged Great Postage Fraud" criticises the stamp cleaning scare of John Bull. "On Doctoring Stamps" defines legitimate cleaning, and the Apex representative tells of New Zealand in "Lying Beneath the Southern Cross." There is much of interest in "Between Ourselves," "News from Near and Far" and notes on "New Issues and Varieties."

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly

(No. 1, Vol. VII)

The editor tells of unfair methods in selling "New Issues of Soviet Russia" and commences a running commentary on "Great Britain." "The Designs of the Month" are explained, and "Every Man his own Expert," is commenced. Dies of Congo are shown "Through the Magnifying Glass," and there are papers entitled "Have You Noticed?" and "A Side-line." There are "Topical Notes," "For Juniors of All Ages," "Airmail Notes," "Reviews" and "Stamp News in Brief." A big competition is launched.

Scott's Monthly Journal.

(No. 163).

There are articles on "The Royal William," published through the courtesy of the Canadian Postmaster-General, "The 1933 Trail Oregon Half Dollar" and "Dominica Airmails." Much of interest appears in "Notes of the Month," "Of Topical Interest" and "Specialised United States."

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain

(No. 513).

The editor describes further exhibits in "Impressions of the Vienna 1933 Exhibition," and he writes on "The Photogravure Process." "Notes on the Stamps of the Protected States of the Straits Settlements" treat with Perak overprints, and the "Variety Unchronicled, Uncatalogued or not Generally Known" is one on 20p Egypt of 1869. There are "Reviews," "New Issues and Varieties," "Stamp Market Gossip" and "Society Reports."

The Philatelic Magazine.

(No. 477).

Mr. Melville tells of "The London Airpost Exhibition," and there is "Light on Liberian Postal Affairs." News is up to date in "New Issue News," "The Market in British Colonials," "Stamps at Auction" and Society News.

Stamp Collecting.

(Nos. 1041/1045).

There are articles on "Romance in Philately," "Nicaragua 1/3 and 2/10c Postal Surcharges, 1933," "Ancient Travancore," "Sierra Leone's Scenic Stamps," "Three More for U.S.A.—Byrd, Zeppelin Flight and Kosciuszko," "How About Locals?" "New Zealand New Stamps Criticised," "Philatelic Sidelights on Hong Kong" and "British Celebrities on Oversea Stamps." "The Federated Malay States in Philatelic Retrospect" is continued and there are many general notes, new issue news and market information.

The New Southern Philatelist.

(No. 12).

Information of the rebel issues of Philippines appears in "Col. Goodale Tells More of the Aguinaldo Stamps." The editor illustrates and discusses "A Two-Cities Handstamped Paid," and "Naval Cancellations" are treated and "More Fake Postmarks on Confederates" are explained. There are many notes, "Airmail News of the Month" and "New Issues and Varieties."

The Australian Stamp Journal.

(No. 9).

"Items of Interest" contain general philatelic notes, and "The Vienna Exhibition" tells of Australian items. There are articles on "The Australians in Paraguay," "Newfoundland's New Commemoratives," "Island News" and "Commonwealth Notes."

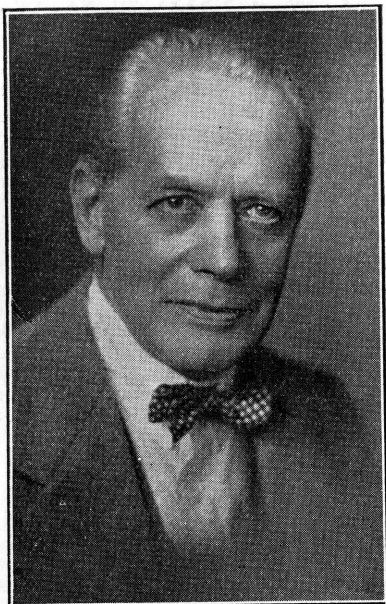
Postal Markings.

(Nos. 26/27).

The editor believes collectors like to see pictures, and he gives them what they like, for the papers are a mass of illustrations of postmarks and items of interest of every country and date. The papers are of wonderful interest.

Other papers received are *Die Postmarke, Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung, Das Postwertzeichen, Le Philatelists Belge, La Revue Postale, L'Echange iste Universel* and *Bulletin Mensuel de la Maison Theodore Champion.*

CONGRESS CELEBRITIES.



MR. P. C. BISHOP

(President, Natal Philatelic Society), Chairman of Congress.



MISS GWEN PERSHOUSE

(Hon. Secretary, Natal Philatelic Society).

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

With reference to the Union Air Mail stamps, overprinted "S.W.A." (large overprint), I was informed recently that only 24,000 stamps of the 1/- value were issued, and that, consequently, only 200 of the variety having the "white patch" under the U of "Lugpos" can be in existence.

I should like to obtain confirmation of this, and should be glad to hear, through the medium of your columns, if this information is correct?

Also, with regard to the Union 2d. postage with the same overprint ("S.W.A."), I have been shown a block of four having this overprint *in the centre* of the stamps, instead of near the top as is usual, and have been informed that only one sheet was issued thus. Can any of your readers confirm this?

J. ALLOM NESBETT.

The Editor,

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

SIR,

In reply to Mr. A. van Veen's letter in your May, 1933, issue, we have pleasure in giving the following information:

The "across India" route is operated by Messrs. Tata Airways and not by Imperial Airways. The service is between Karachi—Ahmedabad—Bombay—Bellary and Madras. The service opened from Karachi on 15th October, 1932, arriving at Madras on 16th October. The return service started from Madras on 17th October. The Cairo postmark is the usual "air transit" postmark.

Regarding the Broken Hill-Elisabethville mail of 26th August, 1932, this was an experimental return flight of the Elisabethville-Broken Hill "Feeder Service," which connects with Imperial Airways at Broken Hill. This service is operated by the Aero Club de Katanga, and opened officially on 23rd September.

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

Columbia.—Scadta Air Mail, used or on entire wanted.

Charles Hand, P.O. Box 1018, Pretoria.

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

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

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

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

Wanted.—Gambia, specimens, mint and fine used, also Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Lagos and Nigeria.

T. V. Green, P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg.

Early European Stamps on cover.—Stamps and covers used in Basutoland.

Dr. A. J. Broughton, 13/14, Bourke Trust Buildings, Pretoria.

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

William Redford, 88, Fox Street, Johannesburg.

Rhodesian Rarities.—Wanted. Mint or used.

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

Great Britain.—Wanted early issues line engraved and surface printed—and items of interest.

J. A. Bremner, 12, Ashford Rd., Parkwood, J'burg

Wanted.—Common Stamps from Belgian Congo, Rhodesia, West & East Coast Countries and Islands of Africa, up to 5,000 lots, in exchange for Australian.

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D. Barclay, 429 Jarvisville Avenue, Toronto.

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Storey, Blantyre, Nyasaland.

New Issue News

We are indebted to Mr. L. Roberts, 430, Strand, London, for the following chronicle.

BRITISH COLONIALS.—Crown Colonies: King George, Die I and II. From the Universal Key Plate. After a run of some ten or twelve years of the Die II stamps on script watermarked paper, we had a reversion in the latter part of last year to some plates made from Die I, which was previously only printed on the old M.C.A. paper. The following stamps have been issued on script watermarked paper, printed from plates made from the first die:—**Leeward Islands:** ¼d., ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 6d., 1s. **Mauritius:** 4c, sage green and carmine; 4c, green; 10c, carmine; 20c, blue; 25c, black and carmine on yellow; 1R, black on green. **Nigeria:** 2d., brown; 3d., blue; 4d., black and carmine on yellow; 2/6, black and carmine on blue; 5/-, green and carmine on yellow; 10/-, green and carmine on green; £1, lilac and black on red. A few others have also been printed, but are not yet issued. These are now by way of being replaced again by new plates made from Die II, which has evidently been retouched, and no doubt these Die I scripts will have had a very short life and are likely to be scarce. The retouching of the Die II is apparent in the lettering "Postage and Revenue," in which the letters are a little thicker, but more particularly in the floriate ornaments below these two words, the scroll having been retouched and the buds and dots strengthened giving a quite different general appearance to the stamp. The first examples of this re-engraved Die II are the **Leeward Islands** ¼d. and 1d. printed from plate 26.

ARGENTINE.—Official overprinted "M.R.C." (Minister of Foreign Affairs). 30c, claret. Wmk. RA in sun multiple, S.G. No. 540, lithographed overprinted in rough block capitals. 1P, scarlet. Wmk. RA in sun multiple, S.G. No. 542, overprint in Roman capitals.

BELGIUM.—New set of Charity Postage stamps in aid of the Orval Abbey Restoration Fund. 20,000 sets have been issued, and they are only sold in complete sets. Printed in photogravure, various designs and pictures of the historical Abbey and its occupants. 5c+5c, sage green; 10c+15c, olive; 25c+15c, sepia; 50c+25c, red brown; 75c+50c, myrtle; 1f00c+1f25c, terra cotta; 1f25c+1f75c, sepia; 1f75c+2f75c, blue; 2f00c+3f00c, magenta; 2f50c+5f00c, dark brown; 5f00c+20f, purple; 10f00c+40f, deep blue.

BRAZIL.—New Air Post Tax Stamp. Wmk. Southern Cross, S.G. type 114, perf. 13×12½. 100r, brown.

CANADA.—New roll varieties, S.G. type 80, imperf.×perf. 8½. 2c, sepia; 3c, carmine.

CHINA.—Reaper type: S.G. 51, re-engraved, now on sale. 15c, blue; no wmk. perf. 14. **Martyr type:** 2½c, pale claret, S.G. type 60; 3c, yellow brown. **Sun Yat Sen:** 5c, green. **Air Mail:** View of Great Wall. 25c, orange; 50c, deep brown; \$1 yellow green.

ECUADOR.—Official Fiscal stamp with Arms in centre. Line engraved, overprinted in blue :—

—: o :—
CORREOS
—: o :—
Emission
—: o :—
Junio, 1933
—: o :—
Dcto, No. 200
—: o :—
10c, sepia.

EGYPT.—Postage Due, S.G. type D7, change of colour, wmk. and perf. as before. 4m, sepia.

FRANCE.—3c, vermilion, Sower type. 90c, magenta. Large engraved pictorial type, view of Le Puy en Velay.

GERMANY.—Hindenburg Medallion type. 15pf, maroon; 40pf, magenta. Zeppelin stamps, S.G. type 83, overprinted

“ Chicagofahrt
Weltausstellung
1933 ”

in black, in small sans serif letters in left top corner. 1Mk, carmine; 2Mk, ultramarine; 4Mk, sepia.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Semi-official Air Mail stamp issued by the Provincial Airways, Ltd. It is a large oblong label, lithographed in orange and blue. The design consists of three panels, in orange, of the Houses of Parliament, a steamer, and another view, underneath these are the words (in blue) “LONDON” “SOUTHAMPTON” “PLYMOUTH,” and the denomination “3d.” is in the top right and left corners. At the top of the stamp, in blue, is the design of an aeroplane, the words “PROVINCIAL Ltd AIRWAYS” in second line, and “WESTCOUNTRY AIR SERVICES” in third line. Printed in small sheets of four, with perforated margin at each end, no wmk, perf. 11.

GREECE.—Three values of Greek stamps of 1927 have been issued from a re-engraved die, viz. : 50L, purple, S.G. type 46; 1, Dr. blue and red brown, S.G. type 48; 2, Dr. green and black, S.G. type 49. In the 50L, the design is very much cleaner cut, especially the figures of value and the denomination tablets containing the words “ELLAS” and “LEPTA.” The steamer on the horizon is more distinct, and the stamp generally has a clearer appearance. Plate IC beneath second stamp in bottom left margin. 1Dr has again been redrawn and differs from the original S.G. 621 as well as from the redrawn S.G. 657. The Temple of Theseus is reverted to the same design as S.G. 621, but the shading in the Temple has been deepened, especially noticeable on the facias at the top of the columns, and I should think the original die has been retouched. The frame work is much the same as the original, but clearer. The break in the roof is the same as the original and the last column on the right is intact, whereas in S.G. 657, the last column is broken. The colour is an orange brown, similar to S.G. 657. Frame plate 1A, vignette plate 1. The 2Dr has a centre vignette plate very much improved in the drawing of the Acropolis; the detail is clear and distinct; also the clouds are quite different. The buildings in the foreground are

clearly outlined. The colour is deeper, but the design is about the same size. Plate IB. 50L and 1Dr have inscriptions in Greek lettering: 50L, between 5th and 6th stamps bottom margin: 1Dr beneath third and overlapping slightly second and fourth stamps. The 2Dr, inscription as follows: The “ASPIOTI-ELKA” GRAPHIC ARTS Co LTD.” Contrary to expectations, the Post Office at Athens has issued the new Greek Air stamps for the Italy-Greece-Turkey lines. Engraved and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London, their name being inscribed beneath each stamp; no wmk., perf. 12. 50L, green and orange; 1Dr, blue and orange; 3Dr, violet and red brown; 5Dr, orange and bright blue; 10Dr, carmine and black; 20Dr, black and green; 50Dr, brown and grey blue.

ITALY.—Holy Year, rotogravure, wmk. crown, perf. 14 as before. **Postage**: 20c, carmine; 25c, green; 50c, purple; 1L25c, blue; 2L55+2L50c, black. **Air Mail**: 50+25c, pale blue; 75+50c, plum.

ITALIAN COLONIES.—Decennale Commemoratives. Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of Facisti rule. **Postage**: Large type, pictorial designs in photogravure. 5c, orange; 25c, green; 50c, purple; 75c, carmine; 1L25c, bright blue; 1L75c, rose; 2L75c, dull blue; 5L00c, sepia; 1L10.00c, black. **Air Mail**: Bewildering design of aeroplanes or parts thereof, in photogravure. 50c, red brown; 75c, mauve; 1L, brown; 1L3, myrtle; 1L10, purple; 1L12, blue green; 1L20, slate green.

JUGO SLAVIA.—Charity stamps of 1926 overprinted in black in Russian at top and English at foot “JUGOSLAVIJA.” The red overprinted charity surplus is obliterated by four horizontal lines. 25p, green; 50p, sepia; 1D, red. 1926 issue, portrait of King Alexander, overprinted at top in Russian characters and at foot in English characters “JUGOSLAVIJA.” **Postage**: 25p, green; 50p, sepia; 1D, scarlet; 2D, slate; 3D, blue; 4D, vermilion; 5D, violet; 8D, grey brown; 10D, olive brown; 15D, red brown; 20D, purple; 30D, orange. **Post Dues**: 1921 issue, overprinted with an ornamental frame, the words in a semi-circle, above in Russian and below in English “JUGOSLAVIJA.” 50p, mauve, perf. 9, blue surcharge; 1D, pale brown, perf. 11½, blue surcharge; 2D, blue, perf. 9, red surcharge; 5D, orange, perf. 9, blue surcharge; 10D, chocolate, perf. 9, blue surcharge.

LITHUANIA.—New triangular set of Air Mail stamps, perf. and imperf. 5c, carmine and deep blue; 10c, purple and green; 15c, grey, green and brown; 20c, claret and deep blue; 40c, deep brown and myrtle; 60c, deep ultramarine and red brown; 1L, sage and deep blue; 2L, green and brown.

PALESTINE.—P. Due, S.G. type D3, new value inscribed “MILS” script wmk., perf. 14. 6m, pale orange brown.

PORTUGAL.—Provisionals. Don Nuno Alvares Pereira Centenary surcharged with new value in centre in black, the original value being obliterated by two horizontal bars through the figure and “C” of cents or “E” of escudos. 15c/40c,

orange; 40/15c, black; 40/25c, green; 40/75c, carmine; 40/1E25, blue; 40/4E50, light green and chocolate. Provisional, St. Anthony Centenary issue, 15c overprinted in black, in centre "40 C" with two bars in each of the lower corners obliterating previous denomination. "40 C" on 15c, purple.

SIERRA LEONE.—Line engraved set commemorating centenary of the death of William Wilberforce and the Abolition of Slavery, script wmk., white paper, perf. 12. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., deep green; 1d., brown and black; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red brown; 2d., mauve; 3d., deep blue; 4d., brown; 5d., red, brown and green; 6d., orange and black; 1/-, purple; 2/-, bright blue and brown; 5/-, mauve and black; 10/-, deep yellow, green and black; £1, orange and purple.

SPAIN.—Without control figures at back. 2c, red brown, S.G. 127; 15c, blue green, S.G. 131; 25c, lake, S.G. 132; 50c, orange vermillion, S.G. 131.

SWEDEN.—New colour, Posthorn type. 120ö, bright mauve.

URUGUAY.—New colours. S.G. type 128. perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. 5c, olive green; 8c, brown; 15c, carmine (with portrait of Lavaliija substituted for Artigas); 20c, maroon; 50c, sepia. S.G. type 132, large format, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1P, yellow brown; 10P, violet blue; 10P, lake.

U.S.A.—150 years Commemorative. Portrait of the Kosciuszko statue with inscription:—

KOSCIUSZKO

1783

1933

Line engraved, flat plate, perf. 11. 5c, blue. Commemorative. Issued to commemorate the Antarctic Expedition by Commander Byrd in 1926. Line engraved, flat plate, perf. 11. 3c, blue. Air Mail, 50c, green; Zeppelin type inscribed "A CENTURY OF PROGRESS FLIGHT." Perf. 11.

* * * * *

Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. (whose advertisement appears elsewhere) kindly supply the following interesting notes and news:—

FRENCH COLONIES.—New 1fr25c and 1fr75c stamps are shortly expected to be issued for most of the French Colonies.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Another special Air stamp has made an appearance, this time for letters carried by the recently inaugurated service of International Airlines, Ltd., between Plymouth, Southampton, Portsmouth and London. Of the same category as the Great Western Railway Air stamp referred to in our July issue, but of a somewhat crude design, the new label is inscribed "I.A.L. Western Air Express. 3d. Prepaid Package," enclosed in an upright oblong border and printed in black on yellow paper. The Service was discontinued about the middle of September, presumably owing to lack of support. Other similar mail carrying services may be expected to come into being during the next year or two and will, no doubt, eventually lead to a co-ordinated system under the control of the Post Office and as a link with the efforts of the pioneers of this traffic these stamps are of considerable interest especially to collectors of Air Mails.

NICARAGUA.—On 3rd August, 1492, Christopher Columbus set out from the town of Palos with the "Santa Maria" and two Karavels to discover America. On 12th October an island was sighted and which he named "San Salvador," now called "Watling Island." The expedition then cruised in the neighbourhood, discovering Cuba and Hayti. To commemorate the date on which he first set sail a set of thirteen stamps has been issued, from $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo to \$1. The stamps have been locally made and are rouletted; the design shows the flag of the "Santa Maria," three crosses and the rising sun in the background, in the left-hand top corner is the inscription "Correo Ordinario," and in the bottom hand corner is the date "3 de Agosto 1933"; on either side of the flag is the inscription "La Bandera de la Raza," meaning "The Flag of the Race." A set of eleven Air Mail stamps, from 1 centavo to \$1, has also been issued in exactly the same design, except that these stamps are inscribed "Correo Aereo" in the left top corner instead of "Correo Ordinario." The ordinary stamps have been overprinted "Oficial" for use on official correspondence. 2,000 complete sets of the ordinary stamps were printed, 1,000 complete sets of the Air Mail, and 2,000 sets overprinted "Oficial," with rather larger quantities of some of the lower denominations.

TURKEY.—A set of seven stamps was issued on 29th October to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Proclamation of the Turkish Republic. We understand that these stamps will be on sale during the three days fête, which is being held in connection with this anniversary.

* * * * *

BASUTOLAND.

No. 54 of 1933

PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

EMPOWERING THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO AUTHORISE THE ISSUE OF STAMPS FOR POSTAGE AND REVENUE PURPOSES FOR USE IN BASUTOLAND.

Whereas it is desirable that the High Commissioner be empowered to authorise the issue of stamps for postage and revenue purposes for use in Basutoland (hereinafter referred to as "the said Territory") and for that purpose to amend any Act of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope in so far as it is in force in the said Territory;

Now therefore under and by virtue of the powers in me vested, I do hereby declare, proclaim and make known as follows:—

1. The High Commissioner is hereby empowered to authorise the issue of such stamps for use in the said Territory for postage and revenue purposes as he may consider necessary.

2. The High Commissioner is hereby empowered to authorise and make regulations for the demonetisation or withdrawal of any die or any particular issue of stamps in the said Territory.

3. Act No. 1 of 1868 of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope is hereby declared to be no longer in operation in the said Territory.

4. This Proclamation may be cited for all purposes as the Basutoland Postage and Revenue Stamps Proclamation, 1933, and shall have force and take effect from the date of its publication in the *Gazette*:

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Capetown, this Eighth day of November One thousand Nine hundred and Thirty-three.

E. R. G. R. EVANS,
High Commissioner.

By Command of His Excellency the
High Commissioner.

SHIRLEY EALES,
Administrative Secretary.

Reprinted from the Official *Gazette* of 17th November, 1933.

[NOTE.—It is anticipated that the new stamps will be on sale early in December.—ED.]

The following interesting notes are taken from Whitfield King & Co.'s Bulletin for July:

BRAZIL.—The special stamps now in use for air mail purposes may be discontinued in the near future and ordinary stamps will be used.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The current 10c Air Mail stamp has been printed in dark green and placed on sale for one week only in connection with the International Air Mail Week at Santo Domingo.

ESTONIA.—To commemorate the Singing Festivities in Reval, three stamps have been issued, 2 sents, green; 5 sents, red; and 10 sents, blue; the stamps being printed on a coloured net-work background. The design is the same for each value, showing an old man playing a harp. The stamps are inscribed at the foot "X 1933" and the word "ÜLDLAULUPIDU," meaning "General Singing Festivity."

GREECE.—With reference to the Zeppelin stamps issued recently, 25,000 sets were issued and only some 8,500 sets were sold. Many orders for these stamps from foreign dealers arrived too late to be executed. The stamps were withdrawn from sale on the morning of May 27th, and the remainders either have been, or will be, destroyed. The unused stamps should prove to be a good investment.

PANAMA.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. orange, Centenary issue of 1921 has been overprinted "Habilitada" in black. These stamps have been withdrawn from the vaults, and the wax paper on the back of the stamps had to be removed before the stamps were overprinted, so that all these stamps are without gum.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Air Mail. The 75c yellow brown of the last issue had been overprinted in black in four lines:—

1933
GEN. BALBO
FLIGHT.
\$4/50

the original value having been obliterated each side by a black bar. These stamps have been issued for

the carriage of mail by the General Balbo Armada. The setting of the overprint is in blocks of four.

PANAMA REPUBLIC.—2c, scarlet. Centenary Commemorative. Engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. No wmk. on Cowan paper, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Portrait of Manuel Amador Guerrero.

PARAGUAY.—50c, green. New colour S.G. 86, overprinted with small "c" in red, perf. 12, as before.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—A new set of new design has just appeared in the following colours and denominations. The design is a female allegorical figure holding a shield and seated to the right of an arch with a ship in full sail in the distance. Perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, wmk. Maltese Cross. The watermark is of an all over formation similar to the multiple rosette of Zanzibar. Surface printed in sheets of 100. 2 Reis, grey brown; 4 Reis, purple; 8 Reis, black; 1 Tanga, grey; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tanga, deep rose; 2 Tanga, pale brown; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tanga, blue; 3 Tanga, pale blue; 1 Rupee, olive; 2 Rupee, reddish mauve; 3 Rupee, orange; 5 Rupee, pale yellow green.

U.S.A.—A new special issue has just appeared in support of the National Recovery Act printed by Rotary press. 3c, purple; transverse oblong, usual size, perf. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11.

VENEZUELA.—25c, claret; large format. Locally printed by lithography on thin no water-marked paper, perf. 11. This stamp is issued to commemorate the 150th of the birth of Simon Bolivar. Lithographed at Caracas.

BARGAINS

CAPE rd. "Woodblock," sound copy, margin all round. Cat £10 to £50 £4

94 HONG KONG. Fine collection, many scarce. Cat. £20 £3 15 0

47 LAGOS. Including fine lot of mint Edwards, etc. Cat. over £20 £4 10 0

173 MAURITIUS. Queens and Edwards only, many rare, mostly mint. A really fine collection. Cat. over £80 £10 0 0

82 NYASALAND. Including scarce high values. Another fine lot. Cat. £19 £4 0 0

8 NOVA SCOTIA. S.G.'s 9, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28. Cat. £5 5/-. All mint. Special bargain £0 17 6

ORANGE RIVER COLONY. Mint blocks of twelve each S.G.'s 5, 18, 20, 50, 51, 68, 83, 84, 87. Cat. £27 11/- £5 0 0

118 RHODESIA. Fine range, many good stamps. Cat. over £40 £6 0 0

RHODESIA, 1891. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. mint pane of 60. Cat. £4 10/-. Scarce £1 0 0

RHODESIA, 1910. 2d. black purple mint. Scarce. Cat. £6 £1 5 0

56 St. HELENA. Another fine collection. Nearly all mint. Cat. £22 £4 10 0

10 ZULULAND, 1888. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1/- complete mint. Cat. £6 15/- £1 12 6

Approval anywhere against remittance or references. Similar bargains in all countries. Let us know what interests you. Established 1896.

The Premier Stamp Co. 65 WESTERN RD.
HOVE - ENGLAND

SOCIETY NEWS

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting was held on 2nd November, and there was a good attendance in spite of wet weather.

The report of proceedings of S.A. Philatelic Congress was presented by Mr. Doyle.

Mr. C. E. Donne read a paper on the stamps of St. Helena, 1856-94, and this was illustrated by his very fine collection of these issues. But for two or three of the major rarities, the collection was complete, and every stamp is in perfect condition. Among the items of interest shown by members were Cape of Good Hope pre-stamp covers from 1828 to 1850 and a collection of the triangle stamps, including both the 1d. and 4d. rouletted, and a fine lot of the De la Rue printings, 1863-4, shown by the President (Mrs. Wood).

Mr. Donne : showed a very nice page of Virgin Islands varieties of the 1s., 1867.

Mr. Bricknell, colourchanges of the current ½d. Union.

Mr. Wood : Transvaal, 1869 to 1879, including a fine copy of the 6d. S.G. 172, and the 1879 overprints, complete in black and red. New Zealand, 1855 to 1862, all in fine condition. This collection, which consists of eighty-two stamps only, was much admired.

J. DOYLE,
Hon. Secretary.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

The Annual General Meeting was held on Wednesday, 8th November, in the lounge of the Durban Publicity Bureau, when the following officers were elected :—

President, Mr. Percy C. Bishop ; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. W. P. Williams, H. H. Hurst, J. R. Simpson, W. Gosling and T. F. Glen ; *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Gwen Pershouse ; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. J. Malan ; *Hon. Exchange Superintendent*, Mr. L. Petiet ; *Committee*, all the above officers and Mrs. Gosling and Messrs. de Terrasson, C. B. Riches, R. G. Webb, N. Welsford and A. H. Lovejoy.

The reports submitted by the various office bearers all testified to a successful year, which instead of being the normal one expected, was crowded full of interest, ending up with the holding of the Fourth Congress and Exhibition under the auspices of our Society. The new year commences with sixteen members added to our number, and we are looking forward to a year of increasing interests.

We will be pleased to welcome members from other Societies to any of our meetings, and the Secretary (Box 588) would arrange for offers of displays or the reading of papers by visiting philatelists, knowing that they would be welcomed and cordially received.

G.P.

O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The monthly general meeting was held on Friday, the 3rd November, at 124, Maitland Street, Bloemfontein. Six new members were elected. Mr. Carter displayed a volume of his collection of British colonials. It was proposed to form a collection for the Society, but this was left in abeyance. At the next meeting, to be held on Friday, the 1st December, Mr. Mattei will display a portion of his collection of South-West Africans.

H. G. ULYATE,
Hon. Secretary.

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

In spite of inclement weather, there was a good attendance at the monthly meeting held on the 9th November. Mr. J. F. Paviour exhibited his stamps of Newfoundland, and also commemorative and special issues of the British Empire.

The position of the SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST was discussed, and some members expressed the view that the Journal was too elaborate, and so cost too much to produce ; further, that there was little to interest them in it.

J. F. PAVIOUR.

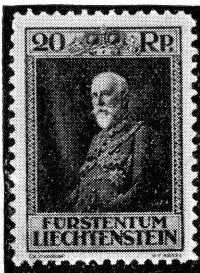
CAPETOWN, JOHANNESBURG, PRETORIA.

No reports.

SKINNER CUP & MINIATURE



The SKINNER CUP is awarded annually by Congress for meritorious service rendered to South African Philately during the year. Awarded in 1933 to Miss Gwen Pershouse.



NEW ISSUES.

PHILATELY—PAST—PRESENT—FUTURE

By E. F. HURT.

THE PAST.

STAMP COLLECTING.

A stamp collector we all know is not necessarily a philatelist. If he is literally a collector, he merely amasses as many specimens of the stamps of the world as his cheque book will allow. Except in the case of an outstanding rarity, he will never get what another collector can obtain at a price. He merely gains a printed label, and it is doubtful if, beyond the fact of possession, he obtains as much pleasure or education as a collector of cigarette cards, except where the beauty or scarcity of some classic issue forms a notable exception.

THE PRESENT.

PHILATELY.

A "Philatelist"—a misused word that only means one who is interested in, or, as the French say, an "amateur" of, labels—is the term usually applied to one who studies his adhesive (or more rarely non-adhesive) stamps scientifically, enquiring into the wherefore of their issue, their means of production and their varied forms and usages, displaying his discoveries intelligently. He studies errors, varieties and postmarks, platings, flaws and retouches. For want of a better word, "philatelist" must remain both for the present and the future.

THE FUTURE.

THE NEW PHILATELY.

The study of watermarks, papers and perforations is giving way to matters of greater importance and interest.

The use of stamps (adhesive or otherwise) is only a comparatively modern introduction for the prepayment of postage for the convenience of the individual, and of the postal service, and takes the place of the more leisurely and less cut and dried methods at first in use since the inauguration of postal services throughout the world.

The "philatelist" of to-day is beginning to realize that his sphere in the future must include the complete study of the postal services of a country *ab initio*, and not merely the specialization of the "labels" themselves. His activities are, therefore, widening, not so much in the direction of the study of the minor varieties of the postage stamp, as the deeper investigation of their uses under varying conditions and into the earlier methods and events of the postal service.

Thus, not only does the "new philatelist" specialize in one country or one group, but, realizing that his past researches do not complete his "collection," or cover the whole "terrain," he embraces many far more interesting details till he has a complete survey of the postal service of that country both from the economic, political and historical point of view.

FOR EXAMPLE.

Let us see how this can be done. Take, *for example*, the specialization of the Postal Services of India.

The foundation of this display should comprise:—

- (1) Any available documents relating to the early history of the country, the East India Company, and the Foreign Settlements in India, Goa, Pondicherry and so on.
- (2) Examples of early letters carried in and from the country, showing by what method of route they were carried, the rates of postage and the methods of collection of the dues. Early letters will usually bear MS. inscriptions by the bearer (*babu*), sometimes in several languages or dialects. Letters for abroad will have added to them the port cachet, possibly a *paquebot* cachet, very often a "disinfected" cachet of some European port (with its appropriate charge) as well as the arrival cachet. Each cachet tells its tale. In 1837, Indian mails still went round the Cape of Good Hope, just as, even at

a much later date, letters from China and Hong-Kong to U.S.A. usually went *via* England or Marseilles, instead of by the more direct route across the Pacific.

- (3) Letters of historic interest, dispatches and so forth, throwing light on events which bore on the Postal Services then existing or which created new ones.
- (4) Letters from British Armies and Expeditionary Forces, showing temporary cachets and methods of communication.
- (5) Stamps used abroad, in Burmah, Afghanistan, Zanzibar, the Persian Gulf, or Straits Settlements.
- (6) Stamps used by Indian Armies abroad, in Abyssinia, China, or various seats of the Great War.
- (7) Letters passed through the Foreign possessions in India—Goa, Pondicherry, etc.
- (8) Combination pieces, such as stamps of India used with stamps of Portuguese India.
- (9) Stamps of other countries used in India.
- (10) Examples of the various issues of British India.

POSTMARKS

tell us much more than the stamps themselves, and a stamp without its accompanying postmark to show its travels is surely a lifeless thing—a man without a name. Postmarks are things to conjure with, the soul of a stamp's history about which we can weave a story.—(Reprinted from the *Philatelic Magazine* of 10th February, 1933.)

COLLECTIONS OF POST CARDS AND ENVELOPES

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------|
| 21 | Orange River Colony post cards with V.R.I. issues and the rare 1½d. V.R.I. unused | 10/- |
| 18 | Orange River Colony (without the 1½d. V.R.I.) unused | 6/6 |
| 27 | Great Britain post cards Queen Victoria, from 1870, unused | 5/6 |
| 16 | Post cards and envelopes of Great Britain, King Edward and King George, unused | 2/3 |

WALTER MORLEY
"Cornaways," RIVERHEAD, KENT, England

Putting Pep into a Stamp Club

Our stamp club was not progressing very successfully due to a lack of attendance and spirit. There was too much informality; most of the meetings consisted of trading stamps or doing nothing in particular. Something had to be done about it.

This year, due to the spirit and drive of several energetic members, things are decidedly different. At the annual election of officers two important committees were also elected. These are the welcoming committee and the programme committee. A new well-lighted club room was secured and meetings are held twice a month.

The entertainment committee drew up a programme for the entire year. Several speakers, both from the club and from other clubs were secured to talk on a great variety of subjects in order to make the talks of interest to all. We do not have a speaker at every meeting; we have auctions, slides, etc.

The order of the meeting is as follows: Business meeting first, entertainment and afterwards the meeting is continued with trading and gossiping about stamps.

The club also sponsor a Junior club which meets every other Saturday afternoon. At the senior meeting, members volunteer to assist the Juniors.

An exhibition will be held again this year, and the experience gained last year will assist in making this exhibit even more successful.

In June a picnic will be held, and one meeting later the season will be concluded. The members of this club often visit neighbouring clubs to the benefit of both. Our club is a member of the Wisconsin Association of Stamp Clubs, and great interest is shown in new clubs.

Other clubs can show improvements in attendance and interest by following these suggestions. Appoint or elect committees of four or five members each to care for such matters as by-laws, auctions, entertainment, exhibitions, publicity, etc. Committees of four or five members will give more people a chance to work for the benefit of the club. Doing nothing is not very exciting and interest is soon lost. Another idea is to let each member entertain for an evening by showing his collection or talking about it. The main thing is DO SOMETHING!—Charles J. Peirce (in "Linn's Weekly Stamp News.")

British Stamps used in South Africa *and* South African Stamps used in British Army Post Offices.

A STUDY IN POST MARKS.

BY DR. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society (read 14th March, 1933).

(Continued from November issue, page 176.)

As regards location of the sub-base offices, I would like to remark here (and this remark is applicable to all movable Army Post Offices), that locations are of little value without dates.

Mr. Kricorissian puts B.O. No. 7 at Potchefstroom and No. 8 at Volksrust. From evidence on entires, I can place No. 1 at Krugersdorp on 16th April, 1902; No. 8 at Wakkerstroom on 22nd February, 1902, and at Volksrust on 17th July, 1902; No. 9 at Vereeniging on 14th November, 1901, and at Klerksdorp on 29th April, 1902, and 15th June, 1902.

TYPE 1B.

Similar to type 1a, but with the letters B.O. omitted, and with an office number in small type numerals above the date. The outer circles vary from 24 to 26 mm. in diameter. The office numbers run from 1 to 56 consecutively. According to the writers quoted, no specimens have been recorded of Nos. 9, 37, 40 and 45, but I can now record the last three of these, thus leaving only No. 9 unrecorded. Following No. 56 are Nos. 100 and 110, brought into use in 1902; these two are scarce. Varieties exist of No. 1 in thick and thin type, the thick being with or without serifs; Nos. 2, 3 and 6 with large and small numerals; No. 12 normal and with 1 2 spaced; and No. 13 in large and small type.

There is some variation in the size, shape and position of the dots between the words, partly due to wear, undoubtedly, as variations, in size at all events, can be seen in marks from the same office at different dates, but partly due to original differences in size, shape or position. The commonest arrangement is to have (a) large square or rectangular dots between the upper and lower lettering, but these are missing in the obliterator of P.O. No. 1; (b) smaller

rounded or rectangular dots on either side of POST and between BRITISH and ARMY, the dots being opposite the middle of the letters; (c) small round dots after ARMY and after S, the dots being in line with the bottom of the letters as a rule, but sometimes (P.O.'s No. 17 and No. 30, for example) opposite the centres of the letters.

Additional Records. (The South African stamps mainly from Mr. Watson's collection, the British partly from his, partly from mine.)

<i>Office No.</i>	<i>British.</i>	<i>South African.</i>
1	2½d., 2.4.1900; 4d., 21.3.1900; 1s. (1900).	
Large 3 ..	1d. (K.E.).	Natal, 1d. (99), 24.6.1901.
5	1d. embossed	envelope 20.3.1902.
Large 6 ..		O.R.C., 2½d. (232).
11		Transvaal, 1d. (542), 8.7.1901 a n d 29.11.1901; 4d. (542b); Cape, 1d. (58), 22.1.1900.
13		Transvaal, 1d. (502); 1s. (508); Natal, 1d. (99).
14	2d., 14.7.1901.	
16	2d.	
17		Transvaal, Set ½d.-1s. (501-508); 5s. (510); 10s. (511); ½d. (525); 1d. (542); ¾d. (544); Cape, 1d. (69), 11.8.1900.
18	1d., 12.4.1901.	
19	¾d., 22.11.1900.	
21		Transvaal, 1d. (502), 1.9.1900.
22	1d. embossed envelope, 4.5.1900.	
23	2½d., 15.3.1902, 1d. embossed envelope, 12.1.1901.	Transvaal, 1d. (542), 12.1.1901.

1	.. .. 1s. (1900).	
27	.. ..	O.R.C., ½d. (156), 21.4.1901.
28	.. .. Id., with error UA for AU in date (New South Wales, Id., Gib- bons, Type 59), 20.4.1901.	O.R.C., 1d. (157), 11.2.1901; 6d. (164).
31	.. .. 6d., 11.3.1901.	Transvaal, 1d. (502).
36	.. ..	O.R.C., 1d. (157), 17.5.1900.
37	.. .. 1d., 6.5.1901.	
38	.. ..	Transvaal, 1d. (502), 16.2.1901; O.R.C., 1d. (157), 27.3.1901; ½d. (230), 25.4.1901.
39	.. ..	O.R.C., 1d. (157).
40	.. .. 1d., 17.7.1901.	
41	.. .. ½d., 24.11.1900; 6d., 2.11.1900; 1s. (1900), 8.11.—.	
45	.. .. 1d., 11.5.1901.	
46	.. ..	Transvaal, 1d. (542), —4.1901; O.R.C., 2d. (158), 26.9.1901.
47	.. .. ½d., 8.1.1902.	
49	.. .. 2d., 17.7.1902; 6d., 20.1.1902.	
50	.. ..	Transvaal, 1d. (542), 10.5.1901.
51	.. ..	Cape, 1d. (58), 28.11.1900.
54	.. .. 2½d., 17.6.1901.	O.R.C., 1d. (157), 13.—.1901.
56	.. ..	Transvaal, 1d. (542).
Var. with- out No. ..		Natal, 1d. (99), 9.3.1900.

Entires afford evidence of the following localisations of certain of these Field P.O.'s on the dates given :—

- No. 1. Kroonstad, 11th August, 1900.
- No. 4. Heidelberg, 29th April, 1902.
- No. 11. Envaure(?) River, 19th January, 1900; Germiston, 8th July, 1901; Johannesburg, 19th November, 1901.
- No. 18. Klerksdorp, 17th May, 1901, and 26th October, 1901.
- No. 17. Johannesburg, 21st January, 1901. (A little doubtful.)
- No. 24. Bloemfontein, 27th April, 1900.
- No. 29. Komatipoort, 16th October, 1901, and Elandshoek, 5th November, 1901.
- No. 36. Kroonstad, 17th May, 1900.
- No. 48. Pretoria, 23rd September, 1901, and 26th October, 1901; Kimberley, 12th May, 1902.
- No. 52. Pretoria, 2nd July, 1901.
- No. 54. Bloemfontein, 8th August, 1901.
- No. 100. Klerksdorp, 26th May, 1902.

TYPE 2.

A single line circle, 24-25 mm. in diameter, having at the top ARMY.P.O. followed by a number, and at the bottom, S.AFRICA. There are small dots, opposite the centre of the letters, between the upper and lower letterings, and stops on the line after ARMY, P, O and S. The date is in two lines in the centre. This type was used in sub-offices as supplementary to Type 1b, and was brought into use in June, 1900. The office numbers run from 43 to 46, then from 50 to 56. At Office No. 50, an O was sometimes used above the date; this occurs both in an upright position and sideways. The cancellations are usually in black, but at Offices No. 50 and No. 55, sometimes in a blue-green ink.

Additions (Mr. Watson's) :

- Office No. 43: British, 1s., 9.7.1900; O.R.C., 1d. (157), 2d. (158), 1s. (165), 2.10.1900.
- Office No. 46: British, ½d., 3.9.1900.
- Office No. 50: Without O, British, ½d., 17.8.1900; 2d., 6.10.1900.
- Office No. 51: British, ½d., showing omission in date, JA.11. for JA.11.01.
- Office No. 53: Transvaal, 1d. (502), 10.8.1900.
- Office No. 54: British QV. 1d. embossed envelope, 7.5.1902; Transvaal, 4d. (506).
- Office No. 55: Q.V. embossed envelope, 23.—.1901; Transvaal, 1d. (502), 15.9.1900; O.R.C., ½d. (101), 1d. (102), 5s. (166), all 3.9.1900.

Entires show Office No. 51 to have been at Elandsfontein (Germiston) on 5th July, 1901; Mr. Kricorissian putting it at Machadodorp (no date). Office No. 53 was at Middelburg on 19th June, 1901, and 29th July, 1901.

TYPE 3.

The third type consists of a single line circle mark, 23-25 mm. in diameter, reading FIELD.P.O. on top, and BRITISH ARMY. S.AFRICA. at the bottom; the dots between the words and letters are all opposite the middle of the letters except that after P, which is on the line. The date is in the centre in two lines, with or without an Office No. above the date. Office numbers recorded so far are: 0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9. To this I can add No. 5 on 1d. lilac; two specimens, with dates 25.7.01 and 22.8.01 respectively. This leaves only No. 4 of this type to be recorded. According to Mr

Kricorissian, all varieties are rare, except No. 7. A series of minor errors occur in the "No Office number" variety.

<i>No Office No.</i>	<i>Additions.</i>
(a) Normal	British, 6d., 12.11.1900; Cape, 1d. (58), 6.4.1901; O.R.C., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (156), 9.4.1900.
(b) Year omitted.	
(c) OC for OO (1900)	
(d) CO for OO ..	
(e) OO for OO.	
(f) O O spaced.	
(g) CO for OO.	
(h) Year omitted and date in- verted ..	O.R.C., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (156), 6d. (164), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (232), all 2.10.1900. O.R.C., 1d. (157), 7.7.1900.
Office No. 0 ..	Transvaal, 1d. (502), 14.7.1901.
Office No. 3 ..	British, 2d., 6d. (with date and No. inverted), 18.6.1901. Transvaal, 1d. (542), 28.6.1901.
Office No. 5 ..	British, 1d., 25.7.1901.
Office No. 6 ..	Natal, 1d. (99), 2.5.1901.

Two other occurrences from Mr. Watson's collection that may be chronicled are (1) An O.R.C. 5s. (166), but it is impossible to say if there is an Office No. or not; and (2) A Transvaal 1d. Commemorative (408), with no office number, but the year portion of the date is too indistinct to identify. This latter stamp was not, of course, strictly speaking, valid for postage. Mr. McGowan chronicles a 1d. lilac, dated 5.7.00 (O sideways) with an Office No. 48; with the remark "This seems rather unusual."

Mr. Kricorissian says Office No. 7 may have been located at Pretoria, and the office with no number at Charlestown. I can definitely place the office with no number at Bloemfontein on 7th April, 1900, and at Kroonstad on 26th May, 1900, and 20th September, 1900. Office No. 6, late on in the war, appears to have been somewhere near Standerton; I have a cover with this postmark, of date 27th March, 1902, with a backstamp Army Post Office, Standerton, of date 3rd April, 1902, and another of date 18th June, 1902, similarly backstamped on 20th June, 1902. Office No. 1 was at "Kdp" (presumably Krugersdorp), on 13.10.1901.

TYPE 4.

The fourth type of postmark was from a large double-lined circular rubber stamp measuring 36-38 mm. in diameter, the cancellations being in black, blue, purple, or violet ink. A large number of varieties exist, but all, with the exception of the VOLKSRUST obliteration in purple, and, perhaps, the BARBERTON in violet, are rather rare, I have slightly altered, and, I hope, somewhat simplified, Mr. Kricorissian's classification of these varieties.

Variety A.—ARMY POST OFFICE at the top, SOUTH AFRICA at the bottom, the date in one line in the centre, with the name of a town above.

(a) BARBERTON, in black or in violet.
Additions (Mr. Watson): British, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 6d., both in violet.

(b) NELSPRUIT, in violet or (a new record from Mr. Watson's collection, on British 1d.), in black. He has also 1d. with violet cancellation.

(c) Machadadorp, in violet.

(d) Komatipoort, in violet or in blue.

(e) BELFAST, in blue.

Variety B.—ARMY POST OFFICE at the top, SOUTH AFRICA at the bottom, the date in one line in the centre, a blank, letters, or numbers above the date.

(a) Large dots between the upper and lower letterings; blank above the date, in violet.

(b) Large dots; 3B above the date. In violet. Mr. Kricorissian says this mark was used at "Greetlingstad." This is probably a misprint for "Greylingstad." Mr. Watson has in his collection a British 2d. on piece showing what may be this mark, although it looks rather more like "8 something"—it is too faint to be certain.

(c) Large dots; 3MB above the date. In violet. Mr. Watson has this mark on Natal 1d. (99).

(d) No large dots between the upper and lower letterings; blank above the date. In violet or (a new record from my collection) on a British 1d., in blue-black.

(e) No large dots; letter A above the date. In violet.

(f) No large dots; letter C above the date. In violet.

(To be continued next month)