

The
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Allbret Bldg., 9 Fraser Street,
Johannesburg

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

Vol. 12.

JANUARY, 1936.

No. 1.

EDITORIAL

SIDELINES IN PHILATELY.

It's an old saying that "The stamp's the thing!" and like many old sayings there is a great deal of truth in it and the collecting of stamps is, and probably always will be, the backbone of philately. But it is not the whole truth and there are many interesting bypaths in philately which are well worth exploring. Such bypaths or sidelines can be both interesting and instructive and most of them have the additional advantage of being inexpensive because the field is not overcrowded.

Everyone to his own taste, however, and we have no wish to preach on the advantages of "sidelines" beyond saying that, from personal experience we can vouch for the vast amount of fun to be got out of some of them, and to indicate briefly some of the bypaths of philately which we think might be followed up more in South Africa than they are, to the advantage both of the roamer and of local philately.

STAMPS PRIVATELY PERFORATED.

This editorial has really been prompted by the article appearing in this issue from the pen of Mr. A. Hilton Sydow dealing with this subject. Here is a little bypath which should without very much difficulty be readily enough followed up to an end. It has been done in Great Britain and Mr. F. H. Vallancey has published a booklet on British stamps privately perforated, giving a check list of all known initials.

METER MARKS.

These are coming more and more into use and are going to be good collectable items, but now is the time to get in before the early marks become too difficult to obtain. They will be like the air posts, the early specimens will be the most interesting and valuable. A meter mark catalogue is already on the market from the Harris publications, but we have seen practically nothing in print about South African marks and this should be a good field for exploration.

SLOGANS.

We see notes from time to time in foreign philatelic papers about our slogans, but they appear to be like the proverbial prophets—without honour in their own country! Why?

POSTAL STATIONERY.

At one time the collecting of postcards, newspaper wrappers, letter cards, embossed envelopes and other forms of postal stationery went hand in hand with the collecting of stamps, but of late years they have been largely neglected and all attention focussed on adhesive stamps. There are numerous signs of a revival of interest, however, in this part of philately, one of the most striking, perhaps, being the recent holding in Melbourne of a Philatelic Stationery Exhibition under the auspices of the active Philatelic Stationery Society of Australia. Under this heading they included not only general Postal Stationery, but also Meter Marks, Registration labels, Postmarks, Etiquettes, and Slogans.

We agree that all these things should be collected. Anything connected with the postal service may indeed be collectable, although it may not be practicable for many of us to include in our collections such bulky objects as pillar boxes, postal vans or postal officials.

POSTMARKS.

These can be perhaps *the* most fascinating part of philately as they give so many sidelights on postal and other history. A few articles on postmarks have appeared in our columns on this subject, but the surface has really only been scratched and we are woefully behind many countries in the writing up of our postmarks.

Just think of a few of the possibilities among the old colonial and Republican marks, Anglo-Boer war marks, 1914-18 war marks, ship cancellations, special commemorative marks, etc., etc.

There are to-day in various countries Postmark Clubs and Circles and in the U.S.A. there is a special magazine "Postal Markings" run by an old South African, Mr. Stephen G. Rich.

We would specially commend to those interested the excellent handbooks which have been published in Germany dealing with the postmarks of South West Africa and of East Africa. They might well be taken as models for what should be done here.

RAILWAY STAMPS.

These deal with another form of transport once in vogue here as in other countries, viz., the sending of parcels by rail, the franking being done by special stamps. We are familiar with publications dealing with the railway stamps of Great Britain and with those of Australia and New Zealand but where is the corresponding information for South Africa to be obtained? Has anyone collected the stamps necessary for the writing up of the subject?

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

For some reason or other British catalogues for the great part ignore telegraph stamps although an occasional exception is made. Postage stamps with telegraphic cancellations are also looked at askance. Why should this be? It seems to us that the Continental catalogues are more logical in regarding the telegraphic service as an integral part of the postal service and in listing telegraph stamps when there are special ones for the purpose. Ordinary postage stamps used on telegraphic forms would, by the same reasoning, not be cold shouldered.

REVENUE STAMPS.

These are collectable and even catalogues are available, but we are not inclined to include them under the heading of philately. Their use is not a part of the transport system of which posts and telegraphs are integral portions. When revenue stamps are used for postal purposes, whether surcharged or not, the outlook is changed, of course,

just as it is in the opposite direction in the case of postage stamps used for fiscal purposes.

May he who runs, read, and may he who reads run—along some of the attractive by-paths of philately.

H. R. HARMER'S RESUME OF SEASON 1934-35.

This summary of the leading events of the "Bond Street" auctions during the 1934-35 season is full of the boom spirit and makes very cheering reading for philatelists. Eighty days of sales between September 17 and July 23 and upwards of 25,000 lots. Nine of these lots fetched four-figure prices, in £'s sterling, the top mark being Mauritius "Post Office" 1d. and 2d. used together on entire at £5,000. This was one of 20 items from Hind sales which fetched an aggregate of £35,725, the total form this collection yielding £180,000. Numerous illustrations are given in this summary of the star items; plans for the present season; and Mr. Harmer's various ways of helping both buyers and sellers. It is worth while all advanced collectors having a copy.

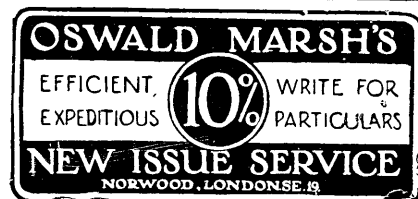
GREAT BRITAIN.—The 4d. and 9d. of the new rotogravure series were released on 2nd December. The stamps are similar in design and colour to those they have replaced, only the colours are more brilliant.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION: SOUTH AFRICA, 1936.

FIRST EXHIBIT ARRIVES.

One full year ahead of time, the first exhibit for Johannesburg's Jubilee Exhibition arrived. This is a genuine Voortrekker Wagon, known to be over a century old. It is the property now of the Potchefstroom University College, and it was intended to be on show at the Radio and Engineering Models Exhibition held recently in Johannesburg. It was not possible to get it into the City Hall, however, none of the doorways being large enough. Now it will rest at Milner Park to be on view in the African Transport section of the 1936 Exhibition.

What will be the first philatelic exhibit to arrive for the International Philatelic Exhibition which will be a near neighbour to the old wagon? Does anyone feel inclined to run a sweepstake or offer a prize for it?



THE INDEPENDENT PAPER THAT BY ITS IMPARTIAL ADVICE SAVES YOU MANY TIMES THE SMALL COST OF SUBSCRIPTION



EDITED BY
ALBERT.H.
HARRIS

SPECIMENS
FREE FOR ALL
YOUR FRIENDS

NOT
A HOUSE
ORGAN

**YOUR
REGULAR
NEWSAGENT
WILL DELIVER IT
ON ALTERNATE
FRIDAYS**

3d

**POST FREE
ANYWHERE**

7/6 PER ANNUM

BEST ILLUSTRATED

CONDUCTED BY A
COLLECTOR FOR COLLECTORS
IMPARTIAL NEWS
FEARLESS CRITICISMS
ORIGINAL STUDIES OF
OLD ISSUES AND NEW
FIRST HAND NEWS FROM
EVERYWHERE
NOTHING KEPT BACK

BEST BUYING MEDIUM

HARRIS 112 STRAND LONDON
[PLEASE CALL]

Some Union Stamps Privately Perforated

By A. HILTON SYDOW.

The Union Government Postal Guide contains a paragraph, viz.:

"4. Perforation of Postage Stamps: With a view to protection from dishonesty, firms may perforate with their initials the postage stamps, post cards, newspaper wrappers, and embossed envelopes purchased by them, provided that the permission of the Postmaster-General is first obtained. The perforation of stamps, whether revenue or postage, renders such stamps invalid for purposes of stamp duty."

Some little time ago I received a letter from a collector enclosing a Union Georgian stamp perforated with certain initials, enquiring as to its purport. Evidently, therefore, their significance is not universally known.

For some years I have been collecting Union of South Africa stamps "privately perforated," and have formed a separate section in my album.

Following herewith is a list of them, giving the significance of the initials where they have been identified. Those marked with a ? have not been elucidated.

INTERPROVINCIAL PERIOD, 1910-1913.

Cape of Good Hope 1d., J.W.J. & Co.= J. W. Jagger & Co., Cape Town.

Cape of Good Hope 1d., J.G.=?

Cape of Good Hope 1d., T.S. & S.=?

Cape of Good Hope 1d. R.W. & S. & Co.=
R Wilson and Son & Co.

Transvaal ½d. and 1d., J.W.J. & Co.=J. W. Jagger & Co., Cape Town.

1d., C.S. & Co.=C. Searle & Co., Mossel Bay.

1d., C.W.C.=Cutler, Wilson & Co.

½d. and 1d., C.T. Ld.=Cape Times, Limited, Cape Town.

1d., J.S.=?

1d., B.B.=Batter, Batter & Co., Kingwilliams-town.

1d., C.S.S.=?

GEORGIAN PERIOD, 1913-1925.

½d., 1d., 2d., J.W.J. & Co.=J. W. Jagger & Co., Cape Town.

2d., J.W.J. JHB.=J. W. Jagger & Co., Johannesburg.

1½d., 2d., 3d., S.B. S.S.=Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., C.C.T.=Corporation of the City of Cape Town.

2d., C.E.G. & Co. Ltd.=C. E. Gardner & Co., Limited, Port Elizabeth.

½d., C.W.C.=Cutler, Wilson & Co., Cape Town.

½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d. (perf 14 x imperf), B.L. & Co.=Brown Laurence & Co., Cape Town.

½d., L.R.=L. Raphaely, Cape Town

½d., 1½d., 2d., R.W.S. & Co.=R. Wilson, Son & Co., Cape Town.

½d., J.D. & Co.=J. Dickinson & Co. (Africa), Limited, Cape Town.

½d., 1½d., P. Ld.=F. J. Pearce, Limited, Claremont.

½d., 2d., 3d., D.S.=?

1d., B.W. & Co.=Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Cape Town.

1½d., U.T.C. Ld.=United Tobacco Cos. (S), Ltd., Cape Town.

½d., 2d., D.R.C.=Dunlop Rubber Co. (S.A.), Ltd., Cape Town.

½d., W.D. & S.=William Dawson & Sons (S.A.), Limited, Cape Town.

PICTORIALS, 1926-1931 (London and Pretoria).

½d., 1d., 2d., W.D. & S.=William Dawson & Sons (S.A.), Limited, Cape Town.

½d., 1d., J.D. & Co.=John Dickinson & Co. (Africa), Limited, Cape Town.

½d., 1d., C.T.C.=Corporation of the City of Cape Town.

1d., B.K.=Batter, King & Co., Kingwilliams-town.

½d., L.L.=Lennon, Limited, Cape Town.

ROTOGRAVURES.

½d., 2d., 3d., 3d. (blue), 6d., C.T.C.=Corporation of the City of Cape Town.

1d., B.K.=Batter, King & Co., Kingwilliams-town.

1d., E.A.C.=Mrs. Christianson (Christmas Stamps), Durban.

1d., L.L.=Lennon, Limited, Cape Town.

1d., D.R.C.=Dunlop Rubber Co. (S.A.), Limited, Cape Town.

1d., P.V. & Co.=Prince, Vincent & Co., Oudtshoorn.

1d., J.D. & Co.=John Dickenson & Co. (Africa), Limited.

1d., B.B.=Batter, Batter & Co., East London.

1d., I.S.=?

I have not detailed those perforated inverted, reversed normal, or reversed inverted.

I have also a Pre-Union Cape of Good Hope 1d., H & C.=Herman & Carnard, Cape Town, and Mr. Tamsen has sent me a Cape of Good Hope, 6d. perforated R.M. It suggests "Resident Magistrate," but we have a Cape Town firm R. Muller, Music Dealers. I shall investigate.

Perforations of the Stamps of Southern Rhodesia

By FRANK W. PORTER.

In the first issue one type of perforation and one gauge were used right up to the last day of the issue, a single line machine with a 14 gauge.

This machine, as its name signifies, consists of one single line of pins and each line of perforation on a sheet of stamps is done by a separate operation.

This type of perforation is easily distinguishable by the unsightly hole, where the horizontal and vertical lines of perforation intersect, by three perfs running into each other.

The use of the single line machine undoubtedly accounts for the numerous imperf. varieties in this issue, but why they were passed by the printers and put into circulation is not so evident, and seems to suggest very careless examination of the sheets before delivery to the postal authorities.

In the 1931 issue the first few printings were in this same single line perf., but with a 12 gauge, except on the 2d. and 3d. values, which were perf. 15 x 14.

In 1933 a change was made to the 11½ perf. and as each value in the 12 perf. was sold out the new printing came out in the new 11½ perf. Now this change is not so much a difference in gauge as a difference in the type of perf.

The new 11½ perf. is made by a comb machine and it is not necessary to use a perforation gauge to tell whether a stamp is perf. 12 or perf. 11½.

A casual glance at the stamp will tell you at once, especially if you are looking at a block of four or a stamp with a piece of the margin attached.

At the intersections of the lines of perforation there is one single clean-cut perf., and not the three perfs. all run into one, of the line of perf.

In the comb machine three sides of each stamp are perforated in one operation, the top and two sides, and each line of stamps is done separately.

When the last row on the sheet is reached only the bottom line requires perforating, but this machine must perforate three sides, and

that is why you will always find the bottom or the top margin perforated, according to whether you start the operation at the top or bottom of the sheet.

This 11½ perf. is very difficult to tear and there have been many complaints from the postal clerks, consequently the government has just ordered a trial printing of ½d. and 1d. stamps with a 14 perf. to see if that will improve matters.

PERFS. TO ORDER.

The *Stamp News*, the official organ of the Australasian Exchange Club, informs us that: "Some bright brain in the U.S.A. has invented and manufactured a small and handy perforating machine, possibly with no underhand motive, but merely to improve the lot of his fellow men. His talents, however, have been used by sundry gentlemen with a philatelic bent to turn 'straight edges' into stamps nicely perforated on all four sides. So if you are offered seemingly good copies of the scarcer U.S. stamps at 'bargain' prices, treat them warily, for genuinely good copies of U.S. command stiff prices in any market, and sell well too."

KEEP in TOUCH
with the great
WORLD of STAMPS
through

Stamp Collecting 3d (weekly)

"The Paper that really helps you with your hobby"

You need the Latest and Best Information on New and Forthcoming Issues, Stamp Market fluctuations, Auction Room realisations, Who's Who and What's On in the Royal Hobby.

You'll find it First in **STAMP COLLECTING**, for more than 22 years the leading Stamp Journal of the British Empire, always brim full of News and Bargains for the keen Collector.

You can't Collect Stamps
successfully without it!
Introductory copy gratis, on
request, from

G. M. MORRIS
(S.A. representative),
P.O. Box 36,
SIMONSTOWN, C.P.



Rhodesian Plates

By W. J. HARRINGTON.

Through the courtesy of the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia, I am enabled to publish the following details regarding the plates of Rhodesian seamps and postal stationery which have recently been handed over for safe keeping to the National Historical Committee of Southern Rhodesia and are now housed in Bulawayo.

1890 *Issue*.—One plate of each value from 1d. to £10.

1891-95 *Issue*.—One plate and also value tablets for all denominations.

1896 (*Large Arms*) *Issue*.—Four centre plates, being plates 1 and 2 (Die I) and plates 3 and 4 (Die II).

1897 (*Re-engraved*) *Issue*.—

Value plates.—One numbered roller for each of the following denominations: ½d. (2367), 1d. (2368), 2d. (2339), 3d. (2369), 4d. (2367), 6d. (2371), 8d. (2372), £1 (2411). Flat plate, no number, 1s. There are no plates for the 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., or 10s. denominations.

Centre Plates.—One plate (2379) two sets of 60.

Revenue Plates.—Of 20 stamps each, one value plate (flat) for each—£30 (3775), £50 (2417), £100 (2418), £200 (2419).

Centre plates.—(Flat) one without number and one No. 2413.

1898 (*Small Arms*) *Issue*.—One roller for each of the following denominations: ½d. (2555), 1d. (4964), 2d. (2557), 2½d. (2558), 3d. (2559), 4d. (no number), 6d. (2561), 1s. (2562), 2s. 6d. (2563), 3s. (3639), 5s. (2654), 7s. 6d. (3509), 10s. (2565), £20 (3510), £100 (3511).

One flat plate for each of the following denominations £1 (3350), £2 (3355), £5 (3356), £10 (3357).

Note.—The 7s. 6d. and the "pound" values are in panes of 60 and the others each in four panes of 60.

1905 (*Victoria Falls*) *Issue*.—One flat plate for each denomination as follows: 1d. (4305), 2½d. (4306), 5d. (4307), 1s. (4308), 2s. 6d. (4309), 5s. (4310).
Proof plates (2016).

One of 1d., 2½d. and 5d. with designs numbered 4081 to 4083.

One of 1s., 2s. 6d. and 5s. with designs numbered 4084 to 4086.

1910 (*Double head*) *Issue*.—One roller for each of the following denominations: ½d. (5552), 2d. (5559), 3d. (5553), 4d. (5558) 5d. (5551), 6d. (5554), 8d. (5561), 10d. (5556), 1s. (5560), 2s. (5562).

One flat plate for each of the following denominations: 1d. (5557), 2½d. (5569), 2s. 6d. (5563), 3s. (5564), 5s. (5566), 7s. 6d. (5565), 10s. (5568), £1 (5567).

One centre plate (rocker) numbered 5555.

1913-23 (*Admiral*) *Issue*.—One roller for each of the following denominations: ½d. (8045), 1d. (7285), 1½d. (7105), 2d. (8046), 2½d. (6370), 3d. (6371), 4d. (6372), 5d. (6373), 6d. (8042), 8d. (8057), 10d. (8043), 1s. (8050), 2s. (6378), 2s. 6d. (6379), 3s. (6380), 5s. (6381), 7s. 6d. (6382), 10s. (6383), £1 (7761).

One head plate (7139), from a photograph, is clearly Die III. An examination of this plate is being made and it is probable that some light will be thrown upon the "white shoulder" controversy.

POSTCARDS.

"*Mashonaland*"—1d. Inland. 1d. reply paid and 1½d. international on one plate.

"*Large Arms*"—1d. Inland. 1d. Reply paid. 1½d. International. One without stamp.

Lettercard.—Of 1898 (?).

Registered Envelopes.—Two "Arms" type, 4d. Seal "Arms," 2d.

Embossed Envelope Seal.—"Arms" 1d.

I am given to understand that members of the Philatelic Society are arranging to examine these plates in more detail with a view to ascertaining whether it is possible to acquire any further information. Full details of any new discoveries will in due course be available to Rhodesian specialists through the medium of this Journal

B. & K.

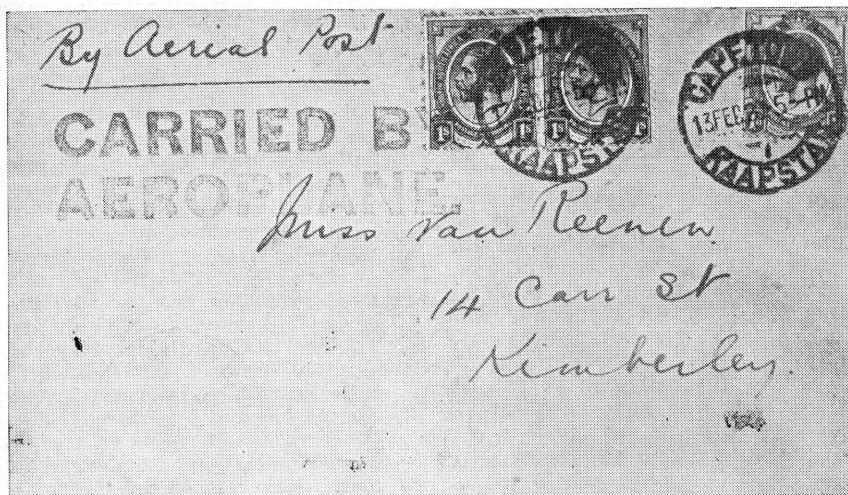
The firm that supplies the stamps others cannot. Our prices are reasonable, though in some cases not so low as quotations elsewhere, but we can fill most requirements. We aim to be able to supply

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

1933 Price List of British Colonial Stamps.
100 Pages . . . Price One Shilling.
(Refunded against purchases.)

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

BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.
170 STRAND LONDON, W.C.2.



THE HANDLEY-PAGE FLIGHT OF 1920.

We have received from Mr. Park Smith a photograph of a cover carried on the unfortunate Handley-Page flight of 1920. The photograph is here reproduced as it represents the rarest of all South African airmails. Mr. Park Smith is anxious to know, if possible, how many covers were carried, to what points they were addressed and how many are known to exist to-day. He further wishes to collect, as a historical record, photographs of machines and pioneer pilots and any particulars or press cuttings referring to such flights. Can any of our readers help him?

It would certainly be a good thing to have the information with regard to the Handley-Page flight brought up to date as the facts

given in Simenhoff's Catalogue are not now correct in several particulars.

Only four copies are said to be known. Well, the photograph here reproduced is certainly not one of the two recorded by him as being in South Africa. The dimensions of the cachet "Carried by Aeroplane" given in the catalogue are not, we believe, correct, and lastly, the statement that the cancellation "Beaufort West" appears on the covers only applies to those addressed to that point, not to those addressed to further points.

Unfortunately the faint rubber stamp mark in violet ink reading circularly HANDLEY-PAGE SOUTH AFRICAN TRANSPORT, LTD. and across the centre AERIAL POST, has not come out well in the reproduction. Only a faint outline is visible in the lower left corner.

WANTED—FOR PROMPT CASH

Union Jubilee Issue, in mint joined pairs, blocks or sheets, also used, any quantity.

South West Africa Jubilee Issue, in mint or used sets or singles, any quantity.

PLEASE SUBMIT WITH BEST PRICES. NO OFFERS.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

Box 76, Rouxville, O.F.S.



Air Mail Notes and News

By L. A. WYNDHAM.

THE RECORD CAPE-ENGLAND FLIGHT.

The chapter of the aerial conquest of the Dark Continent of Africa was closed at the beginning of 1932, but the record flight made by Mr. Llewellyn and Mrs. Jill Wyndham from the Cape to England in November in 6½ days is a notch in the story of the development of aviation within the last few years. A few letters are known to have been carried on the flight.

Of late the African route has again been engaging the attention of the record breaking airmen and attempts on the record from London to Cape Town which stands at just over 3 days have been undertaken by Campbell Black, of Australian Race fame, and by Mr. Brooks and Mr. Llewellyn. The fact that these attempts have not met with success is indicative of the difficulties with which Imperial Airways will be confronted in putting into force its announced programme of bringing South Africa within four days of England in 1937.

It is just over ten years ago since Mr. (now Sir) Alan Cobham, after his Survey Flight to the Cape on behalf of Imperial Airways (on which he carried and despatched special "Flight" souvenir cards) made the pioneer flight from Cape Town to London.

It so happened that, on the day Cobham left, the "Windsor Castle" was sailing for Southampton and an impromptu race was started between the "Windsor Castle" and Cobham's D.H. 50. Despite the severe handicap of over 3,000 miles and limited hours of "running," Cobham's D.H. 50 won and much money changed hands as the favourite had lost. But most important of all, the mail steamer had been beaten for the first time in history by the first attack made on her time (17 days) by an aeroplane.

Cobham had on board a letter from the Governor-General of the Union (Earl Athlone) to His Majesty the King and a few others for personal friends. These comprised the first aerial mail from South Africa to England and are of great rarity and interest to-day.

PROPOSED LOURENCO MARQUES SERVICE.

Permission was recently given by the Portuguese authorities to South African Airways to operate a regular air mail service between

Germiston and Lourenco Marques, and it is expected that the service will be inaugurated early this year.

UMTALI.

As from the 3rd October last, Umtali was made an intermediate stopping point on the Salisbury-Beira "feeder" service opened by Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways in the preceding August. No special envelopes or cachets were used.

NEW AIR MAIL LABEL BOOKLETS.

In September, the second issue of air mail labels in booklet form made its appearance. The booklets were printed by the Government Printer, Pretoria, and issued by the Post Office in collaboration with Imperial Airways. The cover of the booklet is the same as that of the first issue made over a year previously except that it and the actual label are in a much darker shade of blue.

AIR MAIL PROPAGANDA.

The Post Office is to be heartily congratulated upon its policy of air mail propaganda, the most notable features of which from the airpost collectors' point of view are:—

- (1) The selection at random of a number of letters from the ordinary mail and their inclusion in the air mail. These letters are selected after the air mail has closed and are impressed with a special cancellation reading "This Article reaches you by Air Mail." Under arrangement with S.A. Railways no charge is made for the air conveyance of these "propaganda" mails.
- (2) The issue of a special air mail folder as from September.
- (3) "Use the Air Mail" reminders printed on telegram forms.
- (4) A page of interleaving in the new stamp booklets is devoted to air mail propaganda. In addition to the heading "Use

Air Mail" the page bears an illustration of the "Speed Bird" label and an attractive design consisting of a winged letter with the inscription "Give your letters wings—Voorsien U briewe van Vlerke."

It will be of interest to see whether the Post Office will adopt the British idea of including a couple of air mail labels in the stamp booklets. Now that air mail services and rates seem to be more settled it is also possible that a new Air Mail pamphlet will be issued. The last pamphlet, which was to be a monthly publication, appeared in August, 1934.

THE AIR MAIL SOCIETY.

That the Air Mail Society is a very progressive one is evinced by the early announcement that it has decided to commemor-

ate the twenty-fifth anniversary of aerial postal communications in a very fitting way. It has been decided that a dinner is to be given in honour of Commander Sir Walter Windham, R.N. (Vice-President of the Society) on 18th February, 1936, the day which marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the World's first official air mail flight from Allahbad to Naini in India and which was organised by Commander Windham. South Africa is closely, although not directly, associated with the pioneer of the aerial post, as its first aerial mail in December, 1911, traces its inception to his idea of the value of the aeroplane as a mail carrier to which he gave expression in both the flight referred to above and the Coronation Aerial Postal Service of the United Kingdom in September, 1911. Had it not been for Sir Walter Windham, South Africa would not have been able to pride itself as ranking amongst the 1911 pioneer countries of the aerial post.

Applications for membership to this progressive society should be made to Mr. Roy Harker, "Stonea," Bullsmore Lane, Waltham Cross, Herts, England. Annual subscription is 5s. and entrance fee, 5s.

THE FIRST "RHODESIA."

A large number of philatelists will no doubt be surprised to learn that "RHODESIA" may be found on the stamps of that country several years prior to the official overprint of 1909.

Rhodesia, which was situated on Lake Mweru, in the extreme north-west of Northern Rhodesia, was a small administrative station founded by Captain Crawshay of the Nyasaland Consular Service in 1895. It appeared on the map compiled from the data supplied by Sir H. H. Johnston of 1897, and in one or two other early maps. Subsequently the name was changed to Kalungwisi (or as it is spelt in the postmarks, Kalunguisi). This latter name also appears on early maps, and in fact on some modern ones although it has long since ceased to exist. Neither are shown in Mr. Coxhead's map of 1911. The administrative offices and post office were closed up and transferred to Chienji (spelt thus on early postmarks, but now spelt Chiengi). Rhodesia was founded with the object of endeavouring "to establish friendly relations with the restless and quarrelsome tribes round about there, and, so far as possible, to place obstacles in the way of the slave traffic" (Hole). The occupation of the station was intermittent.

An illustration is given of the postmark to be found on the stamps, the overprinted ones "B. C. A." of 1891, and probably the 1890 B.S.A.C. I shall be glad to hear from any reader who has one.

—H. C. Dann, in the *Philatelic Magazine*, Oct., 18, 1935.

BASUTOLAND.

The Basutoland postal system was affiliated to that of the Cape Colony from 1884 and was administered by the Postmaster-General at Capetown. Mail services were regularly maintained in connection with Cape Colony and the Orange Free State.

The postal work steadily increased from £896 in 1895 to £1,619 in 1898. The letters posted in Basutoland annually were between a hundred and a hundred and fifty thousand.

The 'nineties in Basutoland contain the long story of the vital opposition headed by Masupha against the paramount chief Lethodi. It is only worth mentioning because of the Administrator's comment: "Lurking behind the veneer of civilisation, which consisted of wearing smart European clothes, there was a deeply rooted superstition."

During the Anglo-Boer War the ordinary postal route to Aliwal North was closed at the beginning of November, 1899, a Boer leader, Olivier, destroying the telegraph lines. The line of posts was established by express riders or runners through the mountains through East Griqualand and by means of pack horses from Quthing across the mountains to Aliwal North.

From *The Stamp Lover*, July, 1934.

REMOVING MINT STAMPS.

The following description of a method of removing mounts and paper from mint stamps is taken from the American journal "Stamps":

"By using the following method you will find that a stamp retains most of its o. g.

"Take a clean blotter and wet the absorbent side with water. Then take the stamp from which you want to remove the paper and place it on the blotter, face up, i.e., have the paper backing touch the blotter. Now put a flat-iron on this, but be sure the iron is absolutely clean. Permit this to stay for from ten to fifteen minutes, and then the stamp will peel readily. With a little practice you should obtain excellent results."

We have not tried this method, so do not blame us if it fails to work.

Yet another method by the same journal:—

"I have noticed that several of the contributors to this column seem to be in a quandary as to how to remove mint stamps that have become stuck to the album pages without damaging the stamps. My formula for this is done in this manner: lay a piece of cloth down on a smooth board, place the stamp down on this so that the design will be face up. Place a piece of tissue paper over the stamp. Next take a hot iron and iron over this. After this I think that you will find that the stamp comes off the paper easily and with most or practically all of the original gum still on the back."

THE UNION JUBILEE ISSUE.

By DR. ALEC KAPLAN.

Of all the Union issues there are none that can compare in philatelic interest—both for general collectors and specialists—or in monetary worth, with the Jubilee Issue. It is indeed a matter of philatelic pride for us in South Africa, that of the most interesting issue of stamps of this century, the South African issue should hold a supreme position.

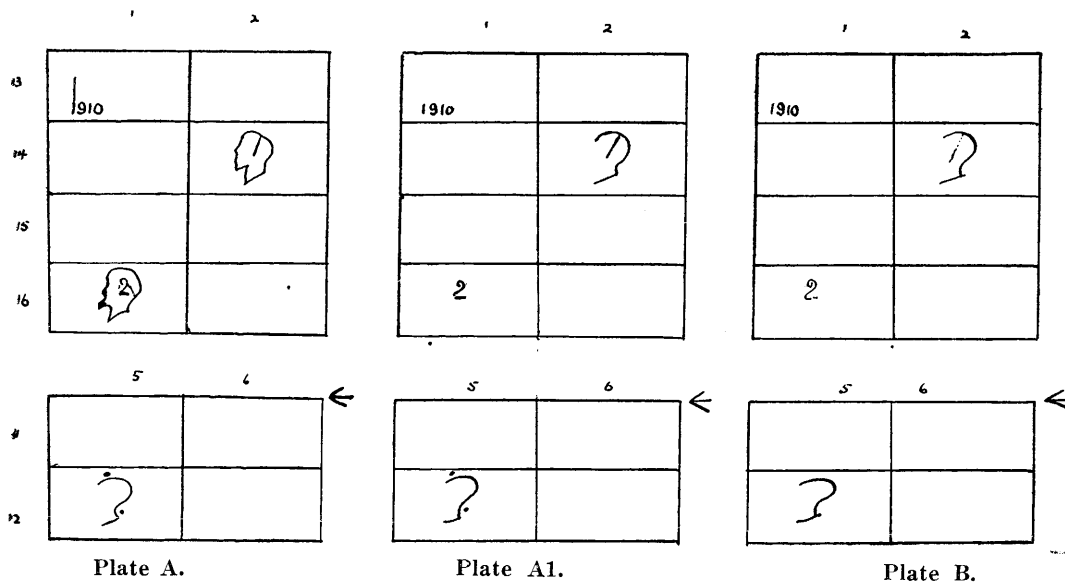
For the general collector the four values show a few very interesting, distinct and definite varieties and one rarity in the 6d. issue. For the specialist there is the fascination of plating the issue and deciding the dates of issue of the various printings.

The four values of the Jubilee Stamps were

each printed from two plates, the frame plate and the head plate by the rotogravure process. This process of printing is a highly involved photographic method which produces cylindrical copper plates etched in recess. Copper plates are naturally soft and require frequent polishing and cleaning. Again in recess printing, the plates are constantly being cleaned and hence numerous trifling varieties occur which are of little philatelic importance.

Only one head plate was used for all values and this head plate shows three states. The three states are easy to see and the order given is the order in which the stamps were issued to the public.

Fig. I.



Schema of the Three States of Headplate.

Plate A.

1. Row 13. Stamps 1. The first 1 of 1910 extended upwards.
2. „ 14. „ 2. Gash in King's head.
3. „ 16. „ 1. Ear Mark.
4. „ 12. „ 5. One dot above and one dot beside King's head.

Plate A. occurs in the 3d. and 1d. values only.

Plate A. 1.

1. Absent.
2. Present.
3. Present.
4. Present.

Plate A.1. occurs in the 3d. and 6d. values only.

Plate B.

1. Absent.
2. Very faint.
3. Faint.
4. Absent.

Plate B. occurs in the ½d. and 1d. values only.

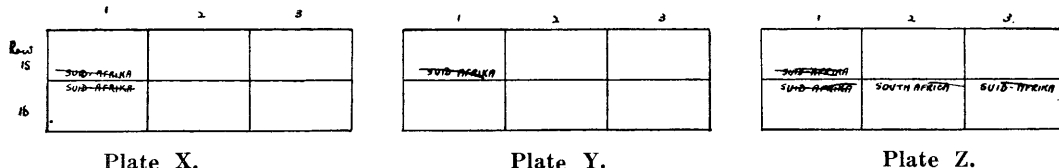
FRAME PLATES.

Only one frame plate each were used for the ½d., 3d. and 6d. values. There are thus two printings of the ½d.

The frame plate for the 1d. value appears in three states.

In the third state it shows an interesting flaw.

Fig. II.



Schema of the Three States of the 1d. Frameplate.

Plate X.

1. Row 15. No. 1. One line through Suid-Afrika.
2. " 16. No. 1. One line through Suid-Afrika.
3. " 16. No. 2. Nil.
4. " 16. No. 3. Nil.

Plate Y.

1. One line through Suid-Afrika.
2. Nil.
3. Nil.
4. Nil.

Plate Z.

1. Two lines through Suid-Afrika.
2. Two lines through Suid-Afrika.
3. One line through South Africa.
4. One line through Suid-Afrika.

It will be seen therefore that six different printings of the 1d. value are possible, namely, AX, AY, AZ and BX, BY and BZ.

Up to the present, I know of only the following three printings, namely, AX, AY and BZ.

The last printing BZ, was only put on sale on June, 29, and had a two days' life.

I have numbered the different states of the plates and the printings according to their chronological appearance. It is much too early yet to be able to attempt a complete list of the printings of the Union Jubilee Issue.

VARIETIES.

In the ½d. and 1d. values occur the extended 1 in 1910.

In all values occur the headgash and 'earmark.

In the 6d. value there are two distinct colours. One colour is deep orange ranging to a yellow orange. The other is a yellowish buff colour and is extremely rare.

The 1d. stamp, situated in Row 7, No. 5, shows the shading badly damaged in front of the Springbok. This only occurs in the last printing and is definitely scarce, as this printing was only on sale for two days.

TO ACTIVE COLLECTORS

£25,000

We are making up a series of Approval Books of single stamps, used and unused, covering every country.

AT 50 TO 75%
DISCOUNT.

Prices are subject to 50 to 75 per cent. discount, according to amount of purchase. They will total to £25,000 or more. A mixture of countries, or any separate country can be sent. This is a grand chance for general collectors to improve their collections. Send for a trial selection. References please.

THIS MONTH'S BARGAIN :-

ST. VINCENT, 1909-11, "Pax et Justicia, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1/- mint, Cat. 21/10. Our price, 5/6. Block of four, 21/-.

"KINGSWAY" and "ALDWYCH" Movable-leaf Albums, from 7/- to 55/6. Send for particulars, also list of over 1,000 long sets and other bargains.

BRIGHT & SON (Frank H. Oliver), 167 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.
Established over 50 years.

SOCIETY NEWS

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, H. Courlander; *Hon. Secretary*, C. S. Thornton, 35 St. Mark's Road. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Railway Institute, 8 p.m.

The usual monthly meeting of the Society was held at the Railway Institute on 7th November, Mr. Courlander presiding. The attendance was almost a record, and the meeting had to adjourn to a larger room to enable all the members to be accommodated.

Contributions of stamps were received from members for the purpose of distributing them as prizes at the forthcoming competition and exhibition by juniors on the 18th December.

A very hearty welcome was extended to Mr. Andrew Watson, of Pretoria, who very kindly brought along a nice selection from his well-known British collection comprising proofs, essays pre-stamp covers, Parliamentary franks, and some wonderful blocks, pairs and strips of the line engraved stamps of Great Britain.

Members were loud in their praises of this fine display, and Mr. Watson was accorded a hearty vote of thanks. These visits and displays by visiting philatelists are much appreciated and we hope this will catch the eye of those who may be visiting East London at any time.

Then followed an auction of British Empire Jubilee stamps. A large number changed hands at good prices.

Three new members were elected and we have to welcome back Messrs. Gordon-Brown and Wilson who have returned from a trip overseas, and Mr. Paviour from Port Elizabeth.

After a few raffles had taken place, the meeting closed with a very kind invitation by the President to hold the next gathering at his residence.

W.H.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, C. L. Larsen; *Hon. Secretary*, J. Doyle, Box 6, Germiston. *Meetings*, 1st Thursdays, Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg, 8 p.m.

At the meeting held on December 5 the attendance, in spite of bad weather, was very good, there being only 2 absentees. Mr. C. L. Larsen was in the chair.

On behalf of the members of the Society, the President presented to Mr. J. Doyle an engraved cigarette case as a small token of their appreciation of his services as Hon. Secretary. (This being Mr. Doyle's sixth year in that position.)

Mr. T. Wood displayed his collection of Manchuria which was complete from the over-printed Chinese stamps to date.

Mr. C. L. Larsen, 1d. Union advertisement booklets.

Mr. A. P. Lynn, U.S.A. Modern Commemoratives.

Mr. Sifke, latest German Commemoratives on covers.

Mrs. Wood, Cirenaiqa, Eritrea and Somaliland.

Mr. Wood, Union Pictorial (proofs).

Mr. Larsen, Egypt Pre-stamp covers.

The various items shown were so keenly enjoyed by those present that there was hardly time for the refreshment interval.

G.D.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, R. H. Morley; *Hon. Secretary*, J. G. Kupferman, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

The December meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, now known as "Morley Night," was held at the Carlton Hotel on the 10th December. The Drawing Room had been tastefully laid out with a long table down the centre for the exhibits and small tables along the sides for members and their guests. All records for attendance were broken, the numbers present totalling 120.

Songs were rendered during the evening by the Melodians and the Harmonettes during refreshments, and to break the monotony of the dry as dust business part of the meeting.

The Chairman, Mr. Morley, welcomed the visitors, especially the Pretoria and East Rand contingents.

The exhibitors were Mr. Carleton Jones and Mr. Schofield. Each exhibit was a feast of rare and fine stamps. Mr. Carleton Jones showed some of the embossed issue of Natal, a special fine piece being the 3d. tête-bêche. He also brought some early Canadians, covers used before the introduction of postage stamps, proofs and essays.

Mr. J. W. K. Schofield's exhibit consisted of early imperforates of many countries, Spain, Holland, Belgium, German States, etc. A real feast for the philatelist.

Five more members were elected during the evening.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. de Terrasson; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Reed, Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, 8 p.m., Durban Publicity Lounge.

The December meeting was held at our usual rendezvous, the Durban Publicity lounge, on Wednesday, December 4, which was very well attended by members and visitors.

The display was given by Mr. E. C. Wright.

who was showing for the first time. He selected pages from his British Colonials which provided excellent material for his interesting display. Beginning with Mulready envelopes he showed us a complete set of English penny reds, with plate numbers, and his last sheets were varieties of the present Jubilee stamps.

Amongst other pages were specimen copies of O.S. Australians, Gambias, Heligolands, Newfoundland from the first set up to the Royal pictures issues, and King George S.A. officials, notably a very large block of the mauve 2d. stamps.

Among our visitors was Mr. Levy from Bloemfontein, and he brought with him a large block of the new halfpenny Suid-Africa stamps, the feature of which was a large guttering of white margin paper right down the centre.

G.R.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, A. E. Basden, Hon. Secretary, N. L. Watson, Box 514. Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Polley's Hotel, 8 p.m.

The two November meetings of the Society were very well attended, which is encouraging to the executive who endeavour to make the meetings as attractive as possible to all members, and it is particularly pleasing to note the improving interest taken by our lady members. It is with great regret that I have to record the death on the 4th instant of Mr. H. F. Oelrichs, who was one of our oldest members and an Honorary Life Member of the Society. On the 4th instant Mr. J. Beyers treated us to one of his delightful historical papers dealing on this occasion with the 1913 Pictorial Issues of Turkey. On the 18th instant Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun read an article on "Stellaland," furnishing amusing and interesting comments on that short-lived Republic.

Mr. C. Hand provided us with his customary interesting selections from the overseas Philatelic Press on both occasions.

The question of changing the venue of the Society has been under consideration this month and a resolution put at our last meeting in favour of holding our meetings at the Pretoria Technical College from 1st March, 1936, was carried unanimously.

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.—For the benefit of members I am again drawing attention to the resolution carried on 17.9.34: "That City Members in good standing, and Country Members also in good standing, but who are not members of any other S.A. Society, shall receive copies of the South African Philatelist as published, at the expense of the Society." Will any members who have not yet

availed themselves of this privilege and who now desire to receive the magazine please communicate with me.

LIBRARY.—The Librarian requests members who have books on loan from the library to return them before the end of the year.
N.L.W.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA.

President, F. W. Porter; Hon. Secretary, L. Atkinson, Box 587, Bulawayo. Meetings, 4th Mondays, Room 6, Royal Exchange Buildings, Bulawayo, 8.15 p.m.

On 25th November there was a record attendance of members and visitors. Mr. F. W. Porter (President) read a few items of interest from the Philatelic Press and promised this as a regular contribution at all future meetings.

Mr. Porter also read a short paper on the perforation of the stamps of S. Rhodesia, explaining the difference between the Line and Comb perms. of the current issue and illustrating same with blocks of stamps.

Mr. Ward exhibited a collection of entires of Rhodesia, mostly about the year 1897, and of Bechuanaland about the same period. From the addresses on these covers they probably contained applications for tickets in Phillips' Sweep of the old Transvaal Republican days.

They were all registered and in splendid condition.

Mr. Carnegie showed a collection of South ern Africans and Mr. Giri a selection of modern Australians in fine condition.

It was decided that a free raffle, with first and second prizes, be held at all future meetings, commencing with the next on the 23rd December.

The prizes would be orders on the Society for the purchase of stamps from any of the Society's Sales Packets.

P.W.P.

Complete Mint Sets. 7 India, 1935, King's Jubilee, 3s.; 6 New Delhi, 1931, 3s.; 3 Australia, Kingsford Smith, 1s. 9d.

Indian Packets: 50 Brit. India 1s. 6d.; 10 Char-karl 1s.; 20 Cochin 1s.; 20 Gwalior 1s. 6d.; 15 Hyderabad 9d.; 10 Jaipur 1s. 6d.; 10 Jind, 9d.; 20 Patiala 1s. 6d.; 10 Soruth 9d.; 20 Travancore 6d.

Bargain Offer: The above 10 packets containing 185 different stamps for 10s. only. Postage 3d., and Registration 3d. extra. Covers franked with Jubilee stamps. Remit by British Postal Orders and unused stamps.

IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD.,
Allahabad 84, India.

JOHANNESBURG INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

in conjunction with the

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION SOUTH AFRICA — 1936

November 2 to 14, 1936

Under the auspices of the

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

SECTION 1.

Exhibits "By Invitation" only.
Many of the world's best collections
will be represented.

Research, Specialized, or Ordinary
grade, there will be an opportunity
for it to compete. Start getting it
in order now.

SECTION 2.

Competitive. "Africa South of the
Equator." If you have any sort of
a collection of Southern African
Stamps, whether it be of Honour,

Programmes and Entry Forms may
be obtained from :

The Hon. Secretary,
Exhibition Committee,
P.O. Box 4967,
JOHANNESBURG.

* * *

Make your arrangements now to spend your annual holiday in Johannesburg in November next and see the finest collection of stamps ever brought together in South Africa. Probably the greatest ever shown in the Southern Hemisphere.

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS

are my speciality

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

**SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.**

The cheapest dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:

T. ALLEN

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

INDEX OF CONTEMPORARY ARTICLES.

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

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

AFGHANISTAN.—Commemorative Stamps contd.), S.C. Nov. 16.

ANDORRA.—Andorra (contd.), S.C.F. Nov. 9 and 23.

AUSTRIA.—Die Auflagezahlen der Oesterreich Marken, 1930-35, P.M. Oct. 31. Die Werbestempel Oesterreichs (concl.), P.M. Nov. 14.

BELGIUM.—Essai de classement des obliterations sur le 1 centime gris de 1884-1893, P.B. Oct. Forgeries of the 5-Franc Belgium 1869, S. Nov. 16.

BERMUDA.—Bermuda "Sea Venture," 1910-1934 (concl.), S.L. Nov. . .

COOK IS.—Some Sidelights on the early issues, R.P. Nov.

COSTA RICA.—Stamps for Treasure Island (Cocos), S.C.F. Nov. 9.

CUBA.—Cuban Airports (Various), A.P.J. Nov.

EGYPT.—Jubilee Commemoratives for British Forces in Egypt, R.P. Nov. 15.

FRANCE.—La Poste Aerostatique Pendant le Siege de Metz, 1870, E.U. Nov. 15.

GABOON.—Les Timbres du Gabon, 1862-1936 (contd.), E.U. Nov. 15.

GERMANY.—Proben (essais) für Altdeutsche Ganzsachen (contd.), P.M. Oct. 31. Neudeutschlandmarken Wohlfahrtsmarken, 1935, P.W. Nov. [8. Background to German Railway Centenary Stamps, S.C. Nov. 23 and 30. Die Auftragsnummern auf den Marken des Deutschen Reiches, P.M. Nov. 14.

GREAT BRITAIN.—British Railway Letter Stamps (contd.), S.C. Nov. 9 and 15.

HYDERABAD.—Notes on Hyderabad, P.J.G.B., Oct.

NEVIS.—The Forgeries of Nevis, S.L. Nov.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—Fresh Light on some Orange Free State Stamps, P.J.G.B. Oct.

POLAND.—Polen-Levantepost, P.M. Nov. 14.

ROUMANIA.—Les Timbres des Principautés Danubiennes et de la Roumanie, 1858à1872 (contd.), P.B. Oct.

SARAWAK.—The Stamps and Post Office of Sarawak, S.L. Nov.

SIAM.—The Air Post in Siam, 1919-1935 (concl.), S.L. Nov.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The Departmental Stamps of S. Australia (contd.), P.J.G.B. Oct.

SUDAN.—How I designed the Sudan Camel Stamps, S.C. Nov. 16.

TRANSVAAL.—More Transvaal "Anchors" Found, S.C. Nov. 23.

TRAVANCORE.—Travancore (concl.), P.M. Oct. 31.

TURKEY.—A Survey of Old Turkey, S.C.F. Nov. 23.

TURKS and CAICOS IS.—Jubilee Year Survey, S.C.F. Nov. 9.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Booklet Issue of U.S. Postage Stamps, S. Nov. 9. The United States Ten Cent Stamp of 1855-1857 (contd.), A.P. Nov. The British Packets, 1849-67. New York Foreign Mail Markings, S. Nov. 16.

VIRGIN IS.—Jubilee Year Survey, S.C.F. Nov. 9.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—Coolgardie Cycle Mail, R.P. Nov.

MISCELLANEOUS.—"Accident at Sea" (Letters recovered from shipwrecks), R.P. Nov. Les Marques Postales des Armées Navales Pendant la Guerre de 1814-19 (contd.), [Navies of all the Great Powers], E.U. Nov. 15. Commemorative Stamps (contd.), S.C. Nov. 23 and 30. Grundbegriffe der Philatelie xxv. Welche Papierarten gibt es? P.M. Nov. 14.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

JUBILEE REMAINDERS.

Enquiry has been made to the Postmaster-General whether the figures published in our September number of the quantities of these stamps printed and sold required any alteration from a final check-up, also whether the remainders had been destroyed or not.

The figures previously given were:—

	Sheets of 120			
	3d.	1d.	3d.	6d.
Printed ..	128,000	382,500	9,940	14,150
Sold	78,016	227,578	7,638	8,302

Returned to store . . . 49,984 154,982 2,302 5,848

The following answer has been received. The most important part of it is the last sentence.

"In regard to the quantity of stamps printed and sold, it is regretted that the information desired is not available for publication, but the figures reflected in your letter under reply are approximately correct.

"The quantity of stamps which remained unsold at the end of the sale period has been destroyed."

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

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

Swaziland.—Unusual items, covers, Transvaal and other stamps used in Swaziland (vide postmarks) required by *A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.*

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted. *William Redford, Allbret Building, 9 Fraser Street, Johannesburg.*

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

Wanted to communicate with collectors of S.W.A. postmarks. *Dr. Edlinger, Dresden 19, Saxony, Germany.*

For Sale.—Blocks and Panes of South Africa and S.W.A. Officials, including errors. Apply: *S. M. Rippon, Highlands, Cape.*

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Allbret Bldg., 9 Fraser Street, Johannesburg

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

Vol. 12.

FEBRUARY, 1936.

No. 2.

KING GEORGE V.

As citizens we mourn the passing of a great and good king. His outstanding qualities, in the words of General Smuts, were his wisdom and patience, his modesty and unselfishness, his love for his peoples and his high sense of duty . . . It was always the human aspect that mattered to him. That was one of the reasons why he inspired such confidence and devotion."

As philatelists we have lost the greatest collector of the stamps of the British Empire and one whose enthusiasm for philately could scarcely be surpassed. As an example, let it never be forgotten that in what was perhaps the most crowded week of his life—Jubilee week, 1935—he found time to visit the Royal Philatelic Society to see the Exhibition of British Empire stamps of the Victorian era which had been staged there in his honour.

Let us hope that the wonderful collection of stamps of the British Empire, representing some fifty years of keen interest and work by our late king, will not be broken up, but will remain as a lasting memorial to the memory of a truly great philatelist.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Mr. Douglas H. Burn writes: It might be interesting to you to know that a strip of 6 IMPERF. BETWEEN of the 3d. LARGE Victoria Falls stamps was sold over the counter in Bulawayo about two months ago and I understand they are in the possession of a Mr. Morgan. The 1s. and 1s. 6d. have also appeared perf. 11½.

FROM H.M. THE KING'S COLLECTION.

The exhibit at the opening meeting of the 1935-36 session of the Royal Philatelic Society of London was, as is customary, provided by their Honorary Patron, H.M. The King. This year, however, it was not confined to one country, as has usually been the case, but was a selection of rarities from a number of different countries. Amongst them the following may be noted:

Great Britain.—1d. black with plate No. 4 in script type on the corner margin; 1875, 2½d., plate 2, error of lettering "LH FL;" 1876, 1s. green, plate 14, watermark spray; K.E. 2d., Tyrian plum, used on cover, the only copy known to have gone through the post.

Morocco Agencies.—Jubilee issue, upper half sheet of the "10 centimos" with the error "10 centimes."

Gold Coast.—Unissued "SPECIMEN" 1907-13 10s. green and red.

St. Helena.—Unissued "SPECIMEN" 1911 1d., all red.

Basutoland.—Officials. Mint set in blocks of four.

Mafeking.—3d. on 1d. and 6d. on 2d. in used blocks of 12 showing six types of setting up.

Fiji.—Most of the rare types of the "V. R." overprints.

Griqualand.—A large selection of the rare types of overprint.

India.—The 1854, 2 annas green on paper watermarked "Stamp Office One Anna &c." in blocks. This is a recent discovery.

Rhodesia.—1913-1922, 1d. perf. 13½.

Transvaal.—A number of 1st Republic rarities, including a pair of the 1877, 6d. on coarse soft paper with inverted overprint, showing that one sheet at least must have had all the overprints inverted except the tête-bêche stamp.

London Philatelist, October.

UNION NOTES

NEW HALFPENNY VOORTREKKER STAMP.

The latest addition to the Voortrekker series, here illustrated, was placed on sale on January 15th. The stamps, which are being sold at double face value, are printed in black and green. The watermark is placed sideways. The building is "The Church of the Vow."



JAMBOREE POSTMARK.

A temporary post office was established at the big Scout Camp recently held in East London in honour of the visit of the Chief Scout, Lord Baden Powell. The postmark (for which we are indebted to Mr. J. Robertson) is interesting, if only on account of the quaint arrangement of the date. The mark is a single-line circle with SCOUT CAMP EL inside at top, NOON 15 JA 19 in three lines in the centre, and XXXVI inside the circle at the bottom.

UNION JUBILEE VARIETY.

Mr. J. I. Simons records in *Stamp Collecting* of December 14, a block of eight 1d. stamps in which the B of JUBILEUM resembles the figure 8 throughout. We do not think this variety was recorded by Mr. Gilbert.

POST OFFICE EXHIBITION—EAST LONDON.

At the Post Office Exhibition held in East London in the latter part of December a special cancelling date stamp was employed. This was of the same type as has been employed during the past year or two for temporary offices at exhibitions and the like. We have to thank Mr. J. Robertson of Johannesburg for a souvenir air-mail postcard of the exhibition with a ½d. stamp cancelled by the exhibition date stamp. This is half the ordinary rate for Union internal air-mail, but the postcard says "If posted at the Exhibition this postcard will be impressed with the Exhibition date-stamp and forwarded by first air mail to its destination"

This is P.O. Air-Mail propaganda and it is, we believe, the first occasion postcards have been carried here by air at ordinary postal rate.

PHILATELIC SUICIDE.

Under this title some glaring examples of proposed philatelic malpraxis on the part of the postal authorities of several Central and South American states are exposed by Mr. Stanley Phillips in *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly* for December.

In the first place Uruguay proposes to provide her army with aeroplanes to be provided by persons unspecified in exchange for an issue of "postage stamps" which are not to be sold in Uruguay. In other words the patriotic task of supplying aeroplanes is passed on to the stamp collectors of the world. But, they are not going to carry the baby!

Philatelists and stamp dealers in Uruguay have told their Government in the plainest terms that the honour of the country is being sullied by this proposal. Leading stamp catalogue publishers have agreed to apply a policy of sanctions and neither to list nor buy these stamps. We hope all dealers will follow suit and that no collector will be foolish enough to buy such waste paper.

Now another story. The Sociedad Colombista Panamericana, with headquarters in Havana, has proposed to various of the Latin American states to issue yearly a series of stamps in honour of Columbus. These stamps are to be supplied free by the Society and at the end of each year the remainders go back to the Society for disposal as they think fit. This opens up a vista worse than the "Sebeck" period of unhappy memory. Dominica and Ecuador appear to have fallen into the trap, the position of Brazil is doubtful, Panama nipped the project in the bud—congratulations!

Clearly another case for "sanctions."

SIX SHILLINGS PER SET

Will be paid by me for any quantity of
SOUTH-WEST AFRICAN JUBILEE
COMPLETE SETS MINT.

Also required
SOUTH AFRICAN JUBILEE SETS
(Bi-lingual pairs).

Highest market price paid.

Please send stamps by Air-Mail.

Reference: The Editor of this Magazine.

J. E. LEA,

36, Cross Street, Manchester, 2, England.
Bankers: Barclays Foreign, Manchester.
Cable Blackfriars 2929.

JOHANNESBURG INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

in conjunction with the

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION SOUTH AFRICA — 1936

November 2 to 14, 1936

Under the auspices of the

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

SECTION 1.

Exhibits "By Invitation" only.
Many of the world's best collections
will be represented.

Research, Specialized, or Ordinary
grade, there will be an opportunity
for it to compete. Start getting it
in order now.

SECTION 2.

Competitive. "Africa South of the
Equator." If you have any sort of
a collection of Southern African
Stamps, whether it be of Honour,

Programmes and Entry Forms may
be obtained from :

The Hon. Secretary,
Exhibition Committee,
P.O. Box 4967,
JOHANNESBURG.

* * *

Make your arrangements now to spend your annual holiday in Johannesburg in November next and see the finest collection of stamps ever brought together in South Africa. Probably the greatest ever shown in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Romanoff Tercentary Issue of Russia, 1913

By J. BEYERS.

(Read before the Pretoria Philatelic Society.)

One of the philatelic events of the year 1913 was the appearance of the above mentioned stamps, which created a precedent in the philatelic emissions of Russia at that time in so far that from the date that postage stamps were first issued in Russia up to the year 1913 all issues reflected the Imperial arms.

The Tercentary Issue of 1913 was, therefore, a radical departure from the general type of previous issues, and was moreover a decided improvement on the same. The stamps are of large format and, in the main, fine specimens of the designer's art.

The whole issue is perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$, the values from one kopeck to 70 kopecks are surface printed, and the higher values from 1 to 5 roubles line engraved.

The one kopeck bears the likeness of Peter 1 (surnamed the Great) the founder of the modern capital of Russia (during the World War renamed Petrograd at the demand of patriotic Russians) and now known as Leningrad, the building of which commenced in 1703 and completed in 1712. When it is remembered that the site of St. Petersburg consisted of flat and marshy land and that the building of the same cost the lives of a 100,000 workmen and soldiers, killed by the cold and the scarcity of provisions, the immensity of Peter's undertaking can be appreciated, and is one of his many claims to greatness.

The 2 kopeck value gives us the portrait of Alexander II. (the liberator Czar) who liberated the serfs and who was struck down by an assassin's bomb just as he was about to promulgate a constitution which would have brought Russia into line with the great powers of the West in 1881.

He was succeeded by the bigoted and reactionary Alexander III. whose effigy is shown on the 3 kopeck stamp of this series and who was the very reverse of his predecessor as a ruler. The projected constitution was abolished and an era of oppression inaugurated which was to lead Russia to ruin and Nicholas II. his heir, to martyrdom. The likeness of this unfortunate monarch is reflected in the 7 and 10 kopecks and 5 roubles of this issue.

No particular interest attaches itself to the reign of Peter III. whose portrait is shown on the 4 kopeck stamp.

He was succeeded by his wife Catherine the Second whose likeness appears on the 14 kopeck stamp. She proved herself a capable ruler for a time, but subsequently gave way to licentious excesses which obtained for her the nickname of "The Semiramis of the North."

Nicholas I., whose likeness appears on the 15 kopeck stamp, was a sovereign of great ability, but he was also bitterly opposed to the liberal ideas (engendered by the French Revolution) which had penetrated Russia, remote as it then was.

The 20 kopeck stamp gives us the portrait of Alexander I. under whose sway Russia first took rank as one of the great powers. Alexander, who was an able ruler, is famous in history as the author of the Holy Alliance, a precursor of the League of Nations of our own day.

The 25 kopeck stamp reflects the portrait of Alexis Michaelovich the son of the first member of the House of Romanoff to ascend the Imperial throne. He conquered almost all Lithuania but was unfortunate in his war with Sweden. He was the father of Peter the Great.

The 35 kopeck value shows us the effigy of the Emperor Paul I., a born despot, like his younger son, the future Nicholas II. He also detested the principles of the French Revolution and was assassinated in March, 1801.

The 50 kopeck stamp bears the likeness of the Empress Elizabeth, a daughter of Peter the Great.

The 70 kopeck value reflects the portrait of Michael Feodorovich, the first ruler of the House of Romanoff, a gentle and pious man, who delegated the management of the country to honest and capable counsellors.

The 1 rouble stamp shows the Kremlin, the ancient palace of the Czars at Moscow, while the 2 rouble value illustrates the Winter Palace at Leningrad, another famous dwelling.

The 3 rouble stamp shows Castle Romanoff also a residence of the late Emperor whose predecessors guided the destinies of Russia for over three centuries, and whose life, together with the lives of his family was so cruelly and tragically terminated at Ekaterinburg.

New Issue Chronicle

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

ARGENTINE.—Special Exhibition Issue.

Printed in miniature sheets size 84 x 102mm. consisting of a block of four surrounded by the following inscription in Roman capitals:—“EX. F.I.B.A.” EXPOSICION FILATELICA DE BUENOS AIRES 17-24 DE OCTUBRE DE 1935. 10c. sage green, imperf. S.G. type 112, wmk. RA multiple in octagon, S.G. 111, bright shiny gum. These stamps are sold for the benefit of the Exhibition at 40c. postage plus a supplement of 60c.—1P per sheet.

ARGENTINE.—Portraits of Presidents various heads in same frame. Stamp perf. to perf. 24 x 30½mm. Large format. Perforation 13½. Watermark R A in sun, S.G. type 111. Method of print lithographed. Values: ½c. purple; 1c. pale bistre brn.; 2c. deep brown; 3c. green; 4c. grey; 5c. yellow brown; 6c. sage green; 10c. carmine; 12c. purple brown; 20c. ultramarine.

AUSTRIA.—New set of Heroes has been issued, sold at double face, line engraved, printed in sheets of 50 (5 rows of 10) no marginal inscription perf. 12½ no wmk. They are large upright format 24½mm. x 32mm. each bearing a portrait. 12+12pf. brown, Prince Eugen of Savoy, 1667-1736; 24+24pf. green, Field Marshall Laudon, 1717-1790; 30+30pf. purple brn, Duke Karl 1771-1847; 40+40pf. slate, Count Josef Radetzky, 1766-1858; 60+60pf. blue, Vice Admiral Tegetthof, 1827-1871; 64+64pf. purple, Fld. Marshall Conrad Hotzendorf, 1852-1925. Current issue of 1934/5 various designs overprinted “Winterhilfe + whatever value. Perforation, 12 (except 1Sch. which is 12½). Values: 5+2gr. green; 12+3gr. pale blue; 24+6gr. brown; 1Sch.+50gr. rose. 1Sch., large format as S.G. type 100. (Overprinted in block capitals 19½mm. long 2¼mm. high). Lower values have capital “W” and other letters in small case block type.

BELGIUM.—Further values of the popular Queen Astrid type photogravure printing, perf. 11½. Large upright format, all surrounded with black mourning frame. 10+5c. olive blk; 25+15c. pale brown; 35+5c. blue grn.; 50+10c. pale mauve; 1fr.+25c. rose carmine; 1f.75+25c. blue; 2f45+55c. purple.

BRAZIL.—Pictorial stamps, 12 DE OUTUBRO DE 1935 Savea. Size of stamp perf. to perf. 40 x 28½mm. Transverse oblong format. Watermark CASA DA MOEDA DO BRAZIL repeated. Maltese Cross between words. Lettering 5mm. high, single line

block letters. Perforation 11, single line. Sheets of 60, 8 x 8, but two blanks at left bottom and right bottom. Method of print, surface printing. Values: 300r. blk. and turquoise (centres in second colour); 300r. brown and violet; 300r. red and black; 300r. Red Cross Conference. Pictorial stamp of a nurse. Size of stamp perf. to perf. 43 x 25mm. Transverse oblong format. Watermark Southern Cross S.G. type 114. Perforation 11. Sheets of 50, 5 x 10 (10 rows of 5). Typographed printing in two colours. Values: 200r.+100r. purple and red; 300r.+100r. greenish brown and red; 700r.+100r. turquoise and red. Commemorative Centenary stamp 1835-1935, showing portrait of Farroupilha. Size of stamp 46 x 22½mm. Transverse format. Watermark Arms in sheet as in the Philatelic Exhibition stamps of 1934. Perforation 12. Sheets of 40, 7 rows of 6, but top right and left stamps left blank. Line engraved printing. Values. 700 reis blue; Laid paper (thick yellowish). Centenary of the Colonisation of Espirito Santo. Large format 43 x 25mm. (transverse or upright). 300r. claret, galleon in full sail; 700r. bright blue, shield. 8th International Fair of Amostras. Large transverse 43 x 25mm. 200r. blue. All typographed, wmk. Southern Cross S.G. type 114, perf. 11.

BULGARIA.—Hadji Dimitr Commemorative, 1868-1935, pictorial design. Large format, upright and transverse. Perforation 11. Sheets of 25 (5 x 5). Values: 1l. green (u); 2l. brown (u); 4l. pink (t); 7l. blue (u); 14l. orange (t).

CHILE.—Air Mail similar to S.G.81, rainbow and plane design, recess printed, perf. 14. 6P. brown; 8P. green. Definitive Air Mail. Line engraved, large upright 24 x 26½mm. Sheets of 100 (10 x 10) opposite sixth row at left and bar consisting of 15 horizontal lines in margin at top. Watermark Arms S.G. type 68, p. 13 x 14½. 10c. yel. grn.; 15c. blue grn.; 60c. black; 70c. pale blue; 80c. black.

COLOMBIA.—New Pictorial stamp, as S.G. type 136, large format 26½ x 30mm., lithographed printing, no wmk. perf. 11½. 1c. green.

DANZIG.—New colours and overprinted value. Design shield in oval S.G. type 39. Watermark honeycomb, sideways. Perforation 14. Values: 8pf./7pf. green, blue surcharge; 20pf. grey; 25pf. carmine; 30pf. purple; 40pf. deep blue; 70pf. yellow green and red; 80pf. brown and red. Air Mail, typographed printing, wmk. network, printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) perf. 14. Size of stamp 25 x 21½mm. or 21½mm. x 25mm. 10pf. scarlet; 15pf. golden yellow; 25pf. dp. metallic green; 50pf. pale ultramarine. All upright. 1 Gulden, magenta. Transverse format.

- ECUADOR.**—Posthorn type 1935, 2c. green photogravure printing overprinted. 3 ctvs. in red; Segure Sqcial del Campesino Quito, 16 de Otbre, 1935 in black. Fiscal S.G. type F6, engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) no wmk. Perforation 14. Inscription at foot beneath 4th and 5th star: ps "PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD." 10c. sepia, overprinted "POSTAL" diagonally in red.
- FRENCH COLONIES.**—Tercentenary of the Antilles. Line engraved, usual large format (transverse and upright) 40 x 25mm. printed in sheets of 25 (5 x 5). All inscriptions in the left margin reading down: at top, the sheet number, in the centre Millesime IE-I and at foot, the date (which is given beside each stamp.
- FR. GUIANA.**—Designs: Capture of Cayenne and Native with local products. 40c. sepia; 50c. red; 1f.50c. blue; 1f.75c. carmine rose; 5fr. gr. brown; 10fr. blue green.
- GUADELOUPE.**—Same values and colours. Designs: Richelieu founding the Company of Antilles and Victor Hugues and his corsairs.
- MARTINIQUE.**—Same values and colours. Designs: Belden of Esnambuc, and Schoecher and Abolition of Slavery, 1848.
- GERMANY.**—Charity stamps of 1935, showing National Costumes. Size of stamp perf. to perf. 25 x 29mm. Perforation 14 x 13½. Watermark swastika S.G. type 97. Sheets of 100 (10 x 10) on ribbed paper. Method of print line engraved. Values: 3+2pf. dp. brown; 4+3pf. slate blue; 5+3pf. metallic green; 6+4pf. myrtle; 6+4pf. orange brown; 12+6pf. carmine; 15+10pf. dp. red brown; 25+15pf. ultramarine; 30+20pf. dp. sage green; 40+30pf. violet.
- GREAT BRITAIN.**—Two further values in the photogravure printed in sheets of 240 (20 rows of 12) Control X over 35 cylinder number opposite the third stamp up at left side. Arrow marks between 12th and 13th rows at each side. 4d. slate, same type as before, head on black background metalion. Cylinder II. 9d. myrtle green, background in dp. colour, Cylinder No. 15. On going to press we understand that the 4d. has been vetoed, as the colour looks very similar in dull light and it is thought it may be changed.
- GREECE.**—Air Mails, various classical designs, perf. to perf. 37 x 27mm. Upright and transverse formats, perforation 13 x 12½, no watermark. Sheets of 50 (5 rows of 10, upright) or (10 rows of 5, transverse). Engraved printing by De la Rue. Values: (T) 1 Dr. scarlet; (T) 2 Dr. pale blue; (U) 5 Dr. purple; (U) 7 Dr. ultramarine; (U) 10 Dr. olive bistre; (U) 25 Dr. carmine rose; (T) 30 Dr. deep green; (U) 50 Dr. pale purple; (T) 100 Dr. pale brown. Small format, transverse oblong, line engraved, plate made by De la Rue. Plate Number "2C" at the bottom left corner, under the second stamp. Printed in sheets of 50 (10 rows of 5) no wmk. perf. 13 x 12½. 4 dr. brown. Postage Dues. Line engraved type, plate made by Messrs. De la Rue, upright oblong S.G. type D.3. No wmk. Printed in sheets of 50 (5 rows of 10) perf. 12½ x 13. 50 dr. orange; 100 dr. slate. Overprinted "3 November 1935" with shield and crown (except 50L/40L and 3DR/3DR) which have no shield) and whatever value, above the original value. S.G. 477 engraved 5DR/100DR overprint in dull red; 476 engraved 15DR/75DR overprinted in blue; D59 P. Due 50L/40L overprinted in dull red; D69 P. Due 3DR/3DR overprinted in blue.
- GUATEMALA.**—New Issues, photogravure printing, no wmk. perf. 12½. Postage size of stamp 27½ x 22mm. Various designs. 1c. brown and scarlet; 3c. brt. orange and blue green; 3c. carmine and blue green; 4c. dp. blue and rose carmine. Air Mail. Large oblong 40 x 20mm., no wmk. perf. 12½, sheets 100 (10 x 10). Various designs. Interior: 2c. brown; 3c. dp. blue; 4c. slate purple; 6c. green; 10c. mauve; 15c. orange; 30c. sage green; 50c. brt. mauve; 1Q. red orange. Exterior: 1c. orange brn.; 2c. red; 3c. magenta; 5c. blue; 10c. red brn.; 15c. scarlet rose; 20c. dp. ultramarine; 25c. slate; 30c. green; 50c. brt. carmine; 1Q. dp. blue. All have a small quetzal in flight, printed in green, at the top right corner of the stamp. Sheet number in right bottom corner margin.
- HOLLAND.**—National Air Mail Fund. 6c.+4c. brown. New design, 3 planes flying over a map. Large transverse oblong 36 x 25mm., wmk. circles. Photogravure printing, printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) perforated 14 x 12½. The rows are numbered at the side, left downwards, right upwards, 1 to 10. There is a double jubilee line round the sheet, plate number 486 sideways, reading down, opposite 5th row at right.
- ICELAND.**—Centenary of Poet Matthias Jochumson, whose portrait appear on the stamps. Line engraved, small upright format 20 x 23½mm. perforated 12½, no watermark. 3 aur, slate green; 5a. grey; 7a. yellow green; 35a. blue.
- INDIA.**—S.G. type 64 on multiple star wmk. paper, printed from old De la Rue plates, 250 set (4 panes 64) with pillared margin between the panes, each pane consisting of four rows of sixteen. 6a. bistre.
- ITALY.**—Stamps in commemoration of famous composer, Bellini. Various allegorical and pictorial designs, some containing portrait of composer himself. Large oblong stamps, all transverse, except portraits

and 2L75-20 which are upright. Crown watermark, perforated 14. Method of print photogravure. Values: Postage, 20c. rose; 30c. sepia; 50c. purple; L1.25 blue; L1.75+L1 vermilion; L2.75+L2 olive. Air, 25c. yel. ocre; 50c. sepia; 60c. carmine; L1+L1 purple; L5+L2 green.

JUGO SLAVIA.—Anniversary of the death of King Alexander. Large format 27 x 33mm., perf. 11½. Portrait of the late King. 75p. emerald; D1.50 scarlet; D1.75 deep brown; D3.50 brt. ultramarine; D7.50 carmine.

LUXEMBOURG.—Pictorial view of Vianden. Line engraved, large format 40 x 28mm., no wmk. printed in sheets of 50, 2 panes of 25 (5 x 5) perf. 12½ x 12. 10fr. deep green; 10fr. overprinted in red "Official" S.G. type 0.8. Charity 1935/6 Photogravure printing on new ribbed paper, size of the stamp is 23½ x 28½mm. printed in sheets of 100, no wmk. perf. 11½. The design is portrait of the Duke of Luxembourg. 10+5c. purple; 35+10c. green; 70+20c. sepia; 1fr.+25c. lake; 1fr.25+75c. brt. yel. brown; 1f.75+1f.50 dp. blue.

IVORY COAST.—S.G. type 9. Size of stamp, perf. to perf. is 40 x 25mm. Transverse format. No watermark. Perforation 14 x 13½. No plate number. Value is 1fr.75 ultramarine and rose.

MEXICO.—Commemorative of the Federation Chiapas. Line engraved, new design, dated "1824 1935" wmk. S.G. type 67. 10c. blue.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—On G.B. present issue but French currency. Watermark GvR and crown. Sheets of 240. Method of print photogravure. Control X Cylinder No. 32.

Value: "5" ³⁵ on ½d. green.

"CENTIMES"

G.B. 2s. 6d. re-engraved by Waterlow's, overprinted in forme of 40 (10 rows of 4) "MOROCCO AGENCIES;" G.B. 2/6 French CIES;" G.B. 2/6 French currency "3 FRANCS" MOROCCO AGENCIES;" G.R. French Currency "15" on 1½d. photogravure, over-

printed in setting of 240 stamps. Control X Cylinder No. 132. Spanish currency,

35 photogravure printing, sheets of 240 (12 x 20) control V over 34 cylinder 25. 10 centimose/1d. overprint S.G. type 6. The type is apparently identical, although the impression is thinner and sharper, possibly due to the better surfacing of the paper. Surcharge type set as before. There is one prominent variety, second "O" of "MOROCO" being crescent shaped, like a three-quarter moon.

MOZAMBIQUE.—Pictorial design of airplane over Beira. Size of stamp perf. to perf. 29 x 20mm. Transverse oblong format. Perforation 12½. No watermark. Sheets of 100 (10 x 10). Recess printing, bicoloured by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London. Centre in black except 60c. brown and 5E blue. No plate number. Values: 5c. blue; 10c. vermilion; 15c. carmine; 20c. yellow green; 30c. blue green; 40c. grey blue; 45c. sky blue; 50c. purple; 60c. carmine; 80c. lake; 1E deep blue; 2E pale blue; 5E pale brown; 10E rose carmine; 20E emerald.

NEW ZEALAND.—Design, key to Health. Stamp perf. to perf. 25 x 41mm. Upright oblong format. Watermark single line N Z and star. Sheets of 48 (8 x 6) 6 rows of 8. Perforation 11. Line engraved printing. Plate number "I" at top corner, outside the 6th column. Value: 1d.+1d. scarlet. Novelty in design, showing a view through a keyhole of child in bathing suit playing on the beach.

PHILIPPINE IS.—S.G. type 3, overprinted. Values: "ONE PESO" in red on 4P., prussian blue, bluish paper; "TWO PESO" in carmine on 4P., deep indigo, yellowish paper. These are different shades from those issued in 1933.

POLAND.—Portrait stamp, 25 x 31mm., large and upright. No watermark, perforation 12½ x 13. Line engraved printing. Value: 3 Zloty, sepia.

PORTUGAL.—"Tudo Pela Nacao," "All for Nation" type, similar to the 25c. chronicled on September 9th. Printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) perf. 11½ x 12. 1E scarlet. Castle type, perf. 11½ comb machine. 1E.75c. blue. Red Cross 1936. Camoens issue of 1924 overprinted in black or red with words "Cruz Vermelna Porte Franco 1936" in five lines. 25c. mauve, black overprint; 40c. ultramarine, red overprint; 50c. orange red, black overprint; 1E. slate blue, black overprint; 2E. sage green, black overprint; 20E. violet on mauve, black overprint. Typographed, S.G. type 100, 24 x 27mm. perf. 11½. 10c. emerald green.

RUSSIA.—Tolstoi Commemorative 1910-1935. Photogravure printing in two colours, large upright format size of stamp perf. to perf. 30 x 40mm. no wmk. perf. 14. 3K. black and mauve; 10K. purple and sepia; 20K. green and sepia. Kalenin Commemorative. Large upright format, various designs, the size of the stamp is 26 x 38mm. perf. 14. 3K. claret; 5K. green; 10K. slate purple; 20K. sepia.

SALVADOR.—Laureated flag design. Size of stamp, perf. to perf. is 25 x 25mm., but actual size is 20 x 21mm. Watermark is REPUBLIC DEL SALVADOR in block capitals. Sheets of 100 (10 x 10). Method

of print is offset litho. Perforation 12½. No plate number. Values are: 1c. green; 2c. dp. brown; 3c. violet; 5c. carmine; 8c. ultramarine; 15c. red brown; 30c. sepia inscribed "SERVICIO AEREO."

SPAIN.—Amazon Expedition Commemorative. Curious design of an ancient distorted map and galley in full sail on the sea. Line engraved, large format stamp measuring 33 x 32mm., perforated 11½. 30c. carmine.

SPANISH GUINEA.—Larger upright format measuring 26 x 32mm., perf. 10. Line engraved at National Printing Works, Madrid, in sheets of 50 (5 rows of 10). 50c. deep blue, Native drummers.

SUDAN.—Postage stamp with design of Arab Postman, S.G. type 2. size of stamp 29 x 33, perforation 14. Watermark "S G," S.G. type 7. Sheets of 60 (5 rows of 12). Typographed printing with control "3," two at top, one over 2nd and 11th stamp. 20 piastres deep bright ultramarine. Air Mails. Design, Gordon Statue, and type, S.G. type 10. Size of stamp, perf. to perf. and format, perforation, and watermark, as before. Sheets of 50 (10 rows of 5). Line engraved printing. 7½P. bright sea green and black; 10P. light blue and black.

SWEDEN.—Posthorn and Crown type. Perforation, imperf. x p.10. Values: 85o. deep myrtle green; 145o. bright yellow green. Printed on white paper, 3A. Design King's head. S.G. type 24. Perforation Imperf. x p.10. No watermark. Values: 30 ore brown; 35 ore mauve. Just received on new white paper technically known as 3A.

SWITZERLAND.—Pro Juventute 1935 Photogravure on ribbed paper except the 30+10c. which is on ordinary paper and line engraved, wmk. crosses. Designs are as follows, size of stamp 24 x 29mm. perf. 11½ 5+5c. green/yel. background, National costume of Basle; 10+5c. purple/yellow background, National costume of Lucerne; 20+5c. red/yellow background, National costume of Geneva; 30+10c. blue Portrait of Stefano Francini, famous statesmen of the nineteenth century.

URUGUAY.—Artigas S.G. type 128, but lithographed. Printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) perf. 11. No Wmk., sheet number in blue or black ink over second stamp at right top corner. 5m. pale brown; 1c. pale mauve; 5c. pale turquoise. Florencio Sanchez Commemorative, large upright format 24 x 32mm. lithographed printing, no wmk. perf. 11. Sheets of 100 (10 x 10) sheet number over second stamp at right top corner. 3c. grey grn.; 7c. purple brown; 12c. blue. Set. 3. A curious one-sided looking stamp. On the left is a sort of shutter or blind, with six white lines across, a thick coloured tablet at foot between wording "FLORENCIO SANCHEZ" and "CENTESIMOS"

just beneath the portrait. Figure of value at left lower corner.

U.S.A.—Boulder Dam design, large upright format 25 x 39mm. printed by flat plate, in sheets of 200 (10 rows of 20) arrow and line dividing the panes into 50. Perforated 11. 3c. purple. Centenary of the State Michigan. Large transverse 41 x 26mm., rotary printing in panes of 50 (10 rows of 5) perforated 11 x 10½. The design is of the State seal in circles in the centre, draped by two flags, and inscribed at the top "1835 MICHIGAN CENTENARY 1935." 3c. purple. Trans.-Pacific Air Mail, large format, transverse oblong 40 x 26mm., printed from flat plate, sheets 100 (10 x 10) arrows between 5th and 6th stamps. Perf. 11, I have seen plates 21474 and F 21474, 21475 and F, 21476 and F. 25c. blue. It is inscribed "NOVEMBER 1935" and has background representing sun sinking in the Golden West.

WESTERN SAMOA.—New Zealand Arms type overprinted in blue "WESTERN SAMOA" in two lines, tall Roman capitals. 2/6 sepia; 5/- green; 10/- rose carmine; £1 pale rose.

STRICTLY KOSHER.

The star and crescent has for centuries been the symbol of the Mohammedan faith, and is in consequence quite appropriately and extensively used on Turkish stamps, both in the design and in the overprint. But the Islamic star is five-pointed. —*Hobbies*, Oct., 1935

CAN WE BEAT THIS?

The determined-looking lady was trying to fill out a money-order application with the pen furnished by the post office. She made several trials, but in vain, then gave up in disgust; and, turning to the man behind the grilled window, tried to freeze him with a glare as she demanded:

"Is this the pen John Hancock used when signing the Declaration of Independence?"

Uncle Sam's pleasant and efficient contact man replied, "Information at the next window, please."—*American Legion Monthly*.

B. & K.

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

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

1933 Price List of British Colonial Stamps.
100 Pages . . . Price One Shilling.
(Refunded against purchases.)

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

BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.
170 STRAND LONDON, W.C.2.

**THE INDEPENDENT PAPER THAT BY ITS
IMPARTIAL ADVICE SAVES YOU MANY TIMES
THE SMALL COST OF SUBSCRIPTION**



EDITED BY
ALBERT H. HARRIS

SPECIMENS &
FREE FOR ALL
YOUR FRIENDS

NOT
A HOUSE
ORGAN

**YOUR
REGULAR
NEWSAGENT
WILL DELIVER IT
ON ALTERNATE
FRIDAYS**
3D

**POST FREE
ANYWHERE**

7/6 PER ANNUM

**BEST
ILLUSTRATED**

CONDUCTED BY A
COLLECTOR FOR COLLECTORS
IMPARTIAL NEWS
FEARLESS CRITICISMS
ORIGINAL STUDIES OF
OLD ISSUES AND NEW
FIRST HAND NEWS FROM
EVERYWHERE
NOTHING KEPT BACK

BEST BUYING MEDIUM
HARRIS 112 STRAND LONDON
[PLEASE CALL]

The Air Mail History of Nyasaland

By L. A. WYNDHAM.

(All rights reserved.)

Nyasaland, which before the opening up of aerial communications in the Dark Continent of Africa was referred to as the Cinderella of British Possessions, was discovered nearly 75 years ago by that great African explorer, David Livingstone, whose name is still a living force in Africa, but it was not until 30 years afterwards that it was declared a Protectorate of Great Britain.

One of the greatest difficulties to be overcome in this isolated country with a population of 2,000 Europeans and nearly two million natives was the question of means of communication. The opening of the Shire Highlands Railway from Blantyre to Port Herald was the first practical step in this direction and on the 31st March, 1908, Blantyre, the capital, welcomed the arrival of the first railway train. But it was not until 1922 that the opening of the Trans-Zambesi Railway gave Nyasaland a communication with the coast, and it is of interest to note that last year the Trans-Zambesi Bridge, the longest bridge in the world, was officially opened and philatelically commemorated by a special issue of a Mocambique stamp.

During the Great War, Nyasaland occupied a unique position. Bounded on the north by what was then German East Africa, Nyasaland entered into hostilities in circumstances admittedly more difficult and precarious than any other colony had to face. To the Nyasaland-Rhodesian forces belongs the distinction of having fired the very last shot of the war, for three days after Armistice had been concluded an engagement with the German forces took place. This was illustrative of the lack of communications to convey the welcome news to the forces.

The coming of Flight, with the World War as the crucible out of which modern aviation was formed, changed all this isolation, and to no country more than Nyasaland has the value of the aeroplane been better emphasised.

THE PIONEER OF AVIATION.

The pioneer of aviation in Nyasaland is Mr. C. J. Christowitz. In October, 1930, while in Salisbury he chartered a Circus Moth, piloted by the late Mr. Pat Judson, to take him to Limbe where he was given a great reception. This new form of transport greatly appealed to Mr. Christowitz and, being a motor transport contractor, with an eye to the future, he formed "Christowitz Air Services (Nyasaland), Ltd.," which was registered on 6th July, 1931. A De Havilland Puss Moth was ordered and Mr. Christowitz took delivery of the machine at Johannesburg and flew it up from there arriving at Limbe on the 18th July, 1931. His Excellency, Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of Nyasaland, was at the aerodrome to meet the aerial pioneer and at the reception fittingly christened the machine "Nyasa the First."

**KEEP in TOUCH
with the great
WORLD of STAMPS
through**

*Stamp
Collecting* 3d (weekly)

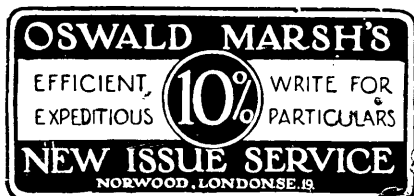
"The Paper that really helps you with your hobby"

You need the Latest and Best Information on New and Forthcoming Issues, Stamp Market fluctuations, Auction Room realisations, Who's Who and What's On in the Royal Hobby.

You'll find it First in **STAMP COLLECTING**, for more than 22 years the leading Stamp Journal of the British Empire, always brim full of News and Bargains for the keen Collector.

You can't Collect Stamps
successfully without it!
Introductory copy gratis, on
request, from

G. M. MORRIS
(S.A. representative),
P.O. Box 36,
SIMONSTOWN, C.P.



For two and a half years the company carried on operations entirely unsubsidised with two Puss Moth machines. Shortly after the arrival of "Nyasa the First," Mr. Christowitz approached the Government with a view to securing an air mail contract. While both Sir Shenton Thomas and the Postmaster-General were greatly interested in the project, the world depression brought an end to the negotiations.

Sir Hubert Young who succeeded Sir Shenton Thomas as Governor was very air-minded, but he refused to consider any air mail contract except with multi-engined aircraft.

THE FIRST AIR MAIL DESPATCH.

In December, 1931, Imperial Airways made a special delivery flight to South Africa (the special Christmas air mail flight). At very short notice it was decided that a mail would be made up in Nyasaland and sent to Salisbury by rail to connect with the Imperial Airways southbound flight. The postage on letters to South Africa was fixed at 7d. per half ounce and an extra 2d. for letters to be conveyed from Cape Town to England by steamer. It is difficult to appreciate why English mail was accepted as the Imperial Airways service did not connect with the steamer mail from Cape Town and there was thus no saving of time to justify this. Nyasaland's first air mail despatch comprised 85 letters.

Of this number approximately 25 were for England via Cape Town, a few for Bulawayo, and the balance mainly for Johannesburg. On being sorted at Salisbury the mail was impressed with the "Experimental Flight" cachet used there.

When the regular England-South Africa service of Imperial Airways was opened in January, 1932, Nyasaland came in as an air mail despatch country. The south and north-bound machines inaugurating the regular service were to cross near Salisbury on 29th January and Nyasaland's first connecting despatch comprised letters for destinations both north and south of Salisbury. The total mail despatched was 530 letters. Of this total, 484 were for northward conveyance (309 for Great Britain) and only 46 for the southbound flight of which 14 were for Bulawayo and 32 for South Africa, mainly Johannesburg. This mail received the "First Official Air Mail" cachet at Salisbury which incidentally was a misnomer as the Christmas air mail which received the "Experimental Flight" cachet was an official mail. The southbound mail of 46 letters is of special interest in view of the fact that it was carried as far as Johannesburg by Mr. M. H. Pearce of the Rhodesian Aviation Company in a Puss Moth machine under charter of Imperial Airways when the latter company's machines were held up at Broken Hill owing to mishaps.

(To be continued.)

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS

are my speciality

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

SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

The cheapest dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:

T. ALLEN

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

UNKNOWN STAMPS.

Mr. V. F. James, in a recent number of his "Philatelic Notes and Offers" writes as follows regarding a stamp of Natal apparently overprinted for use by the British Consulate in Madagascar.

In the vast quantity of stamps ever passing through my hands strange things come to light from time to time. It is useless to send them to any expert committee for they are unlikely, if not unable, to give them the systematic investigation required. The days of discoveries are by no means over, and although the paths of philately are well trodden, it is still possible that unknown stamps will yet be brought to light.

The stamp I now put before my readers is a Natal 1878 4d. (CC) overprinted in somewhat decorative type of that period "BRIT. CONS. MADASCAR" in two lines, which is presumably short for "British Consul, Madagascar." This has been neatly affected, and not hand-stamped, and is the work of a printing press. Knowing the connection between the Madagascar mail and Durban, where letters were received to forward to Britain, the coincidence is a suggestive one, and one should take up the search if possible amongst the Natal postal archives to trace any 4d. stamps ordered to be so overprinted at that period. If so, the issue would probably ante-date the first issue of the large labels of March, 1884. Anything in the way of covers or stamps on pieces of the Consular Mail are excessively rare and to-day practically unobtainable. If one could trace the original British Consul of say, 1878 to 1884 or his descendants they might be able to help us.

And now a word about the chance of this being an entire fabrication. What faker would possess the inventive power to produce this stamp, of which as far as can be ascertained I have the only copy, and, moreover, bury it in a mixed lot of rubbish which was sold for a few shillings in auction? It was certainly

found in "good company." Had the stamp been produced as a phantasy we should have heard something of it by now, the chances are friend Melville would have exposed it and it would have been put on the shelf with Sedang, Counani and others. I think one may rule out the question of it being an invention; it is and old production.

Will some of our South African friends come to our help and undertake a thorough investigation from Africa?

* * * *

In another number he records an unlisted MAFEKING variety—the 1s. on 4d. British Bechuanaland, as follows:—

"My stamp has a double surcharge, the decorative type being super-imposed on the sans-serif type. The green of the stamp has run slightly otherwise it is a fine copy and bears the usual postmark.

"The under surcharge appears to be somewhat faintly printed or underinked, and this may account for it being put through the press twice. Gibbons list a double surcharge also a treble surcharge, but do not mention both types of surcharge on the same stamp.

"If there is any record of another copy existing, I would be glad to hear from the owner. Doubtless these stamps were surcharged under somewhat awkward conditions and possibly broken sheets or blocks had to be dealt with, in the same manner as the G.R.I. overprints on Samoa. On this account I do not dismiss it as a forgery."

Postal Markings, of October, 1935, reproduces several postmarks of C.G.H., Natal and Transvaal, also a SHIP LETTER mark of Capetown, stated to be on covers to England and dated July, 1644. Surely something wrong here? We regret to note that this magazine is threatened with having to close down for lack of sufficient support. That would be most unfortunate, as it covers a very interesting field. More advertisers and 250 subscribers at \$1 a year wanted.

TO ACTIVE COLLECTORS

£25,000

We are making up a series of Approval Books of single stamps, used and unused, covering every country.

AT 50 TO 75%
DISCOUNT.

Prices are subject to 50 to 75 per cent. discount, according to amount of purchase. They will total to £25,000 or more. A mixture of countries, or any separate country can be sent. This is a grand chance for general collectors to improve their collections. Send for a trial selection. References please.

THIS MONTH'S BARGAIN:—

ST. VINCENT: 1d. Local War Tax, 1st setting, pair showing one with comma and one with stop, Cat. 11s. mint. Our price 2s. 6d. Block of four for 4s. 9d.

BRIGHT & SON, 167 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2
(FRANK H. OLIVER). Established over 50 years.

Index of Contemporary Articles

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

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

ABYSSINIA.—Status of the Abyssinian stamps of the 1919 issue, Ph.M. Dec. 13.
The Postal History and Postage Stamps of Abyssinia, Stamp Collectors' Annual.

ANDORRA.—Andorra (contd.), S.C.F. Dec. 7.

ARGENTINA.—Commemoratives (contd.), S.C. Dec. 7, 14, and 21.

AUSTRIA.—Die Telegraphenwertzeichen Oesterreichs, P.M. Nov. 30. The Austrian Heroes stamps, 1935, S.C. Dec. 14. Die Gelegenheits- und Werbestempel Oesterreichs, P.M. Dec. 20.

BELGIUM.—Le 10 centimes brun de l'émission du 1er juillet, 1849, Rev.P. Dec. Quelques variétés accidentelles sur les "Médaillons" de Belgique, P.B. Nov.

BULGARIA.—Bulgaria's Varna Commemoratives, S. Nov. 30.

CANADA.—Canadian Slogan Postmarks, S. Dec. 7.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Die Postmarken der Tschechoslowakei, P.M. Dec. 20.

EGYPT.—Controls of the 1927-34 issue, G.S.M. Nov.

FRANCE.—La Poste aérienne du Siège de Paris (concl.), P.B. Nov.

GABOON.—Les timbres du Gabon, 1862-1936 (contd.), E.U. Dec. 1 and 15.

GERMANY.—Die deutsche Heerspost an der Westfront (contd.), P.M. Nov. 30. Deutsches Reich 1889-1900 Plattenfehler und Druckmängel der 10 Pf. Marke, P.M. Dec. 20.

GREAT BRITAIN.—More early essays (ninepence, surface printed), B.P. Oct. A study of Plate 59, Die II., B.P. Oct. British Railway Letter stamps (contd.), S.C. Dec. 21. Photogravure varieties, Ph.M. Nov. 29. Surface-printed issues, G.S.M. Nov.

GREECE.—Greek Air Mail stamps of 1935, Ph.M. Nov. 29. Greece-1st Type (concl.), G.S.M. Nov.

GREENLAND.—Why not Greenland in the Catalogue?, G.S.M. Dec.

GRIQUALAND EAST.—Griqualand East: Mount Currie Express, S.C.F. Dec. 21. (Reprint of article in *Phil. Record*, 1890, by E. Tamsen.

HAWAII.—A Hawaiian problem and its solution, S.C. Dec. 21. Hawaiian Portraits, S.M.J. Dec.

HONDURAS.—The first Air stamps of Honduras, S.C. Dec. 7.

HYDERABAD.—Notes on Hyderabad, P.J.G.B. Oct.

IONIAN IS.—Les signes postaux et les Cachets "Posts Payés" des Iles Ioniennes, E.U. Dec. 1.

INDIA.—The forgeries of India, S.L. Dec. JUGO-SLAVIA.—Yugo-Slavia: The "Chain-breaker" Issues, S.L. Dec.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The story of the "Connell," S.M. Dec.

NEW CALEDONIA.—French Army stamps of New Caledonia, R.P. Nov./Dec.

NEW ZEALAND.—The Christmas stamps of New Zealand, Stamp Collectors' Annual.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—Fresh light on some O.F.S. stamps, P.J.G.B. Oct.

PALESTINE.—Palestine, S.M. Dec.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The rouletted P.E.I. 2d., P.J.G.B. Oct.

QUEENSLAND.—Townsville to Cooktown Air Mails, A.S.J. Dec.

RHODESIA.—Headplate varieties of the 1910 issue, G.S.M. Nov.

ROMAN STATES.—Les Timbres des Etats de l'Eglise, Rev.P. Dec.

ROUMANIA.—Les Timbres des Principautés danubiennes et de la Roumanie (concl.), P.B. Nov. Beiträge zur Geschichte der rumänischen Post und deren Postwertzeichen mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Poststempel (contd.), P.M. Dec. 20.

SARAWAK.—The Stamps and Post Offices of Sarawak (contd.), S.L. Dec.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The departmental stamps of South Australia (contd.), P.J.G.B. Oct. and Nov. Recent South Australian Air Mails, A.S.J. Dec.

SUDAN.—Gordon Commemoratives of the Sudan, Stamp Collectors' Annual.

SURINAM.—Cancellations on the stamps of Aurinam, S. Nov. 30.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The U.S. 10 cent. stamp of 1855-57 (contd.), A.P. Dec. U.S. Departments in blocks, M.W. Dec. 9. Ohio Sales Tax stamps, L.W. Dec.

14.

WURTEMBERG.—Die Kreuzer-Postkarten von Württemberg. P.M. Nov. 30 and Dec. 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Christmas Air Mails, S.M. Dec. "Accidents at Sea" (concl.), R.P. Nov./Dec. Combination Covers, R.P. Nov./Dec. Hoarding (Reply), A.S.M. Dec. "Smithy" The Man, A.S.M. Dec. Les Marques postales des Armées navales pendant la Guerre de 1914-19 (contd.), E.U. Dec. 15. Philatelic Suicide, G.S.M. Dec. Collecting Postage Dues, G.S.M. Dec.

WHITFIELD KING AND CO.'S 1936 PRICE LIST.

We have received a copy of this, the sixty-seventh edition, of Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s annual price list of stamps in sets and packets. This can be confidently recommended to any beginner or medium collector for selections of stamps. Practically every stamp issuing country in the world is represented and it is up-to-date with 1935 issues with the one exception of Jubilee issues. Supplies of these are still too uncertain to be given quotations.

STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE—A CORRECTION.

In our November issue in reviewing Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' new catalogue we stated that the price of Gold Coast No. 24 £1 green and red) had dropped from £35 to £10. This was a mistake, as actually the price is now

raised from £35 to £40. We regret having made a slip but we had some excuse as in our copy the "4" is rather faintly printed and might (although it should not) be mistaken for a "1."

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

Stirring times here lately! On December 29 the Harrison freighter *Auditor* left Durban for S. America, calling at Tristan en route, expecting to be there on January 5. There were five tons of presents for the islanders on board and the mail included letters nearly a year old, two letters having come from the other side of the Antarctic from the Byrd Expedition in Little America.

On January 7 the British freighter *Sylvia de Larrinaga* arrived at Durban, having called there ten days previously on its voyage from Falmouth to Australia, Mails were landed at Durban from the island, some of them stated to have been posted (? to the island) as far back as 1932. A considerable proportion of the mail was definitely "philatelic" in character, consisting of covers sent to the island to receive its postmark.

Several types of postmark have been in use at Tristan from time to time. Early in the thirties they were without a postmark for a period, the missionary on leaving having inadvertently packed it up with his belongings. This mail, however, bears a circular cancellation with the name of the island and a small Maltese cross, a type used as least as far back as 1922. No cancellation appears to have been applied at Durban beyond surcharging for postage due those letters which had no stamps. Letters with British stamps were accepted without surcharge; letters with Union stamps were surcharged, but on application the surcharging was cancelled.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1864/5 wmk. CC, with outer lines, 4d. blue, the four distinct shades (cat. 32/-) used	7/6
1896 5/- brown-orange, fine used	2/6
(pairs and strips of three pro rata).	
1905 Officials, K.E. 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/- used, exceedingly scarce, the set	63/-
1909 K.E. o/ptd. Cigarette Duty, ½d. and 1d. (3 diff.) unused	2/6
ditto ½d. inverted o/pt, mint	3/6
ditto ditto in block of 4, rare	20/-
The Postal History and Postage Stamps of C.G.H., by G. J. Allis	25/6
ditto De Luxe Edition, with plates, etc.	35/6
Post Free.	

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

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



SOCIETY NEWS

CAPETOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, H. Meyer, Hon. Sec., G. W. Morris, St. George's St., Simonstown. Meetings, 2nd Thursdays, Railway Institute, 8 p.m.

The last meeting in 1935 was held on December 12, and was devoted to a display of Jubilee stamps by Mr. C. Smithers. This it may be said is Mr. Smithers' last display as he leaves Cape Town to take up residence in Johannesburg.

The collection consisted of sets in singles of every Dominion and Crown Colony issuing the Jubilee stamps or overprints. Great Britain was also represented by corner blocks of four together with Booklet Stamps with inverted watermark. South West Africa and Southern and Northern Rhodesia were shown in corner blocks of four in each value as also in inscriptional blocks. Used copies in blocks of four were also shown.

The outstanding feature of the display was undoubtedly the Jubilee issues of the Union, which comprised about 100 sheets. The various values were shown in pairs row by row, together with the numerous varieties in each value. Amongst the freaks was a vertical block of 12 of the 1d. value with the words "South Africa" and "Zuid-Afrika" smudged out; and a pair of the same value with the "blotted eye" in the King's head. The recurring major varieties common to all values were shown complete. The whole display was neatly mounted and well written up.

At the conclusion of the exhibition Mr. Morris expressed the thanks of the members for the fine show given by Mr. Smithers and also expressed the sincere regret that the latter was no longer to be able to attend the meetings in consequence of his departure from Cape Town. As a foundation member of the Cape Town Society, Mr. Smithers has done much to bring the Society up to its present position and will be hard to replace. Cape Town's loss is certainly Johannesburg's gain.

JOHANNESBURG.

President, R. H. Morley; Hon. Secretary, J. G. Kupferman, Box 4967. Meetings, 2nd Tuesdays, Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

At the January meeting Major Milligan aroused the interest of the members by referring to the drop in prices for the Cape rectangulars, as shown by the sale of a mint block of four of the 5s. orange watermark Crown C.A. for £32 at a recent sale. The catalogue price for such a block was £160, and Major Milligan recalled that he was present

at a sale when a Capetown collector paid £375 for a similar block some years ago.

The paper and exhibit were both of Zanzibar. Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie had gone to great pains to provide the meeting with a very interesting paper on the issues of that State. He traced the postal history of Zanzibar from the Indian Post Office opened in 1868 to the present issues. He gave a brief outline of the use of French and German stamps used in the Post Offices of those countries and enumerated the many errors on the contemporary stamps of India overprinted Zanzibar in 1895.

The exhibit consisted of many pages, from the early issues to the later high values, mint and used, varieties and errors of Zanzibar including the French and German Post Offices.

During the evening a programme was arranged for the first six months.

Mr. Schofield will supply the exhibit for our February meeting with a photographic display of the Royal Society's Jubilee Exhibition.

PRETORIA.

President, A. E. Basden, Hon. Secretary, Prof. H. A. Wager, Box 514. Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Polley's Hotel, 8 p.m.

Two interesting meetings of the Society were held during December. At the first gathering several members made displays of their favourite country and supplemented the exhibits with interesting chats.

On December 17, the early postal services of South America with particular reference to Peru and its early stamps, were the subject of Dr. Broughton's notes. The paper was informative and was illustrated with numerous varieties and postmarks of the first issues.

Old German States were down for display and we were further indebted to Dr. Broughton for his fine showing of these items. Mr. A. F. Johnstone journeyed over from Johannesburg to treat members with a fine exhibit of Saxony.

The two meetings of the Society held in January were well supported and were presided over by Major Harrington. On January 6, Mr. Hand read the chief news items from the philatelic press and Mr. Blockey read a paper on the early history of S. Australia with special reference to Adelaide, concluding with an interesting account of the earlier postage stamps and postal rates of that country. The paper contained much new information and is shortly to be published in one of the Philatelic magazines. Mr. Blockey afterwards exhibited some early stamps of S. Australia in support of his paper and at the same time showed the forgeries of S. Australia in the society's collection.

On January 20, the Annual General Meeting was held. The reports of the several activities of the Society—two being held over—

were passed and adopted. The following officers for 1936 were elected.

President, Mr. A. E. Basden.
 Vice-President, Dr. A. J. Broughton.
 Hon. Secretary, Prof. H. A. Wager.
 Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. L. Watson.
 Exchange Superintendent, Dr. A. J. Broughton.
 Librarian, Dr. A. J. Broughton.
 Curator of Society Collection, Mr. C. Hand.
 Curator of Forgery Collection, Mr. G. Blockey.
 Press Correspondent, Prof. H. A. Wager.

RHODESIA.

President, F. W. Porter; *Hon. Secretary*, L. Atkinson, Box 587, Bulawayo. *Meetings*, 4th Mondays, Room 6, Royal Exchange Buildings, Bulawayo, 8.15 p.m.

The monthly meeting was held in Bulawayo on Monday, 23rd December in the Stock Exchange Buildings. There was a fairly good attendance and the meeting was a great success.

A letter was read from Mr. H. C. Dann of the Royal Philatelic Society concerning the head plate of the Rhodesian Admiral type.

A photo of the plate in the Rhodesian National Museum had been sent to Mr. Dann for his comments.

Mr. Dann is of the opinion that there had been more than one head plate, the other two having been destroyed by the printers. He considers that the one we have is that of Die III.

It seems curious that the plates of these two earlier dies should have been destroyed and from a philatelic point of view, most unfortunate. Mr. Dann forwarded some notes he had made on the matter and it was resolved that these be studied and gone into more carefully at our January meeting, giving members a chance to consider the matter before expressing an opinion. In this month's free raffle the first prize was won by the President Mr. F. W. Porter, and the 2nd prize by Mr. B. Carnegie.

The rest of the evening was spent in an auction of stamps brought along by members. The stamps offered for sale were medium and prices ruled on the low side. Mr. Neall made an excellent auctioneer. Mr. Neall then asked the meeting to accept his resignation as Vice-President. Owing to his retiring from business and moving into the country some distance from Bulawayo, he would not be able to attend our meetings. The Society was sorry to lose the services of Mr. Neall and the President proposed a hearty vote of thanks to him for all past services and hoped he would continue to be a member of the Society and retain his interest in stamps.

ZANZIBAR LOCAL POSTAGE DUES. FANCY BORDER TYPE.

Mr. C. J. Curtis records in *Stamp Collecting*, December 21, 1935, the occurrence of varieties in the "s" of "Insufficiently" and of "Postage" similar to those catalogued in the overprint "N. W. Pacific Islands," i.e. the "s" may be either normal with both halves equal or it may have a small head and large tail. He gives a list of the varieties he has and remarks that it would be interesting to know how many times each variety occurs on a sheet.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

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

Swaziland. — Unusual items, covers, Transvaal and other stamps used in Swaziland (vide postmarks) required by
A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.
William Redford, Albret Building, 9 Fraser Street, Johannesburg.

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

Wanted to communicate with collectors of S.W.A. postmarks.
 Dr. Edlinger, Dresden 19, Saxony, Germany.

For Sale.—Blocks and Panes of South Africa and S.W.A. Officials, including errors. Apply:
 S. M. Rippon, Highlands, Cape.

WANTED.—Covers from TRISTAN DA CUNHA prior to 1916.
 Dr. Pirie, Box 1038, Johannesburg.

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Allbret Bldg., 9 Fraser Street,
Johannesburg

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

Vol. 12.

MARCH, 1936.

No. 3.

"Stamps go Marching on"

Thus was described the progress of philately at the opening of Austria's "Stamp Day," on December 1st, 1935, by Herr Ludwig Hesshaimer, President of the Union of Austrian Philatelic Societies, evidently still feeling full of enthusiasm from the glorious days of WIPA.

"Stamp Day" in Austria is an annual event taking the form of an exhibition and lectures expressly for the benefit of school children and junior collectors and so popularising stamp collecting in the rising generation.

Herr Fritz Stockinger, Austrian Minister of Posts, in opening the Stamp Day exhibition, expressed his desire, both as Minister and as a collector himself, to see an increased interest in philately and thought there was no better propaganda than by describing the fascination of the study of stamps.

He explained how the postage stamp, originally designed merely to be an official receipt for prepaying postage, had at the hands of the artist been ennobled so that the simply useful had become at the same time a thing of beauty and, in many cases, a reflection in miniature of the life of the country to which it belonged.

The study of stamps, in his opinion, was the finest attainable respite from the worries of everyday life and it always could offer something new. If foreign stamps were collected as well as those of one's own country, it broadened one's education, gave an insight into the characters of other countries and thus helped to form common bonds of interest.

World wide collecting to-day was admittedly almost an impossibility and it was almost essential to limit ones' serious interests to a few countries.

Austria, he said, could proudly claim to have remained one of the "popular" countries, abroad as well as at home. Several reasons could be adduced for this, but perhaps not the least important was the fact that the postal authorities had scrupulously refrained from all attempts at inflation and fleeing of philatelists for the sake of revenue.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A writer in a recent philatelic magazine published in London says "... the hunt for South African stamps bearing the postmark of Maseru—the only white settlement and therefore the only place in the Protectorate requiring a postal service—is likely to be much more difficult."

Bless his heart, he is still thinking in the terms of darkest Africa of 50 years ago!

If he had read Mr. Hand's article on the Postal Services of Basutoland and Swaziland in our number of March, 1934, he would have learnt that there were no less than thirty-six post offices in Basutoland and that the natives were very far from being a negligible factor when considering postal services. Any official in a native area will tell you of the bulky mails. This is not surprising when it is remembered that thousands go out from Basutoland yearly to work and they never lose touch with their homes.

But the real joke is that the sentence quoted occurs in an article entitled "Do you know?"

Elsewhere will be found an article entitled "The King's Stamp" which is being published in "Godden's Gazette" and for which we are indebted to Mr. Frank Godden for an advance proof. We feel sure the matter therein will be of interest to all collectors. Mr. Godden tells us he assisted in the making of the film—supplying the albums, and taking the part of a stamp collector. He is also to be seen mounting the 1935 Jubilee stamps into the last pages of King George V.'s album.

ST. CHRISTOPHER

By

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

As an introduction or prologue to the subject of my display this evening on this little island of St. Christopher—"The Mother Colony of the West Indies"—I should like to remind you of the deeply-interesting, but mainly neglected and almost forgotten story of the West Indies, which have been aptly named "The Cradle of our Navy." Many and varied are the stirring events which have taken place upon and around one or other of these romantic islands during the last four and a half centuries.

Since the time of their first discovery by Christopher Columbus, during the centuries when Drake, Hawkins, Raleigh, Nelson, Hood and Benbow sailed to and fro upon the Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea bloodshed by sea and land has played a very large part in the history of the West Indies. Constant battles are recorded between the English, French and Spanish Navies, whilst the struggles between one or other of those countries with the murderous buccaneers and pirates, and the fierce and bloodthirsty Caribs, were incessant.

After the discovery of St. Christopher by Columbus on his second voyage in 1493, the Spaniards practically exterminated the original inhabitants with ruthless cruelty and severity, but it was never colonised by Spain. In 1623 the first settlement was made by a party of Englishmen commanded by one Captain Warner—"Suffolk men financed by London merchants," to use the words of a recent writer. During the sixteenth century, the Caribs had, however, once again become numerous in the island, and continual fighting took place between them and the newcomers.

Two years later a party of some thirty French sailors landed with their captain from a wreck of a French privateer, and common cause against the natives was made between the two countries. The French settled at Basse Terre in the lower part of the island, while the English occupied Sandy Point at the upper end. Thus the dominion of the island was divided for a time between the two nations.

But when the wild Caribs began to lose their power through diminishing numbers, a prolonged struggle for predominant power took place between the French and English, first one and then the other being in the ascendant, whilst intermittently other nations joined in to make trouble for either or both.

Finally Rodney's victory over De Grasse at the naval "Battle of the Saints" in 1782 set-

tled the matter once and for all, and since 1783 by the Treaty of Versailles, the island has remained a British colony even though the Frenchman Villeneuve raided it in 1805 before the Battle of Trafalgar.

Small in extent, being only some sixty-eight square miles, and twenty-five miles in extreme length by a little over five miles broad in its widest part, it is a prosperous little island, with many natural beauties. A chain of hills runs like a backbone down its length, the highest point being Mount Misery (a sinister name) 3,711 feet above sea level.

Internal communication is by vehicular traffic on macadamised roads. There are 29 miles of main road and 37 miles of by-roads in St. Kitts, and in Nevis there are 60 miles altogether.

The St. Kitts (Basseterre) Sugar Factory, Ltd., has a light railway (36 miles) right round St. Kitts for getting the cane to the Factory at Basseterre.

Communication between St. Kitts and Nevis is by sailing boat daily. The Government is inaugurating an efficient motor boat service (mail and passenger) between the two islands and a double trip will be made by this boat.

The Stamps of Saint Christopher are simple and straightforward, its issues presenting no puzzling complications or difficulties to the collector. I, however, preface my collection with three different examples of Pre-Stamp Covers in their complete letter form, distinctly dated 1812, 1818 and 1828 respectively, and showing a prepaid postage of two shillings and 2d.—and are followed by contemporary stamps of Great Britain, used in the Colony between 1858 and 1860 bearing the oval bar pmk. A.12.

Although the West Indian Colonies took over the control of their several postal affairs from 1860 onwards—St. Christopher did not issue its own stamps until April 1870. The method of printing adopted by Thomas De La Rue and Co., for all the stamps of St. Christopher is interesting, in the light of the proof from the Master Die without the value—and which I show. Only one single design exists, with the several values inserted at a separate printing by subsidiary plates.

The early issues were from a plate of 20 impressions made from this Die—and a set of plates bearing the value only. This is indicated by the fact that plate-flaws found in the 1d. are recurrent in other values.

All its stamps were superseded by the general issues for the Leeward Islands on October 31, 1890.

The large Die Proof Impression of the King Edward Seal of St. Christopher—the two centre designs of which were used for the 1903 issues—and importantly the one showing Columbus "using a telescope"—is in the light of that instrument particularly interesting, and is borne out by the artist's full coloured proof—taken from the old records of the College of Arms and Heraldry.

JOHANNESBURG INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

in conjunction with the

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION SOUTH AFRICA — 1936

November 2 to 14, 1936

Under the auspices of the

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

SECTION 1.

Exhibits "By Invitation" only. Many of the world's best collections will be represented.

Research, Specialized, or Ordinary grade, there will be an opportunity for it to compete. Start getting it in order now.

SECTION 2.

Competitive. "Africa South of the Equator." If you have any sort of a collection of Southern African Stamps, whether it be of Honour,

Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained from :

The Hon. Secretary,
Exhibition Committee,
P.O. Box 4967,
JOHANNESBURG.

Patron-in-Chief.

H.E. The Governor-General, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Clarendon, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Patrons.

The Prime Minister, General The Hon J. B. M. Hertzog.
The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Senator The Hon. C. F. Clarkson.

The Administrator of the Transvaal, The Hon. S. P. Bekker.

His Worship The Mayor of Johannesburg, Maldwyn Edmund, Esq.

The Postmaster-General, H. J. Lenton, Esq.

The President of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, W. A. Mackenzie, Esq.

Make your arrangements now to spend your annual holiday in Johannesburg in November next and see the finest collection of stamps ever brought together in South Africa. Probably the greatest ever shown in the Southern Hemisphere.

This much discussed telescope—originated in the early part of the 17th century—and although Columbus discovered America in 1492, yet its principle was described as early as 1250.

St. Kitts (its early name, by which it has lately again become known) being in the same Presidency as the closely-adjacent islands of Nevis and Anguilla—was in 1903 once again authorised to have a separate issue embracing the whole presidency (which also includes the island of Anguilla) under the title of "St. Kitts-Nevis." These were also produced by the same firm as the first issue.

In 1924 these issues were abolished, having been used concurrently with the general Leewards Islands stamps, and the latter are now in sole use in the Presidency.

In the first issue the penny value varies greatly in colour, being found in many shades of dull rose, as well as several different tints of lilac-rose. The 6d. also varies from yellow to blue-green; but, indeed, a great variety of shade may be noticed throughout all the issues.

I have a very fine bisected 1d. perf. 14 used on piece with an entire copy, and another used with four $\frac{1}{2}$ d. as 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There are also three bisected copies of the 1d. lilac-rose wmk. C. A. used together with a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. as 4d. A very rare piece.

The 4d. blue C.A. is very scarce unused. I show two fine copies. Also a fine used block of four of the 1s. of this issue, which is exceedingly scarce.

We now come to the various surcharges of 1885 to 1888, some of which are very rare. I show eleven of the halfpenny on half of 1d. rose, used and unused, including pairs of both varieties reading up and down, and two inverted copies. There are also some dangerous forgeries, one pair of which bears a genuine postmark. I also show a series of enlarged photographs of both genuine and forged copies, clearly showing the differences of type.

I have a copy of the rare One Penny on 6d. of June 1886, with double surcharge. This has not yet been found postally used.

A used block of four of the One Penny on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of May, 1888, is a fine and noticeable piece of great rarity.

A block of twelve of the 1d. Antigua used on entire and dated February 28, 1890, is possibly unique.

The used copies of the postal-fiscals are scarce.

The series of St. Kitts-Nevis issued from 1903 to 1923 are practically complete, used and unused, with many pairs, blocks, specimens, etc.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

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

Swaziland. — Unusual items, covers, Transvaal and other stamps used in Swaziland (vide postmarks) required by
A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.
William Redford, Albret Building, 9 Fraser Street, Johannesburg.

Wanted. — Cape, Natal, Transvaal, British Bechuanaland, Orange Free State, Rhodesia stamps on cover only postally used.
E. Rudowsky, Dresden A.1, Germany.

Extra Flagstaff Variety Blocks. — Bechuanaland, 2 each, 3d., 6d., 50s. pair. Swaziland 1d., 3d., 6d., 70s.
Burn, P.O. Box 3055, Bulawayo.

SEND 1s. or worth of it. You get 150 different stamps of Tschechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, Poland.
Philipp Freistadt, Bratislava, Dlhá 33, Tschechoslovakia.

WANTED.—Covers from TRISTAN DA CUNHA prior to 1916.
Dr. Pirie, Box 1038, Johannesburg.



The Air Mail History of Nyasaland

By L. A. WYNDHAM.

(Contd. from p. 27 of February Issue)

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

In May, 1933, Nyasaland was visited by a Royal Air Force Service flight of five Fairey Gordon machines under the command of Group Captain C. W. Pulford, O.B.E., A.F.C., who in 1925, had led the first R.A.F. flight from Cairo to the Cape.

In connection with the visit, the Nyasaland Government arranged an "Air Week." The South African Air Force sent up a flight of four Westland Wapitis under Maj. Meredith, A.F.C. Imperial Airways sent the veteran Hercules air liner "City of Karachi" to show the colours and sixteen privately-owned aeroplanes also proceeded to Nyasaland's air rally to participate in the race for the Governor's cup which was fittingly won by Nyasaland's own pioneer airman, Mr. Christowitz. The Air Week was a great success.

An interesting feature of the Air Week was the installation of a temporary post office at the Chileka Aerodrome from 20th May, to 13th June, and the "Chileka" postmark is to-day a greatly prized item, particularly on a flown cover.

On Friday, 26th May, 1933, the following notice appeared in the *Nyasaland Times*:—

NOTICE.

Visit of Royal Air Force.

It is proposed to make up experimental mails for conveyance by the Royal Air Force from Zomba to Lilongwe on 30th May, and a second mail to Fort Jameson on the 5th June.

As the former will be the first internal Nyasaland Air Mail and the second, the first flight to an external destination, they are unique opportunities for collectors, etc., to obtain specimens specially postmarked. The rate of postage will be 1s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Letters intended for these flights should be handed over Post Office counters and attention should be called to them. They should be posted so as to reach Zomba not later than the morning of the 29th May, and 4th June, respectively.

F. FLAVIN.

Acting Postmaster-General.

Special envelopes were issued by the Postal authorities to commemorate the above air mail flights. The envelopes depicted the leopard and rising sun design (the work of Major Green, which was later incorporated

in the stamps of the Protectorate) and bore the following inscriptions: "Nyasaland Air Mail" underneath the design and Zomba-Lilongwe—Fort Jameson. R.A.F., 1933" below the space left in the top left corner for the air mail label.

Only 510 of these souvenir envelopes were printed and after they had been on sale at the Post Offices for only a few days they were unexpectedly withdrawn owing to their issue being in contravention of some Government regulation.

The total mail from Zomba to Lilongwe was 355 letters. Covers received a special double-ring cachet at Zomba reading in the outer circle "FIRST NYD AIRMAIL" and the date "30 MY 1933" in the centre. The mail was back-stamped at Lilongwe the same day.

On the 5th June, the R.A.F. flight departed from Zomba on its return to England and carried a mail to Fort Jameson in North Eastern Rhodesia, consisting of 261 letters. This mail also received a special cachet at Zomba reading: "NYD NRHOD AIRMAIL" with date 5 JU. 1933. The mail was back-stamped at Fort Jameson 6 Jun. 33. 12 p.m.

Mail despatched from Limbe to connect with the Fort Jameson flight has an additional interest. There is no rail connection between Limbe and Zomba, but through an error the mail was included with the Railway Travelling Post Office despatch. The mistake being noticed, the mail was immediately returned to Limbe by native runner and in order to ensure its connection with the flight the postmaster arranged for its immediate conveyance to Zomba by motor car. The Limbe mail bears the "T.P.O." cancellation of 4 Jun. 33. 7 a.m.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.

The Imperial Airways liner "City of Karachi" returned to Salisbury on Monday, 1st June, and as this date provided the opportunity of an immediate connection with Imperial Airways north and southbound services, it was decided at very short notice to make up a connecting mail by the "City of Karachi," the existing "despatch" rates being increased by 2d., making the postage on a letter for the United Kingdom 1s. 2d. and to South Africa 9d. No special cancellation was provided for this air mail and the majority of covers bear the date "Blantyre 31 May 33. The 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of mail comprised 282 letters, of which 228 were for northward conveyance (221 for England) and 54 for the southbound connection (26 for Bulawayo and 28 for South Africa). The "City of Karachi" was piloted by Captain Jack Sheppard, a veteran air mail pilot. A feature of special interest in this special air mail is that it anticipated that by the R.A.F. from Zomba to Fort Jameson as the first air mail from Nyasaland to an external destination.

(To be continued).

The King's Stamp

By courtesy of MR. FRANK GODDEN.

Mr. John Grierson, of the Post Office Film Unit, has kindly given us permission to give details of their film "The King's Stamp." The film is being taken to the New York Exhibition in May and will be shown several times a day in a specially constructed cinema at the Exhibition.

The film is a "talkie" and the first portion is in colour. The full run takes about twenty minutes. The following is a brief commentary which gives some idea of its interest.

Mr. Barnett Freedman, designer of the British Jubilee stamp, is seen interviewing a high official in the Post Office. He is being given particulars as to the size and proportion of the stamp which is needed. He is also told that he must keep to the head of the King which appears on the ordinary stamps. Mr. Freedman leaves the headquarters of the Post Office, promising to have his rough sketch ready in a few days.

In a taxi on his way home Mr. Freedman searches for an idea for the design and scribbles on the back of an envelope. At home he makes many roughs, and eventually decides on one of them and carries it out more fully in water-colour. A Post Office messenger boy calls for the design. Mr. Freedman watches the boy from his window as he carries it off.

The official in the Post Office rings up Mr. Freedman. His design has been accepted! He is asked to meet the prospective printers of the stamp to discuss technical points. At his meeting with the printers he says he is going to make a lithograph for them to work from. Mr. Freedman goes to the lithographic works. He copies his water-colour sketch on to the lithograph stone. (Two separate stones were actually used.) The stone is taken to the printing press. Mr. Freedman watches prints being pulled. The amount of ink on the rollers is changed until a print of the right tone is produced. Mr. Freedman approves the best print and it is sent to the printers.

The commentary in the colour sequence of the printing works is this:—

Mr. Harrison, whose firm prints the stamps, will tell how this is done.

Here is the paper on which the stamps will be printed.

The paper comes to the printer in rolls nearly two miles long.

On every roll is the Government seal.

And the printers may not open a roll until the seal has been broken by a G.P.O. official.

First of all the paper goes to the gumming machine.

Then it goes to what is called the fracturing machine. Here it passes over a sharp edge

which breaks up the dry coat of gum and prevents the paper from curling. Now it is ready for the printing press. The printing press contains this copper cylinder on which the design for the stamp has been engraved. This machine is turning out half a million Jubilee stamps an hour.

As the stamps are printed they pass through currents of hot air which dry them.

The perforating machine.

The stamps are cut into sheets, given a strict examination for defects and delivered to the G.P.O.

To-day we are apt to think of stamps as inseparable from letter writing, but they have been in use for less than one hundred years.

(This is the end of the colour sequence.)

The historical sequence begins with a picture of the Wyon Medal.

This is the commentary:

In 1837 Queen Victoria came to the throne, and this medal was struck in honour of her first entry into London.

This was an age of mechanical inventions.

Business men saw how these inventions could be used to increase trade. And all over the country they built factories which needed more and more people to work them. Increase in population and the growth of trade made a new postal system necessary.

This is the conversation between Rowland Hill and a stranger seen in a railway carriage of the 1830's:—

Hill: "The population has increased by almost one-third in the last thirty years, yet there are no more letters sent through the post than when I was a boy. As a commercial undertaking the Post Office is a failure. It is because the post is too expensive. People can't afford it."

(Superimposed scene of a woman at a cottage door refusing to take in a letter from a postman.)

Woman: "A shilling for a letter indeed! You can tell the Post Office to take it back to London and I hope it costs *them* a shilling."

Hill: "This old-fashioned method of charging by distance and collecting the postage from door to door is slow and expensive. It all depends on finding a good way for paying for letters in advance. My plan is, to sell to the public some kind of a mark which they could put on the letters themselves to show that they had been paid for. A printed cover, a small sticky label . . . in fact, a kind of stamp."

Post Office Official: "Of all the wild and visionary schemes I have ever heard, this plan to pay postage in advance by means of labels is the most preposterous."

A Gentleman: "Most un-English I call it."

M.P.: "On the other hand we build National Galleries and create public parks at the general cost of the country. I do not think that either of these are more conducive to the moral and social advancement of the community than facility of intercourse by post."

Scottish M.P.: "It costs some of my constituents one-fifth of their weekly wages to receive a letter from their children in London."

Lancashire M.P.: "As a representative of Lancashire paper manufacturers, I am naturally interested in any plan which will increase correspondence."

Business Man: "It is commercial suicide to restrict the free transmission of letters."

A General: "Therefore I shall reluctantly vote for this bill and I earnestly request you to do the same."

Commentator: "Rowland Hill's plan was adopted and the new postal system came into force. Until the stamps were ready people handed in their letters with the fee. The stamps were urgently needed to simplify the work."

The Treasury held a competition inviting the public to send in designs for a stamp.

Over two thousand seven hundred entries were received.

None of them was considered satisfactory. So Rowland Hill in collaboration with a firm of printers had this design made.

This was the first stamp, A penny black and twopence blue.

A printed envelope designed by a Royal Academician was also issued.

The stamps and envelopes were first sold to the public on May 1st, 1840, for use on May 6th.

(To be continued).

A FOURTH VARIETY OF NATAL FIELD FORCE CANCELLATION.

Mr. Lancelot A. B. Sharpe writes us "I have recently acquired a 1d. Natal stamp with a cancellation evidently a Boer War item. This cancellation appears to have so far been un-

I-NFF

recorded. Can it be "Indian-Natal Field Force?" The mark between "I" and "N" is very suggestive of a hyphen. I should be glad to hear whether it is known to any of your readers."

This makes the fourth variety of N F F cancellation now recorded. The first was a "negative," white letters on a black background; the others are all "positives." One, found by Mr. And. Watson, is illustrated on page 149 of the *South African Philatelist*, Vol. 10 1934, the letters being considerably larger than those figured above. The other is illustrated by Mr. Hurt in the *Record of Philately*, Vol. 1 page 28, the letters being similar to those above but inside a thick, irregular circle.

Apparently the Natal Field Force had to do with makeshift marks in its early days before the postal services were properly organized. These were probably very short-lived in usage and are bound to be scarce, but even more varieties may yet be forthcoming if a lookout is kept for them. Meanwhile we congratulate Mr. Sharpe on his discovery.

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS

are my speciality

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

**SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.**

The cheapest dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:

T. ALLEN

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

Index of Contemporary Articles

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

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

ABYSSINIA.—Ethiopie: son service postale, ses émissions postales, leurs variétés et leurs oblitérations, P.B. Dec. Status of the Abyssinian stamps of the 1919 issue, L.W. Jan. 11.

ANDORRA.—Andorra (contd.) Check Lists, S.C.F. Jan. 4.

ARGENTINE. — Commemorative Stamps (contd.), S.C. Dec. 28.

AUSTRALIA. — Australia's first stamp, A.S.M. Jan. Commemorative stamps (contd.), S.C. Jan. 4.

AUSTRIA.—Die eerste Ausgabe von Oesterreich und Lombardei-Venetien, 1850-58 (contd.), P.M. Jan. 15. Commemorative Stamps, S.C. Jan. 11 and 18. Die Gelegenheits- und Werbestempel Oesterreichs. Ergänzungen und Wachtrag 1934-5 (contd.), P.M. Jan. 15.

AZORES.—Commemorative Stamps, S.C. Jan. 18 and 25, Feb. 1.

BELGIUM.—Contribution à l'étude des oblitérations belges, P.B. Dec. Les Paquebots belges; notes historiques et postales de la ligne Ostende-Douvres, P.B. Dec. Le Timbre de Deuil "Reine Astrid," Rev.P. Jan.

BRAZIL.—Os Sellos comemorativos da visita do Cardeal Pacelli. Boll. da Soc. Phil. Paulista.

COLOMBIA.—Plating the Columbian Republic Bolivar issue of 1904, C.C.P. Jan.

COSTA RICA.—Costa Rica 1862-65: Some notes on the Printings, R.P. Jan.

DANISH WEST INDIES.—(Translation of Kohl's Handbook), C.C.P. Jan.

EGYPT.—The Postal Concession Labels for the use of the British Forces in Egypt, G.S.M. Jan. Postmarks used in French offices in Egypt, R.P. Jan.

FALKLAND IS.—First type varieties, G.S.M. Jan.

FRANCE.—Marques postales de l'Armée française durant la guerre franco-allemande de 1870-71 (contd.), E.U. Jan. 15.

GABOON.—Les timbres du Gabon 1862-1936 (contd.), E.U. Nov. 1 and Jan. 1.

GERMANY.—Die Rosettenmuster-Ausgaben von Deutschland, S.P. Jan. Die Auftragsnummern auf den Marken des Deutsches Reich (contd.), P.M. Jan. 15.

GREAT BRITAIN.—British Railway Letter stamps (contd.), S.C. Dec. 28 and Jan. 18. Glasgow Air Mail Cachets, S.C. Jan. 4. The Victorian surface printed issues: The Fourpence value (contd.), G.S.M. Jan. A study of Plate 59, Die II. (contd.), B.P. Nov.

HAWAII.—Hawaiian Portraits, S.M.J. Jan. (contd.).

HONDURAS.—The first air stamps of Honduras (contd.), S.C. Jan. 4.

INDIA.—The forgeries of India, S.L. Jan.

IONIAN IS.—Les signes postaux et les cachets "Ports Payes" des Iles Ioniennes, E.U. Jan. 1.

JAPAN.—The Japan 1 sen line-engraved issue of 20th July, 1872, L.P. Oct. and Nov. The Forgeries of the 1871-72 issues, R.P. Jan.

JUGO-SLAVIA.—The "Chainbreaker" issues (contd.), S.L. Jan. Alexander mourning stamps, S. Jan. 18.

LAGOS.—The posts and postage stamps of Lagos (contd.), S.C. Dec. 28, Jan. 4 and 18, Feb. 1.

LUXEMBERG.—Railway Postmarks, R.P. Jan.

MALTA.—Cancellations. Notes on stamps of other countries "used in Malta," R.P. Jan.

MODENA.—Scott's No. 20. Emco M.J. Jan.

NEW ZEALAND.—New Zealand Notes, S.C.F. Dec. 21.

NIGER COAST.—The Niger Coast Provisionals, L.P. Nov.

NORWAY.—Plating Norway No. 4 (contd.), S. Jan. 11, 18 and 25.

PAPUA.—Papuan Post offices, A.S.M., Jan.

PUERTO RICO.—Spanish postmarks on U.S. stamps during early days of the Occupation 1898-99, S. Jan. 25.

QUEENSLAND.—The plate errors of S.G. 234, A.S.M., Jan.

RHODESIA.—Dies and Plates of the Chartered Company's Issues, L.P. Nov.

RUSSIA.—The Rural stamps of Old Russia, S.C.F. Jan. 4.

ROUMANIA.—Beiträge zur Geschichte der Rumänischen Post und deren Postwertzeichen mit besonderen Berücksichtigung der Poststempel, P.M. Jan. 15.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Further notes on the stamps of S. Australia, L.P. Oct. The long stamps of S. Australia, L.P. Oct. The Departmental stamps of S. Australia (contd.), P.J.G.B. Dec.

TATI.—Tati Concessions, L.P. Oct.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Trans-Pacific Flight, Air Post Jour., Dec. U.S. issues of 1894 Imperf. and Part-perf., M.W. Dec. 2. Masterpieces in miniature. Early stamps of U.S., S.M. Jan. Rarities of the U.S.A., S.M. Jan. Commemorative stamps, S.M. Jan. U.S. 1917 Part-perf., M.W. Dec. 30. U.S. stamped Newspaper Wrappers, S.C.C. Dec. Pioneer Airmail flights, A.P. Jan. Railroad and R.P.O. Postmarks 1861-68, S. Jan. 11.

ZANZIBAR.—Zanzibar Dues, S.C. Jan. 4 and 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.—More Jubilee Varieties, S.C. Dec. 28. "Jubilee" Dates, S.C. Jan. 4. Proofs and Essays of the World, S.M. Jan. "Jubilee" jottings, S.C. Jan. 11 and 25. Double prints and blurred impressions compared, P.J.G.B. Dec. The fight against Speculative issues, G.S.M. Jan. Polar stamps, Ph.M. Jan. 10. Experiments in Watermark Determination, S.M. Jan. Stamps of Mourning, S.C. Feb. 1. Ancient Posts, C.C.P. Jan.

Air Mail Notes

By I. GREENBAUM.

Imperial Airways had the misfortune to lose the air liner *Artemis* when it crashed at Pietersburg on Monday night, the 11th February.

The *Artemis*, with a full complement of passengers and mail, was bound for Johannesburg. Fortunately, although the plane was wrecked, there was no loss of life at the time and the mail was found intact.

The mails carried by the liner were transferred later to another plane, which continued the journey south.

This incident recalls to our memory the fateful crash which occurred at Sir Lowry Pass on Friday, the 13th November, 1931, when the airmails were carried between Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

Passing over Sir Lowry Pass the plane crashed and was destroyed by fire; very little of the mail was recovered.

These Sir Lowry Pass crash covers are very rare as only a very limited number were recovered after the crash.

Another important air route has just been opened by Imperial Airways in North Africa.

This service commenced on the 13th February from Khartoum in the Soudan to Kano in Nigeria. The service is scheduled to do the outward journey in two days and the inward journey in three days.

The route to be followed from Khartoum will be via El Obeid, El Fasher, Geneina, Abesher, Ati, Fort Lamy, Maidugari and Kano.

With the inauguration of this service it is now possible to reach the Gold Coast from South Africa in six days.

Jubilees Wanted FOR SPOT CASH Any Quantity.



Complete Sets Mint.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA; UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (in pairs); also Mauritius, St. Helena, Ascension, all Moroccos, Gilberts, Papua, Nyassaland, N. Zealand and Dependencies, Egypt. Cable quantity and price, and upon acceptance you shall send it to us direct and draft will be mailed by return mail Or, if you prefer, collect through the Corn Exchange Bank of New York.

Of all other Jubilees we have an extensive stock and will be glad to send our wholesale or retail price list.

BROADWAY STAMP CO., INC.,

146 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

Established 1920.

Capital Stock \$30,000.00.

Cable Add.: 'Broadstamp,' New York. The mail is too slow, we prefer to work by cable.

Correspondence

HANDLEY-PAGE FLIGHT.

Sir,

On page 7 of the January issue you refer to the "Handley-Page" facts.

As you may be aware I did *not* see the proofs of my catalogue and was not able to correct a number of errors, spelling and other, that occurred.

About three years ago I gave Messrs. Francis J. Field the correct dimensions of the Handley-Page cachets and these should also have been included in the first supplement to my catalogue had the printers not deleted parts of my supplement MS.

The dimensions for page 57 of my catalogue should read:—

"two lines, each $72\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. long; height of letters J $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.m., height of both lines together 19 m.m."

As regards the number of covers extant, the following might assist you:—

1. Entire in my own possession.
2. Saby's entire, now in the possession of Dr. Pirie.
3. Park Smith's entire illustrated by you in the January, 1936, *South African Philatelist*.
4. One belonging to Mr. Milton Stern, Kimberley.
5. One reported by Dr. C. L. L. Murray to be in his possession.
6. and 7. Two reported to have been offered to Mr. Wyndham by South African owners.
8. and 9. Copies sold to overseas collectors prior to 1930.

Perhaps you can add to the above list. If not, we can accept that no more than seven are known in South Africa and two overseas.

You are correct as regards the Beaufort West cachet. At the time I wrote the catalogue I had seen *one* copy only, viz., my own.

Yours, etc.,

L. SIMENHOFF.

RHODESIAN POSTMARK.

Sir,

I wonder if any of your readers could throw any light on a postmark on a Rhodesian stamp I have recently come across.

The stamp is a 1d. of the 1897 Arms issue and is off the original paper, consequently only about half of the postmark is visible. The visible portion of the postmark is "VICTORIA" in the top half and "S. AFRIC" in the lower half.

The date is in the middle in three lines, but only a portion of an "o" of the year is visible, so that it must have been between 1900 and 1909.

From the position of the "VICTORIA" there must have been some word after it, such as "FALLS" or "WEST."

The type of postmark is identical with the early Rhodesian type, a small single circle outside of the lettering.

I think we can cut out the possibility of it being Victoria West, as the words "S. AFRICA" were never used on a Cape Colony postmark until after Union in 1910.

Yours, etc.,

FRANK W. PORTER.

"B" IN "JUBILEE."

Sir,

I have had my attention drawn to the difference in the shape of the B in JUBILEE on all the denominations of the Union Jubilee stamps by several writers, and had meant ere this to have made a note of it for inclusion in the Addenda of my article, but pressure of work has made me put it off until now.

Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey of Bulawayo has recently written sending a cover to illustrate his points.

There is no doubt that there is a distinct difference. The B in JUBILEUM appears normal, i.e., the top is slightly narrower than the bottom, but in JUBILEE the B has the top part larger and the bottom smaller, and this gives the impression of the B being reversed.

This is interesting as it must have been drawn so in the original design.

There is also an interesting flaw which I omitted in my article under the 6d. denomination, and that is the double cross bar or scratch in the A on 11-1.

On the same stamp the top of U in SUID is extended up to the white marginal line, and there is a dark dot in the edge of D.

Yours faithfully,

G. N. GILBERT.

S. RHODESIA.

In the current issue the following new perfs. have been reported as on sale: 1s., 1s. 6d. and 5s., perf. 11½; ¼d. and 1d. perf. 14.

AIR MAIL NOTES.

Our readers will learn with regret that Mr. L. A. Wyndham, through pressure of other work, is unable to continue his monthly air mail column. We hope, however, that this column will be continued under the direction of Mr. Greenbaum, of Pretoria, who is also well known as a collector of South African air mails.

We hear that Dr. C. L. L. Murray is breaking up his air mail collection, which contains many fine items. Those interested should communicate with him, Box 322, Murraysburg, C.P.

THE INDEPENDENT PAPER THAT BY ITS IMPARTIAL ADVICE SAVES YOU MANY TIMES THE SMALL COST OF SUBSCRIPTION



EDITED BY
ALBERT H.
HARRIS

SPECIMENS
FREE FOR ALL
YOUR FRIENDS

NOT
A HOUSE
ORGAN

**YOUR
REGULAR
NEWSAGENT
WILL DELIVER IT
ON ALTERNATE
FRIDAYS**

3d

**POST FREE
ANYWHERE**

7/6 PER
ANNUM

BEST ILLUSTRATED

CONDUCTED BY A
COLLECTOR FOR COLLECTORS
IMPARTIAL NEWS
FEARLESS CRITICISMS
ORIGINAL STUDIES OF
OLD ISSUES AND NEW
FIRST HAND NEWS FROM
EVERYWHERE
NOTHING KEPT BACK

BEST BUYING MEDIUM

HARRIS 112 STRAND LONDON
[PLEASE CALL]

Reviews

THE STAMPS OF TONGA.

By A. A. ROSENBLUM.

(Orlo-Smith & Co., 244 Collins St., Melbourne, Australia. Price 3s. 6d.)

An intensely interesting and up-to-date booklet compiled by an acknowledged authority on Australasian Stamps in the person of a former Editor of the Australian Stamp Monthly.

The purchase by the publishers of the "Groom" collection of Tonga provided the author with the necessary material and was a golden opportunity for collecting the required data. Mr. Rosenblum's genius for research work has had full play and the result is something quite new, and further than that, a rich field has been uncovered for further investigation in what has hitherto been almost a "terra incognita."

The "Groom" collection has now been broken up and the items listed in the Check List and Catalogue have been priced from the resulting dealer's stock. No less than 876 major varieties are enumerated and full descriptions are given of all the known plate varieties, transfer flaws, double prints, bisects, proofs, etc.

The first issue of 1886-88, 1d. 2d. and 1s. can be found in three types and the 6d. in two.

The surcharged issues are particularly interesting and are produced from type, from stereos, from linotype slugs, and from the typewriter.

The third issue of 1895 with the portrait of the New King George II. can be plated, the overprinted 2½d. value re-drawn, showing prominent transfer flaws on each of the 24 stamps on the pane.

The Pictorial issues of 1897-1934 printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. are works of art and from a philatelic point of view are rendered more interesting by the presence of a number of re-entries, flaws and retouches; the outstanding variety being the 7½d. with centre inverted.

The check list and pricing of the Catalogue has been carefully done and the items do not appear to have been over priced; e.g. an issue of under 6,000, forty-four years ago, priced at 2s. unused and 2s. 6d. used, cannot be considered as excessive. For easy reference Gibbons' Catalogue numbers are given in the check list.

The issue of this Handbook should stimulate interest in Tongan stamps, lead to a mild boom and a rise in prices in what is at present an unpopular country.

G.B.

SILVER JUBILEE STAMPS

By DOUGLAS ARMSTRONG.

(Stamp Collecting, Ltd., 428 Strand London. Price 2s.)

Here is a 35-page booklet which every collector of "Jubilees" should have as a companion to his collection. It will be invaluable for writing up and it is almost as beautifully produced as the stamps themselves. It deals with those of Great Britain and their Moroccan overprints, with the seals of the British forces in Egypt, the various Dominion issues and the Windsor Castle series of the Crown Colonies.

You will find in it a consideration of the dates of issue and withdrawal, the numbers printed, printers, descriptions of designs, varieties and numerous other relevant features.

The facts and figures given will probably not require material alteration (the figures given for the Union issue being one exception to this statement, however), although doubtless a second edition will be called for, when an opportunity will be available for giving supplementary information, not yet available, as to explanation of plate varieties, numbers and shades of various printings and other little details. Such features will provide work for philatelic students for many a long day; in the meantime here is all the information that the ordinary collector wants.

P.S.—Whilst going to press we have seen an announcement of a 6d. supplement with additional information.

CORRECTION.

In the article "Some Union Stamps Privately Perforated" by A. Hilton Sydow, which appeared in our January number, two firms are mentioned: Batter, Batter and Co., and Batter, King and Co. These should have been respectively: Baker, Baker and Co., and Baker, King and Co. We have to thank two correspondents for calling our attention to the mistake.

B. & K.

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

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

1933 Price List of British Colonial Stamps.
100 Pages . . . Price One Shilling.
(Refunded against purchases.)

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

BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.
170 STRAND LONDON, W.C.2.

Society News

PRETORIA.

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

The meeting on February 3rd was presided over by Mr. A. E. Basden. The reports of the Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent and the motion by Mr. Giovanetti were postponed until March 2nd.

Amongst the novelties Mr. Basden showed a penny Union Jubilee with the 1 of 1935 missing. The current 1d. has been issued with a gutter down the middle of the sheet.

Mr. A. Watson read a paper on sidelines in Philately of the stamps of Great Britain. He illustrated the different sidelines by sheets from his collection.

Mr. N. L. Watson showed some recent Greek air-mails.

On February 17th the Annual Dinner was held under the presidency of Mr. Basden. The guests of the evening were Mr. and Mrs. Kruger, Mr. and Mrs. Reindorp and Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Pirie. The usual toasts were proposed and suitably replied to. Mr. Reindorp said he was very pleased to be able to offer a room at the Technical College for future meetings of the Society. He hoped it would be a means of extending the activities of the Society especially amongst more youthful collectors.

Some nice sheets of stamps were exhibited including Cape Triangulars with woodblocks.

H.A.W.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

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

The usual monthly meeting of the Philatelic Society of Natal took place on the 5th inst. The attendance was a very large one, to see the display given by Mr. H. H. Hurst of his wonderfully fine collection of Cape Triangular stamps.

After disposing of the business side of the meeting, enrolling new members, auction of new issues, etc., Mr. Hurst arranged his several pages out on the tables (two relays were necessary); the stamps were all superb copies, lightly cancelled, in blue, red, and with numerals, stamps in many shades of colour, blocks of fours, and in pairs, woodblocks

(also on entire) as well as envelopes used before the advent of postage stamps, every stamp being nicely mounted on dark paper and inscribed. It was a real treat for all those present to be able to see such a good collection of stamps.

Mr. Hurst is displaying this collection (not for competition) at the International Exhibition to be held in New York in a few months time. Mr. Hurst is going there to act as one of the judges at the exhibition, and will be pleased to give anyone information about this exhibition—drop him a line to P.O. Box 588, Durban.

RHODESIA.

President, F. W. Porter; *Hon. Secretary*, L. Atkinson, Box 587, Bulawayo. *Meetings*, 4th Mondays, Room 6, Royal Exchange Buildings, Bulawayo, 8.15 p.m.

Mr. F. W. Porter presided at the usual monthly meeting on the 27th January, over a good attendance of members and visitors, amongst the latter being a representative from the Bulawayo Chronicle. The Committee of the National Museum at Bulawayo having requested the Society to appoint a Curator of the Rhodesian Stamp Collection to be formed by the Museum, Mr. L. Atkinson was appointed to the position.

Mr. Atkinson agreed to accept on condition that a Rhodesian specialist agreed to assist him.

Mr. Porter assured Mr. Atkinson that his assistance would always be available.

A letter was read from Mr. H. C. Dann, of the Royal Philatelic Society, in which, *inter alia*, he states that Messrs. Waterlows definitely assured him that the head plates of Dies I. and II. of the Admiral issue had been destroyed by them.

The head plate of this issue, kindly loaned by the National Museum, was exhibited at the meeting and inspected by members through a very powerful glass.

There is no doubt that this is Die III., but nothing of further interest was elicited.

Mr. D. H. Burn then exhibited an album page of the 1923 issue of S. Rhodesia all imperf. between pairs, in which were the 6d. (block of four), 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. in horizontal pairs.

The two latter items have never been seen before in Rhodesia, having been purchased by Mr. Burn from a dealer in England. Mr. Burn also exhibited very fine collections of St. Helena, Falkland Islands and Bechuanaland, the last named being particularly fine and almost complete.

Mr. S. Neall won the "Free Raffle," Mr. L. Atkinson securing second prize.

Mr. H. C. Dann, at his own request, was elected a member. The secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Dann of his election and

to inform him that we were most honoured to have him on our membership roll.

Two other new members were elected in the persons of Messrs. D. H. Burn and W. R. Cruickshank.

The Society is going from strength to strength and is in every way in a most healthy condition.

It will soon have to consider the question of another room with increased accommodation for meetings, as we are almost crowded out now.

P.W.P.

ORANGE FREE STATE AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, F. Carter, *Hon. Sec.*, F. J. Hundermark, 78 Murray Avenue, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 2nd Fridays, Oranje Koffieshuis, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.

The meeting called for December was not held, the required number of members to form a quorum not being present—obviously, the Christmas holidays must be blamed. January, too, was a closed month, as far as this Society was concerned. But what excuse can be offered for the February meeting, when only seven members (out of some 35 or so) put in an appearance. An interesting programme, too, had been prepared.

However, considerable business was transacted by ten p.m., which included the enrolment of one town and eight country members. An arrangement was come to with the Durban Philatelic Society regarding exchange of stamp booklets, and a few other small matters of domestic moment were completed.

The memory of our beloved King George V. was paid tribute to by members standing in silence for a few moments.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Friday, March 13, when it is hoped that the lucky figure will account for a bumper meeting.

F.J.H.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, R. H. Morley; *Hon. Secretary*, J. G. Kupferman, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

The monthly meeting on the 11th February, 1936, was a record one for the Society and the Assembly Room at the Carlton Hotel was too small to hold the forty-seven present in comfort.

The Chairman referred to the passing of one of the greatest philatelists, King George V. of Great Britain.

Amongst the visitors were Mr. Irvine of Bloemfontein, Mr. Dawson of East London and as the Chairman expressed it, our Globe Trotting member, Mr. Curle.

The meeting dealt with nominations for membership from five citizens of Johannesburg and elected two more members. This will bring the total membership of the Society to over 100 strong, a healthy indication of the interest taken by the Johannesburg philatelists in the forthcoming exhibition.

The display for the evening was a collection of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. G. J. Houbert. The members showed their interest in these early South Africans, and they were certainly shown to advantage by Mr. Houbert's careful and symmetrical mounting. Every stamp was in the fine condition that we associate with Mr. Houbert's collections.

J.G.K.

GET RID OF THOSE DUPLICATES

You probably have thousands of Cape, Transvaal and Union 1d. red, besides other common South African stamps which will be of equally little value if you keep them for another fifty years.

I can make use of such bulk material—no quantity too small or too big—and am offering excellent exchange value. You can pick anything you like from my stock by way of exchange. Write for particulars—post free.

Only Southern African stamps accepted under this scheme.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

Dept. Stamp Exchange.

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



New Issue Chronicle

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

- AUSTRALIA.**—S.G. type I., wmk. Crown C of A, printed in sheets of 120 (2 panes 60, side by side) with narrow white margin between. Perforated 11½. 2s. maroon, £1 grey.
- BRAZIL.**—Railway Commemorative. Line engraved on vertically laid paper, large transverse oblong 46½ x 27½mm. Large Arms wmk. extending over three and half stamps. 1,000r. purple.
- CEYLON.**—Pictorial, King's head in medalion at corners of stamps. Line engraved. 6c. and 9c. printed by "BRADBURY WILKINSON & CO." Perf. 11½. 20c. and 50c. printed by "THOMAS DE LA RUE & COMPANY." Former perf. 11½ x 13, latter perf. 14. 6c. blue and black (upright), 9c. dp. orange and myrtle grn. (upright), 20c. ultra. and blk. (upright), 50c. purple and blk.
- CHILE.**—S.G. type 60, head recess printed, frame off-set. Wmk. S.G. type 68, perforated 14. Unsurcharged. 10P. black and orange.
- ECUADOR.**—Engraved by American Note Co., S.G. type 143. 10c. black.
- GERMANY.**—Air Mail Commemorative of 10 years Lufthansa, 1926-36, perf. 14. Photogravure printing with swastika wmk. 40pf. blue, aeroplane in clouds.
- GREECE.**—Overprinted "3 November 1935" and crown (blue overprint) 3dr./3dr. carmine, zig-zag roulette, overprinted on S.G.D. 64. *Scarce.* Posts and Telegraph Officials' Tuberculosis Fund, similar to the 1934 type, but lithographed on thinner paper. perf. 13. 10L. salmon and blue grn.; 20L. salmon and blue; 50L. salmon and green. Re-engraved issues, printed in sheets of 50, no wmk. size of stamp 34½ x 24mm., printed from plates made by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., perforation 13 x 12½, same as Barbados 1925/32 which rather looks as if they are perforated by De la Rue also. 10dr. claret and blk. Temple of Thesus. Plate IB in both colours, claret under 2nd stamp, and black under 4th stamp. 25dr. green and blk. S.G. type 54.
- JUGO-SLAVIA.**—Charity, photogravure, printing. Design: Woman and children on seat in snow-covered field. D150+1D. brown, perf. 11½; D3.50+1D.50 brt. ultramarine, perf. 12½ x 11½.
- LICHTENSTEIN.**—New engraved set, printed on no watermarked ribbed paper. Pictorial designs. 15r. brt. orange; 30r. deep blue; 35r. myrtle; 40r. sepia; 1f.50 claret. Service overprinted "REGIERUNGS DIENST-SACHE" with crown in circle. 15r. overprinted in violet; 30r. overprinted in red; 1f.50 overprinted in blue.
- MEXICO.**—Commemorative. Line engraved portraits. Perf. 10½. Postage 10c. purple. Air 20c. orange vermillion. 40c. blue. Azteca design.
- NEW ZEALAND.**—Pictorial S.G. 82, new die. The lines of shading in the sky are very much heavier and clearly defined. 1d. carmine.
- NORWAY.**—Charity. Portrait of Nansen. Perf. 13½. Wmk. posthorn. 10ö.+10ö. green; 15+10ö. red brown; 20+10ö. scarlet; 30+10ö. dp. ultramarine.
- PARAGUAY.**—S.G. type 86, new colours, no wmk. perf. 11½. 10c. pale dull blue; 20c. pink. Air, S.G. 127 P.33.75c. carmine. New value P.102 carmine.
- PHILIPPINE IS.**—U.S. initial Air Flight stamps, overprinted in gold in four lines "P.I.U.S." / INITIAL FLIGHT / (aeroplane) / December, 1935. 10c. carmine; 30c. orange vermillion.
- PORTUGAL.**—1935 Geographical. Unicolour stamps printed in blue. Porte franco. Tudo Pela Nacao design. 40c. purple brown.
- RUSSIA.**—Commissars, large transverse oblong, wmk. S.G. type 103, perf. 11. Various portraits in oval. 2K. violet; 4K. purple; 40K. sepia.
- SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.**—Voortrekker issue, S.G. type 18, 19, 20. Rotogravure printing in unbroken sheets of 120 (6 rows of 20) wmk. multiple Springbok head, sideways to the left, perforated 14. They are printed alternately Afrikaans and English, except the 2d. in which it is English first. Overprinted S.W.A. in block capitals, with stops. 1d.+½d. grey black and pink; 2d.+1d. grey green and purple; 3d.+1½d. grey green and blue.
- SPANISH GUINEA.**—S.G. type 15, new perforation 10, printed in sheets of 50. 1c. blue green; 2c. chocolate.
- SPANISH MOROCCO.**—New pictorial designs. 25c. purple; 30c. scarlet; 40c. orange; 50c. dp. blue; 60c. myrtle; 2P. maroon. Same stamps overprinted for "CABO JUBY." 25c. overprinted in red; 30c., 40c. overprinted in black; 50c., 60c. overprinted in red; 2P. overprinted in black.
- STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—New typographed issue, King's head in centre medalion, palm trees each side. Script wmk. sheets of 100 (10 x 10) perf. 14. 8c. grey; 30c. orange and violet; 40c. violet and carmine.
- MALAY STATES.**—New Issue, typographed, sheets of 100 (10 x 10) script wmk. perf 14 *Pahang*, full face portrait of Sultan; *Perak* profile of Sultan; *Negri Sembilan*, state emblem; *Selangor*, Sultan's mosque. The same values for each of these states, viz., cents 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 30 and 40.

ZANZIBAR.—New currency, cents and shillings. Printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) script wmk. line machine perf. 14, line engraved. Cents issue S.G. type 32 but new die. "CENTS" is in sans serif block letters instead of Roman and the corresponding Arabic inscription is slightly different. The figures of value are more squat and wider. There is a shading of white on either side of the Sultan's jaw. The tablet containing the word "ZANZIBAR" is wider and the printed surface of the whole stamp is 3mm. wider. Shilling values S.G. type 30 except 10s. which is 31. Postage, 5c. grn.; 10c. blk.; 15c. carmine; 20c. orange; 25c. purple/yel.; 30c. ultra.; 40c. brn.; 50c. claret grn.; 2s. grey purple; 5s. dull red; 7s. 50c. blue; 10s. yel. brown and green. P. Dues, Typographed, script wmk. sheets of 100 (10 x 10 perf. 14, no plate numbers. 5c. purple; 10c. red; 20c. grn.; 30c. brn.; 40c. ultra.; 1s. grey.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* illustrates in the November number a variety of the 1902 overprint on Cape Colony, in which the GE of ORANGE, and the final letters of RIVER and COLONY are missing. Another specimen was found among a lot of unsorted stamps almost exactly like it. That it is not a case of letters dropping out of the forme is shewn by the fact that the E of RIVER and the N of COLONY are defective, and look as though they had been cut with a knife, and there is visible, to the right, a trace of the left-hand side of the E. A single specimen might be explained by some foreign matter coming between the type and the stamp, but the finding of a second specimen makes this solution unlikely. On the other hand, the clipping of the letters is not exactly the same in both specimens, so the mystery deepens.

"THE ABBOT."

The Editor has much pleasure in introducing a new oversea contributor this month in William W. Forsyth, Esq., F.R.S.P.L.

Mr. Forsyth is an ardent collector and student of certain of the West Indian Islands and of several of the East and West African colonies, and one or two of these rank among the best in Great Britain.

His collection of St. Christopher was awarded a Bronze Medal at Vienna (1933); that of St. Lucia a Silver Gilt medal at Hamburg (1931) and a Bronze Medal at Vienna (1933); whilst that of St. Vincent gained Gold Medals at Antwerp (1929), and Berlin (1930), and a Silver Plaque—Class of Honour at Vienna (1933).

To see some of these collections in his own beautiful library at Abbotscroft, N. Berwick—a privilege I enjoyed during my recent visit to Scotland—is a never-to-be-forgotten treat. It is hoped that some of Mr. Forsyth's treasures will be on view in Johannesburg at the Exhibition in November.

In the meantime he has been good enough to send us notes on three of his West Indian collections. These have been read from time to time on the occasion of his exhibiting the particular collection before one or other of the Philatelic Societies in Scotland. This month we publish his notes on St. Christopher.

UNION XMAS SEAL PASSED AS POSTAGE STAMP.

At the February meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, Mr. Redford showed a letter he had received, the cover bearing only a 1d. Xmas seal. It had escaped the vigilant eye of the post office and had been passed without comment or surcharge. The letter was posted in Capetown and rumour had it that it came from a Scottish member of the Capetown Philatelic Society, but we think the statement is libellous so mention no names.

TO ACTIVE COLLECTORS

£25,000

We are making up a series of Approval Books of single stamps, used and unused, covering every country.

AT 50 TO 75%
DISCOUNT.

Prices are subject to 50 to 75 per cent. discount, according to amount of purchase. They will total to £25,000 or more. A mixture of countries, or any separate country can be sent. This is a grand chance for general collectors to improve their collections. Send for a trial selection. References please.

THIS MONTH'S BARGAIN:—

BARBADOS: Kingston Relief Fund, 1d. mint, Cat. 3s. 6d. Our Price, 1s. 3d. Block of four for 4s. 9d.

BRIGHT & SON, 167 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

(FRANK H. OLIVER).

Established over 50 years.

The'

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Allbret Bldg., 9 Fraser Street,
Johannesburg

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

Vol. 12.

APRIL, 1936.

No. 4.

EASTER AT JOHANNESBURG. RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.

For most of us the space between the Christmas and Easter holidays is all too long. Perhaps that is why Easter is anticipated so eagerly and weeks ahead we plan what we will do with those precious days.

Holidays usually mean festivity, a time to be in the swing of things, a time for gaiety, and where could one's appetite for gaiety better be satisfied than in Johannesburg? After the summer rains there is an invigorating freshness in the air and the autumn days see the city at its best.

Johannesburg will present great changes even to those who have visited it recently. Imposing new buildings are springing up everywhere, and the shops, displaying in their windows the latest trend in overseas fashions, express in their design the very essence of modernity. On Sunday mornings at certain of the mine compounds one can catch a glimpse of the native in all the glory of a war dance, or, if one has never done this before, a visit to one of the gold mines where the most up-to-date methods of mining are in operation will prove of absorbing interest. For those who would spend hours out of doors there are delightful open-air swimming baths, tennis courts and fine golf courses.

The clear bright days are ideal for flying, and those who can, should include a flight over Johannesburg and the Reef in their itinerary, while the racing enthusiast will want to attend the Johannesburg Autumn Handicap Meeting at Turfontein.

The greatest attraction is, of course, the Witwatersrand Annual Agricultural Show. This show has year by year become a more important event and this April the programme will be exceptionally entertaining.

There will be special railway excursions operating throughout the Union from 3rd to 13th April, and those who prefer to measure

their journeys in minutes rather than in hours should remember that Johannesburg is linked with all the more important towns by airway routes.

Correspondence

Sir,

The East London Philatelic Society and Mr. Kent have made suggestions through your columns for the issue of a stamp or stamps commemorative of the Johannesburg Exhibition to be staged towards the end of this year.

Your editorial of the December edition of *The South African Philatelist* dealt with the pros and cons of commemorative stamps.

I would suggest, in lieu of commemorative stamps, that measures be taken for the preparation of an entirely new set of definitive stamps for the Union, to be ready for issue by the time of the opening of the Johannesburg Exhibition, as follows:—

- ½d. Design: Transvaal Mining Headgear scene.
- 1d. Design: Kruger National Park scene.
- 1½d. Design: Aeroplane, and Union Express Train.
- 2d. Design: Native Kraal scene.
- 3d. Design: Cattle and Sheep Farming scene.
- 4d. Design: Mule Team—Harvesting scene.
- 6d. Design: Ox Wagon laden approaching Grain Elevator.
- 1s. Design: Industrial scene—Factorial.
- 2s. 6d. Design: Orchard scene—Fruit Farming.
- 5s. Design: Design embracing effigy of H.M. King Edward VIII.

The Government Printer has recently shown what can be done in his ateliers anent stamp printing, viz., $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ Voortrekkers. Let us have something that will advertise South Africa in the philatelic world, instead of the antiquated designs on stamps as we have at present.

Yours faithfully,

A. H. SYDOW.

The King's Stamp

By courtesy of MR. FRANK GODDEN.
(Concluded from p. 39 of March issue)

(Exterior of P.O. at night. Man waiting. Policeman approaches.)

Man: "Can you tell me the time, please?"

Policeman: "It's just 12 o'clock."

Man: "Thank you."

Policeman: "The Post Office is closed for the night, sir. What's the matter?"

Man: "You see, it's the first of May to-day and I want to be the first person to buy one of the new Government labels."

(Calendar indicating May 6th. P.C. Counter Clerk opening doors and letting in crowd of people. Man approaching counter.)

Man: "I want one of the new postage labels for this letter, please. Where do I put it?"

Clerk: "You stick it on the top right-hand corner of the letter."

Man: "It won't stick."

Clerk: "You must moisten the back of it, sir."

Man: "How?"

Clerk: "You could moisten it with the tongue, sir."

2nd Man: "I wish to pay the postage on this letter."

Clerk: "Then you must buy a stamp, sir."

2nd Man: "Will you moisten it for me? I have an apprehension of poisoning."

Clerk: "We are instructed that the public are to affix the stamps themselves, sir."

1st Man: "Allow me to put it on for you, sir. I have experience."

Woman: "May I see one? And what are these?"

Clerk: "These are the printed covers, madam, which include postage."

Woman: "What an extraordinary picture; one could hardly send that to one's friends, could one? Have you any black stamps?"

Clerk: "We have also blue stamps, madam, but they are twopence."

Woman: "I think I prefer the blue. Give me one twopenny blue stamp, and I can cut it in half and use half for this letter and the other half will keep for another day."

3rd Man: "Is this idea of using stamps permanent?"

Clerk: "Why, yes, sir."

3rd Man: "You're quite sure?"

Clerk: "Yes, sir."

3rd Man: "If I should buy some stamps, and their use should be abandoned, would the Post Office buy them back from me?"

Clerk: "I assure you, sir, you need have no fear; the stamps are quite established."

3rd Man: "You are quite sure?"

Clerk: "Certainly, sir."

3rd Man: "Then give me three penny stamps."

Commentator: "The new postal system had wide effects. Thousands of grown-up people learn to write."

Business Man: "And this increase in the business of the company during the last year, is in my opinion largely due to the reform of the postal system."

Old Man: "I know nothing of the benefits which this plan may have brought to trade, but I do know that I shall never cut a hole in my front door to have commercial waste paper shot into my hall."

Commentator: "In spite of objections from a few of the more conservative, the new postal system became firmly established. To receive a letter was no longer a rare event: everyone in the country could expect the postman to call."

After Great Britain, Brazil was the next country to issue postage stamps.

Within a few years stamps were in use in nearly all countries. Young ladies thought it fashionable to decorate their rooms with stamps.

Schoolboys were the first serious collectors.

Stamp collecting was soon raised to a higher dignity. Men made elaborate and systematic collections.

Rare stamps began to fetch high prices.

An American collector paid over £7,000 for this British Guiana stamp.

The finest collection in the world of the stamps of Great Britain and the British Empire has been built up by His Majesty King George V.

This early Mauritius issue was printed one stamp at a time from a single plate.

Canada's first stamp.

New Brunswick celebrates her first railway.

The emblem of the Swan originates from the days of the Swan River settlement of the eighteenth century.

Three successive reigns are symbolised in these stamps, which carry the portraits of the monarchy to the ends of the earth.

Of all the social reforms which occurred during the nineteenth century, few have affected the lives of the people more intimately than the reform of the post which was made possible by Rowland Hill.

**THE INDEPENDENT PAPER THAT BY ITS
IMPARTIAL ADVICE SAVES YOU MANY TIMES
THE SMALL COST OF SUBSCRIPTION**



EDITED BY
ALBERT H.
HARRIS

SPECIMENS
FREE FOR ALL
YOUR FRIENDS

NOT
A HOUSE
ORGAN

**YOUR
REGULAR
NEWSAGENT
WILL DELIVER IT
ON ALTERNATE
FRIDAYS**
3rd

**POST FREE
ANYWHERE**

7/6 PER ANNUM

**BEST
ILLUSTRATED**

CONDUCTED BY A
COLLECTOR FOR COLLECTORS
IMPARTIAL NEWS
FEARLESS CRITICISMS
ORIGINAL STUDIES OF
OLD ISSUES AND NEW
FIRST HAND NEWS FROM
EVERYWHERE
NOTHING KEPT BACK

BEST BUYING MEDIUM
HARRIS 112 STRAND LONDON
[PLEASE CALL]

Union Jubilee Printings

BY G.N. GILBERT.

I was interested to read Dr. Kaplan's article in the January number of the *S.A. Philatelist* dealing with the Union Jubilees, but I am sorry to see he has given us no cogent reasons for his arrangement of the printings.

His arrangement certainly differs from mine, and he appears to have been guided mostly by the chronological order of appearance—as he saw it. This, I venture to suggest is apt to be very misleading.

For instance, the only 1d. printing available at my local P.O. on May the 1st was the one I have classified A 2., viz. the printing with the short scratch on SUID-AFRIKA (15-1). Sometime quite early in June we had the C printing, but this was on sale here for weeks and not days as Dr. Kaplan states.

I may say that I have almost completed a reconstruction of the 1d. sheets from used stamps of the A and B printings and another from used stamps of the last printing, and I find postmarks of Fauresmith, June 5th, Bloemfontein. June 7th, and Port Elizabeth, June 3rd. This I think definitely disproves Dr. Kaplan's statement that this printing only had a few days' life.

I do not think there is any doubt that considerable stocks of all the denominations were printed off some time before the actual date of issue, and stocked, to be issued later all over the country just before the beginning of May. It is therefore more than probable that some of the flaws developed during the printing, and some post offices had sheets with certain flaws and others without them.

I do not refer of course to the various constant flaws but to the development of the differences which have lead to the classification of the sequence of printing in my chart. I also still think that there were actually only three different printings, viz., the A series, the B series and the C series.

Thanks to Mr. A. Lichtenstein of Rouxville, who has kindly sent me material proving that there was no sign of the scratch on 15-1 on the first sheets of the A printing, I have

	A ₁			A ₃			B ₁		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
13				1910			1910		
14									
15	SUID-AFRIKA			SUID-AFRIKA			SUID-AFRIKA		
16	2			2			2		
17				.			.		
18				SUID		.	SUID		.
	B ₂			C ₁			C ₂		
13	1910								.
14									
15	SUID-AFRIKA			SUID-AFRIKA			SUID-AFRIKA		
16	SUID-AFRIKA 2			SUID-AFRIKA 2	SOUTH AFRICA	SUID-AFRIKA	SUID-AFRIKA 2	SOUTH AFRICA	SUID-AFRIKA
17	.								
18	SUID		.						

been able to complete the apparent sequence of printing as shown in the accompanying chart.

Incidentally Mr. Lichtenstein's block had the date 5/5/35 so it was obviously from one of the first *issued* sheets. This itself is not incontrovertible proof that this came from one of the first printed sheets, but taken with the other evidence, it does carry weight. My criticism of Dr. Kaplan's order of printing is that it has no sequence or reason. An examination of my chart on the other hand does, I think, show a definite development of the flaws, and appears to me to be the more probable sequence.

First we have the A 1 sheets with the clear cut cleft skull, no signs of the long 1910, no spot on S on 18-1, and no scratch whatever on 15-1 or 16-1. The spot on the neck in 17-1 and the dot under the IL of JUBILEE on 18-2 are present. Messrs. Kirschner and de Beer of Boshof have just sent me material showing that the long 1 in 1910, on 13-1 and the spot in the S of SUID on 18-1 start during the later part of the A printings of the 1d. value. The spot in S is smudged in this early phase.

The next sheets are as above but with a short scratch showing on 15-1 from the top of D-Afr. These I call A 2 sheets (not illustrated).

Then sheets again as A 1 but with the scratch on 15-1 extended now into the left-hand value tablet. The scratch is also thicker now in the centre and under a glass gives the impression of two fine parallel lines close together. These are A 3 sheets. All three of these phases appear to be from the same actual printing, or rather the same state of the plates, i.e., the plates have not been cleaned or repolished, and the scratch has developed during the printing.

Next comes a change, as the cleft skull has a "halo" effect round it looking as if the plate has had some treatment. The first of this series, viz., B 1 sheets have the above "halo" the long 1910 on 13-1, and the spot on S on 18-1. The scratch on 15-1 is the same as in the A 3 sheets, and there is no scratch on 16-1.

Then comes B 2 sheets with everything the same as in the B 1 sheets but with a double scratch appearing now on 16-1.

After this we get what appears to be another printing. The plates have evidently been treated as the cleft skull is much fainter, and the gash in ear on 16-1 also. The previous constant headplate flaws disappear, such as the spot in neck, 17-1, and the dot under IL in JUBILEE on 18-2, etc. There is no long 1910, and no spot on S on 18-1.

What I call C 1 sheets have the scratch on 15-1 now double, i.e., another definite branch of the scratch going across IKA, and the double scratch on 16-1. Now however there is just the barest sign of a scratch on the top of AFRIC on 16-2, and on D-AFRI on 16-3. In the C 2 sheets these scratches on 16-2 and 16-3 are clear and definite and on 16-2 the scratch extends through the right corner into the edge of the margin. The cleft skull on 14-2 is also much fainter in these sheets.

For the purposes of my arguments I have taken only the block of stamps Nos. 1-3, and rows 13-18, as these have the largest collection of flaws and are easier to illustrate. I may add that my chart is drawn up entirely from blocks in my possession or actually lent to me.

I trust that Dr. Kaplan will accept my criticism of his article in the spirit in which it is meant, and that the publication of his views and my own will lead to constructive criticism from others. We may then get to the truth, which after all is all that matters.

TO ACTIVE COLLECTORS

£25,000

We are making up a series of Approval Books of single stamps, used and unused, covering every country.

AT 50 TO 75%
DISCOUNT.

Prices are subject to 50 to 75 per cent. discount, according to amount of purchase. They will total to £25,000 or more. A mixture of countries, or any separate country can be sent. This is a grand chance for general collectors to improve their collections. Send for a trial selection. References please.

THIS MONTH'S BARGAIN :—

TURKS & CAICOS. 1900, Ship 2d., 6d. 1/- mint. Cat. 10/-. Our Price 2/6 the set.
Blocks of Four, 9/6.

BRIGHT & SON, 167 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2
(FRANK H. OLIVER). Established over 50 years.

The Air Mail History of Nyasaland

By L. A. WYNDHAM.

(Concluded from p. 37 of March issue)

RHODESIAN AND NYASALAND AIRWAYS.

The distance between Blantyre and Salisbury as the crow (and the aeroplane) flies is just over 300 miles. The two towns are linked by a railway of 720 miles, the journey between the two capitals occupying as many days by train as hours by aeroplane. A "feeder" air service was therefore greatly needed.

Conflicting interests had to be overcome and at last Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways, Ltd. ("Rana"), was formed, composed of Imperial Airways, the old Rhodesian Aviation Company and the Rhodesian Railways. The new company acquired the interests of Christowitz Air Services (Nyasaland), Ltd. A multi-engined Westland Wessex machine which at one time belonged to the Prince of Wales was purchased and the company secured the contract for the Nyasaland air mail "feeder" service.

On the 8th March, 1934, a new era in the postal communications of the one-time Cinderella of the British possessions was heralded when the Westland Wessex piloted by Capt. M. H. Phillip (an Imperial Airways pilot loaned to the new company) left Chileka Aerodrome on the inaugural flight of the Blantyre-Salisbury service, returning the next day.

The first air mail from Nyasaland weighed 55½ lbs. and consisted of 3,639 items. The bag made up on Salisbury weighed 26½ lbs. net and contained 1,838 letters. Of this total, 595 were for Salisbury and other places in Southern Rhodesia; 626 for South Africa and South West Africa; 80 for Northern Rhodesia; 29 for the Belgian Congo; 301 for other African countries; 84 for Southern European countries and 123 for India and Asia. In addition there were 3 parcels weighing 4 lbs. 11 ozs. The two bags made up direct on London weighed 28 lbs. 14½ oz. net and contained 1,720 letters for the United Kingdom, 34 for Europe and 47 for the United States and Canada. Total despatch 3,639 letters of which 192 were registered.

The mail received at Blantyre was two closed bags from London, gross weight 5 lbs. 2 oz., containing 131 letters. (This mail was the ordinary weekly commercial despatch from England) and two bags from Salisbury, gross weight 22 lbs. 6 oz., containing 1,353 letters,

mostly from Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, and in addition there were 3 parcels weighing 1 lb. 3oz.

Special souvenir envelopes in blue and gold were issued by the Salisbury office of "Rana," depicting an air liner in the bottom left corner above the inscription "Souvenir of the First Official air mail from Salisbury, S. Rhodesia to Nyasaland, on Friday, 9th March, 1934." An unofficial souvenir envelope showing the leopard and rising sun design and without any inscription was issued by the Blantyre Printing and Publishing Co. and these envelopes were used by the Nyasaland Postal Administration when complying with the requests of collectors for the despatch of covers.

Special commemorative cachets were applied to the mail despatched from Blantyre and Salisbury. The Nyasaland cachet was worded "First Flight. Regular Air Mail Service. Nyasaland-Southern Rhodesia" in three lines. The mail handled at Salisbury including transit mail, received in violet the "First Official Air Mail" cachet used on the opening of the regular service between England and South Africa and in addition an impression in black reading "S. Rhodesia-Nyasaland."

A good deal of the mail despatched from Blantyre bears an error in the time of the postmark, viz., 8 Mar. 33 6PM instead of "6AM." Some covers bear the correct time. In this connection the paradoxical situation arises that the covers bearing the correct postmark are very much scarcer than covers with the "error."

The Blantyre-Salisbury service has to operate over Portuguese territory and this fact gave rise to certain political difficulties with which it is not necessary to deal except to say that the service had to be suspended for about a month shortly after it had been inaugurated.

Shortly after Imperial Airways commenced their "duplicate" service from London to Johannesburg the "Rana" service was also duplicated.

BLANTYRE-BEIRA EXTENSION.

In 1935 the Manica Trading Company of Beira obtained the concession from the Mozambique Company for carrying mails by air between Beira and Salisbury and Beira and Blantyre and entered into an agreement with the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways, Ltd. for the operation of these services on its behalf.

The Blantyre-Beira service was to be an extension of the existing Salisbury-Blantyre service, thus providing Beira with a bi-weekly feeder service to Salisbury, one direct and the other via Blantyre.

Special souvenir envelopes in blue and gold were issued by the operating company to commemorate the establishment of both these ser-

vices. The envelopes depict an air liner in flight and those for the Blantyre-Beira service were inscribed "Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways, Ltd." and "Souvenir of First Official Air Mail between Blantyre (Nyasaland) and Beira (Portuguese East Africa) and Beira and Blantyre." The printed air mail etiquette is worded "By Air Mail" and the Portuguese equivalent "Por Aviao." This is strictly a contravention of the International postal regulations which require "Par Avion" with or without its equivalent in English or any other language. Unofficial envelopes depicting the leopard and rising sun design were again issued by the Blantyre Publishing Company and used by the Post Office to fulfill the requests of collectors for covers by the inaugural flight.

The first flight from Blantyre to Beira took place on Monday 5th August, 1935, the return flight being made the following day. Mr. M. H. Pearce was the pilot of the Westland Wessex machine which inaugurated the service.

A special commemorative cachet was applied to the mail from Nyasaland, similar in design to that used for commemorating the opening of the Nyasaland-Southern Rhodesia service in March, 1934, and worded "First Flight. Regular Air Mail Service. Nyasaland-Mozambique." No special cachet was used at Beira.

The mail from Blantyre to Beira comprised 907 items and that from Beira to Blantyre 517 items.

BELGIUM.

A rather curious variety occurs on the Queen Astrid Mourning stamps, 70c.+5c. black. The sheet is composed of two panes of fifty and on the upper pane of fifty, the fifth stamp in the third row shows a distinct kiss curl on the forehead of Queen Astrid.

Whitfield King and Co.'s "Bulletin."

—————:0:—————

Congratulations to Mr. J. H. Curle, one of South Africa's "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists" on his recent promotion to Fellowship of the Royal Philatelic Society. This was a case of real promotion, not mere elevation through lapse of time and being at the top of the list of members.

—————:0:—————

The Air Mail Society is to be congratulated on its position at the end of its first year of existence. A membership of over two hundred, an expert committee in full swing, an Exchange Packet service and a library is not a bad record for a new society and it augurs well for the future of air mail collecting.

—————:0:—————

F.I.P.P. Mr. H. L. Lindquist, the genial Editor of our New York contemporary *Stamps*, has been elected President for 1936 of the International Federation of the Philatelic Press. There will be a meeting of the Federation during the period of the New York Exhibition in May.

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS

are my speciality

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

**SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.**

The cheapest dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:

T. ALLEN

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

Reviews

The Stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia. By A. A. Rosenblum. 4th Ed., 1936.
Price 3s. 6d. Orlo-Smith and Co., Melbourne.

This fourth edition of the Handbook of the stamps of the Commonwealth is more properly described in its sub-title as "An Addendum, Corrigendum, and Supplement to the third edition of 1928."

For the student of Australian stamps it is therefore not in itself quite enough, except as regards stamps issued since 1928.

Forty pages are entirely taken up with issues since that date whilst fifty-four deal with earlier issues, but here it is only a matter of correcting or of adding to information given in the previous edition.

The descriptions are remarkably detailed and the serious collector of Commonwealth stamps simply cannot do without this volume.

Jamaica. Pre-Stamp Covers, 1760-1860. By L. C. C. Nicholson. Price 1s. 6d. Frank Godden, Ltd., London.

Collectors of most countries nowadays extend their interests backwards to the pre-stamp period and the West Indies, of which Jamaica is the most important, furnish particularly interesting pre-stamp covers as they tell the history of communications between the island and the mother country over a period of one hundred years, during much of which they were at war with France, Spain or America, and mails, like the ships which carried them, had many vicissitudes.

This most interesting booklet by Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson, F.R.P.S.L., is a republication of articles which appeared originally in *Godden's Gazette* but these have been amplified and added to considerably so that there is now available a very full description of the postal arrangements between Jamaica and Great Britain during the century prior to 1860. It is well illustrated by photographs and line drawings.

De Nederlandse Filatelist with its first issue for this year includes within its covers a "Revue Internationale Aérophilatélique."

The first number has articles in German, Hollands, and French, and there is also a first supplement to the 3rd Edition of the *Catalogue Internationale de la Poste Aérienne*.

The review looks as if it would be most useful to Air Mail and Air Post collectors.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have issued a new edition (No. 6, March, 1936) of their *Price List of Air Mail Stamps*. This is up-to-date and will in future be revised as occasion requires and will be sent to all subscribers to their "Philatelic Bulletin."

"PERKINS BACON" ARE NO MORE.

After being in existence for one hundred and seventeen years the fine old philatelic printing firm of Perkins, Bacon and Co., Ltd., is no more. Their name, of course, will never die out in philately, it being associated with so many issues of stamps, British, colonial and foreign, from the original penny black onwards.

Messrs. Charles and Harry Nissen and Mr. T. Allen have purchased outright all the philatelic remains of the firm. This includes many artists' original designs, proofs and essays, besides reference books with numerous data of philatelic importance regarding the issue of stamps. Most of the latter have been presented to the Royal Philatelic Society so that the information will be accessible to all collectors. Along with these record books have gone a few special plates and dies; all others belonging to the firm are, by arrangement with the purchasers to be either defaced or destroyed.

New Zealand. In the current issue of New Zealand all values were originally printed by the dry process on a rotary press. The 1½d., 2½d., and 3s. values have recently appeared printed by the wet process and probably the change will be extended to all denominations. The original printings had white gum and the back of the stamps showed an embossed effect of the front design. In the new printings this effect is not seen and the gum is brown. A new paper watermarked all over "N.Z. Star" is expected to come into use this month for all values.

Union and S.W.A. "Jubilees." The "Seer of the Strand" advises holders of these as investments to realise at present market prices. The going at present is distinctly good and, though conceivably it might go even a little better, it is much more likely to go the other way. *Verb sap.*, or, alternatively, don't get left to nurse the baby.

AUSTRALIAN COMPLETE SETS

all fine used.

Sturt, 2d. and 3d.	5d.
Victorian Centenary, 2d., 3d. and 1/- . .	1/6
John MacArthur Centenary, 2d., 3d. & 9d.	1/6
Anzac commemoration, 2d. and 1/- . . .	1/-
Jubilee, complete, 2d., 3d. and 2/- . . .	3/4
N. Zealand, five different health issues . .	1/6

S. ZELENKO,

CROYDON, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

JOHANNESBURG INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

in conjunction with the

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION SOUTH AFRICA — 1936

November 2 to 14, 1936

Under the auspices of the

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

SECTION 1.

Exhibits "By Invitation" only. Many of the world's best collections will be represented.

SECTION 2.

Competitive. "Africa South of the Equator." If you have any sort of a collection of Southern African Stamps, whether it be of Honour,

Research, Specialized, or Ordinary grade, there will be an opportunity for it to compete. Start getting it in order now.

Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained from :

The Hon. Secretary,
Exhibition Committee,
P.O. Box 4967,
JOHANNESBURG.

Patron-in-Chief.

H.E. The Governor-General, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Clarendon, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Patrons.

The Prime Minister, General The Hon J. B. M. Hertzog.
The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Senator The Hon. C. F. Clarkson.

The Administrator of the Transvaal, The Hon. S. P. Bekker.

His Worship The Mayor of Johannesburg, Maldwyn Edmund, Esq.

The Postmaster-General, H. J. Lenton, Esq.

The President of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, W. A. Mackenzie, Esq.

Make your arrangements now to spend your annual holiday in Johannesburg in November next and see the finest collection of stamps ever brought together in South Africa. Probably the greatest ever shown in the Southern Hemisphere.

Index of Contemporary Articles

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

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

AUSTRALIA.—First flights to and from Wynyard, Tasmania, A.S.J. Feb.

AUSTRIA.—Die Ende der oesterreichischen Post in der Donaufürstentümern (1869-79), P.M. Jan. 31 and February 28. Die erste Ausgabe von Oesterreich und Lombard-Venetien (contd.), P.M. 29 Feb.

AZORES.—Commemorative stamps (contd.), S.C. 15 Feb.

BAHAMAS.—Commemorative stamps, S.C. Feb. 15.

BARBADOS.—Commemorative stamps, S.C. Feb. 22.

BAVARIA.—Commemorative stamps, S.C. Feb. 29.

BELGIUM.—Le 10 centimes brun de l'émission du 1er juillet 1849 (contd.), Rev. P. Feb. Commemorative stamps (contd.), S.C. Feb. 29.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Woodblocks. Notes on the collection of Mr. R. F. A. Riesco, G.G. Feb.

CHINA.—Forgeries of Republican stamps of China, G.G. Jan.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—Postmasters' Provisional stamps (contd.), S. Feb. 15.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Die Postmarken der Tschechoslowakie, P.M. Jan. 31 and Feb. 29.

EGYPT.—British Military postal franks, with tentative pricing, S.C. Feb. 15.

ESTONIA.—The stamps of Estonia, G.S.M. Feb.

FINLAND.—The semi-postal stamps of Finland, S.M.J. Feb.

GABOON.—Les timbres du Gabon (1862-1936), E.U. Feb. 1.

GERMANY.—Die Auftragsnummern auf den Marken des Deutches Reiches (contd.), P.M. Feb. 29. Die Rosettenmuster-Ausgaben von Deutschland, S.P. Feb. Die deutsche Heerespost an den Westfront (contd.), P.M. Feb. 15. Zeppelinfahrten 1935, P.M. Feb. 15. Sonderpostanstalten im Jahre 1935, P.M. Feb. 29.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Early British Essays, G.G. Dec. British Railway letter stamps (contd.), S.C. Feb. 15. One Penny black. Plate 1B, The Hybrid, B.P. Dec. Die Harrison-Photogravüren 1934/35, P.M. Feb. 29.

HONG-KONG.—Notes on China and Hong-Kong Combination covers, G.G. Dec.

ITALY.—Italian Sea posts, A.P. Feb.

JAMAICA.—½dd. green K.G. "Bow" variety, G.G. Dec. and Feb.

JUGO-SLAVIA.—The Yugo-Slavia "Chain-breakers," S.M. Feb.

LAGOS.—The Posts and Postage stamps of Lagos (contd.), S.C. Feb. 22.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—"Sydney Views" and Views of Sydney, A.S.J. Feb.

NIGERIA.—New stamps from Nigeria, S.C. Feb. 15.

NORWAY.—Norway's commemorative postal paper 1914-34, S. Feb. 8.

PAPUA.—The small "Papua" overprints, A.S.J. Jan.

PERSIA.—1902. The provisional issue for Mehed, G.G. Nov.

PHILIPPINE IS.—Philippijnse Luchtpost. De Ned. Filatel, Jan.

POLAND.—Quelques pages d'histoire. La République polonaise. Champion's Bull. mensuel, Feb.

ROUMANIA.—Beiträge zur Geschichte der rumänischen Post und deren Postwertzeichen mit besonderen Berücksichtigung der Poststempel (contd.), P.M. Feb. 15.

SARAWAK.—The stamps and post offices of Sarawak (contd.), S.L. Feb.

SIAM.—Some rare proofs, G.G. Feb.

SOUTH AFRICA.—"Shuttle" Airmail service via Beaufort West, S. Feb. 15.

SUDAN.—The Sudan camel stamps, G.G. Nov.

SWITZERLAND.—A summary of Swiss Airmails, A.P.J. Jan.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The earliest known Pre-cancels, G.G. Feb. U.S. 10c. 1847 Big Shift, A.P. Feb. The story behind the flight of the "China Clipper," A.P.J. Jan. Racketoluchten in de U.S.A. De Ned. Filatel, Jan. U.S. 2c. postage stamp of 1920 and a description of the Offset method of printing (contd.), S.M.J. Feb.

ZANZIBAR.—Zanzibar Dues, S.C. Feb. 22.
 MISCELLANEOUS.—Proofs and Essays of the world, S.M. Feb. The first balloon posts, S.M. Feb. Sir Rowland Hill, S.C.F. Feb. 1. The late King as philatelist, S.C.F. Feb. 1. "Jubilee" Jottings, S.C. Feb. 8, 15, 22 and 29. "Paquebot" What is it? S.C.C., Jan. King George. In Memoriam, S. Feb. 1. The Silver Jubilee stamps, P.J.G.B. Jan. Changing City names. A study of Cancellations, A.P. Feb. Bridges on Stamps, A.S.J. Feb. Why Portuguese colonial stamps are my favourites, S.C. Feb. 22 and 29.

—————:0:—————

NATAL: "THE QUEEN IN TEARS."

In the August number of the P.J. of G.B. Mr. Pemberton expressed the opinion that this variety, which Mr. Hurst had submitted to him, was not a re-entry. In the November number he reverses his opinion, having discovered from other specimens sent to him, that the variety is constant.

There appear, however, to be other varieties, similar but not identical. Mr. Pemberton's explanation of these is that there were several re-entries on the plate, which will probably be found near one another on the sheet. Analogous cases are known on other recess plates.

This variety was originally described by Mr. Hurst in our number for November, 1934, and is illustrated therein.

—————:0:—————

Basutoland "Officials." At a recent auction sale of Mr. H. R. Harmer's a used set of the Basutoland "Official" stamps, one each of the four different values, fetched £320. This is, we think, the only occasion in which any of these stamps have come on the market so far. Now we know and don't you wish you had some of them!

CATALOGUE AND MARKET PRICES.

The following are two extracts from an article dealing with catalogue prices, published in "The London Philatelist" for November, 1898:—

"An issue, long expected or hurriedly brought about, comes within the collector's hands and is eagerly accepted, perhaps too eagerly paid for; and lo! and behold—the good thing proves no better than its fellows. I cannot quote a better instance to illustrate my text than that of the 12½ perf. thick paper, British South Africa Company, in the two low values of 2d. and 4d. These saw the light in 1895. More than a year later, in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, we find 25s. unused as the price of either, and verily the African prophets swore by thick papers. My own personal experience was a curious one in regard to these two varieties, for a well-known dealer offered me by wire two complete panes (i.e., 60 stamps apiece) of the values in question for £80. But there was a sense of relief when I learned a little later from the same dealer that he had lost heavily over his African purchase, as he had found himself compelled to refund to a number of purchasers the long prices paid for what was after all merely a current variety."

"For a long time the 1s. green, shaft issue, Transvaal Republic, was not to be had. At last a copy or two began to filter through the auction lists, always in single blessedness. Finally a leading firm quoted me, in reply to correspondence, £8 for an unused and 56s. for a used specimen. A little later a second dealer assured me that I would do unspeakably well if I bought at his figure—12s. 6d. per copy. And through another source I gathered that in Birmingham more than one collector had secured his copy at 1s. 6d. per stamp and this at more or less coincident periods of time. From £8 to 1s. 6d. is a flight of genius."

UNION JUBILEE VARIETIES.

Prices are for mint blocks of four, one each ½d. and 1d. values, one stamp on each block showing the variety.

"Pimple on King's Head" .. .. .	.. .. .	pair blocks	7/6
"Dotted d of left-hand value" and "Hair at back of K.H." .. .. .	.. .. .	do. do.	7/6
"Cut in base of King's Neck" .. .. .	.. .. .	do. do.	7/6
"Gash in Ear" variety .. .. .	.. .. .	do. do.	12/6
"Dots about King's Head" .. .. .	.. .. .	do. do.	12/6
"Lines of colour running through two stps." .. .. .	.. .. .	do. do.	10/6
"Scratch on Neck" and "Retouched Neck" .. .. .	.. .. .	do. do.	10/6
"Very long first 1 of 1910" .. .. .	.. .. .	do. do.	15/-
"Cracked Skull" variety .. .. .	.. .. .	do. do.	12/6
"Cracked Skull" and "long 1910" on one block combined .. .. .	.. .. .	do. do.	20/-

ALL NETT, POST FREE.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

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



BOUVET, PHANTOM ISLE.

Because of the universal interest shown in the Admiral Byrd covers sent from Little America the tale of a little known recent voyage of H.M.S. MILFORD to another remote part of the Antarctic comes at an opportune time.

For many years charts of the South Atlantic have marked Bouvet Island as lost or doubtful. Captain Cook was unable to find it on his second voyage. The recent charting by Admiral E. R. G. Evans in H.M.S. MILFORD establishes the location of Bouvet beyond question. This courtesy by a representative of the British Government to the Norwegian Government was a friendly act to promote good feeling between the two nations, and is of unusual importance to philatelists because the stamps of Norway were overprinted by hand on a British battleship.

Man has crossed and recrossed the Arctic Circle for unknown centuries, and well over a million human beings to-day reside inside this Circle; but the Antarctic Circle was uncrossed until after 1750. The area between 50 degrees and 65 degrees is the home of the wildest seas, swept by the fiercest winds, always from the west because of the absence of large land masses. Not one human being to-day makes his permanent abode within this Antarctic Circle, no large animal life, with the exception of birds, seals and whales, can exist in this desolate area.

On the 1934 Cruise of the Cunard FRONCONIA a six day stop was made at Capetown, South Africa. The MILFORD had just returned from her Antarctic trip, and as she anchored near by, through different members of the crew the history of the trip and the photographs for this article were obtained.

In the dreary grey wastes of the Atlantic, a thousand miles South by West of Capetown in Latitude 54 degrees and Longitude 48 degrees lies this little known ice sheathed outpost of Norway. A few huts constructed by shipwrecked whalers of an earlier day are the only evidences of human occupancy.

Bouvet Island, named after its discoverer, a resolute French Naval Officer, who sailed these uncharted seas in 1739, lies on the extreme edge of a region of continuous storms, fogs and high winds. During the voyage of the MILFORD such heavy seas were encountered a thousand miles out from Capetown that it was thought for a time the trip must be given up, but finally the winds subsided for a short period and the charting of Bouvet completed.

The accompanying photographs, taken by a member of the crew of the MILFORD, gave a picture of summer, or February, conditions at Bouvet. Prior to the departure of this British expedition to study the currents, winds and marine life in the adjacent Antarctic waters the Norwegian Consul at Capetown gave to Admiral Evans stamps of varying denominations, surcharged Bouvet OYA, or Island.

Scott No.	No.	Colour	Value	Issue
104	150	Magenta	5 Ore	21-22
168	100	Green	7 "	29
133	200	Green	10 "	26-27
145	250	Scarlet	20 "	27-28
147	200	Dull Blue	30 "	27-28

As the crew of the MILFORD numbered forty, each member was given an opportunity to purchase a few sets. Some were sent through the mail at Capetown and bear the Paquebot cancellation, or sea post.

WE BUY JUBILEES!

MINT, complete sets, particularly wanted.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

GILBERT, NEW ZEALAND, MAURITIUS, AUSTRALIA,
EGYPT, MOROCCO, 4 issues, COOK, NIUE, SAMOA.

Quote prices per 100 first. Do not send unless specifically ordered. Or cable quotations and abbreviate Zealand, Gilbert, Africa for U.S. Africa; Africana instead of S. West Africa; Morocco for



Complete Sets Mint.

all four issues. State quantity and price per set. If acceptance is cabled send stamps C.O.D. through Bank. Or if sent direct to us, we will remit Draft in sterling by return mail.

Cable Address: BROADSTAMP, NEW YORK.

BROADWAY STAMP CO., 146 Fulton St., NEW YORK.

The fact that these stamps have been accepted by representatives of both the British and Norwegian Governments, and have been sent through the mails to England and Norway as well as South Africa, gives sufficient grounds to fully establish their claim for recognition by the philatelic world. Covers have been sent to the King of England, the King of Norway, and to Stanley Gibbons of London.—Dr. Roy D. Ribble in *Stamps*, Oct. 26, 1935

[Mention of this post was made at the time in the *South African Philatelist*, but these fuller details should prove of interest to our readers. The photographs have not been reproduced.—Ed.]

Stamps, Maps, and Political Pin-Pricks. Pictorial stamps can readily be adapted to political propaganda and sometimes most conveniently so by means of a map.

The latest effort in this direction is the recent 1 Peso issue by the Argentine which depicts a map of the country including the Falkland Islands as part of it. This is, of course, in keeping with the Argentine's century old claim to ownership of the Falklands and is perhaps a sort of philatelic ripost to the Falkland 3d. centenary stamp with a map of the islands as British territory.

In 1896 Venezuela issued a series of stamps with a map of the then disputed boundary between that country and British Guiana. Needless to say the Venezuelan version only of the boundary was marked. A few years later this boundary question was amicably settled.

In 1900 a set prepared for the Dominican Republic nearly brought about war between that country and the Republic of Haiti, which shares the island of Hispaniola with it. Their boundary line was also in dispute and these stamps showed it much more in accordance with Dominican hopes than with actual facts. In the end the stamps were withdrawn and the remainder destroyed, but sets are still obtainable.

During the recent war between Bolivia and Paraguay the latter country issued a stamp showing the whole of the Chaco country as part of Paraguay and with the inscription, in Spanish, "The Chaco has been, is, and will be Paraguay's."

Since 1922 stamps of the Irish Free State have depicted a map of the whole of Ireland with no hint of any boundary between the Free State and Northern Ireland. Quite a pretty bit of coat-trailing but nobody seems to have taken the slightest notice of this "annexation!"

JOHANNESBURG INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Committee gratefully acknowledges the following subscriptions to the general funds of the Exhibition:—

- Anonymous "A.B.C." 10s. 6d.
- R. Axer and friend 12s. 6d.

The first donations received both come fittingly from donors with names commencing with "A." The Committee hopes those in the "B" to "Z" portion of the alphabet will soon follow the lead given.

PHILATELISTS, ATTENTION !
THE MIZPAH EXCHANGE CLUB OF NEW ZEALAND IS CALLING !!!
 Join this largest exchange club in Australasia. Hundreds of active members in all countries, particularly in the Pacific Islands. Large, quarterly magazine, crammed with news, competitions, etc., free to members. Our International Exchange Circuit is a unique feature. Subscription, 4/- (Mint stamps accepted). Write to-day, mentioning this magazine, to the Director:
A. W. SHERMAN,
WAIRIO, SOUTHLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

B. & K.
 The firm that supplies the stamps others cannot. Our prices are reasonable, though in some cases not so low as quotations elsewhere, but we can fill most requirements. We aim to be able to supply
ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY
 and can generally offer most stamps of a want list, however difficult. Prices average half catalogue. Let us know your requirements. We never worry with unwanted selections.
1933 Price List of British Colonial Stamps.
 100 Pages . . . Price One Shilling.
 (Refunded against purchases.)
B & K Special Offers — No. 10 — free on request.
BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.
 170 STRAND LONDON, W.C.2.

DE LA RUE
DIE PROOFS

I have the following Die Proofs to offer, subject unsold. These are probably unique. De la Rue Die Proofs of any Colony are exceedingly rare.

C.G.H. ("Hope Seated"). 2d. "After Hardening," 8/6/82; ditto from a new Die, "Before Hardening," 12/6/82; ditto from a 3rd Die, "Before Hardening," 15/4/83; 5/- "Before Hardening," 27/4/71. Each £7 (Four £27).

C.G.H. Unfinished K.F. Head for 1902 Issue N. RHODESIA. "POSTAGE DUE" Master Die—1st Die (not used); ditto 2nd Die "After Hardening"; ditto "After Striking." The three £11

NYASALAND. 5/- 1921—Master Die with value, "After Striking" £5

SIERRA LEONE. 3d. 1912. Value and label Die, "After Striking"; ditto Key Plate, "After Striking." Pair £7

SIERRA LEONE. 1/- 1912. Key and Centre Plate. Pair 110/-

3d. 1912, Key and Centre Plate, as one, but unfinished £3

"EDWARD" HEAD, unfinished as for Colonial Key Plate issues £3

"GEORGE" HEAD, unfinished as 1913 Union S.A. and other Colonies £3

Also Proofs of other countries. Cash.

References: Editor.
E. F. HURT, B.P.A., S.P.A.,
DALKEITH RD., HARPENDEN, England.

Society News

EAST LONDON.

President, H. Courlander; *Hon. Secretary*, C. S. Thornton, 35 St. Mark's Road. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Railway Institute, 8 p.m.

The December meeting of the Society, which is always the social event of the year, and at which there is always a record attendance was, at the kind invitation of the President, Mr. Courlander, held at his residence on Thursday, the 19th December.

The display was given by Mr. Courlander who showed a collection of forgeries of British Bechuanaland, Orange Free State, Transvaal and Rhodesia. Some of them were most deceptive, being accompanied by forged postmarks.

This was followed by a fine show of Cape of Good Hope which included pre-stamp covers and revenue stamps used in conjunction with postage stamps on entires and revenue stamps both embossed and otherwise used postally on entires.

Amongst the triangulars (of which there were about 200) were several woodblocks and others in pairs and strips on piece and entire.

The rectangulars were a magnificent lot, large numbers being in mint state and in blocks and strips, and embraced several of the scarce surcharges mint and used.

Owing to the inclement weather the exhibition of stamps and competition arranged for the Juniors for the previous night at the Railway Institute was very badly attended, only a few boys turning up, but the Senior Society was there in force and the evening developed into a very enjoyable meeting.

A few consolation prizes were handed out and it was decided to postpone the competition and exhibition to a date to be announced later on.

The January meeting was held at the Railway Institute on Thursday, 9th, Mr. Courlander in the chair. The attendance was a good one, including Mr. de Beer of Boshoff and two Juniors, but most enthusiastic collectors, Messrs. Thornton and Cumming.

The question of the annual dinner was brought up and it was decided to postpone the matter for further discussion at a later meeting.

An auction was held and quite a number of good stamps were disposed of.

The display of the evening was by Mr. Thornton who brought his well-known collection of Cape Triangulars, mint and used, which included the 1d. and 4d. on deeply

blued paper in pairs and blocks. A number of woodblocks including the 1d. blue error, also a fine range of shades of the 1d. De la Rue and 4d. steel blue. Block of 4 each of the 4d. De la Rue steel blue and 6d. both used full margins nicely cancelled. Rare items. Also some other large blocks. Stamps on entires and including twenty-two 4d. blue on piece (Perkins Bacon).

W.S.H.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

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

The March monthly general meeting was held as usual in the lounge of the Durban Publicity Bureau, when Mr. H. H. Hurst showed us his re-arranged specialised collection of Natal stamps. This work has been specially done for the International Exhibition to be held in New York in May. It will be recalled that this collection gained the gold medal at the Durban Exhibition in 1928, but since then many rarities and fine pieces have been added, and in size, the collection is nearly doubled.

The "piece de resistance" among many gems is the 1857 embossed tete-beche pair of 3d.'s. Mr. Hurst has had this photographed, for the display and this shows very distinctly all the detail. The collection is very strong in exceedingly fine used blocks and strips containing sixes and fours.

Among the 1908/09 King's Head in universal colours, is a used block of four of the £1 with the "Parcels, Durban" postmark, and in the section devoted to stamps used on entires there are 52 pages with many very fine covers.

One of the members showed a recent letter from England the stamps on which were edged with black.

G.R.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, R. H. Morley; *Hon. Secretary*, J. G. Kupferman, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

The monthly meeting was held on the 10th March at the Carlton Hotel and was well attended. The Society had every reason to be proud of the exhibit for the evening as it consisted of the unique photographic replica of the finest items shown in the Jubilee Exhibition of the Royal Philatelic Society. As is well known, all the members of the Royal contributed of their best for the Selection Committee to choose from. The result was that only the finest was selected and together it made one of the outstanding exhibitions ever held.

Mr. Schofield was in Great Britain when the exhibition was held and lucky enough to see the stamps in all their beauty and natural colours. He remembered his fellow members of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg and though he could not bring the Exhibition to them he did the next best thing and brought the photographic copies. In his notes, before placing the exhibit on the table, Mr. Schofield pointed out that these photographs were only the reproductions of the rarest stamps and pieces, yet there were 70 plates in all, comprising 545 pieces. The photographs had all been carefully mounted on cardboard, with a fly leaf attached giving a typed description of each item, special items being underlined in red. J.G.K.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

President, F. Carter, Hon. Sec., F. J. Hundemark, 78 Murray Avenue, Bloemfontein. Meetings, 2nd Fridays, Oranje Koffieshuis, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.

The March meeting of the O.F.S. Philatelic Society was better attended than usual, and the attendance of several ladies improved the social atmosphere.

The evening's programme was an entertaining one, inasmuch as members were treated by Mr. O. J. Carey to a really interesting display of air-mail stamps and flown covers. The latter included the 1911 S.A. flight from Muizenberg to Kenilworth, and one of the first trans-Atlantic flights.

Then Mr. J. B. Levy held members' attention with a paper on the postage stamps of Canada, illustrating his reading with specimens of many of the items mentioned in the paper.

The President, in thanking Messrs. Carey and Levy for their interesting contributions, referred particularly to the educative value of such a paper as Mr. Levy's, and expressed the hope that other members would follow his lead at an early date.

The proposal by Mr. W. Dickie-Clark, relative to the development of the junior section of the Society, will be considered by the committee at an early date. F.J.H.

RHODESIA.

President, F. W. Porter; Hon. Secretary, L. Atkinson, Box 587, Bulawayo. Meetings, 4th Mondays, Room 6, Royal Exchange Buildings, Bulawayo, 8.15 p.m.

Mr. F. W. Porter presided at the usual monthly meeting of this Society on the 24th February over a fair attendance of members. Mr. D. H. Burn exhibited very fine collections of Ascension, Gambia and Sierra Leone.

The condition of the stamps was particularly fine and the mounting and arrangement excellent.

Mr. Burn gave a running commentary on the various stamps and pointed out the numerous errors and varieties and anything of particular interest in the collections.

The monthly free raffle was won by Mr. Atkinson and the second prize by Mr. Giri.

A very pleasant evening was spent and the meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Burn for his very excellent exhibitions.

P.W.P.

PRETORIA.

President, A. E. Basden, Hon. Secretary, Prof. H. A. Wager, Box 514. Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Technical College, 8 p.m.

March. Two meetings were held with good attendance, both presided over by Mr. A. E. Basden. At the first meeting a letter was read from the Johannesburg Philatelic Society inviting the P.P.S. over for a meeting in September.

Three new members were elected, bringing the membership up to 150.

Mr. Hand read his usual interesting notes from the Philatelic Press.

The paper of the evening was by Mr. Beyers who chose as his subject the stamps of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. He gave an interesting historical survey of the country, dealing especially with the activities of Kitchener and Gordon. He then described the points of interest as depicted on the stamps and pointed out that it was a very clean country to collect philatelically as no errors or varieties were deliberately introduced on to the stamps.

Exhibit. Mr. Basden showed some Mozambique and Dr. Broughton some Belgian.

At the meeting on March 16 two new members were nominated and in the novelties Mr. Basden showed 2 Transvaal $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1887 errors and 4 Transvaal forgeries. Miss van Heerde showed the offset on Union $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Pretoria printing.

Mr. Hand provided some interesting philatelic notes, one item of which showed that George Robey is a keen stamp collector.

A paper was read by Mr. Basden—another instalment of his stamps of Swaziland. It was a very valuable paper philatelically and gave much important information obtained by research on the period before the definitive Swaziland issue was introduced. He pointed out that much could still be done as search was still being made for any postal information prior to 1889.

A fine collection of Swaziland was shown by Mr. Basden in support of his paper and Mr. Obermeyer showed his Bechuanaland collection.

Air Mail Notes

By I. GREENBAUM.

Rumours have been current of a proposed 5-day airmail service down the west coast of Africa, which would have the backing of the French Government.

The Union Government, however, felt that its best interests would be served by continuing to subsidise Imperial Airways, who will shortly start their flying service down the east coast to Durban.

The Union Post Office is about to issue a penny-halfpenny postage stamp; this is no doubt to meet the ever increasing local airmail demand for the 1½d. letters.

The accelerated schedule of Imperial Airways on its African route came into operation on the 20th March, 1936, and from that date the flight from England will take two days less.

Leaving London on Fridays and Tuesdays, the airmails will in future reach Germiston on Saturdays and Wednesdays, instead of Thursdays and Mondays as formerly.

There will be no change in the north bound service which will continue to leave Germiston on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

"BRITISH AIR MAILS."

The above title heralds a new book from the firm of Francis J. Field, Ltd.

The "Chronology" takes us from 1784 to May 16, 1935. It deals with all aerial posts of "official" status, organised or acknowledged by the British postal authorities, also with events and mails not organised by the British post office, including mails arranged or collected by private individuals or airway operators and not passed through official postal circulation until after the flights involved.

Union Airways. Commencing on Wednesday, April 1, the Union Airways service from Germiston to Capetown now goes via Bloemfontein to Kimberley instead of to Kimberley direct.

The service is bi-weekly from Germiston on Mondays and Wednesdays and, to make the rest of the new time-table fit, the services between Durban and Capetown and *vice versa* now operate on Sundays and Thursdays in each direction.

The Union's Foreign Air Mail. A recent leaflet published by the post office gives the following interesting figures showing the weights in lbs. of air mails despatched to other countries by Imperial Airways:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
Letters . . .	8,557	17,334	30,088
Parcels . . .	650	1,822	3,157

The full figures for 1935 are not yet available but figures for the first three-quarters of the year indicate that the 1934 total will be almost, if not quite, doubled.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

Swaziland. — Unusual items, covers, Transvaal and other stamps used in Swaziland (vide postmarks) required by *A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.*

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted. *William Redford, Albret Building, 9 Fraser Street, Johannesburg.*

Extra Flagstaff Variety Blocks. — Bechuanaland, 2 each, 3d., 6d., 50s. pair. Swaziland 1d., 3d., 6d., 70s. *Burn, P.O. Box 305, Bulawayo.*

Sale of Airmails.—A large collection of airmail covers is being broken up and sold. Write for price list to: *Dr. Murray, Murraysburg, C.P.*

Wanted.—Correspondence for stamp exchange in all countries, particularly South Africa. Reply all letters: *J. Costa, 33 Philpott St., Marrickville, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.*

Rhodesia.—Wanted SG Nos. 112a, 154a, 161, 166b, 179a, 181a, 196, 251a, 254, 273a, 274a, 276a, 278, 279b, 279c, 280a, and items of interest. Rhodesian duplicates for sale. *W. D. Vallance, Marandellas, S. Rhodesia.*

WANTED.—Covers from TRISTAN DA CUNHA prior to 1916. *Dr. Pirie, Box 1038, Johannesburg.*



The
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Allbret Bldg., 9 Fraser Street,
Johannesburg

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

Vol. 12.

MAY, 1936.

No. 5.

Union Notes

Mr. R. Axer notes that in Capetown recently sheets of the 1d. were on sale with a narrow white gutter down the centre of the sheet.

These were apparently remnants of the old booklet stocks discarded for that purpose when the new advertisement booklets were introduced.

The perforating machine seems to have been somewhat faulty as several sheets showed the first row to the right of the central gutter with as many as five perforations missing vertically.

At the parcel counter in Capetown they are now using a National Cash Register machine (small type) by which the sender of a parcel is supplied with a slip of paper with the fee and date of posting registered on it. This is affixed to the parcel instead of stamps.

He also calls attention to the use of a new type of "Paid" or "Betaald" machine frank in use at Johannesburg. We have so far made no attempt to list machine franks of any kind but we feel that someone should give us a list of these sometime soon. With a basis to work on we would then endeavour to have it kept up to date.

The forthcoming 1½d. stamp.

S.A. artists have been invited to submit designs. The object of the new stamp is of course to meet the great demand there will be for stamps of this denomination when the 1½d. flat rate for all first class mail comes into operation next year. The introduction of the 1½d. flat rate for all first class mail by air within the British Empire (with the exception of Australia which is standing out of the scheme) is of equal importance from a postal history point of view to Rowland Hill's introduction of 1d. postage a hundred years ago. This great innovation will coincide with the inauguration next year of Imperial Airways flying boat service between London and Durban in just over four days.

VOORTREKKER 1d. STAMPS. "THE CHURCH OF THE VOW."

Several queries have reached us asking for more information about this church.

The building is in Pietermaritzburg, Natal. It is now no longer used as a regular place of worship but has been made into a museum for Voortrekker relics.

The following statement, taken from Theal's "History of South Africa," Vol. II., p. 330, may be of interest:—

A commando of emigrant Boers is marching toward Umkungunhlovu to come to agreement with Dingaan; "There was no song, no jest heard in that camp, but prayers were poured forth and psalms were sung at every halting place. The army made a vow that if God would give them victory over the cruel heathen, they would build a church and set apart a festival day in every year to commemorate it. The church in Pietermaritzburg and the annual celebration of Dingaan's Day bear witness that they kept their pledge."

Dingaan attacked the camp at dawn on Sunday, 16th December, 1838. The emigrant force consisted of 464 men exclusive of the commandants. The enemy was between 10,000 and 12,000 strong. It was estimated that over 3,000 Zulus were killed. The emigrant farmers had only three men slightly wounded.

Hence, the Church of the Vow at Pietermaritzburg and the celebration of Dingaan's Day annually on December 16.

"COMPOUND" PERFS. AND "MIXED" PERFS.

A query recently put to the members of one of our philatelic societies as to the difference between "compound" and "mixed" perforations seemed to show that there was confusion of thought on this point and it has been suggested to us that we should write a short article on the subject.

We hardly think the point at issue requires an article for elucidation, but give herewith verbatim the definition of these two terms as found in the *Glossary of Philatelic Terms* compiled by a committee of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. These definitions make the distinction clear.

Compound Perforation. Where the gauge is not the same on all the four sides of the stamp. In such cases it is suggested that the following rule should be universally adopted: The horizontal perforation should be given first, and then the vertical; thus perf. 14 x 12½ should mean perf. 14 horizontally and 12½ vertically. If the perforation should be more complex still, that at the top to be given first, that at the right second, that at the bottom third, that at the left last, thus taking them in the direction of the figures of a clock.

Mixed Perforations. An arbitrary term applied to cases where sheets have been badly perforated, and a strip of paper has been pasted over the holes, at the back, and the row re-perforated correctly, but by a machine of a different gauge.

S.W.A. "JUBILEES."

Having heard that the remainder of at least one of the values of the Jubilee stamps was being used up fiscally on cigarette packets, we made enquiry of the Director of Post and Telegraphs if this statement were correct, and at the same time asked if official information could be supplied as to the numbers of stamps printed and used.

We have been informed "that all surplus S.W.A. Jubilee issue of stamps have been overprinted for Inland Revenue purposes."

As regards numbers printed and used, a change seems to have come over the Administration. In the old days of busy overprinting of Union stamps for use in S.W.A. we used to be able to get such information readily. To-day the reply we have received is: "It is regretted that statistical data in connection with the use made of the issue cannot be supplied, as such information is not made available for public information."

"And that," said John, "is that."

O. R. C. "IOSTAGE."

I am able, by the courtesy of the authorities of Leys School, Cambridge, to illustrate some interesting variations of this well known variety of the 4d. K.E. stamp. The collection from which these stamps come is that formed by Colonel Durell, which he lately presented to Leys School. It will be seen from the enlarged illustration that, in some cases, the letter is almost a perfect "I", and that, in others, portions of the loop of the original "P" are still visible in varying degrees.

This variety occurs in the second stamp in the bottom row of the upper pane, and exists both on the early prints with the Crown and CA watermark, and also on the later issue with the multiple watermark. One would expect that the loop of the "P" would show more clearly on the early prints than on the later ones, but this is not entirely the case. In the accompanying illustrations the top one is taken from a stamp with the single CA watermark, and the second and third are both from stamps with the multiple watermark. It will be seen that in the case of one of the latter there is less of the loop of the "P" to be seen than in the first one, but, on the other hand, on one of the latter, a considerable portion of the upper part of the loop is clearly visible.

I have never heard any theory advanced to account for this variety, which is of a nature most unusual in stamps printed by De La Rue and Co. It seems probable, however, that the depression on the plate which represents the missing portion of the letter became filled with some foreign matter, but, if this can be the correct explanation, one would not expect the variety to vary in the way it does. In my experience the rarest state is that showing a good section of the loop of the "P."

P. L. Pemberton in the *Phil. Jour. of Gt. Brit.*

WE BUY JUBILEES!

MINT, complete sets, particularly wanted.

**SOUTH WEST AFRICA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**GILBERT, NEW ZEALAND, MAURITIUS, AUSTRALIA,
EGYPT, MOROCCO, 4 issues, COOK, NIUE, SAMOA.**

Quote prices per 100 first. Do not send unless specifically ordered. Or cable quotations and abbreviate Zealand, Gilbert, Africa for U.S. Africa; Africana instead of S. West Africa; Morocco for

all four issues. State quantity and price per set. If acceptance is cabled send stamps C.O.D. through Bank. Or if sent direct to us, we will remit Draft in sterling by return mail.

Cable Address: BROADSTAMP, NEW YORK.

BROADWAY STAMP CO., 146 Fulton St., NEW YORK.



Complete Sets Mint.

THE INDEPENDENT PAPER THAT BY ITS IMPARTIAL ADVICE SAVES YOU MANY TIMES THE SMALL COST OF SUBSCRIPTION



EDITED BY
ALBERT H.
HARRIS

SPECIMENS
FREE FOR ALL
YOUR FRIENDS

NOT
A HOUSE
ORGAN

YOUR
REGULAR
NEWSAGENT
WILL DELIVER IT
ON ALTERNATE
FRIDAYS
3^d

POST FREE
ANYWHERE

7/6 PER
ANNUM

BEST ILLUSTRATED

CONDUCTED BY A
COLLECTOR FOR COLLECTORS
IMPARTIAL NEWS
FEARLESS CRITICISMS
ORIGINAL STUDIES OF
OLD ISSUES AND NEW
FIRST HAND NEWS FROM
EVERYWHERE
NOTHING KEPT BACK

BEST BUYING MEDIUM
HARRIS 112 STRAND LONDON
[PLEASE CALL]

South African Postal Slogans

By H. F. WERNER.

In my opinion no collection of South African postage stamps can be considered to be complete if examples of the country's slogans are not represented. The collecting of these slogans is indeed a most fascinating pastime as I have learnt even in the comparatively short space of time which I have devoted to this "sideline."

In giving herewith a list of the slogans which I have come across, I hope other readers of *The South African Philatelist* will send in any additional items so as to extend this preliminary list and thus provide the material for drawing up a final check-list. The private meter slogans of various business houses being of course barred as these form an altogether different "sideline" from the above.

There are perhaps one or two points in regard to my list, and to the slogans in general, which should be mentioned here. In my list I have indicated the number of lines which are taken up by *either* the English or the Afrikaans wording of the slogan. But for instance in No. 25 where the English wording occupies one line and Afrikaans more lines, the difference has been clearly indicated.

It is usual, but not always the case, for the slogan which consists of one line, in either language, to have the two languages together (one above the other) and the top one has been mentioned first in my list in every instance—this top one usually being the English version. Then where more lines are taken up and the slogan is printed in alternate fashion: once in English followed by the date stamp then in Afrikaans and so on, the English version has been mentioned first in my list for the sake of uniformity.

There is another point in regard to my list which I would like to make clear, namely, the dates. Dates are undoubtedly of use in a check list of slogans, but the difficulty here is the complete lack of definite information as to the year of introduction and "run" of the slogans. All the dates in my list are taken from the specimens in my collection and, while giving a good indication of the periods which saw each of the slogans in use, alterations and additions may have to be made in this regard.

Many of the slogans are extremely interesting and, for instance, with the approach of the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg this year, an old slogan (No. 3 in my list) recalls the great Wembley Exhibition in 1924. It should be noted that the English version

of this slogan includes 1924 while the Afrikaans version omits this. But this is not an error. In fact when it comes to errors the slogans constitute the one branch of South African stamp collections which is almost free from errors. The only error in the actual wording of a slogan which has up to now been noted, occurs, I believe, in a Johannesburg slogan of "Support S.A. Industries" where the word "industries" is misspelt "industres." This occurred in 1925.

Errors in the date stamp accompanying the slogan are on the other hand more frequent, though by no means of common occurrence. The now famous error of "Fast London" for "East London" is found in connection with the "Post Early In The Day" slogan of 1933 vintage of that town. I also have the slogan of "Make Careers For Our Juveniles" used at Port Elizabeth where the *circular* date stamp has no date whatsoever! This is probably the first South African date stamp with no date and I wonder how long this escaped the notice of the postal officials concerned. But to show how few errors are met with even in the postmarks as distinct from the slogans, Mr. Geo. Hockey once mentioned in an article on postal errors that: "My total of genuine errors is less than a dozen in my years of search, during which many thousands of postmarks passed through my hands."

In my opinion the absence of errors is all to the good. It is thus possible to form a fine collection of slogans without a big outlay and there is no long list of errors and varieties to intimidate the beginner and kill the enthusiasm of the older slogan hunter. On the other hand, however, there is just that amount of elusiveness in slogan hunting which whets the appetite of the collector. The earlier slogans, for instance, are not too easily come across. Very few people (even philatelists!) keep the covers of ordinary every-day correspondence; usually it is the stamp only which is cut off, thrown into a box, and ultimately given to the charity bazaar!

Then again slogans have, generally speaking, appeared at very irregular intervals and the common "straight lines" and "wavy lines" shoved in between the date stamps have often ruled the roost for long periods. But some slogans have had quite a long life and East London's slogan of "Post Early In the Day," for instance, is still going strong after a number of years of more or less continual appearance. In another category, however, is the "Census Day 4th May" (No. 7 in my list) which I believe was only in use for a very short period and is probably extremely scarce. But the comparative scarcity of some of the other slogans will only be ascertained after a complete check list has been compiled and when this sideline has been taken up by many more collectors than has hitherto been

the case. My preliminary list follows herewith:

1. Air-Mail Saves Time — Lugpos Bespaar Tyd.
In use at Durban (1925) Johannesburg (1929) = one line.
2. Beware of Erosion — Pasop vir Verspoeling
In use at Johannesburg (1929) = two lines.
3. British Empire Exhibition 1924 — Britse Ryktoonstelling.
In use at Johannesburg (1923) = one line.
4. Buy South African Made Goods — Koop Suidafrikaanse Goed.
In use at Cape Town (1928-31) = three lines.
5. Buy Union Loan Certificates — Koop Unie Lening Certifikaten.
In use at Johannesburg (1931) = two lines.
6. Buy Union Loan Certificates — Koop Unie Lenings Sertifikate.
In use at Johannesburg (1929) = two lines.
7. Census Day 4th May — Sensus Dag 4de Mei.
In use at Johannesburg (1926) = two lines.
8. Do Not Overstock Farms — Moenie Plase Oorstok nie.
In use at Johannesburg (1930) = three lines.
9. Fruit For Health — Vrugte Vir Gesondheid/
In use at Cape Town (1930), Johannesburg (1928-1930) = three lines.
10. Help The Jubilee Tuberculosis Fund — Steun Die Jeubileum Tuberkulose Fonds.
In use at Cape Town (1935), Johannesburg (1935), Pretoria (1935) = four lines.
11. Koop Unie Leningsertifikate — Buy Union Loan Certificates.
In use at Johannesburg (1930) = one line.
12. Make Careers For Our Juveniles — Verskaf Beroepe aan ons Jeug.
In use at Cape Town (1932), Johannesburg (1927-29), Port Elizabeth (1934) = three lines. N.B. Afrikaans wording shows "Jeug" only in third line.
13. Make Careers For Our Juveniles — Verskaf Beroepe Aan Ons Jeug.
In use at Johannesburg (1932), Port Elizabeth (—) = three lines. N.B. Afrikaans wording shows "Ons Jeug" in third line.
14. Post Early In The Day — Pos Vroeg In Die Dag.
In use at Bloemfontein (1929), East London (1933-36) = two lines.
15. Post Early In The Day — Pos Vroeg In Die Dag.
In use at Johannesburg (1928-29), Queenstown (1935) = one line.
16. Protect Your Veld — Bewaar Jou Veld.
In use at Johannesburg (1929-30), Port Elizabeth (1930) = two lines.
17. Stop Dongas — Keer Die Slote.
In use at Cape Town (1929), Pretoria (1930) = one line.
18. Support S.A. Industries — Ondersteun S.A. Industrië.
In use at Cape Town (1928-29) = three lines.
19. Support S.A. Industries — Ondersteun S.A. Industrië.
In use at Johannesburg (1929) = one line.
20. Support S.A. Industries — Ondersteun S.A. Nywerhede.
In use at Pretoria (1930) = one line.
21. Support South African Industries — Ondersteun Suidafrikaanse Nywerhede.
In use at Cape Town (1930), = three lines.
22. Tour South Africa—Reis In Suid-Afrika.
In use at Cape Town (1932), Johannesburg (1928-31) = two lines.
23. Union Loan Certificates — Unie Lening Sertifikate.
In use at Port Elizabeth (—) = two lines.
24. Use C.O.D. Parcel Post — Maak Gebruik Van Pos K.B.A. Stelsel.
In use at Durban (1930-31) = two lines.
25. Use C.O.D. Parcel Post — Maak Gebruik Van Pos K.B.A. Stelsel.
In use at Kimberley (1928-35) Eng. = one line, Afrik. = two lines.

B. & K.

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

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

1933 Price List of British Colonial Stamps.
100 Pages . . . Price One Shilling.
(Refunded against purchases.)

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

BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.
170 STRAND LONDON, W.C.2.

Air Mail Notes

By I. GREENBAUM.

Bloemfontein is soon to become an important centre in air transport.

Within the next few months South African Airways are going to introduce a new fast service from Germiston through Bloemfontein to Port Elizabeth.

The details of the service are not yet completed, but it is thought that East London will also be made a port of call.

The present mail service, will in no way be affected by the new service. This means that at least six planes a week will make use of the Bloemfontein aerodrome.

Four new planes of a smaller type than those which are in use on the present service have been ordered for the new service and they are expected to arrive some time in May. These planes will be six-seater, twin engine Airspeed Envoy planes and will have a cruising speed of 189 miles an hour.

Imperial Airways have decided to introduce, in the naming of their air-liners, a new system in which an alphabetical class sequence will be adopted.

The initial letters "A" and "B" being needed for the existing fleet, and the letters "D" being allocated to aircraft of the "Diana" class, the letter "C" is to be reserved for the flying-boats now being built by Messrs. Short Bros., and the letter "E" for the land-planes under construction for the company by Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd.

In connection with the lighting of the Empire air routes for regular night flying, some remarkable new beacons, of an automatic type, are now being installed at various points.

I have received the latest circular from The Air Mail Society, London, and from its contents this Society is a real live wire.

The annual subscription is 5s. and any reader wishing to become a member may write direct to the Hon. Sec., Mr. Roy D. E. Harker, "Stoney," Bullsmoor Lane, Waltham Cross, Herts.

The first Imperial Airways mail from Hong Kong left there on March 27. Covers with the special commemorative cachet reached Cape-town on April 13th.

WORLD'S FIRST ROCKET-AEROPLANE MAIL FLIGHT.

There is no doubt that first-class mails of the future, addressed to distant points involving transport over oceans and continents, will be carried by rockets and "flying wings" (or combinations of the two) through the upper atmospheres at speeds varying between 500 and several thousand miles per hour. This is no fantastic prophesy inspired by a desire to be sensational, for though it will not be realised for perhaps forty or fifty years the necessary pioneer stages are already in course of development. These include experiments with robot-controlled aircraft and kites, with stratosphere balloons, rockets with fuel-fed motors and the type of double aeroplanes that will be put into service over the Atlantic by Imperial Airways.

A notable step forward was taken in the United States of America recently. The German scientist and inventor, Willy Ley, in association with F. W. Kessler, has developed a rocket (with wings on the aeroplane principle) that is propelled by the combustion of liquid fuel, not by explosive powder which is effective only for a fraction of a second on discharge. Ley's rocket-aeroplane is in fact, and in spite of any claims to the contrary, the first mail-carrying rocket that has been flown by liquid gas combustion.

Private stamps and attractive cachets and covers were used on the flight.

(Messrs. Francis J. Field, Ltd.)

"JUBILEE" PRICES.

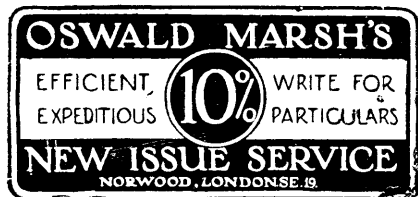
A subscriber has asked us to give a list of the ruling prices of "Jubilees" in view of the fact that many price lists say merely "prices on application." As this is probably a matter of some interest to many of our readers we have much pleasure in complying.

We have gone over all the advertisements available, where prices are given, in the latest numbers of the leading British, American and Australian journals. There are, naturally, some variations in prices quoted, but in most cases the differences are not great, and the figures we give below may be taken as dealers' average selling prices for mint sets at the moment.

Only sets selling at 5s. and over are given.

Ascension, 11s.; Australia, 6s. 6d.; British Solomon Is., 7s. 6d.; British Somaliland, 5s.; Cook Is., 10s. 6d.; Gilbert and Ellice Is., 12s. 6d.; India, 5s.; Mauritius, 30s.; Morocco Agencies (4-sets), 17s. 6d.; New Zealand, 10s.; Niue, 10s. 6d.; Nyasaland, 8s.; Samoa, 10s. 6d.; St. Helena, 7s. 6d.; Seychelles, 5s. 6d.; South Africa (horiz. pairs), 40s. to 60s.; South-West Africa, 40s. to 60s.; Complete sets (249 stamps), £17; Egyptian seals, 50s.

It is only in the case of South and South-West Africa that big variations are noticeable. This instability is probably associated with the fact that it is not certain yet whether stocks are being held up or not. Personally we believe there are now no big reserves and that the higher prices are likely to be maintained.



New Issue Chronicle

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

- AUSTRIA.**—New Winter Sports set. Large photogravure stamps, depicting winter sports, three different aspects of ski-ing, and the 60+60gr. pictorial design, no wmk. perf. 12½. 12 +12gr. dp. myrtle green; 24+24gr. purple; 35+35gr. carmine; 60+60gr. dp. blue.
- BELGIUM.**—New Arms type. Typographed, perf. 13½ x 14 comb machine, no wmk. 5c. vermilion; 10c. olive; 15c. indigo; 20c. brt. violet; 25c. rose; 30c. brown; 35c. green; 50c. blue. New Arms type, overprinted with red winged wheel for SERVICE. 35c. green.
- BERMUDA.**—The 1s. has appeared in a shade of colour not mentioned in the catalogue:—on bright emerald green instead of bluish green.
- BRAZIL.**—Railway Centenary, line engraved on laid paper. Large upright format 22½ mm. x 46½mm., perf. 11, with large Arms watermark. 200r. olive black. There will also be a 300r. A further value of the Farroupilha set. 300r. claret, same design as 200r. blk. Cairu Commemorative, 1,200r. lilac.
- BULGARIA.**—S.G. type 101 but with watermark wavy lines vertically perf. 13. 1 Leva, green; 2L. rose; 6L. blue.
- CHINA.**—New Life Movement. Size of stamp 25 x 29mm., large format. Perforation 12½ x 14 or perf. 1¼. No watermark. Line engraved printing. 2c. sage green; 5c. bright green; 20c. blue; 1\$ carmine.
- COSTA RICA.**—New stamp issuing country COCOS IS. which is situated in the Pacific five degrees North of the Equator, eighty-seven degrees West of Greenwich, off the West coast of Costa Rica, a distance of about 250 miles. Not to be confused with Cocos in the Java Archipelago. Line engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. No watermark, all perf. 14, line machine, except the 25c. which is perf. 11½ line machine. All same design, map of the Island. 4 centimos pale yellow brown; 8c. purple; 25c. orange; 35c. maroon; 40c. brown; 50c. orange yel.; 2 Colon yel. green; 5C. blue grn.
- DANZIG.**—Winterhilfe (charity stamps). Typographed, large format stamps 43 x 25mm. wmk. honeycomb S.G. type B, perf. 14. Designs are pictorial views of buildings. 5+5pf. orange (upright) (10+5pf. green transverse) 15+10pf. carmine (U).
- EGYPT.**—Agricultural Exhibition. Photogravure printing, wmk. crown and crescent S.G. type 48, perf. comb machine 13½. 5m. brown; 10m. violet; 13m. brt. red; 15m. slate purple; 20m. brt. blue; 4m. very deep green, similar to S.G. type 56. New modified type, inscription at right reading up "POSTES" instead of "QUATRE MILLS," figure "4" is smaller with "MILLS" underneath in the value tablets, both in English and Arabic. Army Post stamp, which takes the place of the Military Seals, the stamp being a special rate for the use of British Forces in Egypt. King Fuad's head, S.G. type 57, but inscribed, in place of denomination "ARMY POST" reading up at left in English, and down at right in Arabic, perf. 14 comb machine, watermark S.G. 48. 10m. rose.
- FINLAND.**—Red Cross. Line engraved, large upright format 24½ x 34½mm. perf. 14. There is no watermark except in the margins. The stamps appear to be printed on batonne paper, but this I think is due to the pressure of the rollers, a similar thing occurring in the Canada K.G. stamps. The stamps bear a red cross in the bottom left corner. Design—Portraits. 1¼Mk. +15p. brown; 2Mk.+20p. maroon; 2½Mk.+25p. dp. blue.
- FRANCE.**—Commemorating the 300th anniversary of death of the engraver artist Jacques Callot, who died in 1635. Line engraved, small format 21 x 25½mm. no wmk. perf. 13½. 75c. vermilion. Charity stamps. Line engraved, large transverse 40 x 25½ mm. 50c.+10c. blue, Attic scene of penury; 50c.+2fr. vermilion, Allegorical. Air Mail. Line engraved. Pictorial design, plane over Paris. 85c. blue grn.; 1f.50 dp. blue; 2f.25 brt. violet; 2f.50 rose; 3fr. ultra; 3f.50 red brown.
- GREAT BRITAIN.**—Photogravure. Control Y 36. 10d. olive brn.; 1s. brt. blue. Issued on the 20th February, the last value of the photogravure set to appear is the 5d. orange brown. Not quite so attractive looking as the 4d. and 9d., but still somewhat pleasing. Sheets of 240, control Y 36, cylinder No. 5. perf. 14½ x 14 comb machine.
- HOLLAND.**—Child Welfare of 1936. Size of stamp 21½ x 30, perforation 14 x 13½ with watermark of circles. Photogravure printing. 1½c.+1½c. carmine; 5c.+3c. green. 6c.+4c. myrtle; 12½c.+3½c. ultramarine; all with design of little girl picking apples.
- MADAGASCAR.**—Surface printed, mounted soldier design. 50c. pale brown; 2fr. pale maroon; 3fr. green.
- MEXICO.**—Photogravure S.G. type 97, but no wmk. perf. 10½ 2c. green. Very limited issue, nearly all sent to Interior and nobody knows to which place.
- NIGERIA.**—New types, pictorial, with medalion of King George V. Line engraved by De la Rue, in sheets of 60, script wmk. upright. Large format stamps, ¾d.—1s. perf. 12 x 13 comb machine; higher values, perf. 14 all round line machine. ¾d. green, Apapa Wharf; 1d. brt. rose, Cocoa; 1½d. brown, Tin dredger; 2d. black, Timber industry; 3d. blue, Fishing village; 4d. red brown, Cotton ginnery; 6d. purple, Habe Minaret; 1s. pale olive, Fulani cattle; 2s. 6d. ultra

and blk., Victoria—Buea Road; 5c. olive and blk., Oil palms; 10s. grey and b.k., Niger at Jebba Bridge; £1 orange and blk., Canoe pulling.

PARAGUAY.—Air Post Official. 17 P rose, triangular.

POLAND.—Tourist Propaganda issue, large transverse 31½ x 25mm., no wmk. comb machine perf. 12½. The 20gr. is typographed and others are line engraved. Pictorial views of various buildings. 20gr. lilac grey; 25gr. very dp. blue green; 30gr. vermilion; 45gr. claret; 50gr. black; 55gr. dp. ultra.; 1 Zloty brown.

PORTUGAL.—Postage: 6c. dark brown, Temple of Dianne type, perf. 11½. Geographical: Deep blue and red PORTE FRANCO. S.G. type 24, perf 10½. Red Cross: S.G. type P. 12, photogravure in two colours, black and vermilion. perf. 14. LISBOA overprinted with date 1935; LISBOA overprinted with date 1935 and also, just below the word PORTUGUESA, is overprinted "Delegacoes." Parcel Post: Large transverse oblong, new design consisting of package tied up, in a circle, with "PORTUGAL" in large type at the top. Perf. 11½ 4\$50 maroon.

ST. LUCIA.—A very handsome pictorial cum medallion portrait set, consisting of various views of the Island and K.G. portrait in medallion at right top corner. Line engraved, cript wmk. perf. 14 line machine. ½d. yellow green and black, View of Castries; 1d. olive brn. and black, Columbus Square; 1½d. carmine and black, Ventine Falls; 2d. grey blue and black, Port Castries; 2½d. blue and black, Columbus Square; 3d. grey grn. and black, Ventine Falls; 4d. brown and black, Port Castries; 6d. orange and black, Columbus Square; 1s. brt. blue and black, Fort Rodney, Pigeon Is.; 2s. 6d. ultra and black, Inniskilling Monument; 5s. purple and black, Government House; 10s. carmine and black, Statio Haud Malefida Carinis Colony's crest and motto, King's head in black and larger.

SALVADOR.—Tercentenary of the Foundation of San Vicente. Surface printed, large upright format 25 x 45mm. perf. 13 x 12½. The design is a tree (printed in green on all values) in central circle beneath which is inscribed "SAN VICENTE III CENTENARIO 1635 1935." Postage: 2c. dk. brn.; 3c. dk. blue grn.; 5c. carmine; 8c. dp. blue; 15c. red brn. AIR Central circle lower and inscribed above the circle "SERVICIO AERO" and an aeroplane. 10c. yellow; 15c. red brn.; 20c. blue grn.; 25c. dp. purple; 30c. nigger brn. New postage set: Line engraved by the Columbian Bank Note Co. Pictorial and portraits, upright and transverse, perf. 12½ 1c. dp. purple; 2c. brown 3c. dp. green; 5c. brt. pink; 8c. slate blue; 10c. orange; 15c. olive bistre;—1—Colon, black; 50c. slate blue.

SENEGAL.—Line engraved, in pictorial designs. 1c. blue; 2c. red brown; 4c. pale blue; 5c. orange; 10c. violet; 15c. dp. myrtle; 20c. carmine; 25c. dp. olive; 30c. green; 40c. mauve; 45c. blue grn.; 50c. scarlet; 65c. purple; 75c. brown; 90c. c mine; 1fr. purple; 1fr.25 brown; 1fr.75 blue; 1fr.75 deep blue green; 2fr. pale blue; 3fr. dp. green; 5fr. sepia; 10fr. mauve; 20fr. slate. Air Post, inscribed "POSTE ARIENNE." 25c. dp. chocolate; 50c. scarlet; 1fr. brt. magenta; 1fr.25 yel. green; 2fr. brt. blue; 3fr. dp. olive; 3fr.50 violet; 4fr.75 orange; 6fr.50 dp. blue; 8fr. slate; 15fr. mauve. Post Dues. 5c. yel. green; 10c. vermilion; 15c. brt. purple; 20c. olive; 30c. dp. brn.; 50c. mauve; 60c. orange; 1fr. olive; 2fr. slate; 3fr. dp. blue.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Official, Rotary printing, sheet number at right, reading up, at fifth row from the bottom. Wider space between "OFFICIAL" and "OFFISIEEL" 21mm. instead of 18mm. as previously. 2s. 6d. brown and green.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—New die to duty plate. The difference in the die is very apparent, the easiest method to tell it is that the coloured curve of the figure "2" starts at the top, say 12 o'clock, whereas in the old die it starts lower down on the right at about 2 o'clock. The top horizontal stroke of the "5" is outlined in colour, whereas in the old die it was blank. There are many other minute differences. S.G. type 54. 25c. dull purple and bright mauve. Same design as previous denominations. 2c. green; 6c. red; 25c. red and purple (centre second colour). *Negri Sembilan*: Emblem design 50c. black on emerald. *Pahang*: Full face portrait 50c. black on emerald. *Perak*: Profile portrait 50c. black on emerald. *Selangor*: Mosque type 50c. black on emerald.

SWEDEN.—10ö. violet, Lion type, perf. 10 on white bleached paper. On this stamp there are some remarkable varieties, consisting of lines of colour in the thick white figures "10" and the lettering "SVERIGE" which might easily be mistaken for re-entries. These varieties are due to wear in the chromium plating caused by the mechanical cleaning of the plate. 300th anniversary of the Swedish Post Office. Rotary printing, imperf. x p.10. The 5ö., 10ö., and 15ö. are also issued perf. 10 all round. 5ö. green, Portrait Axel Oxenstierna, Chancellor of the Realm (born 1583, died 1654); 10ö. violet, Mail-runner; 15ö. carmine rose, Mounted courier; 20ö. pale blue, Mail-carrying sailing vessel; 25ö. ultra, Mail paddle-steamer; 30ö. brown, Mail coach; 35ö. brt. mauve, Swedish Coat of Arms; 40ö. myrtle, Locomotive; 45ö. slate blue, Portrait Adolf Wilhelm Roos, P.M.G. 1867-1889; 50ö. drab, Mail bus; 60ö. claret,

Modern mail steamer; KR.1 blue, Air-mail plane. 5ö., 10ö., 15ö. also issued perf. 10 all round.

TONGA.—S.G. type 26, Queen's head 1½d. black, perforated line machine 14, wmk. multiple turtles as before. Line engraved.
U.S.A.—Special Air Delivery S.G. type S.A.I., perf. 11. 16c. carmine and blue (Coat of Arms in second colour). Texas Centenary Commemorative. Large transverse oblong, perf. 11 x 10½. Pictorial design with two portraits, one at each side, at left Sam Houston, at right Stephen F. Austin. 3c. violet.

THE FUTURE MARKET IN GEORGIANS.

"The Seer of the Strand" in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, recommends some Georgians from the point of view of capital appreciation in value. Others are "not recommended." Without comment we give a few of his "recommendeds," of particular local interest:—

All Jubilee issues, without exception; Basutoland; Bechuanaland, 1932 issue; Gambia, all Georgians; Kenya current pictorials; Mauritius, all Georgians; Morocco Agencies all recent printings; Northern Rhodesia current types, mint only; Nyasaland pictorials; Rhodesia all issues 1910 to 1922; St. Helena all Georgians; Seychelle all Georgians; Sierra Leone current issue and Wilberforce commemoratives; Southern Rhodesia all issues; Swaziland; Tanganyika recent obsolete issue.

BASUTOLAND "OFFICIALS."

Last month we stated that a set of these stamps fetched £320 at auction in London. We have since been informed that this is not quite correct. That sum was bid, but the stamps were withdrawn as the reserve put upon them was not reached.

As a result of publishing this statement, however, a fresh crop of rumours about these stamps has reached us.

It may be remembered that in March, 1935, we said rumours were then abroad that there had been leakage of a few sets. Now we have been informed that these sets have been seen again in the same quarter, but, with this change: the stamps are now cancelled and apparently used.

If this be true, the postmarks must either be forged or they have been obtained by complaisance. As to this no opinion can be expressed, as we have not seen the stamps personally nor had our informant any opportunity of studying them closely.

We dislike publishing rumours that cannot be fully confirmed, but in this instance we think it only fair to the owners of genuinely used stamps to give this warning. If success attends any effort to put stamps of the character mentioned on the market, the value of the real article will naturally suffer.

We therefore repeat the warning we gave a year ago to any prospective buyer of Basutoland Official stamps: Be sure to get a good pedigree with them.

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS

are my speciality

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

SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

The cheapest dealer in the World for British Colonial
Rarities is:

T. ALLEN

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

SOME LITTLE KNOWN "LOCALS."

1. *The Norwegian Missionary Posts of Madagascar.*

In the *Record of Philately*, June and July, 1935, Mr. E. F. Hurt gives a very interesting account of a local postal service in Madagascar, of which few have probably even heard.

We are all familiar, at all events from our *Gibbon's* catalogues, of the existence of the British Consular Post in Madagascar from 1884-1887 and the British Inland Mail service which was established in 1895, but suppressed the same year when the French entered Antananarivo and Madagascar became a French Colony.

During the period between 1887 and 1895 a local post was established by the Norwegian Missionary Society which had been in the island for some years. This commenced towards the end of 1888 as a private parcel post between their different stations. Later on the service developed into a letter post for the service of the Society, the public and the Government. The letters of the latter were carried free, but with the opening of the service to the public stamps were brought into use.

These stamps were printed by the Norwegian Press in Antananarivo and, with the closing of the British Consular Mail some years earlier, were the only stamps in use in the island at that time.

The stamps of the British Consular Mail had been used for franking letters from the island to Durban, the nearest port for the European mail boats, whereas the Norwegian Missionary Society's stamps appear to have been for inland use only and to frank between the missionary posts on the island itself. The longest distance would therefore be some 200 miles across country. This mail appears to have served all the places formerly covered by the British Consular Post.

These stamps are analagous in their production, use and status to those of the Mis-

sionary stamps of Uganda of which the values were in "cowries." But the missionary stamps under consideration were printed in a press, whereas those in Uganda were, for the first three issues, typed on a typewriter.

At the head of the Norwegian Mission in Madagascar at this time was a Mr. Borchgrevink, acting as Superintendent and it was under his supervision that these stamps were produced and the service carried on.

The first issue, in 1888, was of two values, 1 era and $\frac{1}{2}$ era=1 vari (the era at that time was about equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ of 1d.). On white wove paper, imperf., with gum. It was of the type shown in Fig. 1.

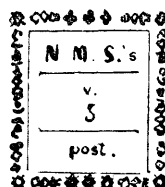
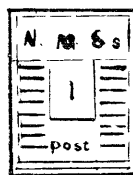


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

The second issue, in 1895, had also two values, 5 vari, and 1 era 5 vari. Imperf., with or without gum. Considerably better printed than the first issue. Two settings, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

Details are given in the paper of the different settings and varieties.

It is said that when the French authorities suppressed this post, on taking over the island, they destroyed all the stock of stamps, which accounts for their rarity. There was no speculation or manipulation collectors.

Cancellations are always in manuscript, being simply a date written thus "26/12/95."

These stamps would appear to be as much (or as little) entitled to catalogue rank as those of the British services in Madagascar. Both had only a limited franking value, but there would seem to be no essential difference between them in any respect.

TO ACTIVE COLLECTORS

£25,000

We are making up a series of Approval Books of single stamps, used and unused, covering every country.

AT 50 TO 75%
DISCOUNT.

Prices are subject to 50 to 75 per cent. discount, according to amount of purchase. They will total to £25,000 or more. A mixture of countries, or any separate country can be sent. This is a grand chance for general collectors to improve their collections. Send for a trial selection. References please.

THIS MONTH'S BARGAIN :—

GRENADA, 1d. local War Tax, the scarce red shade, mint, cat. 12/6. Our Price 3/-.

BRIGHT & SON, 167 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

(FRANK H. OLIVER).

Established over 50 years.

2. Christmas Island and its Mystery Stamps.

Mr. Romney Gibbons, in the October number of the *Australian Stamp Journal*, gives some information about these, but compares himself to Miss Dartle in "David Copperfield," who only "asked for information."

The particular Christmas Island he writes about is the one in the Pacific, lying just north of the equator, about 164 miles from Fanning Island and belonging politically to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. The entire island is leased to the "Central Pacific Coconut Plantations Coy., Ltd.," for a period of eighty-seven years from the beginning of 1914.

The "Pacific Islands Year Book" of 1932 gives the population as 23 and states that "there are no postal arrangements, the only mails that reach the island being carried by the ships chartered by the lessee in Tahiti."

The managing director of the company that leased the island was, up to the time of his death in 1932, "Father" Rougier and he was probably responsible for the issue of the local stamps.

Mr. F. J. Melville gives a description in his "Phantom Philately" of the circumstances attending the use of these stamps or labels for franking correspondence between the island and Tahiti, fully 1,000 miles off.

The stamps, of which there have been at least three distinct issues, in or about 1916, 1927, and 1934, depict the motor yacht belonging to the Company arriving at the island and being welcomed by flocks of seabirds. In the background a golden-red sun rises over a very blue ocean.

Further interesting details about the stamps and the service are given, but the reader must be referred to the original if he be like Oliver Twist and "wants more." Evidently, however, there is still an opportunity for information about the service to be gleaned.

3. Stamps of Spitsbergen.

These have long been known, but their status has always been in some doubt.

The *Record of Philately* for July suggests that they did genuine service for the summer season of 1896. In that year a hotel was built at Advent Bay for the use of tourists and it was necessary to provide some means of forwarding their correspondence. Spitsbergen at that date was a No-Mān's-Land.

The stamps were printed for the shipping company which ran the service between Spitsbergen and Hammerfest in Norway and were in use for one season.

In 1897 Spitsbergen came under Norwegian control and the stamps of that country were available.

It seems clear that these stamps were not a speculative issue, but the scare that they were bogus has made them very scarce, particularly in used condition. It is understood that when their use ceased, the whole of the remainder was destroyed.

Reviews

Stanley Gibbons' Simplified Stamp Catalogue.
4th Edition.

If proof were needed of the present popularity of stamp collecting the appearance of a new edition of this catalogue within five months of the previous edition should furnish it.

The 3rd Edition appeared at the end of October and was reviewed in our December number; it was expected by the publisher to be sufficient for a year but was sold out in little over four months. Hence the 4th Edition.

It has given the editor opportunity to include such recent issues as the Queen Astrid mourning stamps and the Nigerian pictorials; some 500 new stamps and 100 extra illustrations having been added in all to the present edition.

Type and illustrations keep up to their former high standard and the general or junior collector will get excellent value for his 5s. spent on this catalogue.

Check List of British Photogravure and Jubilee Stamps, 1934-36. By F. Hugh Vallency. The Vallency Press, Ltd., 15 St. Bride St., London, E.C.4. Price 6d.

A year ago Mr. Vallency published a booklet "British Photogravures, 1934-35," to which there have been two supplements. This Check List, issued separately, will be most useful to specialized collectors who want to know full details about stamp sizes, control and cylinder numbers, major varieties and the like.

The "Lee" Uruguay Collection on sale.

We have received from Messrs. Plumridge and Co., of 61/62 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2, the catalogue of the well known Uruguay collection belonging to Mr. E. J. Lee which is to be sold by auction in July. There will be nine sale days from the 6th to the 16th.

This collection, it will be remembered, was on view at the Durban International Exhibition in 1928 and gained the Grand Prix there. The sale will be something of a record in auctions, there being no less than 7,041 lots, all of one country.

The catalogue has a new feature inasmuch as a reserve price is placed opposite almost every item, a practice which should be a very helpful guide for bidders who cannot attend the sale in person.

The British Military Postal Franks, hitherto privately issued for the use of the British Forces in Egypt, have been withdrawn from service and replaced by a stamp issued by the Egyptian postal authorities. The design is that of the current high value Egyptian stamps with the portrait of King Fuad but the stamp is overprinted.

THE STORY BEHIND THE NEW GUINEA AIR MAILS.

By "S.Z."

New Guinea has a fascination of its own not only for the tourist and the professional globe trotter, but also for the philatelist. There are other islands which have a larger and more picturesque variety of postage stamp issues, but no other stamp issuing country has achieved a wider popularity for its air mail stamps than New Guinea.

"Do not be like the old maid, who went to a masquerade ball, dressed up in a £1 New Guinea air mail stamp, and who had her mind made up to get stuck on some male stamp collector, but buy some of these lots out of my bargain list," reads an advertisement of a certain stamp firm, and this partly reflects the attraction that the air mails of New Guinea exercise on the average philatelist.

The stamp itself cannot boast of any specific merits, such as originality of design or attractive colouring. The stamp for ordinary postal use has been overprinted with the words "Air Mail" and with a tiny box-like aeroplane, above the bird of Paradise. Few however realise what the Territory of New Guinea owes to this tiny flying machine.

But let us first consider the island itself. It has an area of over 300,000 square miles and this makes it the second largest island in the world. The northern half constitutes Dutch New Guinea, while the Southern half is equally partitioned into Papua, on the west, (formerly British New Guinea) and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, on the east.

The natives of New Guinea, (estimated at over one million) are a fascinating ethnological study, from the swamp "rat" with bat-

like appearance, to the fine upstanding savage, who builds his huge war canoes, carves beautifully in wood and shell and erects communal houses 300 feet long.

Interesting varieties are the shy little pygmy, who often lives in trees and the dreaded Kukukukus, or as the economical Dutch call them, "Kuku²," who flit like shadows among the trees with fibre bags round their necks, in which to carry the heads of the slain.

The New Guinea native has a queer mentality. The white man is to him "long-long," a fool; and although he lives under the jungle law and in continuous dread of the sorcerer and the "tambaran" (evil spirit), he would never change places with the white man's mode of living.

They speak a babel of tongues, and to end this confusion, that quaint but highly useful dialect, known as Pidgin English has come to stay. It was brought by the seafaring wanderers of very early days, picked up by the coastal native and modelled to his own tongue. Now this dialect has penetrated inland and most of the South Seas Islanders, including the Australian aborigines, are familiar with it.

The Proclamation, read to thousands of natives after the annexation of German New Guinea, which constitutes now the Mandated Territory, is a literary example of Pidgin English. "All boy belonga one place," the Proclamation begins, "you savvy big master, he come now, he new feller master, he strong feller too much, you look 'im all ship stop place." . . . "You look him new feller flag," it continues, "you savvy him? He belonga British, he more better than other feller." . . . It does not overlook a few gentle reminders, such as "You no fight other feller black man, other feller place. you no kai-kai man (cannibal). You no steal Mary (woman) belonga

UNION JUBILEE VARIETIES.

Prices are for mint blocks of four, one each ½d. and 1d. values, one stamp on each block showing the variety.

"Pimple on King's Head"	pair blocks	7/6
"Dotted d of left-hand value" and "Hair at back of K.H."	do. do.	7/6
"Cut in base of King's Neck"	do. do.	7/6
"Gash in Ear" variety	do. do.	12/6
"Dots about King's Head"	do. do.	12/6
"Lines of colour running through two stps."	do. do.	10/6
"Scratch on Neck" and "Retouched Neck"	do. do.	10/6
"Very long first 1 of 1910"	do. do.	15/-
"Cracked Skull" variety	do. do.	12/6
"Cracked Skull" and "long 1910" on one block combined	do. do.	20/-

ALL NETT, POST FREE.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

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



other feller black man." . . . "Me bin talk with you now," it ends, "Now you give three feller cheers, belonga new feller master. NO MORE 'UM KAISER. GOD SAVE 'UM KING."

That period was a busy time in pretty Rabaul, the capital of New Guinea, and an epoch mark for Australia. The youngest of nations, it had to fit out quickly a tropical service, complete with administrative headquarters, medical service and staff of native officers, besides appointing experienced men to act as district, patrol and medical officers.

New Guinea would probably have remained one of the many obscure islands which cover the Pacific and would never have come into the focus of world affairs, were it not for the discovery of very rich gold fields during 1923. The first man to receive a miner's licence was Mr. Cecil John Levien, and he was instrumental in bringing about the truly remarkable progress which took place in the following decade. There were hardly more than a dozen

men at first up on the Wau plateau, where the richest field had been located and pegged out. Gold was washed in tinfuls from the Koranga and Eddie creeks, tributaries to the Bulolo river. But it was a desperate struggle. It would have been payable under ordinary transport considerations, but not under those prevailing. The men were dependent on the native carrier as the sole means of transport between the coast and the field. Each carrier cost £2 per week to keep, even before he carried a single pack.

(To be continued).

RHODESIAN POSTMARKS.

Sir,

I found Mr. Porter's letter most interesting as I have two copies of a single circle postmark "Victoria" without the usual "Mashonaland" at base. Unlike his copy, however, the word Victoria is complete and is not followed by any other name.

It seems possible that "Victoria" and "Victoria Falls" might once have had a postmark inscribed "S. Africa" in error and that this was later excised. My copies are on the first 2d. stamp and the 1d. small arms.

May I take the opportunity to quote some of my "Puzzlers" in the hope that some Rhodesian expert can solve them?

Umtali.—Single Circle. Numbers above date 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9. Has anyone found No. 8? What is the significance of these numbers and also the letters A, B, etc., found on the Livingstone and other postmarks.

No. 274 in oval of bars—on 1d. of the re-engraved issue. The lowest number quoted by Major Harrington is 312 (which has now been identified as Iron Mine Hill.)

Registered Postmarks.—Large red block letter R in oval on 6d. and 1s. of first issue. Very large black script R on 8d. second issue and on 2d. of the Large Arms type.

No. 914 in barred oval should be added to Major Harrington's list. Place of use unknowns. I have only one copy and know of no others.

Native City Concession?—The last word is not clear and might read "Native City . . . Mission." On Southern Rhodesia 3d.

Yours faithfully,

W. BERNARD LIVERMORE.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

Swaziland. — Unusual items, covers, Transvaal and other stamps used in Swaziland (vide postmarks) required by A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

I am very anxious to get Machine Postmarks, private and post office, slogans, special cancellations, active service postmarks, etc., of the Union and S.W. Africa. C. L. L. Murray, Box 322, Murraysburg.

Colombia.—Wholesale for dealers. List free. Elencowe, Apartado 2155, Bogota, Colombia, South America.

WANTED.—Covers from TRISTAN DA CUNHA prior to 1916. Dr. Pirie, Box 1038, Johannesburg.

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted. William Redford, Albret Building, 9 Fraser Street, Johannesburg.

AUSTRALIAN COMPLETE SETS
all fine used.

Sturt, 2d. and 3d.	5d.
Victorian Centenary, 2d., 3d. and 1/- . .	1/6
John MacArthur Centenary, 2d., 3d. & 9d.	1/6
Anzac commemoration, 2d. and 1/- . . .	1/-
Jubilee, complete, 2d., 3d. and 2/- . . .	3/4
N. Zealand, five different health issues . .	1/6

S. ZELENKO,
CROYDON, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

JOHANNESBURG INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

in conjunction with the

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION SOUTH AFRICA — 1936

November 2 to 14, 1936

Under the auspices of the

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

PART 1.

Exhibits "By Invitation" only. Many of the world's best collections will be represented.

Research, Specialized, or Ordinary grade, there will be an opportunity for it to compete. Start getting it in order now.

PART 2.

Competitive. "Africa South of the Equator." If you have any sort of a collection of Southern African Stamps, whether it be of Honour,

Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained from :

The Hon. Secretary,
Exhibition Committee,
P.O. Box 4967,
JOHANNESBURG.

The scope of Section 25 (Rarities or items of special interest) has been widened to the whole world. Entries in this Section need not, therefore, be limited to countries in Africa south of the equator.

Insurance rates for collections in transit and/or in the hands of the exhibition committee can now be given on application.

The Johannesburg Publicity Association states officially that the rumour that accommodation will not be obtainable during the period of the Exhibition is untrue. **But**, the city will undoubtedly be crowded and early booking by visitors is advisable. If in any difficulty apply to the Publicity Association, P.O. Box 4580, Johannesburg.

Make your arrangements now to spend your annual holiday in Johannesburg in November next and see the finest collection of stamps ever brought together in South Africa. Probably the greatest ever shown in the Southern Hemisphere.

Society News

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

The Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society, although of many years standing and containing a number of keen and energetic collectors, has never featured to any extent in the philatelic press. This modest reserve is apt to be misconstrued by the outside world as indicating a state of inactivity when actually things are very much the reverse. It was reasons such as this that prompted the local society at a recent meeting to decide to send regular monthly reports to *The South African Philatelist*.

The annual exhibition of stamps in the show cases of the Public Library during December and January was more than usually a success this year, as evidenced by the continuous public interest and by the addition of several new members to the Society. The exhibits, which were arranged by the Secretary, were changed weekly and among the most popular displays were a very creditable collection of Cape Triangles and collections of flown air mail covers loaned by Messrs. J. McMillan and S. J. Powell.

The monthly meetings held this year have so far been well attended there being usually over 20 present. In January Mr. G. K. Forbes, the President, inaugurated a scheme whereby members are to be encouraged to give short addresses on interesting aspects of philately and the meeting was treated to a few thought provoking ideas in a paper called "Example is better than precept." Perhaps the talk might have been better entitled "Some musings of a Philatiac," at any rate it contained some sound advice on the best ways of getting the most out of the hobby and a certain undercurrent of banter served to drive home the points more forcibly.

In February the Society reverted to the old alphabetical system and starting again at A, there was almost a plethora of collections on display. Among the more popular items were quite extensive collections of Austria by Messrs. C. J. King and Van den Berg (a visitor), while Antigua was obviously a country much favoured by Messrs. L. F. Addis-Smith and C. W. Sheffield.

The March meeting being held on St. Patrick's Day, it was obviously a suitable occasion for displaying the stamps of the Irish Free State and so the Secretary, a wearer of the "green," brought along his interesting collection. During the same evening the President, who is indeed a man "of many countries," showed a very interesting and full collection of Bechuanaland.

There was quite a good attendance of members at the April meeting and the sympathy of all members went forth to Mr. A. H. Hemming on his bereavement in the death of his wife.

After the usual preliminary business there were some good displays. Mr. C. W. Sheffield showed collections of Canada, Cayman Islands and Ceylon. The exhibit of Mr. G. K. Forbes was of Ceylon and included a fine page of the "Pence" issues. The gem of the evening's display was a superb mint specimen of the imperforate 2s. blue (S.G. 19).

The next meeting, on the 19th May, will be the Annual General Meeting and Mr. J. McMillan will give a display of his Airmails on Covers.

L.F.A.-S.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

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

At the general meeting on Wednesday, April 1, eight new members were elected, and three were proposed for enrolment. This, coupled with very large attendance at the meeting, affords evidence of the rapid growth of the Society that is now going on.

A talk on "Some Stamps of the Union" was given by Mr. Percy C. Bishop, accompanied by a display of some selected pages from the speaker's Union collection. In the King George series Mr. Bishop has made a feature of corner blocks with controls and is almost complete in the four corners of each value up to the 10s. denomination. He conspicuously lacks the £1 value and voiced his regret that he could only show one solitary specimen of that stamp with control number attached.

The Pictorials of the first London and first Pretoria printings were also displayed in the form of corner blocks or pairs although the system of marginal controls was abandoned when the Georgians went out of issue. Apart from a few well known varieties like the "blocked window" of the 3d., and the "long assegai" of the 4d. and the "white oranges" of the 6d. value, no attempt at an exhaustive display of varieties was made. In air stamps the principal varieties of the 1925 and 1929 issues were included in the display, one very scarce piece being a vertical strip of six pairs of the 9d. green *imperforate at left*. The strip being from the upper pane, the "strut" error is included in it.

The many varieties, major and minor, of the jubilee issue were shown, and following the talk and display a hearty vote of thanks was moved by the President and endorsed by the meeting. The President also wished Mr. H. H. Hurst bon voyage on behalf of the members on the eve of his trip to New York where he will be one of the judges of the 3,000 collections that have been entered for the International Philatelic Exhibition.

G.R.

RHODESIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, F. W. Porter; *Hon. Secretary*, L. Atkinson, Box 587, Bulawayo. *Meetings*, 4th Mondays, Room 6, Royal Exchange Buildings, Bulawayo, 8.15 p.m.

There was a good attendance at the usual monthly meeting held in Bulawayo on Monday, March 23.

Mr. D. H. Burn was unanimously elected Vice-President of the society. The society has gained a very keen philatelist in Mr. Burn, who has a good knowledge of British Colonial stamps generally and particularly in a few of his favourite countries.

Mr. Burn exhibited a set of the new Sierra Leone stamps which were much admired.

The principal exhibit of the evening was a collection of South-West Africans by Mr. F. W. Porter.

The first, and perhaps the best, item in the collection was some Unions, on piece, used in Luderitzbucht in March, 1918, which consisted of three 10s., two 5s., 1s., 6d., and 3d.

This was evidently off a diamond parcel and was in particularly fine condition.

Another fine item was two pairs of the £1 type III. overprint joined by the margin between the panes.

Type II. overprint was shown in used singles.

In the S.W.A. overprinted Union pictorials there were the No-stop varieties in blocks of nine in the lower values and pairs in the higher, complete from the ½d. to the 10s.

F.W.P.

 PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, R. H. Morley; *Hon. Secretary*, J. G. Kupferman, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

At the April meeting it was learnt with much regret that Mr. Kupferman would not be able to carry on as *Hon. Secretary* as business prevented him attending on Tuesday evenings (Why will people continue letting their work interfere with their hobbies?).

It was also intimated that Major Milligan would be unable to read his usual "Monthly Notes" for some considerable time, having had the bad luck to fall and break a leg. A special note of sympathy was passed, with sincere wishes for as speedy a recovery as possible.

The exhibits of the evening were provided by Junior Members of the Society.

Mr. Simpkins opened with a few notes on his country, the Orange Free State, and then showed a very nice little collection thereof.

Other exhibitors were Mr. Fisch, Unions; Mr. Morley, Jr., N. Rhodesia; Mr. J. Michaelson, a very fine collection of Latvia, a country strange to most of those present; Mr. Colman, selections of Mozambique, Basutoland and S. Rhodesia; and Mr. Crewell, selections of Southern Africa, noteworthy for the beautiful writing-up.

CAPETOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, H. Meyer, *Hon. Sec.*, G. W. Morris, St. George's St., Simonstown. *Meetings*, 2nd Thursdays, Railway Institute, 8 p.m.

A very successful meeting was held on March 26, when the Vice-President, Mr. K. Alexander, gave an interesting display, which comprised the stamps of British Levant. The collection included some very fine copies both mint and used, and in particular some very fine blocks of four. One stamp of outstanding interest was the 40 par. on ½d., vermilion, showing the rough handstamp applied at Constantinople. This provisional was in use for five days only. Mention must also be made of the very fine items dealing with the stamps overprinted for special use in Salonica during February-March, 1916. The collection was nicely mounted and written up, the used stamps being in exceptionally fine condition.

On April 9, Mr. W. L. Ashmead gave a display of the stamps of Virgin Islands and as can be expected with such a country this proved to be a popular choice. The early issues were almost fully represented both mint and used, and some very fine examples of "specimen" stamps were shown. Proofs of the 6d. value of 1866, and the 4d. value of 1867 were seen. Among the later issues were some remarkably fine used specimens in blocks of fours, particularly in the script watermark. Well written up and with the stamps in perfect condition the display was one rarely to be seen, and it is to be regretted that the approaching holidays resulted in a somewhat reduced attendance.

J.R.

 PRETORIA.

President, A. E. Basden, *Hon. Secretary*, Prof. H. A. Wager, Box 514. *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Polley's Hotel, 8 p.m.

April 6th.

Dr. Mostert read a paper on the stamps of Tanganyika, dealing chiefly with the early issues. The first stamps used were German fiscals overprinted. Then came the I.E.F. stamps of India and the Mafia stamps. There were 6 of the N.F. stamps which were doubly overprinted. Mr. Hand said he had seen these 6 stamps but that they were on the way to Stanley Gibbons. Dr. Mostert showed his Tanganyika collection.

April 20th.

A paper was read by Dr. Broughton on Postage Due stamps. He confined himself mostly to those of France in which country such stamps originated. At first the amount due for unpaid postage was hand-stamped or otherwise marked on the letter to be delivered. This method proved unsatisfactory and in 1859 printed labels, like stamps, were affixed by the Post Office and thus Postage Due labels came into use. It was not very long before they were adopted by practically every stamp-issuing country. Exhibits of Postage Due stamps were provided by Dr. Broughton and Prof. Wager.

H.A.W.

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.
Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Allbret Bldg., 9 Fraser Street,
Johannesburg

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

Vol. 12.

JUNE, 1936.

No. 6.

Where Ignorance is Bliss 'Tis Folly to be Wise

Does this apply to stamp collecting?

We once heard a tale of a boy in a boarding school who was seen by his master throwing a lot of stamps into the fire. When asked if he were giving up collecting he replied brightly, "Oh, no, I'm just destroying my duplicates so that those I keep in my collection will be more valuable."

His duplicates, be it said, were mostly 1d. Unions, 1½d. British and others equally valuable. The principle was sound even if his deductions were a little faulty and he has probably gone far as a collector.

Some time ago we received a letter from a collector friend. It was not meant for publication but some parts of it come so apropos to the thoughts brought up by the perusal of the notes on Rhodesian remainders printed on another page, that they will not come amiss here.

He writes: "You ask how my stamp collecting is getting on. Well, not so badly now that I have got through the stage of paying for my experience, but I paid O.K."

"As you know, I collected as a youngster, dropped it for years, and then got bitten again by the craze, now I have it real badly."

"As a former resident in South Africa, two of the countries I determined to collect were Rhodesia and Transvaal, partly just because I fancied them and partly because two fair-sized ready-made collections of them happened to come my way. To do the fellow who sold me them justice, I don't think he knowingly did me down as I don't think he knew much more about them than I did, but I was "had" all right. We did a deal on the basis of third catalogue, having heard somewhere that that was the right thing to do. But what a fine lot of Rhodesian cancelled remainders and

of Transvaal reprints, fakes, and other junk I became the proud owner of.

"Proud, that is to say, until a little later on, when I joined a philatelic society and began to worry my fellow members for information, also to take in a philatelic paper and to read all the philatelic literature I could lay hands on. Then I came to the conclusion I had been one of the suckers of whom it is said that one is born every minute. If I'd only spent a pound or two in this direction first I'd have saved myself a whole heap.

"Now I want to ask you a question. Can I, now knowing what these stamps are really worth, pass them on to some other ignoramus (if I can find him) on the same terms as I bought them? Or, must I write them down to their real value when trying to dispose of them?"

[To the query we replied that it was a matter between him and his conscience and not necessarily one between him and the police. —Ed.]

Perhaps many of us could relate somewhat similar experiences.

We all know collectors who are blissfully ignorant and who, perhaps, could not become wise even if they tried. They get their bit of fun out of their collecting, no doubt, so good luck to them!

But we think that collecting stamps can become more interesting if it is done with discrimination and knowledge, and even if we cannot all attain to wisdom, we can at least acquire some knowledge. It will at any rate save our pockets, as our friend points out.

Like good sermons, this advice is probably largely wasted, as the readers are presumably already amongst the converted and not in need of it.

But you can pass it on, friends. You know some junior, just collecting blindly—open his eyes and lead him into the right path. Or, you know some older, but not wiser, collector spending his money foolishly and accumulating rubbish. Take him in hand, but in this case be tactful; you do not want to lose his friendship by telling him bluntly he is a b.f. or anything else with cryptic initials.

To you, also, we trust that not only has knowledge come, but wisdom lingered.

St. Vincent

By

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

1. THE PRINTINGS OF MESSRS. PERKINS BACON.

The Island of St. Vincent lies in the West Indies about ninety-five miles to the west of Barbados, and was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498. It is eighteen miles in length, and eleven miles wide, covering an area, with its dependencies, of about 150 square miles. The population, as given in the census of 1931, is 47,961.

In the year 1627 King Charles I. granted the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1672 it passed to the possession of Lord Willoughby, but fifty years later was granted, with other islands, by King George I. to the Duke of Montagu. Coming once more under the Crown in 1783 it is now administered by the Governors and Council of the Windward Islands, of which group it forms a part.

The postal history of St. Vincent dates from May 1, 1860, when the entire management of the Island Post Office and postal administration was handed over to the Colonial authorities by the Imperial Government. Hitherto, in common with most of the other islands of the British West Indies, the posts had been under the control of the British Postmaster-General. "The Post Office Act"—an ordinance passed by the St. Vincent Legislature, became law on June 14, 1860. During the period from 1855 to 1862 contemporary British stamps were used in the capital, Kingstown, and these will be found post-marked A 10. The values so used were 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 9d. and 1s. The two latter are of the greatest rarity.

After the passing of the Post Office Act, postage stamps were ordered from England without loss of time, and it is on record that the first supply was dispatched to the Island on March 27, 1861. This consignment consisted of 934 sheets of the One Penny rose, and 167 sheets of the Six Pence green. Each sheet contained 60 stamps in six horizontal rows of ten. The paper was without watermark and varies in thickness, and at least two distinct sets can be made. They were put into use immediately upon arrival, and the accepted date is some time in May, 1861.

The plates were engraved *à la taille douce*, and the stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., and they are amongst the very best of the many fine designs that this famous firm have executed. The head was engraved by Jeens, from a drawing by E. H. Corbould, and the background is the same as was used by Humphrys for the New South Wales 1856 1d., 2d., and 3d. It is worthy of note

that this first design was in use throughout a period of 38 years for all values from 1d. to 1s., the only divergencies being the handsome 5s. of June 1880, and the modified Half-penny of December, 1881. Included in my own St. Vincent collection I have several die and plate proofs in black.

Throughout the twenty years that the printing was in the hands of the original engravers three different perforating machines were used. That used for the first two issues was a guillotine (i.e. single-lined) machine made by James Griffiths of Clerkenwell, and was first used in May or June, 1860. Being continuously in use for the remainder of that year for perforating the stamps of Queensland, Western Australia, Ceylon, St. Helena, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and other colonies, the pins and plate naturally rapidly became worn. It was repaired by the maker in January, 1861, and again placed in use for some of the previous colonies, and also Barbados, etc. This time it deteriorated with even greater rapidity, and by the end of one month the pins became too worn to make a clean-cut perforation.

As the first St. Vincent stamps were sent out in March (and they would naturally have been dispatched as soon as they were ready) they must have been perforated by this machine when already part worn, and none could have been clean-cut.

For many years the exact dates of the first two issues were very uncertain, and different writers have been much at variance with one another. Sir Edward Bacon has continually been acquiring such data as could be found bearing upon these, and in his supplement to the handbook written by himself and the late Commander F. H. Napier has dated them as now given in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

A copy of the 6d. yellow-green, which I possess, decisively confirms the fact that this stamp formed part of the first parcel dispatched to the Island, as it is upon the entire cover clearly dated February 6th, 1862.

My own theory regarding the date of the issue of the 1d. with rough perforation differs slightly from that of Sir Edward Bacon and others, but is as yet, only theory, although dated copies may yet come to be recorded that would confirm it. It strikes me as being very strange that while there were no less than 56,040 1d. stamps sent out in the first parcel and but 10,020 of the 6d., that the lower value—had these been *all* intermediate—should be so very much rarer . . . both used and unused . . . than the higher? Personally, I believe that the first consignment of the one penny consisted of partly intermediate and partly rough perforation. I think that in all probability the 167 sheets of the sixpence were first passed through the perforation machine (and this would account for this value always being a trifle more clean-cut than any of the lower), and that then the much larger number of 934 sheets of the one penny were operated upon, and during the process the efficiency of the machine gradu-

ally deteriorated until the perforation became rough. If this were the case, it would show a very good reason for the much greater rarity of the intermediate 1d.

If it is remembered that the machine used struck but one row of perforations at a time, necessitating it being operated 202,678 times to complete the 934 sheets, it may well be imagined that starting as it did in an already partly worn condition, it very quickly passed into the state when it produced the entirely rough. A copy of this stamp with rough perf. dated before the receipt of the second consignment sent out on July 22, 1862, would turn my theory into fact.

Both the intermediate stamps are of the greatest rarity unused, but one copy of the 1d. being known; this was recently sold ex the Gilbert-Lodge collection. There are only three or four unused 6d., of which I possess one. The variety of the 1d. imperf. vertically is from two sheets (or part sheets), which were rejected for use, some of the rows of perforation having been badly misplaced. There are several blocks and strips in my collection.

On May 28, 1862, another machine was purchased (this time) from John Francis, of Islington, the gauge being intended to be 12, but the pins were so irregularly inserted that it actually varies from 11 to nearly 13. This machine was in use for many years, and does not, for all the wear it was put to, appear to have required any repair, and is still in existence, being exhibited at Caxton Hall in 1908. It was used for many issues in conjunction with the first machine.

The third machine gauges about 15, showing a clean-cut perf. Whether this was really a different machine, or the first machine which had been again repaired is not known for certain, but everything points to it having been an entirely new machine. It came into use either in 1872 or 1873.

(To be continued.)

“JIPEX”

Mr. Stanley Phillips, in *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly*, announces that this is their own name for the Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition.

More than a year ago, when the exhibition was first mooted, the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg discussed the question of a “portmanteau” name for the exhibition and JIPEX was the favourite amongst the various suggestions made. No decision was come to, however, on the question of having a short title or not.

There are advantages in a short title, if only the matter of convenience for reference in writing.

The Society and the Exhibition Committee are quite willing to accept this vicarious christening as they feel it would be impossible to have more worthy or gracious Godparents for their child.

Johannesburg expects that every godparent this year will do his duty!

Donations.

The Exhibition Committee gratefully acknowledges the following donations:—

The Air Mail Society. A Silver Gilt Medal, to be allocated to some Airmail exhibit.

The Jamaica Philatelic Society. A Silver Medal, to be presented to the winner of any class selected by the Exhibition Committee.

It was intimated by the Jamaica Philatelic Society that their President, Mrs. A. E. Spooner, expected to visit Johannesburg at the time of the Exhibition and to attend it as a delegate from her Society.

ANOTHER UNION JUBILEE VARIETY.

Mr. W. B. Simkins of Capetown reports finding a ½d. Union Jubilee (English stamp) showing a closed “9” in “1910” so that it looks like “1810.” The stamp had been posted in Durban.

ANNUAL STOCKTAKING OFFERS:

UNION—1929 First Flight covers, from and to Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Germiston and Bloemfontein, to clear at 1/6 each, set of 6 different for only 7/6.

UNION used in S.W.A. 1916/1922 on entires, to clear at 3/6 per dozen assorted covers.

S.W.A.—1931 Internal service covers, from and to Keetmanshoop, Rehoboth, Mariental, Windhoek, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Karibib, Tsumeb, Grootfontein, Swakopmund and Walvis, to clear at 1/- each. Set of 12 different for only 10/6.

S.W.A.—1931 First Flight covers, as above, but no Karibib or Tsumeb, to clear at 1/6 each.

Anglo-Boer War covers, mostly registered, with G.B. stamps cancelled Army and Field pmks., to clear at 5/6 dozen assorted covers.

Accumulation of airmail, etc., covers, as received from all over the world, many interesting frankings, commemoratives, etc., to clear at 2/6 per doz. assorted covers.

Nett, cash with order, post free.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

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



Index of Contemporary Articles

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

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

ABYSSINIA.—Ethiopie: Son service postal, ses émissions postales, leurs variétés et leurs oblitérations (concl.), P.B. Feb., Mar.

ANGOLA.—Os selos de Angola. Portugal Filatelico, Feb., Mar.

AUSTRIA.—Die erste Ausgabe von Oesterreich und Lombardei-Venetien, 1850-58 (contd.), Pmk. 15 Apr. Die Telegraphen-Wertzeichen Oesterreichs, Pmk. 14 Mar. Die Barfrankierung von Gerichtsbriefen in Oesterreich, Pmk. 14 Mar.

AUSTRALIA.—Bass Straits Cable Commemoratives, A.S.M. Apr. The first issue of the Australian Commonwealth, 1913, S.L. Apr. Australia's Silver Jubilee Rocket Experiment, A.P.J. Apr.

BELGIAN CONGO.—Commemorative Stamps, S.C. Mar. 21. The Lado Territory, R.P. Feb.

BELGIUM.—Belgian Maritime Markings, A.P. Apr. Les marques postales avant le timbre-poste, Rev.P. Mar. Contribution à l'étude des oblitérations belges, P.B. Feb. Commemorative stamps, S.C. Mar. 14.

BERMUDA.—Commemorative stamps, S.C. Mar. 21.

BOLIVIA.—Commemorative stamps, S.C. Mar. 28.

BOUVET IS.—Bouvet Island, G.S.M. Mar.

BRAZIL.—Commemorative stamps, S.C., Apr. 18 and 25. The "Varig" Air Post stamps of Brazil, S.C. May 2.

CANADA.—Canadian stamp booklets, S.C. Mar. 28

CHINA.—The Chinese air post, 1920-1935, C.C.P. Apr.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Neue Luftpostlinien in der tschechoslowakien Republik, Pmk. Mar. 14. Die Postmarken der Tschechoslowakei, Pmk. Mar. 31.

CHILE.—Check List of the provisional air stamps of Chile, A.P.J. Apr.

COOK IS. (and NIUE).—Jubilee Errors, G.S.M. Apr.

COLOMBIA.—La S.C.A.D.T.A. et la poste aérienne, Ann.P. Apr.

CYPRUS.—A study of the $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre Cyprus from July, 1881, to June, 1886, P.J.G.B. Apr.

DENMARK.—Le 2 Skilling bleu de 1851, R.P. Apr. Numeral "1" cancellations on Denmark No. 1, C.C.P. Apr.

DOMINICA.—Dominica 1903-1921, S.C.C. Feb. and Mar.

EGYPT.—The 2p. Postage Due of 1889, surcharged "3 Milliemes, etc.," by Typography in Cairo, P.J.G.B. Feb. "NAAFI" Xmas seal, R.P. Feb.

ESTONIA.—The stamps of Estonia (contd.), G.S.M. Apr.

FALKLAND IS.—The postmarks of the Falkland Islands Dependencies, P.J.G.B. Mar.

FRANCE.—The dotted lozenge cancellation of Abbeville, G.G. Mar. Army postmarks of the Consulate, First republic and Napoleon I., R.P. Feb. and Mar. Les paquebots francais et leurs cachets (contd.), Ann.P. Apr. Les "Bureaux de passe," Ann.P. Les cachets des bureaux ambulants en France, Ann.P. Apr.

GERMANY.—Die Prüfungsvermerke auf den Postsachen Marine-Angehörigen aus den Weltkrieg, Pmk. Apr. 15. Rhineland's unissued stamps, S.C. Mar. 28. Die Auftragsnummern auf den Marken des Deutschen Reiches, Pmk. Mar. 31. Die deutsche Luft hansa im Postverkehr, S.P. Mar. Der Fehldruck 800/500, Michel No. 307 F., S.P. Mar. Germany's Airship stamps, S.C. Apr. 25. Die deutsche Heerespost an der Westfront (contd.), Pmk. Mar. 14.

GREAT BRITAIN.—George V., Die II., Plate proofs on unwatermarked paper, B.P. Feb. The One Penny, Plate 27, Die 2, B.P. Feb. One Penny Black. Plate 1B, the Hybrid (concl.), B.P. Feb. The Prussian blue Jubilee, S.M. Mar. The last stamp of King Edward VII., G.G. Mar. British Railway Letter stamps (contd.), S.C. Mar. 14 and 21, Apr. 18. Rare British Railway Letter stamps, P.M. Mar. 20. Lundy Is.: Stamps and Postal service, S.C.F. Apr. 11. British Naval covers, M.W. Mar. 30. The dodges of Dockwra, S.C. Apr. 25.

GREECE.—The Aeroespresso Air Co.'s stamps of Greece, S.C. May 2.

GUATEMALA.—Two Guatemala varieties, G.G. Mar.
 HUNGARY.—Ueber Nahtwasserzeichen der Ungarischen Marken, Mar. 31.
 IRAQ.—Postal History of Iraq, P.M. Apr. 17 and May 1.
 JAMAICA.—Jamaica "Jubilees," S.C. May 2.
 JAPAN.—Japanese pictorial stamps, G.S.M. Apr.
 JUGO-SLAVIA.—Yugo-Slavia. The Chain Breaker Issues (concl.), S.L. Mar. and Apr.
 LAGOS.—The Posts and Postage stamps of Lagos (contd.), S.C. Mar. 14 and 28, Apr. 18 and 25.
 LATVIA.—Die Pressemarken Lettlands, Pmk. Mar. 14.
 MALTA.—Early postmarks of Malta, P.M. May 1.
 MANCHURIA.—Postage stamps of Manchuria, S.M.J. Mar.
 MOROCCO AGENCIES.—Controls not in S.G. Catalogue, B.P. Feb.
 NICARAGUA.—Les provisoires à multiple surcharge (1911), Ann.P. Apr.
 NEW HEBRIDES.—New Hebrides, P.M. Apr. 17.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.—Forgeries of New South Wales (concl.), R.P. Feb. and Mar.
 NEW ZEALAND.—Anzac Anniversary stamp, S.C. Mar. 7. New Zealand Notes (concl.), S.C.F. Feb. 29. New Zealand Notes, A.S.M. Mar.
 NIGERIA.—The postmarks of Nigeria, R.P. Feb. and Mar.
 NORWAY.—A Norwegian rarity, S. Apr. 18.
 PALESTINE.—Palestine and Trans-Jordania varieties, G.S.M. Apr. The designs of the pictorials, P.M. Mar. 20.
 PHILIPPINE IS.—The 18 centavo error, S. Mar. 14.
 POLAND.—Les anciennes enveloppes de Pologne (contd.), Ann.P. Apr.
 PUERTO RICO.—Error stamps of Puerto Rico, S.C.C. Feb.
 QUEENSLAND.—The stamps of Queensland, 1882-1895 (contd.), A.S.M. Apr.
 RHODESIA.—Die II. on Plate I. of Die III., P.J.G.B. Apr.
 ROUMANIA.—The Postage stamps of Roumania (contd.), P.J.G.B. Mar. and Apr. Beiträge zur Geschichte der rumänischen Post und deren Postwertzeichen mit besondere Berücksichtigung der Poststempel (contd.), Pmk. Mar. 14, Apr. 15.
 ST. LUCIA.—Scenic stamps from St. Lucia, S.C. Mar. 14.
 SARAWAK.—The stamps and Post offices of Sarawak (contd.), S.L. Feb., Mar., Apr. The 2 cent. provisional of 1874, P.J.G.B. Apr.
 SIAM.—The constitution surcharge of Siam, S.L. Mar.
 SOUTH AFRICA.—Romance of the Post in S. Africa, S.C. Mar. 14. Malcolm Campbell Air Mail (at Verneuk Pan), S.C. Apr. 4. Africa's Airways and Airmails. S., Apr. 4. and 11. S. Africa's Airmail History, S.A. Railways and Harb. Mag. Mar.
 TURKS. IS.—Jubilee stamps, S.C. Apr. 4.
 TUSCANY.—The stamps of Tuscany, M.W. Mar. 30.

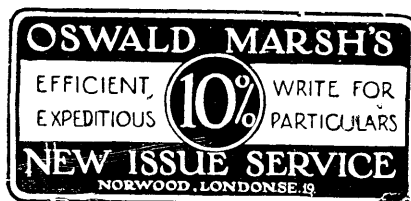
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Texas centennial stamps, L.W. Feb. 15, A.P. Mar., S. Mar. 7, 14, 21 and 28. The various kinds of U.S. Essays and Proofs (contd.), M.W. Feb. 17 and 24, Mar. 2. Pre-Cancels, M.W. Mar. 2. The U.S. 2 cent green of 1887, A.P. Mar. Standardized hand stamp cancellations on the bank note issues, A.P. Mar. and Apr. American Rocket Airplane, A.P.J. Feb. and Mar. China Clipper flight, S. Feb. 29. Rhode Island stamp, S.C. Apr. 4. The Pony Express of 1860-61, S.M.J. Mar. and Apr. U.S. 2 c. postage stamp of 1920 (contd.), S.M.J. Apr. U.S. postage stamps of the 20th century, C.C.P. Apr.
 VICTORIA.—The postage stamps of Victoria (contd.), A.S.M. Apr.
 WEST AUSTRALIA.—West Australia Goldfields Air Mail, P.M. Apr. 17.
 MISCELLANEOUS.—Proofs and Essays of the World, S.M. Mar. and Apr. The first balloon posts (contd.), S.M. Mar. Jubilee jottings, S.C. Mar. 7, 14, 28, Apr. 4, May 2. Why Portuguese colonial stamps are my favourites (concl.), S.C. Mar. 7. Messrs. De la Rue's abandonment of the "Master Plate" process for recess printed stamps, P.J.G.B. Feb. The Silver Jubilees, M.W. Feb. 17. The incorrect colour name "Lake," S. and C.C. Feb. The Transnorma: Sorting letters by machine, S.L. Mar. Les marques postales des armées navales pendant la guerre de 1914-1919, E.U. Apr. 1. Seebeck Issues, S. Apr. 4. Double prints and blurred impressions in recess printed stamps, P.J.G.B. Apr.

NYASALAND "JUBILEES."

Mr. L. J. Davidson of Limbe has supplied the following figures anent the numbers of Nyasaland Jubilee stamps sold and the numbers returned to store and destroyed.

	1d.	2d.	3d.	1s.
Sold	484,615	302,781	53,074	42,480
Destroyed .	507,185	99,279	26	75

Some recent printings of the Union ½d. stamps, of a rather dark shade of green, show vertical lines running through several rows of stamps at the lower right-hand corner of the sheets. There are two varieties of lines; a green line in the outermost vertical row of stamps, situated just to the left of the head-plate; and a black line in the third row from the right, in front of the springbok's nose, but this line extends over the frame-plate area as well.



THE STORY BEHIND THE NEW GUINEA AIR MAILS.

By "S.Z."

(Cont. from p. 77 of May issue).

Loaded with a 50 pound pack of rice, bought by the white man at an exorbitant price, the carrier consumed as necessary food 15 pounds of it before he reached his destination and apart from this depletion, would often throw a precious ten pounds away, in order to lighten his load, if the boss boy were not vigilant.

Even the richest goldfield could not continue under such conditions, with the cream of its yield gone. Here was a mighty transport problem to solve. Road building across the razor like mountain tops was out of question. The danger of landslides precluded this being attempted.

C. J. Levien was the first to realise that transportation must be by air if the field was to survive. That was in 1924. In the meantime, news of fabulous gold fields reached Australia and each boat arriving at Salamua, the nearest port, was overcrowded with men eager to discover fortune in the sluicing boxes. The transport problem, therefore, became then more acute than ever.

At last, in 1927, the first aeroplane purchased by Levien's company "Guinea Gold No-Liability," a De Havilland 37, landed on the hastily prepared aerodrome at Wau. It was a memorable day not only for Levien, but for the natives as well, who considered this "white pigeon" a superhuman affair.

The plane was designed to carry a payload of eleven hundred pounds, including pilot and petrol and despite such a small carrying capacity, did three weeks' work of 250 carriers in one day.

The transport problem, however, was far from being solved. Stores and general cargo could be carried by this small aircraft, but not machinery, especially dredges. In the meantime the number of planes in constant use was increasing. As Levien's company could not legally trade as a "public carrier," a second company, "Guinea Airways" was founded. Thus was floated what was to be the most successful commercial aviation company in the world.

The small D.H. and Moths used in 1928 and 1929 could not cope with the ever increasing cargoes, passengers and mails. British built planes were unsuitable, but Germany, owing to the restrictions put on her by the Peace Treaty on plane building for military purposes, could concentrate more on commercial planes; and so a suitable machine was found in the Junkers' factories. These were all metal planes with a useful load of 2,820

pounds, more than double that of the De Havillands.

The first two Junkers proved a huge success and more machines were soon shipped to Australia and flown from there to New Guinea. By 1929 the fleet of "Guinea Airways" comprised four W34 Junkers with auxiliary Moths. As far back as June, 1928, "Guinea Airways" had carried a world's record cargo. Now they were breaking their own records in fast succession. Merrily the pilots flew, carrying houses in sections, poultry, eggs, live bullocks, pigs and sheep; the Wau hotel in sections, billiard tables, pianolas and a baby pram; bags of potatoes, rice and onions. Even a Ford flies in New Guinea. Transport grew so fast that planes were carrying six hundred tons of freight per month, another world's record, made in Britain's wild colonial Empire, thanks to the driving force of C. J. Levien.

The maximum carrying capacity of the fleet was then 24,000 pounds. It would have taken a thousand carriers to transport that quantity by the methods used in the early days.

The rate for luggage and cargo was 1s. per pound and 3d. for each ounce of gold. The largest parcel of gold brought down from the field in one flight was ten thousand ounces; then worth only £30,000. If that plane had crashed in the forest, someone years later might have found a ready made gold mine.

The successes of "Guinea Airways" soon attracted other companies, who operated with varying degrees of success. But few of these aerial adventures survived; some crashed and some were absorbed by "Guinea Airways," who from May 1, 1927, to 31st May, 1931, carried 5,490 passengers, 5,783,278 pounds of general cargo and 377,243 pounds of machinery. All this quantity has been carried with only one life lost.

But even the big W34 could not transport over the mountains the heavier parts of the dredges, necessary for rapid exploitation of the field. Besides the hydro-electric power plant, the first two dredges would weigh 25 hundred tons. Air transport on such a scale appeared then fantastic. However, again Germany came to the rescue, this time with the G31 Junkers with a maximum useful lift of three tons. The first of these machines reached Salamua in 1931 and when assembled, it dwarfed the W34 and even the hangars. Soon two similar aircraft arrived and it was clear now that the transportation of the huge dredges by air, which to many seemed a sheer impossibility, was going to be realised; and quickly too. In one month in 1931 the "Guinea Airways" carried over the mountains not less than 581 tons, a far greater quantity of cargo than the combined air fleets of the world had transported during the previous *Twelve months.*

By March, 1932, the first dredge was officially named and put into operation. It was

a memorable day for the small community at the Bulolo gold fields and for the many visitors, brought in batches of forty by the G31's.

Mr. C. J. Levien died two months before this date and one may conjecture that the many onlookers felt something to be lacking in the physical absence of his personality. Nevertheless the spirit of this pioneer lives on, if only in the sound of the field's clattering machinery.

Four more dredges have since been put into operation, having been transported in the same manner as the first one. The latest £1 and £2 air mail stamps, issued only a short while back, pay homage to this almost incredible feat, by displaying the G31 in flight over the gold fields.

Where fifteen years ago, the stillness of the jungle was interrupted only by the beating of the war drums and by the harsh calls of the Paradise Bird, to-day dynamos hum day and night, wheels revolve and the mammoth dredge buckets slowly rise and then flounder forward with slow precision to dig deep in the soft, tropical earth . . .

Above this strange scene of the modern machine at work in the vegetated midst of the age-old and primeval jungle, tower the evergreen mountains of New Guinea. If they could only speak, this sight would surely engender in them a strange tale of paradox—of great hardship endured for so little—of privations and strivings for a dull metal, which in the eyes of Mother Earth is no better intrinsically than the meanest pebble rolling on the ocean floor.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

It is notorious that stamp collectors as a rule are more averse to studying the philatelic literature of their particular group or country or to consulting the researches of others in that direction than are any other group of collectors. The fact is admitted. Still more so are the majority indifferent to adding to what has already been discovered unless, perhaps, such discovery is a chance one, and then, usually, it is kept a closely guarded secret in case someone else may take advantage of it to their monetary gain. Their collecting is almost invariably done on haphazard lines with the sole guide of one catalogue which is regarded as the sole existing Gospel and Epistle.

The collector of china, glass, etc., realises that he can only obtain a true knowledge of what interests him and not only enjoy his hobby to the full, but protect himself against frauds and pitfalls, by a very careful study of every available source of information.

The stamp collector, on the other hand, blindly trusts his catalogue, considering all that therein is as pure gold and what is outside to be but a myth, and, at some later date, wails and gnashes his teeth when he finds that he has been "sold a pup." He even chooses to close his eyes to the fact that a catalogue can be but a list of what the compiler has to offer and of which he wishes to unburden himself. Therefore must the foolish collector invariably miss much pleasure and profit, monetary or mental.

—"Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly."

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS

are my speciality

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

**SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.**

The cheapest dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:

T. ALLEN

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

Air Mail Notes

By I. GREENBAUM.

AIR SERVICES FOR SMALL TOWNS.

Probable development in the future. A recent application by Kroonstad to be included on the schedule of the Rand-Cape air service as a stopping place was refused, but the possibility of the inclusion of smaller towns in the schedule of future feeder services is mentioned.

Two South African pilots are on their way to England to pilot back the first two Air-speed-Envoys which will shortly be added to the existing fleet of South African Airways.

As soon as these machines are in commission a complete reorganisation of the schedule of air services in the Union will take place.

"FLYING OVER THE EMPIRE."

Photographic Exhibition at the Transvaal Museum. Visitors to the Transvaal Museum, Market Street, Pretoria, will, during the period of May 25 to June 23, have the pleasure of seeing one of the finest collections of photographs ever shown in this country, entitled "Flying over the Empire," which have been assembled by Imperial Airways in co-operation with "The Times."

These photographs have already been exhibited in Great Britain, Australia and Canada, and are now being shown in various towns in the Union.

Pictures of the different types of aircraft used over various sections of the route, give an accurate idea of their size and general construction together with general views of the various routes.

The Lusaka Aerodrome which has been out of use for the past few months has now been reconditioned, passengers and mails are being accepted for Lusaka where Imperial Airways have resumed calling since the 3rd May.

THE FLYING-BOAT ROUTE TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Officials of Imperial Airways are now constantly consulting with the various authorities at sea-ports on the East Coast of Africa which are to be served next year, by the giant flying-boats operating on the new East Coast route to South Africa.

Preparations are actively in hand for the provision of the facilities which will be required by these big aircraft at the various points at which they are scheduled to alight. The new flying-boat route will enter Kenya at Kisumu, as heretofore.

From Kisumu the aircraft will fly to Mombasa — afterwards following a coastal route from Mombasa down to Durban.

Internal South African air services, operated by means of fast land-planes, will connect at various points with the main flying-boat route.

ROMANCE OF THE ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR ROUTE.

With the departure from London of the air mail for Australia on the 6th May, a fresh landmark had been reached in the history of the great 12,000 miles England-Australia air route.

When this particular service from London reached Singapore on the 14th May, it will connect with the first of the twice-weekly duplicated services which Qantas Empire Airways—associated company of Imperial Airways—are to operate over the sections of the Australian route between Singapore and Brisbane.

The institution of this twice-weekly Brisbane-Singapore service, connecting with the arrival and departure of the air liners of Imperial Airways, will have the effect of providing two services in each direction weekly, right through between London and Brisbane.

SUDAN "ETIQUETTE" ERROR.

The only major error in official air post labels of the British Empire made its appearance in Sudan in December, 1935.

Current etiquettes of the Sudan are printed with framed English, French and Arabic inscriptions, in black, on a pale blue moire background to the same size as the black frame. The English portion of the inscription "BY AIR MAIL" occupies one third of the space. In the December printing the third row (of five labels) from the top of the sheet was wrongly printed "BY AIR MIAL." The entire issue was withdrawn immediately the error was discovered.

Francis J. Field.

ASCENSION STAMPS.

The Crown Agents have notified that anyone wishing to obtain supplies of stamps from Ascension should apply to the Postmaster, St. Helena, for them, and not to Ascension direct. On account of the small staff employed at Ascension correspondence, etc., is liable to be delayed.

B. & K.

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

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

1933 Price List of British Colonial Stamps.
100 Pages . . . Price One Shilling.
(Refunded against purchases.)

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

BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.
170 STRAND LONDON, W.C.2.

JOHANNESBURG INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

in conjunction with the

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION SOUTH AFRICA — 1936

November 2 to 14, 1936

Under the auspices of the

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

PART 1.

Exhibits "By Invitation" only. Many of the world's best collections will be represented.

Research, Specialized, or Ordinary grade, there will be an opportunity for it to compete. Start getting it in order now.

PART 2.

Competitive. "Africa South of the Equator." If you have any sort of a collection of Southern African Stamps, whether it be of Honour,

Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained from :

The Hon. Secretary,
Exhibition Committee,
P.O. Box 4967,
JOHANNESBURG.

The scope of Section 25 (Rarities or items of special interest) has been widened to the whole world. Entries in this Section need not, therefore, be limited to countries in Africa south of the equator.

Insurance rates for collections in transit and/or in the hands of the exhibition committee can now be given on application.

The Johannesburg Publicity Association states officially that the rumour that accommodation will not be obtainable during the period of the Exhibition is untrue. **But**, the city will undoubtedly be crowded and early booking by visitors is advisable. If in any difficulty apply to the Publicity Association, P.O. Box 4580, Johannesburg.

Make your arrangements now to spend your annual holiday in Johannesburg in November next and see the finest collection of stamps ever brought together in South Africa. Probably the greatest ever shown in the Southern Hemisphere.

NEW YORK EXHIBITION STAMPS.

In honour of the Third International Philatelic Exhibition in New York—TIPEX—held last month, the U.S. Post Office issued a special imperforate souvenir pane of four recent commemoratives. These were all 3c. stamps, the Connecticut Tercentenary, California Pacific Exposition, Michigan Centennial and Texas Centennial. The sheets were printed in purple ink and were gummed, but not perforated. Appropriate inscriptions are carried on the four margins. These sheets were only obtainable at the Philatelic Agency in Washington and at the branch operated by the Agency at and during the Exhibition.

NATAL FIELD FORCE CANCELLATION.

With reference to the 4th variety of N.F.F. cancellation discovered by Mr. Sharpe and figured in our March number Mr. R. Axer writes that he has been in communication with several members of the P.O. staff who were on active service at the time these cancellations were in use. They all confirm his own opinion that no I.N.F.F. (Indian Natal Field Force) cancellation was ever employed.

His explanation is that the cancelling was done with a soft rubber stamp which, in the warm Natal climate, soon wore down and that then, if the stamp were pressed down rather more heavily on the left side of the frame would make the mark which looks like an "I" in front of the "N."

The March number of the *South African Railways and Harbours Magazine* contained a very interesting article by Mr. L. A. Wyndham on "South Africa's Air Mail History." It is beautifully illustrated by pictures of historic aeroplanes, cards, and covers.

REVIEW OF PHILATELY INCORPORATED WITH THE PHILATELIC MAGAZINE.

This is the last occasion on which the *Review of Philately* will figure in the list of journals from which our list of contemporary articles is compiled. Mr. Hurt has run this for twelve numbers in the interests mainly of postal history, but finds it too much of a strain to carry on as a one-man job.

We regret its passing as it has always contained matter of much interest. Fortunately, however, Mr. Hurt is not losing his interest in the historical side of philately. With the incorporation of his child by the *Philatelic Magazine* he joins the staff of the latter and we may look forward to seeing similarly interesting articles from his pen in its pages.

KING EDWARD VIII. ESSAYS.

At the April meeting of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society, Mr. J. A. Bremner showed a set of Essays for certain values of new British stamps with the head of King Edward VIII. The design is a bold one but whether it is to be adopted or not has not been settled. Only a couple of dozen of these essays were printed, of which only five sets were sold to

the public. Mr. Bremner is to be congratulated in having obtained possession of one of them.

Mr. B. L. Cairncross of Pretoria reports that the ½d. sheets, which were recently being printed with gutters down the centre, but without top or bottom margins, have been superseded by sheets with the usual four margins, arrows at the centres and sides, and with sheet numbers appearing twice on the right-hand margins.

He further records that the only (minor) variety he was able to detect in the new sheets was a slight defect in the perforations at the top of the 1st row and again between the 11th and 12th rows. The perforating machine had apparently not moved quite the usual vertical distance so that the perforations slightly overlap.

LUNDY ISLAND.

The *Philatelic Magazine* issues a warning notice about a forthcoming issue of so-called stamps for the conveyance of mail from Lundy Is. to the mainland. In the first place there is no need for any such mail and in the second no one has authority to issue stamps within the British Isles except the British Post Office. This is a private speculation whose only justification is the exploitation of credulous stamp collectors.

JUBILEE ERRORS IN COOK IS. AND NIUE.

Mr. C. P. Rang, in *Gibbon's Stamp Monthly*, reports the discovery of a wrong-fount type error in the overprinted Jubilees of Cook Is. and Niue. There is a narrow "B" and a narrow "K," each of these errors occurring sixteen times on a sheet of eighty stamps.

Collectors will be well advised to look over their stamps of these colonies for these varieties.

The New Zealand group of Jubilees promise to run the South Africans close in matters of philatelic interest and value.

NEW 1½d. UNION STAMP.

Mr. Wyndham informs us that, as a result of a question asked in Parliament, the information has been elicited that the design for the new 1½d. stamp has been decided upon. The design, which is the work of the Government Printer's staff, is to be one illustrative of the Mining Industry. (Presumably gold mining in particular.—Ed.)

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

40 Different Stamps, 2s. 5d.

60 Different Stamps, Y.-T. Cat. value fr. 100—for 6s. 5d., postage free.

C. J. de RIDDER,
Embond Brantas 13,
MALANG (Java), D.E.I.

**THE INDEPENDENT PAPER THAT BY ITS
IMPARTIAL ADVICE SAVES YOU MANY TIMES
THE SMALL COST OF SUBSCRIPTION**



EDITED BY
ALBERT H.
HARRIS

SPECIMENS
FREE FOR ALL
YOUR FRIENDS

NOT
A HOUSE
ORGAN

**YOUR
REGULAR
NEWSAGENT
WILL DELIVER IT
ON ALTERNATE
FRIDAYS**

3^D

**POST FREE
ANYWHERE**

7/6 PER ANNUM

**BEST
ILLUSTRATED**

CONDUCTED BY A
COLLECTOR FOR COLLECTORS
IMPARTIAL NEWS
FEARLESS CRITICISMS
ORIGINAL STUDIES OF
OLD ISSUES AND NEW
FIRST HAND NEWS FROM
EVERYWHERE
NOTHING KEPT BACK

BEST BUYING MEDIUM
HARRIS 112 STRAND LONDON
[PLEASE CALL]

New Issue Chronicle

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

ARGENTINE.—New general issue, various designs. 15c. blue, cattle; 25c. vieux rose, agriculture; 30c. orange brown, sheep; 40c. mauve, sugar canes; 50c. red, petroleum station in sea, 1P. sepia and pale blue, map of S. America; 2P. maroon and blue, fruit culture; 5P. dp. blue and olive, cataracts of Iguazu; 10P. maroon and blk., grape culture; 20P. blue grn. and maroon, alcodon.

BELGIAN CONGO.—Air Mail, S.G. 71. 3fr. brown lake, overprinted in blue "3.50F."

BERMUDA.—New pictorial set. ½d. green, pictorial, no King's head; 1d. carmine and blk., rocky coast scene, with King's head in medallion; 1½d. purple brn. and blk., rocky coast scene, with King's head in medallion; 2d. grey blue and blk., yachting, no King's head; 2½d. dp. blue, pictorial, King's head in medallion; 3d. lake and black, Government Bldg., no King's head; 6d. purple and lake, pictorial, no King's head; 1s. deep green, same as 2½d.; 1s. 6d. sepia, same as ½d.

BHOPAL.—Service Provisional Surcharges. "THREE"
PIES in red on 2a. ultramarine S.G. 316.
"ONE"
ANNA in red on 2a. ultramarine S.G. 316
do. in blue on 4a. chocolate S.G. 317.

BRAZIL.—Issued to commemorate the 300th anniversary of Cameta 24th December 1635/1935, design pictorial view of Cameta. 200r. buff; 300r. yellow green. Commemorative of the Numismatological Congress, 1936. 300r. purple brown.

BULGARIA.—S.G. type 101, without horizontal coloured frame lines. 1L. pale green, S.G. No. 304.

COCHIN.—Line engraved, S.G. type 18. Printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., one of the last printed by this firm. 2 pies sepia.

EGYPT.—New modified type. 20m. deep blue.

ESTONIA.—Charity issue, Coat of Arms type. 10+10s. green and dp. purple; 15+15s. carmine and ultramarine; 25+25s. grey blue and vermilion; 50+50s. blk. and orange yel. Typographed issue, portrait of the President, small format 20 x 23mm., perf. 14 no wmk. 1s. black brn.; 2s. yellow grn.; 5s. emerald; 6s. brt. claret; 10s. turquoise; 20s. brt. mauve; 50s. red brown.

FRANCE.—Commemorative. Portrait of Andre Marie Ampere, born at Lyon 1775, died 1836. Author of electro-dynamic theory. 75c. dark brown. Stamp issued in aid of Refugees. 75c.+50c. purple. Allegorical female figure, signifying fraternity, standing on globe, bearing a torch.

FRENCH MIDDLE CONGO.—Issue of 1932 overprinted in black with two bars and "AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE

FRANCAISE" in two lines.

The values are the same as Middle Congo except the 30c., 45c., 65c., 1fr., 1fr.25, 1fr.75, 2fr. and 3fr. which do not appear to be overprinted at all. 1c. brown; 2c. greenish blue; 4c. bronze green; 5c. dp. mauve; 10c. dp. blue green; 15c. purple; 20c. red/rose; 25c. orange; 40c. chestnut; 50c. slate purple; 75c. black/rose; 90c. carmine/rose; 1fr.50 blue; 5fr. steel blue; 10fr. black; 20fr. brown.

GERMANY.—Zeppelin Commemorative. New type, zeppelin flying over the sea. These are issued in commemoration of the LZ 129 to North America. 50pf. blue; 75pf. deep green.

INDIA.—Inscribed "INDIA POSTAGE" overprinted "SERVICE." Printed at Nasik from old De la Rue plates. 4a. sage green.

LITHUANIA.—Air Mail, map showing flight from America to Europe and portrait of F. Vaitkus. 15c. claret; 30c. green; 60c. ultramarine.

MALAYA.—*Straits Settlements*: New type, as previous values, inscribed "MALAYA" at top and "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS" at foot. \$2 carmine and green.

Negri Sembilan: New type, as previous values. 25c. carmine and lilac; \$1 carmine and blk/blue.

Pahang: New type, as previous values. 25c. carmine and liac; \$1 carmine and blk./blue.

Perak: New type, as previous values. 25c. carmine and lilac; \$1 carmine and blk./blue.

Selangor: (Inscribed "MALAYA" only) 25c. Mosque, as before (Transverse) \$1 profile portrait of Rajah (Upright). 25c. scarlet and lilac; \$1 scarlet and blk./blue.

MANCHURIA.—2f. yellow green, S.G. type 11; 4f. sage green, S.G. type 12; 6f. rosine, S.G. type 1; 13f. pale chocolate, S.G. type 2.

NEW ZEALAND.—Pictorial issue, ½d. green, inverted wmk. Pictorial new shade, 1d. carmine red, inverted wmk. Pictorial new shade, 1½d. lilac brn., inverted (also reversed).

NICARAGUA.—1929/31 Air Mail with engraved overprint "Resello 1935" inscribed in tablet on the right side vertically reading upwards. 15c. violet; 20c. yellow grn.; 25c. greenish blk.; 30/50c. orange S.G. 885; 35/50c. pale blue S.G. 886; 40c./1C. yellow S.G. 887; 50c. sepia; 55c./1C. green S.G. 888; 1 Cordova, vermilion.

PARAGUAY.—New colour, design S.G. type 122, Chaco Boundary Dispute 1P.50 overprinted in red with large "C."

SURINAME.—Low values ½c.—7½c. ship type, higher values, portrait of the Queen. ½c. brown; 1c. yel. grn.; 1½c. brt. blue; 2c. sepia; 2½c. dp. green; 3c. dp. blue; 4c. orange vermilion; 5c. grey; 6c. scarlet; 7½c. purple; 10c. red; 12½c. grey grn.; 15c. blue; 20c. yel. orange; 21c. grey; 25c. claret; 30c. purple; 35c. olive bistre; 50c. olive grn.; 1GL. grey blue; 1GL.50 sepia; 2GL.50 mauve.

SWEDEN.—300th Anniversary of the Post Office. The 50 green, imp. x p.10 has appeared on thicker paper, on which the design does not show through on the back.

SWITZERLAND.—Air Mail, printed in different shades on the new ribbed paper showing very few fine threads. Perf. 11½. 25c. deep blue, S.G. type 34; 35c. ocre and deep chestnut, 41; 40c. sage green and deep myrtle, 41; Fr.1 purple, 37; Fr.2 chocolate and brown on buff, 42.

SZECHUAN.—China stamps overprinted in black 2½c. claret Martyr type; 3c. brown Martyr type.

YUNNAN.—China Sun Yat Sen, type 58 (II.) overprinted in black. 5c. green.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC CONGRESS.

The U.S.A. (United States of America *not* Union of South Africa) have adopted the idea of a Philatelic Congress, that is, an annual meeting of Philatelic Societies at which the business is largely reading of original papers.

The initiation of Congress was largely due to the energy of Mr. Eugene Klein, of Philadelphia, whom South African readers will be interested to learn has accepted the post of Commissioner for the U.S.A. for the Johannesburg Exhibition and has already obtained promises of several exhibits from America.

Mr. Klein has been kind enough to send us a copy of the proceedings of the 1st Congress, held in Philadelphia on 27 and 28 December, 1935.

In this are published 20 original papers on philatelic themes, presented by invitation at the Congress meeting. Many of these deal with subjects of general philatelic interest, e.g., Trends in philatelic journalism, Printing processes, Museum philately, to take but a few titles at random. There are seven articles dealing particularly with U.S. subjects and two specifically with foreign countries, viz., Lithuania and China.

AUSTRALIAN COMMEMORATIVES.

Mr. Leslie G. Poole informs us that on 1st April there were issued two stamps, 2d. and 3d. values, commemorating the opening of submarine telephone communication between Tasmania and the mainland of Australia.

Also that on or about the 1st July there will be two more issues of the same value in honour of the Centenary of South Australia. These will be line engraved and rotary printed, the design showing (left) the original settlement at Adelaide and, (right) Adelaide of 1936, with the "Proclamation Tree" at Glenelg in the centre, surmounted by a ram's head.

We have since seen the "cable stamps." The design is that of a fair lady (? a modern Amphitrite) standing in a scallop shell on the waters of Bass Strait, with the cable in her hand, one end of it shown landing at Apollo Bay, Victoria, and the other at Stanley, Tasmania.

A NEW AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIC PAPER.

Philately in Australia must be going strong. We have received the first number of a new monthly, entitled *Philately in Australia*.

There is not, so far at any rate, much in the way of "highbrow" or serious original matter in it, but plenty of small items of news, some of them mainly of local interest, others culled from the world's philatelic press.

An interesting supplement, which, it is stated, will run over some twenty monthly numbers, is entitled an "Outline of World History for Philatelists." The present section deals with the Earth in time and space and with the early civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia. The history is illustrated by appropriate stamps.

It is published by Mr. R. M. Younger, P.O. Box 2273, Melbourne, and the subscription rate is 6s. per annum.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

Swaziland. — Unusual items, covers, Transvaal and other stamps used in Swaziland (vide postmarks) required by
A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

I am very anxious to get **Machine Postmarks**, private and post office, slogans, special cancellations, active service postmarks, etc., of the Union and S.W. Africa.
C. L. L. Murray, Box 322, Murraysburg.

Colombia.—Wholesale for dealers. List free.
Blencowe, Apartado 2155, Bogota, Colombia, South America.

Exchange desired with private collectors British Colonies. All letters answered.
W. Freame, 40 Orrong Road, Elsternwick, Victoria, Australia.

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted.
William Redford, Allbret Building, 9 Fraser Street, Johannesburg.

RHODESIAN REMAINDERS.

The 1910 issue of the old territory continues in demand. Like many series of this country, one must beware of the postmarked remainders. Generally, the right dates were employed, but they are not difficult to tell, so neat and usually going over just a corner of the stamp. They are all right as space-fillers, provided one remembers they are only worth one-fifth or less of the genuine postally used copies. The catalogue prices refer to the latter, one presumes.

According to the official Check List of Rhodesia, published in the P.M. a few years ago, and compiled by the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia, the £1 error of colour, 1910, was never sold in any post office in Rhodesia, and its inclusion in the catalogue without comment as to status seems to be an anachronism. I believe about 100 copies were included amongst the remainders and were not post-marked like the others, as they had never been in use. They are not the only varieties in these remainders that did not receive any cancelling stamp.

The 1898 issue was in use over ten years, but genuine used copies over 5s. are quite scarce, whilst the cancelled to order abound.

The £1 is frequently seen overprinted in violet ("Rhodesia") instead of black. This is believed to be only from the remainders. It was not given in the above mentioned official check list, and despite catalogue quotations, is probably commoner than genuine used copies of the £1 1909 as issued with the normal black overprint. The 7s. 6d. overprinted "Rhodesia" was not in use long, and here again genuinely used copies are quite scarce.

Coming to the 1913 issue of Rhodesia, these have perhaps suffered by over elaboration and are not quite as high as they were. They have not suffered from remainders, however, and are quite a good buy at current market

prices which, it should be noticed, are in many cases very substantially below catalogue prices.

"Philatelia," in the *Philatelic Magazine*.

PHILATELISTS VISIT AMERICA.

At the time of going to press descriptions of the Third International Philatelic Exhibition—TIPEX—New York, held from May 9 to 17, had not reached us, but numerous preliminary notices have appeared in the overseas philatelic press.

The design of the exhibition plaques—the Pony Express rider of the Plains of 1860—has figured prominently.

Nearly one hundred British collections, valued in hard cash at a quarter of a million pounds sterling, have been taken over, mostly in the charge of Mr. Frank Godden. How many British philatelists were attending we do not know.

From continental Europe we have so far seen no record of the entries of exhibits but apparently a large number of dealers and collectors travelled over by a special trip arranged on the Norddeutscher Lloyd "Bremen."

In connection with this trip the *IPHV-Courier*, the Trade Journal of the International League of Stamp Dealers, issued a sumptuous special number entitled *Les Philatelistes visitent l'Amerique*.

The text is in four languages, English, French, German and Spanish, in parallel columns, and is beautifully illustrated.

It deals with the ocean trip, the exhibition and its various ancillary functions, sight-seeing in New York, and additional round trips that might be made.

An interesting article of general interest is entitled "Philately remains International" and in maintaining this atmosphere in these days of intensive narrowing nationalism the IPHV appears to play its part.

And the advertisements! Say, boy, but it makes your mouth water just to see them!!

WE BUY JUBILEES!

MINT, complete sets, particularly wanted.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

GILBERT, NEW ZEALAND, MAURITIUS, AUSTRALIA,
EGYPT, MOROCCO, 4 issues, COOK, NIUE, SAMOA.

Quote prices per 100 first. Do not send unless specifically ordered. Or cable quotations and abbreviate Zealand, Gilbert, Africa for U.S. Africa; Africana instead of S. West Africa; Morocco for

all four issues. State quantity and price per set. If acceptance is cabled send stamps C.O.D. through Bank. Or if sent direct to us, we will remit Draft in sterling by return mail.

Cable Address: BROADSTAMP, NEW YORK.

BROADWAY STAMP CO., 146 Fulton St., NEW YORK.



Complete Sets Mint.

Society News

CAPETOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, L. Simenhoff, *Hon. Sec.*, G. W. Morris, St. George's St., Simonstown. *Meetings*, 2nd Thursdays, Railway Institute, 8 p.m.

The final meeting of the 1935/36 session of the Society was held on April 23, when a particularly fine display was put on the table by Mr. L. Simenhoff. The exhibit consisted of "Errors and Freaks of the Union of South Africa," and, as can be expected, provided plenty of interest for those present. Double perfs. offsets, double printings, and other varieties too numerous to mention were all seen. As is usual with Mr. Simenhoff's exhibits, the "writing-up" was complete, thereby adding to the enjoyment and interest of those present.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, May 14, when the office bearers for the ensuing session were elected. Regret was expressed by many members on the decision of the retiring President, Mr. Meyer, not to stand for re-election, particularly in view of the exceptionally able way in which he had guided the Society in the years of his office. Congratulations were given to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. W. Morris, for the record Financial Statement which he had been able to produce. The officers for the session 1936/37 are as follows:—

President, Mr. L. Simenhoff.

Vice-President, Mr. L. B. Goldschmidt.

Exchange Superintendent, Mr. K. Alexander.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. W. Morris.

Committee, the above with: Dr. Follen, Messrs. R. Axer, W. L. Ashmead, F.R.P.S.L., C. Mackenzie, J. Richardson.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, R. H. Morley; *Hon. Secretary*, J. G. Kupferman, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Carlton Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

At the meeting on May 12, the special display of the evening was "Jubilees," to which all members were invited to contribute. There were a large number of exhibitors and mention can only be made of some of the most outstanding.

The President showed a sheet of the Spanish Moroccan overprint on Great Britain with the error of one stamp showing the French overprint. Mr. Robertson had a practically complete set of the Crown Colonies in blocks with control numbers. Mr. Mattei had nice S.W.A. covers with sets, a number of them with specially interesting postmarks, including one of a special flight.

Mr. Greenbaum's covers flown in S.A. and

S.W.A. were noteworthy for their magnificent Jubilee mounting. Mr. Smithers showed a fine mixed bag of used and mints. Mr. Glasser contributed some general notes on the Jubilee issues in addition to showing a number.

Errors were conspicuous by their absence, curiously enough. There was not a double flagstaff to be seen. Apparently everyone thought the other fellow would show them!

RHODESIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, F. W. Porter; *Hon. Secretary*, L. Atkinson, Box 587, Bulawayo. *Meetings*, 4th Mondays, Room 6, Royal Exchange Buildings, Bulawayo, 8.15 p.m.

There was a good attendance at the April meeting of this Society. In the absence of Mr. F. W. Porter (President), on holiday, Mr. D. H. Burn took the chair. After the discussion of various items of philatelic interest, the chairman called upon Mrs. Hazel Brown who displayed a well arranged collection of Persian stamps amongst which were some of the very early issues.

Mr. Merlin Jones then exhibited a very nice collection of Jubilee stamps. This collection was practically complete, with both used and mint stamps.

After the exhibits the Society had a "free raffle," and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the exhibitors.

L.A.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

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

There was a very large attendance of members and visitors at the monthly general meeting held on May 6 in the lounge of the Durban Publicity Bureau, when Messrs. Hampson and Richardson showed us some of the most interesting pages from their collections, giving a running commentary as each page was exhibited.

Mr. Hampson's choice was mostly Transvaal items and these contained nearly all of the varieties of the "Stops," on the V.R.I. issues and other stamps of this period. The stamp attracting most attention was the £5 used Transvaal presented to him by the Postmaster of the late Z.A.R. Mr. Richardson's share was chiefly anecdotal and centred around a selected variety of items of a rare and treasured nature. These included a stamp from Madagascar sent to him in his school-days and interesting items from Tanganyika and British Bechuanaland.

G.R.

EAST LONDON.

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

February. Mr. Courlander presided and there was an excellent attendance which in-

cluded two visitors, Mr. Schofield of Johannesburg, and Mr. Posner of East London. The display for the evening was given by Mr. Hoal and comprised about sixty sheets of Queen's Heads, mostly of the old classics but presenting such a wide range of settings as to surprise even old collectors. Mr. Harper also set out a beautiful lot of old German States and Mr. R. W. Wilson a number of priceless old Europeans on cover.

The Chairman, in voicing our thanks for the display, spoke of the pleasure it had given to have a visit from a collector of Mr. Schofield's standing.

March. Mr. Courlander presided over a rather poor attendance owing to the inclemency of the weather.

The display for the evening was air mails given by Messrs. Thornton, Harper and Paviour. Some most interesting items were on view including many First Flights from different parts of the world.

The Chairman, on behalf of the Society, wished Mr. R. W. Wilson "Bon Voyage" on his visit to England where he is sure to be attending a good number of the stamp auctions.

April. The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at the Railway Institute on Thursday, 2nd, at 8 p.m. There was a good attendance, Mr. Courlander presiding.

The President having expressed his wish to stand down, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President, Mr. B. S. Wilson.

Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Gathercole.

Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Thornton.

Committee, Messrs. A. W. B. Browning, F. H. Cowie and J. F. Paviour with the aforementioned three gentlemen.

The display brought forth some excellent sheets of stamps as each member had been invited to bring a few sheets of what he considered to be his most beautiful stamps. With numbers of the old classics both imperf. and perf., together with some of the finest examples of modern stamp art, including air mails, everyone undoubtedly felt it was indeed a show worth seeing.

Many suggestions were put forward for enlivening and creating greater interest in the monthly meetings, these suggestions being left to be dealt with by the committee.

It was decided to advertise the Society's meetings in the *Daily Dispatch*. Several members undertook to defray the cost for a long period ahead.

The Society loses this month a very staunch member in the person of Mr. Gordon Brown.

Mr. Gordon Brown has contributed many interesting papers at our meetings and filled many positions in the Society, and we regret his departure, but wish him every success in his new position at Cape Town which carries with it promotion.

W.S.H.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

President, F. Carter; *Hon. Sec.,* F. J. Hundermark, 78 Murray Avenue, Bloemfontein. *Meetings,* 2nd Fridays, Oranje Koffieshuis, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.

Owing to the Easter holidays, the April meeting was held towards the end of the month. Five new members were elected, and the question of fostering greater philatelic interest among juveniles was taken a step further.

The May meeting took place on the 8th, when the secretary reported that he had interviewed the principals of several schools in Bloemfontein in connection with the question of instruction in the elements of philately. Recognising the educational value of philately, the principals were willing to make arrangements for short lectures by members of the Society on the various aspects of stamp collecting. It is hoped to start these lectures in the near future.

Two proposals for membership were accepted.

Mr. J. Lewis displayed an interesting collection of pictorial stamps of the Union of South Africa, both London and Pretoria printings which disclosed several errors.

F.J.H.

PRETORIA.

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

May. There were two meetings with Mr. Basden in the chair. At the meeting on May 4, three visitors were welcomed by the Chairman. Novelties were shown by Messrs. Giovanetti, Kriste, Hand and N. L. Watson.

Five minute talks of philatelic interest together with stamp items were provided by Messrs. Beyers, Wager, Blockey, Klagsbrun, Harrington, Basden, Obermeyer, N. L. Watson, Hand and Greenbaum.

At the meeting on May 18 the Johannesburg Society reported that very good progress was being made in connection with the International Philatelic Exhibition.

Mr. Hand read a paper on the stamps of the Canal Zone and Panama. In 1904 stamps of the United States were overprinted Canal Zone and later on Panama stamps had the same overprint. The issue of 1915 depicted features of the canal itself. Mr. Hand pointed out that there was a large amount of material available for anyone who wished to make a historical and philatelic study of this area. Many uncatalogued varieties are found amongst the overprints.

Mr. Hand showed his Panama Canal Zone stamps; Dr. Broughton some Chili and Peru, and Mr. Blockey showed the Society's Forgery Collection of S. America.

H.A.W.

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Allbret Bldg., 9 Fraser Street,
Johannesburg

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

Vol. 12.

JULY, 1936.

No. 7.

CONGRESS

A meeting of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa will be held in Johannesburg during the period of the International Exhibition.

As Congress appears to have been moribund for something like eighteen months, largely through none of the constituent societies being in a position to arrange for a meeting in 1935, a few words about it may not be amiss.

Congress—a federation of the Philatelic Societies of South Africa and Rhodesia—was founded at the time of the International Philatelic Exhibition in Durban in 1928, largely through the initiative of the Philatelic Society of Natal.

Its Constitution is modelled on the lines of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain and its main object is to serve as a bond of union between the scattered philatelic societies of Southern Africa. It provides the machinery to arrange for periodical meetings at which philatelic papers can be read and matters of common philatelic interest discussed. The social side—getting to know your fellow collectors—is not the least important function which these meetings serves.

A later activity which Congress assumed was to have its own philatelic paper, with the object of having a medium for the publication of the more serious papers on subjects of peculiarly South African interest which it might have been difficult to have had published elsewhere. An ambitious programme of work on South African philately was drawn up and allocated to the constituent societies to tackle. A little of the programme has been carried out, but there is still a lot to be done. The Congress periodical—*The South African Philatelist*—was also intended to subserve the purpose of a general philatelic magazine as few of us, we hope, are so parochial in our outlook as to be interested in the stamps of Southern Africa only.

Perhaps the founders' plans savoured a little of "hitching the waggon to a star," but even if, like the Five Years' Plan, things have not worked out quite according to schedule, starting off with high endeavour has its recommendations.

The parents and godparents of Congress made one bad slip, however, when they launched their child on the world, in failing to provide adequately for its maintenance during its youth.

Each constituent society is expected, in accordance with the Constitution and Rules of Congress, to contribute annually (*pro rata* to its membership) to Congress funds. Some have done so, others have not. Even if there had been no defaulters, however, it is doubtful if Congress would even yet have been in a sound financial position.

The big initial expense, which was not allowed for, was the provision of awards for papers read at Congress. Dies cost money!

To cut the story short, Congress has, so far, been financed very largely by the Pretoria Society. There has been a period, however, when plaques could not be ordered from the Mint because the previous lot had not been paid for. This has now been adjusted and all plaques still unawarded from the last two Congresses can be obtained by those entitled to them. Congress is still in debt to the Pretoria Society. The latter body is not pressing for immediate settlement, but is living in hope.

The expenses of starting and running the *South African Philatelist* were also underestimated. In this instance good support from all the constituent societies—the owners—was forthcoming, but the initial capital provided was insufficient and the paper soon found itself in debt. Now, however, things are improving; the circulation is going up, income is increasing and the debt has been considerably reduced. But a personal guarantee, which has been given in Johannesburg, is still a necessity for this liability.

There may still be a feeling that Congress is too much an affair simply of the Transvaal societies. It is true that the Permanent Executive Committee is composed of members of

the three societies there, but that is simply because in no other district could the affairs of Congress be left in the hands of more than one society. They have tried to do their best for South African philately, and have thought it advisable to put this plain statement of affairs before you. If you don't think their best good enough, come to Congress and show them how it can be done better.

Congress and all that it stands for is what philately in South Africa is liable to be judged by, so it is the intimate concern of all societies.

An important matter coming up for consideration is an invitation to become affiliated to the Federation Internationale de Philatelie. This invitation should be considered as an honour and as putting us on the philatelic map.

Only nationally representative bodies are members of the F.I.P. and should we decide to join up we may be the first outside of Europe to do so, although it is likely to be a race between us and Brazil.

Congress meetings and functions, it should be mentioned, are open to all visiting philatelists, although only delegates from constituent societies have voting powers. It is hoped there will be a large attendance both of delegates and of other visitors on this occasion. Fuller details of doings will be available later.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AND EXCHANGE.

We have applications from a number of correspondents in Canada, United States of America, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden and Philippine Is., wishing to get in touch with collectors here for the purpose of exchanging stamps of their respective countries.

If any readers wish to make such contacts for exchange purposes we will be glad to let them have addresses.

GREAT BRITAIN 2½d. JUBILEE ERROR OF COLOUR.

A block of 60 of these recently fetched £1,500 at auction. There were only three sheets (360 stamps) of these issued altogether, sent to a small post office in the north of London, where a lucky collector spotted them and was able to buy up nearly the whole lot.

B. & K.

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

ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY (except recent issues)

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

1936 Price List of British Colonial Stamps.
100 Pages . . . Price One Shilling.
(Refunded against purchases.)

B & K Special Offers — free on request.

BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.
170 STRAND LONDON, W.C.2.

“ JIPEX ”

25 PER CENT. REDUCTION IN FARES FOR OVERSEA VISITARS.

Excursion rates for overseas visitors have now been approved. The South African Conference Lines (Union-Castle, German, Holland-Afrika, and Italian) are making a reduction of 25 per cent. on their ordinary rates, the only condition being that there must be the booking of a combined rail and sea ticket, including a visit to Johannesburg.

Further tours and excursions in the Union and neighbouring territories can be arranged for, also with a similar reduction on the ordinary rail fares.

The Blue Funnel and White Star-Aberdeen Joint Services are providing similar reduced fare trips from Australia and it is hoped that concessions will be made available from Canada and India.

Excursion rates are likely also to be available for South Africans living at a distance from Johannesburg but details as to these are not yet available.

DONATIONS.

The Committee gratefully acknowledges receipt of the following donations towards the Exhibition funds:—

Orange Free State and Basutoland Philatelic Society	£2 2 0
Commission for effecting sale of a collection	10 0 0
Anonymous (earmarked for special awards)	26 5 0
The Jamaica Philatelic Society—A special Medal.	
The Air Mail Society—A special Medal.	

EXHIBITION STAMPS.

No special stamps will be issued in connection with the Exhibition but it is hoped that the Union postal authorities will sanction the issue of special miniature sheets of the current ½d. and 1d. stamps with suitable inscriptional margins. If this is agreed to, these sheets will be sold only at the Exhibition post office. Their issue has not yet, however, been finally settled.

COMPETITIVE ENTRIES.

These do not close until September 3, but there is no need to wait until the last week to send them in. The first has already arrived and it will lighten the Committee's work considerably in preparing the exhibition catalogue if they are sent in soon.

EXHIBITION SECRETARY.

Mr. J. G. Kupferman has unfortunately had to give up the post of Hon. Secretary to the Exhibition Committee owing to pressure of other work. Mr. J. H. Jenkins has taken over the duties, the address remains the same, viz., P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg. AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

An official exhibit has been promised by Mr. John Ash, the Australian Government Printer.

PATRON.

Mr. G. H. Beattie, President of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, has kindly consented to become a Patron of the Exhibition.

AN INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

will be held in
JOHANNESBURG

from

NOVEMBER 2--14, 1936

in conjunction with

THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION

Under the auspices of the

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG



PART 1.

Exhibits "By Invitation" only. Many of the world's best collections will be represented.

PART 2.

Competitive. "Africa South of the

Equator." If you have any sort of a collection of Southern African Stamps, whether it be of Honour, Research, Specialized, or Ordinary grade, there will be an opportunity for it to compete. Start getting it in order now.



The scope of Section 25 (Rarities or items of special interest) has been widened to the whole world. Entries in this Section need not, therefore, be limited to countries in Africa south of the equator.

Insurance rates for collections in transit and/or in the hands of the exhibition committee can now be given on application.

Early booking of accommodation by visitors is advisable. If in any difficulty apply to the Publicity Association, P.O. Box 4580, Johannesburg.

Make your arrangements now to spend your annual holiday in Johannesburg in November next and see the finest collection of stamps ever brought together in South Africa. Probably the greatest ever shown in the Southern Hemisphere.

Programmes and Entry Forms
may be obtained from :

**THE HON. SECRETARY, EXHIBITION COMMITTEE,
P.O. BOX 4967, JOHANNESBURG.**

SWAZILAND

By A. E. BASDEN.

(Paper read to the Pretoria Philatelic Society, March, 1936).

It is nearly six years since I read a paper before this Society on the stamps of Swaziland, and I have been gathering material ever since. In that paper, which was printed in the Pretoria Philatelic Society's Transactions, 1930, I gave an historical and geographical outline of the country, hazarded some opinions and asked a number of questions. I cannot add very much to the information I was then able to give, and I have not been able to solve many of my own riddles. From material since added to my collection I can, however, supply some additional useful information.

With the introduction of the definitive issue, and with the Silver Jubilee issue the stamps of the country of Swaziland have become of increasing interest; hence another paper on the stamps of this country appeared to be indicated.

(1) I have not discovered any postal matter used prior to the overprinted issue, but still hope that I may do so some day, as there must have been communications from that country prior to October, 1889.

(2) I wish to supplement from my collection Stanley Gibbons' list of overprinted stamps as follows; asking you to note that some of the varieties are not properly catalogueable, while some of the errors are catalogued or mentioned by Kohl and other catalogues and the London Philatelic Society's publications.

- (a) 1d., 1s. and 5s. on toned paper, as in normal Transvaals.
- (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ d. grey and pearl grey as in Transvaal.
- (c) 2d. in shades as in Transvaal.
- (d) 2d. perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, "Swazielan" inverted (doubtful).
- (e) Minor constant type varieties.
- (f) 2d., perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ double overprint.
- (g) 2d. "S" of Swaziland missing.
- (h) 6d. "a" and "i" missing.
- (i) $\frac{3}{4}$ d. overprint missing in pair with normal.
- (j) $\frac{1}{2}$ d. carmine, overprint offset.
- (k) $\frac{3}{4}$ d. carmine, overprint misplaced, "S" missing.

(3) Green postmarks and the numerals 628 and 718 are not uncommon; blue postmarks are scarce. I have succeeded in placing the numeral 718 as Embekelweni, from a cover with both town and numeral postmarks in the same colour, but have not found the name-place of 628.

(4) I have been informed on excellent authority that the so-called government reprints (distinguishable by the period after the overprint) were printed for use in Swaziland, but were not issued because of the incorporation of the country into the South Af-

rican Republic about the time they were prepared for issue.

(5) I have bisects of the 6d. and 1s. with postmarks dated 1893 and of the 1d. and 2d. government reprints (printed at the end of 1894) dated 1891. The London Philatelic Society's "Africa" mentions that the 2d. was bisected diagonally and used as 1d. but in view of my copies I feel very doubtful about their authenticity.

(6) Coming to Section III. (stamps of the South African Republic used in Swaziland after the annexation 1895-1900, I recorded the following:—

- (a) Transvaal issue of 1887: $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 4d. and 2s. 6d.
- (b) Transvaal issue of 1894: 2d.
- (c) Transvaal issue of 1895: $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d.
- (d) Provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1s. of 1895.
- (e) Transvaal issue of 1896: 1d.
- (7) Section IV.: Transvaal stamps (King Edward) used in Swaziland: 1902-1910, 1d., 6d. 2s. 6d.

(8) Section V.: Union stamps used in Swaziland:—

- (a) Inter-Provinceals: September 1910-1913. Cape 1d. (No. 69), 1d. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Edward) Natal 1d., 4d. Transvaal $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 3d., 6d., 2s. and 2s. 6d. O.F.S. (O.R.C.) 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- (b) Union definitive issues 1913-1933. All values (including $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d. perf. X imperf. S.G. 1-48; postage dues 117-121; officials S.G. 01-018).

(9) The postal stationery of the Territory in my collection includes inter-provincial and Union issues.

(10) The first sheets of the 6d. definitive issue were without plate numbers.

The first and present definitive set was issued at the beginning of January, 1933, but stamps of the Union of South Africa were permissible for one month, i.e., until the 31st January. Here it is interesting to note what a variety of stamps were available, viz.: Cape of Good Hope, all issues subsequent to the triangulars but not British Bechuanaland or Mafeking; Griqualand West, by reason of the fact that the stock of overprinted stamps were sold and used in the Cape in 1880, and never demonetized; Natal, all issues but not Zululand, which were demonetized; Orange River Colony, all issues; Transvaal, King Edwards; Union, all issues. So that, by taking one each of these six countries together with one of the new definitive issue, it was possible to frank a letter correctly with the stamps of seven countries. I have two such covers, and believe that they are the only two that were put through. This unusual possibility also occurred when the definitive issue for Basutoland was made.

Official stamps were prepared for Swaziland (as for Basutoland, by overprinting the word "Official") but were never issued. Whether any examples survive or whether all were destroyed I cannot say. It is just possible that a few sets were distributed officially before the issue of these stamps was countermanded.

I have one particularly interesting stamped cover, viz., an official envelope with the inscription "On The Swazi King's Service"; and I am naturally always on the look-out for unusual items. Very few old Swaziland covers seem to have survived.

I hope I have interested you further in the stamps of Swaziland and I should be very grateful at all times for any additional information that you might come across.

A STANDARD GUARANTEE.

A standard guarantee, which it is suggested should be given with all stamps sold, has been formulated jointly by the Royal Philatelic Society and the Committee of the B.P.A. As the latter body consists mainly of professional dealers and the former of non-professionals, one would imagine it should prove satisfactory to all classes of philatelists. The guarantee runs as follows:—

"Every effort is made to ensure that all stamps sold by us unless otherwise described shall be in all respects genuine originals and they are offered for sale as such. If not as described and returned by the purchaser within six years, we undertake to refund the price paid to us and our liability in respect thereof shall be limited accordingly. If the stamp is certified as genuine by the Expert Committee of the Royal Society, London, or the British Philatelic Association, the purchaser shall not be entitled to make any claim against us in respect of any error, omission or mistake in such certificate.

"All purchases from us are to be deemed to be subject to the above conditions."

From the point of view of the buyer there certainly seems nothing to grumble about in this agreement, but from the point of view of the vendor we doubt if it will be universally acceptable.

If it is to be regarded as a gentleman's agreement it will probably be acceptable where the two parties concerned know each other and know that the behaviour on each side will be "gentlemanly."

But what about the quite possible case where the buyer is unknown to the vendor; after some time the buyer finds or thinks that he has paid too much, he deliberately damages the stamp slightly so as to have an excuse for returning it and requesting his money back? In view of such possibilities it seems too much to expect that all buyers can buy on such terms.

GORDON'S BAY (UNOFFICIAL) AIR MAIL.

Mr. Park Smith has kindly sent for our inspection a card of the first (unofficial) air mail carried from Gordon's Bay.

This was carried by Mr. L. Bredell in a private plane piloted by him to the recent rally at Port Elizabeth held in connection with the opening of the new aerodrome there.

The card shows a Gordon's Bay postmark of date 20th May and the office stamp of the Port Elizabeth air port which is interesting inasmuch as the date reads 25-5-39.

The card is signed by the pilot as "Carried by Plane."

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS

are my speciality

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

SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

The cheapest dealer in the World for British Colonial
Rarities is:

T. ALLEN

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

Index of Contemporary Articles

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

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

ABYSSINIA.—Ethopie, son service postal, etc. (contd.), P.B. Apr. 30.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.—Types et variétés des timbres dit d'Alsace-Lorraine, 1870-71, E.U. May 15.

AUSTRALIA.—The Bass Strait cable and its commemorative issue, P.M. May 15. The first issue of the Australtan Commonwealth, 1913 (contd.), S.L. May. Australian aboriginal postmarks, S.C. May 30.

AUSTRIA.—Die Telegraphenwertzeichen Oesterreichs (contd.), Pmk. April 30. Die erste Ausgabe von Oesterreich und Lombardei-Venetien (contd.), Pmk. May 15.

BELGIUM.—Nos premiers timbres typographies. Emission 1865-1883, P.B. April 30.

BRAZIL.—Commemorative stamps, S.C. May 9 and 16.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Commemorative stamps, S.C. May 16.

BULGARIA.—Commemorative stamps, S.C. May 30 and June 6.

CHINA.—The three "junk" series, P.M. May 15.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Die Postmarken der Tschechoslowakien (contd.), Pmk. April 30 and May 30.

EGYPT.—The British forces in Egypt "Naafi" seals, S. April 25. Postal history of concession seals, P.M. May 29.

ESTONIA.—The stamps of Estonia (concl.), G.S.M. May.

FALKLAND IS.—Further data on the red frank and provisional issue of 1891-2. New data on the 1d., 6d. 1s. and 4d. of the first issue, L.P. March.

GABOON.—Les timbres de Gabon, 1862-1936 (concl.), E.U. May.

GERMANY.—Germany's Olympic Games stamps, S.C. May 23. Die deutsche Herrespost an der Westfront (contd.), Pmk. April 30.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The original die for the 1d. stamp of 1840, G.G. May. British Railway letter stamps, S. C. May 9. The Victorian surface printed issues, G.S.M. May.

GUATEMALA.—The lithographed issue of 1886, P.J.G.B. May.

HANOVER.—A Hanover forgery, G.G. May.

HOLLAND.—Nieuwe Gegevens over den oudsten Nederlandschen Franco-Dagteekening stempel, Ph. May. Indische Landmail, 1830-1930, Ph. May.

ICELAND.—Paquebot cancellations on Icelandic stamps, G.S.M. May.

LABUAN.—A notable discovery, P.J.G.B. May.

LAGOS.—The posts and postage stamps of Lagos (contd.), S.C. May 9 and 16.

LITHUANIA.—Aus einer Sondersammlung Litauen, S.P. May.

MADAGASCAR.—British Mail in Madagascar, M.W. May 4.

MANCHURIA.—Postage stamps of Manchuria. II., Manchukuo, S.M.J. May.

MEXICO.—Mexico, L.P. April.

PANAMA.—Canal Zone "used abroad," M.W. May 11.

PAPUA.—Postmarks of Papua, S.L. May.

PERSIA.—The provincial issues of 1919, 1924 and 1925, P.J.G.B. May.

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

ROUMANIA.—Les timbres des Principautés danubiennes et de la Roumanie (1858-72) (contd.), P.B. April 30. Beiträge zur Geschichte der rumanischen Post, etc. (contd.), Pmk. May 15.

SARAWAK.—The stamps and post offices of Sarawak (contd.), S.L. May.

SWEDEN.—Un timbre unique de Suède, R.P. May.

THURN AND TAXIS.—Thurn and Taxis, L.P. April.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Collecting U.S.A., S.M. May. Early American stamp designs and devices, S.M. May. Some notes on U.S. cancellations, G.G. May. Earliest known Pre-cancels, G.G. May. Types IV., VI. and VII., two-cent offset, S. May 9. The New York Postmaster's provisionals, A.P. May. Earliest known dates of use of U.S. stamps, S. May 16. The Pony Express of 1862-64 (Part III.), S.M.J. May. The 24-cent violet of 1861, S.C.C. Apr.

ZANZIBAR.—The posts, stamps and Sultans of Zanzibar (contd.), S. L. May.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Check list of Silver Jubilee Issues, S.M. May. Les Marques postales des armées navales pendant la guerre, 1914-19 (contd.), E. U. May. Jubilee jottings, S.C. May 9 and 16. The world's first successful Rocket Airplane flight, S.C.F. May 23. J. F. Joubert de la Ferté. An eminent engraver of "Queen's Heads," G.S.M. June. Native homes on stamps, G.S.M. June.

LEON DE RAAY.

On May 21 this distinguished philatelist, who has written so much on South African subjects, celebrated his 70th birthday. The following short note of his career is taken from the *Nederlandsch Maandblad voor Philatelie* of 16th May, and we only regret that considerations of space prevent us from quoting it in full.

Born in Paris in 1866, the first five years of his life were spent there and the next seven in London. With this upbringing he is really more fluent in languages other than Nederlands, a fact which has been helpful to him at international philatelic and other gatherings.

In 1890 he came to South Africa and in 1892 was Agent-General for Holland at the Kimberley International Exhibition of that year.

On his return to Holland he started the philatelic firm of N. Yaar (= Raay when read like the Koran) & Co. Between 1894 and 1899 he twice visited New York. In 1904, in company with Mr. Halberstadt, he founded the *Nederlandsch Philatelist*, and in 1906 he was largely responsible for the formation of the "Bond" of the Netherlands Philatelic Societies.

The philatelic exhibitions, congresses, etc., with which he has been connected as agent, jurymen, exhibitor, etc., are legion and his trophies are numerous.

His writings are equally abundant and of special interest to us in South Africa the following few may be mentioned: "The history of the postage stamps of the Orange Free State," "The postage stamps of the Orange River Colony" (two parts), "The fiscal and telegraphic stamps of the Orange Free State and Orange River Colony," "Les falsifications de Transvaal," "The characteristics of the genuine and forged stamps of the Transvaal," "The stamps of Pietersburg," and "The postage stamps of the New Republic."

He is at present engaged upon a standard work on the postage stamps of the Transvaal which he purposes bringing out in nine parts, dealing consecutively with the 1st Republic (2 parts), 1st British occupation (2 parts), 2nd Republic, Crown Colony, and Union, also postal cancellations and the fiscal and telegraphic stamps.

We hope that he will be able to see this colossal task through. Fortunately he now

has the assistance of one of his sons, who has contracted the father's hereditary philatelic disease!

Characteristic of the man—instead of waiting to receive a present on the occasion of this celebration, he made one to Philately. This took the form of five silver medals put at the disposal of the *Maandblad voor Philatelie* to be awarded yearly for the next five years to the writer of the best article in that magazine.

Long life and prosperity to him!

It may just be added that Mr. de Raay has announced his intention of being an exhibitor at JIPEX. The Editor had the pleasure of meeting him at the Brussels Exhibition last year and on that occasion urged him to revisit South Africa at the time of the Johannesburg Exhibition, but this is not to be, more's the pity.

1d. VOORTREKKER PLATE FLAW.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. report that on the 56th stamp of every sheet of the 1d. + 1d. Voortrekker stamps there is a plate flaw which shows a line running across the stamp and through the value tablets. Have our S.A. collectors gone into hibernation that none of them have recorded this?

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

Swaziland. — Unusual items, covers, Transvaal and other stamps used in Swaziland (vide postmarks) required by

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

I am very anxious to get Machine Postmarks, private and post office, slogans, special cancellations, active service postmarks, etc., of the Union and S.W. Africa.

C. L. L. Murray, Box 322, Murraysburg.

Gold Coast.—Early issues, fine used. Special Postmarks. Mint. Wanted. *William Redford, Albret Building, 9 Fraser Street, Johannesburg.*

Wanted.—Union and other British African higher values; all jubilees. Write: "Philatelist," Box 5729, Johannesburg.

St. Vincent

By

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

(Contd. from p. 83 of June number)

Having disposed of the perforating machines used during the Perkins-Bacon period, we will resume our review of such interesting points as present themselves which may prove worthy of notice in the stamps themselves.

In the second issue two values are listed by S.G., but as I have already stated, I consider that the 1d. value with this rough perf. was in all probability also included in the first printing, further evidence of this being that it is found in the duller, browner tint of rose which is characteristic of that printing.

I have two copies with misplaced perf., one with a central line severing the stamp vertically as in the 1881 provisionals. I also have a copy of the 6d. double-printed, an uncatalogued variety, and two pairs of the 6d. imperf. between used and unused, of which very few are known. In the 1862-66 issue I show a fine unused copy of the scarce 1d. compound perf., and three used copies. I have also a doubtful copy of the 1d. imperf. in used condition. There is also a copy in the Tapling collection, but this has little margin on one side, and it is therefore open to question. Indeed Sir Edward Bacon now says that he has ceased to believe in it.

1866, perf. 11-12½; in this issue I show the 1s. slate unused and mint, a very rare stamp. Mr. J. J. Darlow states that three copies of this stamp are known used, but I have never yet come across a copy myself, although I show one in a slate-blue shade which is quite distinct from the real indigo, and appears to me to be a transition shade between the slate and the blue, although the Expert Committee pronounce it to be "a colour changeling." But personally I cannot subscribe to this opinion, and although it shows traces of blue in the colour under the microscope, it is really much nearer the slate than the indigo. I cannot discover the slightest trace of the colour having been tampered with, and it is not "oxidized" (which should correctly be termed "sulphuretted") as I have thoroughly well soaked it in hydrogen peroxide. But I leave it to your judgment. In any case it is an unusual shade.

In the following issues I show many good pieces and rare unused but nothing of unusual interest, until we arrive at the handsome 5s. rose of 1880. Of this, besides two mint and one used copies, I have a very fine imperforate specimen, of which but two or three are known. Also three very rare and interesting colour trials of the unfinished key-die in a royal blue, scarlet and deep green. I have it

on the authority of Sir Edward Cameron, K.C.M.G., that this design is known by the natives as "the frying jack-fish stamp," from a fancied resemblance in the posture of the two females to those engaging in that delectable operation. Sir Edward was for some years Administrator of St. Vincent, and has also occupied high posts in others of the West Indian Islands, St. Lucia, Bahamas, Turks, Virgin Islands, etc., as well as in Gambia and Sierra Leone.

This brings us to the popular and interesting 1880-81 provisionals. In these I have three pairs and four singles, mint, of the 1d. in red on half of 6d., blue-green, one having the full corner margins. One of the pairs shows a very curious variety having an extra line of the dividing perf. 12 diagonally across the two halves. Of the ½d. in red on half of 6d. bright green a block of eight, five pairs and a two singles, all mint, and two pairs and three singles used. One pair each of both used and unused shows the left-hand stamp without the bar to fraction. The superb mint block of eight is probably the next best piece of this provisional existing after His Majesty's wonderful block of 12, which includes the error without bar.

I also have one copy used together with a One Penny in black on 6d. bright green, on piece of original, which is a very scarce combination. Three copies of the 4d. on 1s. (one mint), together with some of the December, 1881, issue, bring the Perkin-Bacon series to a conclusion.

THE PRINTINGS OF MESSRS. THOMAS de la RUE AND CO.

The printing contract with Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. came to an end with the close of the year 1881, and upon February 25, 1882, the plates were delivered up to the Crown Agents, and were then passed to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., with whom they had made a fresh contract, and the execution and printing of the stamps for this island have remained in their hands up to date.

Throughout these series there is very little to note compared with the previous printers' work, the chief point being the wide range of shade to be found in many of the values, owing generally to their being in use for a number of years, necessitating many different printings. This is particularly noticeable in the One Penny which was in use from 1885 to 1898—thirteen years—whose various printings range through almost every shade of red or rose. There are also some minor varieties of surcharge in some of the provisional issues, but few of very great interest. I have an uncatalogued variety in the 5s. lake, imperforate . . . and a unique essay for the £1, the inscriptions for which are painted in water colour.

The one outstanding rarity is to be found in the 1915 One Penny on 1s. black on green, in which occurs the error with "One" omitted. Very few copies exist, but I have one with a normal stamp *se tenant*, mint, which is possibly unique.

I do not collect the perf. 12 varieties of 1886, except those values which were actually issued and used, as I regard the others as merely essays and not worth the fabulous prices at which they are generally offered. The 1d. printed on green was in the Gilbert-Lodge collection, which goes to prove my contention.

In the course of conversation with Sir Edward Cameron—to whom I have already referred—I learnt the reason of the alteration in the plates of the 1907 issue, which bears the design of the Colony's Arms. It appears that he personally condemned these for the reason of the motto being divorced from the Arms instead of being rightly placed directly beneath. He therefore insisted upon the printers having them entirely re-engraved with the motto and the inscription "Postage and Revenue" reversed in position. When, however, the new plates for the 1d., 6d. and 1s. values were delivered, it was found that they had made another *faux pas*, and omitted the dot under the "d" of 1d.! So the plates of the two lower values had to have this inserted before the next printing, but the 1s. was not altered as it was not required again, being replaced by the issue bearing the King's Head.

BRITISH COLONIES BAN ON POST-MARKING TO ORDER.

From correspondence published in *Stamp Collecting* it appears that the British Colonial Secretary, after consultation with the Postmaster-General on the general principles involved, has issued instructions to all dependencies that stamped envelopes sent by philatelists and stamp dealers to Colonial Postmasters with the request that they should be cancelled and returned, should be returned under official cover with a note to the effect that it is forbidden to comply with such requests.

Our contemporary goes on to say that this ban on postmarking by favour will have far-

reaching effects on the stamp trade and philately in general. No longer will it be possible for collectors or dealers to send large batches of ready stamped covers to be postmarked and returned as was done on a large scale in the case of the Silver Jubilee issues.

In future all stamps will have to be posted on the spot in the ordinary course of post office business, with the result that postally used specimens of the smaller colonies will be even scarcer than they have been in the past.

Perhaps we are old fashioned but we must confess to being rather pleased to hear of this decision. We are of opinion that half the fun of collecting is lost when it develops into a well-organized business and is run on the lines of "you press the button and we do the rest." Stamps which have done genuine duty are surely more interesting than those which are merely philatelically used or postmarked to order.

But there is always a way round and we quite expect to hear of a race of agents developing who will be prepared "to post on the spot in the ordinary course of post office business." Admittedly, however, even with such agents it is not going to be so easy as in the past to obtain used stamps from the more remote colonies and, in our opinion, this will add to the real interest of philately although it will not be popular with the first-day cover and souvenir merchant.

It may also be unpopular with those colonies which look to stamp selling as an important source of revenue, but there again we incline to the view that this is to the real good of philately. It all depends, of course, on one's way of looking at things; if you regard stamps as things made primarily for collectors your opinion will be quite different from that of the person who thinks stamps should be primarily intended for postal use and as such become desirable collectable items.

WE BUY JUBILEES!

MINT, complete sets, particularly wanted.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

GILBERT, NEW ZEALAND, MAURITIUS, AUSTRALIA,
EGYPT, MOROCCO, 4 issues, COOK, NIUE, SAMOA.

Quote prices per 100 first. Do not send unless specifically ordered. Or cable quotations and abbreviate Zealand, Gilbert, Africa for U.S. Africa; Africana instead of S. West Africa; Morocco for



Complete Sets Mint.

all four issues. State quantity and price per set. If acceptance is cabled send stamps C.O.D. through Bank. Or if sent direct to us, we will remit Draft in sterling by return mail.

Cable Address: BROADSTAMP, NEW YORK.

BROADWAY STAMP CO., 146 Fulton St., NEW YORK.

"AIR MAIL SAVES TIME."

By L. A. WYNDHAM.

Mr. Werner's article on slogan postmarks, which appeared in the May number of the Magazine was most interesting. It is as an airpost collector that I wish to refer to item I. of his provisional check list, i.e., the "Air Mail Saves Time" slogan which he shows as being in use in Durban in 1925, and in Johannesburg in 1929, and in this connection to make the following observations:

With a view to advertising the Government's experimental air mail service in 1925 special "Air Mail Saves Time" slogan machine postmarks were put into use at Cape Town and Durban. These postmarks were mainly applied to non-air correspondence, but they were also applied to air mail letters, and it is desirable that the airpost collector should include specimens of both in his collection. There were two types of the Cape Town slogan used more or less concurrently. In what I will call type 1, "Cape Town—Kaaipstad" appear close together in the upper portion of the circle, the lower portion being blank; while in type 2, "Cape Town" appears in the upper portion of the circle and "Kaaipstad" in the lower. Both types are known used on envelopes carried on the first flight from Cape Town, and of particular interest and probably the most valuable of the 1925 covers are those bearing the slogan and air mail cachet of March 2nd, 1925, the actual day of the inauguration of the service. The Durban slogan postmark does not appear to have been used on any letters conveyed by the first flight, but covers flown on later flights are known postmarked with the slogan as well as with the cachet.

In 1929, when the first regular air mail service in the Union was established, the "Air Mail Saves Time" slogans were again introduced and used for a short while at Cape Town and Johannesburg only. Unlike the case in 1925, first flight covers have not been recorded as existing with the slogan postmark and it would appear that their use was confined to non air mail correspondence.

Although not a stamp collector myself I endorse without hesitation the opinion expressed by Mr. Werner that no collection of South African stamps can be considered complete without the country's slogan postmarks being included in what I would call an appendix to the collection. Certainly no airpost collector can ignore the special air mail slogan postmarks.

During the past year I have seen displays of Jubilee stamps and my one outstanding impression of these was the total absence of any of the "Support the Jubilee Tuberculosis Fund" slogan postmarks and prepaid cancellations which were used in several towns of the Union for a short while during this campaign. I mentioned the existence of these slogans to one exhibitor who prided himself on the completeness of his collection of S.A. Jubilees and the reconstructed sheets of the

2d. and 1d. in used condition, and the fact that he knew nothing about them satisfied me that he had a lot to learn about his speciality and that he was certainly not getting the full pleasure the hobby of philately had to offer. Of particular interest I should imagine is the Cape Town Jubilee slogan used on a certain day showing a discrepancy in the English and Afrikaans dates.

SWAZILAND.

With reference to Mr. A. E. Basden's paper on Swaziland and its stamps, I can make the following small additions from my collection:

(6) Z.A.R. stamps used in Swaziland. A 2½d. on 1s. (S.G. No. 198). The date of this, however, is 1893, at which time only stamps overprinted "SWAZIELAND" were valid. This is therefore an unauthorized usage, but is perhaps worth chronicling although it should not have been passed as there never was any 2½d. stamp overprinted SWAZIELAND.

(7) Inter-provincials. Transvaal 10s. K.E. and O.R.C. 6d. K.E.

It appears to me that there is one hiatus in Mr. Basden's list, viz., 1900-1902. It would seem likely that during this time Transvaal stamps overprinted V.R.I. and E.R.I. were employed. Mr. Basden does not mention them and personally I do not know definitely whether such were used or not. I merely hazard the suggestion in the hope that someone else may be able to furnish conclusive evidence. J.H.H.P.

U.S. SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE.

The Scott stamp and Coin Company have issued a 53-page U.S. Supplement to their 1936 Standard Catalogue. This is edited by John N. Luff, Hugh M. Clark and Theresa M. Clark.

It includes the Provisional Postmasters' issues, general issues from 1847 to 1936, air stamps, officials, dues, stationery, revenue and proprietary stamps, also the provisional and general issues of the Confederate States. All major varieties are included.

The descriptions given in this supplement are enlarged upon to include varieties of colour, plate flaws, pairs, blocks, etc., in the U.S. Stamp Catalogue "Exhibition Edition," edited by Hugh M. Clark, and published at \$2.50. In this are described and priced the following stamps not listed in the Standard Catalogue: private perf. varieties, booklet panes, first day covers, post office seals, postal cards, telegraph stamps, private proprietary stamps, locals, proofs and specimens.

Neither the general nor the specialized U.S. collector has complaint with such catalogues available for him.

NEW REPUBLIC.

We have recently been shown a New Republic stamp, postmarked Vrijheid, but also nicely tied on piece with a Z.A.R. stamp and postmark of Utrecht (the Z.A.R., not the Netherlands one).

Perhaps it is not generally known that Mr. D. J. Esselen, who was Government Secretary to the New Republic, has put it on record that this was the custom with correspondence from the New Republic going outside its borders.

The stamps of the New Republic were valid for postal and revenue purposes within the boundaries of that state and they were sold under proper authority of the government in the public offices.

They were not recognized by the Postal Union, however, and were therefore not valid for postal purposes outside the boundaries of the state. Arrangements were made by the authorities of the New Republic with the post masters of the border towns of Utrecht (in the South African Republic) and of Dundee (in Natal) to have letters, etc., for destinations outside, stamped at these offices with Z.A.R. or Natal stamps, respectively.

AQUATOR.

We have received No. 2 of a new German monthly paper termed *Aquator*, which describes itself as an international magazine for stamp collectors. Why international is not quite clear, unless it be that it does not deal purely with German philately. The articles in this number, for instance, are "Tipex," "A trip by railway postal van from Cologne to Berlin," "Finnish statesmen on the new Red Cross issue," "Electric stamps," "Money Orders in Old Germany," "Curiosities in stamp issues."

There are also Air Mail and New Issue sections. The get-up is excellent and the paper can be recommended as a general philatelic

magazine for those who can most comfortably read in German.

SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS "LAST MINUTE" SERVICE.

South African Airways has recently introduced a "last minute" service similar to that which has obtained for a long time on the railways.

For an extra late fee of 2d., additional to the ordinary 1½d. rate, you may now post letters to go by airmail at the aerodromes practically up to the time of departure of the plane.

The letters are cancelled at the next sorting station *en route*. On the South-West run these are the terminal points, Windhoek and Kimberley. One therefore gets the interesting feature of Union stamps cancelled at Windhoek and South-West stamps cancelled at Kimberley.

This service started on 1st June.

PHILATELIC BROADCASTS.

At the request of the local Advisory Committee for School Broadcasting, Mr. L. Simenhoff, the President of the Capetown Philatelic Society, will give two talks this month to the pupils of the Cape Province.

The talks will be broadcast simultaneously from Capetown and Grahamstown from 11.15 a.m. to 11.35 a.m. on Wednesdays, the 15th and 29th inst.

The first talk will be on "Why one collects stamps," and the second on "How to collect." The illustrations and summaries of the talks will be published in "Die Jongspan," the official school radio paper, on Fridays, the 12th and 26th July, respectively.

JIPEX

Intending exhibitors (and other collectors) may find the following offers of interest:—

Union complete mint sheets of K.H. ½d., plate 5, with inverted watermark.	Price 50/-
Union: 1½d. K.H. Tete-beche printing, horizontal half sheet (120 stamps) with central gutter.	Price 45/-
Natal: Full face Queen Id., (SG 50) variety "Queen in tears," fine used.	Price 50/-
Natal: Ditto. ½d. prov. (SG 114/124) mint pane of 60, with all varieties of type.	Price 70/-
O.F.S.: 1d. on 3d. prov. (SG 54/55) mint pane of 60, with many uncatalogued varieties of type, etc.	Price 50/-
Northern Rhodesia: 4d. imperf. between, with a portion of adjoining stamp, not catalogued.	Price 50/-
Transvaal: 1892 £5, mint sheet of 60 (ex Reminders Stock with unlisted errors, "Stop after A" and "Inverted V for A"	Price 250/-
Mozambique mint sheet of 200 5c Reaper (SG 265b) with name and value ptd. double, uncatalogued and unique	Price £25
Mozambique ¼c corner block of 6, fold-over corner, showing only part or no name and value at all, guaranteed unique	Price £15
Belgian Congo full sheets of 50 of SG Nos. 99 at 15/-, 113a at	Price 75/-
Belgian Congo full sheet (50) of SG 101 with uncatalogued "no stop" errors & unlisted shades.	Price 25/-
Australia: Cpl. mint sheets of the Kingsford Smith 2d. and 3d.	Price 50/-
South-West Africa: 1st small o/p airmail, in mint blocks of 4: "No stop" at 75/-; "short I in AIR" at 35/-; "Long serif to W" at 35/-; "Blob on W" at 25/-; "Solid A" at 25/-; "AFRICA" at 35/-; "retouch under LUGPOS" at 35/-.	

All nett, registered post free. Approvals.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

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



CYPRUS

By N. L. WATSON.

Read before the Pretoria Philatelic Society

The island of Cyprus which was England's earliest overseas possession and is the newest of British Colonies, lies in the north-east corner of the Mediterranean 40 miles from the coast of Asia Minor, and 60 miles from the coast of Syria. The island was celebrated amongst the ancients for its mineral wealth, especially for its copper mines.

Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, Greeks, Persians, Romans, Normans, Venetians, Turks and Britons—all these people cross the pages of Cyprian history.

In 58 B.C. Cyprus was annexed by Rome. After the division of the Roman Empire in A.D. 395 Cyprus passed into the hands of the Eastern emperors, to whom it continued generally subject for more than seven centuries.

In 1191 Isaac Comnenus, then Despot of Cyprus, provoked the wrath of Richard I, King of England, who was then on his way to Palestine, by wantonly illtreating his crusaders. Richard therefore wrested the island from Isaac and took him captive. Incidentally Richard was married at Limassol in Cyprus in May, 1191, to Berengaria, daughter of Sancho VI., King of Navarre. Richard then resumed his journey to Palestine where he joined the Christian besiegers of Acre in June and won a brilliant victory over the forces of Saladin, Sultan of Egypt. He then sold Cyprus to the Knights Templars who resold it to Guy de Lusignan, titular King of Jerusalem. He and his successors governed the island for nearly 3 centuries. The last of these, King James II. of Cyprus, married a Venetian lady of rank in order to secure the support of the powerful republic of Venice, but after his death his wife made over the island to that Republic in 1489. In 1571 the Turks under Selim II. proceeded to conquer the island from the Venetians and retained possession of it for 300 years, until its cession to England for administrative purposes was completed at Constantinople on June 4, 1878. On the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey on November 5, 1914, the island was annexed by England. On May 1, 1925, the island was given the status of a Colony by Letters Patent, and the High Commissioner became Governor.

The island which is 140 miles long by 60 miles wide, has a population of some 350,000. Of these about 65,000 are Moslems, the remainder comprising Christians, Maronites, Armenians and Anglicans. The languages spoken are a local dialect of Modern Greek; Osmanli Turkish by the Moslems; English and French by the educated classes. The principal exports are Iron Pyrites, Carobs, potatoes, wines, raisins, etc.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF CYPRUS.

Pursuant to the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 4th June, 1878, Cyprus was formally occupied by a British force on the 27th of July, 1878, and military post offices were established at Nikosia, Larnaca, Famagusta, Limassol, Kyrenia and other centres. Prior to the British occupation the postal system was under Turkish control and ordinary current Turkish adhesives were employed in the island and as these bore no overprint, the postmark is the only way of distinguishing such specimens. For all practical purposes these can therefore be ruled out as far as the ordinary collector is concerned, although such issues would form a valuable and interesting addition to that of an advanced collector. Ordinary unoverprinted British stamps were used between July, 1878, and February, 1880. The values were as follows:— $\frac{3}{4}$ d. rose-red; 1d. red; 2d. blue; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lilac-rose; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue; 4d. sage-green; 6d. grey; 1s. green and 1s. brown.

These stamps were employed for *inland* as well as overseas postage which is unique, and may be identified by means of the serial numbers supplied to the various island post offices. These stamps, owing to their limited issue, are comparatively scarce, so that the general collector may well commence his collection with the distinctive stamps supplied for use in the island. These were British stamps overprinted "Cyprus" in sans-serif type by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., of London, and were issued as from the 5th February, 1880. The values were:— $\frac{3}{4}$ d. rose 1d. red; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lilac-rose; 4d. pale green; 6d. grey; 1s. green.

The overprint on the $\frac{3}{4}$ d. stamp is smaller than on the other values. The 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value was the first of the series to be put on sale in Cyprus and the three highest values are comparatively scarce, especially the 1s. value. In February, 1881, the stock of overprinted $\frac{3}{4}$ d. stamps became exhausted in Cyprus and as there was no time to send to England for fresh supplies a quantity of the 1d. red were surcharged "Half-penny" in black sans-serif letters. There are no less than three types of this surcharge, the length of the overprint having been contracted from 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m., and finally to 13 m.m. with smaller letters. The surcharging generally was faulty and defective, particularly in Type 3, where double, triple, and even quadruple surcharges are known.

It having been found in practice that English currency was ill adapted to the requirements of a country whose commercial transactions were uniformly made in Turkish paras and piastres orders were sent to England to produce new stamps of the paras-piastres denominations. The new stamps were printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., from one of their "stock" plates on paper water-marked Crown C.C., the name of the country and the face values being added by a second process. The values were $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre emerald green; 1 piastre rose; 2 piastres blue; 4

piastres pale olive-green; and 6 piastres olive-grey.

These stamps were accompanied by a supply of the time-honoured British Penny Red surcharged in black (Cyprus 30 paras). In 1882 this overprinted stamp ran short and it was found necessary to make provision by surcharging the current 1 piastre with 30 paras—the surcharge being 16 m.m. in length. This provisional stamp was in use from May 22 to June 7, 1882. Next we come to the double $\frac{1}{2}$ surcharge on the $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre value which was occasioned owing to a confusion arising between the colours of this stamp and the 2 piastre stamp when seen in artificial light. The surcharging of the $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre was first done locally in Cyprus, but the later printing was the work of De La Rue and Co. Of this numeral overprint there are four distinct types, some of which are quite scarce.

Commencing in June, 1882, a new issue of stamps identical in design to the previous set made their appearance. The paper however is watermarked Crown "C.A." and the shades also differ to a more or less marked degree. In 1886 an entirely new value, a 12 piastre orange-brown was added to the set.

Commencing in 1894 a series of bi-coloured stamps came into gradual use, similar in other respects to the last-mentioned issue. This issue, however, included three new denominations, a nine piastres brown and carmine, an 18 piastres slate-grey and brown, and a 45 piastres purple and blue.

Following the accession in January, 1901, of King Edward VII, the familiar profile portrait of His late Majesty, as seen on the regular British stamps of this reign was adapted to the existing frame design for use in Cyprus. Stamps of the first printing with the single C.A. watermark were issued in 1903 and are comparatively scarce, especially the 9, 18 and 45 piastres. The stamps were surface printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

In 1904 a similar set was issued but printed on the watermarked multiple Crown "C.A." paper. In 1907 an addition of a 5 paras stamp bistre and black was made to this issue.

In 1912 a new issue bearing the head of King George was made also on the mult. Crown "C.A." paper. In 1922 two stamps of higher value, a 10s. green and red on yellow and a £1 purple and black on red were issued. These two stamps were in use for less than 2 years and are two of the rarest of modern colonials.

In 1923 certain colour changes were made and two new values were introduced. These were:— $1\frac{1}{2}$ piastres yellow and black; $2\frac{1}{4}$ piastres blue and purple.

In 1924 an entirely new set appeared. The design is somewhat similar to the previous one, but the inclusion of the inscription "Postage and Revenue" has considerably contracted the central portion which bears a profile portrait of King George on a shield. New values introduced comprised:— $\frac{1}{4}$ piastre grey and chestnut; $\frac{3}{4}$ piastre green; $4\frac{1}{2}$ piastre black

and orange on emerald; 90 piastre green and red on yellow; and in 1928 £5 black on yellow.

In 1925 the colours of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ piastre were interchanged, the $1\frac{1}{2}$ piastre was altered from orange and black to scarlet while the 2 piastre carmine and green became yellow and black, and the $2\frac{1}{4}$ piastre blue and purple was replaced by a $2\frac{1}{2}$ piastre bright blue.

These stamps remained in issue until the introduction of the Jubilee Commemorative Issue on 1st February, 1928, to which we come next.

(To be continued).

KENYA AND UGANDA POSTAGE DUES USED IN TANGANYIKA.

On the 6th June, 1933, the following official notice was published at Dar-Es-Salaam by the Tanganyika Post Office under the signature of D. M. Fraser, Deputy Postmaster General:—

On and from the 1st July, 1933, Postage Due Labels showing the charges due will be affixed to all correspondence and packets (Excluding Parcels) on which surcharges have been raised through postage having been unpaid or insufficiently prepaid.

Members of the public are accordingly asked to refuse to pay any postal charges on correspondence (Excluding Parcels) tendered for delivery on and after the 1st July, 1933, unless Postage Due Labels to the value of the charges claimed are affixed to the correspondence in question. The initial supply of labels are printed "Kenya and Uganda."

These remained in use until the Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika set came into use on 1st May, 1935.

Messrs. Bridger and Kay, Ltd., of 170 Strand, London, have sent us a copy of their 1936 price list of British Colonial Postage stamps.

This is really worth studying. There is very little that the general collector of British colonials can want that is not priced in here, and there is quite a lot for the specialist too.

The prices given are for fine copies only and numerous items are marked which can be supplied in blocks, etc. These will be supplied at the rate quoted for single stamps.

Prices are strictly nett, as given in the list, so that buyers know exactly where they are and we note that they are sold under the standard guarantee.



Society News

PRETORIA.

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

June 2nd. Two new members were elected. The chairman announced that the S.A. Philatelic Congress would meet on November 7th and 8th at Johannesburg during the week of the Philatelic Exhibition.

A paper was read by Mr. Klagsbrun on Double Prints and Blurred Impressions. The method of printing recess stamps was described as also the means by which double impressions may be produced. Collectors were warned against accepting blurred impressions as double impressions.

Mr. Basden showed a very fine collection of Griqualand West and Mr. Obermeyer some Stellaland.

June 15th. There were three nominations for membership. The Chairman hoped that as many members as possible would send in exhibits to the Johannesburg Philatelic Exhibition.

Many interesting novelties were shown.

Mr. Crundall read a paper on the Belgian Congo. He first gave a geographical and historical survey of the country and then the different issues of stamps. The stamps overprinted Taxes, etc., are now definitely known to be Postage Due Stamps notwithstanding the intimation in Gibbons that they are only cancellation marks.

Very fine exhibits of Belgian Congo were provided by Messrs. Mummery, Harrington and Basden.

H.A.W.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

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

June. The monthly general meeting was held as usual in the lounge of the Durban Publicity Bureau, and was very well attended.

The display was given by Mr. W. P. Angus and consisted of practically all of the commemorative stamps of the United States of America. These were very well written up and amply described. Several of the regular issues were included, both used and unused, also first day covers.

This collection of 97 pages contains no varieties or uncatalogued shades, and it gave a wonderful insight into the subjects that could be made use of for publicity, or knowledge to spread abroad regarding the history of the country.

G.R.

PORT ELIZABETH.

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

There was a good muster of members for the Annual General Meeting of the local Society, held on the 19th May, and among the varied items of general business were the election to membership of Mr. C. W. Wicks and an application to form a Junior Philatelic Society in Grahamstown. The secretary read the Annual Report for 1935-36, and the document certainly did him great credit. The Society now enters upon its 24th year of existence and members are looking forward to reading an account of the history of the Society, which is being compiled by Mr. Mowbray, a foundation and life member. The Report pleads for a big increase in membership and urges all members to try and introduce someone new during the coming year. The Junior Philatelic Society was founded during the year and its initial success is undoubtedly due to the wholehearted efforts of Messrs. G. K. Forbes and C. A. Larsen. The Exchange Department has proved its value during the past twelve months thanks to the energy of our able superintendent, Mr. J. McGregor; 12 packets were sent out, with an aggregate value of over £112 of which over £34 worth were disposed of. Members are encouraged to enclose both Want and Sales Lists in the monthly packet and thereby increase its usefulness. The Financial Report was read and passed and this shows a creditable balance on the right side.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and the following were unanimously elected for the year 1936-37.

President, Mr. C. K. Forbes.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. C. W. Sheffield.

Exchange Superintendent, Mr. J. McGregor.

Correspondent for S.A. Philatelist, Mr. L. F. Addis-Smith.

Hon. Auditor, Mr. J. McMillan.

Standing Committee, Messrs. Harmer, A. H. Hemming, Phillips and C. J. King.

The display for the evening was air mails and members were much indebted to Mr. J. McMillan for showing his fine selection of Air Mails on covers, which included a number of rare first flights. The collection was strong in early Union and South-West African flights, and was tastefully mounted on white cardboard, a full description being appended to each item. At the same time there was shown a number of covers being a representative selection of Air Mail stamps belonging to Mr. A. Kennedy.

At the General Meeting held on June 9, the following programme compiled by the Standing Committee was discussed and agreed to:

JULY, 1936: *A Display of the Stamps of Egypt*, with a lecture by Mr. L. F. Addis-Smith. (Members are requested to bring their collections of Egyptian stamps for exhibition.)

AUGUST.—*Stamps of the Pacific Islands.* (New Zealand, Niue, Penrhyn Is., Samoa, New Hebrides, Tonga, Fiji Is., Gilbert and Ellis Is., etc.). Members are requested to bring their collections of this group for display purposes.

SEPTEMBER.—*Stamps of the West Indian Islands.* (Members are requested to bring their collections of this group for display purposes.)

OCTOBER.—*Colours Regarding Stamps.* Lecture by Mr. A. Howard Hemming.

NOVEMBER.—*Special Display of the Stamps of Great Britain,* with commentary by Mr. MacGregor.

DECEMBER.—*President's Evening—Competition.* Twelve stamps will be described and members will be asked to identify them.

JANUARY, 1937.—*Stamps of South America.* (Members are requested to bring their collections of South American stamps for exhibition.)

FEBRUARY.—*"The Stamp I Consider Most Interesting, and Why."* Each member will be required to exhibit his most interesting single stamp and give reasons for his choice. Members not exhibiting will be fined the sum of sixpence.

MARCH.—*An Exhibition of the Society's Collection.* Members are requested to contribute items to fill the gaps.

APRIL.—*"The Set of Stamps (or portion thereof) that I Like Best."* A fine of threepence will be levied on members not exhibiting.

NOTE: It is hoped to arrange a stamp auction at every meeting. L.F.A-S.

EAST LONDON.

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

The usual monthly meeting of the Society was held at the Railway Institute, at 8 p.m., on Thursday, 15th May.

The attendance was good and included two visitors, Mr. Conrad and Mr. Franklin. We were also pleased to welcome Mr. Sprighton from Johannesburg, who is also one of our members.

As there had not been any meeting of the Committee since April, the subjects for discussion were left over for the next monthly meeting in June.

The display, which was of the Union of South Africa, was given by most of the members. There was a good show of the early issues, both mint and used, and a nice selection of Postage Dues, also some interesting Air Mails.

Mr. Cowie then followed with a display of Gambia and Nigeria. A very fine lot and greatly admired.

Mr. Sprighton then addressed the meeting with regard to the Stamp Exhibition to be held in connection with the Empire Exhibition which was taking place at Johannesburg this year.

Mr. Sprighton explained at great length what was being done by the Johannesburg Philatelic Society to make the Exhibition a success, and appealed for exhibits as well as contributions of money or stamps to assist to defray the expenses.

The Annual Dinner of the Society was held in the Oak Room at Deal's Hotel at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday, 16th April. The attendance was splendid, and included Mr. Carnell, a Past President of the Society.

The company was in rather a serious mood, perhaps due to the very excellent fare put before them, with the result that speeches were overlooked. Nevertheless a very enjoyable evening was spent, which also included a display of all varieties of stamps.

Mr. Sprighton was warmly congratulated on his mounting and writing up of the King's Jubilee issues. W.H.

CAPETOWN.

President, L. Simenhoff, Hon. Sec., G. W. Morris, St. George's St., Simonstown. Meetings, 2nd Thursdays, Railway Institute, 8 p.m.

On May 28 the members of the Society had the pleasure of seeing a very fine display by Mr. G. B. Heydenrych of the stamps of Gambia. There was an exceptionally good representation of all issues, and as can be expected the early embossed issues caused many expressions of admiration. Mint and used copies were seen in profusion, and this coupled with the extensive display of the later issues with blocks, shade varieties, etc., resulted in what was a most interesting evening.

A new note was struck at the meeting held on June 11, when the display was given by Mr. J. H. de Jongh. This display consisted of "Stamp Pictures" which whilst not truly a "philatelic" event nevertheless aroused more interest and enthusiasm than has been seen in the Society for a long time. These pictures consist of drawings or sketches depicting such diverse subjects as birds, flowers, Bruce Bairnsfather sketches, and last but by no means least, Charlie Chaplin. The whole of the colouring of these pictures is done by postage stamps cut to design, the intricacy of which can only be appreciated by inspection. As the majority of the sketches were done over ten years ago, wonder was expressed as to how the artist had managed to hide his gifts for so long.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

At the meeting on June 12 of the Orange Free State and Basutoland Philatelic Society (with Mr. F. Carter in the chair), it was reported that a satisfactory beginning had been made in connection with semi-official instruction in the educational elements of philately in local schools. Five schools had been visited by members of the Society, and it was hoped to cover the remaining schools after the July holidays. It was learnt that Bloemfontein St. Andrew's School had formed a boys' stamp-collecting club.

An international stamp exhibition, sponsored by the Johannesburg Philatelic Society, is to be held during the first half of November this year in connection with the Johannesburg jubilee celebrations. Since the Bloemfontein Society is a congress associate, the meeting decided to support the scheme with a donation of £2 2s. Local members were invited to enter exhibits.

The reading of interesting items of stamp news, "Current Topics," by the exchange superintendent, is now a monthly feature of the Society's meetings.

Two new members were enrolled.

An educative ten-minute talk by the president on the manufacture of hand-made paper concluded a pleasant evening. F.J.H.

JOHANNESBURG.

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

The 6th Annual General Meeting was held at the Carlton Hotel on June 9, 1936.

The reports from the various officers showed that the Society's position was very bright.

The average attendance was most satisfactory, whilst the Hon. Exchange Superintendent revealed that the Society's activities in this direction were extremely profitable and active.

Mr. Morley, the retiring president, congratulated the Society on its sound position and thanked the office-bearers for their assistance and hard work.

The election of office-bearers for the coming year resulted in the following members being selected:

President, Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie.

Vice-President, E. Sprighton.

Secretary, F. E. Ingham.

Secretary for the Exhibition, J. H. Jenkins.

Treasurer, G. J. Houbert.

Exchange Superintendent, Mrs. W. Redford.

Librarian, J. W. K. Schofield.

The remaining three vacancies on the committee were filled by Messrs. W. Redford, Major Milligan and Mark Rose.

The display for the evening was in the hands of Mr. Houbert, who showed the Society's collection of Southern Africa. The members were very pleased with the display which is gradually becoming a very fine one. F.E.I.

RHODESIA.

President, F. W. Porter; *Hon. Secretary*, L. Atkinson, Box 587, Bulawayo. *Meetings*, 4th Mondays, Room 6, Royal Exchange Buildings, Bulawayo, 8.15 p.m.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in Room 27, Stock Exchange Buildings, on Thursday, 26th May. There was quite a good attendance and the meeting went off without a hitch. Mr. F. W. Porter exhibited his collection of mint and used Union stamps. The collection only goes as far as the London

printing of the pictorials but it contained many varieties and was very extensive. Members complained that sales packets took too long to go round, so it was decided to impose a penalty on members who kept the packets for more than a week. Members also desired to exchange stamps among themselves, so it was decided to hold an exchange evening periodically. The next evening was to be set aside for that purpose. Mr. Walter sent in his resignation, which was regretfully accepted. The secretary, Mr. L. Atkinson, announced that he would have to resign from the post at the next meeting, the annual one, as he could not find time for it. The members expressed their regret as Mr. Atkinson had been secretary for several years and has done much good work for the Society. F.W.P.

SOME RECENT LONDON AUCTION PRICES FOR AFRICANS.

- BASUTOLAND.—Single 6d. official, £29.
 BECHUANALAND.—1889 ½d. slate, opt. double, one inverted, 70s.; one vertical, 55s.
 BELGIAN CONGO.—Urundi, 1916, 5 fr. 57s. 6d.
 B.E.A.—4a on G.B. 5d., 30s.
 CAPE.—Woodblock, 1d. carmine (S.G. 13a) superb used, £41. De la Rue, 4d. dark blue (S.G. 19) mint block of eight, £12 10s. De la Rue, superb mint pair, £6. 1s. brilliant mint (21), £6 5s.
 GAMBIA.—1869, 6d. pale blue (S.G. 4), fine mint, 95s.
 GOLD COAST.—1889 20s. green and red, pen cancelled, 22s.
 KENYA.—Nos. 1-16 "Specimen," 44s. 50R, script C.A., £15 10s.
 LAGOS.—1884-6. 5s. fine mint, 115s.
 MADAGASCAR.—Consular Mail. Collection cat. £6, 20s.
 NATAL.—1802, £10 and £20 "Specimen," £4. 1891 £10 used, £3 1896 £10 used, 100s.
 NYASALAND.—1895, £10 and £25 "Specimen," 50s.
 RHODESIA.—1896 error "Company" omitted, £32.
 S. RHODESIA.—1924 6d., imperf. between (only 6 pairs known), £19.
 TRANSVAAL.—C.S.A.R. set ½d., 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s., 44s. Unissued 2d. grey K.E. "Specimen," 42s. K.E. £5 "Specimen" 24s., another 34s. Wolmaranstad, 2½d. with O'pt. in blue, uncat., 55s.
 ZANZIBAR.—1908, 20R mint, 52s. 6d. 200R "Specimen" 46s. 1913, 40R used, 28s.
 ZULULAND.—£5 used, 105s.

FIRST FLIGHT COVERS.

Large selection of African Flights in stock, including many scarce items. I specialize in the First Flights of Great Britain and British Colonies. Price lists on request. Send me your want lists. Every order will have my personal attention and satisfaction is guaranteed.
 WANTED Gambia First Flights. Send details and lowest price.

JOHN EDGAR,
 5 Lloyd Road, Hove, SUSSEX, England.

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Allbret Bldg., 9 Fraser Street,
Johannesburg

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

Vol. 12.

AUGUST, 1936.

No. 8.

Philatelic Exhibitions

The following Editorial, taken from our contemporary, the *Australian Stamp monthly*, appears to us, *mutatis mutandis*, as applying to South Africa just as much as to Australia:

The exhibition occupies a very important place in philately to-day, but its true value has not yet been fully realised in Australia.

The excellent propaganda arising from a national exhibition need not be stressed here—following an exhibition, stamp-collecting usually experiences a “boom” period—but it is essential, if this condition is to be maintained, that exhibitions be held more frequently.

There are numerous difficulties in the way of organisation of national or international exhibitions at regular intervals, but the “between periods” offer an excellent opportunity for societies to arrange smaller local exhibitions which, by creating public interest, serve to maintain and develop the hobby.

Within recent years some progress has been made in this direction, and the societies concerned are to be commended, but much more remains to be achieved.

We have previously stressed the necessity for organised co-operation in philately, and if or when such is attained one consequence will be the holding of numerous local exhibitions.

Organisation such as previously outlined must come eventually, but until it is achieved, Australian philately will lag behind that of other countries.

National and international exhibitions set the standards for modern philately; they illustrate philatelic developments in every direction, but because they are only held occasionally, collectors are handicapped by this very fact. If series of small exhibitions were conducted, the handicap would disappear, changes would be gradual, and the competitive spirit fostered to the ultimate benefit of the hobby.

The task of organising exhibitions is, however, no easy one. At VICVI many societies assisted, but in South Australia the next exhibition is being conducted solely by the Philatelic Society of South Australia, and its members are bearing a very heavy burden.

South Australia has always assisted other Australasian exhibitions, and in order that the next exhibition can be a complete success the organising committee require the support of the whole philatelic fraternity.

We believe that the next exhibition will prove of great benefit to the hobby throughout the Commonwealth and in South Australia in particular, but it is essential that this good work be continued by philatelic activities in the other States.

Correspondence

Editor,

S.A. Philatelist,

I wonder whether any of your readers can explain for me a cover which has recently come into my possession. It bears on face 1d. and 2d. Z.A.R. stamps and a 50 reis Mocambique stamp all cancelled Lorenzo Marques, August 2, 1893.

On the back are the following postmarks: Barberton Z.A.R. Aug. 2; Natal G.P.O. Aug. 12; London Sept. 11 and ? Oporto Sept. 15, all 1893.

Why the Mocambique stamp?

The information I possess is that the Portuguese African Colonies entered the Universal Postal Union in July, 1877; Natal in July, 1892, and Transvaal in January, 1893.

But the S.A. Year Book in its article on Postal matters mentions a South African Postal Convention of 1898 and that “The Portuguese Province of Mozambique became a party to the Union at a later date.”

Can anyone elucidate?

Yours, etc.,
LANCELOT A. B. SHARPE.

Notes from London

By ANTHONY P. KIELY, C.R.E.S.

The President of the Philatelic Society of Tasmania, Mr. P. Malone, who is attending the Paignton Philatelic Congress, has complained that the world-famous "Tapling" collection in the British Museum is deteriorating from lack of expert attention. An official of the Museum, while not denying Mr. Malone's allegations, submits that thousands of collectors have inspected the collection during the past thirty years without any complaint previously being made. Mr. Malone has been invited to submit suggestions for the possible improvement of the display of the collection.

The death has occurred of Mr. S. A. Dias, of the Bombay Philatelic Co. The business is being carried on, as previously, by his son, Mr. D. Dias.

A collection of the Victorian stamps of Bermuda, entered by Mr. Joseph Outerbridge, was awarded first prize at the International Stamp and Coin Exposition held recently under the auspices of the Philatelic and Numismatic Society of Key West.

Three special stamps were issued by Italy on May 26 to celebrate the forcible Italian occupation of Ethiopia. The denominations, each portraying King Victor Emmanuel, comprise 25c., 30c. and 50c. Inscriptions are in both the Italian and Amharic languages.

Philatelists have extended a warm welcome to the Right Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., upon his appointment as H.M. Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Ormsby-Gore was elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, in 1927, and specialises in the stamps of the Near East—perhaps because his war service took him to Palestine!

A recently-registered New Zealand company is Messrs. A. Brodie, Ltd., 19 Hillaby's Buildings, Auckland, philatelists, curio dealers, etc. The capital is £1,600 in £1 shares, of which £1,400 is held by A. Brodie and £200 by E. Brodie.

DUPLICATE HIM.

There was a man in our town
Whose stamps brought lots of joys;
He gave away his duplicates
To several girls and boys.

They traded with each other
And had just loads of fun.
I wonder if some other man
Would do as he has done!
E. F. Vane in *Linn's Weekly Stamp News*.

EGYPTIAN HIGH VALUES.

By far the great majority of "used" Egyptian high values seen in collections and stocks were not postally used despite their postmark-like cancellations but did service as revenues. Look closely. "Douane" is not a post office—it stands for "Customs Duty Paid." Importers soak them off their invoices and sell them to local dealers in huge quantity. They commonly reach England and America via Paris and are welcomed by fastidious collectors who wouldn't touch them with a ten-foot pole if they bore the customary coloured fiscal cancellation and were recognized as Revenues. Just another case where ignorance is bliss.

GEORGE V. D. BERG in *Stamps*.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

Swaziland. — Unusual items, covers, Transvaal and other stamps used in Swaziland (vide postmarks) required by
A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

Airmails.—Prior to sending my airmail collection overseas, I give you a last chance to get genuine 1st Flight covers and cards 1911 Kenilworth, 1920 Beaufort West, also First De Aar, Grahamstown and many others. 20% reduction on listed prices for August only.
C. L. L. Murray, Murraysburg, C.P.

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies.
William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Exchanges.—Myer Emporium Staff Philatelic Club, Melbourne, Australia, seeks personal exchanges Union Collectors. Also 100-200 good mixtures. Register sendings. Write:—
S. V. Cain.

Ceylon Pictorials, 8 different, 1/2; 2 doz., 3 different, 1/2; 2 doz., 6 cts. Jubilees, 1/8. Post paid. Uncrossed B.P.O.
Hector Attapattu, Nawalapitiya, Ceylon.

Air Mail Notes

By I. Greenbaum.

COMPLETION OF THE FIRST EMPIRE FLYING-BOAT.

"Canopus," first of the Imperial Airways fleet of new Empire flying-boats, was brought out on July 2, from the erecting shops of Messrs. Short Brothers, at Rochester, Kent, and was seen for the first time in all its impressive size, as it stood out on the slipway prior to being launched on the river Medway, for preliminary flights.

When these flying-boats will be in commission, one can gain an idea of the mighty power that will waft these winged ships through the sky in day, and night flights enabling an air journey right through from England to Australia to be accomplished in not more than about a week, and to Durban, in not more than four days.

THE FIRST AIRMAIL FROM QUEENSTOWN TO CAPE TOWN, 18th MAY, 1935.

During the early part of May the coastal region between Durban and Cape Town was in the grip of a flood of unprecedented severity and the rain which poured down continuously for eight days and submerged railway lines for distances of 20 miles and transformed aerodromes into lakes, thus disorganising all forms of transport and delaying the R.A.F. troop carrier's flight from Durban.

South African Airways experienced great difficulty in maintaining the schedule on the normal coastal route owing to their 10-ton Junker machines becoming weatherbound at the aerodromes.

The liner carrying the mails from Cape Town on the 13th became bogged at Uitenhage and was held up there for over a week. A second liner used on the Rand-Durban service was instructed to return and land at Ladysmith owing to the unserviceable state of the Durban aerodrome, and the ordinary weekly service from Durban to Cape Town on the 17th May had to be cancelled.

In order to have a machine available at Cape Town to carry the incoming steamer's mail from England to Durban on Monday, 20th May, it was decided to despatch the third largest machine specially from Durban to Cape Town on Saturday, the 18th May, with passengers and mails and to divert the route on this special flight round the flood, the machine "Simon van der Stel," piloted by Capt. F. C. J. Fry, making landings at the inland towns of Queenstown and Beaufort West instead of proceeding via the ordinary coastal route.

This was the first occasion on which the service from Durban to Cape Town had been flown in one day and also the first occasion

that it has been necessary to adopt an inland route for the coastal service.

A small mail was carried from Queenstown consisting of only 11 covers. The mail from Durban itself was very small, as the mail intended for connecting with the steamer to England had been forwarded to Cape Town by rail. The service from Cape Town to Durban on the 20th May was also flown round the flood.

In our next issue we will give a further series of interesting South African special flights.

"JIPEX"

Opening Ceremony.

The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Senator The Hon. C. F. Clarkson, has kindly agreed to perform the opening ceremony of the Exhibition on Monday, November 2nd. Exact time and further details to be arranged later.

Australian Official Exhibits.

The Note and Stamp Printing Branch of the Postal Department has notified its intention of sending an exhibit of the recess-printed stamps of the Commonwealth. This exhibit is separate from that already promised by the Government Printer, Mr. Ash.

Jury.

Mr. N. Welsford, who was Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the Durban 1928 International Exhibition, has just written from Japan to say that he hopes to be able to serve on the Jury.

Johannesburg Post Office Exhibit.

The Johannesburg Post Office has supplied specimens of every cancellation in use at the present time in Johannesburg, and the number is surprisingly large. These are being arranged and mounted by members of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg as a special exhibit. A collection of old Johannesburg postmarks would be a fine supplement to this.

Exhibition Stamps.

The issue of special commemorative miniature sheets has not yet been agreed to by the Union postal authorities.

Visit to a Gold Mine.

Arrangements will be made for visitors to the Exhibition to see over a gold mine if they should desire to. Those wishing to make a trip must send in their names beforehand and should state between what dates they would be able to join a party.

Donations.

The Committee gratefully acknowledges receipt of the following donations towards the Exhibition funds:

Mr. Park Smith, Strand, C.P.	£1 1 0
M. A. Cross, Muthill, Scotland ..	17 6
W. D. Vallance, Marandellas ..	10 6
Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society	2 2 0
J. Herbert Curle	10 0 0

Index of Contemporary Articles

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>American Philatelist</i>	A.P.
<i>Annales de Philatélie (Les)</i>	Ann.P.
<i>Air Post Journal</i>	A.P.J.
<i>Australian Stamp Journal</i>	A.S.J.
<i>Australian Stamp Monthly</i>	A.S.M.
<i>British Philatelist</i>	B.P.
<i>Collectors' Club Philatelist</i>	C.C.P.
<i>Echangiste Universel (L')</i>	E.U.
<i>Gibbons' Stamp Monthly</i>	G.S.M.
<i>Godden's Gazette</i>	G.G.
<i>Linn's Weekly Stamp News</i>	L.W.
<i>London Philatelist</i>	L.P.
<i>Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News</i>	M.W.
<i>Philatelist (Rotterdam)</i>	Ph.
<i>Philatelic Journal of Great Britain</i>	P.J.G.B.
<i>Philatiste Belge</i>	P.B.
<i>Philatelic Magazine</i>	P.M.
<i>Postmarke (Die)</i>	Pmk.
<i>Revue Postale (La)</i>	Rev.P.
<i>Scott's Monthly Journal</i>	S.M.J.
<i>Sieger-Post</i>	S.P.
<i>Stamps (New York)</i>	S.
<i>Stamps and Cover Collecting</i>	S.C.C.
<i>Stamp Collecting</i>	S.C.
<i>Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly</i>	S.C.F.
<i>Stamp Lover</i>	S.L.
<i>Stamp Magazine</i>	S.M.
AUSTRIA.—Die erste Ausgabe von Oesterreich und Lombardei-Venetien (contd.), Pmk. June 18.	
BARBADOS.—Barbados bisected "Postage Due," P.M. June 12.	
BELGIUM.—Nos premiers timbres typographiés (contd.), P.B. May. Latest discoveries in the Belgian Pre-stamp covers, L.P. May.	
BERMUDA.—Designs (of latest pictorials), G.S.M. July.	
BULGARIA.—Commemorative stamps (continued), S.C. June 20 and 27.	
CANADA.—The 1c. 1932 medallion type. Variety resembling flat-plate printing, S. June 27.	
CONGO (Belgian).—Le feuilles de l'émission du 1er Jan. 1886, P.B. May.	
CEYLON.—The 4 cents stamp of Queen Victoria's reign, L.P. May.	
FRANCE.—La fabrication des timbres-poste français (contd.), R.P. June.	
GREAT BRITAIN.—British Railway Letter Stamps (contd.), S.C. June 13 and 27. Minor varieties of British Photogravures, P.M. June 12. The Victorian surface-printed issues (contd.), G.S.M. July.	
HANOVER.—Notes on Hanover, L.P. May.	
HAWAII.—The Hawaiian postal systems, S. June 13 and 20.	

ICELAND.—Iceland, M.W. June 15.	
KERGUELEN.—Kerguelen, S. June 13.	
LAGOS.—The posts and postage stamps of Lagos (contd.), S.C. June 20 and 27.	
LITHUANIA.—Aus einer Sondersammlung Litauen (contd.), S.P. June.	
MEXICO.—Its Provisionals, 1867-68, A.P. June. Pyramid stamp offers genuine study, S. June 13.	
MOROCCO.—The local posts and stamps of Morocco (contd.), P.M. June 26.	
NYASALAND.—The birth of the Nyasaland Protectorate, S.C.F. June 6.	
NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Great Seal of New South Wales, G.G. June.	
PERSIA.—The provisional issues of 1919, 1924 and 1925 (contd.), P.J.G.B. June.	
PHILIPPINE IS.—The Aguinaldo stamps, S.M.J. June. The rare Baguio Initial flight covers, S.C.C. May.	
RHODESIA.—Rhodesia, L.P. May.	
ROUMANIA.—Beiträge zur Geschichte der rumänischen Post, etc. (contd), Pmk. June 18. The postage stamps of Roumania and Moldo-Wallachia 1862-1864, P.J.G.B. June.	
THURN AND TAXIS.—The postal services of Thurn and Taxis, P.M. June 12.	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Indian Territory covers 1850-1907, S. June 6. Oregon Territory stamp, L.W. June 6. The Exhibition enormous, S.L. June.	
ZANZIBAR.—The Posts, Stamps and Sultans of Zanzibar (contd.), S.L. June.	

MEDICAL CONGRESS POSTMARK.

The South African Medical Congress, held in Pietermaritzburg from 30th June to 3rd July had its meetings in the Natal University College which is situated quite a way from the centre of the town.

For the convenience of members a post office was functioning in the building every forenoon. The special postmark provided was a single-line circle, an inch in diameter, reading inside the circle "S A MED CONGRESS - P M B" with the date in two lines across the centre.

B. & K.

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

ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY
(except recent issues)

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

1936 Price List of British Colonial Stamps.
100 Pages . . . Price One Shilling.
(Refunded against purchases.)

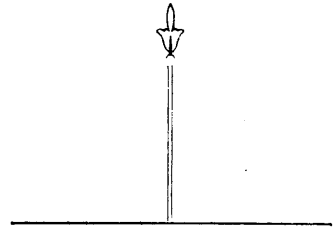
B & K Special Offers — free on request.
BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.
170 STRAND LONDON, W.C.2.

SOONER OR LATER YOU WILL
REALIZE THAT YOU CANNOT DO WITHOUT

• THINGS SAID ABOUT
• THE 1936 EDITION:
•



THE
STANDARD - -
- CATALOGUE
of Postage Stamps of
the world



"I consider it a great improvement."

"Really wonderful value."

"The best value in its line to-day."

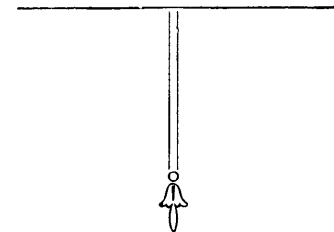
"The best and most complete Catalogue I have ever possessed."

"Congratulations on the new edition."

"Very fine value indeed."

"Congratulations on a wonderful production."

"Am very pleased with the new Catalogue."



THE 1937 EDITION WILL BE PUBLISHED

- **SEPTEMBER 1st.** -

THE INDISPENSABLE REFERENCE CATALOGUE

FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTOR

All the well-known features and improvements which made the 1936 edition so popular will be maintained and the Catalogue will be completely revised to represent market conditions at the time of going to press.

Additional features include a comprehensive index, all New Issues received and many new blocks bringing the number of illustrations up to over 6,900.

Only minor varieties are omitted and the Catalogue accurately records every issue of the World's Postage and Air Mail Stamps, including watermarks.

PRICE

5s

Postage

10d.

Extra

WHITFIELD KING & CO.,

Established 1869. IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

• DON'T FAIL TO ORDER
• A COPY OF THE 1937
• EDITION. IT'S EVEN
• BETTER AND MORE
• USEFUL !

THE PHILATELIC DISCOVERY OF THE CENTURY

The World's First Adhesive Postage Stamps
Cape of Good Hope, 1832

Discovered by J. H. POWER



Fig. 1.

A discovery of outstanding philatelic interest has been made by Mr. J. H. Power, Director of the Griqualand West Technical Institute, Kimberley, and I am of opinion that his find is entitled to be acclaimed as the first adhesive postage stamps.

These stamps were used to prepay postage on newspapers in the Cape of Good Hope in 1832. The Cape has always been prominently on the philatelic map; its famous triangulars have tacitly become the badge of philately more or less all over the world; now it should be even more prominent as the cradle of adhesive stamps.

Herewith follows, in Mr. Power's own words, his account of the finding of these stamps and his description of them:

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISCOVERY.

The stamps were removed from various numbers of the *Grahamstown Journal* for the year 1832. These Numbers, ranging from No. 1, Vol. I., issued December 30, 1831, to No. 26, Vol. I., issued June 22, 1832, are

bound in contemporary boards with back and corners in old calf.

This Volume is at present in the Kimberley Public Library, where my attention was first called to it by Mr. John Ross, the Librarian.

Each issue of the Newspaper is numbered in consecutive order; Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, have the design stamped directly on the Newspaper, all the succeeding issues (Nos. 8 to 26) had stamps affixed, by means of gum, just to the right of the coat of arms on the top centre of the front page. (See Fig. 1.)

I, personally, removed stamps from Nos. 8, 9, 14, 15, 25 and 26. Stamps are still attached to Nos. 19, 20 and 21. There is clear evidence that all the others had been removed before the Vol. was shown to me.

In all, 19 adhesive stamps were used on the issues in this Vol. The question arises, where are those removed previously?

Evidently the paper was sent without a cover, as directed in the Ordinance, for the stamps were stuck on in such a position that they would be covered by a wrapper if such were used.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STAMPS.

The paper employed is thin and very little better in quality than that used for the newspaper. The design (see Fig. 2) is in carmine and consists of a wavy frame roughly rectangular in shape. In the top centre is a crown surrounded above by the words CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, written close to, and parallel with, the outline. Springing from beneath the crown are two sprays, branching right and left, bearing the Shamrock, Thistle and Rose; below this again are the words ONE PENNY.

The size of the frame of the stamp is 29 m.m. high by 24-25 m.m. wide.



Fig. 2.

There cannot have been any regularity about the printing, which was presumably done by hand with one die, for the margin of paper around the stamp is not only irregular in shape but varies considerably in width.

The Ordinance referred to by Mr. Power is the first Postal Ordinance of the Cape of Good Hope, signed on October 9, 1826. This is referred to briefly by G. J. Allis in "The Postage Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope" (p. 17), but, as it becomes a matter of more importance in the present connection, we quote here in full the relevant portion, viz., Section X., which Mr. Power was fortunately able to refer to at first hand in the Kimberley Library, and copied out verbatim:

Section X of Ordinance No. 25 of 1826, for the better Regulation of the Post Office, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, reads as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That from and after the Commencement of this Ordinance it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General, and the several postmasters in this colony, and they are hereby required to demand and receive from each printed newspaper or journal *One Penny*, to be paid on being put into the Post Office—provided such Newspaper or Journal be sent without cover, or in a cover open at the sides, and it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General and Postmasters throughout the Colony to examine and search any packet sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, in order to discover whether any other paper or thing whatsoever be en-

closed with such Printed Paper permitted to be sent at the Rates aforesaid, and in order to discover whether the said Printed Papers, liable to Stamp Duty, shall have been duly stamped, and in case any other paper or thing whatsoever shall be found to be enclosed in or with such Paper as aforesaid, or in case there shall be any writing other than the superscription upon such Printed Paper as aforesaid, or upon the cover containing the same, the whole of such Packet shall be charged with Treble the postage of a letter; and in case any Newspaper, or other Printed Paper liable to Stamp Duty, shall appear not to have been duly stamped, every such Postmaster is hereby required to stop the same, and send it to the Commissioner of the Stamp Duties in Cape Town: Provided always, that no charge shall be made for the conveyance of the Government Gazette by Post through the Colony."

It will be noted from this Ordinance (1) That newspapers had to pay one penny on being put into the post office, (2) That postmasters were authorized to search packets to see whether they had been duly stamped and also to see that they contained nothing additional to the newspaper on which higher rates might be due, and, (3) That if packets had not been duly stamped they were to be stopped.

It appears to be quite certain that the "Stamp Duty" referred to in this Section X. is for postage, as it is only to be paid when the newspapers are put into the post office. In confirmation of this is the notice about subscription rates to the Journal, visible in Fig. 1. in the top right-hand corner. It reads: "TERMS: Rds. 3.2 per Quarter, or Rds. 13 per annum, in Graham's Town; and to every other part of the Colony Rds. 4 per Qr., or 16 per ann (including postage.)"

The Rixdollar of these days was worth about 1s. 6d. and was divided into 12 Stuivers or Pennies. Note the mis-spelling of Postage.

It is true that there was also chargeable a postal delivery fee of One Penny on Newspapers. This is not referred to in Section X. quoted above, but Allis mentions it in his book and it is referred to below by Mr. Power. It does not appear, however, to affect the status of these stamps for prepayment of postage.

Let us now consider a little more fully the procedure that appears to have been followed in this prepayment of postage on the *Grahamstown Journal*. Here it must be admitted that perhaps absolute proof of the procedure has not been established, and perhaps never will be established, but the case put forward by Mr. Power seems to be a highly probable explanation of what happened.

His suggestion is that after the passing of the 1826 Postal Ordinance the postmasters were supplied with a stamp or die, of the design illustrated, for franking purposes and his discovery is an exceedingly fortunate one inasmuch as it shows the development of a "frank" into an "adhesive stamp." The first

seven numbers of the newspaper were franked with the receipt for the prepayment of postage; the subsequent numbers had the receipt in the form of an adhesive stamp. The design and the source of the frank and the stamp were, however, one and the same.

Mr. Power writes: "These newspaper stamps were evidently printed on a large sheet of paper from which they were cut and gummed as required. The gum used was of a brown colour and fairly thick.

My investigations lead me to the opinion that these loose stamps were not in general use in 1832, and that those in my possession were issued in sheets by the then Postmaster at Grahamstown. To save himself the trouble of stamping each individual newspaper, he had impressions of his frank made on large sheets of paper which he issued to the newspaper proprietor.

Thus these stamps are undoubtedly the forerunners of the gummed stamp, and possibly those, amongst others, that led up to the idea of sheets of gummed stamps. As such they are highly interesting and valuable. They are undoubtedly a link in the evolution of our gummed labels of to-day."

There can be no doubt, I think, as to the "official" character of these stamps, and that they were printed in all probability by the then Postmaster at Grahamstown.

An interesting contemporary view of them is given in the following letter, found by Mr. Power at the foot of column 3, page 19, of No. 5 of the *Grahamstown Journal* for January 27, 1832:

Bathurst, Jan. 17, 1832.

To the Editor, Sir.—Postage on a *stamped* newspaper is, I believe, peculiar to this ill starred Colony. It ought ever to be held in remembrance, that it was inflicted in the worst of times; and when the base purpose is so well known, it is to be regretted that it has not been removed in a more liberal era. It had no view to the public revenue; the sole object was to trammel the Press, and to prevent the spread of useful knowledge. It is both a partial and oppressive tax, for it falls only upon those who live remote from towns, and whose only means of information are through public channels. I hope, sir, that if the local Government has no power to relieve us that it will not be forgotten in our next petition to parliament.

A Countryman.

"Countryman" obviously regarded the franks on his newspaper as officially prepaying postage and his plaint is the further delivery fee of a penny.

In 1940 we will be celebrating the Centenary of the Penny Postal System and in the words of Percy C. Bishop ("The Greatest Centenary of All," *South African Philatelist*, 1935, p. 41) "To Philatelists the 6th May, 1940, will appeal primarily as the 100th anniversary of the Adhesive Postage Stamp."

In all seriousness it would now seem that the centenary of the adhesive postage stamp should have been celebrated in 1932.

The question of the identity of the inventor of adhesive stamps has long been a vexed one. It has never been claimed for Sir Rowland Hill. "He Gave Us Penny Postage," as the simple inscription on his monument states, but the invention of an adhesive postage stamp, which he himself regarded as the keystone of the arch of postal reform, was not his.

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

"The Encyclopaedia Britannica records the admitted fact that Chalmers was experimenting with adhesive stamps in Dundee in the 1830's . . .

"Haydn's Dictionary of Dates says adhesive stamps were invented by Mr. James Chalmers of Dundee in 1834."

As has happened with many discoveries it would seem that in the case of the adhesive stamp the same idea, or very similar ideas, were hit upon quite independently by more than one individual, at about the same time.

If the question of absolute priority be raised, however, the Postmaster of Grahamstown in 1832 must have a very strong claim.

A claim has recently been put forward that certain Greek emissions really ante-date the penny blacks as the first adhesive postage stamps, but, so far as I am aware, this claim has not been definitely accepted as proven.

Will the claim of these stamps, used at Grahamstown in 1832, to be the world's first adhesive postage stamps be accepted? Well, that is for the philatelists as a whole to decide.

In one respect only, so far as I can see, does their status fall short of that of, say, the penny blacks. There would not seem to have been any official authorization of their preparation as "adhesive stamps."

But did the Postmaster of Grahamstown (presuming that he was the individual responsible for them) break any regulation in so affixing his receipt or postage prepayment? I should think it highly unlikely. The idea of doing it by any method other than that of applying the frank directly had simply not occurred to anyone. He was a man of ideas and ahead of his time.

His idea was an original one and, even if not in conformity with an authorized practice, was not in defiance of any rule, simply because there were no rules on the subject.

Admittedly, as "stamps" they were not an issue prepared in accordance with regulations from the central authorities for general use throughout the country, but they do appear

to have been made in all good faith by the official concerned for the prepayment of postage and in this respect to merit being regarded as adhesive postage stamps.

It is interesting to note that there is nothing in the way of a cancellation on any of them. Apparently the serpent had not yet entered this garden and the possibility of the stamps being soaked off and used a second time had not occurred to the Postmaster.

In 1846 another Postal Ordinance was passed and the opening words of Allis' Chap. III. may be of significance. He says "The desirability of prepayment of postal rates by means of adhesive stamps appears first to have been officially recognized in 1846 . . ."

This might be read as suggesting veiled official approval of the idea and action of the Postmaster of Grahamstown. On the other hand, seeing that British and other adhesive stamps were by now in use, it may merely have been the foreshadowing of the adoption of a practice found good elsewhere.

Whether the stamp discovered by Mr. Power be admitted to an official status or not, the claim made by him that they must be regarded as the forerunners of our stamps of to-day cannot be lightly dismissed and he is to be most heartily congratulated on an extremely interesting discovery.

Our readers will be glad to hear that part, at any rate, of Mr. Power's find will be on view at JIPEX so that all will have an opportunity of seeing these wonderful stamps.

The Editor.

RHODESIA "ADMIRALS."

Die II. on Plate of Die III.

Mr. P. L. Pemberton in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* (April), returns to the question raised by the finding of a Die II. stamp on a Die III. plate.

He vigorously maintains the thesis that Dies II. and III. are not the result of successive recuttings of an original Die I., but that each was a new and separate flat die from the Master Die. There was no connection therefore between Dies I., II. and III., except such as derived from the Master Die. The Die II. found on a Die III. plate is properly described as a retouched Die II.

This study should not be missed by Rhodesian specialists.

SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL AWARDS FOR J.P.S. MEMBERS AT JOHANNESBURG INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, NOVEMBER 2—14, 1936.

The Council of the Junior Philatelic Society, in view of the Society's numerous membership in South Africa, has offered the Exhibition Committee of the Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in November, two special gold plaques of honour, to be awarded as follows:

- (a) For the best exhibit shown by a member of the Junior Philatelic Society resident in South Africa.
- (b) For the best exhibit shown by a member of the Junior Philatelic Society resident elsewhere than South Africa.

The Council hopes that these special awards will stimulate many members to contribute notable displays to an exhibition of great Imperial and Philatelic interest.

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS are my speciality

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

**SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.**

The cheapest dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:

T. ALLEN

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

TIPEX.

All the Philatelic Press now contains reports and impressions of New York's Third International Philatelic Exhibition—"TIPEX" for short.

It appears to have been a tremendous success and tremendous in every way—number of exhibits and exhibitors (over 900), attendance (reckoned at approximately 100,000) and for variety of auxiliary services such as lectures, entertainments, etc. There was even a rival entertainment on a higher floor of the building, in the shape of a Snake Park!

Walking round to see every frame involved a stroll of six miles and as a heat wave was visiting New York for most of the exhibition period it is not surprising to hear that many of the visiting philatelists wilted a little with "exhibition fatigue."

The abounding hospitality, hundreds of introductions and thousands of handshakes are reported to have helped considerably in the wilting process. Nevertheless the enjoyment by the visitors also seems to have come into the "tremendous" class.

The driving force behind all the activity was the President, Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein and the publicity arrangements, directed by Mr. Harry L. Lindquist, Editor of *Stamps*, were superb. It is doubtful if anything on such a scale is likely to be attempted again for some considerable time.

Amongst all the paeans of praise it is almost a comfort to read that the catalogues were not ready quite on time, being only available late on the opening day. After hearing that one can believe that the organizers were still human and not super-men.

The special commemorative miniature sheets of stamps provided by the U.S. Postal Department (4 different 3c values printed imperf. in one sheet, with an inscriptional margin) had a sale of about one million and no less than ten postal booths were provided to cope with the queues for them.

Dealers reported very good business, excepting those who handled only very cheap sets.

A Court of Honour gave a display (four outstanding sheets to each country) of the countries issuing stamps between 6th May, 1840, and 5th May, 1850. These were, in order, Great Britain, Zurich, Brazil, Basle, United States of America, Mauritius, France, Belgium, Bavaria, Spain, New South Wales, Victoria and Switzerland.

Close by was a special exhibit by M. Maurice Burrus which is probably without equal in the world—5 POST OFFICE Mauritius and all the rarities of the first British Guiana provisionals.

The Grand Prix was won by Mr. R. W. Lapham for his U.S. collections. His "Postmasters" were amazing; reconstructed plates galore of stamps costing anything up to £400 or £500 each.

Of 12 Awards of Honour only one came to Africa and that to the other end of the continent from ours. Mr. N. S. Alfieris of Alexandria obtained one of these coveted prizes for his collection of Greece.

A former South African, Mr. Stephen C. Rich, now Editor of *Postal Markings* and the *Pre-Cancel Bee*, and resident in New Jersey, obtained a bronze medal for his display of the States of the Union of South Africa (five exhibits combined).

Mr. Riesco's famous Cape collection was on show but not in competition.

Two South African philatelists, Mr. H. H. Hurst and Dr. E. Mosely, were on the jury list, and as such were not eligible to compete. Mr. Hurst, we hear, however, gave a special display of his Capes at the West Essex Stamp Club.

We were interested to note that Mr. Frank Godden, who was British Commissioner for the exhibition and is filling the same role for TIPEX in November, was very successful in obtaining both personal awards for his exhibits and in taking back so many prizes for the contents of the Pandora boxes he crossed the Atlantic with. He states that the British successes were even better than he had anticipated.

Mr. Fred Melville was nominated "International Dean of Philatelic Writers," a title well deserved. Our heartiest congratulations on its receipt, for it is not always that merit gets due recognition.

DISCOURTESY OR WORSE.

A correspondent writes from the Malay States with a complaint about the behaviour of two residents in South Africa, giving their names and addresses.

These two individuals apparently advertised in the "Pen Friend" column of the *Overseas Daily Mail* wishing to make stamp exchanges abroad.

Our correspondent sent them various Jubilee sets of Asian origin and asked for African Jubilees in exchange. This was at a date before the price of Union and S.W. sets had gone to anything like the present figures.

He never received a reply of any description.

He has our sincerest sympathy and we trust that, for the good name of South Africa, there are not many more of this kidney about.

They have no excuse. It is perhaps not obligatory on us to reply to every casual correspondent who wishes to make a philatelic contact, but if we have taken the first step and asked for correspondence, and receive not only a letter but stamps, surely common decency and honesty demands a reply. If these individuals could not supply Union Jubilees in exchange the very least they should have done was to return our correspondent's stamps.

AN INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

will be held in
JOHANNESBURG

from

NOVEMBER 2--14, 1936

in conjunction with

THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION

Under the auspices of the
PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG



PART 1.

Exhibits "By Invitation" only. Many of the world's best collections will be represented.

PART 2.

Competitive. "Africa South of the

Equator." If you have any sort of a collection of Southern African Stamps, whether it be of Honour, Research, Specialized, or Ordinary grade, there will be an opportunity for it to compete. Start getting it in order now.



The scope of Section 25 (Rarities or items of special interest) has been widened to the whole world. Entries in this Section need not, therefore, be limited to countries in Africa south of the equator.

Insurance rates for collections in transit and/or in the hands of the exhibition committee can now be given on application.

Early booking of accommodation by visitors is advisable. If in any difficulty apply to the Publicity Association, P.O. Box 4580, Johannesburg.

Make your arrangements now to spend your annual holiday in Johannesburg in November next and see the finest collection of stamps ever brought together in South Africa. Probably the greatest ever shown in the Southern Hemisphere.

Programmes and Entry Forms
may be obtained from :

**THE HON. SECRETARY, EXHIBITION COMMITTEE,
P.O. BOX 4967, JOHANNESBURG.**

Society News

ORANGE FREE STATE.

President, F. Carter; Hon. Sec., F. J. Hundermark, 78 Murray Avenue, Bloemfontein. Meetings, 2nd Fridays, Oranje Koffieshuis, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.

At the July meeting of the Orange Free State and Basutoland Philatelic Society members were treated to an interesting display of Union Postage Due stamps, of London and Pretoria printings, exhibited by Mr. J. Lewis. The collection included specimens of displaced and malformed figures and letters, more especially among the 2d. stamps (Pretoria printing), and variations of colour in each denomination. An unusual exhibit was a block of four in the 2d. and 3d. with yellow gum.

A series of topical extracts, humorous and otherwise, from current publications, was again submitted by the Exchange Superintendent.

Mr. A. P. Kiely, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, England, was recently elected an honorary member, and now acts as London correspondent of the society.

The question of purchasing forthcoming catalogues collectively from a particular dealer, was discussed. Because of only a small attendance of members that evening, it was decided that members be free to purchase from whom they please.

The evening concluded with an interesting discussion on the possible effects on philately of the proposed incorporation of the Native Protectorates into the Union. This, in turn, gave rise to a survey of matters political, economic, industrial and legal; which afforded another instance of the infinite ramifications of philately.

F.J.H.

JOHANNESBURG.

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

The usual monthly meeting of the Johannesburg Society was held at the Carlton Hotel on Tuesday, July 14, 1936.

The President, Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie, welcomed visitors from various parts of the globe.

The membership of the society is steadily increasing, and Mr. N. W. Jecks was unanimously elected a member.

The Chairman was very pleased to advise members that entries for the Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition had started to come in; the first few being from Scotland, Holland, India and the United States. Two exhibits from the Australian Government were also advised but no entries so far had

been received from South African collectors and he suggested that no time should be lost in sending in entries.

The exhibit of the evening consisted of "German States" from Mr. R. G. Ockerse's collection. The display showed a goodly number of all the old German states and was practically complete so far as modern Germany is concerned. The Chairman thanked Mr. Ockerse for his very fine display.

F.E.I.

PRETORIA.

President, A. E. Basden, Hon. Secretary, Prof. H. A. Wager, Box 514. Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Technical College, 8 p.m.

July 6th. Dr. Broughton presided over a meeting with a record attendance. A letter from the J.P.S. was read regarding the exhibition and giving more particulars.

Mr. N. L. Watson read a paper on the stamps of Samoa dealing especially with the recent pictorial issue of Western Samoa. This issue—recess printed—gives in good detail various features of the life and scenery of these islands. The 6d. particularly is of interest as it is a memorial stamp to the late R. L. Stevenson who lived the latter part of his life on the islands. He died and was buried there. A sheet of the stamps described was passed round.

Exhibit: Some N. American countries were shown by Mr. Obermeyer and Dr. Broughton.

July 20th. Mr. Basden in the chair.

Mr. Rudd read an interesting paper on some aspects of American history as depicted on their stamps. He chose many historical events and thus gave a brief outline of the opening up of America and the varying struggles in what became the American War of Independence. In support of his paper he showed a collection of U.S.A. Commemoratives.

Dr. Broughton showed his very fine S.W.A. and Mr. Baxter some sheets of new issue stamps.

H.A.W.

RHODESIA.

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

The annual meeting of the society was held on Monday, June 22, in room No. 27, Stock Exchange Buildings, at 8.15 p.m. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the correspondence was attended to. The President's report for the year was read by Mr. D. H. Burn, the Vice-President, as Mr. F. W. Porter, the President, was unable to attend. Arising out of the report, Mr. Burn suggested that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. W. A. Carnegie thanking him for allowing the society to use his office for meetings. The secretary's report and financial report was then read by Mr. L. Atkinson, the secretary. Next, new officers for the year 1936-37 were elected. Mr.

F. W. Porter was unable to stand for re-election as President as he would be away for most of the forthcoming meetings, so Mr. D. H. Burn was elected in his stead. This left the position of Vice-President vacant so Mr. N. Rose was elected. Mr. L. Atkinson was unable to stand for re-election as secretary as business would interfere with the duties. Mr. B. A. Carnegie was elected as the new secretary. It was suggested that the positions of secretary and treasurer should be separated, but as the positions were so small it was decided not to do so. Mr. P. W. Porter volunteered to continue sending reports of the meeting to the *South African Philatelist*. There was a general swapping of stamps, and it was decided to make it a regular feature of the meetings.

P.W.P.

PATRON OF PHILATELY.

An announcement contained in the *London Philatelist* reveals that His Majesty, King Edward VIII., has been graciously pleased to grant his patronage to the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Thus does the King follow in his father's footsteps, and, as His Majesty intends also to continue the Royal Collection, he maintains the close association which had existed for so long between the throne and philately.

THE JUBILEE MARKET.

From the columns of *The Philatelic Trader* it would seem that opinions are sharply divided amongst dealers as to the future of Jubilees. In some quarters an early slump is predicted, but there are others who predict that the prices will keep up or even advance, although adjustments here and there may occur. Amongst the "heres and theres" Unions and New Zealands would seem likely to find a place.

UNION VOORTREKKER STAMPS.

Dr. A. Kaplan reports the following list of minor varieties which are constant in the printings mentioned:

- ½ and ¼d. Row 3 Nos. 15, 16, 17. Line through value tables in first and third stamps and right across centre stamp. Stamps Nos. 55, 56, 57. Printings 1 and 2, absent in 3.
- 1d. and ¼d. Row 1 No. 7 (Stamp No. 7). Value tablet smudged. Row 2 No. 7 (Stamp No. 27) Red dot and red smudge resembling a "comet." Row 4 No. 8. (Stamp No. 68) Black blob over man on rock. All the 1d. varieties occur on both Printings 1 and 2.
- 2d. and 1d. Row 5 No. 20 (Stamp No. 100) Green line through stamp at level of man's knee. Only occurs in Printing 2.

A FISHING STORY.

Apropos of the announcement of a forthcoming U.S.A. commemorative for the Oregon Territory (a term which covers the present states of Washington, Idaho and Oregon, roughly) we heard some years ago in Vancouver the following story.

The first settlements in the area which is now the State of Washington were mainly from the north by agents of the Hudson Bay Company and others and the territory was claimed by British Columbia as properly belonging to it.

An international commission of representatives of Great Britain and of the U.S.A. was appointed to delimit the frontier. The leading British representatives were three Admirals, all keen fishermen. As is well known, the rivers there teem with salmon, but unlike the European salmon they do not rise to the fly. This was enough for the Admirals, they decided that the country was no damn good and that the Americans might as well have it.

There is considerably more than a grain of truth in this story. Need we be surprised that they still feel somewhat sore about it in B.C.?

SPECIAL OFFERS

JUBILEE: PAPUA, complete mint sheet of 1d., with "apostrophe" variety, price	40/-
NEW GUINEA, complete mint sheet of the 1d., price	30/-
BELGIUM: Queen Astrid, complete mint set, price	4/6
GERMANY: Olympic Games issue, complete mint, price	4/6
ARMENIA: 1920/22 Pictorials, complete mint (10), cat. abt. £14, price	15/6
Nett. Post Free.	

WANTED FOR CASH OR EXCHANGE :

Common Union stamps, used, on or off paper, no quantity too large, more particularly values from 3d. to 10/-, for prompt settlement. No offers made.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

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



Reviews

HAMMOND'S STAMP COLLECTORS' ATLAS. Published by C. S. Hammond and Co., 30 Church St., New York. Price 25 cents.

This is a real joy—an atlas, gazetteer, and general index prepared purely from a philatelic point of view. Every past or present stamp issuing place is indicated and described and the style of type on the maps indicates whether it is of the past or the present. The Gazetteer gives much valuable information which is not otherwise easily obtainable except by hunting through many books or articles of reference.

We can most heartily recommend this to each and every collector.

After saying this it may seem ungracious to criticize, but we just wonder on what principle Wolmaransstad, Rustenburg and Lydenburg are shown in the Transvaal as stamp issuing places but not Volksrust or Pietersburg.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND PHILATELIC DIRECTORY. Compiled by P. Collas and published by the *Australian Stamp Monthly*. Melbourne. price 1s.

Short of being a "Who's Who," this little work provides the dealer and collector with all possible authoritative information regarding philately in Australasia.

There is a Directory of all the Philatelic Societies; a lengthy glossary of philatelic terms, abbreviations, definitions, etc., which are particularly Australasian in nature; a list of handbooks and catalogues bearing on Australasian stamps; particulars of Congresses, Exhibitions, Radio Stamp Talks; Philatelic columns in newspapers; Public Stamp collections; a chronicle of Philatelic Journals; a Directory of the Stamp Trade and a vast amount of other information relative to philately in Australia and New Zealand.

A most useful publication for all with interests in philately "down under."

STAMP COLLECTING ALONG NEW LINES.

One of the great advantages of stamp collecting as a business, hobby, study, relaxation or amusement is the enormous variety of lines along which you may collect. The modern developments of pictorial and commemorative issues have added greatly both to the numbers of collectors and of the modes of collecting.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, with their usual flair for spotting and encouraging such new trends, have commenced issuing, under the editorship of Mr. Stanley Phillips, at 1s. each, a series of very

interesting little books dealing with such lines. We have received the following:

No. 3. *Land Transport in the Stamp Album.* By A. E. Gould, L.L.A. 58 pages. 108 illustrations.

No. 4. *The Stamp Zoo. Part I. Beasts.* By Professor L. P. W. Renouf, B.A., Dip. Agric., F.R.S.E. 58 pages. 72 stamp illustrations, 20 special drawings.

No. 5. *The Stamp Zoo. Part II. Birds, Fish, Reptiles.* Same author as last. 58 pages. 62 stamp illustrations, 26 special drawings.

No. 6. *Stamp Collecting for All.* By Stanley Phillips. Third Edition. 64 pages. 114 stamp illustrations, 3 special plates and other helpful illustrations.

Land Transport deals with the carriage of goods and passengers up through the ages, from Woman, the first beast of burden, to high powered motor cars and Diesel engines. Each phase is well illustrated by examples on stamps.

The Stamp Zoo gives a most interesting account of practically all the animals depicted on stamps. Don't be afraid that it is too technical; it is meant for the general reader, but will *not* be sufficient to take you through a B.Sc. course in Zoology.

We are interested to note that Prof. Renouf thinks the "Shells" on the stamps of Transvaal and Cochin are not shells at all but conventionalized representations of the heads of elephants in state regalia. The Archivists of these states should surely be able to settle this point for us.

Stamp Collecting for All, already in its third edition, is a practical guide to many phases of collecting and can be recommended to those who do not feel like purchasing the bigger and more expensive books.

BELGIAN CONGO CANCELLED TO ORDER.

Belgian Congo stamps are sold at face, mint or "used" in the central post office in Brussels. Such cancelled-to-order items cannot be detected from legitimately used ones as the cancelling blocks duplicate those used in the Colony itself. An obliging clerk will also "surcharge" anything *taxe*, producing the wellknown postage due varieties so dear to European hearts but denied recognition by Scott.

GEORGE V. D. BERG in *Stamps*.

FIRST FLIGHT COVERS.

Large selection of African Flights in stock, including many scarce items. I specialize in the First Flights of Great Britain and British Colonies. Price lists on request. Send me your want lists. Every order will have my personal attention and satisfaction is guaranteed.

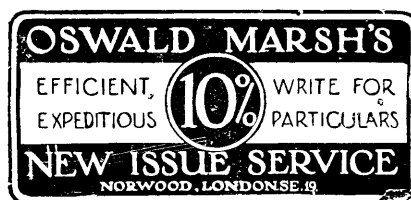
WANTED Gambia First Flights. Send details and lowest price.

JOHN EDGAR,
5 Lloyd Road, Hove, SUSSEX, England.

New Issue Chronicle

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

- AUSTRIA.**—Mother's Day Photogravure printing, no wmk., perf. 12½, no plate number, 24gr. blue. New artisan types, perf. 12½, no wmk. 3Sch, vermillion; 5Sch purple black.
- BELGIAN CONGO.**—1935 Commemorative S.G. type 73 surcharged for Charity Welfare Committee. 1f50+50c purple, overprinted in blue; 2f50+50c pale blue, overprinted red.
- BHOPAL.**—S.G. type 51 re-engraved "POST-AGE" at left "BHOPAL GOVT" at right. ½a green, overprinted "SERVICE THREE PIES" in black surcharged with new value in red.
- BULGARIA.**—New type, typographed issue, no wmk., perf. 13. The design is a lion on white background with wisp of barley or bearded wheat each side. Values in coloured figures on white circular background, with word "Stotinki" between. 30s. maroon; 50s. deep ultramarine.
- CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.**—Macha Centenary. Line engraved, perf. 12½. Panes of 50. 50h green; 1Kr. claret. Portrait issue. Line engraved on vertical batonne paper, perf. 12½. 50h green, Dr. Ed. Benesch; 60h. purple, Stefanik (same design as previous 50h grn.).
- FRANCE.**—New shade "Normandie" S.G. type 70. 1fr50 pale sky blue. Moulin d'Alphonse Daudet. Line engraved, no wmk. perf. 13 Inscript. 2fr. bright blue.
- GERMANY.**—Public Utility Congress. Photogravure printing, wmk. swastika, perf. 14. 3pf. dp. brown; 5pf. dp. green; 12pf. brt. claret; 25pf. dp. blue. Otto Von Guericke Commemorative. Photogravure printing, wmk. swastika, perf. 14. 6pf. green. Olympic Games, line engraved, wmk swastika, perf. 14. 3+2pf. brown, Gymnastics; 4+3pf. dull blue, Diving; 6+4pf. green, Football; 8+4pf. scarlet, Javelin throwing; 12+6pf. carmine, Relay running; 15+10pf. plum, Fencing; 25+15pf. ultra, Rowing; 40+35pf. violet, Jumping.
- HOLLAND.**—Summer Charity. National fund for cultural and social workers. Line engraved, no wmk., perf. 12½ x 12. Various portrait types. 1½c. +1½c. drab, H. Kamerlinghones; 5c.+3c. grey green, Dr. A. S. Talma; 6c.+4c. rose, Mgr. Sr. H. Jam Schaepman; 12½c.+3½c. grey green, Desiderius Erasmus. 300th anniversary of the Treaty of Utrecht, Photogravure triangular in shape, wmk. rings, perf. 12½. 6c. terra cotta; 12½c. indigo.
- HUNGARY.**—Air Mail. Photogravure issue, wmk S.G. type 64 perf. 11½. Various futuristic designs of aeroplane flying over: (1) Stage coach, 10f., 20f., 32f.; (2) Buildings, 40f., 52f., 60f., 80f.; (3) In space, 1P., 2P., 5P. 10f. green; 20f. red; 36f. brown; 40f. blue; 52f. brt. orange; 60f. brt. violet; 80f. greenish grey; 1P. yellow green; 2P. claret; 5P. dull blue.
- JUGO-SLAVIA.**—Child Welfare, portrait of the Queen Mother, Photogravure printing, no wmk. perf. 12½ x 11½. 75+25p. pale greenish blue; 1D50+50 pale rose; 1D75+75p. pale brown; 3D50+1D blue.
- LIECHTENSTEIN.**—Zeppelin stamps, photogravure printing on new Swiss granite paper with slight ribbing, perf. 11½. 1fr. rosine; 2fr. violet.
- MALAYA.**—Further dollar values: Negri Sembilan State Emblem design, \$2 green and red; \$5 grn. and red/em. Pahang Full face portrait Sultan, same as \$2. Perak Profile portrait of Sultan, same as \$2. Selangor Profile portrait of Sultan, same as \$2.
- MOROCCO AGENCIES.**—G.B. photogravure, K.G. type overprinted "MOROCCO AGENCIES" as before. 1½d., 2d., 4d.
- NEW ZEALAND.**—Anzac Commemoratives. 1915-1936 twenty-first anniversary of the landing of the New Zealand forces at Anzac Cove. Line engraved, wmk. N Z and star sideways, perf. line machine 11½. Design: soldier in the uniform worn on the Peninsula, in the background a view of Anzac Cove. ½d.+½d. green; 1d.+1d. red.
- PARAGUAY.**—1931/2 60th anniversary stamps S.G. type 109, overprinted "c" in red. No. wmk., perf. 12. 10P. grey. Air Mail 1931/5 Gunboat S.G. type 110, perf. 12. 10P. yellow brown; 10p. deep blue. Air Mail Tobacco plant type (triangular) perf. 11½. 17P. blue.
- SOUTH AFRICA.**—Official, same type as S.G. O15 but spaced 20½ m.m. instead of 18½ m.m. 1s. pair.
- SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.**—Voortrekker, ½d.+½d. S. Africa, showing Church of the Vow overprinted "S.W.A." in small block capitals with stops.
- SWEDEN.**—Special issue to commemorate the inauguration of the Bromma aerodrome, which is about three miles N.W. of Stockholm. Line engraved, imperf. x p. 10. 500 brt. blue, aeroplane in flight.
- TIMOR.**—10 avos, rose, Fiscal stamp overprinted in black "Assistencia."
- VENEZUELA.**—Provisional. 25c. red on white paper, overprinted in black, at top, in curve "1933" and in large figures at foot, 5 mm. high, the new value "22½" the original value being obliterated with a square block in red.



PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The 23rd Congress, held at Paignton, enjoyed weather which might have been imported from South Africa. It was, consequently, a great success.

Congratulations to the following, who were enrolled on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists:

Alberto Bolaffi (Italy).
R. J. G. Collins (New Zealand).
C. S. Morton (Great Britain).

Of these only the Rev. Mr. Morton was in attendance to sign the Roll. He has been the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Executive of Congress for many years.

Four papers were read at Congress, that by Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson gaining the Congress Cup. It was entitled "How to run a Philatelic Society successfully." From a few extracts it would appear to be good reading and possibly we may be able to give it later in full. The Chairman is advised that he has more to do than merely sit in the chair and smoke a fat cigar. The Librarian has a fairly easy job and it is said that any member can take on the business of Official Reporter. Mr. Fred J. Melville, commenting on this last *dictum*, says that only three, or at most four, philatelic societies in Great Britain send out good reports of meetings suitable for publication!

Mr. Robson Lowe described his vision of "Philately in the Future," between 1940 and 2005. Meanwhile he is reported to be slimming.

PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP POSTMARKS.

A writer in the summer number of the *Philatelic Adviser* gives an interesting resume on the postmarks of prisoner-of-war camps in various countries during the war period 1914-1920.

No mention is made of any from the various African theatres of war. Can any reader say whether there were any such special postmarks in use in any of the camps in the Union, South-West or East Africa?

We have seen covers from the internment camp at Pietermaritzburg with an "office" rubber stamp mark (in English, Afrikaans and French) "Prisoner-of-War," but the actual postmark was that of the ordinary Pietermaritzburg office. Also from South-West Africa we have seen a cover with a rubber stamp mark "Prisoner of W. Camp—Protectorate S.W. Africa" but the postmark proper was the ordinary one of Windhoek.

Neither of these are, strictly speaking, prisoner-of-war camp postmarks. That would imply a postmark of an office in the camp with its own special cancelling die. Perhaps there were no such offices in any of the camps in which the Union was concerned.

KERGUELEN POSTAL SERVICE.

The island, or, rather, group of islands, known as Kerguelen, is situated south of the great circle track between South Africa and Australia and about mid-way between these two continents on the Antarctic border of the Indian Ocean.

Discovered in 1772 by the French navigator Kerguelen-Tremarec, the land was first called South France. Later this was changed to Desolation Land, but it is now generally known as Kerguelen.

The group was formally annexed by France in 1893 and together with the islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam, further north in the Indian Ocean are recognized as dependencies of Madagascar.

Being personally interested in Antarctic Posts I have wondered what postal arrangements, if any, were provided for Kerguelen. Enquiries of South African whaling companies, whose vessels sometimes visit the group, were not productive of any information. Last year I took the opportunity of asking M. Theo. Champion if he knew anything of posts from there, but he admitted to never having heard of any.

Apparently, however, there are posts from there, for Mr. Roy D. Ribble, in *Stamps* of June 13, figures a postcard with an ordinary French stamp, but with the postmark "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE / ILES KERGUELEN."

The sealing in the group has been let to a French commercial company which has its headquarters at the settlement of Port Jeanne-D'Arc and the postcard illustrated shows a photograph of this settlement and sealing craft in the harbour.

It is interesting to note that the stamp was one of France and not one of Madagascar although the group is nominally a dependency of that colony.

J.H.H.P.

BACK ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

The *American Philatelist* announces that the famous 1c British Guiana from the late Mr. Arthur Hind's collection, of which only this one copy is known, has returned to the United States. It was recently put up for auction in London and although something in the neighbourhood of £8,000 was bid for it, the stamp was withdrawn as the reserve price was not reached. Here is a chance for somebody.

PERKINS, BACON AND CO.

According to the *Stamp Lover* the business of this firm is not closed down, although all the old records, etc., have been disposed of. It is being carried on under the old name by the firm of Sprague and Co.

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Allbret Bldg., 9 Fraser Street,
Johannesburg

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

Vol. 12.

SEPTEMBER, 1936.

No. 9.

J I P E X SPECIAL STAMPS.

The Postmaster-General has decided after all to honour the Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition by the issue of a special stamp for the occasion.

When the Exhibition Committee first approached the postal authorities with a request for a philatelic memento appropriate to the exhibition, they did not ask for a special stamp for the occasion. This was for two reasons, firstly, because a vote taken in the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, although divided, had a majority against the idea of a special stamp, and, secondly, because the Committee had already been informed that a special stamp had been refused for the Empire Exhibition and that there was no use in asking for one.

They asked for a miniature sheet, if possible, of the forthcoming 1½d. stamp, which, having a mining headgear as its design, would have been particularly appropriate. Failing this, sheets of the current ½d. and/or 1d., similar to the sheets of booklets, but with a complete margin and appropriate inscription around, were suggested.

The request for the new 1½d. stamp in miniature sheets was turned down for several reasons, but the general principle of special sheets of the booklet type was favourably received. Technical printing and other difficulties arose about them and for a while it looked as if nothing would eventuate.

Then came the offer from the postal authorities of miniature sheets based on the booklet sheets but with two inscriptional margins and with each stamp overprinted "JIPEX 1936." in two lines.

As it appeared to the Committee to be this or nothing they naturally gratefully accepted the offer.

The stamps are (1) the current ½d. stamp in sheets of six as prepared for the stamp booklets at present in use and (2) similarly

the current 1d. stamp. The advertisements will be left on at the top and bottom margins; there will be right and left margins with the inscription "JOHANNESBURG-SE INTERNATIONALE FILATELISTIESE TENTOONSTELLING 1936" and "JOHANNESBURG INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION 1936" respectively and, as already mentioned, each stamp will be overprinted "JIPEX 1936."

The issue will be a limited one and the sheets will be sold only at the Post Office Agency within the Exhibition Halls.

Two special cancelling dies are being provided for the agency, one in English and one in Afrikaans. It was found impracticable to make a die large enough to take the name, as given on the sheet margins, in both languages.

Now I must admit to a division of loyalties. As an individual I rather regret the decision of the Department of Posts to make a special stamp on this occasion. As Chairman of the Exhibition Committee I am, of course, highly pleased that JIPEX will be permanently enshrined in philately.

Perhaps my individual view is an old fashioned one, for it must be admitted that to-day the manufacture of postage stamps is mixed up with much more than the mere prepayment of postage. They are being made the vehicle of advertisement, publicity, propaganda, commemoration and what-not. It must also be admitted, of course, that most large philatelic (and many other) exhibitions nowadays have special stamps provided for them, so in this respect we are only following in the lead of many others.

One thing, however, the Exhibition Committee is determined upon, namely, that these special stamps will not be allowed to be cornered. If it should happen that the demands for them exceed the supply, the Committee will do all in their power to see that the division is as fair as possible. It would be a simple matter to exploit the issue and to put the Exhibition into easy street financially. The promoters trust that the Exhibition will be financially successful, *but there will be no ramp to make it so.* J.H.H.P.

Mafeking Siege Stamps

By J. V. HOWAT.

Postmaster in Mafeking during the siege

Many years ago the following article by Mr. J. R. F. Turner appeared in the London Philatelist, and it contains a list of the stamps issued during the Siege of Mafeking which might be of interest to philatelists generally:

"THE ROMANCE OF A BADEN-POWELL."

By J. R. F. TURNER.

"While attending one of Stevens' auctions last September a set of the Special Siege Slips issued in the town throughout its investment was put up for sale. It occurred to me at the time that as it might contain valuable information concerning Siege Stamps it would be a desirable purchase, and despite the fact that the reserve was not reached in the auction room I succeeded in buying it subsequently by private treaty. It was during the return journey to Oxford that I was accorded an opportunity of carefully examining its pages, with the result that I was able to communicate to the philatelic Press some very important official information. One discovery, however, that I did not then communicate can best be ascertained by reading my subsequent remarks. In the Slip issued on May 10, I came to the following announcement:

"Stamp Collecting.

"Our numerous friends suffering from this malady may be interested in the following complete list of 'Siege' issues:

Colonial, green, figure seated, 'HALF-PENNY' printed below, surcharged 'MAFEKING'	1d.
Colonial, green, figure erect, '1½d.' printed in top corners, surcharged 'MAFEKING'	1d.
Imperial, red, ½d., surcharged 'BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE' and 'MAFEKING'	1d.
Bicycle, blue, local	1d.
Colonial, pink, 1d. surcharged 'MAFEKING'	3d.
Imperial, Mauve, 1d. surcharged BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE and 'MAFEKING'	3d.
Baden-Powell, blue	3d.
*Baden-Powell, blue, larger size	3d.
*Baden-Powell, blue, head looking to right	3d.
British Bechuanaland, mauve and black, 3d., surcharged 'MAFEKING'	6d.
*Colonial, mauve, 3d., surcharged 'MAFEKING'	6d.
*Imperial, brown on yellow, 3d., surcharged 'BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE' and 'MAFEKING'	6d.
Imperial, green and red, 2d., surcharged	

'BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE' and 'MAFEKING' 6d.
(Two kinds of type were used in the Mafeking surcharge.)

Imperial, green and brown, 4d., surcharged 'BRITISH BECHUANALAND' and 'MAFEKING' 1s.

Colonial, light olive-green, 4d. surcharged 'MAFEKING' 1s.

Imperial, brown on salmon, 6d., surcharged 'BRITISH BECHUANALAND' and 'MAFEKING' 1s.

Imperial, brown on salmon, 6d. surcharged 'BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE' and 'MAFEKING' 1s.

Imperial, green, surcharged 'BRITISH BECHUANALAND' and 'MAFEKING' 2s.

* Scarce.

"On scrutinising this list I was at once struck with the mention of a third Baden-Powell with head looking to right. What did this mean? I had only seen two varieties of the Baden-Powell stamp, and in each case the head looked to the left. My introduction to the stranger was decidedly interesting, and when on turning to the Slip of May 11, I saw the following:

"STAMPS WANTED.

"Imperial, brown on Salmon, or brick dust red, surcharged, 'BRITISH BECHUANALAND' and 'MAFEKING,' 1s.; 3d. blue, local, head to right. State price, or will exchange any other.—F.Y."

"I pricked up my ears and became very thoughtful. Here was additional evidence that such a stamp was known and wanted in Mafeking, and thenceforward I, for the time being retaining my secret, kept a sharp lookout and gave a second glance at every B-P. that came my way. But for months B-P. would apparently have nothing to do with me—perhaps he resented the fact that I had made several pointed allusions to him in my stamp articles. The fact remains he would not turn his head the other way, and I had practically given up all hopes of attracting his attention when a singular event occurred. I happened to be in London early in the year, and called on Messrs. Plumridge and Co., the go-ahead philatelic auctioneers, in Chancery Lane, and during an interview with their managing director, Mr. H. W. Plumridge, the latter remarked that I had missed several bargains in Mafekings in their last sale, and informed me that they had an extremely fine lot coming up at their next sale which I ought to see. In due course a catalogue reached me, and as there were in it a few lots I fancied I might like, and it was impossible for me to get to the auction, I dettirmed to write and ask Messrs. Plumridge and Co. to be good enough to send the lots down to me to inspect. Now it is not every auctioneer who would have agreed to such a course, but the

firm in question, with their unflinching courtesy, at once obliged me, and the lots were sent down. A cursory glance revealed nothing startling, but as I looked through them a second time my attention was arrested at the sight of an unusually pale Baden-Powell, who at the sight of me may have been seized with a faint. At all events, there before me, lying alongside one of the ordinary type, in a mixed lot of eight stamps, was the mysterious B.-P. with head looking to right, beautifully postmarked "Apr. 30, 1900." Thus, so far, my quarry had not escaped me, though the chase had been a long and toilsome one. But, I argued, the stamp may be spotted by other keen philatelists, since it is alongside its brother in the other position. At the same time it was clear that, up till the time of sending the stamps to me, the auctioneers themselves could not have been cognisant of the presence of this veritable rose among thorns. Although I was determined to have the stamp, I felt that to send a high bid for a lot that apparently contained nothing of importance might create additional curiosity and so cause discovery, in the same way that it would have done if I had sent an unlimited bid for a single lot. So I picked out a number of lots and instructed the auctioneers to buy them for me, no matter how much I had to pay; and the ruse succeeded even beyond my most sanguine expectations. One other mixed lot contained a fine used copy of the 3d. on 1d. English, in fancy capitals, twice surcharged quite clearly. When the stamps came up for sale this stamp—an unchronicled variety—certainly was noticed, and I had to pay £7 10s. for the lot containing it; but, strange as it may seem, the presence in the room of the King of Mafekings—as such the B.-P. with head looking right undoubtedly is—remained undetected until after the lot in which it reposed had been knocked down to me for the paltry sum of £2 10s. It then became my property. Such is the romance of a Mafeking stamp, and who, after reading it, shall say that great bargains cannot still be picked up at auctions?

"Not being conversant with things photographic, it is impossible for me to know how B.-P. got his head turned. I am quite sure of one thing, and that is that it was due neither to pride nor to flattery, but rather to an idiosyncrasy of the camera or operator. It would be instructive to know how many copies were printed and circulated. There must obviously have been one sheet of twelve—probably not more—and it is not unlikely that some of these may be running around trying to escape the vigilance of the philatelist, though after the publication of this romance their efforts in future should be in vain. If therefore, any reader of the London Philatelist, owing to information contained herein, suddenly discovers that he possesses a copy, and will notify the fact to the Editor, I shall feel that my remarks, apart from their philatelic interest, have not been altogether barren."

The list is correct, excepting that on the imperial mauve, 1d. surcharged 'BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE' and 'MAFEKING' two kinds of type were used in the Mafeking surcharge, i.e. Sans Serif and large.

In ordering me, as Postmaster, to issue these stamps Lord, then Lieut-Colonel, Baden-Powell, was desirous that all units serving in outposts and forts should have some means of communicating with each other and also with friends and relations in the town; and for the purpose of conveying such letters formed a Corps of cadets mounted on bicycles. The issue of these stamps also enabled letters to be forwarded by runner as opportunity offered. With his usual forethought for others, I think, Lord Baden-Powell had in view in establishing this service the necessity of relieving somewhat the monotony of a besieged town.

As a result of the nerve-racking conditions under which the surcharging and printing of the stamps were carried out numerous errors occurred. A complete list of these is as follows:

1d. on ½d. Bechuanaland Protectorate. Inverted Surcharge.

1d. on ½d. Bechuanaland Protectorate. Block of four. Inverted Surcharge—Pair without commas.

6d. on 3d. Bechuanaland Protectorate. Inverted Surcharge.

3d. on 1d. Bechuanaland Protectorate. Sans Serif type. Double Surcharge.

1s. on 4d. British Bechuanaland. Double Surcharge (Block of four).

Baden-Powell. Reversed Head.

1s. on 4d. British Bechuanaland. Double Surcharge. One inverted (Strip of three).

1s. on 4d. British Bechuanaland. Treble Surcharge. (Strip of three).

With regard to the Baden-Powell reversed head. I may say that the photographic plate was accidentally reversed in printing. So far as I am aware only one sheet of twelve stamps was printed and circulated.

[Mr. Howat's list of errors is compiled from a collection of them which was shewn on his behalf in London by the late Mr. Arthur H. Stamford, and which is still in Mr. Howat's possession.

It may be noted that he does not record in his collection the Bechuanaland Protectorate 3d. on 1d. fancy type, with a double surcharge (S.G. No. 9c), but that, on the other hand, he records this stamp with the "Mafeking Besieged" in sans serif type (S.G. No. 12) as occurring doubly surcharged. This is not listed in Gibbons' Catalogue.

He also records no specimen of the Bechuanaland Protectorate 6d. on 3d., fancy type, with double surcharge (S.G. No. 9d). Otherwise his list of errors is the same as that given in Gibbons' list.—Ed.]

Air Mail Notes

By I. Greenbaum.

NEW POST CARDS OF IMPERIAL AIRWAYS AFRICAN ROUTE.

With the co-operation of Imperial Airways, Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd., Raphael House, London, has produced a series of 15 post cards dealing with Imperial Airways Africa route.

These post cards, which are real black and white photographs, may be obtained from your bookseller or stationer for the price of 2d. each, or 2s. 6d. per packet of 15.

SOUVENIRS OF THE AIR-MAIL FLOWN COVERS WHICH TELL THEIR OWN FASCINATING STORY.

What an Expert says about an ever-growing hobby.

Public interest in air transport, not only in the British Isles but throughout the Empire, is illustrated by the hobby of making souvenir collections of Air Mail covers carried by pioneer Empire services. A representative collection of such flown covers tells its own fascinating story of the development of the flying mails which now connect England with Egypt, India, Africa, Malaya, Hong Kong and Australia. Throughout the Dominions and Colonies, at the present time, there is a keen and growing interest in the collection of data connected with the Empire Air-Mails.

The collection of air-mail stamps and covers, though a comparatively recent hobby on anything like a widespread scale, has, during the past few years, been going ahead by leaps and bounds.

It was in 1925 that Messrs. Harmer, stamp auctioneers and philatelic experts, held in London a pioneer auction of air stamps and flown covers.

"Since then," explains a member of this firm, "more and more collectors have been turning their attention to the air. There is a romance about the flying mail which appeals to the imagination."

Take for an example the actual letters Harry Hawker carried with him in his aeroplane when he made the first attempt to fly non-stop across the Atlantic, from Newfoundland to Ireland.

That flight, you may remember, ended in a forced descent in mid-Atlantic. Hawker and his navigator were lucky enough to be rescued by a small steamer, but their abandoned aeroplane, containing a bag of special mails, floated about derelict in the Atlantic till it was sighted and saved by another vessel. And now take a glance at this

letter. You will see how it has been stained by the salt water during its immersion in the water, a sufficiently dramatic reminder of one of the greatest adventures of the air.

THE FIRST UNION AIRWAYS' FLIGHT FROM DURBAN TO CAPE TOWN VIA UITENHAGE.

The licence for the Port Elizabeth aerodrome was cancelled at the end of 1933, necessitating Union Airways landing at Uitenhage.

The first Durban-Cape Town flight via the new route was made on Thursday and Friday, 4th and 5th January, 1934.

No alteration, however, was made in the mailing arrangements, consequent upon this change of route. In other words, although the planes land at Uitenhage, mail on that centre is still included in the Port Elizabeth bag and mail from Uitenhage is first sent to Port Elizabeth and then back to be placed on the plane.

THE FIRST AIR MAIL FROM WINDHOEK TO DURBAN, JANUARY 3, 1933.

The mails on this flight were carried by the three airway companies operating at the time. Firstly Windhoek-Kimberley by South West African Airways, Kimberley Johannesburg Imperial Airways and Johannesburg-Durban by Union Airways (2nd Flight).

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Swaziland. — Unusual items, covers, Transvaal and other stamps used in Swaziland (vide postmarks) required by

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

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Equal Catalogue Value Australians given for African duplicates, any kind or quantity.

W. Stewart, 362 Forest Road, Bexley, Sydney, N.S.W.

The Newspaper Postage Stamps of 1832

By J. H. POWER.

Further research regarding the recently discovered postage stamps, on copies of the *Graham's Town Journal* for 1832, has brought to light some additional highly interesting facts, so that I am now in a position to give a clearer story of their origin.

The first South African Newspaper, *The Commercial Advertiser*, was published in Cape Town in January, 1824. An official letter addressed to the editor of the above Journal, a few days after the publication of the second number reads as follows:—

“Colonial Office,
Jan. 28, 1824.

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that he has been pleased to fix the rate of postage to be paid for the paper you have established at one skilling (2½d.) for each number sent to the country.

I am, etc.,
(Signed P. G. Brink.”

There was evidently no stamp at this time, but copies of the Newspaper *The Colonist*, published in Cape Town as early as 1827, immediately after the passing of Ordinance 25 of 1826, bear the stamp recorded in the *South African Philatelist* for August. The stamps in this case are impressed directly on the front page of each issue, as in the case of the first seven issues of the *Graham's Town Journal* for 1832.

The mails were at this time (1830), according to Meurant, carried between Cape Town and Grahams Town on horseback, in large leather bags.

I am now of the opinion that the printing of the stamps was done at the seat of government in Cape Town, and not at Grahams town, as surmised in my previous article.

Fortunately for our purpose, Mr. L. J. Meurant, the first editor and proprietor of the *Graham's Town Journal*, wrote a book entitled *Sixty Years Ago*, published in 1885. In this occurs a very important paragraph from the point of view of our research. He complains of the stringent laws relating to the printing and publication of newspapers and on page 80, in reference to the newspaper publisher, we find the following illuminating statement:

“But this was not all. He had to lay in a supply of paper for 12 months, and to have every sheet *stamped with a penny stamp at the stamp office in Cape Town, and which had to be paid for in cash.”

* The italics are mine.—J.H.P.

From this it would appear that there was only one die in use and this was kept at Cape Town. Further, communication between Grahamstown and Cape Town (600 miles) in the early eighteen-thirties, involved a tedious and dangerous journey. There were no roads hence all the travelling had to be done on horseback. Therefore one can easily understand that instead of sending a year's supply of paper from Grahamstown to Cape Town on horseback, to have each sheet stamped, it was surely easier to make several impressions of the die on one large sheet of paper, at Cape Town, and have that sent to Grahamstown. There Mr. Meurant cut out the stamps as required and affixed them to the copies of the Journal. Thus, apparently quite unconsciously, he was the first to use adhesive postage stamps.

The volume in the Kimberley Public Library, containing the stamped numbers of *The Graham's Town Journal*, apparently originally belonged to the Hon. Robert Godlonton, as the fly-leaf bears his signature. This gentleman was, for many years, a prominent member of the upper house in the early Cape Parliament where he represented the eastern districts of The Cape of Good Hope. He resided at Grahamstown for many years, was a personal friend of Mr. Meurant, and succeeded him as proprietor and editor of the *Graham's Town Journal* about 1836.

“ENGLISH” STAMPS WITH FRENCH OBLITERATIONS.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has a very interesting article with the above title. It deals with mails between the Channel Islands and France.

We were very puzzled by the term “English stamps,” however, and a search through a number of reference books and through a variety of British and foreign catalogues completely failed to produce any mention of England as a stamp issuing country.

The problem was solved by a study of a photograph of a Jersey Ship Letter, reproduced in the article. The stamp on this is without any doubt a Queen Victoria British stamp.

A curious lapse on the part of “the oldest *British* stamp paper,” is it not?

CYPRUS

By N. L. WATSON.

(Contd. from p. 109 of July issue)

JUBILEE ISSUE.

On February 1, 1928, the Government of Cyprus issued a set of postage stamps in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the British Occupation of the Island.

The ten denominations represent persons, objects, and incidents of interest in a history proverbially rich in traditional associations. For the $\frac{3}{4}$ piastre design an archaic Cyprus coin—the silver coin of Amathus—was chosen, presented in high relief. The 1 piastre gives a late contemporary marble portrait of the philosopher Leno founder of the Stoic philosophy, who was born in Kitium (the modern Larnaca) towards the close of the 4th century B. C. The design of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ piastre stamp is based on a map of Cyprus in the mediaeval style drawn for Mr. H. C. Luke's "Anatolica" showing the six principal cities and Mt. Olympus (6,400 ft. high); in the S.W. corner is a miniature presentment of Aphrodite rising from the sea before Paphos.

The $2\frac{1}{2}$ piastre is a reduction of the early 18th century fresco in the Orthodox Cathedral of Nicosia, showing the finding at Salamis in the 5th century of the body of St. Barnabas, the Patron Saint of the Island. In this connection it may be remembered that Cyprus was the first country in the world to be ruled by a Christian Governor, the Roman Sergius Paulus, who was converted by Paul and Barnabas. The 4 piastre stamp gives a view of the 13th century Cloister of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Bellapaise, close to Kyrenia on the northern coast of the Island. The 6 piastre shows the Badge of the Colony—the two lions which Richard Coeur de Lion displayed on his banners at the taking of Cyprus.

The 9 piastre stamp represents the Tekke (Hospice) of Umm Haram, nurse of the Prophet Mahommed, who died in Cyprus.

The subject of the 18 piastre is the bronze equestrian statue of Richard I, the first English King of Cyprus, which stands outside the House of Lords in London. The 45 piastre or 5s. stamp shows the facade of the 13th century French Gothic Cathedral of St. Nicholas in Famagusta, now a Turkish Mosque; and the £1 value a portrait of King George V.

This commemorative issue was engraved and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. on white, wove paper watermarked multiple script C.A. and perforated 12 whereas all previous issues were perforated 14. The issue was for a period of 12 months only and was withdrawn on 31st January, 1929, when

stamps of the previous issue were again brought into use.

We now come to what I may term the New Cyprus Pictorial Issue which, incidentally, provided the motive for the production of this paper.

Frederick Wall writing in the January, 1935, number of *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly* says: "I first saw the new Cyprus stamps in complete sheets and I was amazed at the beauty and magnificence of their designs. Here in this set is one of the finest stamp designs ever issued, that of the 45 piastre value. It is the one picture in the set with no historical motif, just a misty view of mountain and forest country with a gigantic tree in the foreground, but what miraculous engraving and delightful conception! The scene lives before you—it is wonderful."

Incidentally these forests are one of the chief attractions of the Island for visitors, thousands of whom yearly spend the hot summer months amidst these pinewoods where a perfect climate is enjoyed.

The remaining ten values of this set represent episodes in Cyprian history which give us interesting peeps into the fascinating past. The Head of His Majesty King George has been incorporated in the designs of the denominations in common use for correspondence, i.e., the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ piales. The printers, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, are to be congratulated for neither they nor any other printer have produced anything better. The set is on Mult. Script C.A. paper perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. The $\frac{3}{4}$ piastre represents the remains of the Palace of Vouini, built about 500 B.C. when Cyprus was under Persian rule. It stands on the pinnacle of a steep hill rising over 800 ft. out of the sea in Morphou Bay on the north side of the island. It was excavated in 1928 by the Swedish Archaeological Expedition and yielded valuable sculptures besides gold and silver treasure. The $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre shows the columns of the Marble Forum at Salamis, believed to be the largest Roman Forum of which the traces are still extant. These mark the site of what was once the capital of the Island, a place where St. Paul and St. Barnabas, a native of Cyprus, landed as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles.

The $\frac{3}{4}$ piastre shows the quaint church of Peristerona 17 miles to the west of Nicosia, one of the best examples of the mediaeval Byzantine churches of which many exist in the Colony.

1 piastre—The theatre at Soli the only visible trace of what was once the second greatest Cyprian town, and which dates from Biblical times.

The $1\frac{1}{2}$ piales shows Kyrenia Castle and harbour which constitutes one of the great attractions of Cyprus to visitors. The original castle was captured by Guy de Lusignan for Richard Coeur de Lion in 1191. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ piales depicts the imposing tower of Kolossi 4 miles from Limassol, the old-time headquarters of the Commander of the Kolossi and the Hospitallers after the fall of Acre.

4½ piastres. This shows an interior scene in the Cathedral of St. Sophia, Nicosia. Completed in 1228, during the rule of the Lusignan Kings, it became a Turkish Mosque in 1570 when the Turks captured the island from the Venetians and has been kept in a wonderful state of preservation. The 6 piastres depicts the Bairakdar Mosque in Nicosia built on the ramparts to commemorate the standard bearer of the Turkish Army who fell at the storming of the city on September 9, 1570.

The 9 piastres shows the Queen's Window in the ruined castle of St. Hilarion, one of the most romantic ruins in the world. It was built in the early part of the 13th century as a refuge for the boy King of Cyprus, Henry I., against the marauding Emperor Frederick II. It clings to the top of the mountain 2,380 feet above the sea of Kyrenia.

The 18 piastres shows one of the two old Turkish caravan serais in Nicosia which illustrates the extent to which Cyprus is still Oriental. The Buyuk Khan or Great Khan dates from the Turkish era and is of the same pattern as most Oriental inns have been from Biblical times.

I will now conclude by saying that if anybody is looking for a nice, quiet, conservative and fairly inexpensive country to collect, they might well consider Cyprus. There are no side lines such as Postage Dues, Officials or Air Mails to complicate matters and the country has an absolutely clean sheet with regard to its stamp issues.

CORONATION STAMPS FOR THE UNION.

The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Senator The Hon. C. F. Clarkson, has announced that the Government has decided, with the approval of H.M. The King, to issue a special set of South African Coronation stamps.

The set, it is said, will consist of all denominations as at present in use; the colours will also be the same as the present values, but all the stamps will bear a portrait of the King's head.

The stamps will be issued on Coronation Day, May 12, and will be on sale for three months.

Index of Contemporary Articles

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

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

AUSTRALIA.—The official stamps of the Australian Commonwealth, L.W., June 27.

AUSTRIA.—First stamps of Austria. M.W. July 6.

BELGIUM.—Contributions à l'étude des oblitérations belges. P.B. June.

CHINA.—The Chinese air post 1920-1935. C.C.P. July.

CANADA.—Commemorative stamps, S.C. July 11 and 18. Canadian locals. C.C.P. July.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Die Postmarken der Tschechoslowakei (contd.) Pmk. July 10.

FRANCE.—Etude sur le 4 centime Cérés colonial. Ann. P. July-Sept. Les cachets des Bureaux Ambulants en France (contd.). Do. Vimy Ridge Commemoratives S.C. Aug. 1.

GERMANY.—First North Atlantic flight of Germany's "Hindenburg," A.P.J. June.

GREECE.—The Greek stamps of Mount Athos Holy Community. P.J.G.B. July.

GUATEMALA.—The 5c Provisional of 1881. C.C.P. July. Guatemala: 1886-1903. S. July 18.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Interesting Scottish Cancellations. S.M. Aug. Crimea War: Postal arrangements for the Fleet in the Baltic. P.M. July 24. Fourpence of 1887.

B. & K.

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

ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY
(except recent issues)

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

1936 Price List of British Colonial Stamps.
100 Pages . . . Price One Shilling.
(Refunded against purchases.)

B & K Special Offers—free on request.

BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.
170 STRAND LONDON, W.C.2.

An unrecorded variety. B.P. April. Penny plate numbers (Perkins, Bacon & Co. records, 1861-1868 (contd.). B.P. April. The stamps of the circular delivery companies (contd.). B.P. April. English stamps with French obliterations. P.J.G.B. July.

HAITI.—Haiti's Christophe. S. July 4. The first issue of Haiti. M.W. June 29.

HAMBURG.—De Hamburger Boden Zegels (contd.). Ph. July.

INDIA.—India used abroad. M.W. June 29.

ICELAND.—Icelandic pioneer flights. M.W. July 13.

MANCHURIA.—Postage stamps of Manchuria: Commemorative issues. S.M.J. July.

MOROCCO.—The local posts and postage stamps of Morocco (contd.). P.M. July 10 and 24.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—1931-1932 Airs. M.W. July 20.

NICARAGUA.—Les Provisoires à multiples surcharges (contd.). Ann. P. July-Sept.

NYASALAND.—Birth of the Nyasaland Protectorate (contd.). S.C.F. July 18. The Air Mails of Nyasaland. S.C. Aug. 1.

PAPUA.—Some Papuan air mails. S.C. Aug. 1.

PERAK.—The shortage of 1c and 3c stamps in 1900. P.J.G.B. July.

ROUMANIA.—Les timbres des Principautés danubiennes et de la Roumanie: 1858-1872. (contd.). P.B. June. The postage stamps of Roumania: Moldo-Wallachia, 1862-64 (contd.). P.J.G.B. July.

ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON.—Provisional issue of 1886. S. July 25.

SUDAN.—The stamps of British Sudan. A.S.J. July.

THURN & TAXIS.—Thurn & Taxis. M.W. July 13.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The 2c 1922 Type II. S.M.J. July. Notes on the Trans-Mississippi Express Mail of the C.S.A. A.P. July. The U.S. postage stamps of the 20th century (contd.). C.C.P. July. Confederate Blockade letters. S.C.C. June.

VANCOUVER.—A variety in the 1c Vancouver 1s. C.C.P. July.

ZANZIBAR.—The Posts, Stamps and Sultans of Zanzibar (concl.). S.L. July.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Introduction to Meter Mark collecting. S.C. July 18. Les Marques postales des armées navales pendant la guerre 1914-19 (contd.). E.U. July 1. How postage stamps are printed. C.C.P. July. Printing processes. S.C.C. June. The world's first official air mail (?). S.C.C. June. The trans-Sahara overland mail. S. July 25. Model stamps for experimental and sample purposes. S.M. Aug.

He goes on to say: "Have you noticed that the 1d. values with the English inscription at the top are usually slightly lighter in shade than those with the Afrikaans wording at the top?" Have you?

He further asks if anyone can explain why two distinct varieties of bilingual stamps were necessary, seeing that the same wording appears on each, only the positions being reversed.

MORE NEWS TO US.

The *American Stamp Digest* has the following:

"UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. A 1½p. with portrait of King Edward VIII. will be ready in time for the Johannesburg Centenary Exhibition in September, says the *New York Sun*."

If they mean September, 1986, of course they may be right.

But this tale of a stamp with a head of King Edward, to appear this month, has been appearing, with various modifications, in numerous overseas philatelic magazines.

In our May number it was announced that a new 1½d. stamp was to be issued when the flat rate for first class mail by air comes into operation next year, and in our June number it was further stated that the design had been decided upon and that it was to be one illustrative of the mining industry.

Since then we have heard nothing to contradict either of these statements.

EAST AFRICAN POSTAL RATES AND STAMPS.

Our Kenya correspondent, Mr. W. Turnstall, sends the news that the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa are pressing for cheaper letter rates in East Africa. The P.M.G. thinks that a case for reduced charges has been made out and it seems likely that they may be reduced in Uganda and Tanganyika, but that the present rates may have to be continued in Kenya.

Some dissatisfaction has also been expressed with the present issue and the meeting of the Association decided to recommend the postal authorities to give consideration to the following points: (1) That the stamps be reduced in size if possible although still maintaining a pictorial issue; (2) that the colouring be more distinctive as regards certain denominations, particularly the present 5c and 1s. stamps; and (3) the 10c stamp to be in colours such as to make cancellation, particularly on receipts, more legible.

UNION JUBILEE VARIETY.

"Gleaner," in *Stamp Collecting*, records a pair of 1d. Union Jubilee stamps in which the stamp with SUID AFRIKA at the top has the head of the "9" in "1935" completely filled in with the printing ink.



**JOHANNESBURG
INTERNATIONAL
PHILATELIC
EXHIBITION**

NOVEMBER 2--14, 1936

in conjunction with

**THE BRITISH
EMPIRE EXHIBITION**

in the Exhibition Grounds

Under the auspices of the

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG



PART 1.

Exhibits "By Invitation" only. Many of the world's best collections will be represented.

PART 2.

Competitive. "Africa South of the Equator."



The special Philatelic Exhibition Postage Stamps issued to commemorate the Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition and the Official Philatelic Exhibition Envelopes, will only be on sale from November 2nd to November 14th, at the official stall in the Philatelic Exhibition.

Early booking of accommodation by visitors is advisable. If in any difficulty apply to the Publicity Association, P.O. Box 4580, Johannesburg.

Make your arrangements now to spend your annual holiday in Johannesburg in November next and see the finest collection of stamps ever brought together in South Africa. Probably the greatest ever shown in the Southern Hemisphere.

Enquiries to:—

**THE HON. SECRETARY, EXHIBITION COMMITTEE,
P.O. BOX 4967, JOHANNESBURG.**

Souvenirs of South Africa's Aviation and Air Mail History

(Paper read by Mr. L. A. WYNDHAM before the Capetown Philatelic Society).

The desire to collect being an inherent characteristic of the human race, it is not surprising that there are many thousands of people of all walks of life whose collecting propensities have turned to mementoes of the development of aeronautics and the history of aerial postal communications. This collecting vogue, which is obviously of recent origin, is a very definite manifestation of the interest taken in aviation throughout the world, and just as to-day collectors of art and philatelists seek after early specimens of the subject in which they are interested, so do airpost collectors seek after records associated with the pioneer stages in the development of aviation and the early history of aerial postal communications in the form of aerogrammes carried on, or souvenirs associated with, historic flights.

Unfortunately, the history of South Africa's early association with aeronautics is one which has been sadly neglected and, as far as is known, there are no souvenirs relating to the very early pioneers of aviation in this country, and one looks in vain for mementoes of the successful gliding experiments made by the late John Household in Natal as early as 1875, of the first balloon ascent made by Professor Price in Johannesburg in 1898, and of the subsequent ascents made by the professional balloonist, Prof. Michaelis, in Capetown during 1904. The latter, who was drowned when his parachute descended into the Molteno Reservoir, is stated to have dropped souvenir cards from the sky, but none are known to exist to-day.

Turning to heavier-than-air craft, South Africa entered the field of aviation while the science of flying was still in its infancy, certainly earlier than one might expect, having regard to the distance the country was situated from the centre of aeronautical activity. Aviation in 1910-11 was only just being kept alive even in Great Britain, yet South Africa's active interest in flying began in that year. In fact, the French airman, Kimmerling, was flying a Voisin biplane in South Africa early in 1910—or should I rather say, making hops of a few hundred yards. There are, however, no tangible records other than photographs, of the flights made by the early pioneers, Kimmerling, Christiaans and Weston during 1910 and 1911.

The year 1911 marks a definite milestone in the history of aviation, for it was in February of that year that the aeroplane was used for the first time for the official conveyance

of letters. I refer to the aerial mail organised by Capt. Walter Windham in India in aid of charity. In the same year, Capt. Windham organised the First United Kingdom Aerial Mail Service between London and Windsor (20 miles) in commemoration of the Coronation of the late King, as he was, to use his own words "convinced that sooner or later the aeroplane would be used as a mail carrier." May I divert here to say that even the optimistic pioneer of the aerial post could hardly have then visualised that within the twenty-five years' reign of King George aeronautical science would have so advanced that an Empire air mail service of a route mileage of over 20,000 miles, connecting London with South Africa and Australia, and from which numerous "feeder" services radiate, would have been an accomplished fact.

South Africa is one of the very few countries that can pride itself on having had an aerial post in the historic year of 1911. The African Aviation Syndicate, formed in England by Capt. Livingston, Mr. Compton Pater-son and Mr. E. Driver, "to promote the science and practice of aviation in South Africa," commenced its activities with a "Flying Fort-night" exhibition at Kenilworth, Cape, and the then Minister of Posts gave his consent to one of the features of the event being the conveyance of an aerial mail between Kenilworth and Muizenberg. This aerial post was, of course, not a serious practical proposition, as it was to be flown between two points of no real postal importance, but the idea was to have an historical record of the first aerial postal service in South Africa on the lines of the first aerial post of Great Britain. The mail was limited to special souvenir postcards (sold at 1s. each), and received a special commemorative "First South African Aerial Post" postmark. Two flights were made in each direction between Kenilworth and Muizenberg, the first on 27th December, 1911, and the second on 3rd and 4th January, 1912, and 2,579 cards in all were carried. It is gratifying to be able to record that the mail was carried by Mr. Driver, a South African, in a 50 h.p. Bleriot monoplane, then the last word in aircraft and a machine identical to the one in which the Frenchman, Beaumont, had won the "Daily Mail" £10,000 prize for the 1,000 miles circuit of Britain flight. Mr. Driver, who had been an interested spectator of Kimmerling's flights in Johannesburg, had proceeded to England and while there took a course of flying and distinguished himself as

an airman by being one of the three pilots selected for the Coronation Aerial Postal Service.

After leaving Capetown the Aviation Syndicate visited Johannesburg, Kimberley and Durban, where exhibitions of flying were given, but no further aerial mail was carried. The first cross country flight in South Africa was made by Mr. Paterson, from Kimberley to Klerksdorp and back in April, 1912, but again there are no souvenirs of this. A difference of opinion between the members of the Syndicate resulted in its liquidation. Mr. Paterson then started a flying school in Kimberley. This venture came to an end in October, 1913, and thus closed the pre-war chapter of South Africa's aviation history.

It has been truly stated that the Great War was the crucible in which aviation was developed from the infant stage to the stage of practicability, and fittingly the next milestone in S.A.'s aviation history is associated with the Great War. Towards the end of 1917, Major A. M. Miller, D.S.O., a South African airman, was sent out by the Imperial Government to conduct a Recruiting Tour for the Royal Air Force. During this aerial tour in a B.E. 2E military biplane, Major Miller carried unofficial mail. The autographed envelopes and letters carried by South Africa's greatest airman in these, his pioneer days, are indeed highly prized items in any airpost collection. The first long distance flight in South Africa was that from Capetown to Port Elizabeth made by Major Miller on 7th November, 1918, the distance being covered in just under five hours.

Souvenir aerial postcards bearing the symbolic wings of the R.A.F., superimposed upon a red cross and inscribed "Make Your Sixpence Fly," are the next mementoes that bear silent testimony to another event of great air mail interest, namely, the aerial postal scheme conducted during the S.A. Red Cross "Our Day" campaign in 1918. These cards, which received an "Aerial Post" postmark, were carried on various flights made in the Cape and in the Transvaal by Lieut. A. H. Gearing, R.A.F., another South African who was then in the Union recuperating from the effects of the continuous strain of many months of nerve-racking aerial combat in France.

After the Armistice, Major Miller returned to the Union and immediately turned his attention to a scheme for developing aviation in South Africa as a commercial proposition and formed S.A. Aerial Transports, Ltd. The policy of the company was to educate the public to the possibilities of aviation, and to this end machines were sent on tour throughout the Union. As was inevitable in a pioneer enterprise of this kind, it was before its time, received no support from the Government and had to go under. Foremost amongst the flights of this company was probably that from Johannesburg to Durban on November 15th, 1920, by the Avro Biplane "Natalia." Major Miller personally piloted the machine and car-

ried a "Special Aviation Number" of "The Star" and a few unofficial letters.

The famous Handley Page Company, also after the War, turned its attention to the development of commercial aerial transport, and among its many activities in this direction was the establishment of a subsidiary company in South Africa. Two huge 16-passenger aeroplanes (converted war bombers) were sent out and assembled at the company's aerodrome at Wynberg. Major "Duke" Meintjes, M.C., A.F.C., who was appointed manager and chief pilot of the company, was a South African who had distinguished himself as one of the greatest aerial fighters of the War. As a member of No. 56 Squadron, R.A.F., the finest fighting unit on the Western Front, he was wounded in the engagement between his Squadron and the famous Richthoven "Circus," when his comrade, Capt. Ball, V.C., the idol of the Flying Corps, was killed. On Saturday, 14th February, 1920, the company's aerodrome at Wynberg was officially opened by Sir Frederic de Waal, the Administrator of the Cape, and the huge machine, fittingly christened "Pioneer" in view of its projected pioneer flight from Capetown to Johannesburg the following morning.

The P.M.G. had agreed to the conveyance of letter mail by the "Pioneer," the postage for letters being the ordinary 1d. per half ounce, plus a special charge of 2s. per ounce to be prepaid in postage stamps, and payable to the company. On Sunday, 15th February, 1920, the "Pioneer" soared into the sky en route for Johannesburg, where arrangements had been made for her arrival that same evening. Bad luck dogged the "Pioneer" from the start, and the story of her journey to Beaufort West, which occupied four days, is too long to recount here. It only remains to be added that the successful accomplishment of the flight was frustrated by a crash near Beaufort West. Only ten of the covers of the letters carried on this historic flight are known to exist to-day, and these are probably the rarest of S.A. aerogrammes. They represent the first attempt at a practical commercial air mail in S.A., and as such are highly valued not only by air post collectors but by philatelists specialising in the postal history of S.A. In addition to the Capetown date-stamp obliteration, the envelopes bear the interesting cancellations "Carried by Aeroplane" and "Handley Page S.A. Transport, Ltd.—Aerial Post."

The next important stage in the Union's air mail history came in 1925, when, on the recommendation of the Civil Air Board, set up under the Aviation Act of 1923, the Government instituted an experimental air mail service between Capetown and Durban. This service, which lasted for just over three months, was operated by pilots of the S.A. Air Force with D.H.9 machines. The daring military pilots who blazed the trail flew in pairs on the relay system, and although many were the difficulties which confronted them, the service was operated with astonishing

regularity. Special air mail stamps were issued by the Post Office for use on the service and the mail received a special "S.A. Air Mail—S.A. Lugpos" postmark. The results of this service as a commercial venture were disappointing, attributable largely to the tentative nature under which it was run and the absence of any passenger revenue. From a flying point of view, however, the manner in which the service was operated was highly satisfactory and a glowing tribute to the resourcefulness of the small band of military pilots and the performance of their D.H.9 aircraft. Imbued with the spirit of self-sacrifice inculcated during their war service with the Royal Air Force, they operated the service to a 100 per cent. efficiency; battling through storms and gales to deliver but a few hundred letters to a South African public which had not yet become air-minded.

Four years were to elapse before aerial postmen were again seen in the South African skies. Major Miller's persistent efforts to establish aviation on a commercial basis in South Africa at last bore fruit, when he succeeded in forming Union Airways, Ltd., and entering into an agreement with the Government for the establishment of a regular weekly air mail and passenger service between Capetown and Port Elizabeth, with extensions to Johannesburg and Durban, subsidized to the extent of but £8,000 a year. On 26th August, 1929, the first regular air mail service in South Africa was inaugurated by Major Miller.

The valuable work done by Union Airways and the yeoman services to the cause of aviation of Major Miller and his men, who battled at first in small Puss Moth machines and later in single-engined Junkers aircraft, is well appreciated throughout South Africa to-day. On 1st February, 1934, the Government assumed ownership of Union Airways and, with the assumption of control, the operation of the internal air mail services were vested in the Railways Administration under the title of South African Airways (S.A.R. & H.). In November, 1934, another milestone in South Africa's aviation history was the placing in service of multi-engined 16-passenger Junker's aircraft. In pursuance of the Government's policy, South-West African Airways was acquired as from 1st February, 1935.

When Imperial Airways opened their service through Africa from London to Capetown in January, 1932, a new era in the history of the postal communications of South Africa was heralded. The trans-continental air mail afforded connection not only with the network of air lines in Europe, but also to many other countries by means of international air services. The fees prescribed for all classes of mail beyond the Union were based on the half-ounce unit and ranged from 5d. to Rhodesia to 5s. to certain South American countries. Many and interesting are the souvenirs that can be collected to represent not only the opening of this great trans-continental air

mail service, but also to represent the progressive expansion of the Empire Air Mail and the establishment of "feeder" services, all of which have meant progress in South Africa's communications. Since the opening of the service in 1932, the Empire air mail has gradually been extended eastwards from Karachi through India to Singapore until, by the end of 1934, Capetown and Brisbane were joined by an air route of 16,000 miles—the longest all-air route in the world. Through the many "feeder" services that have been established, South Africa is to-day connected aerially with South-West Africa, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Belgian Congo, Madagascar, British West Africa, to mention but a few, and all these developments can be reflected by first flight covers flown from South Africa.

Souvenirs in the form of envelopes of letters also exist to represent practically all the historic and record flights with which South Africa has been associated. Mail was carried on the pioneer London-Cape flight in 1920. On the Imperial Airways London-Cape Survey flight in 1925, Mr. (now Sir) Alan Cobham carried special souvenir "Flight" cards which he posted from various points. Cobham also carried a few letters on his return flight, the pioneer Cape-London flight, when an impromptu race was started between Cobham's famous D.H.50 (which later he flew to Australia and back) and the "Windsor Castle," which resulted in the mail steamer's time for the journey (17 days) being beaten for the first time in history. Covers also exist to represent the record flights made by Lieut. Bentley, Capt. Caspereuthus, the late Commander Glen Kidston, Amy Mollison, Tommy Rose and a host of others.

In conclusion, may I say that the collecting of souvenirs of the development of aviation and aerial communication is not limited to "covers" carried by aeroplane. There are numerous other collectable mementoes, such as invitations to dinners and banquets given in honour of successful pilots, pamphlets dropped from the air on special occasions, and many other "scraps of paper" which can be associated with important aviation events. A further interesting branch of the hobby is the collecting of the various air mail propaganda material issued by the Post Office from time to time since 1925.

FIRST FLIGHT COVERS.

Large selection of African Flights in stock, including many scarce items. I specialize in the First Flights of Great Britain and British Colonies. Price lists on request. Send me your want lists. Every order will have my personal attention and satisfaction is guaranteed.

WANTED Gambia First Flights. Send details and lowest price.

JOHN EDGAR,
5 Lloyd Road, Hove, SUSSEX, England.

"JIPEX"**EXHIBITION STAMPS.**

The Postmaster-General has unexpectedly decided to honour the Exhibition with specially overprinted stamps in miniature sheets of six.

There will be sheets of six of the current ½d. stamps, each stamp being overprinted, in two lines, "JIPEX/1936," and similar sheets of six of the current 1d. stamps, every stamp being likewise overprinted.

The sheets will be similar to the booklet sheets at present in use, the advertisements of these at top and bottom margins being left on. There will be right and left margins with the inscriptions, "JOHANNESBURGSE INTERNASIONALE FILATELISTIESE TENTOONSTELLING 1936" and "JOHANNESBURG INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION 1936" respectively.

These sheets will be sold *only* at the special Post Office of the Philatelic Exhibition, during the period of the Exhibition, Nov. 2—14, the Exhibition Committee having been given Post Office Agency status for that period.

A limited supply of stamps will be on sale each day during the period of the Exhibition.

Requests for stamps should *not* be made to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs either in Pretoria or Johannesburg.

OFFICIAL "JIPEX" ENVELOPES.

These will be on sale some little time before the Exhibition opens, and in the Exhibition itself. Price 3d. each.

CANCELLATIONS.

The Postmaster of Johannesburg has intimated that two dies will be made for the cancellation of stamps on covers posted in the Philatelic Exhibition Post Office. It was found impracticable to get the title in both English and Afrikaans on one die, so one will be made in each of the two official languages.

DONATIONS.

The Committee gratefully acknowledges receipt of the following donations towards the Exhibition funds:

Philatelic Society of Rhodesia ..	£1	1	0
J. W. K. Schofield	3	3	0
Philatelic Society of Pretoria, amount yet unspecified.			
G. N. Gilbert	10	6	
Philatelic Society of Natal	4	4	0

TWO NEW SLOGANS.

Two new slogans made their debut in Johannesburg on or about 30th July. One is "USE THE TELEPHONE/GEBRUIK DIE TELEFOON" in association with a rectangular box-frame "PAID" mark. The other reads "TELEPHONE YOUR ORDERS/TELEFONEER U BESTELLINGS" each in two lines, with two wavy lines underneath and coming between a circular JOHANNESBURG cancellation.

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS

are my speciality

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

**SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.**

The cheapest dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:

T. ALLEN

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

Cape Newspaper Stamps of 1826—1841

by J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

EXIT THE GRAHAMSTOWN POST-
MASTER ENTER (?) THE COMMIS-
SIONER OF STAMP DUTIES.

In sponsoring Mr. Power's discovery last month I must admit to some confusion of thought over "Stamp Duty" on account of the difference prevailing at that period between the practice in Great Britain and that in the Cape of Good Hope.

In the former, newspapers contributed to the general revenue by paying a newspaper tax or "stamp duty" but were carried post free, whereas in the Cape, after the passing of Ordinances 25 and 26 of 1826 they contributed twice, in the form of both stamp duty and postage.

G. Allis makes no reference in his work to the Newspaper Stamp Duty, but Ordinance 26 of 1926, from information published in the local press, definitely fixed the stamp duty on newspapers at one penny.

This difference made me jump somewhat hastily to agreement with Mr. Power that the stamps found by him on the *Graham's Town Journal* represented the prepayment of postage, without due consideration of the possibility that they might have been for the newspaper tax or stamp duty.

Mr. Power himself, in his article published along with this and written before any of the discussion in the local press appeared, soon threw over the Grahamstown postmaster, and, I think, correctly, in favour of a central origin in Capetown for the stamps.

Two days after showing his stamps at a meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg (the day of publication of the article in the *South African Philatelist*) I had a copy of the *Graham's Town Journal* of 1839 brought to me which had a stamp affixed which also made me doubt the local postmaster theory. This stamp was of the same general design but was obviously from a re-drawn die; it had been affixed to the newspaper before printing as the notice about subscription rates was partly printed over it; but, most striking, was the fact that it was coarsely rouletted on three sides, the fourth side being clean cut as if from the edge of a sheet. This was strongly suggestive of machine manufacture, which did not seem to fit in with production by a local postmaster. Moreover I was by this time attending more to the nature of the stamp and, coming to the conclusion that it was a lithograph production, that also did not fit in with the local postmaster theory.

Publication of the claims in somewhat sensational form had the effect of bringing about a much quicker search for evidence than would otherwise have been possible.

The finding of Capetown newspapers with the same stamp makes the production of the stamps at headquarters in Capetown a practical certainty.

The vitally important point to decide is whether they were "stamp duty" stamps, i.e., purely revenue stamps, or whether they pre-paid postage.

It has been published in the local press that a search has been made through the old files of the *Graham's Town Journal*, still kept in Grahamstown. They report (1) The first number to have a stamp stuck on is that of March 30, 1832, (2) By 1836 the stamps were being affixed before printing, (3) A new die was used for the stamps in 1838, (4) In 1840 a ½d. stamp was used on Supplements, (5) After October, 1841, there were no stamps printed or affixed except on a solitary number of December 15, 1842.

Mr. Power, in a personal letter to me, records in the Kimberley Library the existence of a whole year's issue of "The Cape of Good Hope Literary Gazette" for 1832 without stamps.

It would seem improbable that copies kept for office files would be "stamped" if the stamps were for prepayment of postage, but it might have been regarded as necessary if these stamps were purely for revenue.

That copies do exist without stamps, however, leaves something unexplained.

Moreover, no information has so far been forthcoming as to how postage was prepaid on the newspapers at this time, as it clearly must have been, from the wording of Ordinance 25 and from the advertisement on the *Graham's Town Journal*. Perhaps it was just paid in cash over the counter when the papers were handed in.

If so, was there anything in the way of a mark of cancellation to indicate this? One knows that letters of the period showed such marks (for confirmation see report of meeting of the O.F.S. Philatelic Society, under "Society News"). If the papers were sent as a general rule in a cover, the marks would in most cases have been lost with the cover unfortunately.

Evidence as to how postage was prepaid and accounted for would probably settle once and for all the status of these stamps. Till this is obtained it is probably wise to give a verdict of "Not Proven" so far as their claim to being postage stamps is concerned.

Whether they were supplied in sheets already gummed or whether the adhesive had to be applied by the individual affixing them has not been ascertained.

Society News

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

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

There was a very good attendance of members and friends at the monthly meeting held on August 5, when Mr. H. F. Schroeder showed us his hobby, which he calls "Encircling the World by Postcard," for there is not a country in all the five continents that is not represented.

Mr. Schroeder had special postcards printed and requested that a few stamps be affixed and then returned to him. So far three hundred have been returned. From Canada there is a card with a complete set of Jubilees, registered and airmailed. Another Canadian card has all the Commemoratives since 1933. Newfoundland graces the collection with a complete set of stamps from one cent to thirty cents; Kenya with all stamps from five cents to 5s. including a complete set of Jubilees with a total face value of 13s.

British Colonies with complete sets came from New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Basutoland, Kenya, Southern Rhodesia and Barbadoes, while the majority of the others are complete excepting the highest value. Africa is all but complete even Abyssinia being represented by a card despatched from Addis Ababa two days before the Italians crossed the frontier.

Then there were the novelties, cards from HELL in Norway, SANTA CLAUS, Ind. U.S.A., and two cards flown from the U.S.A. first by Airship Hindenburg and then Imperial Airways, as well as other historic

events and commemoratives. One day Mr. Schroeder hopes to have every important city and island in the world in his novel collection. G.R.

JOHANNESBURG.

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

The August meeting was a crowded one in anticipation of the visit of the East Rand Philatelic Society and the display of Mr. Power's "Grahamstown" stamps.

Considerable discussion took place over the latter, a variety of opinions being expressed. Some members thought they were more probably stamps in payment of the "Stamp Duty Tax" than postage stamps. Others plumped in favour of the latter. Mr. Blockey was inclined to consider the nearest equivalent as being the Bermuda "Postmaster" stamps.

The general exhibits for the evening were all provided by the members of the East Rand Philatelic Society.

Mr. H. Sulkje showed a remarkably complete collection of the Silver Jubilee issues, including the scarce Egyptian seal, in mint condition, also a complete set of them used on entires. All the stamps were in perfect condition and the lay-out most tastefully done.

Mr. C. E. Larsen, President of the Society, showed a fine general collection of Egypt.

Mr. A. P. Linn broke out in a new direction, for him, with a collection of U.S.A. Precancels, a type of exhibit which has not been much in evidence here.

Mr. Johnstone went back to his old favourites, the early class and showed a number of first issues of Brunswick, Hanover, Tuscany and other countries, many of the stamps being on entires.

A paper had been prepared by Mr. Wood, but unfortunately there was not time for the reading of it. F.E.I.

ACCESSORIES

You will want some of these handy adjuncts for the complete enjoyment of your hobby.

All fresh stocks, and all quotations are "Post Free."

HINGES.—Paramount: small at 6d., medium at 9d., large at 1s. Ever-Ready, folded: Medium at 9d. per packet.

MAGNIFIERS.—Small at 1s., medium at 2s., large at 2s. 6d. Extra strong, 2in. lens, folding frame, in leather case, at 5s. 6d. each.

TWEEZERS.—Gold-bronze, rustless, no plating to peel off, with cap, at 2s. 6d. each.

TITLES.—832 names of countries, gummed, at 1s. 6d. each.

WALLETS.—Flap and button, vest pocket size, 24 linen strips, at 1s. 6d. each. Size 4in. by 6in., 60 linen strips, at 4s. 6d. each. Size 5½in. by 7in., 84 linen strips, at 5s. 6d. each.

DUPLICATE BOOKS.—Size 4in. by 6½in., 36 linen strips, at 3s. 6d. 5½in. by 7½in., 96 strips, at 7s. 6d. 6½in. by 8in., 168 strips, at 10s. 6d.

Loose-leaf Albums for Beginners (or duplicates, etc.), space for 5,000 stamps, 128 pages, instructive descriptive matter, good binder, special for only 4s. 6d. each.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

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



ORANGE FREE STATE.

President, F. Carter; *Hon. Sec.*, F. J. Hundermark, 78 Murray Avenue, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 2nd Fridays, Oranje Koffieshuis, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.

The August meeting was unusually well attended, with Mr. F. Carter (president) presiding.

Two proposals for membership were accepted, and three more will be balloted for at the next meeting, September 11, which will be the annual general meeting of the Society.

Two members were appointed to attend Congress, and instructed to press a motion by the Society to be submitted to Congress.

The recent find of alleged postage stamps from Grahamstown, claimed to be the first adhesive stamps in the world, naturally gave rise to interesting discussion.

Mr. J. Lewis stated he had handled a copy of the "stamps" some years ago, and he had thought it merely an inked impression, used for taxing purposes, and cut from a wrapper.

Mr. E. White expressed the opinion that the impressions were made on sheets of paper by the taxing officer for convenience, and that these sheets were handed to the publishers of "The Grahams Town Mail," who affixed them to the newspapers, instead of the newspapers having to be brought to the Post Office to be impressed. Mr. White exhibited two letter-covers dated 1830 and 1831, one addressed from Grahamstown to Bathurst, the other from Grahamstown to Port Alfred, both bearing a small crown encircled with the word "Postage" and the town of origin. As the postage on these letter-covers were 1s. 6d. and 2s. respectively (and so endorsed) it was hardly likely that a newspaper would have been postally conveyed for the sum of one penny, which amount appears on the newspaper impressions.

The general consensus of opinion was that these impressions or stamps were duty and not postage stamps, adhesive or otherwise.

F.J.H.

PRETORIA.

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

August 4. Mr. Basden was in the chair. Three new members were elected. A pecuniary donation and medal for the Johannesburg Philatelic Exhibition were passed. Mr. Hawke read some interesting notes from the philatelic press.

Professor Wager read a paper on Mint and Used Stamps. He stressed the immaculate condition as is required by the definition of a mint stamp. The collection of mint stamps may not be really included in true philately but there is no doubt that the collection of mint stamps has come to stay. He deprecated the sale of stamps cancelled to order by certain countries to stamp dealers.

Mr. Obermeyer showed his fine collection of Natal.

August 17. Mr. Basden was in the chair. There was a record attendance. Two new members were elected, Mr. Obermeyer described the New Issue Service scheme for the benefit of members and Mr. Hawke gave some philatelic notes.

Major Harrington read a paper on the Postal History of Rhodesia, being excerpts from his researches on that country. He described the change of the postal service from native runners to the issue of postage stamps. He gave an account of the stamps overprinted B.C.A. Some of his out of the way items were then described, the fact being mentioned that during the Anglo-Boer war £20,000 worth of postage stamps were used as currency. £1,000 of which was never redeemed.

Exhibit. Major Harrington displayed some of his unique items of Rhodesia and Mr. Obermeyer also showed his collection.

CANADIAN JUBILEE VARIETIES.

The *Australasian Air Mail and Philatelic Monthly*, which is the house journal of the Northern Stamp Co., Newcastle, N.S.W., has recently blossomed into a printed, illustrated magazine. The July number has an interesting short article on Tin Can Island, which is now fairly well known, having been boomed by U.S.A. cover collectors.

There is also a list of errors and minor varieties which have come to light on Canadian Jubilees. This is reproduced below.

1 Green.

- (a) Weeping Princess.
- (b) Two dashes in C of CENT.
- (c) Horizontal line through 35 of 1935.
- (d) AB of ELIZABETH joined at top by strong line.
- (e) Dented frame middle of right side.
- (f) Group of four dots in N of CANADA.
- (g) Small dash under A of ELIZABETH.

2 Brown.

- (a) KE of DUKE joined at top by strong line.

3 Red.

- (a) Two shades of paper.
- (b) Vertical line through left numeral 3.
- (c) Dot in E of CENTS.
- (d) Dot in right numeral 3.
- (e) Dot in T of CENTS.
- (f) Horizontal lines of shading out into right numeral.

13 Blue.

- (a) Hairline in clouds below D in CANADA, stamp 34, upper pane of plate 2.
- (b) Hairline between stamps 13 and 14 in same plate.
- (c) Hairline between stamps 34 and 44 in same plate.
- (d) Two lines through C of CENTS, stamp 89, same plate.

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Allbret Bldg., 9 Fraser Street, Johannesburg

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

Vol. 12.

OCTOBER, 1936.

No. 10.

CONGRESS

A meeting of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa will be held in the Conference Hall adjoining the rooms in which JIPEX is being staged on Saturday, 7th November, opening at 10 a.m.

It should be noted that entrance to Congress, and to JIPEX, can be obtained without going through the Empire Exhibition (and, incidentally, paying the Empire Exhibition entrance fee, although entrance to JIPEX and Congress can be made from the Empire Exhibition if desired). The private entrance to JIPEX and the Conference Hall is on the west side of the Exhibition grounds, by the same door as gives direct entrance from the parking space reserved for members of the Welcome Club.

Congress is open to all philatelists and all are welcome to take part in any of its functions or deliberations, although only delegates from the constituent societies may vote on any business matters.

A report will be received from the JIPEX Jury on the papers, etc., which have been sent in under Section 29 (unpublished literature dealing with Southern Africa) for which the usual Congress Award is being given this year. Selected readings will be made from the entries.

It is hoped that Mr. Emil Tamsen will give an address on stamps of the Transvaal.

Business affairs will then be dealt with—Resolutions from constituent Societies, Report on *The South African Philatelist*, Reports from Committees on allotted research, Nominations for the Roll of Honour, Invitation to join the International Federation of Philately, place of meeting of next year's Congress. Any matters of general interest considered suitable for discussion.

A Congress Dinner will be held in the evening, open to all who have enrolled as members of Congress. It is hoped to be able to arrange to have the dinner in the Empire Exhibition grounds, but at the time of going to press the details have not been settled. It is intended that the cost shall not exceed about 10s. per head, exclusive of refreshments, each member paying his own expenses. Guests may be brought, including ladies. Dress, optional.

It is hoped that the attendance will be large and that it will be a jolly affair; speeches will be reduced to a minimum, the only formalities will be the presentation of a few of the principal awards gained at JIPEX.

It will greatly facilitate the dinner arrangements if those intending to be present will intimate their intention either to Mr. Springton, the Hon. Secretary of the Congress Executive Committee (P.O. Box 99, Cleveland), or to Mr. Jenkins, Hon. Secretary of JIPEX Committee (P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg). This should be done as soon as possible, but in any case not later than the opening day of JIPEX, Monday, 2nd November.

Congress business will be continued on Sunday, 8th November, if necessary, although it is not anticipated that it will be.

JIPEX, however, will be open to members of Congress on Sunday, 8th November, but not to the general public. They will thus have an opportunity of seeing exhibits at leisure and without the presence of a crowd. Arrangements may also be made for them to see portions of collections which have been entered for competition but which are not on exhibit in the frames. Special application, however, must be made for this privilege.

The Editor wishes to thank the following for First-Day Covers with King Edward VIII. stamps:

Messrs. Francis J. Field, Ltd., Frank Godden, Ltd.; Edw. A. Mitchell, Regent Stamp Coy., Geo. Pearson, Lancelot A. B. Sharpe, "Stamp Collecting," "The Stamp Magazine," and G. Hope Wilson.

"JIPEX."

The Exhibition opens at 10 a.m. on Monday, 2nd November, and the Official Opening Ceremony will be performed by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Senator the Hon. C. F. Clarkson, at 11 a.m.

The Exhibition remains open to the public every week-day until the evening of Saturday, 14th November. Hours: 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

It is housed in Halls A and B of Block F in the Empire Exhibition grounds. These Halls are situated on the west side of the grounds, just below the Chamber of Mines Pavilion and above the Beer Garden. Visitors to the Empire Exhibition can obtain admission to JIPEX from the corridor just below the Chamber of Mines Pavilion. For those wishing to see the Philatelic Exhibition without going into the Empire Exhibition a separate entrance is provided on the west side of the grounds beside the entrance from the parking ground reserved for members of the Welcome Club.

Charge for Admission to JIPEX is 1s. Children under 16, 6d.

Below is shown the design of the plaques which will be awarded to the winners in the various Sections. The design was executed by the Royal Mint, Pretoria, and the plaques will be made there and mounted on stinkwood bases.

The design is meant to be essentially topical, for without gold mines there would have been no Johannesburg and no JIPEX. Realism, rather than artistic qualities, has therefore been aimed at. The names of the recipient and of the country of award will be engraved at the bottom of the plaque as if they formed the address of the letter.

The Championship award will be a silver cup which has been donated by the Johannesburg City Council. On one side it will bear the city coat of arms and "Johannesburg Golden Jubilee Celebrations, 1936"; on the other a suitable Philatelic Exhibition inscription.

BROWN ON GREEN.

A cheerful man was Daniel Green,
Of stamps he had no knowledge.
But best of friends we long had been
Since student days in college.

One day, while walking into town,
I met my old friend, Dan.
He greeted me, "How are you, Brown!
Still saving stamps, Old Man?"

I thought of you as I went through
My files the other night
And found a stamp of red and blue,
An aeroplane in flight.

I thought at sight, this stamp is right,
With Brown 'twill make a hit.
The envelope was cancelled light;
The stamp, not marred a bit.

A twenty-four cent airmail stamp
Was what it seemed to be;
And as I held it to the lamp
It looked all right to me.

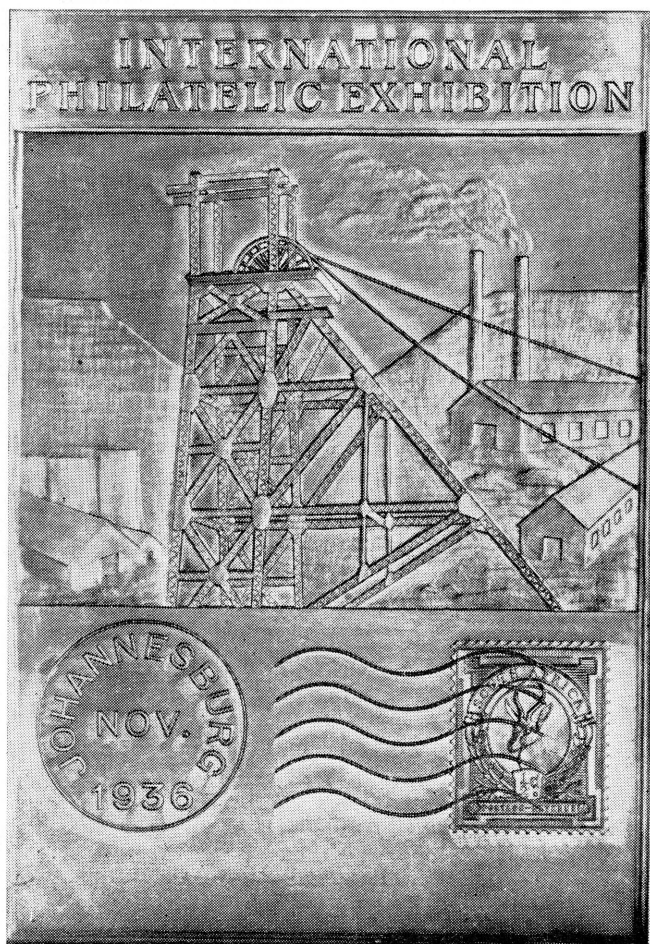
But when I paused and looked again;
Would you believe it, Brown?
Upon my word, the aeroplane
Was printed upside down!

Of course, I knew then, right away,
'Twas not for your collection,
For often have I heard you say
You only want perfection.

I saw it would not do at all,
I knew you would have spurned it.
I tore it into pieces small
And in the fire burned it!

I looked at him with sickly grin;
There's nothing more to tell.
I smote him once upon the chin
And left him where he fell.

Kent Marlin in *Stamps*.



DONATIONS.

The Committee gratefully acknowledges receipt of the following donations towards the Exhibition Funds:

L. A. Wyndham, Capetown ..	£0	2	6
Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.	7	0	0
G. R. Kent, Springs	0	5	0
G. Geronimus, Windhoek .. .	1	0	0
E. Klein, Philadelphia	2	0	0
East London Philatelic Society	2	2	0
J. E. Creewel, Johannesburg ..	0	5	0
A. Lichtenstein, New York ..	5	0	0
City of Johannesburg—Championship Cup			
C. Brinkley Turner, Philadelphia	0	14	0
Association for Stamp Exhibitions, New York	20	0	0
R. E. Pickard, Switzerland ..	1	1	0
Miss Jean Campbell, Glasgow	1	0	0
E. Budd, Zululand	0	10	0
Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt, Capetown	3	11	6
Theodore E. Steinway, New York	3	0	0
Cape Town Philatelic Society	2	2	0

POST OFFICE EXHIBITS AT THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

The Post Office is having an exhibit of specially philatelic interest at JIPEX, but they are also having, in the Union Government Pavilion, a display of more general postal interest which visitors to the Empire Exhibition should not miss. A description of this display follows:—

“Post Office Stones,” beneath which mariners passing Table Bay before the days of white settlement, were accustomed to hide their letters, will be brought up for the first time to Johannesburg for the Empire Exhibition, where they are forming part of the unique Post Office section in the Union Government pavilion.

By means of a diorama the organisers will show how these stones were actually used in the 16th Century.

Sailors will be seen depositing letters beneath these stones beside the banks of the “Fresh River,” a now vanished stream, which ran parallel to the better-known Salt River.

Included among the “Post Office Stones” will be several that have only lately been discovered.

Early in 1937 the new Imperial Airways East Coast Route, terminating at Durban, will be opened, and a model of the type of flying boat it is proposed to use for this service can be seen, together with the popular conception.

A model of an old coach is also to be seen, and it is interesting to note, in this connection, that even so recently as 1912, the Pilgrims Rest Mail Coach was held up by highwaymen, spurred and mounted in accord with the popular conception.

Examples of old and modern telegraph apparatus which are displayed, are too numerous to mention specifically but special attention should be paid to the Teleprinter exhibit which demonstrates how modern telegraph principles permit the introduction of the telegraph into the business house itself.

Johannesburg's new heavy traffic cable to Pretoria is being shown by means of a remarkable reconstruction, over 15 feet long, which will illustrate the way in which this type of cable improved speech over a long distance.

Complete cross sections of the works that lie below the man-hole in a typical street are also a unique feature of a working model.

Automatic telephones will be seen actually in operation and the manner in which calls are metered is to be demonstrated. Thanks to the courtesy of the manufacturers overseas, the entire system is being reproduced in miniature in the Johannesburg Post Office exhibit, with a model 12 feet long and 10 feet high.

Mr. Sidney Carter has done a series of fine painted panels showing the story of the South African Post Office including a native runner with a letter, the Slangkop Radio Station, typical farms with telephone lines, and the story of the laying of the Johannesburg Pretoria underground cable, the new Post Office Johannesburg, etc., etc.

The EMPIRE EXHIBITION P.O. is using two dies for cancellations, one handstamp and one machine. The former is a double circle mark, outer circle 31 m.m. in diameter, with EMPIRE EXHIBITION/RYKSTENTOONSTELLING above and JOHANNESBURG below, between the circles, the date reading in one line across the centre. The machine cancellation has RYKSTENTOONSTELLING/JOHANNESBURG and EMPIRE EXHIBITION/JOHANNESBURG in small circles with the date reading across the centres and in between, the Slogans, in two lines, THE GOLDEN CITY/1886-JUBILEE-1936 and DIE GOUDSTAD/1886—JUBILEUM-1936.

UNION NOTES.

Mr. R. Axer, Claremont, reports that the 4d. was on sale in the Peninsula on September 10 from a new cylinder. The sheets have small marginal arrows and the well-known flaw on stamp No. 2 in the 9th row—“Native holding a bamboo pole,” has been removed.

He also notes that the variety with a damaged shield in the 2d. Voortrekker appears in the overprinted S.-W.A. issue.

Mr. Ashwell, Alicedale, notes that in the 1d. Jubilee the stamps with SUID AFRIKA at the top have the background of the letters cypher “G.V.R.,” much lighter than the stamps with SOUTH AFRICA at the top. [We have looked at several specimens and have been unable to detect this difference, so presumably this is not a constant variety.—Ed.]

Correspondence

Sir,

I have looked in vain for an article in the *South African Philatelist* on our booklet stamps; and so I venture to send you a list of the slogans and advertisements I have succeeded in collecting, in the hope that it will stimulate someone, who is competent to do so, to tell us how these stamps are produced. I have studied the article (by Messrs. Solomon and Gilbert) which appeared in your issue of September, 1933, and have tried to apply the information contained in that article to the present issue, but I feel that some other system was adopted. Here is the list:—

Slogans (½d. and 1d.)

1. (a) Telephone your telegrams.
(b) Telefoneer u telegamme.
2. (a) Shop by telephone. It saves time.
(b) Maak u inkoopies per telefoon. Dit bespaar tyd.
3. (a) Safety first. Post Office Savings Bank.
(b) Veiligheid eerste. Posspaarbank.
4. (a) Register valuable letters.
(b) Registreer waardevolle briewe.

Advertisements (1d. only).

1. 333 State Express. The better cigarette.
2. Punch. The choicest Havanna cigars.
3. Melachrino cigarettes, No. 4, No. 5, No. 9.
4. Medico Filter Pipes for clean smoking.
5. Puria Tipped State Express Cigarettes.
6. Smoke Williams John Bull Mixture.
7. Williams Select Mixture. Mild and Mellow.
8. For a better smoke Corncob Mixture.
9. Robertsons Stamp Co. P.O. Box 5826, Johannesburg. Sell everything for collectors.

The first eight advertisements occupy the space above the top left hand corner stamp. The ninth appears over the top right hand corner stamp, with No. 1 in its usual place. The slogans appear in any order, except that the English and Afrikaans are usually in pairs one above the other. Sometimes, however, an English slogan is attached to an Afrikaans stamp, with the result that two English or two Afrikaans adjoin one another. There are no advertisements on the ½d. stamps. All watermarks are inverted.

Yours faithfully,

B. L. CAIRNCROSS,
Box 383, Pretoria.

[No one regrets more than I do that an article on the settings of the booklet stamps and advertisements has not appeared in the S.A.P.; but I have failed in all my efforts to get anyone to write it. I also trust Mr. Cairncross' letter may stimulate somebody with the necessary knowledge.—Ed.]

A CITY OF A THOUSAND THRILLS

A city within a city has grown in dazzling white and gold on one of the finest hillside settings in Johannesburg.

Come to the Empire Exhibition. Johannesburg has the world on her stoep. Every hour, every minute, of your holiday will be filled with delight. There will be more things to see and do than you ever dreamt of.



The Exhibition will be open from the 15th September to the 15th January. Entrance charge 2/- (Children half-price).

Accommodation Bureau, P.O. Box 4580, Johannesburg.

Air Mail Notes

By I. Greenbaum.

AIR DEVELOPMENTS AT SINGAPORE.

Special channel for the Empire flying-boats.
—A special seaplane channel is being provided which will enable the new Empire flying-boats to alight in Singapore harbour and taxi across the water to the slipway and hangars. When work has been finished on the new airport, early next year, it is proposed to celebrate the completion of the scheme by organising an air race between Singapore and London.

SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AIR TRAVEL, AND WHAT THE EIGHTEENTH YEAR WILL BRING.

The other evening officials at the London airport Croydon, were celebrating the completion of seventeen years of regular commercial air transport, between London and the Continent. It was on the 25th August, 1919, that British enterprise established the world's first daily air express between London and Paris, and a few facts and figures will indicate the remarkable progress which air travel has made in the years between 1919 and 1936.

For a time, in 1919, Paris was the only Continental city that you could fly to from London. To-day air passengers can book from London to more than 200 towns and cities on the Continent. In 1919, the total mileage of the world's air routes was only 3,000, to-day the figures stand at over 200,000 and is increasing rapidly.

The first commercial aircraft carried one pilot and two passengers. To-day, on the Paris route, air liners carry a crew of four, and 39 passengers besides mail.

The air routes of Imperial Airways, which had a mileage of only 1,700 when the company started in 1924, have grown year by year until the air liners of Imperial Airways and of its associated enterprises are now flying over 26,000 miles of routes.

As for the eighteenth year of British air travel, this promises to be the most important in the whole pioneer commercial history of the air. We are now on the eve of preliminary flights on the Atlantic routes which will be a prelude to a regular service connecting England with the air mail systems of Canada and the United States, and at the same time preparations are being completed for the great new Empire air scheme which will come into operation next year, and by which first class mails in bulk are to be air borne from England along the main Empire routes without any form of aerial surcharge. It is for this great scheme that Imperial Airways has under construction a fleet of 28 flying boats and twelve land planes.

WINDHOEK-SWAKOPMUND SPECIAL FLIGHT.

On December 9, 1935, a South African Airways' plane was specially chartered to convey a patient from Windhoek to Swakopmund and the Post Office took advantage of the opportunity of sending a mail along with the plane. On the return flight the following day mails were also carried.

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS

are my speciality

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

**SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL.
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.**

The cheapest dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:

T. ALLEN

FRINTON-ON-SEA,
ESSEX - - ENGLAND.

Barbados Bisected "Postage Due"

By WALTER HUSBANDS.

It is seldom in these days that one hears of or sees a bisected stamp in the British Colonies. In point of fact, since the minute in 1893 by Lord Rippon, then Secretary of State for the Colonies and Protectorates, forbidding the issue of local and provisional stamps by means of surcharges or overprints and the subsequent finding in 1908 consequent upon an official enquiry instituted by Lord Crewe, a later Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the "Officer administering the Government, the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Postmasters of the various Crown Colonies and Protectorates should be held collectively and individually responsible for ensuring that an adequate stock of stamps is kept in the Colony or Protectorate and for ordering a fresh supply as soon as the stock in hand falls below the amount normally required for a period of, say, six months," indeed, Postmasters, to whom such blame would chiefly be attributed, have got a real scare and have been particularly careful in avoiding provisional issues.

But, *necessitas non habet legem*, the Postal Convention held at Cairo in March, 1934, not only recognised, but upheld the practice of collecting the actual deficiency in postage (and not double the deficiency) in certain circumstances, consequently, half-penny ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.) postage due stamps became an absolute necessity to all Colonies and Protectorates in which the postage due label system had been already introduced.

Barbados, who had in January, 1934, for the first time, introduced the postage due label system, only possessed a one-penny (1d.) postage due stamp, but deciding to give effect to the Postal Convention's recognizance of March, 1934, later ordered a supply of half-penny ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.) postage due stamps, and to quote the actual works of Mr. G. F. Sharpe, Colonial Postmaster at Barbados, this is what happened:—"In the interim, a bisected 1d. label was used to indicate a surcharge of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rather than revert to the old and objectionable practice of indicating the amount of the 'tax' in coloured pencil on the outside of the envelope."

"The half-penny surcharge was levied on 'Other Articles' returned to senders at their direct request."

Thus there can be no scepticism as to the authenticity of this stamp, it having been officially authorised. It is the one-penny (1d.) (S.G. No. D2), diagonally bisected and each half surcharged by hand " $\frac{1}{2}$ d." in black or red ink, of which the latter is the scarcer of the two. Some are also found without any surcharge, representing as they do a half of a penny.

These bisects can only be found affixed to a blue Post Office Circular No. P.F. 132, ON SERVICE, which is folded into the form of a wrapper or envelope and bound with a paper clip so as to hold within the returned letter for which the surcharge is levied.

Unfortunately, the Barbados Post Office cannot supply the correct number of bisects used, but it is evident quite a small quantity has been used, as "tax" letters are not an everyday occurrence in a small colony like Barbados.

The 1d. postage due first came into use on the 2nd January, 1934, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. postage due on the 10th February, 1935, while the bisected 1d. was in use for approximately eight months in the interim.

Philatelic Magazine.

JIPEX

Collectors entering Specialised S.A. Exhibits have a last-minute chance of filling gaps in the following countries, of all of which selections are available:—
NEW REPUBLIC—used and unused; PIETERSBURG—very nice range of the errors; GRIQUALAND—types of "G"; O.F.S.—errors and varieties; CAPE TRIANGULARS—in finest possible condition— UNION and S.W.A.—errors and varieties of all issues, including Postages, Officials, Airs, and Dues. Plate numbers and Controls, Sheet Corner sets, Arrow sets, etc., etc.

AT MY USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

As I intend spending the "Jipex" fortnight in Johannesburg, clients residing on or near the Rand are invited to make appointments, now.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.
P.O. Box 76, Rouxville, O.F.S.



New Issue Chronicle

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

ALGERIA.—10th Anniversary Commemorative. Line engraved, large oblong pictorial designs. 10c. green, Algeria Admiralty; 15c. red, Touggourt-Marabout; 25c. mauve, Mosque el Kebir; 40c. sepia, Touggourt-Marabout; 50c. vermilion, Algeria Admiralty; 1f.00c. brown, Mosque el Kebir; 1f.50c. pale blue, Colomb Bechar-Oued; 1f.75c. terracotta, Ghardaia-Mزاب; 10fr. terra cotta, Colomb Bechar-Oued (upright); 20fr. brt. turquoise, Touggourt-Marabout (transverse).

ANTIGUA.—New shade, more bluish green, S.G. 76, 1s.

AUSTRALIA.—Centenary of S. Australia Commemorative. Line engraved. Wmk. multiple C of A and crown, perf. 11½. Large transverse oblong format, pictorial design showing Proclamation Tree at Glenelg in the foreground, in the background Adelaide in 1886 and in the present time—about 11.15 according to the clock on the tower!! 2d. red, 3d. blue, 1s. green.

AUSTRIA.—Line engraved, a handsome portrait of the late Dr. Dolfus, no wmk., perf. 12½. 10 Sch. blue.

BELGIUM.—Parcel Post stamps overprinted in two lines "BAGAGES-REISGOED." 10c. vermilion, 20c. turquoise, 30c. lilac, 40c. olive, 50c. mauve, 60c. orange, 70c. brown, 80c. violet, 90c. slate, S.G. type 123. 1fr. ultramarine, S.G. type 124. 2fr. olive, 3fr. vermilion, 4fr. rose, 5fr. purple, S.G. type 124. 5fr. red purple, line engraved, S.G. type 131. 6fr. pale brn., 7fr. pale orange, 8fr. brown, 9fr. lilac, 10fr. blue grn., 20fr. pink, 30fr. turquoise, 40fr. slate, 50fr. yellow bistre, S.G. 124.

BRAZIL.—Centenary of Carlos Gomes, large format stamps on thick laid paper, with watermark large arms type. It is a novel design of a frame like a tea-tray with nine bars of music in the centre, called "IL GUARANY." 700r. pale blue. Judiciario Congress. Surface printed on thin wove paper, wmk. Southern Cross S.G. type 114. 300r. rose.

BULGARIA.—New set, Commemorative of the 4th Slav. Geographical and Ethnographical Congress at Sofia, August, 1936. Photogravure printing on thin highly surfaced paper. Perf. 11½. 1L. purple, 2L. bright ultramarine, 7L. deep blue. New numeral in oval type. 15st. bright emerald.

CHILE.—Air Mail, definitive type. Perf. 13½ x 14 mm., multiple wmk., line engraved. 20c. deep blue, 50c. brown.

COOK IS.—New Zealand overprinted "COOK ISLANDS" instead of "RAROTONGA" Chalky Cowan paper, old registered wmk.

N Z and star, perf. 14. 2s. blue, K.G. Admiral, black surcharge; 2s. 6d. sepia, Arms, black surcharge; 3s. violet, K.G. Admiral, black surcharge; 5s. green, Arms, red surcharge; 10s. claret, Arms, black surcharge; £1 pink, Arms, black surcharge.

CURACAO.—1936. The values 1c.-5c. are new design large double lined figures in vertical oval 21 x 25 mm. Offset litho. No wmk., perf. 13½ x 12½, comb machine. The higher values 6c.-2G1.50 are Queen's head type engraved S.G. type 40 of Suriname. No wmk., perf. 12½ line (except 50c., 1G.50, 2G.50 which are 13 x 14 line). 1c. black, 1½c. brt. ultra., 2c. orange, 2½c. green, 5c. scarlet, 6c. lilac, 10c. orange red, 12½c. sea green, 15c. grey blue, 20c. orange yellow, 21c. grey, 25c. claret, 27½c. brown purple, 30c. olive bistre, 50c. reseda green, 1G.50c. sepia, 2G.50c. mauve.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Child Welfare. Large format 26½ x 33 mm., no wmk., perf. 12½. Line engraved. 50l.+50l. blue green, 1Kr.+50l. dull claret, 2Kr.+50l. blue. Commemorative portraits. Perf. 12½. Line engraved rotary printing. 40h. blue, Portrait of Komensky, 50h. dull green, Portrait of Benes.

DANZIG.—125th Anniversary of the plague of Brosten, wmk. S.G. type A, perf. 14. 10p. green, 25p. red, 40p. blue.

DENMARK.—Commemorating 400th anniversary of the Church Reformation in Denmark. Line engraved, perf. 13, no wmk. Design, portrait of Hans Tavsens. 10ö. pale brown, 15ö. rose. There are two more values to follow. Post Ferry (Parcel Post) overprinted "POSTFAERGE" in black. 10ö. scarlet (3); orange, S.G. type 43. 15ö. scarlet (3); 30ö. blue (5); 40ö. yel. grn. (7); S.G. type 44. 50ö. grey (8); 1Kr. brown 1/2) S.G. type 45.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Issued to commemorate the subject of the design: The Avenue George Washington-Cuidad Trujillo. Lithographed, perf. 11½ x 12. ¾c. brown, 2c. carmine and brown, 3c. orange and brown, 7c. blue and brown.

ECUADOR.—Compulsory provisional. S.G. 457 additionally overprinted in red "CASA de Correos y Teleg. de Guayaquil" perf. 12. 2c. green. Bicentenary of Franco-Spanish Geodesical Mission, single line perf. 12½. *Postage*: 2c. deep blue, 5c. green, 10c. orange yel., 20c., violet, 50c. red, *Air Mail*: 10c. deep blue, 20c. violet, 50c. red, 70c. grey blk. Stamp Duty Tax overprinted in antique Roman capitals "POSTAL." 1c. rose. Same stamp overprinted "SEGURO SOCIAL DEL CAMPESINO 3 ctvs." 20c. blue and orange. Large type, Centenary of the foundation of the Republic, overprinted in black in three lines "Casa de Correos y Telegrafos de Guayaquil." Social Seal type overprinted in black in four lines "5 Centavos Dec. Junio 13 de 1936." 5c./3c. blue. Darwin issue, De la Rue printing overprinted "OFICIAL" in black, thick Roman capitals. 5c. sage green, 10c. brown, 20c. purple, 1 Sucre dp. red, 2 Sucre dp. blue.

- ESTONIA.—St. Brigitta 500th Anniversary. Printed on Security paper, network background, no wmk. perf. 13½ comb machine. Various designs. 5c. green, yellow background; 10c. blue, pale violet background; 15c. red, salmon background; 25c. blue, yellow brown background.
- FRANCE.—Sower type, S.G. type 18, no wmk. perf. 13. 1c. pale brown. Jean Jaures Commemorative. Engraved, no wmk. perf. 13. 40c. red brown, three-quarter length portrait speaking. 1f.50c. blue, head and shoulder portrait. Line eng. perf. 13. 20c. blue grn., 100th anniversary of the death of Rouget de Lisle. La Marsellaise, engraved, perforated comb machine 12½, no wmk. 40c. brown. Air Mail, engraved, perforated comb machine 12½, no wmk. The design is an aeroplane over Paris, surrounded by engine turning in deep blue on security paper, pink ground. 50 frs. deep blue on pink. Fr. Pilatre de Rozier Commemorative 1754-1785. Design: Portrait of Rozier with his fire balloon hovering over Notre Dame in the distance. 75c. blue. Vimy Ridge Commemorative. Line engraved, perf. 13. The design features the Vimy Ridge Monument with inscription at foot "1914 VIMY 1918" figure of value at each side in the centre of the stamp. 75c. dp. brick red; 1fr.50 blue. Air Mail, S.G. type 78, aeroplane over Paris. Line engraved, perf. 13, no wmk. 50 frs. green. Charity. Children of the Unemployed. Line engraved. Large upright format. 50c.+10c. red.
- GERMANY.—Hamburg Congress. Photogravure printing, wmk. multiple swastika, perf. 14. Design of youth and maiden in hiking kit. 6pf. dp. claret, 15pf. green. A stamp has been issued to provide 100,000 mark Sweepstake prize for the Braunes Band von Deutschland (horse race). It is a handsome stamp printed in the centre of a sheet of paper measuring 15 cm. x 10½ cm., the stamp itself measuring 32½ x 27½ mm. The paper is watermarked "MUNCHEN-RIEM 1936" in margin, with swastika design covering the stamp only. The design depicts a close finish of three horses, the first two neck and neck, and third three-quarters of a length behind. 42pf. brown, which is sold at a premium = 1MK.50 and it is supposed a limited number are issued.
- GUATEMALA.—Lake of Atitlan, perf. 12½. 1c. brown and red. This has been issued bisected by perforation, as ½c. The bisecting perforation is diagonally across the stamp from top left to bottom right corner and gauges 12. Rufino Barrios Commem. 1c. P.O. type overprinted in green "1871 30 DE JUNIO 1936" in three lines.
- GWALIOR.—Service, mult. star wmk. inscribed "INDIA POSTAGE." 9 pies green, S.G. type India 80. 1a. brown S.G. type India 81. Service, Nasik Print, S.G. type 80, multiple star wmk. offset printing. 9 pies, grey green.
- INDIA.—S.G. type 80, letterpress printing, perf. 14. 9 pies green. Nasik print Service. 2a. blue green, S.G. type 79. 2a. vermilion, S.G. type 59.
- IRAN.—Photogravure printing, no wmk. perf. 11 line machine. New portrait type of the Shah in military uniform *without hat*. 5D. purple, 10D. vieux rose, 15D. ultramarine, 30D. yellow green.
- ITALY.—Poet "HORACE" Bimillenary Commemorative. *Postage*: 10c. green, sheep pasture; 20c. red, Spring landscape; 30c. brown, Ajax defying lightning; 50c. violet, Horace; 75c. red, building; 1L.25+1L. blue, same as 20c.; 1L.75c.+1L. carmine, Pan piping; 2L.55+1L. blue blk., dying gladiator. *Air Mail*: 25c. green, seaplane in flight; 50c. brown, aeroplane over lake; 60c. vermilion, eagle and tree; 1L.+1L. violet, same as 50c.; 5L.+2L. blue black, ruins of Forum. Milan Fair. There are two designs which are almost indescribable—one seems to be a ploughshare mixed up with a huge cogwheel, the other is chaos. 20c. red, 30c. sepia, 50c. purple, 1L.25c. blue.
- ITALIAN COLONIES.—Libia Xth Fair, native woman design inscribed "DECENNALE FIERA CAMPIONARIA." 50c. purple, 1L.25c. blue. Eritrea: Native woman design. AIR MAIL. 1L. blue. Somalia Italiana: Same as Eritrea. 1L. blue. Air Mail stamps. Photogravure printing in various designs. 25c. blue green; 50c. sepia, 60c. orange red, 75c. red brown, 1L.50 purple, L2 slate blue, L3 carmine, L5 dp. green, L10 rosine.
- MACAU.—Air Mail, S.G. type 46, Portugal and San Gabriel, overprinted "AVIAS" and native inscription in four lines in black. Perf. 11½ x 12. 2a. blue green, 3a. purple, 5a./6a. brown, 7a. carmine, 8a. turquoise, 15a. claret.
- MOROCCO AGENCIES.—Spanish currency "5 CENTIMOS" on ½d. photogravure. French currency "6 FRANCS" on 5/0 re-engraved. The circle of the figure "6" is often as not filled in with ink, and the overprint figure is not too clear.
- NEW ZEALAND.—Old registered wmk. wet printing. 1½d. red brown, p. 14. 2½d. blue and sepia, perf. 13½ x 14. 3s. yellow brn. and sepia, p. 13½ x 14. Pictorial, dry plate process, on multiple N Z and star paper. The plate number on the 1d. appears to be B3, but the lower part of the number is cut off. It is a new plate which appears to be made from the deepened die, though it does not seem to be quite so deeply cut as the booklet stamp. 2½d. is plate 1; 1s. plate A1. 1d. red, Kiwi; 2½d. slate blue and sepia, Mt. Cook; 1s. dp. green, Tui. Pictorial dry printing new wmk. mult. N Z and star, p. 13½. 1½d. red brown, 9d. pale grey and orange red. New local printing, lithographed. The watermark is all over the sheet and in the margins. Very white paper bright shiny gum. Perf. 14 x 15. The previous issue was jet black and bright red, and perf. 14 all round.

NICARAGUA.—Air Mail, S.G. type 111. Picture of Mount Momotombo. 10c./25c. sepia, overprinted in three lines in red in small type: "Servicio Centroamericano Vale diez centavos." S.G. type 113, overprinted in three lines "Resello 1936 Vale Un Centavo" or "Dos Centavos." No wmk., perf. 12. The surcharge is in black, and the value in words. 1c./3c. blue, 2c./5c. sepia.

PARAGUAY.—*Air Mail*. S.G. type 127, Post and Telegraph Dept. Asuncion 33P. 75c. red. *Air Mail Official*. 17P. rose, S.G. type 130, Tobacco leaf, 102P. blue, 102P. rose, S.G. type 132. Air Mail, new colours. 40c. vermilion, S.G. type 115; 1P. dp. blue, 2P. dp. brown, 3P. pale ultramarine, 6P. violet, all S.G. type 110.

PATIALA.—Service Nasik print inscribed "INDIA POSTAGE." ½a. green, 1a. dark brown.

PORTUGAL.—Geographical. Blue and red, without lined background; blue and red, without words "POR MARES NUNCA D'ANTES NAVEGADES. Red Cross: Cameos set overprinted in carmine with words "CRUZ VERMELHA PORTUGUESA" in semi-circle, red cross and date "1936" in centre, across the foot of semi-circle "Porte Franco." 30c. brown, 32c. green, 80c. yellow brown, 1E.20 brown, 3E. blue on blue, 4E.50 black on yellow.

ST. LUCIA.—1936 Pictorial. Issued in Coils vertically with join every tenth stamp, delivered bottom end first. Perf. 13 x 11½. ½d. green and black, vertical pair; 1d. sepia and black.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Further values 4c. orange (2); 10c. purple (4); \$1 carmine and blk./blue (3s.). Postage Dues, Kenya type D I inscribed "MALAYAN POSTAL UNION." Same size as previously, typographed, script wmk. perf. 14. Outside frame in colour, consisting of thick single coextensive line round the sheet. New values: 8c. red (3d.); 10c. orange buff (4).

SWEDEN.—New colours. King Gustav, S.G. type 24, imperf. x perf 10. 15ö. brown, 20ö. red, 25ö. orange, 30ö. blue.

SYRIA.—Damascus Fair, current set overprinted in Arabic and English characters in three lines. Arabic at top "Damascus Fair" date "1936" in centre, also in Arabic, and below in semi-circle "FOIRE DE DAMAS" in small block capitals. 0P.50 violet, red surch.; 1P. pale brn., blk. surch.; 2P. purple, red surch.; 3P. yel. grn., blk. surch.; 4P. orange, blk. surch.; 4P.50 carmine, blk surch.; 6P. slate blk., red surch.; 7P.50 blue, red surch.; 10P. brown, blk. surch. Current Air Mail stamps overprinted in Arabic at top of stamp, in the centre the date "1936" and in Arabic, and underneath in curve "FOIRE DE DAMAS." 0P.50 sepia, surcharge in red; 1P. orange brown, surcharge in black; 2P. blue, surcharge in red; 3P. blue green, surcharge in red; 5P. mauve, surcharge in black.

TURKEY.—S.G. type 113, typographed, p. 11¼ x 12. 8K. bright blue. Child Welfare

Gemini type, overprinted with red five pointed star and "P.Y.S." in black Roman capitals. Typographed. 20 para purple, perf. 11. 1 pi bistre, 3K./2½ pi dp. brown, both perf. 14.

URUGUAY.—Offset litho, no wmk. perf. 11. Artigas small type S.G. 128 20c. pale claret, 50c. pale grey blue; Artigas large type S.G. 132 1P. brown, 2P. pale blue, 3P. grey. Alcance and Ultima Hora Official "Too Late" stamps of Uruguay. Engraved no wmk. perf. 11, the design shows two boats almost in contact. 3c. yellow green, 5c. purple, 6c. blue grn., 7c. pale brn., 8c. carmine, 12c. blue.

U.S.A.—Arkansas Centennial Commemoration Rotary press, large oblong format 40 x 25 mm. 3c. violet. Oregon Commemorative. Large transverse oblong, no wmk. line perf. 11 x 10½. 3c. purple, Map etc., design.

VATICAN CITY.—Catholic Press Conference Commem. 5c. dp. grn., doves and bell; 10c. blk., bible and altar; 25c. grn., St. John of Bosco; 50c. violet, as 5c.; 75c. rose, as 10c.; 80c. red brn., as 25c.; 1L.25c. blue, St. Francis of Sales; 5L. sepia, as 1L.25c.

EARLY CAPE NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

Mr. L. H. Rivers, of Caledon, has forwarded for inspection three of these stamps with the story that they were given him about ten years ago by an old gentleman who, although not a philatelist, was a very knowledgeable person on antiquities and a recognized authority on South African coins and Bushman relics. The old gentleman's statement to Mr. Rivers was that "these were postage stamps used on newspapers before I was born." The statement is given for what it is worth.

Two of the three stamps are pennys of the re-drawn die, referred to in last month's issue, one being stuck on to what is apparently a piece of pink coloured newspaper. The other is not on piece.

The third is similar in design and colour to that originally described by Mr. Power, but is of value One Halfpenny. This would appear to be as described last month as having been used on Supplements of the *Graham's Town Journal* in 1840.

B. & K.

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

ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY (except recent issues)

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

1936 Price List of British Colonial Stamps.
100 Pages . . . Price One Shilling.

(Refunded against purchases.)

B & K Special Offers — free on request.

BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.

170 STRAND

LONDON, W.C.2.

Reviews

Once again a new season's catalogues are upon us. The first to reach us was WHITFIELD KING'S *Standard Catalogue* of the Postage Stamps of the World. This is the thirty-sixth annual edition of this popular work. Last year it was remodelled and enlarged in format. That the change was a popular one was evidenced by the fact that a reprinting was called for within three months and that the reprint was entirely absorbed.

This year's edition is on the same lines as the previous, but naturally with the year's new stamps, 1,380 of them, included and with price revisions.

An improvement, which incidentally we suggested in our last year's review, is the addition of an index. Although the countries are dealt with alphabetically, the index is a considerable help in finding some of the lesser known stamp issuing territories. There is only one newcomer, Bijawar (an Indian feudatory state) but the Hejaz-Nejd has changed its name to Saudi Arabia.

It should be made clear that this is essentially a catalogue for the general collector. It makes no pretence at being a specialist's catalogue. All necessary information about watermarks are given, but perforation varieties, shades and minor differences in design are not listed. The publishers make it clear, however, that they cater for collectors of these varieties and enquiries regarding them are invited.

Next came the *Regent Catalogue of Empire Postage Stamps*. This is now in its fourth year, is edited by Robson Lowe and has a useful preface by Fred J. Melville.

The special feature of this catalogue is well known now; the prices given in it are an honest attempt at giving actual market values. As Mr. Melville says in his preface, the plaint against catalogues of yore was that the prices were little or no guide to value. Catalogue pricers of old were ready enough to raise figures a few pegs when occasion offered but they were very reluctant ever to lower them. The result was that stamps not in much demand remained for years stationary as to "catalogue price" when their market value had dropped far below. The "Regent" reflects both ebb and flow of real, i.e., market, values.

This year the prices are italicised of those stamps likely to alter frequently in either direction. All the Jubilees and most current commemoratives fall into this category.

Over 12,000 prices are said to have been altered, in the proportion of 14 upward to 1 downward. Two thousand eight hundred fresh annotations have been made by the specialist contributors to the Proofs and Essays section.

A very convenient Appendix gives a catalogue of stamps issued by foreign administrations in countries that are or were at any time after 1840 under British administration—Egypt, Z.A.R., etc., etc.

The catalogue continues to give valuations for Essays, Proofs, Blocks, Specimens and Covers.

Several English and at least one American Insurance Company are stated now to be using this catalogue as the basis for their assessments for insurance and claims. It would appear therefore to be coming into its own in its policy of giving real market value prices and collectors are under a debt of gratitude to Mr. Robson Lowe for continuing with what was regarded by many as a quixotic idea.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Catalogues—both the "large" and the "simplified"—reached us too late for notice this month. They will be reviewed in our next number.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CENTENARY STAMP.

This stamp, with the Glenelg Proclamation Tree (and many other things) does not appear to have been too kindly received in Australia. The philatelic press describes it "as too crowded to be pleasing" but that is kindly criticism compared with the lay press. A Stellenbosch correspondent sends us several cuttings from Australian papers. One of these quotes the Director of the Adelaide Art Gallery, who describes the stamp as being "Like a jam label." Another paper says "The only thing that has been forgotten is a picture of Don Bradman."

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Swaziland. — Unusual items, covers, Transvaal and other stamps used in Swaziland (vide postmarks) required by
A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

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

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies.
William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

**JOHANNESBURG
INTERNATIONAL
PHILATELIC
EXHIBITION**

NOVEMBER 2--14, 1936

in conjunction with

**THE BRITISH
EMPIRE EXHIBITION**

in the Exhibition Grounds

Under the auspices of the

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG



Curle's "Transvaals," Riesco's "Capes," Lichtenstein's "Mauritius," and many other of the leading collections of the world.

Open Daily (except Sunday), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Admission, 1/-. Children under 16, 6d.

There will be a special entrance to the Philatelic Exhibition only, through the entrance opposite the Welcome Club Motor Park, for those desirous of visiting the Philatelic Exhibition only.

The special Philatelic Exhibition Postage Stamps, issued to commemorate the Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition, and the Official Philatelic Exhibition Envelopes, will be on sale from November 2nd to November 14th, at the official stall in the Philatelic Exhibition.

Enquiries to:—

**THE HON. SECRETARY, EXHIBITION COMMITTEE,
P.O. BOX 4967, JOHANNESBURG.**

THE FIRST KING EDWARD VIII. STAMPS.



Great secrecy was maintained by the Post Office about the issue of the new British King Edward VIII. postage stamps. The first news that anything was afoot was contained in a message sent to the press on the morning of Wednesday, August 26, saying that at 5 o'clock that evening Sir Walter Womersley, the Assistant Postmaster General would make a statement regarding the new British postage stamps. Up to this time the only announcement that the Post Office had made was that the new postage stamps would be on sale "before the end of the year." In the King George V. Hall at the G.P.O. the Assistant Postmaster General made the following statement:—

"On Tuesday next, 1st September, the first issue of King Edward VIII. stamps will be on sale to the public at all Post Offices. The stamps on sale will, in the first instance, be the ½d., 1½d., and 2½d. denominations and during the week ending Saturday, the 5th September, the new stamps will be supplied as a matter of course. After that date, they will be supplied only if specially asked for, until the stocks of King George V. stamps in hand are exhausted. A 1d. stamp of the same design will be placed on sale very shortly. The head is reproduced from a photograph of the King taken by Hugh Cecil Portraits, Ltd. The stamps have been produced on rotary presses by the same photogravure process as has been employed since August, 1934. The paper is of the usual quality but watermarked with the new royal cipher, i.e., E 8 R and Crown. The new stamps will be overprinted for sale at British Post Offices in Morocco."

Complete sheets of the new postage stamps were shown to the press, and photographers were allowed to photograph them. Permission to take the stamps away was however refused.

From *The Stamp Magazine*.

We also reproduce below the editorial comment of the London *Times*, which is interesting as a non-philatelic opinion on the new stamps. Probably it is fairly representative of the general public view. We can imagine the ordinary small user of revenue stamps feeling aggrieved, however, if he has to purchase separate stamps for receipting his accounts.

"The fundamental simplicity of the postage stamps of the new reign is an immense gain. For the first time for many years the country is given a stamp which explains itself and its purpose without any irrelevant or distracting detail; not even Queen Victoria's earliest stamps, simple as they were, were quite so free from otiose ornament. The King's head, his Crown, the price (in figures) of the stamp, and the word "postage" (without "revenue") express exactly what the stamps are for, what they are worth, and from whose realm they issue; nothing could be more concise or more befitting the country which gave the first postage stamps to the world. Then as now there was no need for anything more, and a comparison of these new stamps with those of King George and still more those of King Edward VII. should leave no doubt where the superiority lies. In their clear-cut directness the new designs are true to the spirit of the age and are the more characteristic of the King whom they depict.

In size and in colour the stamps will be as before; but this is the first time that the Sovereign's head has been reproduced directly from a photograph. As such it is a faithful presentment, as it ought to be; and on the stamps themselves the shading of part of the background contributes not a little to its effectiveness. But however good the portrait of the King, it could have been easily marred or dwarfed by a continuance of the traditional decoration which has now been swept away; so that the dominant impression created by the new stamps is likely to be one of admiration and gratitude for the plain background and the austerity, but complete sufficiency, of the symbols upon it. By one resolute blot of the sponge a bad custom has been brought to an end; and because there is now no petty detail, there will be no need for submitting these stamps, tentative as the Postmaster-General too modestly announces them to be, too small but more or less ineffective revisions. Indeed their apparent imperviousness to tinkering alterations points to a thoroughly well-thought-out design and to its harmonious adaptation to the process of printing."

Really first-day covers will have to be obtained from the Shetland Isles, where the

(Continued at foot of next page).

Index of Contemporary Articles

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

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

ALBANIA.—Albanien und seine Briefmarken. S.P. July-Aug.

AUSTRALIA.—The first issue of the Australian Commonwealth, 1913 (contd.) S.L. Aug.-Sept.

AUSTRIA.—Die Zeitungsmarke der Ausgabe 1867 von Oesterreich und Ungarn. Pmk. July 31. Die Bedeutung der Oesterreichischen Levanteposten. S.P. July-Aug. Die Telegraphenwertzeichen Oesterreichs (continued). Pmk. August 21.

BAVARIA.—Schiffspost auf dem Würm- und Ammersee in Bayern. Pmk. July 31.

BELGIUM.—Nos premiers timbres typographiés (concl.). P.B. July-Aug. Contribution à l'étude des oblitérations belges (contd.). P.B. July-Aug.

CANADA.—The Dominion issues of Canada. S.C. Aug. 29.

CHILE.—The issues of 1897-1900. G.S.M. Aug. Commemorative stamps. S.C. Aug. 15.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Die postmarken der Tschechoslowakei (contd.). Pmk. Aug. 31.

EGYPT.—Forgeries of the official stamps of Egypt. P.M. Aug. 21.

ETHIOPIA.—Ethiopian Mail. M.W. Aug. 10.

GERMANY.—Was sind Kolonialvorläufer? (contd.). S.P. July-Aug.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The stamps of the Circular Delivery Companies. B.P. July Registration labels, B.P. July. Notes on the line engraved stamps (contd.) B.P. June and July. Penny plate numbers (contd.) B.P. May and June. One Penny, Plate 27, the historic Proof Sheet. B.P. May. A three-farthings mystery. B.P. June. British Railway letter stamps, S.C. Aug. 22. Victorian surface-printed issues—6d. value. G.S.M. Sept.

HAMBURG.—Hamburg's first stamp. M.W. July 27.

HOLLAND.—Aanvullingen op de Poststempels van Nederland. Ph. Aug.

IRISH FREE STATE.—Meter Postage stamps. P.M. Aug. 7.

JAPAN.—Japan's Park stamps. S.C.F. Aug. 1 and L.W. Aug. 8.

KENYA.—The Jubilee stamps of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. S.L. Aug.-Sept.

LAGOS.—The Posts and Postage stamps of Lagos (contd.). S.C. Aug. 15 and 29.

MANCHURIA.—Postage stamps of Manchuria. S.M.J. Aug.

NEW ZEALAND.—Special issue of New Zealand stamps. A.S.M. Aug.

PANAMA.—The 1909-10 Canal Zone issue S. Aug. 1.

PERSIA.—The provisional issues of 1919, 1924 and 1925. P.J.G.B. Aug.

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

ROUMANIA.—Beiträge zur Geschichte der rumanischen Post, etc. (contd.). The postage stamps of Roumania (contd.). P.J.G.B. Aug. Pmk July 31. Les timbres des Principautés danubiennes et de la Roumanie (contd.) P.B. July-Aug.

RHODESIA.—The postmarks of Bulawayo. G.S.M. Sept.

SARAWAK.—The stamps and post offices of Sarawak (contd.). S.L. Aug.-Sept.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Grahamstown "stamp" debunked. S.C. Sept. 5.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—A new Die discovery. 2c of 1922. S.C.F. Aug. 1. Susan Brownwell Anthony. L.W. July 25. Bureau imprints, Plate numbers and other marginal markings. P.M. Aug. 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Notes on the China Expeditionary Force of 1900. P.M. Aug. 7. J. F. Joubert de la Ferté, Engraver (concl.). G.S.M. Aug. The 3rd International Philatelic Exhibition, New York. L.P. July. Die britischen Silberjubiläumsmarken. S.P. July-Aug. Stamp Collecting: An elementary school activity plan. S. Aug. 8. Stamps for national aviation funds. A.P. July. Jubilee varieties in the Cook Is., Nieuw and Samoa. A.S.J. Aug. Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: Notes on its solitary stamp. P.J.G.B. Aug. Forgeries. S.M. Sept.

stamps were on sale at 9.30 a.m. on 31st August, in time to catch the tri-weekly mail on that day. (From a letter in *The Spectator*).

RHODESIA 1896 ONE PENNY ON 4s.

A discussion arose at a recent display of Rhodesian stamps by Mr. Walter Hyde at the Royal Philatelic Society about one variety of the 1896 One Penny on 4s., the so-called Matabeleland surcharge.

We reprint the following from the *London Philatelist*, in the hope that some of our readers may be able to throw light on the problem raised:

The variety in question is that of the One Penny on 4s. with one bar instead of three bars. Mr. John Reed, who offered to explain its origin, stated that they started by overprinting them with one bar but, because this failed to cancel the original value in an adequate manner, they later printed them with three bars. This explanation is, however, open to doubt owing to the fact that there exist blocks which show the three bars and the one bar on successive horizontal rows, which could not be explained by Mr. Reed's theory. On this being pointed out to him, he stated that the one bar varieties occurring upon the setting with three bars were made intentionally as speculative varieties similarly to the inverted letters which appear on this provisional and on the "THREE PENCE" surcharge.

We must for the moment disregard these other varieties which may very well be of a speculative order, but we doubt whether the one bar varieties are speculative, because they were not known as varieties during the first ten years of the provisional's life, during which time any possible profit would presumably have been cashed. In fact it was not until after Mr. Melland's articles in the Society's journal of 1908 that this particular variety received catalogue rank.

Another puzzling feature of the variety is the varying distance at which the single bar appears below the surcharge "One Penny." The varieties are by no means common, and one would expect that the varying distances of the bar from the letters would be evidence of horizontal rows with these measurements. The single bar varieties are, however, too scarce to support the contention that there is more than one whole row on the sheet with the single bar.

Mr. Dann suggested that, if the three-bar surcharge lost its correct level, one could get only one of the bars printing, and that the distance between the "One Penny" and the bar would depend on which of the three bars was at the correct printing level. There may be something in Mr. Dann's suggestion, but, as none of the explanations in connection with these stamps quite carries conviction, possibly some specialist who has additional material could solve the problem.

The Expert Committee in one of their periodical advertisements for help, made application for assistance about this variety, but as no one could then give any help we have thought it worth while to bring the point more particularly to the notice of collectors by means of this short résumé of the position.

SPECIAL NEW ZEALAND COMMEMORATIVES.

This month there is meeting in Wellington the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

A set of five special stamps will be issued in connection with this meeting. They will be on sale from October 1 to October 31 only.

The size of the stamps, which are to be printed by the Australian Commonwealth Stamp Printing Branch, will be identical with that of the N.Z. Jubilees.

The subjects of the designs will relate to the industries and commerce of New Zealand. On the ½d. wool shearing and cartage will be featured; the 1d. illustrates a dairy factory; the 2½d. a flock of sheep; the 4d. will typify the fruit-growing industry and the 6d. will show a wharf and shipping scene.

LESLIE G. POOLE.

Our Australian correspondent.

JAMAICA STAMPS OVERPRINTED "CAYMAN ISLANDS."

The *Jamaica Philatelist* has an interesting article by Mr. A. J. Watkin on certain Jamaican stamps which would appear to have been overprinted in 1890 or 1891 for use in the Cayman Is. They were never issued for use, however, and were supposed to have been all destroyed. Three such stamps are here described. One has the overprint done in an unidentified type, the other two have been done with the same type as was used for the surcharging of the provisional 2½d. on 4d. Jamaica and the "thin" OFFICIAL overprint on the ½d stamp. One of these two stamps has a Richmond (Jamaica) postmark which has probably been applied by complaisance. It is concluded that the overprints of the pair are genuine and that the third, of a different type, is forged.

Mr. S. A. Brown, F.R.P.S., the North London Manager of the Ocean Accident Insurance Co., is to be a visitor at JIPEX. Part of his collection of Newfoundland is to be on show there in Part I: "Exhibits by invitation." He gave a paper on Newfoundland at the Royal Philatelic Society last year and we understand his collection formed the basis for a catalogue revision of this country.

Mr. Brown is a man of many interests, being an entomologist of repute, a keen Alpine gardener and of high rank in Freemasonry.

"KLEIN TO SOUTH AFRICA."

According to the *New York Tribune and Stamp and Cover Collecting*, Eugene Klein, President of the American Philatelic Society and U.S. Commissioner for JIPEX, is leaving for Johannesburg after the Omaha Convention of the A.P.S.

Rumour is, once again, a lying jade. Mr. Klein had hoped to visit JIPEX, but unfortunately finds that he is unable to spare the time. Quite a number of collections obtained through his energy will be there however.

Society News

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

The annual general meeting of the East Rand Society was held on the 3rd September, in the Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg.

The outgoing Chairman read his address, laying particular stress on the keenness in the hobby and the ever-ready assistance by all members, to the President, in making the meetings of an interesting nature, by their display of material.

The outgoing President, Mr. Larsen, and the Secretary, Mr. Doyle, were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year with Mr. Wood as Vice-President.

After the usual proceedings items of interest were displayed by Mr. Hinko Suklje consisting of a collection of Imperial Press Conference Covers and a set of First Day Covers of the opening of the Vimy Ridge Memorial, South Australian Centenary, Arkansas Centennial and Oregon Centennial.

The display of the evening was provided by Mr. Bauscher, who showed his collection of Gambia stamps.

After a very pleasant evening, the meeting closed.

H.S.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

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

The usual monthly general meeting was held on September 2 in the lounge of the Durban Publicity Bureau and was very well attended. Among the visitors we were very pleased to welcome Mr. A. Watson of Pretoria.

The display was provided by Mr. J. R. Simpson who showed us his stamps of St. Vincent and read a short paper about "The Gem of West Indies" which happens to be the land of his birth. Mr. Simpson visited the West Indies last year at the time of the Jubilee celebrations and was astonished to see the loyalty and devotion towards our late departed sovereign in that small corner of his dominions, and of course has covers with the post mark of the jubilee date, among his splendid collection of the stamps that he exhibited.

A small special committee of the Society consisting of Messrs. Percy C. Bishop (Chairman), V. B. Crockett, A. H. Lovejoy, J. P. Malan, L. Petiet, and R. G. Webb with the President and Secretary ex officio, has been very busy for some months past compiling a handbook entitled *The Postage Stamps of the*

Union of South Africa: A Collector's Guide to Varieties and Values." The general editor is Mr. Percy C. Bishop and he has spared no effort in making the book as complete as possible so far as varieties are concerned. Also the book contains all the available information about the Jubilee issues. In this Mr. Bishop has had the co-operation of all members who have specialised collections of Union stamps.

This publication is the result of a general desire of members, unanimously expressed at a large meeting of the society.

G.R.

JOHANNESBURG.

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

At the September meeting Mr. Redford gave particulars regarding the special Philatelic Exhibition Stamps.

Dr. Harvey Pirie, the Chairman, called for volunteers to assist assembling the stamp exhibits on Saturday, October 31, and Sunday, November 1, and hoped all members would make an earnest endeavour to be present at the Exhibition Halls on these two days.

The membership of the Society was increased by 5 new members being elected and a further 5 names were put down for nomination.

Mr. Basden, the President of the Pretoria Society, then took the chair as his Society had kindly consented to entertain us. Excellent exhibits were shown which included some very fine specimens of Belgian Congo by Mr. Mummery and some very rare items of European odds and ends by Dr. Broughton, Mr. Klagsbrun's exhibit of "Proofs and Essays" proved extremely interesting whilst Rhodesian odds and ends by Mr. Harrington proved very instructive. Finally, a very fine and colourful display was tabled by Mr. Watson who showed modern pictorials.

Mr. Redford thanked the Pretoria Society for their excellent displays which he assured them were thoroughly appreciated by all members.

F.E.I.

EAST LONDON.

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

The June meeting of the Society was held at the Railway Institute on Thursday, 4th inst. There was a fair attendance, also one visitor, Mr. Mitchley.

The question of giving financial support to the Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition aroused quite an animated discussion. It was resolved to write the Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein and Cape Town Societies and ascertain what they were doing in the matter.

The display for the evening was of the stamps of Bechuanaland and was furnished by Messrs. Courlander, Thornton and Hoal.

Mr. Courlander's collection, backed by the two smaller ones, showed what could be done in such an interesting country as Bechuanaland which for some unaccountable reason, is not very popular even in South Africa.

The July meeting was held in the Railway Institute on Thursday, 2nd inst. There was a good attendance and one new member was elected.

Mr. Hoal proposed that a donation of £2 2s. be made from the Society's funds to the Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition (this great event in the Philatelic world of South Africa). This was supported by a proposition by Mr. Thornton (the latter part of an amendment which was defeated) that further monies be raised by members bringing stamps to be auctioned or sent to Johannesburg.

A discussion arose as to whether sheets of stamps should be laid on the tables at displays or passed round. It was eventually decided that they should be exhibited on the tables.

The display of the evening was given by Mr. Carter who had brought a great number of sheets from his extensive range of air mail stamps.

Though not all are collectors in this branch of the hobby, it was appreciated that it can be made a very fascinating study as the very fine display must have convinced any who may have been in doubt.

Mr. Carter supported the display with a very fine paper which must have entailed a lot of research. The great fund of information about air mails given in the paper was extremely interesting.

Mr. Carter was congratulated and thanked for his handsome contribution towards a very interesting evening.

W.S.H.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

President, F. Carter; *Hon. Sec.*, F. J. Hundermark, 78 Murray Avenue, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 2nd Fridays, Oranje Koffieshuis, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.

The annual general meeting was held on September 11. In his presidential address Mr. F. Carter referred to the steady growth of the Society, the membership of which now totals 50. There are several more prospective members, including several women collectors. This growth, Mr. Carter said, was in a great measure a result of the recruiting efforts of several members, especially Mr. J. B. Levy. The exchange section continued to grow, and he thanked Mr. J. Lewis, the exchange superintendent, for the efficient way he had carried out his responsible duties. Thanks were also conveyed to the committee, the members and the hon. secretary and treasurer for the support given to the president during the year. Messrs. O. J. Carey, F. J. Eybers and F. J. Hundermark were also thanked for their lectures and talks on stamps and stamp-collecting at various schools in town, which feature, so far as the president was aware, had not been adopted by other societies in the Union, and which was capable of further development.

The Treasurer's statement showed a satisfactory balance, notwithstanding the heavy expenses that had been incurred. An honorarium of two guineas each was voted to the Hon. Sec., and to the Exchange Sup., as an appreciation by members of the responsible duties carried out by these officials during the year.

Mr. F. Carter was re-elected president, Mr. J. Lewis, vice-president and exchange superintendent, and Mr. W. Dickie-Clarke, hon. auditor. Mr. Hundermark was re-elected hon. secretary and treasurer. The retiring committee members, Messrs. J. B. Levy, W. Dickie-Clarke and O. J. Carey were also re-elected.

Seven new members were proposed and accepted, three being ladies, and the evening closed with the adoption of the final details in connection with the junior stamp competition to be held on September 19.

F.J.H.

PRETORIA.

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

September. Two meetings were held, both well attended and presided over by Mr. Basden.

September 7. Juniors' night. Mr. Baxter showed an interesting item—a letter by Tin-Can post from Tonga.

Mr. Hand addressed the juniors and gave some good advice on how and what to collect in philately as well as what to leave out. Messrs. Harrington, Hawke, Obermeyer and Basden supplemented the advice.

Some fine sheets of new issues were shown by Mr. Baxter and Mr. N. L. Watson. Other displays were made by Messrs. Mummery, Obermeyer and Basden.

September 21. The delegates chosen to represent Pretoria at the Philatelic Congress in Johannesburg were Messrs. Hawke, Broughton, A. Watson and N. L. Watson, with Messrs. Mummery and Blockey as alternatives.

Mr. Hawke read some recent philatelic items.

Mr. Obermeyer read a paper on the stamps of Canada dealing with details of the more early issues. A peculiarity of these stamps was the appearance on some of them of two types of currency.

Mr. Obermeyer showed his Canadian stamps. Mr. Blockey a few sheets of early Holland as well as the Society Forgery Collection of European countries.

H.A.W.



The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

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

Vol. 12.

NOVEMBER, 1936.

No. 11.

JIPEX STAMPS

The Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, the sponsors of JIPEX, were desirous of having miniature sheets of normal Union stamps to commemorate their exhibition.

When the Union Postal Authorities were approached in the matter, these found themselves in the position of being able to supply either specially overprinted sheets or nothing at all. Their offer to provide miniature sheets of ½d. and 1d. values overprinted "JIPEX 1936" was therefore accepted by the Exhibition Committee, although when it was learnt

that the issue would be a limited one, it was realized that troubles would not be far to seek.

These started when orders for large quantities began to pour in. In consultation with the Minister of Posts the following policy was decided upon as being the fairest possible in the circumstances:

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

(2) That requests sent by post from those unable to visit the Exhibition would be met within sharply defined limits. The Minister explained to the Exhibition Committee that



½d. Sheet of JIPEX Stamps. The 1d. sheet is similar.

the statement attributed to him in the public Press "that all orders for stamps sent to the Postmaster, Johannesburg, would be met" was not correct, if taken literally. His intention was merely that members of the public unable to visit the Exhibition would at all events be enabled to obtain at least one sheet of each value.

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

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

Complaints are sure to be made by disgruntled individuals who have not received all they wanted. This is probably inevitable with a limited issue. The Committee regrets if it has not been able to please everyone, but they have a clear conscience in the matter as they have done their best to make a fair distribution. The Exhibition funds have not benefited at all from the stamps directly, although admittedly they may benefit from an increased attendance to purchase the stamps. The stamps were issued with this in view; they were not issued for the benefit of speculators or dealers. It is only fair therefore that those should take second place in the distribution, if a limitation in quantities should prove necessary.

LEON DE RAAJ PASSES.

We regret to have to report the death of M. Leon de Raaj in Amsterdam. It is only a few months since we gave a short summary of the proceedings which accompanied the celebration of his jubilee. He has been a voluminous writer on various philatelic subjects, but particularly on various South African stamps and postal services, so that we especially deplore the loss in his passing.

At the time of his death he was engaged on a monumental work on the stamps of the Transvaal. We trust that this will not be lost to posterity.

Some of M. de Raaj's work is now on show at JIPEX, viz., a collection and history of the stamps of Stellaland and Part II. of his work on the stamps of the Orange Free State.

NEW UNION 4d. STAMP.

Mr. G. N. Gilbert writes:—

With reference to the note of a new cylinder for the 4d. denomination, it is of interest to find that the new printing is from a new design entirely.

The following are the chief points of difference:—

(a) New sheet starts with Afrikaans stamp instead of English.

(b) Background shading lines of sky different.

(c) Tree shadings different.

(d) Standing native smaller in new printing, and his shadow smaller.

(e) Poles on shed on right are solid in new printing. In the old these were outlined with lighter centres.

(f) Smaller marginal arrows.

As noted before, the "bamboo" pole flaw is absent in this printing.

THE "MALAKOTE" STAMPS OF SWAHILILAND.

Under the heading Sultanate of Witu or German Protectorate of Swaziland, situated near Lamu, there were at one time (perhaps still are) listed certain stamps called "Malakote" stamps, in addition to the better known "Swahililand" stamps.

Major Ohrt discusses the status of them in *Die Postmarks* of 12th September. His opinion of them is very definite and he does not mince his words.

The cataloguers have usually classified these stamps as "Proofs," but according to Ohrt in this case Homer was caught nodding. He classifies them as "speculative labels of the swindler Denhardt used on genuinely sent covers." From the accompanying illustrations the covers are seen to bear either Zanzibar or British East African stamps in addition to the so-called Malakote stamps.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Unions.—For Sale superb mint specialised Collection (12 albums). Strong in 1925 Airs, Mint and Flown, Freaks, Errors, Joined Papers, etc. NO DEALERS. Phone—Philatelist: Day 33-4321; Night, 25-2820. P.O. Box 6370.

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Swaziland.—Unusual items, covers, Transvaal and other stamps used in Swaziland (vide postmarks) required by A. E. Basden, P.O. Box 238, Pretoria.

JIPEX.—LIST OF AWARDS

GRAND PRIX.—(Championship Cup presented by the City Council of Johannesburg).
J. HERBERT CURLE.

AWARD OF HONOUR

R. F. A. Riesco.

SECTIONAL AWARDS.—(Plaques).

- 1.—Portuguese Colonies.
(No award).
- 2.—Bechuanaland.
Silver—Arthur E. Iles, O.B.E.
- 3.—Belgian Congo.
Gold—Joseph Wright.
Silver—Ralph H. Holdzkom and Capt. E. Corbisier de Meaultsart.
Bronze—C. G. Mummery.
- 4.—British East Africa and/or Uganda and/or Kenya and Uganda.
- 17.—Tanganyika and/or German East Africa.
- 20.—Zanzibar.
Gold—A. B. Vialou.
Silver—J. H. Harvey Pirie.
- 5.—Cape of Good Hope.
Gold—R. F. A. Riesco (special award of the Junior Philatelic Society of London) and Miss Pat Goldschmidt.
Silver—E. C. Francis.
- 6.—Griqualand West.
Bronze—A. E. Basden and Dr. Morton Evans.
- 7.—Madagascar and/or Reunion.
Silver—W. F. Coaker.
Bronze—S. Graveson.
- 8.—Mauritius and/or Seychelles.
Silver—Theodore E. Steinway.
- 9.—Natal.
Gold—H. H. Hurst.
- 10.—New Republic and/or Stellaland.
Silver—Leon de Raay (Stellaland).
- 12.—Orange Free State.
Silver—A. E. Basden.
- 13.—Rhodesia, including N. and S. Rhodesia.
Gold—W. J. Harrington. (Special Award of the Royal Philatelic Society).
Bronze—G. J. Houbert.
- 14.—St. Helena and/or Ascension.
Silver—Dr. A. J. Broughton (St. Helena).
Bronze—C. G. Mummery (Ascension).
- 15.—South-West Africa.
Silver—F. Mattei and W. J. Giovanetti.
Bronze—Stephen G. Rich and Dr. A. J. Broughton.
- 16.—Swaziland and/or Basutoland.
Gold—A. E. Basden (Swaziland).
Bronze—Alexander Cross and Dr. A. Kaplan.
- 18.—Transvaal.
Gold—J. Herbert Curle.
Silver—A. E. Basden.
- 19.—Union of South Africa.
(No Award).
- 21.—Zululand.
(No award).
- 22.—Air Mails of Africa, South of the Equator.
Gold—L. A. Wyndham.
Silver—I. Greenbaum.
Highly Commended—Norman Hill.
- 23.—Any single service or group of services not provided for in the preceding sections.
Silver—A. Watson, J. H. Harvey Pirie and Bertram McGowan.
Bronze—A. Glasser.
- 24.—Philatelic Research.
Silver—A. E. Basden and W. J. Harrington.
Bronze—G. N. Gilbert and D. H. Kirchner.
Highly Commended—Norman Hill.
- 25.—Rarities (25-50 Rarities or Items of Special Interest from any part of the world).
Gold—J. W. K. Schofield.
Bronze—C. H. Thornton.
- 26.—Junior Collections (Collectors under 18).
A—General collection of Africa South of the Equator.
Silver—J. E. Creewel.
B—General collection of any one country in Sections 1-23.
Silver—William Irvine (3rd).
- 27.—Philatelic Albums.
Gold—Frank Godden, Ltd.
Bronze—Globe Postage Stamp Co.
- 29.—Unpublished Literature dealing with Southern Africa.
Gold—Leon de Raay (Special Award of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa).
Silver—L. A. Wyndham & Leon de Raay.
Bronze—Norman Hill.

South African Roll of Honour

JOHANNESBURG MEMBERS.

In presenting the following five biographies of members of the South African Philatelic Roll of Honour we have been fairly liberal in our interpretation of "Johannesburg Members." Only two of them, Messrs. Houbert and Ritchie, can be claimed as permanent residents. Mr. Tamsen has never been resident but has been connected with local philatelic societies since their earliest days. Mr. Curle was for many years a resident and, although his address is now "The World," he regards Johannesburg as his spiritual home; whilst Mr. Klagsbrun was largely responsible for first organizing philately in his earlier Johannesburg days and, in fact, learnt his lesson so well that he later applied it with great success in Pretoria.



EMIL TAMSEN,

The G.O.M. of South African Philately.

Born in Schleswig-Holstein, he was a stamp collector before he came to Pretoria in April, 1880. He then started specializing on South African stamps and was lucky in being afforded facilities for inspecting the Z.A.R. Government stamp archives, the results of his browsing there being published in Gibbons' Monthly Journal, Vols. 4 and 5.

He discovered the history of the Mount Currie local post of Griqualand East.

In 1901, when a prisoner-of-war in Pretoria, he specialised the Pietersburg issue, of which he still has the best existing collection.

He may fittingly be described as the pioneer investigator of almost all S. African stamps, having published articles in the philatelic press of Great Britain, America and the Continent on New Republic, Stellaland, Cape, Rhodesian provisionals of 1917, War Tax stamps of Mozambique of 1916, Fiscals of the Orange Free State, War stamps of the Transvaal, to mention but a few.

His philatelic honours are many. He was first Vice-President of both the Johannesburg and the Pretoria Philatelic Societies. He may be said to be the only South African elected (1920) to the British Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, Mr. Percy C. Bishop, the only other S. African resident on the Roll, having been elected for his work in Great Britain prior to his coming to S. Africa. He holds the diploma of 25 years' membership of the Dresden Philatelic Society, and that of 50 years' of the Vienna Society.

His philatelic library is probably by far the best in S. Africa and is particularly strong in early periodicals.

Outside of philately he is a prominent Freemason, holding high district rank. He has been for many years on the Nylstroom Town Council and has been its Mayor.

He recently celebrated his Golden Wedding and now resides on his ideal farm "Kleinood," where, he says, he is as busy as ever, and finds a day of 24 hours far too short for his work.



J. HERBERT CURLE.

Born in Scotland in 1870. At age of sixteen travelled for a year in South Africa, since when the Transvaal has been his favourite country.

Has collected only Transvaal stamps for forty years.

His collection was first shown in public at Vienna in 1933 where it received a gold medal and the Schönbrunn Vase, the special prize given by the Austrian Government. It was shown for a second time, and a paper on Transvaal stamps read, before the "Royal" in London, for which the high honour of the Til-

leard Medal was awarded. This appearance at Johannesburg is the third showing.

Mr. Curle had long had in view the intention of bequeathing his collection to the Transvaal. At the urgent request of the late Dr. Gubbins he decided to leave it to the Gubbins' Africana collection, where he hopes it may become the nucleus for a Transvaal National Collection.



G. J. HOUBERT.

Resident in Johannesburg since 1887, i.e. one year after Johannesburg came into existence. First took up collecting in 1895 and has been at it ever since. Joined the local philatelic society in 1898 and has been a member, and usually an office bearer, up to the present time. He is a Past President of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society and is at present Hon. Treasurer of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg. A keen collector of Africans and British colonials.

These are Mr. Houbert's own notes. It may be added that his modesty prevented him from adding that he was elected to the roll of distinguished philatelists mainly on account of his being such a fine "society" man. He has given unstinted service to Johannesburg societies for very many years in numerous capacities, and if there has ever been any difficulty in getting an exhibit the answer has always been "Oh, ask Houbert!", and Houbert has provided it as a matter of course. The fare is seldom repeated, moreover. He mentions Africans and British colonials particularly, but he will provide a really good show of, say, practically any old Europeans, just as readily. A voracious buyer from Exchange packets, but it is very seldom that he can be persuaded to sell a stamp. Long life to him; now that he has retired from active business and can give all his spare time to stamps he should, and appears to be, a really happy and contented man.



SAUL A. KLAGSBRUN.

Started collecting in the early eighties whilst at Donallier's "Educational Institute," a well-known boys' school in Capetown at that period. Has maintained his interest in the hobby ever since, although there have been periods when activity was dormant.

Moving with his parents to Kimberley in 1884, he there attended Norrie's private school, which soon became incorporated in the Public Undenominational School. Here, in addition to playing cricket and rugby, his collecting propensities flourished. A voracious reader of the B.O.P., he used to send (when funds permitted) for packets and sets advertised by the leading dealers in England of these days, such as Butler Bros., Winch Bros., Whitfield King & Co., and others.

In July, 1889, he came to Johannesburg, and as the years rolled on covered almost every phase of collecting, e.g., general, group, specialised, postcards, envelopes and wrappers, fiscals and telegraph stamps. Many countries were included, but the best collections were of countries of Southern Africa.

In 1893, a Hollander stamp dealer, M. Z. Booleman, opened premises in Pritchard Street, in a large shop with the back portion partitioned off by a heavy baize green curtain. In the early days of Johannesburg shops re-

mained open till about 10.30 p.m. on Saturday nights, and it became a custom for collectors to gather then in the back premises of Booleman's shop. From these gatherings Mr. Klagsbrun got the idea of starting a philatelic society.

After discussion with C. E. Lawson, Sallo Epstein and others, the idea was approved of and the first Philatelic Society of Johannesburg came into being in April, 1895, with A. A. Osborn, the postmaster of Johannesburg, as President, Epstein as Secretary, and Klagsbrun as Assistant Secretary.

In November of the same year Samuel F. Epstein and he published the first number of the "South African Philatelist." It ran to six numbers (November, 1895, to April, 1896). All the matter was written either by Epstein or Klagsbrun, with the exception of one article on Natal stamps by C. E. Lawson and an overseas letter by E. J. Nankivell. The matter was typed on waxed sheets and copies made with a mimeograph press. Mr. Klagsbrun describes his editorial experience as good fun and a most enjoyable experience.

He moved to Pretoria in December, 1904, and after a few months' residence took steps to resuscitate the Pretoria Philatelic Society, which had ceased to function for some time. The resuscitation was successful for a time, but again the Society sickened and almost expired. Hand, Obermeyer and Klagsbrun, however, by continuing to meet and by passing resolutions and gradually reducing the quorum of meetings to three, kept it technically alive. Recovery gradually took place, then convalescence and a slow but sure climb to the vigorous state of health in which the Pretoria Society of to-day finds itself.

In Klagsbrun the collecting mania is deeply engrained, for, in addition to stamps, he is keenly interested in china, glassware and pictures. Modern drama also makes a strong appeal to him and he has a fine library of modern plays.

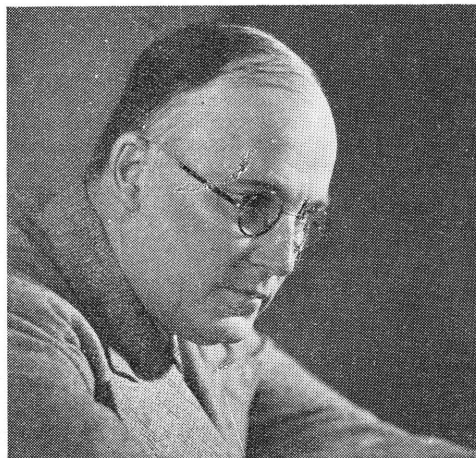
He is still interested in sport but has now given up playing rugby in favour of bowling, on which he is most keen.

JEROME RITCHIE, M.E., B.Sc., A.I.M.M.

Born in Capetown, 1885, son of Professor William Ritchie, Professor of Classics in the S.A. College and Capetown University. Educated in the S. African College School, the S. African College and the S. African School of Mines, qualifying as B.Sc. in mining engineering.

Started mining work on the Witwatersrand in 1906, and, except for the war period, when he was a Captain in the tunnelling section of the Royal Engineers and served in France from 1915 to the end of the war, has been in mining work ever since.

In addition to gold mining, he has had experience of lead and copper mines. Since 1933 he has been in the consulting engineer's office of the Anglo-American Corporation, Johannesburg.



Has been interested in stamps since his very early days, and at one time had, amongst other things, a very good collection of Uruguay. For a number of years, however, he has confined his active interests to the stamps of the Union.

In 1926, when perhaps as much interest was not taken in Union stamps as now, he published a text-book and catalogue of these stamps and laid the foundations of much of the later work of Simenhoff and others.

In his collection he has a number of unique items, among which may be mentioned one, a complete mint pane of the first issue of the 1s. Postage Due stamps. He also has numerous freak items of the De la Rue standard printings, which, owing to the careful scrutiny given in these days both by the printers and in the post office, are seldom seen and are hard to come by.

He admits to not having very much enthusiasm for the "dot and dash" minor varieties now being exploited in the present-day Union rotogravure printed stamps, and, for this reason, has not in recent years been so prominent in Union stamp matters. He still keeps his Union collection up-to-date, however, but without burdening the current issue with innumerable minor varieties.

We have received the first catalogue of Mr. Robson Lowe's new "Postal History" Auctions. There is a wealth of fine material listed therein and if the standard is kept up we would advise everyone interested in such lines to pay attention to these.

OSWALD MARSH'S

EFFICIENT, **10%** WRITE FOR
EXPEDITIOUS PARTICULARS

NEW ISSUE SERVICE

NORWOOD, LONDON, E.C. 4

ROBERTSON STAMP CO. (Pty.) LTD.
 STOCK
EVERYTHING FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

Largest range in Africa of

STAMPS in sets, packets and singles.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND, made by Gibbons and Rapkin,
 London.

ALL ACCESSORIES, the leading CATALOGUES and HAND-
 BOOKS, and all other philatelic requirements.

Write, call or 'phone for free illustrated price lists of all the above.

OUR APPROVAL SERVICE

caters for all classes of collectors.

To medium and advanced collectors we can forward approval books of almost every British Possession. Obsolete issues are priced, wherever possible, at one-third catalogue values for the best copies and current at lowest rates possible.

General collectors and beginners may obtain approval selections of the cheaper British Colonial and/or foreign priced separately or in sets, and will find our prices to be really low.

Try us for K. G. SILVER JUBILEES. Price list of sets and complete collections sent upon request.

In dealing with us you will find that we answer all letters and orders *promptly* and conduct our business in the real philatelic spirit.

ROBERTSON STAMP CO. (Pty.) LTD.

P.O. Box 5826.

JOHANNESBURG.

Telephone 33-1454.

Shop Address: 14 Ground Floor, OLD ARCADE, MARKET STREET
 (opp. City Hall and Rissik Street P.O.).

See our large displays in our windows and at the Empire Exhibition (Hall of Printing), and also at the Philatelic Exhibition.

Some Republican and Edwardian Johannesburg Postmarks

Mr. McGuffog, Postmaster of Johannesburg, kindly supplied the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg with a complete series of the contemporary postmarks in use at Johannesburg, the branch offices being included as well as the head office. These have been mounted by members of the Society and are on view in the Exhibition.

To supplement this collection of the present-day postmarks a series of old-time postmarks has been got together by a few members and, although it does not pretend to completeness and there may be additional material on exhibit from individuals, it is thought that a few notes on these old postmarks may be of interest.

Illustrations of most of the types available have been prepared by making tracings.

The early diggings were served by the mail carts running between Pretoria-Heidelberg and Pretoria-Potchefstroom, which crossed the Witwatersrand near what are now Germiston and Krugersdorp respectively. Requests for post offices were sent in to the Government from various parts of the Rand as early as July, 1886, and the first P.O. was actually opened at Randjeslaagte in October, 1886. In March, 1887, it was moved to a building opposite the Market Square, and soon after that 100 private letter boxes were installed. Telegraphic communication with the outside world was established in April, 1887, the office being in a house rented from Mr. R. G. Ockerse (then Claims Inspector and still a member of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg). This information is taken mostly from Mr. James Gray's "Payable Gold," extracts from which have been appearing in the "Star."

The series commences with a number of coloured marks, mostly of dates 1887 to 1889, i.e., in the very early days of Johannesburg. Most of these, unfortunately, are not on piece and only parts of the postmarks are available. It is not even absolutely certain that they are postmarks. The majority are "Geregistreerd" marks, and it is possible that they are really off deeds, etc. There are at least half-a-dozen varieties of elliptical-shaped marks, two of which are shown reconstructed in Figs. 1 and 3. No. 2 is a straight-line type, not "Geregistreerd," of which there are two varieties. These marks are in a variety of colours, blue, green, red, purple and several shades of violet being represented.

The marks of the first half of the nineties are mostly of small size, types 4 to 7 being apparently about equally common.

Type 8 occurs in several varieties, (a) as figured, with only JOHANNESBURG, (b)

similar, but with a date in two lines across the centre, (c) as figured but with Z.A.R. in place of the large dot.

No. 9 is a special parcel-post cancellation. No. 10 would seem to be a rare type as only one specimen has been available.

"P.W.K." in No. 11 stands for "Post Wissel Kantoor" (Postal Order Office). This was a not uncommon type of mark throughout the Transvaal at this period.

Nos. 12 and 13 illustrate two different types of "Geregistreerd" marks.

No. 14, a combined two-in-one mark, would also appear to be rather a rarity, as only one specimen was offered for show. It is probably a very early mark; the year part of the date is unfortunately not clear and, although it looks like 86, in view of the month being July, it practically certainly is not.

Nos. 15 and 16 are two marks of the Stock Exchange P.O., the latter being apparently the commoner type and occurring in blue as well as in black. In No. 15 there is something in the lower part of the circle, but it has not been deciphered.

No. 17 is a registered mark of the Stock Exchange P.O.

A mark of this period, not illustrated as it is uncertain if it is strictly speaking a Johannesburg mark, is one similar to No. 4, but with WITWATERSRAND in place of JOHANNESBURG.

The large mark shown in Fig. 20 appears to have been introduced in 1896, at all events, that is the earliest date noticed in the material available. The still larger No. 18 is first noted in 1898. A branch office mark of the type of No. 20, not figured, reads JEPPESTOWN in place of JOHANNESBURG.

No. 19, of which only one specimen is available, is a lop-sided mark, suggesting hurried preparation. The year looks like 86, and it is tempting to think that this is one of the earliest marks in use. Unfortunately the date is indistinct, but again, as in the case of No. 14, the month appears to be July, and as there was no P.O. till October, 1886, the year cannot be accepted.

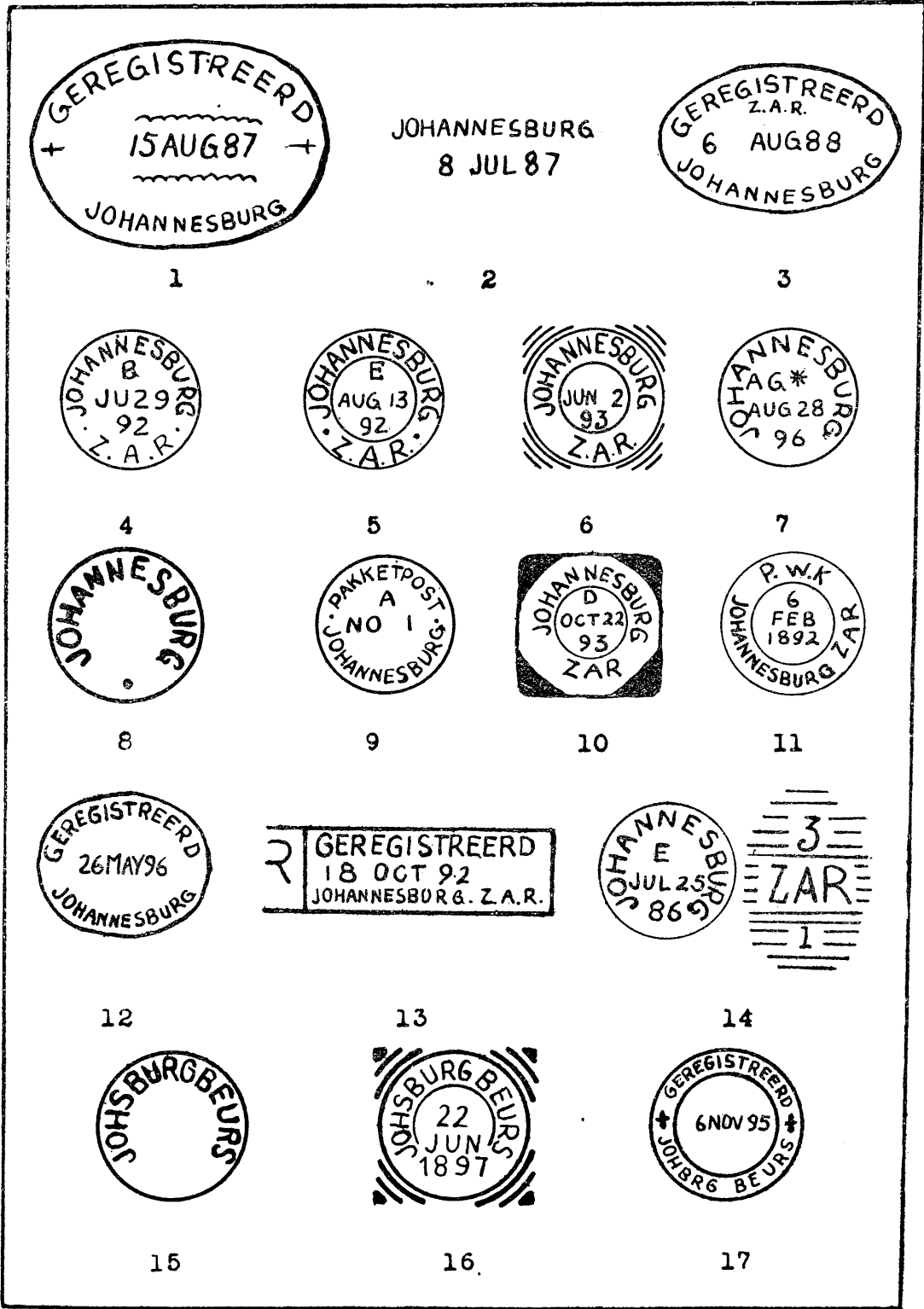
Type 18 can still be found on stamps overprinted V.R.I. some considerable time after the British occupation of Johannesburg in May, 1900. It has been noted, indeed as late as March, 1901, but it was gradually replaced by Types 21 and 22. Of Type 22, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are shown.

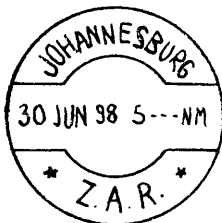
No. 23 appears to be No. 20 with the "Z.A.R." replaced by "23." Only one specimen has been available for showing, but one with index number "18" has also been seen.

Of No. 24 the following numbers have been met with:—2 to 9, 12, and 14 to 16.

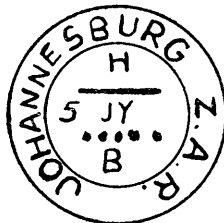
Of Type 25, numbers 2 to 6 are shown.

26 and 27 are two slightly different types of registered marks.





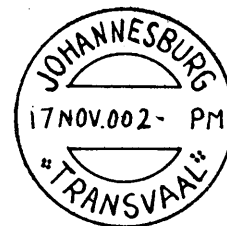
18



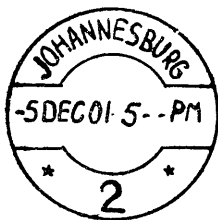
19



20



21



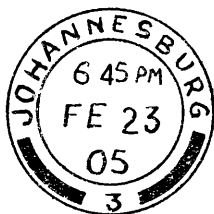
22



23



24



25



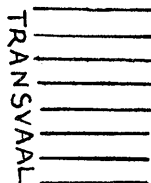
26



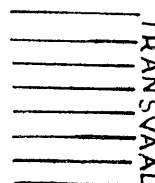
27



28



29



28 and 29 appear to be the first machine cancellations employed; the earlier one, No. 28, being scarce, whilst 29 marks are commonly seen.

A few Branch Office marks of Edwardian period, not figured, are shown in the collection. The types vary, but the lot is too incomplete to detail them at present and merely the following list is given:

FORDSBURG/JOHANNESBURG.
TROYVILLE/JOHANNESBURG.
MOUNTAIN VIEW/JOHANNESBURG.
MARKET ST., JOHANNESBURG/REGISTERED.
BRAAMFONTEIN/B.O. JOHANNESBURG (2 types).
JEPPESTOWN/B.O. JOHANNESBURG (2 types).
FRASER ST. B.O./JOHANNESBURG.
CAMP P.O./BOOYSENS.
C.S.A.R./JOHANNESBURG.

Reviews

Stanley Gibbons, Major and Minor. (Officially "Priced Catalogue of the Stamps of the World" and "Simplified Stamp Catalogue.")

The former is, as of yore, obtainable either as a single volume or in parts; I, British Empire and II, Foreign Countries.

The "Simplified Catalogue" caters especially for the average collector who does not want to be bothered with minor differences of shade, perforation, watermark or other technicalities. Evidently this class of collector is becoming increasingly numerous for the publishers announce such a boom in the stamp trade that something like a famine is occurring of many of the cheaper stamps. Where, a few years ago, they could be obtained by thousands, they are now difficult to get in dozens.

Naturally prices are rising—for all classes of stamps, common, medium and rare.

A check-up of a few of the countries in Southern Africa shows little or no change in O.F.S. and Transvaal, a moderate number of rises in Natal and Rhodesia, quite a few in Capes, Bechuanaland and Unions, particularly in the London pictorials of the latter. One Rhodesian stamp—the £1 with Rhodesia Opt. in violet—still stands at the ridiculous figure of £10. This is much overdue a writing down.

The only rewritten part this year is *Piet-ersburg*, which has been "rationalized." The varieties are now all lumped at "from 7s. 6d. or 10s. upwards.

All list of *Controls* have been dropped except those of Great Britain and the Irish Free State which, they add, they have no intention

of dropping, unless they are eventually included in the specialized catalogue of Great Britain, which they hope some day to publish.

Is this a feeler? We hope it is. A specialized catalogue of Great Britain is certainly overdue, even although in this catalogue Great Britain is much more specialized than most countries.

S.G. has obtained its position of eminence largely through its notes which are additional to a mere dealer's price list, but considerations of space alone must make it more and more difficult year by year to keep this up. Can we look forward to the time when we will have a "simplified" catalogue for the world and "specialized" catalogues for every country or for groups of countries?

Additional information as to printers and printing methods have been added and the expressions "As last" and "As before" with reference to types, watermarks, perforations, etc., are stated to have been replaced by full headings. On the whole this is true but curiously enough, in the first country we looked up, Zanzibar, we found them still there.

Under Foreign countries it is noted that Italian sanctions have made it impossible to get the prices of modern Italians into line with the current Italian market. The Portuguese Red Cross issues of 1927 onwards have been deleted as they did not do postal service.

The publishers will not list or deal in any issue which is to be demonetized and remaindered. This statement, which appears in heavy type, is a stand which we are very pleased to see Messrs. Stanley Gibbons taking. It follows on recent attempts at fleecing from South and Central America, which were foiled by the leading dealers of the world getting together. In case of similar schemes being promoted anywhere in the future we trust that this excellent example will be generally followed.

Mr. W. Lambert reports that the 40c. brown and 50c. green of the current issue of Holland have appeared perf. 12½ x 13½. This appearance was apparently just too late for mention in the new season's catalogues.

B. & K.

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

ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY
(except recent issues)

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

1936 Price List of British Colonial Stamps.

100 Pages . . . Price One Shilling.

(Refunded against purchases.)

B & K Special Offers — free on request.

BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.

170 STRAND

LONDON, W.C.2.

The Genealogy of the Posts and Stamps of South Africa

BASUTOLAND.—Annexed to Cape in 1871, disannexed in 1884. Postally part of the Cape till time of Union. Issued its own stamps on 1st December, 1933. Stamps used in Basutoland before then, recognisable only by postmarks, are collectable, particularly those of the Cape prior to Union and "Interprovincials" between 18th August, 1910, and 1st September, 1913. Famous "Officials" in use from 24th May, 1934, till 2nd June, 1935, when withdrawn by order of the Colonial Office, only a possible 153 used. A set of the four values was withdrawn from auction recently in London after £320 had been bid for them.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The first Cape (and first S. African) stamps issued on 1st September, 1853: the famous triangulars which have probably done more than any other single issue to make stamp collecting the popular hobby it is. Four values, 1d. red, 4d. blue, 6d. lilac and 1s. green. Numerous shades and varieties of these, some quite common, others rare. During a temporary shortage of the supply from England the so-called "wood-blocks" were made locally in Capetown. All these are scarce and valuable, particularly the errors of colour. By mistake a 4d. die was included in the printing pane of the 1d. and vice versa, so that blue 1ds. and red 4ds. occur. Good specimens of these errors fetch several hundreds of pounds each. There is also known a few copies of a black 4d. whose origin and significance are "wrapt in mystery." At one time it was believed they were issued as mourning stamps for the Prince Consort, but this explanation is now discredited. Possibly they are only "colour changelings" of the blue, through sulphiding action.

The later rectangular stamps of the Cape are not of the same great interest, although there are quite a number of interesting varieties of surcharges.

The old Cape postmarks, particularly the varieties with numbers in place of, or along with, town names are an interesting study in themselves.

All Cape stamps except the triangulars are still valid for postal purposes throughout the Union.

GRIQUALAND WEST.—The stamps of the Cape were in use in this territory before it was annexed as part of the Cape, from 1874 to 1880. They were the current Cape stamps overprinted with a G. A big variety of types of the letter G were used in the overprinting. In October, 1880, the remaining stocks (all with a small variety of G) were distributed to various post offices throughout the Cape

and there used as ordinary Cape stamps so that Griqualand West stamps may be found with various postmarks of places not in Griqualand West.

GRIQUALAND EAST.—These interesting stamps of the "Mount Currie Express" are not to be found listed in the ordinary stamp catalogues, as they only have the rank of "locals." They only had franking value within a limited area, but nevertheless they were issued and actually did service with such authority as there was in G.E. at the time of their usage, viz., that of Adam Kok, the Griqua Chief. (It might be mentioned here that the first stamps of the Transvaal, although always listed in the catalogues, were also really only "locals," having no franking value beyond the Transvaal borders. Cape and Natal stamps were kept and sold in the Transvaal for affixing, along with the Transvaal stamps, on letters for the Cape, Natal, or overseas). The circumstances attached to the issue of the East Griqualand stamps were as follows:—There was no postal service there before 1877, but there were a few traders and settlers. A firm in Mount Currie kept up a service of runners to Harding in Natal. To recoup themselves for the expense of carrying letters for other persons they obtained permission from Adam Kok to affix these stamps or labels (value 1d.), which, of course, only carried them as far as Harding. They did actual work in this respect from 1874-77. Used copies on cover are great rarities, never seen in this country, although it is believed there are one or two in the famous Tapling collection in the British Museum. They would be a great acquisition for the Africana museum here.

STELLALAND.—This short-lived Republic was in existence from 1882-1884 on the north-west border of the Transvaal, the capital of it being at Vryburg. The stamps were issued on 1st February, 1884, six values, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1s., the 2d. being a surcharge on the 4d. The country was taken over by Sir Chas. Warren's expedition in October, 1884, and formally annexed to the colony of British Bechuanaland in 1885. Very few genuinely used specimens of the stamps are known, although some were actually used by members of Warren's expedition for a short period before stamps of the Cape overprinted "British Bechuanaland" became available. The unused stock was bought by a firm of stamp dealers in England and unused stamps from this stock are easily obtainable.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—The area corresponding more or less with the present day magisterial districts of Gordonia, Kuruman, Taungs, Vryburg and Mafeking constituted from 1886 to 1896 the separate colony of British Bechuanaland. Stamps used in this territory during this period are of three kinds:—British stamps overprinted with the words "British Bechuanaland," Cape stamps similarly overprinted, and lastly, autonomous

stamps. There was at times some confusion between the colony and the neighbouring "Bechuanaland Protectorate," and apparently the postal officials of the two areas were not over particular, so that stamps of the Protectorate may be found with postmarks of, and having done duty in, British Bechuanaland and vice versa. The colony was annexed to the Cape in 1897, since which date its postal history is that of the Cape.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—First stamp issued on 1st January, 1868, the design being an orange tree in fruit. From that date till 1900 all the stamps were of the same design, their being of course various values and colours. Temporary shortages of various values also necessitated at times the manufacture locally of surcharged varieties. These stamps may also be found with an overprint in black of the coat of arms of the state; these were only used affixed to postcards, the overprinting having been done after the stamp was put on the postcard.

During the latter part of 1889 and 1900 certain parts of the northern Cape and Natal were occupied by republican troops, including Free Staters, and the district of Colesberg was actually formally annexed by them. O.V.S. stamps used in the occupied territory, as recognised by the postmarks, are good collectable varieties, the best being perhaps those postmarked "Colesberg O.V.S."

At the British occupation near the end of March the stamps taken over were overprinted V.R.I. and there was a huge crop of minor errors in the overprints, some of which are rather rare, although the normals are still very common and worth little, if anything, over face value. Later during the war period there were several Cape stamps overprinted "Orange River Colony" and Free State stamps overprinted E.R.I.

Finally the King Edward VII. issues in use from 1903-10. In these there is one variety of interest, the 4d., in which a worn "P" gives rise to a variety reading "IOSTAGE." On this set may also be found stamps overprinted C.S.A.R., which were for official use on the Central South African Railways.

NATAL.—The first stamps of Natal, in use from 1857 to 1859, were embossed in plain

relief on coloured papers, the values being 1d., 3d., 6d., 9d. and 1s. Fine used specimens, i.e., with the embossing showing up clearly and not cut too closely round the edges, are very hard to come by and expensive.

The early Queen's head stamps are beautiful examples of the engravers' art. Throughout the whole of the Victorian period overprinting and surcharging frequently had to be resorted to, with the inevitable accompanying crop of errors and varieties. Nevertheless the stamps of Natal make a very fascinating group to collect. There is sufficient of the spice of difficulty in getting fine used copies to add interest to the hunt. A very big proportion seem to be very heavily postmarked.

Amongst the Edwardians there are some very high value stamps (£10 and £20). Possibly they had an occasional postal use, but it must have been very rare. If you can buy these at ten times their face value to-day you are lucky.

Edwardians perforated N.G.R. were for official correspondence on the Government Railways.

ZULULAND.—This territory had its own stamps from 1888 to 1898. The first stamps were those of Great Britain overprinted "Zululand." There were also ½d. and 6d. of Natal similarly overprinted and various fiscal stamps of Natal, some of high value, which were used postally. From 1894 to 1898 it had its own stamps, of the standard Victorian colonial pattern. The territory was annexed to Natal on 31st December, 1897, and the Zululand stamps ceased to be valid after 30th June, 1898.

NEW REPUBLIC.—This state, which corresponded more or less in area with the district of Vryheid, had an independent existence from 1884 to 1888, when it was annexed by the Transvaal. It had its own stamps only from the beginning of 1886, but apparently before that date the stamps of the Transvaal were used in the territory as Z.A.R. stamps with Vryheid postmarks of 1885 are known, although they are very rare.

The New Republic stamps were all hand-printed one by one with a rubber stamp on paper sent from Europe ready gummed and perforated. The great majority were printed

I am dispersing a super 19th Century

COLLECTION of BRITISH COLONIALS

Selections of choice Mint or Used

AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc., on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN issues, Mint or Superb Used, at over 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

J. BIRD, 6 Westhill Road, London, S. W. 18, England.

with violet ink. The paper of the stamps is either yellow or blue-granite in colour, some of the paper being plain, some of it with the arms of the state embossed. Many of the stamps have the date printed as part of the design, but not the later issues in February and March, 1887. The face values of the stamps range from 1d. to 30s. Unused specimens are fairly common (probably the stock of remainders was bought up by dealers when the state went out of its separate existence), but genuinely used stamps are not so readily come by.

After the Anglo-Boer war the territory which once was the New Republic was allotted to Natal.

TRANSVAAL.—The postal history of the South African Republic and Transvaal, like that of the general history, is a complex but fascinating story.

The printing of the first stamps of the Transvaal (1869) was entrusted by Postmaster Jeppe to a printer, Otto by name, in his home town in Mecklenburg. Dealers and collectors soon began to write for stamps and, as at that time the Transvaal treasury was practically empty and Otto had not been paid, Jeppe told them to apply to Otto direct and thus squared his bill. Otto found this a too easy way to make money, however, and sold for his own benefit.

Jeppe then got Otto to send him the dies and a supply of the necessary printing material and made the stamps in the Transvaal. Otto kept some dies or duplicate dies, however, and this accounts for the numerous reprints and forgeries which appeared on the market later on.

There were no expert printers in the Transvaal in the early seventies and the stamps produced were very crude. Different printers were employed at various times (Borrius, of Potchefstroom, P. Davis & Son, of Pietermaritzburg, and "The Stamp Commission," of Pretoria), all using the original dies made by Otto. Their products can be identified by the varying quality of their work, the nature of the papers used, etc., but it is all a complex subject and needs a real expert to tell the different varieties and to distinguish between the genuine and the reprints and forgeries.

At the first British occupation in 1877, stamps in stock and others printed from the same dies, but on various coloured papers, were overprinted V.R. TRANSVAAL. There is also a big variety of these.

From August, 1878, to the end of the first occupation, there were in use stamps with the head of Queen Victoria. On regaining independence some of these stamps were surcharged in Dutch.

The first stamps of the second republic were of the same type as the originals but were perforated; these were in use from 1883 to 1885.

Mention has already been made of the fact that the early stamps were not valid for postage outside of the Transvaal and covers bearing both Z.A.R. and Cape or Natal stamps are to-day much sought after. Another irregularity that frequently occurred was temporary shortages of some values and the bisection of other higher values to make shift. This practice was not actually authorised beforehand, but it was passed and such half stamps are valuable collectable items to-day.

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS

are my speciality

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

**SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL.
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.**

The cheapest dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:

T. ALLEN

FRINTON-ON-SEA,
ESSEX - - ENGLAND.

To pass muster they must of course be well tied to the cover by the postmark. It is no use your cutting one in half to-day and trying to pass this off as a real used "bisect." The old postmarks of the 1st Z.A.R. are also an interesting study and the location of some of the numbered postmarks (figures inside four concentric circles) has not yet been completed.

From 1885 to the time of the Boer War there were in use various issues, all printed in Holland originally. Occasion arose several times for surcharging locally with new values. Amongst these was the short lived issue in which the trek waggon was given two shafts by mistake instead of the single disselboom. These were in use for about a year, however, and are not rare. In 1895 there was issued the one and only "commemorative" celebrating the introduction of penny postage.

These issues from 1885 onwards have also unfortunately suffered badly from the subsequent flooding of the market with forgeries or reprints so like the originals as to be almost indistinguishable. This has spoilt the values in many cases. For instance, the £5 stamps are almost unsaleable to-day, as it is practically impossible to say which are genuine and which are not.

At the time of the second British occupation in June, 1900, the current Z.A.R. stamps were overprinted V.R.I. and later a few with E.R.I. There was nothing like the crop of errors that occurred with the overprinting of the O.F.S. stamps, but there were a few (missing stops after letters and inverted overprints, etc.). Later, however, there was extensive forging of the overprint on the forged or reprinted Z.A.R. stamps and the issue had to be demonetized so that Transvaal V.R.I. stamps are not valid for postal purposes to-day as the O.F.S. ones still are.

The Edwardian issues have two rarities amongst them (1) a £5 stamp which is very rarely seen in genuinely postally used state and in such condition is probably worth more even than unused, in which state it is catalogued at £35. (2) Some of the 1d. all scarlet were printed by mistake on the paper used for the Cape stamps (with the cabled anchor watermark). It is not definitely known how many sheets were thus printed, but only few stamps are known, all used, with either Johannesburg or Middelburg postmarks. This would suggest that one sheet went to each of these towns.

Stamps overprinted C.S.A.R. were used for official correspondence on the Central South African Railways.

SWAZILAND.—This little country also has an interesting postal history. Prior to 1889 it had no postal service and letters had to be taken over the border and have Z.A.R. stamps affixed.

From 1889-1895 the country was under the joint protection of Britain and the Z.A.R. and stamps of the latter country overprinted "Swaziland" were employed. Amongst these

are some interesting varieties such as no "d" and with the overprint inverted.

The country was incorporated in the Z.A.R. in 1895 and then the ordinary Z.A.R. stamps were used. Recognizable only by postmarks and desirable items.

From June, 1900, to April, 1902, presumably the Transvaal V.R.I. stamps were used, but on this point definite information is very desirable.

During the period of the Edwardian stamps, at all events, Swaziland was postally part of the Transvaal, and from 1910 to the end of 1932, part of the Union. Stamps used in Swaziland, recognisable only by postmarks, are well worth collecting. Since the beginning of 1933 it has had its own stamps. In the Jubilee issue of 1935 the "extra flagstaff" variety is known.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.—The first stamps of this territory as a German colony were issued in 1897, being current German stamps overprinted Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika. From 1888 to 1897, however, there had been a postal service, the stamps employed being the ordinary German stamps of the period. These "Vorläufer" (Forerunners) are good items to collect, and are very popular in Germany. In 1898 there was a second overprinting of German stamps, this time with no hyphen between Südwest and Afrika.

In 1900 the German colonial issue with the yacht "Hohenzollern" appeared, being printed

*Stamp
Collecting*

**THE EMPIRE'S PREMIER
PHILATELIC NEWSPAPER**

brings you week by week the latest and fullest
stamp news, in word and picture.


NEED WE SAY MORE ?

On Sale at the Central News Agency Stall,
Johannesburg Exhibition, 1936.

South African Representatives
for Subscriptions and
Advertisements:—

G. M. MORRIS
(PTY.), LTD.

P.O. Box 36,
SIMONSTOWN, C.P.



STAMP COLLECTIONS FOR SALE

- (a) **General collection** of over 5,100 varieties in large Schaubek loose-leaf album, bound solid ox-hide. Strong in British, French, Portuguese and German Colonials (mint values to 5 marks), also South and Central America, etc. Condition throughout excellent—mostly mint, and many really good stamps are included. Very high catalogue value. Price £20.
- (b) **Silver Jubilee complete used on Cover**, mostly first-day of Jubilee-day cancellations, incl. all the rarities. Several duplicate items, in all 68 covers. This collection must be seen to be appreciated. Price on application.
- (c) **General Pictorial Collection**, divided into Zoological, Botanical, Architectural, Shipping, Scenery, etc., sections. Well over 700 stamps, values to 10/- and 5 Dollars, mostly unused. Very attractive lot, with enormous educational value—in brand-new large loose-leaf album. Price £10.
- (d) **Travel Collection** (sceneries only), about 1,000 stamps in two volumes, arranged in the form of a world travel. Remarkably fine lot, partly written up (in pencil), with many valuable stamps. Price £15.
- (e) **Zoological Collection**, about 350 animal stamps, classified, mostly mint. Contains many scarce stamps. In brand-new album. Price 130/-.
- (f) **Shipping and Engineering Collection**, valuable lot, about 200 varieties, with high values, in brand-new album. Price 90/-.
- (g) **General Pictorial Collection**, similar to (c) but only about 440 stamps, mostly mint, attractive lot. Price £5 10s. 0d.
- (h) **British Colonial Collection**, 415 different stamps, all mint, every stamp of face value 2½d. or equivalent, cataloguing up to 20/- each. Most unusual and valuable lot. Price £20.
- (i) **Silver Jubilee complete mint** (minus the Union and S.W.A. sets), 240 stamps, in first-class Souvenir album. Price £18 10s. 0d.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

c/o Poste Restant, Empire Exhibition P.O.

(After Nov. 14th: Permanent address, Box 76, Rouxville, O.F.S.)



JUST PUBLISHED

A New Philatelic Handbook

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

A Collector's Guide to Varieties and Values.

A complete guide
to the issues of the Union—
from the FIRST UNION STAMP IN 1910
to the JUBILEE SERIES of last year, with
details of all varieties, major and minor,
and a foreword by the HON. C. F. CLARKSON,
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

PRICE 5/-

Postage 3d. extra.

On sale at—
Robertson's Stamp Depot,
EMPIRE EXHIBITION,
Johannesburg.

or, Hon. Secretary,
Philatelic Society of Natal,
Box 588,
Durban.

on unwatermarked paper. In 1906 the same on paper with a lozenge watermark.

After the occupation of S.W.A. by the Union in 1915, the territory was postally part of the Union until 1923, the ordinary Union stamps being used, and Union stamps thus "used abroad" are another good item to collect.

From 1923 till 1931 Union stamps were surcharged for use in South-West. There was a great variety in the size, type, and even the spelling of the surcharges, so that there is ample scope for the specialist in this period.

Since 1931 they have had their own, pictorial issue, and the Jubilee issue of 1935 bids fair to be one of the most valuable of all the Jubilee issues.

ANGLO-BOER WAR ISSUES.—These are conveniently taken together.

(1) Republican issues. Mention has already been made under Orange Free State and Transvaal that stamps of these countries could be found having been used in northern Natal and Cape Colony during 1899 and the early part of 1900. They may have either specially made army post cancellations or cancellations of occupied civil post offices of either of the two colonies. When Vryburg was occupied there was a special surcharging of certain Cape stamps with "Z.A.R."

During March and April, 1901, there was a provisional issue made at Pietersburg, the stamps being printed at the office of the local paper "De Zoutpansberg Wachter." The status of these stamps is sometimes queried, but there is no doubt but that they were officially authorised by Z.A.R. Government officials. Although Pretoria had been occupied and the Transvaal officially annexed, there was still a Z.A.R. Government in existence, even if on the move and more or less in flight. They therefore had still a right to issue stamps even if it can not be claimed that the stamps were available for use throughout the whole territory they were supposed to be issued for. Indeed Pietersburg was the only office at which they were ever used. The remainders were all seized when the district was occupied by the British on 9th April. To have been valid for use the stamps as printed had each to be initialled by the Controller of the Pietersburg office.

(2) British issues. Accompanying the British forces were special Army post offices which issued British stamps. One can get therefore various British stamps "used abroad" in S. Africa in these army post offices and letters with British stamps were also accepted in civil post offices (? whether by official arrangement, or as an act of grace), so that British stamps may be found with postmarks of various civil post offices in Natal, Cape, and, later on in the war, in the Orange River Colony and Transvaal.

Stamps of these colonies were also accepted in the British Army post offices (again ? whether by official arrangement or as an act of grace), so that one finds stamps of all four colonies with British army postmarks.

The officially overprinted Free State and Z.A.R. stamps with V.R.I. and E.R.I. have already been referred to.

Temporary vicissitudes to British forces brought about several provisional issues.

The best known of these are the Mafeking siege stamps. In the first place various Cape, Bechuanaland Protectorate and British Bechuanaland stamps were surcharged "Mafeking Besieged." The supply of these not lasting out, stamps were manufactured locally, made on engineers "blue print" paper. The 1d. value had the design of an orderly on a bicycle and the 3d. value the head of Baden-Powell.

When Vryburg was re-occupied in May, 1900, there was a special issue of four stamps of the Z.A.R. surcharged "V.R. Special Post."

At Lydenburg, Rustenburg, Schweizer Reneke, Volksrust and Wolmaranstad there were local issues during temporary sieges. In most cases these were Z.A.R. stamps surcharged V.R. or V.R.I., but in different types from the general surcharging with V.R.I. At Schweizer Reneke there were two values of Cape stamps and four values of Z.A.R. stamps surcharged "Besieged."

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—The four colonies, Cape, Natal, O.F.S. and Transvaal, were joined into the Union of South Africa on 31st May, 1910. Pending the issue of "Union" stamps the use of the stamps of any of the four uniting territories was authorised throughout the whole Union, and from 18th August, 1910, until 1st September, 1913, when the first permanent Union issues appeared, the stamps of the four Provinces were distributed indiscriminately throughout the Union. A very interesting collection may be made of these "Interprovincials," i.e., for example, stamps of Natal used between the dates given in Cape, Natal itself, O.F.S. and Transvaal, and similarly for each of the other three provinces.

Prior to 1st September, 1913, the Union had only one stamp of its own, a large 2½ blue stamp issued on 4th November, 1910, commemorative of Union and, incidentally, the first stamp issued with a portrait of King George.

From 1913 to 1926 we had the King's head issues. Specialists can find plenty of varieties in shades, watermarks, minor printing errors and freaks to interest them.

The pictorial sets since then, printed first in England, later in Pretoria, also provide plenty of provender for the specialist who finds more interest in the errors, freaks and abnormalities than in the normals.

The Voortrekker issue is what is sometimes described as "semi-postal," only half of what has to be paid for the stamp going towards postage.

The Jubilee stamps of the Union were only on issue for two months and, no one anticipating the rage there was to be for Jubilees in Britain and later in America, no great stocks of them were laid in and the value has risen enormously. In bilingual pairs an unused set of face value 1s. 9d. should fetch to-day at least twenty times its original cost. Why gamble in gold mines when you can get a return like this for stamps?

Philatelic Societies in Johannesburg

CHAPTER 2. 1899-1908.

By J. H. HARVEY-PIRIE.

The second chapter in the somewhat chequered history of Johannesburg's philatelic societies has not been so easy to compile as the first. Thanks to the paper published by Mr. T. Henderson in 1910, the story of the years 1894-95 was readily obtainable (see *South African Philatelist*, July, 1934), but from that stage up till 1908 fragments have just had to be pieced together to make the framework of a story.

From 1895 to 1899 organized philately in Johannesburg was like the snakes in Ireland—non-existent.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

This, the second of Johannesburg's philatelic societies must have been formally constituted early in 1899. Its official title was "The Philatelic Society of Johannesburg," although it actually appears to have been more frequently referred to as "The Johannesburg Philatelic Society." No minute books of this society have come down to us, but some correspondence has been preserved, also a Booklet of the Constitution and Rules and from the latter we can be certain of the name.

Fortunately, however, two of the members, Messrs. A. J. Cohen and W. P. Cohen were also members of the London Philatelic Society and they forwarded reports of the society's doings from time to time for publication in the *London Philatelist*. Thanks to these reports, and to some items extracted from the correspondence mentioned above, it has been possible to reconstruct to some extent the history and doings of this, the first, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.

Herewith follows in full the report as given on p. 171 of Vol. VIII. (June number) of the *London Philatelist*:—

JOHANNESBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: J. N. van Alphen, Esq.; Hon. Secretary: Mr. H. P. Turner.

A meeting of the members of the recently formed Philatelic Society of Johannesburg was held on Tuesday evening at the Society's Room, Reliance Buildings, 51 Kerk Street, opposite the Grand National Hotel.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting the members proceeded to complete the list of officers by election of a Chairman. The Society was eminently successful in obtaining the patronage of the Postmaster-General (Mr. J. van Alphen), who accepted the Hon. Presidency. The following gentlemen were elected: Hon. Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. van H.

Fulleken, R. Lilienfeld and Gustav Sonn; Chairman, Mr. H. F. Thompson; Vice-Chairman, Mr. M. Neuberger; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. P. Turner; Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. M. Phillips; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. P. Cohen; Hon. Librarian Mr. A. J. Cohen; Supt. of Exchange, Mr. H. P. Turner; members of Executive Committee, Messrs. L. J. Moseley, C. Berger, S. H. Webb and Adolph Sonn.

Although the intention of forming a society originated but a few weeks ago its inception has met with great success, the membership already exceeding fifty. The society intends to make the Exchange Packet one of its chief features, having decided to have three distinct circuits, namely, a local packet, a South African packet (for distribution all over South Africa), a foreign packet (for distribution abroad). It was decided to hold fortnightly meetings on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month, at the above rooms.

Publishers are requested to send copies of philatelic literature with a view to subscription thereto.

The Secretary will be pleased to hear from other societies in South Africa or abroad desirous of collaborating with this one.

Those desirous of joining will please communicate with the Hon. Secretary, H. P. Turner, P.O. Box 917, Johannesburg S.A.R.

From the correspondence it was learned that Mr. J. H. Curle had declined the post of Vice-President on the grounds that he was too much away from Johannesburg. Even thus early he was apparently on the way to becoming the world roamer he later became, but, as a philatelist he must already have been well known or he would not have been invited to occupy such a position.

This is the sole reference to doings in 1899 and presumably the Society had to suspend its activities on or before the outbreak of war in October of that year.

Resuscitation of the society must have taken place at, or a little before the cessation of hostilities, for we find the next reference in the June number of the *London Philatelist* of 1902.

Here follow abstracts from the reports to be found in that magazine at various dates from 1902 to 1910, covering the society's activities and extending into the period of its amalgamation with "The Transvaal Philatelic Society" as "The Johannesburg United Philatelic Society":—

Vol. XI. 1902. June, p. 156.—A meeting for the purpose of reorganising the Johannesburg Philatelic Society (sic!) took place lately (from correspondence the date can be fixed as April 29), in the old club room, Reliance Bldgs., Mr. Thompson presided. Reference was made to the death of Mr. Turner, late secretary, and Mr. Clements. Office bearers were elected and a discussion took place as to the recognition of the Pietersburg issue.

Vol. XII. 1903.—Nil.

Vol. XIII. 1904. *p.* 189.—Annual meeting held on May 4 at the Masonic Hotel. Present: Mr. M. Neuberger in Chair, Messrs. S. Klagsbrun, C. E. Lawson, A. G. Cohen, F. H. Brennan, A. Law, H. H. Robinson, E. Harford, A. Syme, W. W. Green, W. R. Cohen, A. Sonn, F. H. Ansell, and W. G. Byron, Actg. Sec.

Annual Report and Balance Sheet. 42 members, a decrease of 7 compared with last year. Credit £33 4s. 8d.

Elected M. Neuberger Chairman, S. A. Klagsbrun Vice-Chairman. Committee, E. Harford, C. R. Schuler, Dr. F. H. Brennan, Hon. Sec., W. G. Byron (Box 4967), Hon. Treas. and Supt. of Exchange, W. P. Cohen. *p.p.* 211, 234, 286: Reports of meetings of May 17, June 21, July 5, August 16 and September 6. Nothing of any special interest.

From the correspondence it seems that the society was threatened in this year with a lawsuit over the sale of certain stamps. The matter was settled out of court, however.

Vol. XIV. 1905. *p.* 160. (*June No.*).—Report of meeting at Masonic Temple on March 21, Mr. Neuberger in chair. 11 members and 7 visitors present. A. Cohen presented stamps to collection to value of £9. *p.* 243 (*Oct. No.*) Noted that visiting members of the British Association to be invited to attend a meeting.

Vol. XV. 1906. *p.* 190 (*July No.*).—C. R. Schuler's Ann. Rep. for year 1905-6 given in full. Members, 34. Meetings, 23. Vice-President, M. P. Vallentine. Hon. Sec, I. Glasser. An exhibit was shown in the Technical Institute in August and September in honour of the British Association Society's collection, 1,790 stamps and a collection of reprints, forgeries, etc. Financial position satisfactory.

Numerous letters are extant from Sir Henry McCallum, who was Governor of Natal at this time and was evidently a very keen philatelist.

Vol. XVI. 1907. *p.* 304. (*Dec. No.*).—Notes of two meetings in October and November, Mr. Schuler presiding. Proposed formation of a Junior Society as a branch of the P.S. of J. noted. Also that Fellowship of the Royal Philatelic Society had been attained by Messrs. A. J. and W. P. Cohen (Hon. Librarian and Hon. Treasurer respectively of the Society.)

H.E. The Governor-General, Lord Selborne, was Hon. President of the Society at this time.

Vol. XVII. 1908.—Nil.

Vol. XVIII. 1909.—Nil

Vol. XIX. 1910 (*Oct. No.*).—The August meeting of the J.U.P.S. was poorly attended. That of September 13 was very successful. "Hon. Sec."

THE TRANSVAAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, 1906-08.

No actual Minute Book of this Society appears to be in existence but there has come down by inheritance to the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg a contemporary scrap-book containing Syllabuses, Annual Reports, Proposals for Membership and numerous press cuttings (mostly dated) giving reports of meetings, etc., and from these it is possible to

get a pretty good idea of the life and work of the Society. Here it is in fairly condensed form:—

The inaugural meeting was held in the Alexandra Tea Rooms, Rissik Street, on Tuesday, 8th May, 1906, and the Society formally constituted. It was intended to be run on the lines of a social club, and collectors only, not dealers, were eligible for membership. (It is to be noted, however, that at a meeting in November, 1906, Mr. M. P. Vallentine was in the chair. Was he not a dealer then?) It was not intended to be in opposition to the already existing Philatelic Society of Johannesburg and indeed the relationships between the two bodies appeared always to be friendly—they could scarcely have been otherwise seeing that the two executives contained a preponderance of members common to both.

Sir H. E. McCallum, Governor of Natal, was the Patron. The Presidentship was left vacant at first, Messrs. C. E. Hawley and T. Henderson being elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. Rollo T. Ford was Hon. Sec., Miss Robertson, Asst. Hon. Sec., Mr. J. C. Hand, Hon. Treas. with Messrs. A. J. Cohen, J. M. Draibly, and J. A. Ornstein additional members of Committee.

At the 1st General Meeting, on January 8, 1907, Mr. T. Henderson was elected President.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 14th May, 1907, the loss of Messrs. Draibly and Hawley to the Society was reported. Both had left South Africa. The latter was elected an Hon. Member and Co-Patron with Sir H. McCallum, who had also left, for Ceylon. Mr. Henderson was re-elected President and Mr. A. J. Cohen became Vice-President.

At the next Annual General Meeting (May, 1908), there were no changes of importance in the Office Bearers.

It is clear, therefore, that Mr. T. Henderson was the one and only President of the Society throughout its short existence.

The final newspaper cutting (undated, but about the middle of 1908 from internal evidence) states that a union is about to occur between the two local Philatelic Societies and that it only remains for them to meet later on in the season as one, to accept the new constitution prepared by a joint committee and to elect an executive body for the "Johannesburg United Philatelic Society."

The membership appears to have been round about 25, a few being country members—E. Tamsen we noted as one of the latter. The meetings were on the 2nd Tuesday of each month, a heritage which has come down to us, and at the meetings, in addition to the ordinary exhibits of stamps, they appear to have been really very active in the reading of papers.

Three special objects appear to have engaged their attention but only one of these came to fruition, viz., the establishment of a South African Journal of Philately, and even that was not very long lived. The others were the holding of a South African Philatelic Ex-

hibition and the need of a "Standard Catalogue." Work on this, so far as African stamps were concerned, seems to have been started in collaboration with the "Durban Society," but I do not seem to remember having seen any result in print.

An interesting item in the scrap book is a card with a printed *Ode to the Transvaal Philatelic Society*. This was composed for and read to members and their friends at the 1st Annual Dinner held in "The Balcony" on 26th December, 1906. The author was Mr. A. J. Cohen. It is in his usual somewhat whimsical style and ingeniously works in the names of most of the office-bearers—that the idea is clever is a view with which you'll *cohen* cide!

CORONATION STAMPS.

Although most of the Dominions are going to have special Coronation stamps it has been stated that there will be no "commemoratives" for the Crown Colonies. New stamps will appear in most of them about coronation time, but they will form part of the new permanent series and will be confined to three low values in common use.

It is also said that they will be of a common design throughout.

It is interesting to note that Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland do not figure on the list of colonies for which they are being prepared. Are they to be supplied from the Union, we wonder?

"PHILATELY GONE MAD."

We have received the 1936 number of the *Jamaica Philatelist*, and take the liberty of reprinting a paragraph which appears in it under the above heading. It copies a dealer's advertisement from an English philatelic mag-

azine, of which we quote the relevant parts, with the Jamaican commentary.

"Offer of South African Jubilee *varieties*."

1d. block of 6 with *cleft skull*.

1d. block of 6 with *gashed ear*.

Set in pairs with PIMPLE on the head.

There now, what do you think of that? Broken skulls, chewed ears and *pimples* offered quite seriously as philatelic varieties of real interest and importance? why, in some of the older issues of some countries, it is not difficult to find copies showing broken arms, bandy legs, knock knees and things of the kind . . . A flat foot, a broken nose, a black eye, all of these should pass as items of absorbing interest, and they are all there to be found.

Presumably the writer thinks he is being funny. Perhaps the nomenclature is a little unfortunate in the case of the "pimple," but apparently he is unaware that these particular varieties are of more importance than minor varieties such as "double flag poles" as they do provide the clues to the various printings.

HOW THEODORE CHAMPION STARTED.

The story of how the business of Stanley Gibbons started with the purchase of a sackful of Cape triangulars from a sailor at Plymouth is well known. In the *Philatelic Trader* of August 14 is told the story of Th. Champion, the leading French dealer—and, incidentally, possessing also a very famous private collection. At the mature age of seven he found he could sell a collection for the magnificent sum of 10 francs . . . This started him off on his philatelic career.

CAN YOU SEND US ALL The PRE-STAMP COVERS YOU CAN FIND?

WANTED BY THE 100, 1,000, HUNDREDWEIGHT OR TON
PAYMENTS OVER £25 CABLED.

ROBSON LOWE LTD., 96 REGENT STREET, LONDON W.1.

The
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

Hon. Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

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

Vol. 12.

DECEMBER, 1936.

No. 12.

Union Notes

1½d. STAMP.

The new 1½d. stamp appeared on Thursday, 12th November, without warning. The day before it was known that stocks had been distributed to the various post offices, but even then the local officials did not know definitely when the stamps were to be released for sale.

Although issued for the special purpose of paying inland rate on air mail letters, it is not reserved for this and cannot be classified as an air mail stamp.

The main portion of the design is in a deep bluish green and depicts a mine shaft head-gear and dump. On either side of the tablet of value is a cornucopia spilling fruit, and an inset on either side near the top shows winged springboks. Neither symbol seems to be really fitting in a mining scene.

The background is in pale gold, showing Johannesburg's skyscrapers and there are two very faint aeroplanes overhead.



The stamps are printed in sheets of 120 (20 horizontal rows of 6), with sheet numbers twice on the right-hand side. Perf., 14.

The stamps have rather a weak label-like effect and we cannot offer any congratulations on either design or production.

On a number of sheets seen at JIPEX on the day of issue, many of the stamps had the shading on the mine dump almost or entirely lacking, but this has not been noted on sheets seen since then. A minor error, which

appears to be constant, occurs on stamp No. 66, the tall chimney by the mine dump showing a break.

JIPEX SHEETS.

The issue of JIPEX sheets, according to the official figures supplied by the P.M.G., was:—

½d. sheets	105,189
1d. sheets	127,554

No errors in the overprint or in the inscriptional margins have been noted. There was some temporary excitement when it was thought that stamps with "1938" instead of "1936" had been found, but closer examination with a lens and strong light made it quite clear that they were merely specimens in which the printing was a little heavier and the ink had run slightly and more or less closed the "6." This gave, to the naked eye, the suggestion of an "8." Various grades of this closure may be found, but there are no real "8"s. Ten shillings was offered for one specimen—and refused. Next morning, after examination with a microscope, the offer was withdrawn, much to the regret of the would-be seller.

JIPEX sheets (and, of course, the ordinary booklet sheets) were printed in panes of 21—seven horizontal rows of three.

In the case of the 1d. sheets there are 21 different varieties according to the setting of the advertisements. Of these, 14 occur with the perforations running right through all four margins, in the other seven the perforations do not run through the right-hand margin. (This last statement does not apply to the ordinary booklet sheets, from which the right hand margin has been trimmed).

In the case of the ½d. sheets there are only ten different settings of the advertisements, all of which occur with the perforations running through all four margins. Four of these also occur with the perforations not running through the right hand margin.

To make up the 21 sheets, in the case of the ½d. certain settings of advertisements are repeated, there being in the pane, as in the case of the 1d., 14 sheets with perforations running through all four margins and seven sheets

with the perforations not running through the right hand margin. There are therefore four repeats among the sheets perforated through on all sides and three repeats among the sheets with perforations not running through the right margin.

A study of plating the stamps is being undertaken, and it is hoped from this that it will soon be possible to identify the position of each sheet (JIPEX and ordinary booklet) on the panes.

There has been more than one quality of paper used for the sheets of JipeX stamps and there are also some differences to be noted in the thickness of the overprint and in the spacing between the overprints. These differences may be explicable by the method of printing. It is hoped that further information will be obtainable on this point.

CORONATION STAMPS.

Some time ago it was reported that the Union's set of Coronation stamps would run up to 10s. in value. A protest against a temporary issue going to such values was sent from the Philatelic Congress to the Minister of Posts and, whether as a result of this or quite independently, we do not know, Senator Clarkson has since stated in the public press that the highest value in the set would be 6d. This is good news.

Still later, an official letter from the Department states that the coronation set will consist of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 3d. and 1s. values, the last being introduced mainly for use on telegrams.

A photograph of the proposed design has been published. There is a head of The King, similar to that on the new British stamps, at the top "CORONATION" and at the bottom "SOUTH AFRICA." In the top left corner is a crown and in the bottom left a tablet of value. On either side a border of Protea flowers. Presumably there is a corresponding Afrikaans stamp.

THE LATE I. GLASSER.

Mr. I. Glasser passed away with tragic suddenness on the 3rd November. He was one of the old brigade in Johannesburg philatelic circles, having been Hon. Secretary of the (1st) Philatelic Society of Johannesburg so far back as 1905. Ever since then he had been an ardent society member and frequently an office-bearer, a very regular attendant at meetings and often an exhibitor.

JIPEX may be said to owe its inception to him, for it was he who formally proposed in 1934 that an exhibition should be held contemporaneously with the city's Jubilee celebrations. Had he not been in ill health he would doubtless have taken an active part in the work of preparing for the exhibition; he was actually requested to take on the secretaryship of the Exhibition Committee but was unable to do so.

An exhibitor and prize winner at the Exhibition, he was present on the opening day, and next day, gone.

Correspondence

MAFEKING AND GIBRALTAR ERRORS.

The Editor,
S.A. Philatelist,
Sir,

The article in your September number on Mafeking Siege stamps recalls that in my collection is an error consisting of S.G. 10 in which both the "G" from Mafeking and the "D" from Besieged are missing, thus "MAFEKIN" "BESIEGE." This can't be a constant but has probably been caused by a small strip of paper intervening during the process of printing but the record may interest those who collect Mafekings.

While on the subject of unrecorded varieties I may mention one I came across accidentally in the form of a Bermuda 4d. stamp post-marked "Gibraltar" (S.G. 5) but without overprint.

Unlike the Mafeking stamp this does open up a wide field for conjecture. Was a sheet of the Bermudas issued in Gibraltar without overprint or with misplaced overprint leaving some stamps without? Or is it simply off a letter from Bermudas to Gibraltar that had missed the cancellation only to have it applied at its destination?

The watermark of the stamp is "C.C." whereas Gibbons give "C.A." for the whole of the overprinted set. When one finds, however, that the date of issue in Gibraltar was 1886 while the 4d. C.A. came into use in Bermuda only in 1904, there appears to be a possibility of the "cat." having tripped. Not having any of the Gibraltar stamps, I must leave that question to others; I have merely brought it up as an item worth noting.

Unfortunately the postmark does not give the year at all clearly though it appears to be 1891—Mar 31-91.

Yours, etc.,
C. H. THORNTON.

PRINTS FROM THE OLD Z.A.R. DIES.

The statement which appeared in the public press that the Johannesburg Philatelic Society was issuing a set of "reprints" from the Otto dies was unauthorised and incorrect.

These dies, which were exhibited at JIPEX, are in the custody of the Transvaal Museum. Much interest was shown in them as few had previously known of their existence and hopes were expressed that prints from them might be made available for students of the old Transvaal stamps.

The Museum authorities and the Postmaster-General have been approached on the subject and it is hoped that it will be found possible to have sets of prints made. They will not, of course, be "reprints" as the dies have been properly defaced, but they will be very valuable for comparing actual stamps with genuine prints from the original plates.

Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

November 7th, 1936.

(Abridged Minutes of Meeting).

Present: Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie (in the Chair), Mr. H. J. Lenton, Postmaster-General.

Congress Executive: Messrs. W. Redford, S. A. Klagsbrun, A. E. Basden, J. M. Schofield, W. J. Harrington, E. C. Sprignton.

Delegates: **Philatelic Society of Johannesburg**—Messrs. Skinner, Hansen, Demasius, Dr. Kaplan; **Pretoria Philatelic Society**—Messrs. Hawke, Dr. Broughton, Blockey, Watson; **Cape Town Philatelic Society**—Messrs. Axer, Alexander, Wyndham; **East London Philatelic Society**—Messrs. Courlander, Thornton; **O.F.S. and Basutoland Philatelic Society**—Messrs. Lewis, Gilbert; **Philatelic Society of Natal**—Messrs. Hampson, Lovejoy, Maskell, Simpson; **East Rand Philatelic Society**—Messrs. Larsen, Sulkje; **Rhodesian Philatelic Society**—B. L. R. Fox.

Also the following: Messrs. Vallance, Harper, Grier, Terrason, Tamsen, Tucker, Green.

The Congress was opened by Mr. H. J. Lenton, Postmaster-General.

In his speech he said:—

When I was asked to open this Congress I hesitated a good deal before agreeing to do so. We have had so much trouble with philatelists that when my clerk says that Mr. B. asks if he may come and see me, or D.P. wants to speak on the telephone, or Mr. R. has called and left me a cigar while I was out, I always wonder "now what infernal thing are these people wanting to involve me in this time," so you see I thought that if I came along to this Congress and found that, after having persuaded me against my will to have a special stamp to commemorate the opening of your Exhibition you were now going to try and get another one to close it with, I might be able to put my foot down firmly before the matter went too far.

The Minister the other day gave such a fine address on philately that it would be something like an anticlimax for me so soon afterwards to attempt to say anything about the interest, extent and value of the hobby, but I want to refer to one thing Mr. Clarkson said. He made a distinction between stamp collectors and philatelists. The latter seem to be a higher and more esoteric class, and being accustomed to thinking in Civil Service terms I should like to know how you deal with the difficult question of promotion to the higher class. Perhaps in view of the very fine collections brought to light by this Exhibition you may be considering the institution of a still higher degree, such for instance as an order of "Master of Philately." The only thing about this would be that when members of

such an order came to use the letters M.P. behind their names there might be a certain amount of confusion with other people who use the title M.P., but looking around at the members of the Conference here I believe that it would not be difficult to pick out the Masters of Philately by their appearance of keen and microscopic concentration, even if they did not carry a badge such as a pair of forceps crossed with a perforation gauge.

As I said on a previous occasion at Durban, I found to my great surprise that the word "Philately" has the most curious derivation, coming from two Greek words, the one meaning "love" and the other "free of tax." If philatelists are people who love to get off scot free in regard to taxes, then it seems to me that some day the Commissioner of Inland Revenue may be after you. Perhaps it may mean that philatelists would love to have their letters carried for nothing, in which case it would be evident that they are people whom I must keep an eye on.

Well, Mr. President, you must allow me to have my little joke against philatelists in order to keep up the attitude that I have always adopted, and necessarily so, I think, in my official relations with them, but I would like to say that I have really the greatest respect for the enthusiasm and interest with which you pursue your hobby, and I trust that this Congress, which I now formally declare open, will be a great success.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Lenton was carried by acclamation.

Reference was then made by the President to the deaths of two exhibitors, Mr. de Raay, of Amsterdam, and Mr. Glasser, of Johannesburg, members of Congress expressing their sympathy by standing for a few minutes in silence.

Before Congress settled down to the business agenda, Mr. Emil Tamsen gave a few reminiscences of stamp printing in the early days in the Transvaal. He said that the sheets, ink and printing-plates came from overseas and had to be printed on an ordinary hand-press. The Postmaster-General would have nothing to do with the business and the Treasurer-General was the first to be persuaded to do the printing. The first efforts were unsuccessful, and many amusing incidents took place in connection with the printing of stamps until a Stamp Commission had been created with a newspaper man at the head of it.

Dr. Kaplan moved an unopposed vote of thanks to the organizing committee of the Ex-

hibition. Dr. Pirie accepted the motion, although it did not really form part of the business of Congress, but it gave him an opportunity of saying that the committee were by no means entirely pleased with the arrangements. Two things had made matters difficult for them. (1) That control was not entirely in their hands, but partly in those of the Empire Exhibition authorities, and divided control was always awkward. (2) That the energies of several of their members, which had been meant to be devoted to the exhibition proper, had been entirely absorbed by Jipex stamp orders. This explained, even if it did not excuse, why some things had not gone quite as smoothly as they would have wished.

REPORT OF OFFICERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Redford said that the Executive's Report was not too bright. Their present system of procedure was unsatisfactory, in that it did not make for co-operation. In actual practice it appeared that Congress work had really come down to work between the Johannesburg, Reef and Pretoria Societies. He did not blame the coastal societies for that position, and also did not think that the societies could really blame the Executive either, but pointed out that it was one of those extremely difficult matters which show themselves only in the light of actual experience, and said that, incidentally, a motion which was to come up from the Natal Society, to his mind, deserved very serious consideration by the Congress, as it undoubtedly had possibilities of improving a position which the Executive did not consider satisfactory.

In reply to Mr. B. L. R. Fox (Rhodesia) on the question of co-operation of societies, he said that what they wanted was that the different societies should take more interest in the way of asking questions, to make more noise, and even to criticise more, but that whatever else they did, he wanted them to feel that they were part and parcel of Congress and to know that they were just as much interested as the societies here in the Transvaal.

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

The position of the Congress magazine, "The South African Philatelist," was still not as good as it should be. With the exception of two societies, the support given it by its owners was not what it should be; in some cases not half the members were subscribers.

For two years now, however, the magazine had paid its way, and the loss on the earlier years had been slightly reduced, but in any new arrangement come to between the societies in the way of co-operation, the position of this magazine would have to be borne in mind.

MOTIONS FROM AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

(1) The motion from Bloemfontein that more philatelic news from Southern Africa should be published in the "South African

Philatelist" ended in an amendment that each society should form a reporting committee to supply such news. This was unanimously agreed to. The editor trusts the news will come in; if it does, it will be published.

Mr. Fox reported that the Rhodesia Society had in mind the publication of a Check List for S. Rhodesia, and asked if it were considered that this should be done through Congress. The answer was in the affirmative.

(2) High Value Coronation Stamps.—Whilst welcoming Coronation Stamps, the published statement that they would run to 10s. in value was agreed by all members to be exploitation, and it was decided to send a protest to the Minister. (Since then it has been stated in the public press that the values will not exceed 6d.—Ed.).

(3) Bilingual Stamps.—Congress agreed to petition the Minister of Posts to consider the desirability of returning to bilingual stamps for the Union, instead of continuing the present practice of having two unilingual stamps of each value.

(4) Reorganization of Congress.—The proposal from Durban that Congress be re-organized was very sympathetically received, but many difficulties, particularly financial, were pointed out. It was finally agreed that a committee (one representative from each society) should correspond on the matter, and draw up an amended constitution to be submitted to the next meeting of Congress.

INVITATION FOR NEXT YEAR'S CONGRESS.

Mr. A. E. Basden (Pretoria) extended an invitation to hold Congress in Pretoria if Cape Town or other societies were unable to do so.

ELECTION OF CONGRESS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

It was proposed, seconded and carried, that the Committee be re-elected en bloc.

GENERAL.

The Chairman read a letter from the President of the International Federation of Philately, suggesting that the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa should join this body, and pointed out that this Federation up to now had only confined its activities to Europe and North America, and that this country and Brazil were the first outside of the northern hemisphere who had been invited to join this Federation.

It was agreed that Congress should become affiliated to the F.I.P.

Congress then adjourned to see the film "The King's Stamp," which had been sent out by the British Post Office. It was afterwards announced that the film would be available for other Societies to see, and applications were received from Pretoria and Cape Town.

RESEARCH PROGRAMMES.

Major Harrington reported on Rhodesia and stated that it was hoped to get a handbook
(Continued on page 194)

South African Postal Slogans

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

[Mr. Cairncross and Mr. Sydow submitted lists of slogans independently. As the two papers covered much the same ground, they kindly agreed to collaborate in preparing the list which follows.—Ed.]

As a result of Mr. Werner's article on this subject in the May issue, a new list of South African Postal Slogans has been prepared and is appended.

That there are numbers of minor varieties in our Union slogans will appear from this list, which, it is feared, may still not be complete. The majority of these varieties consist of differences in the spacing of the names in the date circles, in the use of red "paid" cancellations with similar differences in spacing, and in the use of triangles containing abbreviations such as CT for Cape Town, JH for Johannesburg, DN for Durban, etc.

There are also numbers of errors. One of these is an inverted Nov. in the date of the Durban slogan of 1927 "Tour South Africa." In the Cape Town Jubilee slogan the one date circle is inscribed 1934 and the other 1935.

Other interesting covers consist of such items as two different slogans on one envelope, double printed slogans and slogans appearing at the bottom as well as at the top of the envelope. These, of course, are caused by the envelopes in question being put through the machine for a second time.

Slogans which differ only in detail, such as in the spelling of "Sertifikate" and "Certifikaten" or in the use of the word "Nywerhede" for "Industrie," have not been separated under

different heads, as it is considered that there would be no advantage in doing so, while the apparent number of slogans would be unduly increased.

There are three other cancellations which might conceivably have been added to the list. They are (1) "Transvaal" twice perpendicularly between the date stamps, with eight horizontal bars. This appeared in Johannesburg in 1910 and 1911. (2) "Union of South Africa—Unie van Zuid Afrika" in one line, English above, between date stamps. This was used at Cape Town in May, 1912, in Johannesburg in September and October, 1912, in Durban in February and May, 1913, and in Port Elizabeth in February, 1913. Durban used four date stamps, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4. (3) "Paquebot" in Cape Town in 1922, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936.

1. BUY UNION LOAN CERTIFICATES— KOOP UNIE LENINGSSERTIFIKATE.

a. *Pretoria.*

"Certifikaten."

1. In two lines. Dec. 1919.
2. In two lines, with six bars. Feb. 1926.
3. As No. 2, but with Pretoria more spaced. Apr. 1930.
4. As No. 3, but in red. Jun. 1929.
"Sertifikate."
5. In three lines. Jun. 1923-Aug. 1923.
6. As No. 5, but with Pretoria more spaced. Mar. 1924.

(Continued on page 194).

CAN YOU SEND US ALL The PRE-STAMP COVERS YOU CAN FIND?

*WANTED BY THE 100, 1,000, HUNDREDWEIGHT OR TON
PAYMENTS OVER £25 CABLED.*

ROBSON LOWE LTD., 96 REGENT STREET, LONDON W.1.

New Issue Chronicle

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

- BELGIUM.**—New types—Portraits of King Leopold III., no watermark. 70c. sepia. Photogravure printing. Perf. 14 comb. 1f. rose carmine. Photogravure printing. Perf. 14 comb. 1f.75c. deep blue. Line engraved printing. Perf. 14 x 13½ line.
- BELGIAN CONGO.**—Charity, issued in memory of Queen Astrid. Photogravure printing, perf. 11½. 1f25+5c. sepia; 1f50+10c. carmine; 2f50+25c. blue.
- RUANDI URUNDI.**—Ditto.
- BIJAWAR.**—S.G. type 1. portrait of Maharajah Sir Sawraut Singh Ju Deo. Typographed, rouletted 7. 3 pies, dark brown.
- BRAZIL.**—Further values of Carlos Gomes Centenary set. Line eng. p. 11. 300r. sepia; 500r. rose. Diamond format, central design being medallion of head surrounded by inscription "1836 BRASIL CORREIO 1936 CENTENARIO DE CARLOS GOMES." 700r. orange brown, "IL GUARANY" type.
- CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.**—1936 new pictorial, Line engraved by Rotary press, no watermark, perf. 12½. 1K20 mauve, Muracevo Palanok; 1K50 carmine, Banska Bystrica; 2K blue grn., Zvikov; 2K50 blue, Streono; 3K brown, Cesky Raj; 3K50 purple, Slavkov u B; 4K purple, Lazne Podebrady; 5K green, Olomouc; 10K blue, Bratislava.
- DENMARK.**—Church Reformation Commemorative. Both have view of Nickolas Church, Copenhagen. 5ö green. 7ö purple.
- ECUADOR.**—Woodchopper type. 3c blue. Darwin Centenary, overprinted "OFFICIAL" 5c deep sage green, 10c brown, 20c purple, 1\$ carmine red, 2\$ deep blue.
- FRANCE.**—Paris International Exhibition 1937 Commemorative. Perf. 14 x 13½. 20c brt. magenta, 30c blue green, 40c purple blue, 50c red orange, 90c rose carmine, 1f50 dp. ultramarine. Commemorating conquest of the South Atlantic by air. Line engraved. Perf. 13, no wmk. 1f50 dp. blue (Upright), 10fr dp. grn. (Transverse).
- GERMANY.**—Constitution Day Commemorative. Photogravure printing of design—Show of hands to the swastika. Perf. 14. 6pf green, 12pf carmine. Winterhilfswerk Charity stamps, new set issued on 21st Sep., 1936. Line engraved, pictorial views of various railway bridges. No wmk. Perf. 14. 3+2pf sepia, Munchen-Reichsgrenze; 6+4pf deep green, Bridge over Saale; 12+6pf carmine, German Alpenstrasse; 25+15pf indigo, Bridge over Mangfall.
- GREAT BRITAIN.**—K.G. Harrison printing. Perf. 14½ x 14mm. Typographed printing. Multiple block watermark—GvR and crown. 6d. bright mauve on chalky paper.
- GOLD COAST.**—New shade, 1d. K.G. photogravure, deep chocolate colour, script wmk. 1d. deep chocolate.
- HUNGARY.**—250th anniversary of recapture of Budapest from Turks. Perf. 11½ x 12½. Watermark S.G. type 64. No marginal frame line, colour of design going right through perfs. 10f green, 16f violet, 20f mauve, 32f sepia, 40f dp. blue.
- JUGO SLAVIA.**—Portrait of King Peter II. Perf. 13 x 12½. Photogravure printing, no watermark. 2 din. magenta, S.G. type 70. 4 din. deep blue (Din. in Cyrillic character). 80th Birthday Commem. of Nikola Tesla. Photogravure printing, no wmk. perf. 12½ x 11½. Design:—Portrait of Nikola Tesla. 75p brown and green; 1D75p slate. Red Cross. Photogravure, no wmk. perf. 12½. Design:—Frame similar to the King Peter type, with various portraits and a red cross in the lower corner, in circle. 50p black, portrait Dr. Vladan Djordjevio, Red + at left lower corner. 75+50p emerald, portrait Duke Paul, Red + at left lower corner. D1. 50+50p lilac rose, portrait Duke Paul, Red + at left lower corner.
- LIBERIA.**—Air Mail, triangular shape. Line engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Perf. 14. 1c yellow, gr. and blk, 2c carmine and black; 3c dp. purple and black, 4c orange and black, 5c blue and black, 6c green and black.
- LUXEMBOURG.**—New Commemorative set for Philatelic Congress. Photogravure printing on granite paper, no wmk. Perf. 11½ x 12. Design of stamp, picture of Municipal Palace, inscribed "11e CONGRESS F.I.P.-1936." 10c brown, 35c brt. green, 70c orange, 1fr carmine, 1f25c violet, 1f75c blue.
- MALAYAN POSTAL UNION.**—A further value of the new Postage Due stamps. 4c deep yellow green.
- MOROCCO AGENCIES/G.B.**—K.G. photogravure type of G.B. overprinted "MOROCCO AGENCIES." 1s. olive brown. New colour G.B. K.G. typographed printing (Harrison). 6d. bright magenta, on ordinary paper. French currency. 25 centimes on 2½d. K.G. 50 centimes on 5d. K.G. Photogravure printing, overprinted in black. Spanish currency as S.G. Type 5a. 25 centimos/2½d. brt. ultramarine.
- NEW ZEALAND.**—New pictorial set, designs, colour size and perf. as before. New multiple wmk. Sheets as before. Line engraved dry printing. 8d. Plate A2; 5d. Plate 1; 6d. Plate 1; 4d. Plate 1; 2s. Plate 1; 3s. Plate 1; 3d. has no plate number. Official. 4d. mitre peak pictorial type overprinted official. Wmk. N.Z. & star. Perf. as before, engraved, dry printing.
- PARAGUAY.**—Air mail. Perf. 11½, no watermark. Typographed printing. 33p75 green, S.G. type 127; 102p pale brown, S.G. type 131. 1927 issue overprinted with letter "C" in red. 2P. 50 pale mauve, portrait Fulgencio Yegros; 5P. 50 pale mauve, Castle Tower.
- PHILIPPINE IS.**—1918/28 issue overprinted "MANILA-MADRID" ARNACAL FLIGHT

- 1936, and surcharged values at foot of stamp, obliterating original denominations. All in small block capitals. Perf. 11, no wmk. "2 CENTAVOS 2" on 4c carmine (blue surcharge; "6 CENTAVOS 6" on 12c orange (violet surcharge); "16 CENTAVOS 16" on 26c blue grn. (black surcharge).
- POLAND.—Two pictorial stamps with no watermark. They are overprinted "GORDON-BENNETT 30.VIII." 1936. Perf. 12½. Line engraved. 30gr carmine, blue overprint; 55gr deep ultra., red overprint.
- POLISH DANZIG.—Poland 1936 issue overprinted "PORT GDANSK." 5gr violet, typographed; 15gr greenish blue, typographed; 25gr dp. blue grn., line engraved.
- ROUMANIA.—National Jamboree Commemorative. Photogravure printing, watermark Crowns, S.G. type 94, perf. 13. 1 Leu+1L blue, design: badge; 3 Lei+3L olive black, design: Fleur de lis; 6 Lei+6L carmine, design: Arms Brasov.
- RUSSIA.—Portrait of Dobrolnhoft. Perf. 14, no watermark. Typographed printing. 10 Kopech claret, 100th anniversary.
- SPANISH MOROCCO.—Design:—Showing the Calipha and bodyguard on the way to Friday prayer. 25c rosine, overprinted in black. At top "18-7-36, at foot "0 25 +200," and the original value obliterated with two bars, at each side of stamp. This is issued in support of the funds of the insurgents. The date at the top is the date of the rising.
- STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Further values of the K.G. head type. 5c brown, 12c blue, 50c black/green.
- SWITZERLAND.—Pro Patria. Photogravure printing on granite paper. no wmk., perf. 11½. 10c+5c purple; 20+10c red; 30+10c blue. Ditto, Air Mail S.G. type 46 surcharged. 10c/20c flesh and scarlet (black surcharge); 30c/90c blue (black surcharge); 40c/90c blue (red surcharge).
- URUGUAY.—Special Delivery, S.G. type S.2, no wmk., perf. 11. 2c blue.
- U.S.A.—Commemorative. Another new stamp commemorating Votes for Women in America instead of forgetting it, but why 16th year anniversary of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution. There is luck in odd numbers, but one is even!! Perf. 11. 3c purple. Portrait of Susan B. Anthony.

ADVERTISING AIR POSTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

At the Post Office Stall in the Union Government Pavilion at the Empire Exhibition you can buy a set of 6 postcards illustrating air post activities in Johannesburg. These postcards, with a ½d. stamp affixed, if posted at the Exhibition, will be carried by Air Mail to any part of the world.

They also sell a set illustrating the old post office of Johannesburg and activities in the present one, but these are not available for the special air rate of postage.

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Unions.—For Sale superb mint specialised Collection (12 albums). Strong in 1925 Airs, Mint and Flown, Freaks, Errors, Joined Papers, etc. NO DEALERS. Phone—Philatelist: Day 33-4321; Night, 25-2820. P.O. Box 6370.

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Swaziland. — Unusual items, covers, Transvaal and other stamps used in Swaziland (vide postmarks) required by

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

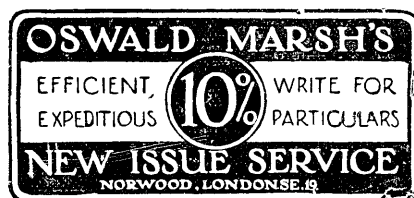
E. de Sornay, Curepipe Road, Mauritius. Seller of Mauritius, Seychelles, Reunion, Madagascar and Dep. stamps at 1/5 Catalogue quotations.

Exchange or Purchase ½d. Union pictorial surcharged Douane. English copy postally used.

C. Frost 25 Escombe Avenue, Johannesburg.

What Offers for these O.R. Colony varieties, unused in unsevered pairs with normal stamp, Stanley Gibbons numbers 1937, 185, 186, 190, 194, 209, 228, 233, 235, 238.

Stamps, P.O. Lafuta, Cupe.



Notes from London

BY ANTHONY P. KIELY, C.R.E.S.

The new British postage stamps have met with a mixed reception. While admitting the superiority of the present design over the old, the Secretary of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain pertinently asks whether there is any reason for His Majesty's head to be detached from the shoulders; "Surely a much more satisfactory effect would be achieved by a natural head and shoulders portrait," he queried of the press. In Mr. Blacklock's opinion the background of the portrait should have been left plain, while he would like to have seen the denomination printed in full under the word "Postage" at the base. "The use of figures on our stamps will always give them an awkward and clumsy appearance, particularly in the values in which halfpence appear. The placing of the crown presents a different problem, not so easily solved, but, after all, is the crown really necessary?" On foreign stamps, of course, the monarchs are seldom burdened with regalia, and some sympathy has been accorded the Secretary's view that "we are all united in regarding our King first of all as a man, in whom the attribute of kingship is not necessarily inherent in the symbol, but rather in his own personality."

Mr. Frank Pick believes that the stamps furnish evidence that "we have become afraid of decoration, not knowing what to call good or bad, so we run away in a cowardly fashion from all decorative treatment, hoping to escape judgment." Indeed, "the witlessness of modern architecture is spreading and vacuity takes the place of design."

Even the simplicity of the simpleton is preferable to the pretentiousness of the stupid, and in this truism Mr. Harold Speed takes refuge justly to admire the stamps for their absence of extraneous ornament. But, while he says, "are we incapable of appreciating the simplicity that has value?" he describes the "realistic head floating in space" as "too terrible to contemplate." Is it too much to hope that the lettering and figures should not be utterly commonplace? he asks. The answer is to be found in Sir William Rothenstein's prediction that the photographer will eventually replace the artist, who is himself hastening the denouement by his growing dependence on the camera. That the postal authorities should so far depart from the universal custom of producing postage stamps which show inventive skill as to reproduce a photographic representation of the Sovereign in lieu of a design in harmony with the general character of the stamps is a misnomer which is beyond Sir William's comprehension.

Mr. Charles Wheeler also sides with the critics. "The stamps just issued," he wrote to *The Times*, "display a collection of letters, numerals, crown and the King's effigy, which are placed together but are in no way fused into a whole. Besides this lack, the letters and numerals are poor in themselves, while the portrait bears no trace of adaptation or fitness of treatment to the specific purpose, which, as has so often been pointed out in the *Times* through its Art Critic, is an essential to artistic production. . . . In other countries these new stamps will be taken as indicative of our artistic taste. Will they lead to a just appraisal? And are we as zealous as we should be about our art matters? And will it be deemed that this is a matter of great artistic importance?"

On the other hand, the man in the street, as typified by Mr. Harry Symington, considers the stamps "excellent in their simple straightforwardness and lack of fussy design, and a vast improvement on anything we have had before." Sir James Marchant's assertion that "almost any jobbing printer could have produced the new stamps" was met by Mr. John Roberts by a protest against "a quite unjustifiable attack" on his profession, which is "born in the travail of skilled craftsmanship applied to the modern press."

And so comment continues. Of course, the new stamps do not pretend to have any artistic merit beyond the shaded background which has been praised so lavishly by the press here. Even this effect is not altogether happy, as it suggests that the head is suspended in space, and there is definitely an inconsistency in the combination of the photograph and its delicate detail with the clumsy lettering and indefinite drawing of the crown. Yet philatelists as a whole are agreed that the instinctive simplicity which is apparent throughout the entire design is a better advertisement abroad than the wealth of superfluous detail which overweighted the last King George V. series. The reception of the stamps overseas has to my certain knowledge been largely favourable. In Switzerland the series is described by Frln. Ydeli Mannhart as "evidence of the gradual rejuvenation of England, and a welcome breakaway from the stereotyped complexity of your old stamps," while a friend in Canada writes enthusiastically that the stamps "are far more apparent on an envelope than the old ones, and reflect a keen desire to make up the leeway lost in past years so far as modernity goes. And the shades could not have been better chosen!"

It is none the less ironical that the State spends a large sum of money annually in providing art schools and in training students to design postage stamps, but, when the opportunity presents itself, reproduces the King's head from a photograph.

JIPEX 1936

We Wish You the Compliments of the Season

and draw your attention to the fact that we have the most complete and most interesting range of JIPEX items and invite you to write for a free copy of our special JIPEX BULLETIN, giving details and prices of

Jipex miniature sheets in mint sets.
 Jipex miniature sheets on Official covers used on first day.
 Ditto, on ordinary covers and on official covers, used on last day.
 First and last day covers bearing singles or pairs of the 1d. value.
 Official Exhibition catalogues bearing used sets of Jipex stamps.
 Special ½d. "anywhere in the world" air cards posted at Jipex and at Empire Exhibition.

In the mint and Jipex sheets we offer panes having all margins perforated through and also panes with right hand margin unperforated. Complete mint and used collections bearing all the different settings of the marginal advertisements are also offered, and also plated collections.

The new ordinary 1½d. ("Golden City") stamp appeared without warning on November 12th. Our Jipex Bulletin prices these used on first day on official Jipex covers with Jipex postmarks and on plain covers with Empire Exhibition "Golden City" slogan postmark—local delivery and flown air covers can be supplied.

Other interesting items listed in our Jipex Bulletin are covers bearing sets of Voortrekker stamps with Jipex postmark, and also a price list of all the different special postmarks that have been used in Southern Africa which we have in stock—and we have the finest range in the world of these.

Publication of our new general price list has been slightly delayed, so that it may be more comprehensive than was at first planned. It will appear early in 1937 and we will be glad to send you a free copy if you will send us your name and address. Our current price list of Silver Jubilees is worth having.

APPROVAL SELECTIONS.—We always have a splendid range of stamps priced singly and in sets, suitable for beginners and medium collectors. British Empire books for medium and slightly advanced collectors a speciality.

ROBERTSON STAMP Co. (Pty.), Ltd.

Shop 14, Ground Floor, OLD ARCADE, Market Street,
 JOHANNESBURG.

P.O. Box 5826.

'Phone 33-1454.

Jipex Jottings

The Jury got most of the judging done on Friday, October 30, sitting from 10 a.m. till midnight, but had another spell on Sunday, 1st November, from 2.30 till 6 p.m.

Two collections unfortunately arrived too late for judging, Mr. H. H. Hurst's Capes and a collection of Zululand from Mr. G. R. Cooley of Albany, N.Y. The absence of the former must have made the jury heave a sigh of relief; competition in the Cape section was stiff as it was, with his in addition it would have been fierce. That Mr. Cooley's collection was late was very unfortunate; it had never been exhibited before but there were some very fine, and indeed, unique, items in it. As it was, no award was given in the Zululand section.

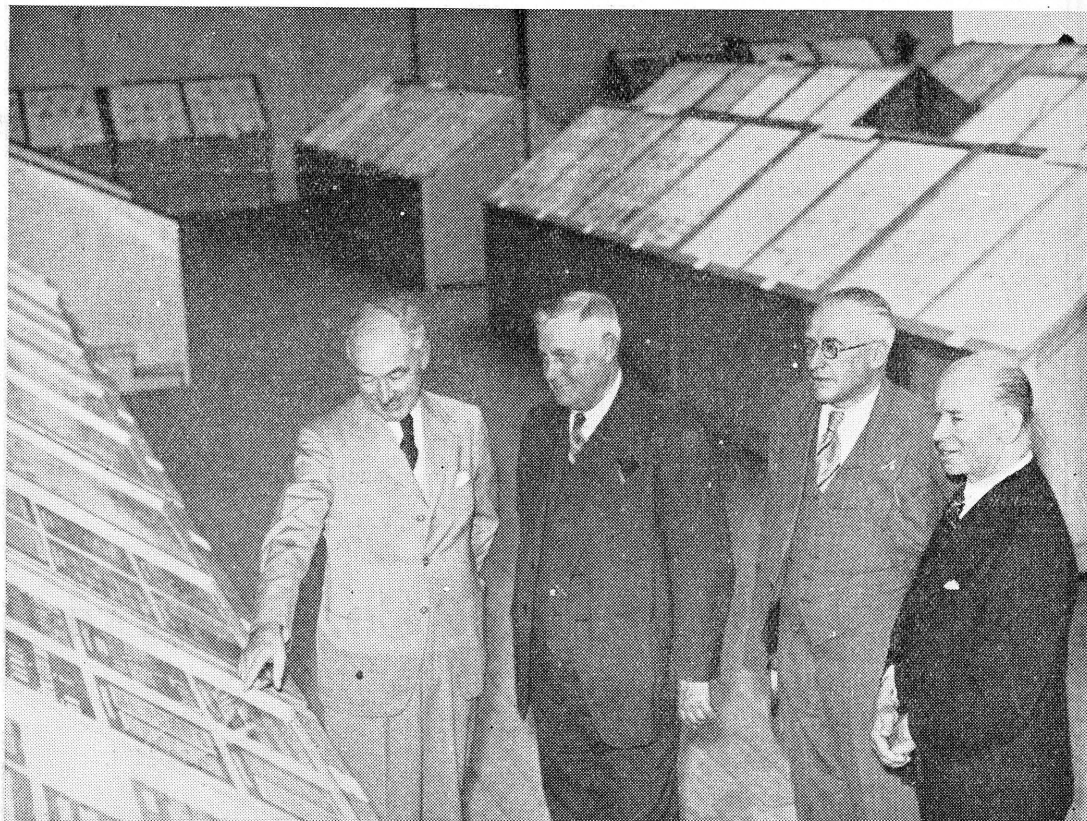
One collection in the "by invitation" part of the exhibition also failed to materialise—Miss Dolores Klein's "Chinese Treaty Ports." This was unfortunately misdirected but we heard that it had arrived back safely to its owner.

The Championship award was won by Mr. J. Herbert Curle for his Transvaal collection; (with Mr. R. F. A. Riesco as runner-up and

winner of an Award of Honour for his Capes). In his report on the work of the jury Mr. Schofield, who acted as foreman, states: "The decision respecting this award was no easy matter for the exhibits of Mr. Curle and of Mr. Riesco were both of such outstanding merit and superlative quality that several hours of close study were necessary before the judges could arrive at a decision. In the end a secret ballot was taken and the decision in favour of Mr. Curle's Transvaals was unanimous."

There were several well-known Cape lovers on the jury, so brain must have triumphed over heart when they made their decision.

The Exhibition was formally opened by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs on Monday, 2nd November, at 11 a.m. In his speech Senator Clarkson stressed the amazing vitality and world-wide extent of the hobby of stamp collecting, also the difference between mere stamp-collectors and philatelists—the advantage lying with the latter for the hobby to them was one of continual exploration and adventure. He congratulated the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg on their achievement and ended up by presenting them with the first two sheets of Jipex stamps to be sold. These were signed by him on the back, as were the second pair, which he gave to Mr. Frank



LOOKING ROUND THE EXHIBITION: *Left to right:* Dr. Harvey Pirie, The Minister of Posts, Mr. A. E. Basden, Mr. Frank Godden.
By courtesy of *The Rand Daily Mail*.

Godden, the Exhibition's British Commissioner.

Jipex stamps were then released for sale at the exhibition P.O. and the long trail, which was to last for twelve days, began. Never for one minute, save for the short periods when the P.O. staff, official and unofficial, wearily knocked off for meals or sleep, did the long queues let up.

A special stamp is undoubtedly a great help for a "gate," but all the post office officials and the members of the society who had anything to do with the distribution of these stamps say "never again." The expenses of dealing with the orders received by post we fancy must have run away with a big part of the profits which the post office should have cleared by sales.

The system of selling only a limited number of sets to each applicant (it was two at first, later only one) must have been somewhat annoying, but the crowds were very good natured about it when it was realised that this was the best practical method of making a limited issue go round the largest number of individuals possible.

Applicants by post were given only second consideration and in many instances were only allotted a fractional part of their orders, those asking for one or two sets getting preference long before the sender of a £1,000 cheque. One of the most optimistic writers sent a postal order for 5s. with a request for a set of stamps, a catalogue, a set of medals, and, if there was any balance, "make it up in more stamps."

The Society made nothing directly by sales, but they undoubtedly profited by the attend-

ances which exceeded their wildest expectations. These totalled somewhere close on 30,000. There were also sold 3,700 catalogues and 44,000 official commemorative envelopes. Stocks of these ran out several times and the reprints were quite prolific in errors and varieties.

Many of the visitors only came to buy Jipex stamps (some indeed were hired to go round and round in the queue, until a scheme was evolved to compete with these!) Why some of them bought stamps was, however, quite a mystery, unless it was just herd instinct, but the number of times the staff were asked: "Now, what do I do with them?" was amazing.

A second group, after getting their Jipex sets, had a look at the POST OFFICE, Mauritius—then they considered that they had "done" the exhibition.

But what was really surprising and gratifying was the relatively large numbers who went round intelligently, making a general survey of the whole or a special study of the groups in which they were specially interested. In this respect we were assured that Johannesburg compared favourably with any International Exhibition.

On Saturday, the 7th, there was a meeting of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa in the Conference Hall adjoining the Exhibition. Delegates from every constituent society except Port Elizabeth were present. An account of the proceedings is given elsewhere in this number.

The Postmaster-General performed the opening ceremony of Congress. Afterwards we heard that he then visited the P.O. to buy some Jipex stamps. Being unaware of the procedure



The Queue at JIPEX Post Office.

By courtesy of *The Star*.

in force he marched straight up to the counter where he was politely but firmly asked to go to the end of the queue. He went. (The regular P.O. clerks, who in the meantime had "spotted" him, were quaking in their shoes, but we have not heard of any of them being given the order of the boot).

At the Congress dinner, held in the Bien Donn  restaurant in the evening, such of the Jipex awards as had been received were presented to winners who were present. Mr. Curle asked the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg to become the curators of his championship cup because, as he explained, he was a roamer on the face of the earth and had no suitable place to put it. He was with difficulty persuaded not to endow it with a capital sum, the interest to go to turning it into (?) either a loving cup or a floating trophy! Only when the risk of the society being debauched thereby was pointed out to him, did he refrain.

On Sunday, November 8, the exhibition was not open to the public but a number of keen philatelists were able to have a peaceful private view. It was particularly gratifying to see Major Milligan there, almost his first outing after nine months in hospital.

On Monday, November 9, the Stock Exchange had its little joke—Jipex stamps were quoted at 4s. 6d. buyers, no sellers. Since then the sellers' prices "on the kerb" have gone up to 5s. for mint and 6s. for used sets, with buyers.

The same afternoon the Exhibition was honoured by a visit from its Patron-in-Chief, H.E. the Governor-General, the Earl of Clarendon. An enthusiastic collector himself, he was a very knowledgeable visitor to take round and he spent far more time than had been allotted for the purpose on his programme. It was quite amusing to watch the efforts of his entourage to head him off and the way in which he ignored all attempts. Mr.

Tamsen, the doyen of South African collectors and well-known Transvaal expert, described Mr. Curle's collection to him, whilst Mr. Godden demonstrated many of the gems which he had brought out from England.

Although it is unusual for a philatelic exhibition to last more than a week or, at most, ten days, there was no slackening off of attendances at Jipex during the second week and, indeed, the gate on the last day broke all records.

It should be mentioned that after the first day of the exhibition it was realised that the light would be too strong for many of the stamps, despite all the precautions which had been taken to damp it down, and all the frames were covered by sheets of brown paper. It was better to sacrifice appearance than stamps. The covering sheets were fastened down one side of the frames and it was really no inconvenience to lift them for examination.

A final squaring up of accounts has not yet been made, but the financial position is sufficiently cleared for it to be said that there will be no call necessary either on the guarantors or the Society's ordinary funds—JIPEX, in fact, will be able to pay a small dividend!

JIPEX—LIST OF AWARDS.

Two items omitted from the list published last month were:

(1) The gold plaque awarded to Mr. A. E. Basden for his collection of Swaziland was the special award given by the Junior Philatelic Society of London for the best competitive entry by any of its members resident in South Africa.

(2) The special award given by the Air Mail Society, which took the form of a blanket paperweight similar to those presented to the exhibitors "by invitation," was won by Mr. Norman Hill for his collection of Etiquettes of countries in Africa, south of the Equator.

CHRISTMAS SPECIALS

6 Liberia, 1936 triangular airmails, cpl. mint	1/6
4 ditto. Red Cross surcharge, mint	1/-
8 Belgium, Queen Astrid Mourning issue, cpl. mint	3/6
3 Belgian Congo, Astrid Charity set, cpl. mint	1/6
4 Union K.H. 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, 20/-, fine used	15/6
6 ditto Pictorial, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, fine used	9/6
2 ditto Jipex sheets, complete mint	5/6
36 Silver Jubilee of Southern Africa only, incl. Union complete, mint and used	50/-
7 Azerbaidjan 1922, 1—1,000 R., mint	1/6
6 Denmark, Andersen Commemos, cpl. used	1/-
10 Manchukuo 1932/35, mint and used	2/-
8 Spain 1936, Press airmail 1—30c. cpl. mint	2/6
12 Eritrea 1934, large pict. post and air, cpl. mint	4/6
12 Cyrenaica 1934, large pict. post and air, cpl. mint	4/6
12 Tripolitania 1934, large pict. post and air, cpl. mint	4/6
12 Italian Somaliland 1934, large pict. post and air, cpl. mint	4/6
Nett, post free.	

A. LICHTENSTEIN, B.P.A.

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

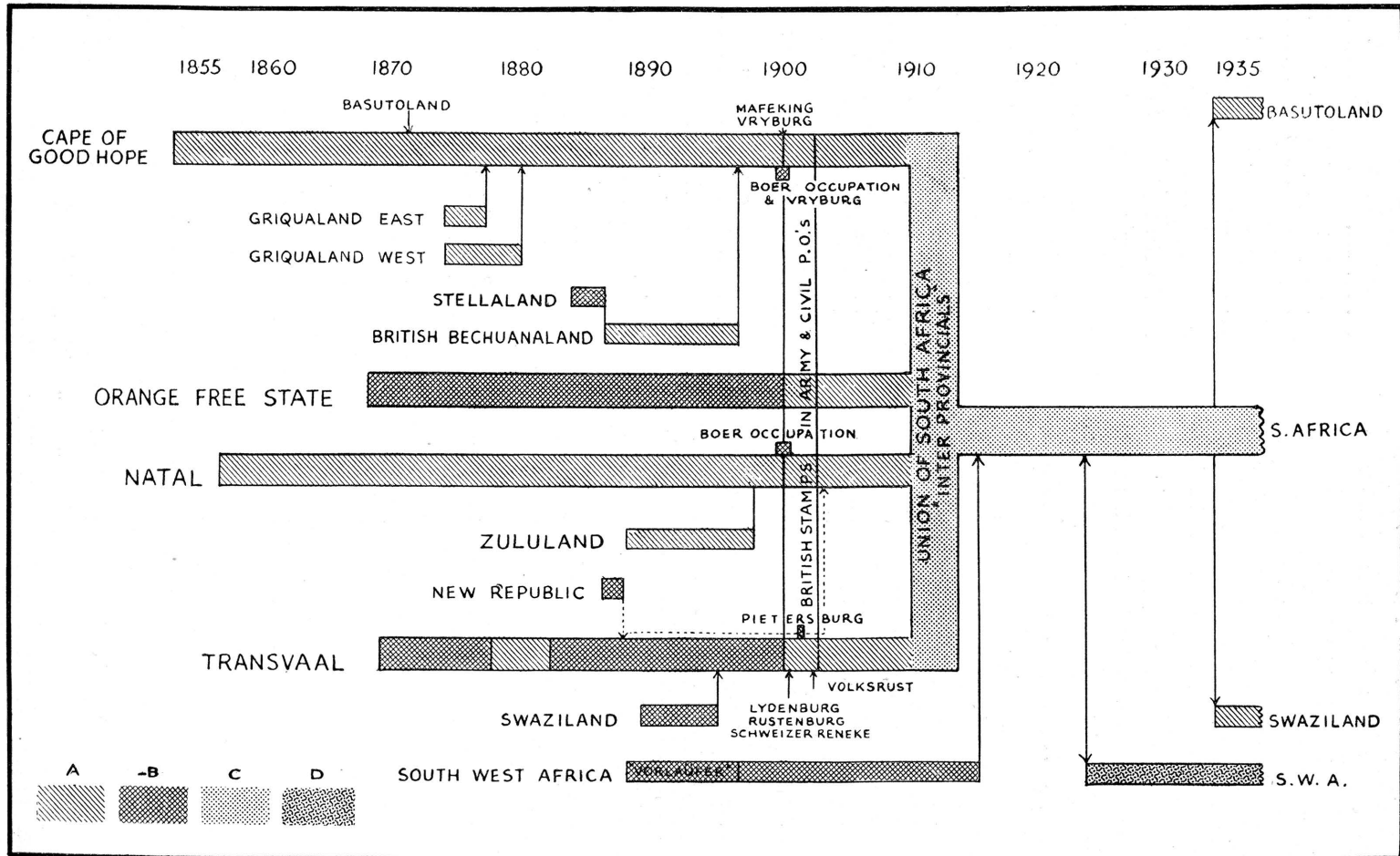


GENEALOGY of SOUTH AFRICAN STAMPS

(To accompany the article which appeared in the November number).

December, 1936.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST



A—British Colony. B—Non-British country. C—Dominion. D—Mandated Territory.

193

(Concluded from page 184)
published on the stamps of that country. No other formal reports on allotted research were received.

RUST ON PAPER.

Mr. Lovejoy reported on further experiments made since his report at Durban two years ago. Rust in a damp, warm climate might be prevented by the use of the finest quality paper, but once it had appeared on stamps it could not be removed without risk of damaging them.

SKINNER CUP.

This was awarded to Dr. Pirie for his work in organizing the Exhibition.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

It was decided to send the congratulations of Congress to President Roosevelt, as a prominent philatelist, on his re-election as President of the U.S.A.

(Continued from page 185).

b. Johannesburg.

"Certifikaten."

1. In two lines. May, 1920.
2. In three lines. Nov. 1924-Jun. 1925.
3. As No. 1, but with less space between lines. Mar. 1926-Jan. 1927.
4. As No. 3, but with Johannesburg more spaced. Feb. 1927.
5. As No. 3, but in red. Apr. 1926.
6. As No. 3, but with JH in triangle. Feb. 1927.
7. As No. 4, but in red. May, 1927.
8. In two lines, with six bars. Dec. 1930-Apr. 1931.

"Sertifikate."

9. In two lines. Jun. 1923.
10. As No. 9, with more space between lines. May, 1927-Aug. 1927.
11. In one line (English above). Nov. 1927.
12. As No. 11, but with JH in triangle. Jan. 1928.
13. As No. 11, but in red. Dec. 1927.
14. As No. 10, but in larger type. Sep. 1929.
15. As No. 14, but in red. May, 1930.
16. In one line (Afrikaans above). Dec. 1929-Jun. 1930.
17. As No. 14, but with Johannesburg less spaced. Jun. 1930.

c. Cape Town.

"Certifikaten."

1. In three lines. Apr. 1920-May, 1920.
- ##### "Sertifikate."
2. In three lines. Mar. 1923-Aug. 1923.
 3. As No. 2, but with less space between lines. Jun. 1924-Jul. 1924.

d. Durban.

"Sertifikate."

1. In three lines. Jul. 1923-Dec. 1924.
2. As No. 1, but with Durban less spaced. Jun. 1926-Apr. 1927.
3. As No. 1, but with DN in triangle. Jun. 1927.

e. Port Elizabeth.

"Sertifikate."

1. In three lines. Jun. 1923-Jul. 1923.
2. As No. 1, but in red. Jan. 1927.

(To be continued).

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS

are my speciality

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

**SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL.
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.**

The cheapest dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:

T. ALLEN

FRINTON-ON-SEA,
ESSEX - - ENGLAND.

Society News

JOHANNESBURG.

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

There was a fair attendance at the monthly meeting held on October 13, when four delegates, Messrs. Ockerse, Skinner, Demasius and Dr. Kaplan were elected in connection with the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa.

Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie was very pleased to advise the members that the London Philatelic Society had donated a gold medal in connection with our Exhibition.

Six more nominations were received for membership, whilst Messrs. Gibson, Harrington, Mummery, Watson and Crundal were all unanimously elected members. We are pleased to state that we have at last reached our century mark.

The display of the evening was given by Dr. Broughton who read a most interesting paper on "The Postmarks of Turkey." He tabled his magnificent collection showing some very rare early cancellations and some used abroad cancellations such as in Creto, Paquetor cancellations and war cancellations. Members were delighted to view what is regarded as the finest collection in existence of its kind, and Dr Broughton was thanked by Dr. Harvey Pirie for his fine exhibit.

F.E.I.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

The monthly meeting of the East Rand Philatelic Society was held on Thursday, 1st October, at the Transvaal Hotel, Boksburg, at 8 p.m.

There was a fair attendance.

Many members in the past having expressed the desire of a system of exchange at the meetings to give the younger members an opportunity to add materially to their collections—this innovation was successfully introduced by the circulation of exchange sheets.

Pages of interest were provided by the following members:—

Mr. Linn.—Forgeries on Railway stamps.

Dr. Shapiro.—Union penny sheets with centre guttering. New Edwardian mint blocks, and first day cover.

Mr. Suklje.—New Edwardian Penny First Day Cover. Empire Exhibition First Day Cancellations. Latest German issues on cover.

The first exhibit of the evening was provided by Mr. Linn, who showed a practically

complete collection of British Colonial War stamps. There were many interesting varieties in singles, strips, blocks and complete panes—in all an exceptionally fine lot.

The second exhibit was provided by Mr. Johnston, who tabled some of his classics. These early Europeans included Saxony, Prussia, Tuscany, Oldenburg and Belgium. Some items in blocks in immaculate condition, as well as entires, were outstanding—real "Things of Beauty which are a joy for ever!"
H.S.

EAST LONDON.

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

The monthly meeting for August was held on Thursday, the 6th inst. There was a very poor attendance owing to many members being away on holiday. Another new member was elected.

The display consisted of a few sheets from members, but there was a very poor response.

Much interest was shown in Mr. Paviour's. New Zealand and Australian, Mr. Hoal's Queen's Heads of various Colonies, and Mr. Thornton's war entires.

The September meeting was held on Thursday, 3rd inst. The attendance was good and we were glad to welcome another new member.

The display for the evening was given by Mr. Rosenbrock and consisted of the stamps of Germany. It was a wonderful show and splendidly mounted and written up. Mr. Rosenbrock was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his interesting exhibit.

The Society feels greatly honoured at the selection of two of its members to be judges at the forthcoming Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition.

We feel sure that Messrs. Thornton and Courlander, with their wide experience and knowledge and long record of philately, will greatly assist in the arduous duties of the judges.

The October meeting took place on Thursday, 1st inst. Unfortunately, due to stress of business and illness, the attendance was poor.

Instead of the usual display, five minute papers were given by some members on "My favourite country and why I collect its stamps." This proved very interesting and it is hoped to repeat the programme at a later date.
W.S.H.

CAPETOWN.

President, L. Simenhoff, Hon. Sec., A. Jurgens, 16 Woodside Road, Tamboer's Kloof. Meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Railway Institute, 8 p.m. As from January, 1937, meetings will be held in Medical Hall, 35 Wale Street.

At the meeting held on 22nd October last, there was a very good attendance of members and visitors, including Sir Lewis Fermoor. The President, Mr. L. Simenhoff, was in the

chair. The exhibit of the evening was by Mr. A. A. Jurgens, who displayed numerous items from his Cape of Good Hope collection.

The Perkins Bacon and De la Rue triangulars were shown in singles, pairs, and blocks, both mint and in used condition, as well as roulettes, reprints and proofs. Some very interesting and unique bisects were on view, whilst the 1861 woodblocks, including some on cover, attracted considerable attention and favourable comment.

As Mr. Jurgens is doing valuable research work in connection with Cape postmarks, it was not surprising to find entire of all periods with rare postmarks. Mention must be made of the Embossed Revenue stamp of 1824 cancelled with the large triangular defacing stamp which was used by the P.O. in 1853.

At the conclusion of the display, Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt, the Vice-President, in moving the vote of thanks, enlarged on several of the items displayed on the tables. Needless to say, his remarks were enthusiastically applauded. L.S.

PRETORIA.

President, A. E. Basden, Hon. Secretary, Prof. H. A. Wager, Box 514. Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Technical College, 8 p.m.

November.—Only one meeting was held, that on November 16th. Mr. Basden was in the chair. One new member was elected.

Mr. Hawke gave some recent philatelic news.

Interesting items were shown by Mr. Baxter and Dr. Broughton, who gave short talks on them.

The chief feature of the evening was the presentation by Mr. Klagsbrun of the awards made to members of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, who were successful in the competitive section of the Johannesburg Philatelic Exhibition. Out of about 45 awards, 17 were obtained by members of the Society. Mr. Klagsbrun, in congratulating the recipients, stressed the splendid achievement of one society securing so many awards. H.A.W.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society took place on Thursday, 12th November, at 8 p.m., in the lounge of the Durban Publicity Bureau, having been postponed from the usual first Wednesday of the month on account of a number of our members being away at the International Philatelic Exhibition then in progress in Johannesburg. There was a record attendance for an annual meeting, in spite of the very heavy rain.

This being the 25th year since the Philatelic Society of Natal was formed, it was decided to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of organised Philately in Natal by making the next meeting (Wednesday, 2nd December) a social reunion of past and present members. The details for the function were left in the hands of the committee. While waiting for a train at the Malvern station in March, 1911, the three pioneer members, Messrs. J. H. H.

Chamberlain, Garth Green and R. G. Webb, who are still active members, talked it over in the waiting room and founded the present society.

In April, the first meeting was held, the society was formed and it has flourished without a break for 25 years. The first International Exhibition in South Africa was staged by the Natal Society, and an aftermath was the founding of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa, which met in Durban after the exhibition in 1928. So it seems fitting that in this, our Jubilee year, the society has published an up-to-date Philatelic Handbook of Union stamps.

Mr. A. H. Lovejoy, one of the society's delegates to the Philatelic Congress which has just been held in Johannesburg, read a report of the session and the resolutions sent in by the society. Special mention was made of the cordial reception to the resolution by the Natal Society for a Federation of all Philatelic Societies in the Union and Rhodesia, in which a member of one society automatically becomes a member of all. The scheme was presented with full details and committees have been appointed to study it and report during the year.

During the evening Mr. R. G. Webb was elected to life membership. He was one of the founders and has not missed a meeting during all these years except through illness or holiday leave.

The following members were elected for the 1936-1937 session:—

Patron: His Excellency, the Governor-General, The Earl of Clarendon.

President: Mr. H. de Terrasson.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Percy C. Bishop, Norman Welsford, W. Percy Williams, W. R. Simpson and L. Petiet.

Hon Secretary: Mrs. Gwen Reed.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. J. Malan.

Hon. Ex-Superintendent: Mr. E. E. Gagel.

Hon. Auditor: Mr. W. P. Williams.

Hon. Librarian: Mr. Franklin Rooke.

Committee: Mesdames Lucie Johnston and K. Maxwell, Messrs. V. B. Crockett, C. Hampson and C. D. Kettle.

A special vote of thanks was expressed to Mr. L. Petiet who, after many years service, wished to retire from the Exchange Superintendent's onerous duties. G.R.

B. & K.

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

ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY

(except recent issues)

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

1936 Price List of British Colonial Stamps.

100 Pages . . . Price One Shilling.

(Refunded against purchases.)

B & K Special Offers — free on request.

BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.

170 STRAND

LONDON, W.C.2.