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*The*  
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Vol. 15.

JANUARY, 1939.

No. 1.

**The 1938 Voortrekker Com-  
memorative and Voortrekker  
Memorial Stamps**

By G. N. GILBERT.

The two new issues of the Voortrekker stamps made their appearance on December 14, 1938. These have been described very fully by the official explanation of the pictures used in the November issue of the S.A.P., so it is not necessary to repeat it now. From a fairly cursory examination of the two lots of stamps, they appear to be singularly free from flaws and are certainly a credit to the Printing Works.

**THE VOORTREKKER COMMEMORATIVE  
STAMPS.**

These are in two denominations, viz., 1d., red and blue-black, and 1½d., reddish brown and blue-green. They are printed in sheets of twenty rows of six stamps, and are perforated 15 top and bottom and 14 at the sides. Watermarks in sheets so far seen—normal. Both denominations start the first stamp on the first row with English.

The only slight flaws seen in these sheets, and mentioned only from the plating point of view, are:—1d. Hairline through bottom of IK in Afrika row 2, No. 5. 1½d. Blue spot in sun's ray, near top row 13, No. 6. The above stamps are fully postal, and take the place of the usual 1d. and 1½d. denominations, until their withdrawal, which is to be February 28, 1938.

**THE VOORTREKKER MEMORIAL  
STAMPS.**

These consist of four values, the first being the postal value and the second the tax for the Memorial Funds.

½d. plus ½d.—green and blue green.

1d. plus 1d.—red and blue-black.

1½d. plus 1½d.—blue-green and brown.

3d. plus 3d.—ultramarine.

These stamps are also printed in twenty rows of six stamps. The perforations, however, differ in that the ½d. and 1d. denominations are perforated 14 by 14, while the 1½d. and 3d. are similar to the Commemoratives, viz., 15 by 14. The sheets of the ½d., 1d. and 1½d. start with an Afrikaans stamp, while the 3d. sheets start with an English stamp. Watermarks, so far seen, normal.

The following slight flaws have been noted: ½d.—row 5, No. 1 line on top of headplate just above driver; row 15—No. 4, white flaw under C of Africa. 1½d.—row 8, No. 4, brown spot in background over kraals near right edge of H.P. 3d.—row 1, No. 2, white spot in straight edge of D in Suid; row 5, No. 3, white spot in Monument; row 14, No. 6, white spot in top of F in Africa; row 16, No. 1, white spot in top right edge of Monument circle. The above stamps are reported to be withdrawn on February 28, 1939.

**S.W.A. OVERPRINTS.**

Both series of stamps have been overprinted S.W.A. for use in that territory.

The Commemorative overprints differ in that the 1d. has the overprint at the top of the stamp, while the 1½d. has it at the bottom. The only variety noted is that the overprint is slightly sloping downwards on the last stamp in rows 18—20.

In the case of the Memorial stamps, the ½d. and the 3d. denominations have the overprint at the bottom of the stamp, while the 1d. and the 1½d. have it at the top.

I have not had the opportunity of examining full sheets of these stamps, but I have the bottom strip of the 3d., which shows the sloping S.W.A., so possibly the other denominations have it also. Perhaps some reader will confirm this?

—♦—

We regret that the advertisement of Mr. R. C. Alcock was inadvertently omitted from our December issue, but it appears in this issue on page 5.

# Transvaal and Orange Free State Stamps Used in Natal and Cape Colony : 1899-1900

(Concluded from p. 187 of December issue).

## CAPE COLONY.

(Area South of the Orange River).

(a) *Republican Postmark.*

34. COLESBERG, O.V.S.

*Type.* As illustrated.

COLESBERG O. V. S

2 DEC 99

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. ½d. (216) and 1d. (217).  
*Date.* 2-12-99.

A very crude type-set stamp, with four mistakes in it, but it is the only philatelic record we know of which is representative of the official annexation of this part of Cape Colony by the Orange Free State.

(b) *Postmarks of Occupied Civil Post Offices.*

35. ALIWAL NORTH.



*Type.* As illustrated  
*Stamps.* Z.A.R. ½d. (216), 1d. (217), ½d. and 1d. postcards. O.V.S. ½d. (85), 1d. (68), ½d. and 1d. postcards.  
*Dates.* 27-12-99 to 7-3-00.

35a. ALIWAL NORTH.

*Type.* Same as No. 35 but with the letters

"C.G.H." removed.

*Stamps.* O.V.S. ½d. (85), 2½d. (83) and 3d. (51) all on one cover with postmarks dated 9.12-99.

36. EARLY EAST.

*Type.* Similar to that of COLESBERG (No. 39).

*Stamp.* Z.A.R. 1d. (217), dated JA 18 19.

37. BURGHERSDORP.

*Type.* As illustrated.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. 1d. (217) and O.V.S. 1d. (68), both dated 26-12-99.



38. BURGHERSDORP.

*Type.* As illustrated.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. ½d. (216), 1d. (217), ½d. and 1d. postcards.

*Dates.* 29-12-99 to 5-3-00. The year is left blank in the 1900 dates. Being in enemy occupation the post office had probably been unable to obtain the

figures "00" to replace "99."



39. COLESBERG.

*Type.* Similar to BURGHERSDORP (No. 37) but with COLESBERG on top.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. ½d. (216), 1d. (217), 1d. (225), ½d. and 1d. postcards. O.V.S. ½d. (85), 1d. (68), ½d. and 1d. postcards. Stampless cover.

*Dates.* 27-11-99 to 14-2-00.

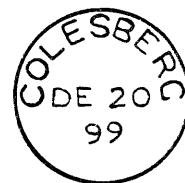
*Note.*—This mark may also possibly occur without the C.G.H.

40. COLESBERG.

*Type.* As illustrated. This is possibly a mark which normally had C.G.H. below.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. ½d. (213), 1d. (217), set of eight ½d.-1s. (216-223), 1d. (225). O.V.S. ½d. (85), 1d. (68), 1s. (87).

*Dates.* 22-11-99 to 27-2-00.



41. GELEGENFONTEIN.

*Type.* Similar to BURGHERSDORP (No. 37) but with GELEGENFONTEIN on top.

*Stamp.* O.V.S. 1d. (68) of date 28-2-00.

Gelegenfontein, it may be mentioned, is about 8 miles S.E. of BurgHERSDORP.



42. LADY GREY.

*Type.* As illustrated.

*Stamps.* O.V.S. 1d. (68). Also a "Commando Brief Franko."

*Date.* 21-12-99.

43. (?) LADY GREY.

*Type.* As illustrated. The postmark is incomplete but the reconstruction is probably correct.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. 1d. (217) and O.V.S. 1d. (68).

*Date.* As illustrated — "90" for "1900."



44. VENTERSTAD.

*Type.* Similar to BURGHERSDORP (No. 37) but with VENTERSDORP at the top.

*Stamp.* O.V.S. 1d. (68).

*Date.* 26-12-99.

45. "868."



*Type.* As illustrated.

*Stamp.* O.V.S. 1d. (68). We have not been able to ascertain where the office using this numbered postmark was situated, but that it was in this area is shown by an Aliwal North postmark of JA 5 on the cover.

#### CAPE COLONY.

(Area West of the Transvaal).

(a) *Republican Postmarks.*

#### 46. HOOFDLAGER Z.A.R., MAFEKING.

*Type.* Similar to MOUNT PROSPECT (No. 11) but with "Hoofd-Lager, Z.A.R." above and "MAFEKING" below.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. ½d. (216).

*Date.* 1-1-00.

#### 47. HOOFDLAGER Z.A.R., KIMBERLEY.

*Type.* Similar to MOUNT PROSPECT (No. 11) but with "Hoofd-Lager, Z.A.R." above and "KIMBERLEY" below.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. ½d. (216).

*Date.* 1-1-00.

#### 48. VRIJBURG.

*Type.* Similar to MOUNT PROSPECT (No. 11), but with VRIJBURG below.

On stampless covers of date 5-5-00 and 6-5-00.

(b) *Postmarks of Occupied Civil Post Offices.*

#### 49. VRYBURG.

*Type.* As illustrated. This may be a mark which normally had B.B. (for British Bechuanaland) below.



*Stamps.* Z.A.R. Sets of eight, ½d. to 1s. (216-223), ½d. (216), ½d. (213), 1d. (214), 1d. (217), 1d. (225), ½d. and 1d. postcards. O.V.S. ½d. (85), 1d. (68), 2d. (50), 2½d. (83), 3d. (51), 4d. (18), 6d. (7).

*Dates.* 26-11-99 to 2-5-00.

#### 50. WARRENTON.

*Type.* As illustrated.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. Set of eight, ½d. to 1s. (216-223), ½d. postcard. O.V.S. 1d. (68).

Stampless cover.

*Dates.* 21-11-99 to 23-2-00.



#### 51. MODDER RIVER.

*Type.* Similar to ALIWAL NORTH (No. 35).

*Stamps.* On yellow labels "Commando Brief Franko O.V.S."

*Dates.* 24-10-99, 27-10-99, and 15-11-99.

#### 52. BARKLY WEST.

*Type.* Similar to ALIWAL NORTH (No. 35).

*Stamps.* On yellow labels "Commando Brief Franko O.V.S."

*Dates.* 11th, 13th and 27th November, 1899 in black and 13th also in green.

53. "252."

*Type.* Numeral postmark similar to "868" (No. 45).

*Stamp.* On yellow label "Commando Brief Franko O.V.S."

The location of the office using this number is not known. It may not even have been in this area, but, like "868," may have been in the area south of the Orange Free State.

#### APPENDIX.

#### *British and Colonial Stamps Used in Boer Post Offices.*

A few specimens of such usage have been encountered. They may all be regarded as "freak usage," but, for the sake of completeness, may be put on record:

#### 1. VELD POST Z.A.R. / CHARLESTOWN (Type No. 8).

*Stamps.* Natal ½d. (98), dated 22-2-00.

#### 2. VELD POST / GLENCOE (Type No. 15)

*Stamps.* Natal ½d. (98), 22-2-00 and Natal ½d. wrapper 5-1-00.

#### 3. P.K. NEWCASTLE / Z.A.R. (Type 19).

*Stamp.* Natal 1d. (99).

#### 4. P.K. / NEWCASTLE (Type 21).

*Stamp.* Natal ½d. (98), dated 22-2-00.

#### 5. HOOFDLAGER / Z.A.R. (Type 25).

*Stamps.* British 1d. (block of four).

#### 6. VRYBURG (No. 49).

*Stamps.* Cape ½d. (59), 1d. (49), 1d. (58), 2d. (50). All dated 16-3-00. Although these were Cape stamps and Vryburg was, normally, a Cape post office, on that date it was in Boer occupation so that the employment of Cape stamps was actually freak usage.

#### COLOURS.

The colour problem, as applied to stamps, is a fascinating but very difficult one. Can collectors standardise their conceptions of colour and shade? Mr. S. Orlo-Smith deals with this subject in the *Australian Stamp Monthly*. He recommends that we should use the old fundamental colour names, red, blue, yellow, etc., whenever possible qualifying them by adjectives such as dark, dull, bright, deep, etc., or by making combinations such as brown-red, brownish red, etc. He deprecates the use of fancy names unless they have become sanctioned by long usage. In the November number he deals with the various "blues."

An approach from another angle is being made by the American National Bureau of Standards, according to *Science*. They propose shortly to issue a list of 320 colours. The names agreed upon are pink, red, orange-pink, red-orange, red-brown, orange, brown, yellow-orange, yellow-brown, yellow, olive-brown, olive, yellow-green, green-olive, green, blue-green, blue, purple-blue, purple, purple-pink, red-purple, with in addition, white, grey and black. These may be qualified by eight adjectives, strong and weak, light, dark and pale, deep, dusky and brilliant. They also deprecate fancy names.

## Centenario de Sant Antonio

By E. W. KROHN.

(A paper read before the Rustenburg Philatelic Society).

The history of the Portuguese Centenary Stamps is interesting and should really be treated as a whole. This however would take too much time and might tend to boredom at a small gathering like ours. To-night therefore I am only treating about the

"Stamps issued in 1895 to commemorate the 700th anniversary of the birth of St. Anthony of Padua, Patron Saint of Portugal, who was born in 1195, and died in 1231 at the age of 36."

I have not been able to ascertain the date of his canonisation.

(St. Anthony of Padua, saint's day 13th June, should not be confused with St. Anthony the hermit, saint's day 17th January).

Padua as you all know, is a city in Italy, a short distance to the west of Venice. The question therefore seems natural: "why patron Saint of Portugal?" The answer is, he was born in Lisbon.

Already early in life he showed strongly religious tendencies, and soon became famous for his preaching, converting many of the worst characters.

We now turn to the Commemoration set which consists of: 15 stamps and 1 postcard, to be found in Gibbons under Portugal, Nos. 327/341 and types 35/38.

Gibbons describes the types thus:

- 35. (St. Anthony's vision.)
- 36. (St. Anthony preaching to the fishes.)
- 37. (St. Anthony ascending into heaven.)
- 38. (Portrait of St. Anthony, from picture in Academy of Fine Arts, Paris.)

Below this Gibbons gives the following note:

(Types 36 and 37 designed by Snr. Ramalho, Type 38 by Carlos Reis, and stamps lithographed by Companhia Nacional Editora. Type 35 designed by Snr. Ramalho, engraved on wood by Snr. M. D. Netto, and printed by the Mint, Lisbon.)

The four groups of pictures are divided as follows:

35 the Saint's vision, 2½ Reis.

I venture to think "vision" is incorrect. All good Catholics believe, that in answer to the saint's prayer of many years, Christ did actually manifest himself to the saint in the form of a child.

36. preaching to the fishes: 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 Reis.

These stamps and the postcard, depict the incident when the saint was preaching on the sea-shore to a large gathering which would not give him the attention he expected, so he turned his back to them and preached to the sea when lo and behold the fishes appeared in shoals and listened to him.

37. the saint ascending into heaven; 50, 75, 80, and 100 Reis.

Some church bells might with advantage have been added to these stamps to depict the incident of his death in Padua, when at the same hour the church bells of Lisbon began tolling by themselves.

38. portrait of the saint: 150, 200, 300, 500, and 100 Reis.

I now call your attention to the "Blessing" on the back of each stamp. (Gibbons calls it a prayer.) It is in Latin as follows:

MCXCV x MDCCCXCV

O lingua benedicta quae Dominum semper benedixisti et alios benedicere docuisti nunc perspicue cernitur quanti meriti fueris apud Deum

S. Boaventura

A free translation of above would be:

Oh blessed tongue which always blessed God and taught others to bless him. You have now shown how highly valued were your services before God.

From a book on the Saints, kindly lent to me by the Rev. Mr. Paulson, I have culled the incident which caused St. Bonaventura to speak the words.

As mentioned before, St. Anthony died in 1231. Thirty years after his death a church was built in Padua as a memorial to him, and on the opening of the church the saintly remains were exhumed in order to place them as relics in his church.

To the astonishment of everybody present, although the body had decomposed in the normal manner, it was found that the tongue was preserved in perfect condition with the natural colour of life. The tongue therefore was removed, placed as a relic in the church, and there it exists to this day. Bonaventura, who was present on the occasion, took the tongue in his hands, kissed it and blessed it in the words quoted on the stamps.

As regards the values of the set, at the time of issue the rate of exchange must have been about 5 dollars to the £, (par being 4.5 dollars. i.e., four thousand five hundred Reis The present rate is 110 dollars, one hundred and ten Escudos). The cost therefore of the complete set at the time was, 2 dollars 55½ Reis for the 15 stamps and the postcard, representing 10s. 2½d. The postage for foreign letters being 50 Reis., i.e., 2½d.

The present values of the sets as given in Gibbons' 1937 are £16 2s. 3d. and £15 3s. 6d. The 50 reis stamp, largely used for foreign postage, is quoted at 8s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. The 100 Reis (also largely used for foreign letters) shows the greatest difference, viz., 17s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.

Now in comparison with the other Centenary stamps of Portugal, these prices are very high indeed. What is the reason? Is it possible that religion has had something to do with it?

Religious subjects on stamps have been very rare. Is it possible that this set has had

very special interest for philatelist of the Roman Catholic persuasion?

One more note before I close.

Saint Anthony of Padua was eminently a preacher. In the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin is to be found the picture painted by Murillo of the saint holding the child Christ in his arms.

Quite a different person is Saint Anthony the hermit. He spent his life fighting against temptation. A very celebrated picture shows him doing this. It is by the Flemish artist Teniers, and is also to be found in Berlin, in the Koenigliche Galerie.

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**A. LICHTENSTEIN,**

**B.P.A.**



P.O. Box 576. BLOEMFONTEIN, O.F.S.

## "The Philatelic Chronicle"

A New South African Philatelic Paper.

We have received the January number of this new paper, launched by Allan Publications, P.O. Box 8594, Johannesburg, under the Editorship of Mr. G. B. Allan.

Mr. Allan considers that Africa is not sufficiently catered for with philatelic literature, hence this venture. He is certainly hitching his wagon to a star in endeavouring to supply a magazine "that is excellent in every sphere." The "Philatelic Chronicle" promises to have articles by leading specialists in their own field; articles dealing not only with stamps, but with the whys and wherefore of their production and printing; articles on postal history and articles on current events. If that programme can be fulfilled the "P.C." will be "some magazine." But if one does not aim high one is not likely to hit high, and we cordially wish Mr. Allan every success in his stimulating interest in philately here.

The magazine appears to be modelled after the style of "Godden's Gazette," and the publishers are to be congratulated on its appearance. We presume it is meant to be a monthly publication, although it is nowhere definitely stated so; the subscription is 4s. per annum. It is announced as being absolutely independent and not in any way the house organ of any stamp dealer.

Number 1, Volume 1, contains a number of articles of general interest, nicely illustrated; the only long article of specially South African interest is one by Major Harrington on the Double Heads of Rhodesia. In this there is information about essays, proofs and re-touches which will probably be new to most readers.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

King George VI. issues for the Dominions and Colonies are now almost, if not quite, complete, but those for the Motherland are taking an unconscionable time to appear. We can, now, however, chronicle the 4d. and 5d. denominations, which appeared on 21st November. The design is very pleasing, the colour pale but rather beautiful.

We are indebted to "Todd Magazines" for a first-day cover.

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# The "Occupational" Postmarks of the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa

By L. Simenhoff, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from page 184 of December issue)

## III.—TYPES OF ADAPTED GERMAN DIES.

Types 6, 7 and 8 belong to the same class, viz., "sector" types.

*Type 6.*—"Deutsch Südwest-Afrika" deleted, but *S* and *W* of Südwest and *A* of Afrika are retained. This type has a diameter of 27 mm., except Albrechts and Kalkfontein (Nth) where it is 28 mm. I have the following postmarks in this type: Albrechts, Araob, Berglands, Guchab, Kalkfeld, Swakopmund, Wilhelmstal, and R.L.S. Windhuk.

*Type 7.*—Same as type 6, save that frika of Afrika is deleted. There are no stops after S.W.A. Diam. 27 mm. I have only seen this type used at Mariental

*Type 8.*—Same as types 6 and 7, but name of country entirely missing. Diam. 28 mm. Kolmannskop and Maltahöhe. Types 9, 10 and 11 have no sector and are almost identical, save that a dot in type 11 takes the place of the oblique line separating the day and month of date.

*Type 9.*—"OUTJO" in tall letters, no dot after W. Diameter 27 mm.

*Type 10.*—Smaller "OUTJO," stop after W. Diameter 27 mm.

*Type 11.*—Dot vice oblique line separating day and month in date. Diam. 27 mm. I have this postmark used in Bethany, Karibib and Kyibis.



6.



7.



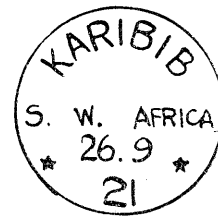
8.



9.



10.



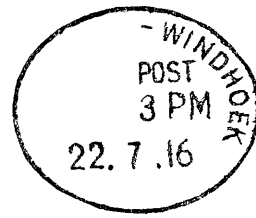
11.



12.



13.



14.

*Type 12.*—Similar to type 8, but minus sector. 26 mm. Windhoek only.

*Type 13.*—Gibeon only. 1900 die unaltered, save for date. Diam. 25 mm. Three stars.

*Type 14.*—Bahnpost (Travelling Post Office) Oval pmk. 33 mm x 27 mm. Either *Swakopmund* or *Windhoek* deleted, also Bahn of Bahnpost (Railpost) and Zug. No. Date arrangement altered and time inserted.

*Type 15.*—Unaltered German die used at *Windhoek* (8 bars in sector), *Karibib* (11 and 10 barred sectors), *Luderitzbucht* (10 bars in sector). Diam. 28 mm. (N.B.—The 1910 2½d.

Union Commemorative stamp is found with this cancellation.

*Type 16.*—Similar to type 15, save for solid black block and x as date terminals, and word "Deutsch" deleted. "S.W. Africa" in place of *Südwestafrika*."

*Type 17.*—Similar to type 16, save that there are no bars to sectors, and date arrangement is different. 29 mm.

*Type 18.*—Similar date arrangement to type 17, but has bars in sectors. Name of country deleted. *Karibib* and *Swakopmund*. 29 mm. diam.

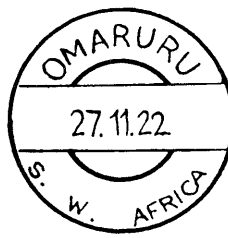
(To be continued).



15.



16.



17.



18.

#### ONE CENT BRITISH GUIANA: WAS THERE A SECOND COPY?

Mr. Dietz publishes in the latest number of the *Stamp and Cover Collectors' Review* what he considers as the most remarkable letter he has ever received on a philatelic subject.

The letter was anonymous, without the slightest clue to the identification of the writer, but it sounds genuine and it discloses one of the most thrilling incidents in philatelic history. Briefly, the story is this:

The writer tells how he was once possessed of another copy of the 1c magenta British Guiana, of which there has always been supposed to be only one in existence, viz., that which the late Mr. Arthur Hind made over to his wife, now Mrs. Scala. The writer got it as a young man, along with a packet of old bills, letters, etc., when ashore at Georgetown, for the cost of a few drinks. It remained in his possession for years without his realising that it was anything of a rarity. When he tumbled to it, after reading an account of the Ferrari sale and the price Mr. Hind paid for his copy, he determined that one or other of them had to become the owner of both stamps and keep quiet about the second copy.

In 1928 he went to see Mr. Hind and made him an offer for his copy. Mr. Hind retaliated by offering the writer twice as much for his. (No figures are mentioned, beyond that the first offer was "a big sum.")

Mr. Hind became the owner of the second copy. When it was handed to him in exchange for cash he looked at it and then put his own original one away. He then lit a cigar, looked

at his second copy once again and then held it in the still burning match till it was reduced to ashes. He then remarked: "There's only one magenta One Cent Guiana." And that's all.

### COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies. William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by: A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

Rarest S. African Airmail Cover.—For Sale: One CT-BW 1920 Handley Page cover. Catalogued price £50. No reasonable offer refused. Apply Box 322, Murraysburg.



## Air Mail Notes

By  
I. H. C. GODFREY.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

**Voortrekker Centenary—Dingaan's Day,**  
16th December, 1938.

PIGEON POST (Unofficial)—Johannesburg  
"Daily Express."

Infinitely the most interesting of all air borne missives emanating from the Voortrekker Centenary Celebrations at Pretoria, Transvaal, are insignificant little manuscripts on thin paper. This Air Post was purely a private enterprise, was not sponsored by the Post Office and, not being open to the public, consequently is of only academic interest to collectors of Official Airmails.

The foundation stone of the proposed Voortrekker Monument was laid at 11 o'clock on the Friday morning in Pretoria, and photographs of the ceremony, with full captions, were published in Johannesburg at 1 o'clock by the "Daily Express." This would have been a physical impossibility, except by the use of a tele-photo apparatus (none of which exist in Southern Africa), had not birds been employed.

One Leica film (32 exposures), with the requisite titles, was despatched from the Monument Camp to Johannesburg by "Expresslings"—Homin Pigeons which had been specially trained for the purpose by Mr. A. J. Reynolds, the Secretary of the Transvaal Racing Pigeon Federation. This method was adopted owing to traffic congestion on all roads between Pretoria and Johannesburg, and its success is clearly shown by the relative times taken by other means of transport:—

"Expresslings," 20 minutes.

Railway, 70 minutes.

Motor Car, 3 hours, or considerably more.

Eighteen Homing Pigeons were despatched, but only one in the flight carried the special harness with the films and captions.

The experiment is unique in the annals of newspaper enterprise in South Africa and its success is expected to open a new field in long distance flights for the conveyance of important pictures from outlying localities.

In 1919 and 1937 Pigeon Posts were instituted in the Union of South Africa to convey Peace and Coronation messages, but this is the first recorded instance of a PRACTICAL Pigeon Post in the Dominion, when money was not being raised for charity or from Philatelists.

The Koninklijke Luchvaart Maatschappij (K.L.M.—Royal Dutch Airlines), carried official visitors from Holland to Pretoria to participate in the Voortrekker Celebrations and also carried a considerable quantity of "phila-

telic" mail. The K.L.M. aeroplane is scheduled to return to Holland on the 26th December and will carry a further batch of souvenir envelopes.

(At the time of going to Press, sufficient data is lacking for a full description of these items to be included in this issue of the "S.A. Philatelist.")

### PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA. D.E.T.A. AIRWAYS.

(The Department of Railways, Lourenco Marques.)

#### EMERGENCY FLOOD AIRMAIL.

13th to 17th February, 1937.—The overland mail service between Lourenco Marques and the Transvaal had to be entirely suspended for five days during February, 1937, owing to the railway and all roads having been severely damaged by floods. Immediate steps were taken by the Post Offices to divert all mails by sea, via Durban, and consequently letters took a matter of days instead of hours to reach their destination.

On 16th February, at the initiative of D.E.T.A. Airways, mails were flown from Lourenco Marques to the Rand Airport, Johannesburg, and on the 17th the plane returned carrying Union letters. Normal surface transport was resumed the following day.

Covers flown on these Emergency airmail services bear no distinctive markings and can only be recognised by the dates and times shown on the postmarks: Lourenco Marques—13th, 14th and 15th February, and Johannesburg 16th and 17th (to 10.30 a.m.) February. Although a very considerable amount of mail was carried only SIX covers (commercial and Government envelopes) from Lourenco Marques are known to have been preserved and these are of considerable rarity. A few "philatelic" covers were despatched on the return flight from Johannesburg.

This Emergency airmail was the precursor of D.E.T.A.'s first Official air route—Lourenco Marques to Germiston (280 miles)—inaugurated on the 23rd of December, 1937. Within less than a year the frequency had to be increased from one to four services in each direction. The Company is restricted at present by an agreement with South African Airways to carry passengers only—the latter carrying the mails—but a Pooling arrangement is imminent.

### LOURENCO MARQUES — INHAMBANE — BEIRA — QUELIMANE.

11th/12th April, 1938.—Soon after establishing the Lourenco Marques—Rand service on a permanent basis, D.E.T.A. turned its attention to the business for which it was primarily founded, namely, the development of inter-Colonial air services with the object of extending trade by linking up Portuguese African towns. The first move in this direction was the inauguration of a twice-weekly

service on 11th April, 1938, from Lourenco Marques Northwards to Quelimane, via Inhambane and Beira—a distance of 719 miles. The time taken was 7¼ hours as against about three days by Coastal steamer.

Very short notice of this new airmail service was given to the public and, as the mails closed on a Sunday, first flight covers are scarce.

PORTUGUESE EAST TO PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA.

28th July and 5th August, 1938.—Special Flights were undertaken by D.E.T.A. on these dates to convey Government Officials across the African Continent in connection with the visit of the Portuguese President to Angola. (These flights, which carried mails, were described fully in the September issue of the "S.A. Philatelist.")

EXTENSION OF COASTAL SERVICE—(Vila de Joao Belo) — LUMBU — PORTO AMELIA.

11th October, 1938.—Exactly six months after the first internal Portuguese East African service had been started, D.E.T.A. extended their airmail route to include the towns of Vila de Joao Belo (Chai Chai)—100 miles from Lourenco Marques—Lumbu (Mocambique)—354 miles North of the old terminus, Quelimane—and Porto Amelia, 150 miles further north. The total distance between Lourenco Marques and Porto Amelia, 1,223 miles, is covered in hours, whereas the Coastal steamers take several days to do the trip.

First Flight covers can be identified by the backstamps:

	From the SOUTH	From the NORTH.
Lourenco Marques	—	13.10.38—18
Vila de Joao Belo	11.10.38—11	13.10.38—16½
Inhambane . . .	11.10.38—12½	13.10.38—16
Quelimane . . .	11.10.38—17¾	—
Mocambique (Lumbu) . . .	—	12.10.38—18
Porto Amelia . . .	12.10.38—	—

(Useful information supplied by Mr. V. Netto, of Lourenco Marques).

NEW UNION TWOPENNY STAMPS.

We are indebted to the Robertson Stamp Co. for information that new 2d. stamps are now on sale at some offices. The most obvious change is that SUID-AFRIKA now has a hyphen, in keeping with the change already made in various other values. The centre plate also appears to have been redrawn, showing various small differences. The colour of this new variety is a light grayish lilac, with a light dull blue centre. Incidentally it may be mentioned that some of the recent printings of the old twopenny have shown curious shades.

Review

LUNDY ISLAND AND THE LUNDY LOCALS, by John D. Stunard. Reprinted from "The American Philatelist." Published by the author at Box 306, Chattanooga, Tenn., U.S.A. Price \$1.00.

Most people, even if they do not collect "locals," have at least heard of Lundy Is., and its local "Puffin" stamps used for paying postage between the island and the British Mainland at Barnstaple on the Devonshire coast.

Their story is really rather a romantic one. The owner of the island did not wish to have an official post office on the island, and refused to rent land to the Government for one. When issuing this statement he added: "I dismissed the G.P.O." This gave rise to a verse in *Punch*:

We hardly hoped that we would meet  
Such men; and yet can History show  
A speech more royal, more complete  
Than "I dismissed the G.P.O.?"

This booklet, which is beautifully got up and lavishly illustrated, tells the history of the island and the full story of the local posts both by sea and air. Details of all the issues of stamps, etiquettes, cancellations, etc., are given.

Is there a Philatelist  
who does not smoke

CHAPMAN'S  
IRIS  
MIXTURE ?

And this one of  
the most selected  
and blended Tobaccos

# Notes on the Dies and Plates of the Waterlow Pictorial Stamps of the Union of South Africa

By A. HILTON SYDOW, A.S.A.A., C.A (S.A.).

(A paper read to the Cape Town Philatelic Society—14th July, 1938).

The pictorial era of the Union of South Africa commenced on the 1st January, 1926, when two attractive sets of stamps were made available to the public, namely, the ½d. and 1d. denominations. These were followed by the 6d. denomination, which was issued on the 1st May, 1926. On the sheets of these three emanations were depicted, inter alia, Springboks' heads, Van Riebeeck's ships entering Table Bay, and orange trees bearing ripe oranges, respectively.

The authorities responsible for the introduction of these pictorials evidently suffered from a sort of Noah's Ark complex—"These stamps have inscriptions in English and Afrikaans alternately throughout the sheet" annually appraises Stanley Gibbons in their catalogue, and annually advises "are best collected in pairs." In other words, Afrikaans inscribed stamps should not be sundered from their English inscribed confreres when they are destined for accommodation in collectors' albums.

Handbooks and catalogues disseminate that the stamps were surface-printed from en epargne electrotyped plates by Waterlow and Sons, Limited, of London Wall, London.

The three said denominations of stamps were issued in sheets, each of which consisted of 240 stamps all in one panel of 20 horizontal rows of 12 each, surrounded by two sets of co-extensive guard or jubilee lines. Two broad arrows or pheons, one on the left hand margin and the other on the right hand margin, appeared opposite the line of perforations below the tenth horizontal row of stamps on each sheet. No plate numbers or printer's imprints were indicated on the sheets.

Examination of certain quantities of sheets and parts of sheets revealed that the sheets were perforated by a comb machine which functioned from left to right across each sheet because the horizontal lines of perforations extended through the right hand margins but not the left hand ones. The vertical lines of perforations traversed the top but not the bottom margins. With certain exceptions the left hand margins were imperforate and were approximately twice the width of the perforate right hand margins. The exceptions were the many sheets found with the left hand margins partly perforated horizontally.

As a result of the observations of these partly perforated left hand margins and the narrow right hand margins I venture to opine that these surface-printed stamps were print-

ed in sheets of 480 stamps in two panels of 240 each, with an unprinted margin between the panels, and that at a later stage the two panels were divided vertically through the unprinted margin into two "post office issue" sheets of 240 stamps each.

Waterlow and Sons, Limited, as is well known to philatelists, were from their pristine days, and are at the present, specialists in line-engraved and recess-printed stamps. To the best of my knowledge, as the result of research, the first Union pictorials of the denominations mentioned in this paper were the first surface-printed stamps printed by this concern. May the question be asked whether at that time Waterlow and Sons, Limited, possessed the machinery or apparatus necessary for the production of anastatic dies and en epargne electrotyped plates?

The same concern printed also, it is said, the stamps bound in the first Union 2s. 6d. pictorial booklets, namely, the ½d. and 1d. values. I own certain panes of six units each with portions of stamps attached tête-bêche obtained from such booklets. Now the arrangement of the stamps on the sheets from which the booklet ones were manufactured necessitated the manufacture of electrotyped plates on which the clichés were arranged in a manner of which the following will convey an idea to my readers:—

First horizontal row—Stamps Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in normal position, Nos. 4, 5 and 6 tête-bêche to the first three, then a four barred margin, then Nos. 7, 8 and 9 in normal position and finally Nos. 10, 11 and 12 tête-bêche to the second three normal ones. The second horizontal row to the twentieth horizontal row in similar arrangement. These positions are those of the printed stamps on the sheets. On the plates the apposite clichés appeared in positions inverse to those described above. The booklet stamp sheets included the circumjacent jubilee lines and arrows as on the issue sheets.

I again venture to opine that the manufacturers of the dies and plates of the first Union pictorial stamps of the ½d., 1d. and 6d. denominations were the ROYAL MINT of London, and not Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers thereof.

A comparison of the Afrikaans and English inscribed stamps of the 1d. and 6d. values, after allowing for degrees of pressure on the sheets between the plates and the impression cylinders of the printing machines during the

process of printing, will disclose that the frame designs are identical in the four instances, with the exception of course of the words "South Africa," "Suidafrika," "postage-revenue," "posseel-inkomste," and the figures of value.

The genesis of the four is one anonymous and undenominated master die, a facsimile of which is shown in reverse in fig. 1. Fig. 2 is similar in design but represents the master die also in reverse after the centre was removed or deepened to allow for the counterpart space of the master head die. In the case of the 6d. denomination the centre was removed or deepened to the extent that certain anastatic portions were left to represent

the ripe oranges, replicas of which are shown on the stamps. A separate master die, anonymous and undenominated, was engraved for the 1d. denomination.

The words "South Africa," "Suidafrika," "postage-revenue," "posseel-inkomste" and the figures of value were engraved in recess on the subsidiary dies, and are represented on the stamps by uncoloured letters and figures.

The lead blocks or cliches which bore the impressions of the subsidiary dies are rectangular in shape and are fractionally larger than the size of the printed stamps.

Without further description the following will show the lineage of the Master Dies:—

THE LINEAGE OF THE MASTER DIES.

Frameplates—1d. and 6d. Denominations.

Flat Undenominated and Anonymous

Master Frame Die

hand engraved on steel en epargne and negative

↓



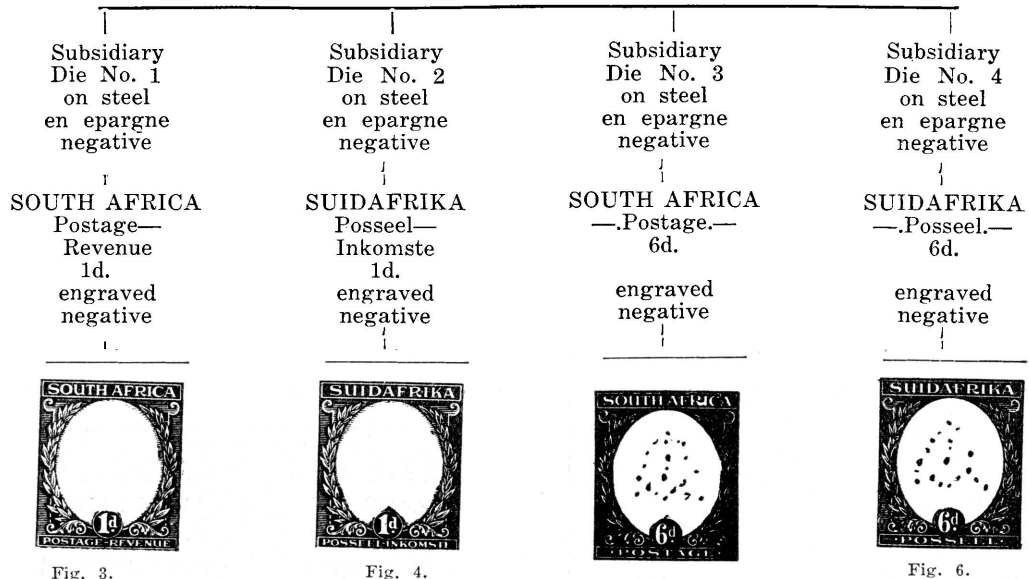
Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Cylindrical steel transfer roller en creux and positive

↓



Transfer Roller  
positive  
↓  
120 Lead Blocks  
or clichés  
negative  
with words in  
English

Transfer Roller  
positive  
↓  
120 Lead Blocks  
or clichés  
negative  
with words in  
Afrikaans

Transfer Roller  
positive  
↓  
120 Lead Blocks  
or clichés  
negative  
with words in  
English

Transfer Roller  
positive  
↓  
120 Lead Blocks  
or clichés  
negative  
with words in  
Afrikaans

(To be continued).

#### AT LAST!

#### A BOOK ON RHODESIA.

Measures are afoot to publish, under the auspices of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa, a book on the stamps of Rhodesia by Major W. J. Harrington.

The book will be based on the articles published by Major Harrington in this journal in 1933-34-35.

It is expected that the price will be 10s., with a de luxe edition at a guinea. It will assist the publishers materially in estimating how many copies they should print if all readers who think it likely that they will purchase a copy will intimate their intention to the Business Manager of the "South African Philatelist."

#### KENYA—K.G. V. 5C RETOUCH.

Mr. D. Mackay reports in the *Philatelic Magazine* an earlier date of usage, 7th February, 1938, for this variety. In view of the search that has been going on, we must now be getting very near to the actual date of issue.

#### MOCAMBIQUE.

Mr. V. Netto, of Lourenco Marques, advises that the provisional surcharged 40c. on 45c. issued on the 16th June, 1938, has now been sold out and that a new stamp of 40 centavos will be on sale during the period 23rd to 31st December, 1938. This stamp is similar to previous charity issues, but the colour is now yellow and black.

#### GILBERTS—DIRECT FROM GILBERTS. CORONATIONS.

Genuine F.D.C.—2 sets on cover, 15/- per cover. Sets—Registered covers—post free with 5d. K.G. VI., 1/6 per set. Blocks of 4—fuit marginal—as sets, 5/- per cover.

##### K.G. V.

Fine used on covers:  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 1/-. Set to 3d. at 1/3. Set to 6d. at 2/3. Set to 1/- at 3/6. Complete set to £1 at £2. Mint at Face.

##### K.G. VI.

(Pictorial)— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 5d., 6d., 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-—Face 12/34d. Fine used on covers. Set to 3d. at 1/3. Set to 6d. at 2/3. Set to 1/- at 3/6. 2/- at 2/3. 2/6 at 2/9. 5/- at 5/6. Complete set at 13/6. Mint at Face.

TONGO TIN CAN COVERS . . . 1/- each. All stamps and covers post free, by registered post. Covers, past and present issues, serviced. No Jubilees. No exchanges. No transactions Jan./Mar., 1939. All items on "money back" guarantee. Remit in sterling to

JOHN ROSS, Box 37, Ocean Island, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific.

#### "QUICKCHANGE" ALBUMS.

Mr. G. F. Rapkin, the well-known album publisher and manufacturer of various philatelic accessories, has sent us a copy of their new "Quickchange" albums. This is a loose-leaf album for juvenile collectors, with over a hundred pages which have alphabetically arranged headings for all stamp-issuing countries. There are brief notes about each country, and a couple of illustrations on each page of leading types of stamps. The albums may be obtained at 3s. 6d. or, de luxe, at 5s. Extra leaves without headings, 6d. for 20. Postage extra in all cases. Obtainable from the maker at 151-7 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1.

#### SPAIN.

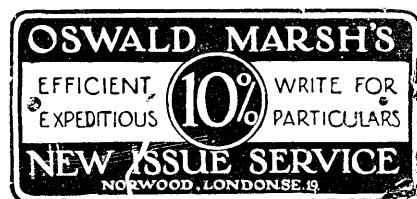
There are currently 518 varieties of Loyalist Spanish "stamps" and 863 varieties of Franco "stamps" on the Paris market. Ho hum. One can get them at about \$12.50 and \$60, respectively, but few will, of course, ever make Scott. The rest will clutter up packets of dubious origin for the next generation.

#### "SUNSET COVERS" IN GERMANY.

With so many recent Reich issues already demonetized, German Post Offices display lists of varieties acceptable for postage. There is a rush for last day cancellations every time further demonetization is announced.

G. v. d. Berg in "Stamps."

We have to acknowledge Xmas cards and greetings from Imperial Airways; Mr. J. Robertson; Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society; Mr. Frank Godden; Mr. H. R. Harmer; Mr. Roy Harker, Oxford; Messrs. Francis J. Field, Sutton Goldfield and Major Grieve, 129 Sussex Gardens, London, W2.



## SOME INTERESTING OFFERS

NATAL.	1875.	1s. green, POSTAGE double, used . . . . .	£3 0 0
”	1822.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue-green, C.A. mint block of nine with margin of the sheet on two sides . . . . .	9 0 0
”	1908.	£1 10s. 0d., orange and purple, mint, overprinted SPECIMEN . . . . .	3 15 0
LAGOS.	1884.	2s. 6d. olive-black, mint . . . . .	8 0 0
”	1904.	10s., single C.A. mint . . . . .	10 0 0
BR. BECHUANALAND,	First Issue, pairs of the 2d. and 6d. used together on piece of original . . . . .		1 17 6
do.	1889.	Green overprint on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Cape, double, one vertical (S.G. 30c.), mint . . . . .	6 10 0
do.	Aug., 1888.	On Gt. Britain, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion, Protectorate double. (S.G. 43a), mint . . . . .	2 5 0
RHODESIA.	1898-1908.	£10 lilac, mint . . . . .	11 10 0
BRITISH GUIANA.	1853-60.	4c blue, unused and very fine, with large margin all round . . . . .	20 0 0
GREAT BRITAIN.	1911.	1d. aniline-pink, mint (S.G. 275) ..	3 0 0
do.	1911-12.	Somerset House print, 6d. bright magenta on chalky paper, surcharged SPECIMEN. (S.G. 296)..	2 10 0
ORANGE RIVER.	1896.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d. blue, mint block of nine with Roman I variety in centre . . . . .	2 5 0
PENRHYN ISLAND.	1920.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. black and emerald, centre inverted, mint . . . . .	60 0 0
BRITISH SOMALILAND.	3r.	Queen, inverted overprint, mint ..	9 0 0
MALTA.	10s.	grey-black, mult. wmk., fine, used . . . . .	17 10 0

SEND US YOUR WANT LISTS, ANY COUNTRY, FOREIGN  
OR COLONIAL, and ask for price-list and specimen copy of the  
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## Interprovincials

By D. H. KIRCHNER.

A spare moment, a visit to the record room from the shelves of which I extracted Government Gazettes for the year 1910. This was by no means my first visit to this room in which are housed Gazettes of the Cape from the year 1827, volumes made strangely interesting by their reference to a bygone age of slavery, sailing ships, skillings and other antiquities.

I was in search of the Government Notice dealing with the use of postage stamps of one Colony in another Colony on and after the 31st of May, 1910.

Catalogues and philatelic articles told me to look for the date the 18th August, 1910. No gazette of such date could be found but in Union Gazette No. 24 of the 19th August, 1910, I found Government Notice No. 349 of the 15th August, 1910. The notice of publication is signed by the Acting Secretary for Finance on the 18th August, 1910.

Which of these three dates must collectors accept as the true interprovincial period dates?

Simenhoff says: "The prices below are for stamps postmarked between and including both these dates . . . from 18th August, 1910, until 1st September, 1913."

The Natal Society's handbook says: ". . . from August 18th, 1910 to September 1st, 1913."

Mr. Sydow in his interesting article in the South African Philatelist of May last, refers to "the edition of the Government Gazette of the 18th August, 1910" and quotes a portion of the Government Notice in question.

There are several points which require elucidation, viz.:

(1) It is difficult to realise the necessity for the publication of this notice at all unless such necessity is found in the last paragraph of the notice dealing with stamp duties and fees. A Capetonian could not object to receiving a Transvaal stamp across the counter as long as the stamp was valid for postal or revenue purposes. In each of the four Colonies, however, different tariffs of stamp duties existed and these stamp duties were still in force in the newly created Provinces. The interchangeability of stamps may have caused confusion in the mind of the public so no doubt an explanatory notice was promulgated. It merely drew attention to:

(1) the fact that the use of postage and revenue stamps was no longer con-

finied within the colonial territorial boundaries of the country of issue

(2) but that the operation of the stamp duties tariff was so confined and contained

(3) the announcement of a tautologous nature that in due course (again a phrase without any significance) Union stamps would be issued.

(2) The Notice, however, having been published becomes law and is operative as such only from the date of promulgation, i.e., the 19th August, 1910, and not earlier. An act may nevertheless be ratified when such ratification dates back to the original act but

(3) It says ". . . postage and revenue stamps which were in authorised use on the 30th May, 1910, are now recognised as available . . ." (N.B.—the word "now" is omitted from the copy of the Notice in the S.A. Philatelist, May 1938, page 70). It is abundantly clear from the wording of the entire notice that reference is made to a "fait accompli," to something already operative. Should then the true interprovincial period not date from the 15th August, the date of the notice and not, as hitherto held, the 18th August? It seems that there is no clear indication of the date on which the stamps of four colonies were first distributed and used outside the territorial limits of such colonies and that the only true interprovincial dates are the 31st May, 1910, and the 31st December, 1937 (vide Government Notice No. 1575 of 1937). All that can be said is that the interprovincial period comprises three stages:

(1) 31st May, 1910, to 18th August, 1910; Union Day up to the publication of Notice No. 349.

(2) 19th August, 1910, to 31st August, 1913, to the appearance of the first Union Issue. (I take it there is clear proof that the 1st September, 1913, was the day of issue of the Georgians).

(3) 1st September, 1913, to 31st December, 1937. After the latter date pre-Unions were no longer valid.

It is considered that there is no sphere more interesting in South African philately than the interprovincial period. It embraces under one broad band the postal history of a unified state of which the separate areas are replete with history.

The appended copy of Government Notice No. 349 of 1910, has so been printed that it can be cut out and placed on a suitable page of an album devoted to Unions:

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 349 OF 1910.  
Published in Union Government Gazette No.  
24 of the 19th August, 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

The following Government Notice is published  
for general information:

James R. Leisk,

ACTING SECRETARY FOR FINANCE.

Department of Finance,

PRETORIA,

18th August, 1910.

No. 349. 15th August, 1910.

INTERCHANGEABILITY OF COLONIAL  
STAMPS FOR UNION POSTAL AND  
REVENUE PURPOSES.

It is hereby notified for general information  
that until further notice, postage and revenue  
stamps which were in authorised use on 30th  
May, 1910, in the four Colonies incorporated in  
the Union of South Africa are now recognised  
as available throughout the Union and their  
use is no longer limited within the territorial  
boundaries of the Original Colonies of issue.  
In due course postage and revenue stamps for  
the Union will be issued, when suitable ar-  
rangements will be made for the withdrawal  
of the separate Colonial issues.  
Nothing in this notice contained shall be taken  
as affecting the tariff of stamp charges or  
duties in force in the four Colonies prior to  
Union, which, until altered by Parliament or  
other competent authority, remain in opera-  
tion within the territorial limits to which they  
have hitherto applied.

ANGOLA—AN UNCATALOGUED  
VARIETY.

Mr. A. Lichtenstein, of Bloemfontein, has  
sent for our inspection a 20 reis, rosine, of the  
1881-85 issue of Angola which is perf. 13½. In  
Gibbons' catalogue there are both 12½ and 13½  
perforation listed in this issue, but the 20r. is  
only given as occurring with 12½ perf. Have  
any of our Portuguese specialists come across  
this variety?

Incidentally, Mr. Lichtenstein wonders why  
the 4c Ceres type (S.G. No. 287) and the 1E  
(S.G. No. 326) which are almost of the same  
colour, are listed respectively as "dull claret"  
and "carmine-pink." We have not these stamps  
handy to check up our ideas as to colour, but  
we have long ceased to wonder at anything  
in the way of colour names. Take any two cata-  
logues you like and compare the names given  
to the colours of a few dozen stamps and you  
will be amazed at the variations you will find.

(Concluded from page 16).

marked at the Royal Palace; commemorating  
the visit of Hitler to Mussolini, and Musso-  
lini to Hitler; the Anschluss; Maldivo Islands,  
and a large number of sports issues.

The Secretary made an appeal for subscri-  
bers to this magazine and read a number of  
paragraphs of interest to members, with the  
result that seven names were handed in.  
G.R.

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## Society News

### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President, H. Suklje; Hon. Sec., J. Doyle, 41 Rose Deep, Germiston. Meetings, 2nd Thursday, Hotel Cecil, Benoni.*

At the December meeting the following two officers were elected for the next twelve months: President, Hinko Suklje; Vice-President, W. T. Bailey.

Dr. C. B. Shapiro was elected the society's representative to Congress in place of Mr. Johnston, who resigned.

Items of interest were shown by the following: Mrs. Wood, Montserrat, King George VI. set. Mr. Allan, Natal Id. used on piece embossed first issue. Mr. Newson, Cover addressed to Benito Mussolini.

The exhibit for the evening was provided by Mr. A. P. Linn. He firstly tabled his collection of Bahamas. This commenced with the 1859 imperforates, continuing with all the issues up to the latest King George VI. set. Among the War Tax stamps were a host of varieties such as watermark inverted, reversed and sideways, shades of red overprint and inverted overprint. There were also Specimens, a variety of shades and controls, and the beautiful 1920 Tercentenary set, concluding with the Special Delivery stamps.

After the tea interval Mr. Linn showed his collection of Turks and Caicos Islands. This was an immaculate mint collection. Nearly all the issue included also a Specimen set. Again the War Tax stamps were to the forefront. There were innumerable varieties of inverted and reversed watermarks, shades of red and scarlet overprints, AX in TAX missing, and a star item of a complete pane of these overprints showing the three types of overprint. Another good item was the 1916 2s. on greenish white paper (S.G. 137a). In all a very desirable collection.

After the exchange packets were circulated, the President proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Linn for his excellent show, concluding with wishing all the members the compliments of the season. H.S.

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President, J. W. K. Schofield; Hon. Secretary, F. E. Ingham, Box 4967; Meetings, 2nd Tuesdays, Sanlam Buildings, 29 Loveday Street, 7.45 p.m.*

The November meeting of the society was most enjoyable and interesting all round, the main event being a stamp auction, the receipts of which were to be donated to the Johannesburg General Hospital funds. Everyone responded generously with respect to donating material for auction, and in spiritedly bidding

for the many items offered. As a result of this auction, the society was able to present the Hospital funds with a round sum of £30, showing an increase of 50 per cent. over results of our Hospital Fund Auction of the previous year.

Mr. R. G. Ockersee displayed a very pretty and almost complete exhibit of the stamps of Switzerland. Also, Mr. Godfrey displayed an exceedingly instructive and well written-up airmail collection with charts and maps showing the development of air transport throughout the African Continent.

At our December meeting, we were pleased to welcome three new members, Mr. and Mrs. Long and Mr. Osborne.

The attendance at this meeting was not up to our usual number, there being a few seats vacant. However, a sociable and enjoyable time was had by all, as there were several interesting exhibits displayed by Mrs. Robertson, Messrs. Schofield, Redford, Crewell, Demasius and Dr. Pirie. Some of these exhibits were very pretty and refreshing, such as Mrs. Robertson's exhibit of charity stamps of several of the European countries, and Mr. Schofield's selected items from his valuable Belgian collection. A somewhat different synopsis of the stamps of the Union of South Africa and the component political sections existing before Union, well written-up, was offered by Mr. Crewell. Mr. Demasius' exhibit of Finland was in perfect condition, and quite complete, and as usual, Dr. Pirie had some interesting Union postmarks and examples of plate and perf. varieties to show of other Africans.

There were several new issues auctioned, including Ceylon, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Malta, Perak, Toga, as well as several items submitted by members for auction.

Mr. Schofield extended holiday greetings to the members of the Club, both present and absent, and his kind expression was reciprocated on behalf of the members by our Secretary, Mr. Ingham. H.E.B.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

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

The December meeting was very well attended by visitors and members. It has not been our custom to meet in January, but a resolution was passed whereby in future an informal meeting will be held in this month to which all visiting philatelists will be very welcome.

Mr. H. F. Schroeder was responsible for a very novel display, which he had called "Covers from Philatelic Congresses and Exhibitions held in 1938, and others." The Congress covers included those from New Zealand, Holland, Slagelse (Denmark), and Switzerland.

"And others" meant a commemorative cover with King Farouk's marriage stamp and post-  
(Concluded on page 15).

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

## The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

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Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

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

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FEBRUARY, 1939.

No. 2.

## Union Notes

### PRINTING DEFECT IN VOORTREKKER THREEPENNY.

Mr. Sydow records the finding of a block of 24 of the Voortrekker 3d. and 1½d. (1933 issue) in which there has only been partial printing of the frameplate portion of the design in the whole of the last vertical row of six stamps.

"Fund" and "1½d." are entirely missing except in No. 3 of the row, in which they are partially printed. There are varying degrees of deficiency in the terminations of "AFRICA," "AFRIKA" and "VOORTREKKER" also, somewhat curiously, in the first "M" of "MONUMENT."

### NEW SET-UP OF 1s. ROTOGRAVURE SHEETS.

Mr. Sydow also notes that the current 1s. is now appearing in sheets with stamp No. 1 of the 1st row the Afrikaans variety, whereas previously it was the English variety. There also appears to have been used a new glass positive for the frameplate.

### VOORTREKKER STAMPS POSTMARKED BEFORE THE DAY OF OFFICIAL ISSUE.

Quite a number of cases of this have come to our notice. They can only be regarded, of course, as philatelic freaks. Apparently the demand for the stamps was so insistent at many post offices that the postal officials could not, or at any rate, did not harden their hearts like Pharaoh of old and say No, but sold them prior to the 14th December, the date on which they were officially released.

### PHILATELISTS, LISTEN.

Mr. G. B. Allan has resumed his radio philatelic talks on Friday evenings from Johannesburg "B" station.

### "THE STAMPS OF RHODESIA." GUARANTEE FUND.

As already mentioned in our last issue, Major Harrington's book on Rhodesia is to be published under the auspices of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa. This will be the first effort on the part of Congress to fulfil one of the objects for which it was founded, viz., to publish works on Southern African philately in permanent book form. So far its adventures in the literary field have been limited to the somewhat more fleeting form of its monthly magazine, "The South African Philatelist."

To ensure the success of this effort the Congress Executive Committee appeals for support in two directions:

(1) Will all readers who can promise with reasonable certainty that they will purchase a copy please intimate their intention to the Business Manager of the "S.A. Philatelist" (Box 7012, Johannesburg)? This will help materially in deciding on the size of the edition to be printed.

(2) A Guarantee Fund has been opened. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to call upon guarantors, but if sales should not balance expenses of publication they will be called upon pro-rata to make up any loss. With a good guarantee fund, publication can be gone on with confidently.

The Philatelic Society of Johannesburg has guaranteed £25 to start off the fund and a further sum of £15 has been guaranteed by individual members of that Society.

The Congress Executive Committee appeals to other Societies and Philatelists in Southern Africa to support the Guarantee Fund.

### HOLLAND—1½c JUBILEE VARIETY.

The International Collectors' Club, of 35 Kerstant v.d. Bergelaan Hillegersberg, Rotterdam, announces the discovery of a constant variety on stamp No. 62 of the sheets of the 1½c value of the recent Jubilee issue. This takes the form of a white spot behind the Queen's ear looking like a pearl in her hair.

# BOLIVIA

By the late T. WOOD

(A paper read before the East Rand Philatelic Society in 1929).

## HISTORICAL OUTLINE.

The early history of Bolivia is still being studied but very little is known of it. This much is certain, that when in 1532 Pizarro mastered the country with Peru, overthrowing the power of the Incas, there were many indications of a still earlier civilization and proofs that the people who lived there were of high intelligence.

When the Incas first entered Bolivia is not known, but probably in the 9th century. Today all that remains to bear witness to their rule is the ruins of wonderful cities and buildings, the construction of which must have called for exceptional skill in architecture and mechanics. It is clear also, from the finely wrought pottery that has been found, that these ancient peoples possessed no little artistic ability.

While it is definitely known that the Incas came from the South, history is not able to answer fully who they were and just where they came from. They were a warlike race and probably a branch of the Amyaras Indians. What is important to note is that although they were of military power, they succeeded in developing a civilization which ranks among the highest achievements of the American Indian races. They tunneled the mountains and built bridges; they made roads which endure to the present day; they were tireless cultivators and they were builders whose genius is still a matter for wonder and admiration. When we read the story of the Spanish conquest we have wonderful descriptions given us of the beautiful creations of the Inca people.

The political and social systems of the race were remarkable. The Inca who occupied the throne was both King and God to his people. His person was sacred, and just as the rays of the sun, which he personified, reached out to every corner, so did his influence extend to every man and woman in the kingdom.

From the time of the Spanish conquest to the declaration of independence was a long record of oppression and cruelty. It has been stated that nearly four-fifths of the Indian population were killed by their Spanish conquerors in the first ten years of their occupation.

The Bolivian Indians of to-day are in many ways less civilized than their ancestors. They are Christians, nominally at any rate, but many of their customs are barbaric and not at all in keeping with European ideas of Christianity.

I have a picture of some Bolivian Indians in National Dress, on a fete day—note the slit trousers showing the white drawers beneath and the curious stiff cape.

In common with other states of northern S. America, Bolivia owes her liberation from the Spanish yoke to Simon Bolivar, and the country is named after him. The dollar of Bolivia is called Boliviano. Bolivar deputed one of his most able lieutenants to administer the country—General, later Marschal, Sucre, and Bolivia owes much to his work.

Bolivia is now an inland state, having lost her small seaboard and ports in the disastrous war with Chile. The resources of the state are many and varied—gold, silver, hides and mohair are the principal exports. Education compulsory since 1908. Religion R.C. Capital La Paz.

## STAMPS.

According to Gibbons' catalogue, stamps were first issued in 1866, but there was an issue of stamps, four values in reales, in 1862, about which very little is known. I hope to be able to tell you more of these at some future date.

The issue of 1866 consisted of one value only, 5c, in various shades of green engraved at the capital and printed at Cochabamba. There are 72 varieties on the plate. The plate was re-engraved four times and retouched six or seven times, so that to anyone who has a weakness for minor varieties here is an ideal stamp for specialism.

1867.—Eight stamps of 10c, 50c and 100c were issued. There are 78 plate varieties of the 10c and 30 of the 50c and 100c.

Jan., 1868.—5c, 50c and 100c in new colours.

April, 1868.—Due to constant trouble with the stamp plates the Government decided to try and improve the production of stamps and commissioned the American Bank Note Co. to supply a series of stamps. These arrived at La Paz in March, 1868, and were supplied to post offices in April of the same year. 5c, 10c, 50c, 100c and 500c. Nine stars.

1871.—Administration changes making two of the Government departments into four were reflected philatelically by 11 stars below the arms instead of nine. Same values; the two 500c stamps are the rarest Bolivian stamps.

1878.—Four values of a new design. 5c, 10c, 20c and 50c.

1887.—Four values similar to 1871 but 1c and 2c added.

1890.—Seven values similar type but nine stars.

1893.—1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 20c. The Government printer had another try at producing stamps and I will not need to tell you that after the fine production of the American Bank Note Co. the public complained so much at the poor quality that tenders were called for and Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. got the contract for the famous 1894 issue.

1894.—Seven values 1c to 100c, printed on thin stout paper.

Stamps on thick paper printed from the original plates on thick soft paper were not requisitioned by Government authority, but some were sent to Bolivia and used and show specimens of both papers cancelled in Paris and in Bolivia. The true history of this unauthorised issue was explained fully in my paper to you on a previous occasion.

In 1897 a new series was issued portraying various national heroes, with the exception of the 2 Bol (Arms).

1898.—The 1894 stamps 1c to 20c overprinted with a handstamp "E.F. 1899." These were used in the northern part of Bolivia only, during a revolution.

1899-1901.—Series 1c to 1 bol. Gen. Sucre. 1901-1904.—1c to 2 bol., various presidents and Gen. Bolivian.

1909.—Centennial issue of the Revolt of 1809.

1909.—Centennial issue of the War of Independence, 1809-1825.

1911.—Provisionals.

1913.—Engraved set 1c to 2 bol.

1916.—½c to 10c views, etc.

1919-1920.—American Bank Note Co. Arms 1c to 2 bol.

1923-1927.—Perkins Bacon same types.

1923-1924.—Provisionals.

1924.—National Aviation issue.

1925.—Centenary of Independence series.

1928.—Types of 1919-1920 lithographed (Waterlow).

1928.—Overprinted October, 1927, to prevent use of stolen stamps.

Various Fiscals were used for postage in 1871 and 1893.

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## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by: A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

Rarest S. African Airmail Cover.—For Sale: One CT-BW 1920 Handley Page cover. Catalogued price £50. No reasonable offer refused. Apply Box 322, Murraysburg.

Wants exchange good stamps from African Colonies. Give better class Scandinavia, Russia, Europa. H. J. Holmqvist, Nyköping, Sweden.

Real Value. Exchange your duplicates from any part of Continent of Africa (except current Union) for double quantity all different world stamps—School children's African Collections wanted. Miss Powell, Westminster, O.F.S.

KENYA—KING GEORGE VI 50c VARIETY CORRECTED.

*Gibbons' Stamp Monthly* reports that, as was expected, the variety on stamp No. 15 (rope unconnected with the sail) has been corrected and that sheets with no error are now on sale. They find, however, that instead of just correcting the old plate the printers have introduced an entirely new one, the alteration having probably been made on the masterdie. The engraving of the centre does not appear to have been so deep as in the old plate and the centres are consequently more lightly inked, especially in the sky and water.

AN INTERESTING CONGRESS  
SOUVENIR.

The 26th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain is to be held this year in Liverpool and instead of the usual Congress labels they are to issue on this occasion a set of postcards with a series of over ninety Liverpool postmarks dating from 1707 onwards. An excellent innovation.

## Reviews

### THE VACUUM MAGAZINE.

All collectors of Voortrekker stamps, covers, etc., would be interested in the December number of "The Vacuum Magazine," published by and obtainable free from the Vacuum Oil Co., of South Africa, Ltd., P.O. Box 1969, Capetown.

Of the Great Trek, in its inception and progress, a bird's eye view is given by Mr. C. Graham Botha, Chief Government Archivist. Mr. H. J. Raubenheimer contrasts, in "Then and Now," transportation conditions encountered by the Voortrekkers in 1838 and as found by their successors a century later along the new National highways under construction by the National Road Board, of which he is a member.

The frontispiece is a striking picture, typically South African in subject and appropriate in appeal, and is followed by an imposing selection of illustrations from photographs specially taken and appearing exclusively in these pages. Pictorially the central theme is the building throughout of a stinkwood ox-wagon ("Vrou en Moeder") for presentation to Afrikaanse Taal- en Kultuurvereniging and, following the Voortrekker Centenary Celebrations, to be preserved as a museum exhibit. All the numerous construction processes from forest to finished vehicle are shown graphically in progress at Knysna, being much the same as those in vogue a hundred years ago.

### PRICE LIST OF SETS AND PACKETS.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., of Ipswich, England, have sent us their Annual Price List of stamps in sets and packets. This is the 70th Edition of such a list. Every country and every kind of combination is included at prices ranging from a tickety to £300. If you cannot find something here to satisfy you, you must indeed be hard to please.

### LONDON POSTS: 1680-1840.

"The Local Posts of London: 1680-1840," by G. Brumell is published by R. C. Alcock, Ltd., of 11 Regent Street, Cheltenham, England, as No. 2 of the "Philatelic Adviser" Handbooks.

This work will appeal to the growing number of those interested in pre-stamp days and postal history. It deals with Dockwra's Penny Post of 1680-82; the Government Penny Post of 1682-1801 and the Government Twopenny Post of 1801-40. There are some 144 illustrations of the "stamps" or "postmarks"—call them what you will and two appendices give respectively a list of offices and receiving houses in London during the period under review and a table of postal rates.

The price of the work is not mentioned in the Handbook itself but we gather from other sources that it is 5s. (postage 3d. extra).

### THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL AND DIARY FOR 1939.

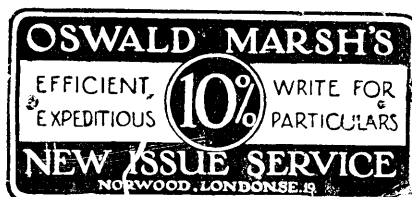
This Annual, published by the "Philatelic Magazine," has now reached its 25th number and still continues to provide a good square meal of philatelic fare. Indeed we might put it in the grade above that, à la classification of the Arizona eating-house, viz., a meal such as your mother would give you.

There are general articles such as "The aesthetic characters of the postage stamp," "The significance of cancellations" and "The law and philately."

In the special articles Mr. Drossos shows in "The mystery of the King Constantine 1914 issue of Chimarra in Epirus" that various values of the same colour were printed on one and the same sheet. L. N. and M. Williams deal with the stamps and postmarks of the Ionian Is.; also with the use by a private firm of embossed rings round the stamps of embossed envelopes and wrappers as a protection against theft (a usage parallel to that of perforated initials on adhesives).

The Editor continues his last year's article on Tannou Touva—it is now clear, at any rate, that this country is not a member of the Universal Postal Union and that its stamps are therefore not valid for international postage. Mr. Robson Lowe deals with Handstruck Postage Stamps and the Editor with Meter posts of Australia and New Zealand.

The Annual gives a Directory of Stamp Papers other than British and of all the British Philatelic Societies, in addition to the Philatelist's Diary. Altogether an excellent bob's worth!



### ST. PATRICK'S DAY COVERS FROM IRELAND.

Here is an opportunity to get handsome St. Patrick's Day covers direct from Ireland. Beautiful covers, franked with new comm. stamps, postmarked March 17th.

Each cover will have your name in Irish and English, and will contain a sprig of real shamrock, freshly gathered off the Irish hills.

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## SOME INTERESTING OFFERS

NATAL.	1875.	1s. green, POSTAGE double, used . . . . .	£3	0	0
„	1822.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue-green, C.A. mint block of nine with margin of the sheet on two sides . . . . .	9	0	0
„	1908.	£1 10s. 0d., orange and purple, mint, overprinted SPECIMEN . . . . .	3	15	0
LAGOS.	1884.	2s. 6d. olive-black, mint . . . . .	8	0	0
„	1904.	10s., single C.A. mint . . . . .	10	0	0
BR. BECHUANALAND,	First Issue, pairs of the 2d. and 6d. used together on piece of original . . . . .		1	17	6
do.	1889.	Green overprint on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Cape, double, one vertical (S.G. 30c.), mint . . . . .	6	10	0
do.	Aug., 1888.	On Gt. Britain, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion, Protectorate double. (S.G. 43a), mint . . . . .	2	5	0
RHODESIA.	1898-1908.	£10 lilac, mint . . . . .	11	10	0
BRITISH GUIANA.	1853-60.	4c blue, unused and very fine, with large margin all round . . . . .	20	0	0
GREAT BRITAIN.	1911.	1d. aniline-pink, mint (S.G. 275) . .	3	0	0
do.	1911-12.	Somerset House print, 6d. bright magenta on chalky paper, surcharged SPECIMEN. (S.G. 296)..	2	10	0
ORANGE RIVER.	1896.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d. blue, mint block of nine with Roman I variety in centre . . . . .	2	5	0
PENRHYN ISLAND.	1920.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. black and emerald, centre inverted, mint . . . . .	60	0	0
BRITISH SOMALILAND.	3r.	Queen, inverted overprint, mint . .	9	0	0
MALTA.	10s.	grey-black, mult. wmk., fine, used . . . . .	17	10	0

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## The Postal History of the Cape of Good Hope

DEALING CHIEFLY WITH THE LETTER STAMPS IN USE FROM 1792 TO 1853,  
WITH A BRIEF SUMMARY OF SOME OF THE POSTMARKS OF THE  
ADHESIVE STAMP PERIOD FROM 1853 TO 1910.

By A. A. JURGENS, M.R.P.S.L.

(Abridged from the paper read at the Cape Town Philatelic Congress in Oct., 1938).

### EARLY DAYS.

After the discovery of the Cape by Bartholomew Diaz in 1486, and the landing of Vasco Da Gama in 1497, ships of various nations called, on their way to India, to fill water casks and barter with the natives for cattle.

As the Cape thus became a port of call for merchantmen on their way to the far East, some interchange of messages between vessels was needed, so in addition to supplying the ships with fresh water and meat, the Cape became also a Post Office.

Letters were placed under stones close to the sea shore. Outward bound vessels took up letters left by homeward bound vessels and vice versa.

After the arrival of Johan van Riebeeck on the 25th April, 1652, and the commencement of the settlement at the Cape, the Post Office Stones (as they were called) were no longer required as there was now someone resident to receive and deliver letters. No other postal arrangements were effected.

The Settlement at the Cape was administered by De Raad van Politie (The Council of Policy). In 1788, the Council received instructions from the Directors of the Dutch East India Company, in Holland, to investigate the possibilities of a postal service at the Cape.

### THE FIRST POSTAL SERVICE.

On the 28th December, 1791, at a meeting of the Council, Mr. W. F. van Reede van Oudtshoorn, a member of the Council, was appointed as first Commissioner, with Mr. A. Vincent Bergh as Postmaster, and a Post Office was established at the Castle.

These Postal arrangements came into force and operation by the issue of a Placaat (Proclamation) by the acting Governor, Johan Isaac Rhenius, on the 2nd March, 1792, when all letters to or from Holland were charged for at the rate of 6 stuivers per sheet (a stuiver at this period being equal to one penny). Letters of a single sheet received one impression, two sheets two impressions, three sheets three impressions, and so on in black, with a small circular handstamp, bearing the initials V.O.C., the monogram of the Company.



These initials, it may be mentioned, stand for "Vereenigde Nederlandtsche Geocroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie" (The Honourable Netherlands East India Chartered Company).

Although this stamping of letters at the Cape did not come into operation before the 2nd March, 1792, letters from Holland to the Cape which had been conveyed by the Company's ships are to be found stamped with the impression of the V.O.C. handstamp from about 1789.

There appears to be a considerable amount of doubt among collectors of Postal History overseas as to whether this stamping was done at the Cape, but the records in the Cape Town Archives make this point sufficiently clear. In addition to this, I have in my possession two letters sent from London to the Cape in 1793, both of which show the V.O.C. stamp impressed thereon. One of these letters is inscribed on the cover, in manuscript, "Per Dart," and the "Dart" was an English Frigate.

Considering that there was no love lost between the two rival Companies, the Dutch East India Company and the English East India Company, and that on more than one occasion the former showed open hostility to the latter, a dislike which was no doubt fostered through trade rivalry, it can hardly be thought likely that a British ship conveying a letter from London, to an addressee at the Cape, would first put in at a seaport in Holland to have the letter stamped with the Company's Letter Stamp V.O.C.

To the "Die Hards" or "Unbelievers," there is still further proof that letters were stamped at the Cape. The impressions of the V.O.C. stamp made in Holland are mostly fine clear impressions, and the ink used is an intense black, whilst the impressions made at the Cape are not so clearly impressed and the ink used is of a greyish or watery black.

### TEMPORARY BRITISH AND BATAVIAN ADMINISTRATIONS.

Owing to the success of the Democratic Party in Holland, the Prince of Orange fled to England and sent instructions that the Cape was to place itself under the protection

of Great Britain. The inhabitants, however, favouring the Batavian Republic, refused, and after slight resistance the country was occupied by the British in 1795.

Under the Governorship of Earl Macartney, a revision of the existing Postal services was made in 1798. The postage on letters to or from Europe was fixed at one skilling per sheet (skilling about 2½d.), increasing at the same rate for each additional sheet. Additional clerical services were granted to the Post Office, and except for these things remained much the same as they were during the Company's administration. The use of the Company's V.O.C. Letter Stamp was discontinued.

In 1803, as the result of the Treaty of Amiens, the temporary British control of the Cape ceased and the Colony was handed over to the Batavian Republic, who appointed General J. W. Janssens Governor.

Under Janssens' governorship the first inland post was established. Men on horseback carried the letters to Stellenbosch twice weekly, and from there the letters to Tulbagh and Swellendam were carried by Hottentot Runners. The distance to Graaff-Reinet was covered in five days if the rivers were passable.

Later a Post wagon was put into commission between Cape Town and Stellenbosch by the Raad de Gemeente (The Burgher Senate). This wagon left Cape Town once a week on Saturdays, returning to Cape Town on Wednesdays. From Stellenbosch to places beyond the letters were carried by mounted Hottentots.

During the period of occupation by the Batavian Republic the V.O.C. Letter Stamp as used by the late Company was again brought into use.

#### BRITISH OCCUPATION.

On the 10th January, 1806, the Cape was again occupied by the British, and the first Military Governor, Sir David Baird, whilst approving of the existing postal arrangements for the time being, prohibited the inhabitants of Cape Town from sending letters by post wagon to Stellenbosch, but parcels, however, could still be conveyed by this wagon as before.

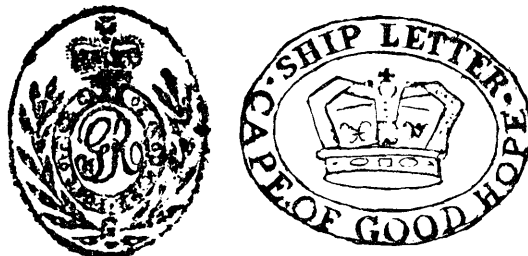
On the 3rd May, 1806, Mr. Wm. Caldwell was appointed Deputy Postmaster General. New postal regulations came into force, and a system of Hottentot Runners established direct from Cape Town. Mounted men later took the place of the Runners and they became known as mounted Orderlies.

The Post Office was still situated within the Castle. Postage on letters was only accepted at the Post Office in Cape Town, and the Office was open for this purpose daily from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

#### INLAND AND OVERSEA "STAMPS."

Early in 1806 the first Letter Stamp to be used by the British at the Cape was brought into use, and upon payment of the postage

money the letter was impressed with this stamp, which was referred to at this time as "The Post Office Letter Stamp" or "Seal."



At the same time that regulations for the Inland Post were framed a new regulation for letters to and from overseas was also brought into operation. The rate of postage remained at one skilling per sheet as before. Masters of ships entering or leaving the Bays of the Settlement were prohibited from receiving letters which had not previously been stamped with the Post Office Letter Stamp, and a penalty of Fifty Rix-Dollars was imposed for any breach of this regulation.

The Post Office Letter Stamp which signified that the postage on a letter had been paid consisted of an oval Medallion with the letters "G.R." in the centre surmounted by a crown.

Letters to or from overseas destinations were stamped with a Ship Letter Stamp, which consisted of a double lined oval with the words "SHIP LETTER" at the top and "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE" at the bottom, a crown occupies the space within the oval.

This Ship Letter Stamp appears to have been used on overseas letters without the Medallion, so that it evidently served the same purpose of indicating that the Ship's postage had been paid just as the Medallion served the purpose of indicating that the Inland or Cape Postage (as it was referred to at the time) had been paid.

The Cape Ship Letter mark and the Medallion have so far not been seen used together on the same letter. The Ship Letter Stamp used together with British Ship Letter Stamps, however, can be found, but they are rare.

The Postmaster at the Cape was instructed to pay to the Masters of ships conveying letters at the rate of one penny for each letter, and a charge of 4d. was made by the Post Office upon each letter upon delivery.

If a letter from overseas addressed to an inland destination was received, the additional postage from Cape Town to its destination was collected on delivery.

No Post Offices had been established in the country, except Stellenbosch, where some sort of office existed, and although no Letter Stamp was provided, the Post Office had a letter seal very similar in design to the Medallion of the Cape Town Office.

(To be continued).



## Auctions in Philadelphia

# The Henry W. Roth Collection

### British Empire Twentieth Century Mint Postage Stamps

This magnificent collection contains great rarities, such as:—

GREAT BRITAIN : I.R. Official 10s. and £1.  
 Board of Education, King Edward 1s.  
 British and Irish Controls.  
 BRUNEI : 2c. on 3c., "BRUNEI" double, only known used.  
 BUSHIRE : 2ch., 5ch., 6ch., 5kr. inverted and 3t on the Coronation issue.  
 CANADA : Imperforate and part perforated pairs.  
 CEYLON : Up to 1,000 rupees.  
 COOK ISLANDS : Aitutaki, Niue and Penrhyn Island inverted centres.  
 JAMAICA : 1 shilling inverted centre.  
 KENYA : £50, £75 and £100.  
 LABUAN : 1905, 25c., \$2, \$5, and \$10.  
 NATAL : £10 and £20.  
 NEWFOUNDLAND : Hawker, DePinedo and inverted DO-X. Imperforate and part perforated pairs and blocks of four.  
 NEW GUINEA and SAMOA : An extensive representation of overprints, including errors.  
 NIUE : Silver Jubilee 2½d. part perforated block of four.  
 NORTHERN NIGERIA : £25.  
 NYASALAND : 1902, 2d. and 4d.  
 PAPUA : 1s. inverted airmail.  
 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : 1902, \$100; 1904, \$100; 1902, \$500.  
 SUDAN : Many errors.  
 TOGOLAND : 50p, 2m and 2m inverted overprint.  
 TRANSJORDANIA : "Flis" errors.  
 ZANZIBAR : 100 rupees and 200 rupees.

The stamps will be sold at auction in a series of sales as follows:—

Part I., February 20 and 21: Dominions and Colonies in America and Oceanica.  
 Part II., March 13 and 14: Dominions and Colonies in Africa; Egypt and the collection of British Silver Jubilees.  
 Part III., April 3 and 4: Great Britain, British Controls, Irish Free State and Controls, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta, also Dominions and Colonies in Asia.

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## Society News

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

*December 5.*—Major Harrington was in the chair. Mr. Hawke read two interesting Philatelic extracts.

Three short papers were read. Mr. Giovannetti read a paper on "Why Dealers' Prices Vary" and dealt chiefly with Union stamps.

Mr. Baxter read a paper and gave an exhibit on the Comparison of Designs of Old and Modern stamps.

Major Harrington read a paper which also included an exhibit on a collection of postmarks emanating from Bulawayo.

*December 19.*—Members and friends to the number of 50 were the guests of the evening of the President—Major Harrington—who presented a cine-bioscope programme under the direction of Mr. Hawke, Jnr. Some very entertaining films were shown as talkies. The interval was devoted to refreshments and a fine display of New Issue stamps by Mr. Baxter. Mr. Obermeyer proposed a vote of thanks to the President, which was carried with acclamation.

*January 3.*—Major Harrington was in the chair. Mr. Hawke read some interesting philatelic extracts.

Paper: Mr. Basden read a paper on the detection of forgeries in Transvaal stamps, dealing chiefly with the overprint issue of 1900. He has formed a theory that it is impossible for a stamp or overprint to be copied exactly and he described the minute differences he had found. These are easily discernible if one knows what to look for. His exhibit was a fine display of Transvaal stamps which also included forgeries.

*January 16.*—Annual General Meeting. Major Harrington was in the chair. After some ordinary business the reports of the various officers were read and adopted. These showed that the society was in a very flourishing condition. The election of officers for 1939 was as follows:—

President: Mr. A. E. Basden.

Vice-President: Major W. J. Harrington.

Secretary: Professor H. A. Wager.

Treasurer: Mr. N. L. Watson.

Exchange Superintendent: Dr. A. J. Broughton.

Librarian: Mr. H. N. B. Hawke.

Curator of Society Collection: Mr. C. G. Mummery.

Curator of Forgery Collection: Mr. G. Blockey.

Exhibit: Mr. Mummery showed a portion of the Society's collection.

### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President, H. Suklje; Hon. Sec., J. Doyle, 41 Rose Deep, Germiston. Meetings, 2nd Thursday, Hotel Cecil, Benoni.*

Before opening the meeting the Chairman regretfully announced the passing away of one of the oldest members of the Society, Mr. G. R. Kent. After the reading and the confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting some news items of the month were read by Mr. Suklje.

The 4d. and 5d. Great Britain, 5d. Australia and new Newfoundlands were the Items of Interest shown by Mr. Allen, Mr. Newson and Mrs. Wood respectively.

The exhibit of the evening was provided by Mr. Allen. The first portion of it consisted of Northern Rhodesia. This was a very comprehensive collection, mainly mint, with pairs, blocks, imprint blocks and very distinct shades of many values. Two items worth special mention were the One Penny Bulawayo DOUBLE overprint and three Die Proofs of the Postage Dues. The second lot was Southern Rhodesia. This collection was outstanding in the Imperforate varieties. The 3d, 1d., 1½d., 6d., 10d., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. were shown imperf. between, edges, top, bottom, left and right. The star item was the block of four 6d. imperf. between, the only block known to exist. Another good item, seen for the first time by most, was a pair of 3d. large Falls imperf. between. Most values were shown in mint imprint blocks of four.

Dr. Kaplan gave some constructive criticism on the two displays, to which Mr. Allen replied.

H.S.

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President, J. W. K. Schofield; Hon. Sec., F. E. Ingham, Box 4967. Meetings, 2nd Tuesdays, Sanlam Buildings, 29, Loveday Street, 7.45 p.m.*

Mr. J. W. K. Schofield presided at the January meeting. Variety was the keynote of this meeting. In addition to an interesting and instructive paper on the provisional issues of Zanzibar read by Mr. G. B. Allan, there were four exhibits tabled. These comprised a very varied philatelic fare, so that everyone could find something of particular interest to himself. The exhibits of the evening included stamps of Zanzibar, Chile, Dutch Indies and Airmails.

Dr. Pirie's exhibit of Zanzibar provisionals illustrated the text of Mr. Allan's paper on that country in such a way as to enable those who saw the exhibit and heard the reading of the paper, to go away from the meeting with a fairly comprehensive understanding and appreciation of these provisional issues.

The extensive and well written up collections of Chile and the Dutch East Indies, exhibited by Mr. McGregor and Mr. Lambert, supplied a rather pleasing change from the usual fare,

and emphasized once again the unending supply of material available for philatelists all over the world.

Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey's airmail exhibit, illustrating his Airmail Notes published in the S.A.P. regularly, were of especial interest to many, as they helped one to carry away a more graphic picture of airmail development right up to date in Africa.

Our New Issue Auction included stamps of several countries, including Antigua, Rhodesia, Leeward Islands, Maldives Islands, Jamaica and Malaya, most of which were rather spiritedly bid for under the good humoured cajoling of our official auctioneer, Mr. Mark Rose. In addition to the new issues, there were several offerings supplied by the members, some of which went at really bargain prices.

The next monthly meeting will be held on February 14, when the Pretoria Society will visit us and provide the programme for the evening.

H.E.B.

## SOME RECENT ISSUES

**BRAZIL.**—On the occasion of the Philatelic Exhibition—"Brapex"—held in Rio de Janeiro in October a special stamp was issued bearing a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill. Insets show a penny black and a "bull's eye," the first stamps respectively of Great Britain and of Brazil, the latter country being the first to follow Britain with adhesive postage stamps. The stamp is a 400 reis one, green on greenish, and was issued in imperforate blocks of ten, of which about half a million were sold.

**BURMA.**—The definitive issue for Burma appeared on 15th Nov., 1938, a series of fifteen values ranging from 3 pies up to 10 rupees. There are eight portrait and pictorial designs in the series, all being inscribed "Burma Postage."

**GREENLAND.**—This Danish possession is a newcomer for our albums, although Greenland has had a postal service for many years. A short account of this service was published in our July number, 1935, but no mention was made therein of the "locals" issued by the Royal Greenland Training Society which administers the affairs of Greenland on behalf of the Danish Government.

These stamps were used on parcel cards accompanying parcels to or from Greenland and Denmark. Letters were carried free between Denmark and Greenland by the Company's ships but any letters from Greenland going beyond Denmark had to be mailed in Denmark with Danish stamps.

Greenland has now become a member of the Universal Postal Union and issued its first regular postage stamps on 1st December, 1938. The denominations are 1, 5,

7, 10, 15 and 30 ore and 1 kr. The five lower values bear a portrait of the King of Denmark; the two higher values, which are of larger size have a design showing a polar bear on an icefloe.

**HATAY.**—Another new name for your stamp albums. Last June we chronicled Alexandretta as being separated from the French Protectorate of Syria and being given autonomy, using at the time Syrian stamps overprinted "Sandjak d'Alexandretta." Now it has come more or less under Turkish domination, has been renamed the Hatay republic, and is to have a set of pictorial stamps which are under preparation at Istanbul.

**HOLLAND.**—Holland has issued something new in the way of airmail stamps, viz., one for "Special Flights." We have not so far seen the regulations about its validity for franking but we presume from its inscription "BIJZONDERE VLUCHTEN" that its use will be restricted for special occasions. The first and, so far, the only occasion for its employment, has been the "Dingaans Flight" bringing the delegates from Holland for the Voortrekker Centenary Celebrations. The stamp, of 12½ cents denomination, shows a crew in flight. It is a deep blue in colour with a slight shading of gray-brown around the bird.

## MINT COLONIALS

### BECHUANALAND.

1s. S.G. No. 51 . . . . .	£0 15 0
2s. S.G. No. 52 . . . . .	3 15 0
2s. 6d. S.G. No. 53 . . . . .	5 10 0

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

25c. S.G. No. 25 . . . . .	2 17 0
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6d. S.G. No. 21 . . . . .	2 10 0
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and have issued a variety of ornate covers to mark important developments since that time.

#### NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Two new Airmail services were opened early in January by *Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways* to open up vast areas sparsely populated by Europeans:

(1) The weekly Salisbury-Blantyre-Fort Jameson route has been extended to Lusaka.

(2) A weekly service is now in operation between Lusaka and Mongu/Lialui, the Capital of Barotseland, via Mumbwa and Mankoya.

Full particulars of these new services will appear in next month's "Notes."

## Correspondence

To the Editor, "South African Philatelist."

Sir,—The article by Mr. Gilbert on the Voortrekker Stamps in the January issue gave me surprise as I think most of his flaws are of a very minor character, while he has overlooked the (by comparison) major ones.

Fund Issue.—1d. In the 12th row the extreme right-hand stamp shows a black cloud on the frame at the top corner. 1½d. In ninth row, 2d. stamp will be noted a black tuft above the chief's head dress. ½d. bottom row, 97th stamp. On the top of the whip-stick a black sport or rose. ½d. In third row, 22nd stamp will be noted a white spot between the letters U—F in EEUFEEs.

Mr. Gilbert refers to white spot in the circle of the monument in the 1st stamp of the 16th row (last row). I can find no such spot in my copy nor in the sheet just examined. Has he made a mistake in the number of the stamp in the sheet or was his the only stamp?

Yours, etc.,

P. J. HEWEY.

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

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Entirely new Approval Selections of this popular country are now being made, and should be ready for sending out to interested Collectors by the time these lines appear in print. Please apply early for first pick—many interesting items are included.

Union Specialists! Selections of "Gutter sheet" stamps, with varieties (perf. 13½ x 14½), are now available. Now that Gibbons' list and price them, supplies are dwindling fast and early application is essential to avoid disappointment.

Airmails: When asking for these new approvals, please state whether Empire or Foreign, mint or used, are required.

**A. LICHTENSTEIN,**

B.P.A.



P.O. Box 576. BLOEMFONTEIN, O.F.S.

# Notes on the Dies and Plates of the Waterlow Pictorial Stamps of the Union of South Africa

By A. HILTON SYDOW, A.S.A.A., C.A (S.A.).

(Continued from page 12 of January issue).

V

Guard or Jubilee Line  
Lead blocks or cliches  
added

Clamped in Iron Forme in one panel of 240 lead blocks or cliches, 120 English and 120 Afrikaans impressed, arranged alternately, together with Guard line blocks or cliches, all screwed from below.

Iron Forme and contents submerged in electrolytic bath for approx. three days.

Electrotyped Master Plate of Copper of 240 units removed from lead blocks and strengthened by backing of type metal.

Wax Moulds.

Steel or Nickel Working Plate A  
Steel or Nickel Working Plate B  
of the 1d. denomination  
en epargne and negative  
i.e., two Frame or Duty Plates  
of 240 units each.

Subsidiary  
Die No. 5  
on steel  
en epargne  
negative  
↓  
SOUTH AFRICA  
1d.  
SUIDAFRIKA  
engraved  
negative  
↓  
For Post Cards  
and Newspaper  
Wrappers Plates

V

Guard or Jubilee Line  
Lead blocks or cliches  
added

Clamped in Iron Forme in one panel of 240 lead blocks or cliches, 120 English and 120 Afrikaans impressed, arranged alternately, together with Guard line blocks or cliches, all screwed from below.

Iron Forme and contents submerged in electrolytic bath for approx. three days.

Electrotyped Master Plate of Copper of 240 units removed from lead blocks and strengthened by backing of type metal.

Wax Moulds.

Steel or Nickel Working Plate A  
Steel or Nickel Working Plate B  
of the 6d. denomination  
en epargne and negative  
i.e., two Frame or Duty Plates  
of 240 units each.

Subsidiary  
Die No. 8  
on steel  
en epargne  
negative  
↓  
SOUTH AFRICA  
½d.  
SUIDAFRIKA  
engraved  
negative  
↓  
For Post Cards  
and Newspaper  
Wrappers Plates

Frameplates — ½d. Denomination.  
Flat Undenominated and Anonymous  
Master Frame Die  
hand engraved on steel  
en epargne and negative

↓



Fig. 7.

Cylindrical steel transfer roller  
en creux and positive



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

Subsidiary  
Die No. 6  
on steel

Subsidiary  
Die No. 7  
on steel

SOUTH AFRICA  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
Postage — Revenue  
engraved  
negative  
as before

SUIDAFRIKA  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
Posseel — Inkomste  
engraved  
negative  
as before

2. Steel or Nickel Working Plates A and B  
of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. denomination  
en epargne and negative  
i.e., two frame or duty plates  
of 240 units each.

Headplates — 1d., 6d. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Denominations.

Master Head Die  
No. 1  
"Van Riebeeck's Ship"  
engraved on steel  
en epargne and  
negative  
Transfer Roller  
Positive  
240 Lead Blocks  
negative  
Guard of Jubilee Line  
Lead Blocks added



Fig. 10.

Master Head Die  
No. 2  
"Orange Tree"  
engraved on steel  
en epargne and  
negative  
Transfer Roller  
Positive  
240 Lead Blocks  
negative  
Guard of Jubilee Line  
Lead Blocks added



Fig. 11.

Master Head Die  
No. 3  
"Springbok Head"  
engraved on steel  
en epargne and  
negative  
Transfer Roller  
Positive  
240 Lead Blocks  
negative  
Guard of Jubilee Line  
Lead Blocks added



Fig. 12.

Clamped in Iron Formes in one panel together  
with Guard Lines Blocks





# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

## The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

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Vol. 15.

MARCH, 1939.

No. 3.

## EIGHTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

*Venue:* Pretoria.

*Date:* Sat., 28th and Sun., 29th October, 1939.

"Jacaranda Time." Pretoria at its best.

*Place of Meeting:* Pretoria Technical College. (By kind permission of the Council and Principal).

*Official Opening:* 11 a.m., Sat, Oct., 28th, in the College Hall.

*Congress Meetings:* 2.30 p.m. Sat. Oct. 28th, for annual reports and other formal business.

10 a.m. Sun., Oct. 29th, for notices of motion, papers, etc.

Sunday evening for social contacts, sale and exchange, etc.

*Exhibition in College Hall:* Section I. Non-competitive—by invitation.

Section II. Competitive, limited classification (details to be announced later).

*Social:* Congress Dinner, Saturday evening. Each one to pay for himself.

### A "WEST RAND STAMP CLUB."

Mr. Winston F. Ovens writes:

"As there are a considerable number of enthusiastic Stamp Collectors on the West Rand it has been decided to form a Society to be known as the "West Rand Stamp Club."

An Inaugural Meeting will be held on Monday, the 13th March next at West Rand Buildings, Human Street, Krugersdorp.

On behalf of this new Club I should be very glad if you could possibly see your way clear to give the meeting some publicity in your valuable Journal, and inform your readers that if anyone is interested they should get in touch with myself by writing to P.O. Box 85, Krugersdorp, or telephoning Krugersdorp 420."

We wish Mr. Ovens every success in the founding of this new Club and welcome it as a sign of the spreading popularity of our hobby. We feel certain that the club can call upon the older societies in the Transvaal for support in filling their programme if they have difficulties in their early days.

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50 all different French Colonials . . . .	6d.
100 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8d.
200 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1/8
500 " " " " " " " " " " " "	9/-
1,000 " " " " " " " " " " " "	25/-

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#### K.G. VI.

(Pictorial)—½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 5d., 6d., 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-—Face 12/3½d. Fine used on covers. Set to 3d. at 1/3. Set to 6d. at 2/3. Set to 1/- at 3/6. 2/- at 2/3. 2/6 at 2/9. 5/- at 5/6. Complete set at 13/6. Mint at Face.

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# The "Occupational" Postmarks of the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa

By L. Simenhoff, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from page 7 of January issue).

## IV.—CONCENTRIC CIRCLES: DEFINITIVE METAL DIE TYPES.

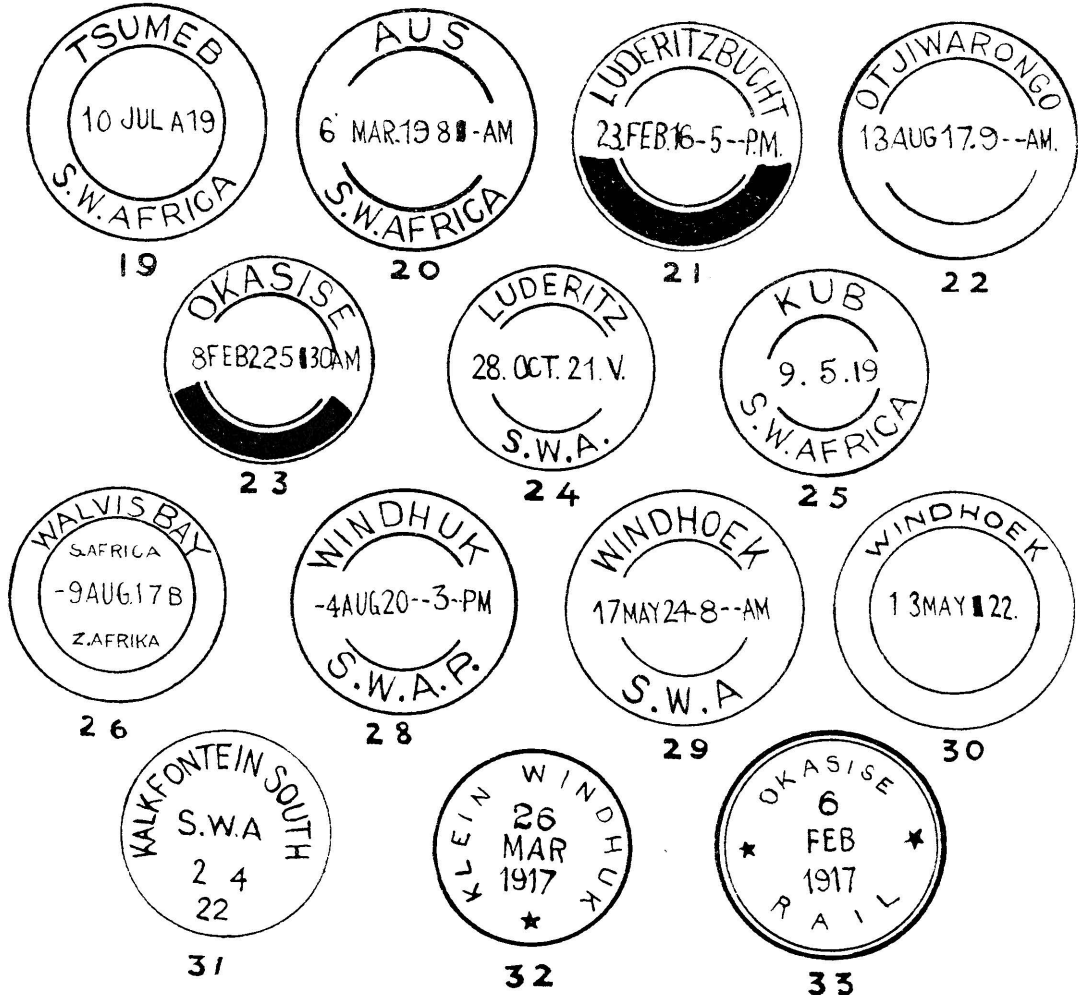
*Type 19.*—This is the commonest of this type of postmark. The name of the town appears between the upper circles, the country "S.W. Africa" in the lower spacing between circles, and the date only in the centre of the cachet. The diameter of the outer circle varies from 30 to 31 millimetres. Used at Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Kalkfontein, Kalkfontein South, Karibib, Keetmanshoop, Luderitzbucht, Luderitz, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otavi, Rehoboth, Swakopmund, Tsumeb, Usakos, Warmbad, Waterberg, Windhuk.

*Type 20.*—This is unique in that the inner circle is *broken* at the central sides to allow for not only the date (as in Type 19) but also the *time* to be added. Diameter 33 mm. Used at Aus only.

*Type 21.*—Similar to Type 20, save that name of country in lower spacing has been obliterated by a black hand. Diam. 30 mm. Used only at Keemanshoop and Luderitzbucht.

*Type 22.*—Similar to Type 20, but lower spacing blank. Diameter 31 mm. Used only at Otjiwarongo.

*Type 23.*—Similar to Type 21, but diameters of circles smaller. Used at Okasise.



*Type 24.*—Outer diameter 28 mm. "Luderitz" in top band, "S.W.A." in lower, with date in centre.

*Type 25.*—Outer diameter 27 mm. "Kub" in top band, "S.W. Africa" in lower, and date (in figures) in centre.

*Type 26.*—Two concentric unbroken circles 28/20 mm. "Walvis Bay" in upper band, date between "S. Africa" and "Z. Afrika" in interior of cachet. Unique.

*Type 27.*—Same as Type 26, save that inner circle has a diameter of 17 mm. and lettering of "Walvis Bay" bigger. This cachet was used for registered articles only, hence it is found on stamps of 4d. denomination or over as a rule.

*Type 28.*—Sides of inner circle broken for date and time. "Windhuk" in upper spacing, "S.W.A.P.", as objections were raised to the band. Diameters: 29/18 mm.

*Type 29.*—Similar to Type 28, save "Windhoek" spelt in Dutch and S.W.A. for S.W.A.P., as objections were raised to the term "Protectorate." Diameters 30/18 mm.

*Type 30.*—Similar to Type 19, but name of country in lower band omitted. Used at Windhoek, 1922-23. Diameters: 30/22 mm.

(N.B. Mr. Mallet-Veale illustrates and describes at least eight additional types of Windhuk/Windhoek cachets. As I have not actually seen any of them, I must refrain from listing them. I shall, however, do so if collectors having copies of any will be kind enough to send me such pieces for examination.)

V.—SINGLE CIRCLE TYPE OF METAL DIE.

*Type 31.*—Based on German Dies. Diameter 27. Used at Kalkfontein South.

VI.—RUBBER CACHETS.

These fall into two groups, viz., one star, single circle type, and two stars, double circles.

*Type 32.*—Single Circle, One Star. Name of place at top; day, month, year in centre; single pentagonal star at bottom. I possess copies used at Blumefelde, Klein Karas, Kub, Klein Windhuk, Neuheuis, and Ondonga.

*Type 33.*—Double Circles, Two Stars: Rail Post. This cachet appears to have been used for Rail Posts only. The outer circle is thicker than the inner circle. The spacing between is about 1½ mm. Similar to Type 32, save that lower star is replaced by the word "Rail" and there is a star at either side of the month in the centre of the cachet. I have specimens used at Kalkfeld Rail, Kalkfontein Rail, Leutwein Rail, and Okasise Rail.

N.B. The diameters vary in the rubber cachets and some are irregular. I shall refer to them individually in due course.

(To be continued).

RADIO PHILATELY.

Members of the Philatelic Society of Natal have been giving philatelic talks from Durban on Thursday evenings.

# IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

## DOUGLAS ROTH

begs to announce the purchase of the world famous collection formed by

## SIR JOHN WILSON

*President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.*

This wonderful collection, which comprises every country in the world, with the exception of Great Britain and British Colonies, is remarkable for its number of rarities and prominent varieties and for its superb condition. Apart from the single stamp collections, which are virtually complete to 1902, there are many fine specialised collections which have been put together with all the expert knowledge of a great philatelist and which contain no superfluous material. Among these are:

SHANGHAI FINLAND URUGUAY GREECE SPAIN TURKEY  
PERSIA FRENCH COLONIALS LUXEMBURG COREA

*The collection is now being broken up and priced and full particulars will be sent on request to any collector.*

## DOUGLAS ROTH

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## Reviews

"The Postal Stationery of Siam, 1883-1935." By Henry S. Linnemann. Published by the "American Philatelist," 8118 Dante Avenue, Chicago.

The American Philatelic Society is going ahead with its policy of publishing as separate Handbooks works which have appeared in serial form in the "American Philatelist." This is No. 4 of such reprints.

It deals with the post cards, letter cards and stamped envelopes issued by the Siamese Post Office, is lavishly illustrated and gives a wealth of detail regarding these emissions, although, as the writer says, there is probably still a lot of information to be gathered.

We are glad to see such a work as the field of postal stationery is one which has been too much neglected of late years and we trust that this is a sign of reviving interest in it.

The proprietors of the "Australian Stamp Monthly" have felt the unsatisfactoriness of a retail journal coping with the difficult question of wholesale advertisements.

They have therefore started the publication of another monthly devoted to the interests of the stamp trade. This is entitled the "Stamp Market and Trader," of which we have received No. 1, dated 20th January, 1939. Its circulation will be confined to bona fide dealers and traders, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa being specially mentioned in addition to other parts of the world.

We recommend it to those to whom it is specially addressed. The publishers address is Box 1944, G.P.O., Melbourne.

### TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

Mr. G. v. d. Berg, writing in "Stamps," puts on record some types of postmarks of Tristan which we have not seen noted hitherto.

One appears to be the same as that figured in our issue of February, 1938, as Type 4 (this has a five-pointed star between the concentric circles), but it has a curved bandeau across the centre of the mark with the words "ISLAND of" on it. These are obviously meant to be read in conjunction with the "TRISTAN DA CUNHA" running round the mark.

Another is the Type 4 mark (which we have recorded as being in use in 1929) with "J. Lindsay / 1930" in manuscript across the centre. J. Lindsay was probably the missionary-postmaster at that period.

Still a third is the Type 3 mark (with a Maltese Cross at the bottom of the mark and a wide space between the cross and beginning and end of the words "Tristan da Cunha"), with also "J. Lindsay / 1930" across the centre. This mark, without the MS addition,

has previously been noted from 1922 to 1926 and again in 1928.

There was a hiatus in previous records between 1929 and 1934 which is now partially filled in by these findings of Mr. v. d. Berg. J.H.H.P.

The "Franconia," on a round the world cruise, called at Tristan on 1st February, 1939. Within a fortnight a second cruise liner, the "Viceroy of India," paid a visit, having been chartered to take mails and stores. The weather was unusually calm and in the day spent at the island a large number of the tourists were able to land.

### PRE-STAMP PHILATELY.

A correspondent who is interested in pre-stamp covers recently read, as he says, "some very rude remarks" about this phase of philately in a certain journal. Feeling depressed about this treatment of his hobby he wrote to the Editor of the *London Philatelist* (the official organ of the Royal Philatelic Society, London) to ask why "The Royal" did not encourage this branch more.

The reply received from the Editor, Col. H. Wood, has comforted him greatly. He has sent Col. Wood's letter for us to see and it seems of sufficient general interest to quote part of it here.

"There is no doubt," Col. Wood says, "that until a few years ago the collection and study of the pre-stamp covers was neglected, but this is now completely altered in Europe, and I think America has always been interested in them."

"In recent years practically every display given at the Society's rooms has included pre-stamp covers and I do not think any collection would now be considered complete without them."

"Messrs. Robson Lowe have published a second and greatly enlarged edition of their Catalogue of the Handstruck Postage Stamps of the British Empire and they also issue a monthly journal which is practically entirely devoted to these covers. Quite an extensive literature is growing up around them."

"You have been under a misapprehension—the matter, though neglected in the past, is well to the front now."

### EXIT VOORTREKKERS.

The Voortrekker stamps issued on 14th December were withdrawn from sale on 28th February.

#### BUTLERS' STAMP EXCHANGE.

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**JAMAICA. K.G. VI.** 4d. to 1/-. 10 Mint at 4/3  
**N. BORNEO. K.G. VI.** 1c to 25c. 11 Mint at 3/-  
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6d. lilac, vertical pair, imperf. between, <i>mint</i> . . . . .	17/6

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# The Postal History of the Cape of Good Hope

By A. A. JURGENS, M.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from page 23 of February Issue).

Letters from country districts are to be seen with the name of origin added in manuscript, whilst some enterprising Agents or Post Holders, as they were called, manufactured their own Letter Stamps by carving the name of the town in wood and using this to impress on letters. This latter practice was, however, soon stopped by the Postmaster-General.

At this time it cost as much to send a letter of a single sheet to Simonstown or Stellenbosch as it did to Europe, India, or elsewhere, viz., one skilling. To Graaff-Reinet the postage on a letter of a single sheet cost 4 skillings.

Sir David Baird shortly after his appointment as Governor issued a Proclamation to the effect that he thought it proper to establish a postal service throughout the whole Settlement.

The first experimental post to Saldanha Bay was accomplished in 30 hours, and the return post to Cape Town in 28 hours. A new postal route from Stellenbosch to Swellendam via French Hoek by Hottentot Runners was established.

When the new Governor of the Cape, the Earl of Caledon, was appointed, the Mounted Orderlies to Stellenbosch were abolished and the inhabitants of Cape Town were again allowed to send their letters by Post Wagon belonging to the Burgher Senate, but these had first to go through the Post Office.

Mr. Caldwell was replaced by Mr. Matt. Gall as Postmaster-General, and this gentleman evidently lacked the enterprise of his predecessor, for the suggestions of Sir David Baird for the establishment of a postal service throughout the Settlement fell through and the old system of mails being carried from farm to farm by the owners and known as Post Boors or Post Holders still continued.

The Post Office was now moved from the Castle to the corner of Grave Street (now Parliament Street) and the Government Gardens, and later it was again moved to Bureau Street, in the same building, now known as the old Supreme Court.

Lord Charles Henry Somerset authorised the establishment of a Post Office in each Drosty and appointed Postmasters. The first Postmistress to be appointed at the Cape was a Mrs. Wrangmore, whom Lord Charles Somerset installed at the Post Office at the Paarl.

## "STAMPS" FOR COUNTRY TOWNS.

Up to this period only the Cape Town Post Office had used Letter Stamps, but with the

opening of Post Offices in the country districts these offices were supplied with their distinctive Letter Stamps, consisting of a circular design measuring 25 m.m. in diameter with the words Post Office at the top and the name of the town at the bottom. In the centre inside the circle appears a crown. The illustration shows the type of these marks.

The Letter Stamp used by the Cape Town Office shows the word "General" added to "Post Office" at the top.

The first towns to use this new Letter Stamp were as follows:—Paarl, Tulbagh, Caledon, Swellendam, George, Graaff-Reinet, Simonstown, Uitenhage and Stellenbosch.

Worcester and Somerset came next, and whilst the design was similar to those used by the above offices, there is a difference in the lettering and also in the crown. The Cradock stamp came next and was of similar design to the above.

After the landing of the 1820 Settlers at Algoa Bay the acting Governor, Sir R. S. Donkin, re-named the settlement at Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, in honour of his wife, whose name was Elizabeth, and a few years later the Post Office there commenced using a Letter Stamp of the same design to that issued to Paarl, Tulbagh, Caledon, etc.

The Bathurst Post Office was issued with a Letter Stamp similar to that of Worcester and Somerset, but the diameter of the circle is smaller than that of the two last named. The Kowie Letter Stamp, similar to that of Bathurst but showing a still smaller circle, was issued to that office at the same time.

The Letter Stamp which was issued to Beaufort (Beaufort West) shows a slightly larger circle than any of those already issued, whilst the Letter Stamps of Grahamstown and Clanwilliam show a circle still larger in diameter than any previously in use.

With the exception of the Cape Town and Port Elizabeth Post Offices, these circular Letter Stamps remained in use by all the other Offices in the Colony almost up to the time when adhesive postage stamps were introduced.

## THE FIRST DATED LETTER STAMP.

A few years later the Letter Stamp of the Cape Town office was changed to that of an



unlined horizontal oval showing the words "Post-Office" at the top and "Cape of Good Hope" at the bottom. In the centre within the oval in two lines appears the date. This was the first dated Letter Stamp to be used in the Colony.



Later the Cape Town stamp was again changed to that of a circular design. The circle is cut at the top by a crown, on the left of which appears the word "Post" and on the right "Office" and at the bottom "General." Within the circle appears the words "Cape Town" and the date in four lines.

All these Letter Stamps were used as a receiving and despatching office date stamp, but as only those in use at Cape Town were dated the Postmasters occasionally added the date of posting or receipt on the face of the letter in manuscript.

A list of all letters sent from one Post Office to another had to be made up with every mail by the Postmasters concerned, and as the marking of letters on the cover with the date of receipt or despatch was not a post office regulation, in cases where this had not been done it was impossible to tell when a letter had been posted or when it had been received unless the list was referred to. These lists were usually made up in duplicate, the one being forwarded to the General Post Office, Cape Town, and the other retained by the postmaster from whose office the letters had been sent.

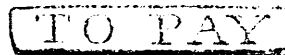
As I have already mentioned the pre-payment of postage on letters was compulsory, and that payment could only be made at the Cape Town office, so that the postage on all letters from the country was collected on delivery. As this system caused considerable trouble and annoyance to correspondents in Cape Town who in many cases experienced great difficulty in recovering postage money from their country correspondents, it was suggested that the pre-payment of postage be made compulsory throughout the Colony, and it was pointed out that this could now easily be done by reason of Post Offices and Postmasters having been appointed.

The suggestion, however, was not considered by the Postmaster-General, but he met the proposal halfway in that it was authorised by the Legislative Council that in future the pre-payment of postage money would be optional on the part of the sender, and in order to get the public to favour pre-payment of postage it was suggested that a pre-paid letter took preference over one on which the postage had to be collected, and that the former had more chance of reaching its destination.

**Paid and Unpaid Letters.**

In order to distinguish between "Paid" and "Unpaid" letters it became necessary to pre-

pare handstamps with which the letters could be clearly marked so that every Post Office in the Colony was provided with two handstamps for the purpose as follows:—



"POST PAID" "TO PAY."

in bold serified capitals enclosed in a single lined frame. This was impressed on the face of the letter in black ink as required.

(To be continued).

**NORTH BORNEO.**

North Borneo has just issued a new pictorial set of 15 denominations, running from 1 cent to 5 dollars. This is the first new permanent series for 30 years.

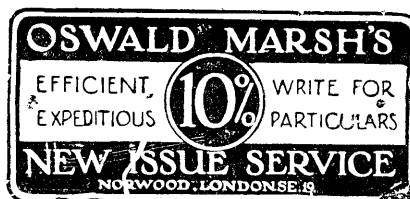
It may come as a surprise, says the *Philatelic Magazine*, to realize that North Borneo has one of the best records among British Colonies during the present century for its restraint in issuing new stamp designs. Its last permanent series, issued in 1909 up to the 24c., was completed from 25c. to 10 dollars in 1911, and only one series of commemorative designs has appeared in the interval. Cancelling-to-order, which gave this country's earlier stamps a bad name, ceased in 1923.

**LONDON STAMP EXHIBITION.**

We have received a copy of the Catalogue of the Third Annual London Stamp Exhibition, organised by *The Stamp Magazine*, held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Jan. 21-28.

This Annual Exhibition has now evidently come to stay. It aims at having fresh material each year and at providing exhibits representative of all the many branches of stamp collecting. Judging by the catalogue it has succeeded in its aims; the ninety or so frames listed cover an extraordinary range of philatelic interest.

Twelve talks, lantern lectures or film shows were given during the week by various well known philatelists. There were souvenir envelopes and labels (the latter with pictures or various famous steamers and aeroplanes) and these could have the Exhibition cachet placed on them before posting.





# A Philatelic Pilgrimage through the Americas

By Rev. WM. LOXLEY CHAMINGS, B.Sc., B.D.

(Read before the Philatelic Society of Natal, with map illustrations of each country).

Every collector is faced with the problem of delimitation. I have solved the problem to my own satisfaction by collecting only geographical stamps—that is to say, stamps that show some particular spot that can be marked on a map, and of these only one of each design. The result is that I have been able to form and maintain a complete collection without its becoming too bulky or too expensive. A few figures before we enter upon our philatelic pilgrimage through the Americas may be of interest.

Up to the 1st of September, 1938, the total number of stamps as described above was 2,257, of which Europe accounted for 976, Asia 286, Africa 261, Pacifica 87 and America 647. The number added this last year was 256, and the total catalogue price has increased in the new catalogue by 10½ per cent.

My method of displaying these stamps is in harmony with their geographical nature. They are mounted not on album leaves but on large cardboard sheets. In some cases a map is shown in the centre of the sheet, which has a black surface, and the stamps are arranged round it, with numbered references to the places shown on the map. In other cases, as in the American sheets shown this evening, the stamps are mounted on the maps themselves, arrows being used to show the exact places exhibited on the stamp. The effect is something like what would be seen if these places were viewed from an airplane flying at a great height.

1. The first map shows a general view of the Continent, and a dotted line indicates the route that we shall follow in our itinerary, with the capitals of each country marked. Incidentally this method of collecting is an excellent way of keeping one's geography in good shape. How many, off-hand, would be able to name the capital of Costa Rica, Bolivia, or Venezuela. We start at Newfoundland and pursue our way in a counter-clockwise fashion through Canada, the United States, Mexico, Central America and South America, with an excursion to the Falkland Islands, and so back to our starting-place by way of the West Indies. On this introductory sheet we may notice an interesting stamp recently issued for British Guiana, showing a map of S. America with British Guiana picked out in red, and a most pleasing portrait of King George VI. in one corner. Another fascinating stamp, one of a set issued by Ecuador, shows a delightful scene in the Galapagos Islands.

2. The Newfoundland sheet includes the greater part of Labrador, which is under the control of Newfoundland, and a superb stamp

of the Grand Falls in the heart of Labrador is shown. Newfoundland stamps, as every collector knows, are in great demand, with the pleasing result that many small items which cost but a few pence some years ago have now quite a respectable value. The 10c. engraved stamp of the Paper Mills, Grand Falls, for example, which cost only 6d. in 1911, is now quoted at 18s. 6d. These paper mills, owned by the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., help to supply the Northcliffe Press with the many miles of paper they use daily. Each of these stamps indeed has an interesting story to tell, but one can only pick out one here and there. There is the 12c. lake of 1923, for instance, showing Mount Moriah. At this point the Newfoundland Railway provides its travellers with a real thrill, for as it winds its way round the mountain only two or three feet separate the train and its passengers from a sheer drop of many hundreds of feet to the Bay of Islands below. The 9c. deep green of 1928 shows the Cabot Tower, built on Signal Hill, St. John's, at an immense height over the narrow entrance to the harbour. This tower commemorates the 400th anniversary of the arrival of the famous John Cabot at St. John's. In this tower in 1901 the late Marconi received the first trans-Atlantic wireless signal.

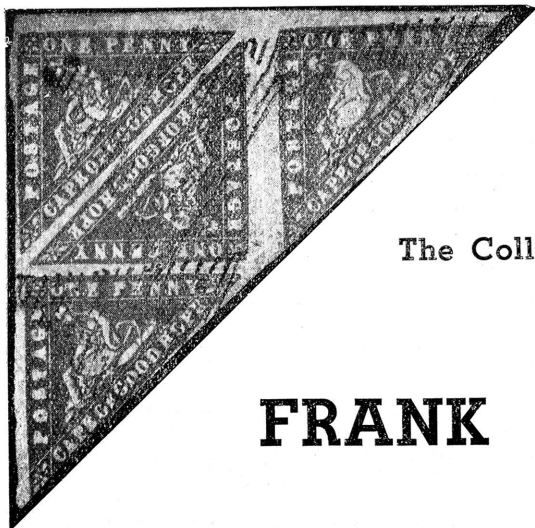
3. Canada. Two stamps may be singled out here for special notice. (a) The 12c. grey-black of 1929, showing the Quebec Bridge, a marvel of engineering, but attended by more than one catastrophe in the course of construction. I quote here an article by Mr. F. V. Thompson in the "Australian Stamp Monthly" for March, 1933. "Construction commenced upon Quebec Bridge in 1899. By 1902 the pier by the southern shore was completed, and the bridging of the double cantilever commenced. By 1907 a 500 foot anchor arm, stretching shorewards, was finished, and the cantilever span extended 200 feet out over the river. On August 29, 1907, just after the day's work had been finished, the whole structure collapsed and tons of twisted steel lay on the bank and in the bed of the river.

(To be continued).

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## S.W.A. REVENUES USED POSTALLY.

Mr. W. Fraser records in *Stamp Collecting* that a shortage of 5s. postage stamps at Windhoek last December was met by the use of Fiscal stamps as a stopgap. These are, of course, the ordinary postage stamps over-printed in red with "Revenue" or "Inkomste." The high value stamps are used mainly on parcels of furs going overseas.

## NEW BRITISH SIXPENNY.

The K.G. VI. 6d. appeared last month. The design is the same as that of the 4d. and 5d., and it is similarly on a pale pastel shade of lilac. These pale shades look rather beautiful in mint condition, especially in blocks, but they do not look so well when postmarked.

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Union Specialists! Selections of "Gutter sheet" stamps, with varieties (perf.  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ ), are now available. Now that Gibbons' list and price them, supplies are dwindling fast and early application is essential to avoid disappointment.

Airmails: When asking for these new approvals, please state whether Empire or Foreign, mint or used, are required.

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**PENNY UNION WITHOUT WATERMARK.**  
Sir,

Apropos of the 1d. Union Roto on unwatermarked paper in Mr. J. Levy's possession, which has occasioned a certain amount of correspondence in your paper, I have received information from a very well-known Union specialist in England that he was recently shown a portfolio containing complete sheets of various ink trials, imperforate sheets and 1d. on unwatermarked paper, etc.

All these sheets were Union trials, etc., and he naturally does not wish to disclose the name of the dealer concerned. It would appear from this that here is a probable explanation of Mr. Levy's item.

It would be interesting to know how these trials, etc., came into the dealer's hands in England.

Yours faithfully,  
G. N. GILBERT.

VOORTREKKER PRINTING FLAWS.

Sir,

I have read Mr. Gilbert's article on the new Voortrekker stamps in the January issue and also Mr. Hewey's letter in the February issue, and do not consider that the latter's criticism of Mr. Gilbert is justified, as the flaws he describes are not, in my opinion, any more "major" than Mr. Gilbert's.

The white spot or scratch referred to by Mr. Gilbert in the 3rd stamp row 16 No. 1 is certainly present in the sheet I have, which sheet contains 20 rows not 16 as stated by Mr. Hewey. If this gentleman will look at the 16th row and not at the last row, he will probably discover it. Then again Mr. Hewey writes of a white spot between the U-F in Euefees in the third row 22nd stamp! In my sheet the 22nd stamp is row No. 4 and on this stamp there is a white spot between the F and E of Euefees.

I have personally discovered a few flaws in these stamps which are not mentioned by either of these gentlemen, and which may be of interest to your readers; these are:

- ½d.  
Row 6 No. 4 white flaw over right arm of U in SUID.
- Row 16 No. 5 black dot over trees in background.
- Row 18 No. 4 "Explosion" in left of building.
- 1½d.  
Flaw in 1 of ½ and in "d" in right hand value tablet.
- 3d.  
Row 5 No. 1 small blue dot to right of "d" in left hand value tablet.
- Row 6 No. 3 white dot in monument (I

- think Mr. Gilbert meant this stamp when he refers to Row 5 No. 3).
- Row 7 No. 3 white dot between T and H in SOUTH.
- Row 8 No. 2 white dot between C and A of AFRICA.
- Row 15 No. 1 scratches on white face of monument.
- Row 20 No. 2 white dot under H of SOUTH.
- I have also found a couple of flaws in the current 1d. (Commemoration) stamp.
- Row 5 No. 2 a circular mark on the rim of the wheel under the third spoke from the left. This is constant.
- Row 15 No. 5 three nail holes instead of two in rim of wheel near repaired spoke.

Yours, etc.,  
T. GEORGE ORR.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—1940 JUBILEE STAMPS.

According to Messrs. Furness and Barbour, the designs of the eight commemorative stamps to be issued in connection with the Jubilee celebrations next year are to be:— (1) Head of Cecil Rhodes, (2) Hoisting the flag, Fort Salisbury, (3) B.S.A. Co. Coat of Arms, (4) Peace Indaba at the Matopos, (5) Old Pioneer Fort, Fort Victoria, (6) Victoria Falls and Bridge, (7) Sir Charles Coghlan taking the oath, (8) Government House, Salisbury, with inset of the King's Head. "Gibbon's Stamp Monthly."

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## A Famous Collection of Capes

On another page will be found an advertisement of a famous collection of Capes which has been purchased by Messrs. Frank Godden, Ltd., and is being sold—each item priced separately.

From the advertisement our readers will probably be able to guess whose collection this was and will scarcely require the assurance that every item in it is in the "superb" class. Here is the opportunity of a lifetime for Cape collectors. Even if you are not able to run to the purchase of the star pieces, you can be certain of being able to obtain perfect examples of practically anything in Capes, **provided that you apply early.** Mr. Godden has stated that enquiries will be dealt with in strict rotation as received.

A short commentary on the collection follows. First of all, the triangulars printed by Perkins, Bacon and Co.:—

Amongst the 1d. value on deeply blue, a mint marginal block of six is outstanding. These are in the deep brick-red shade, and the blueing of the paper seems to have left the figure of "Hope" unaffected, so that it gives a most attractive cameo appearance.

The shading of the used stamps is a joy to see. First, the light and then through the intermediate shades down to the very deepest of brick-reds. They are first arranged in singles, all with surrounding "pavements," then pairs and strips of three with blocks of four and more last.

The "Fourpennies" are in similar fashion, including a number of very large used blocks. These are very difficult to find in this way and in good condition.

The white paper issue of 1855-58 has several pieces of exceptional beauty, two items being something quite out of the ordinary. The first is a brilliant mint corner block of six of the 6d. in the rare slate-lilac shade. The second is a remarkable marginal block of four of the 1s. in the yellow-green shade.

Amongst the large mint blocks are two of eighteen, one of the 6d. pale rose-lilac, and one of the 1s. dark green. There are several pages of the latter with smaller blocks and a few in triangular shape.

The red postmarks have all been mounted together and some of them on the 4d. blue and 6d. lilac are very pretty. The most valuable piece amongst these is a pair of the 4d. on piece with another copy BISECTED alongside.

As may be expected, the most valuable pieces in the collection are contained in the "Woodblock" portion. The term "Woodblock" is a misnomer, as it was thought at one time that these stamps were produced from wood

engravings. The stereos were, however, made with metal and mounted on separate wood blocks, and they are now to be seen in the South African Museum.

In Mr. Gilbert Allis' book on the Cape stamps, he mentions that he has been able to establish definitely, through the discovery of records, the numbers printed of these Provisionals, which were as follows:

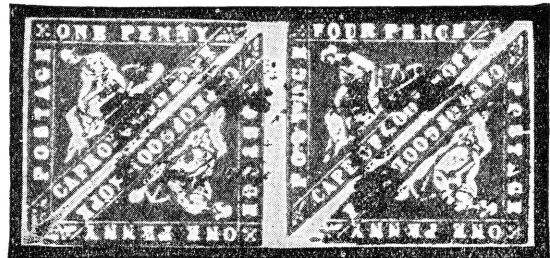
One Penny . . . . .	113,256
Fourpence . . . . .	125,012

It is interesting to note that in the catalogues the One Penny value is priced at nearly double that of the Fourpence. The explanation for this is due to the fact that the One Penny value was used for the newspaper rate and a much larger proportion consequently destroyed. The Fourpence value was used on letters and letter-sheets, and a considerable number preserved in old correspondence.

There are many pages of the One Penny value, used, showing all three shades of carmine, vermilion and brick-red. The latter is the scarce colour, and a block of four is probably one of the most valuable pieces in the collection, although not of the highest catalogue value. There is also a horizontal pair and many singles, all in brick-red.

The Fourpence blue, used, has been carefully arranged with separate pages of the milky blue, grey-blue, bright blue and deep blue shades.

The display of errors of colour of this stamp is absolutely unique. The chief piece is a magnificent used block of four of the One Penny red, showing one stamp with the error Fourpence (see illustration).



The "pièce de resistance."  
Block of four with one stamp the fourpence  
in red.

This piece was one of the most famous items in the "Ferrari" Sale, and is recognised as being amongst the most valuable philatelic items in the world. On the next page is the other error, One Penny blue in pair with the normal Fourpence.

The next page contains the only known piece showing the pair of the Fourpence blue stamps tête-bêche. The explanation for this variety is generally considered to be an accident during the first printing when two corner stereos became unfixed and the printer replaced them in the wrong position, a few

sheets being printed before the error was discovered and corrected.

The final issue of the triangulars was printed by De La Rue & Co., from the same plates made by Perkins, Bacon & Co. for the first issue.

There is no difficulty in distinguishing the 1d., 6d. and 1s. values of the two printers, as the shades of the De La Rue printings were quite different. The fourpence is not so easy as the colour is very similar, and some stamps can be found with identical shades to those of the Perkins Bacon issues. In a general way, the later printings show slight signs of wear, particularly in the three panels containing the inscription.

One frequently comes across examples of all four values showing considerable wear of the plates. This, however, is rather hard to believe, as the plates of the 6d. and 1s. stamps were little used. It, therefore, seems most probable that these very worn impressions are more in the nature of under-inked printings.

The rarest stamp of this issue is the One Penny value on paper watermarked Crown C.C. sideways. This variety is believed to be from a trial printing and no used copy has ever been found. It is a very desirable item to find, as it is catalogued at £300. There is a fine copy in this collection.

The last two pages of the triangulars contain the "splits" with examples of various values bisected and used to make up another rate of postage. These are very rare; two noteworthy pieces are (1) With a superb single of the Fourpence and a bisected copy alongside to make up a sixpenny rate, and,

(2) A pair of the Fourpence and another single bisected to prepay the postage of tenpence. The latter is particularly attractive, as it is postmarked in red.

The most interesting stamps among the rectangulars are the provisionals and in a wide selection of these are the following rarities:—

1868.—"Peuce" error. Two used copies.

1879.—THREE PENCE on fourpence, blue, error, double surcharge.

1880.—"3" on threepence, pale rose. Mint strip of three, showing the two types of surcharge and the centre stamp with the variety, surcharge omitted.

Used block of four showing two stamps with the wide figure "3," one with narrow "3" and one with surcharge omitted.

Mint block of nine with both types.

Single with double surcharge, mint.

Single with inverted surcharge, mint.

1882.—"One Half-Penny" on Threepence, claret. A mint block of four with one stamp the error "P" of "PENNY" omitted.

#### CANADA.

The Canadian Postmaster-General announces that a set of three stamps will be issued in honour of their Majesties' visit to Canada this year. The values will be one cent green, depicting the Princess Elizabeth and Margaret, two cent brown, National War Memorial, and three cent red, depicts Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth.

## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by: A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

Wants exchange good stamps from African Colonies. Give better class Scandinavia, Russia, Europa. H. J. Holmqvist, Nyköping, Sweden.

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## Society News

### O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, F. Carter; *Hon. Sec.*, F. Knight, c/o. Box 702, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 2nd Friday of each month in the Public Library, Bloemfontein, at 8 p.m.

In opening the February meeting the Chairman, Mr. J. P. Levy, made mention of the sad loss of Mr. Lewis in the death of his wife. The meeting rose and stood in silent sympathy.

One new member was admitted to the roll.

The exhibit of the evening was the collection of "Sport Scenes on Stamps" by Dr. Freund. The collection was beautifully arranged on over 70 black cardboard pages housed in a loose-leaf cover. Stamps of various countries were shown depicting all kinds of sport scenes. Javelin and discus throwers, water and winter sport, even boxing and tennis matches made the onlooker sometimes forget that not simple pretty pictures, but official postage stamps were concerned. A complete football game, from the kick-off to the winning of a goal was illustrated on stamps of different countries. The Chairman on behalf of the Society thanked Dr. Freund for the unique display.

F.K.

### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, H. Suklje; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Doyle, 41 Rose Deep, Germiston. *Meetings*, 2nd Thursday, Hotel Cecil, Benoni.

The February meeting was well attended. Suggestions and proposals made at the Congress in Cape Town were discussed—some were confirmed others opposed.

The following items of interest were shown: Mrs. Wood, New Cyprus set; Mr. Allen, New Aden and Gilbert sets; Mr. Suklje, New British 6d.; Mr. Rigg, Sarawak-Singapore Experimental Flight Cover.

Mr. Allen then read a paper on Printing. This being a new feature, the Society having decided to devote some 15 minutes of each meeting to some instructive philatelic subject for the layman.

Mrs. Skinner provided the exhibit for the evening, which was comprised of Rhodesian Admirals. The collection was well written up; there were many varieties of perforations, shades of all values, including the £1, inverted surcharge and of course sets of all the three dies. A good item was a sixpence imperf. X perf. 14.

The exhibit was well received and thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by all.

H.S.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

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

Since its inception it has been customary for the Philatelic Society of Natal to hold no meeting in January. Our chosen day—the first Wednesday—falls either during the New Year Holidays, or so close to it that the idea of a meeting has always seemed out of the question. In spite of this it was decided to experiment this year, and an informal meeting was announced for January 2 at which there was to be a display but no business discussed unless of an urgent nature.

The evening was such a success and the large proportion of members who attended so thoroughly enjoyed the social side of it that January is always to be included now in our fixtures. We hope that any philatelists who spend this month in Durban will look us up at the Bureau where there is always a welcome.

At the February meeting Mr. V. B. Crockett read us a descriptive paper illustrating his remarks with stamps ranging from the penny black down to Coronations. The former were treated fully with a wealth of detail about their various plate number, etc., and a very interesting evening was spent.

G.R.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President*, J. W. K. Schofield; *Hon. Sec.*, F. E. Ingham, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Sanlam Buildings, 29, Loveday Street, 7.45 p.m.

At the February meeting the task of providing the entertainment for the evening was in the hands of visiting members of the Pretoria Philatelic Society.

Paraphrasing slightly the introductory remarks of the Pretoria President when he took over the chair, the visitors attempted to provide exhibits and papers up to the level of the high standard now expected at Johannesburg meetings. When thanks were given to the visitors at the close no flattery had to be indulged in, the high standard set *had* been reached.

Major Harrington opened the proceedings with a short but very interesting paper on the postmarks of Bulawo. This was well illustrated by examples—from the first "Gubulawo, Bechuanaland" to the latest slogan machine cancellation.

Mr. Baxter, who can always be counted on for a paper with matter of interest to every collector, spread himself this time over the Changing Character of Design in Postage Stamps. This lent itself admirably to illustration and we were treated to stamps ranging in time from the earliest classics to the latest pictorials and in space not only from China to Peru but from Tanna Touva to Timbuctoo.



Mr. Basden gave us something to bite on in the way of tit-bits from the forthcoming book on Transvaals by Mr. Curle and himself. They might have been described as "How to tell Transvaal forgeries in five minutes." On just hearing his descriptions some of his audience feared that they might suffer from indigestion, but after seeing the illustrative examples, with fine enlarged photographs pointing out the differences in detail, many were converted.

A paper had been promised by Mr. Broughton, but unfortunately he was prevented from attending. Mr. Godfrey filled his place with a fine exhibit illustrative of recent air-post developments in Southern Africa. On this occasion these were very largely in Portuguese territory.

J.H.B.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

February 6th.—Mr. Basden was in the chair. Mr. Hawke read some recent philatelic articles.

Papers.—Mr. N. L. Watson read a paper on some phases of Stamp Collecting in general. It was in the nature of an advisory paper and he discussed such subjects as selections of albums, arrangement of stamps, condition of stamps, etc.

Dr. Broughton present a collection of Tanganyika in order to show how a simple collection could be written up for exhibit. He prefaced the exhibit with a concise account of

the history of the territory both previous to and after German occupation.

Mr. Baxter showed a fine lot of new issues. February 20th.—Mr. Basden was in the chair and there were 31 members present.

Major Harrington gave a paper on the importance of stamp collectors reading as much philatelic literature as possible. Many articles and handbooks can be found on almost any country. He pointed out that many interesting facts often come to light which are not to be found in the catalogues. Major Harrington also gave a fine display of Rhodesia.

A 7th VARIETY OF "NEWCASTLE" CANCELLATION BOER OCCUPATION: 1899-1900.

In our issue of December, 1938, under the title of "Transvaal and Orange Free State stamps used in Natal and Cape Colony," there were six varieties of "Newcastle" postmarks described and it was stated that there were possibly one or two more.

One has been brought to our notice. It is a 4-line mark, these previously described being one, two or three-line marks. It may be considered as a combination of the varieties figured in December as Nos. 21 and 22.

The first line is "P K" as in No. 22.

The second line "Newcastle" (with an inverted "N") as in No. 22.

The third line "ZAR" with fine asterisks on either side, as in No. 21, but without stops after the letters.

The fourth line is the date "—Dec 1899" as in No. 21.

The postmarks are in blue on O.V.S. 4d. (18) and 6d. (7) stamps.

The  
**SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST**

Published Monthly by the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

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# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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## Editorial

### THE POST OFFICE AND STAMP COLLECTORS.

Below is given, almost in full, a Notice recently received from the Publicity Department of the Post Office dealing with the policy of the Department in connection with postage stamp services.

It will be observed that their attitude towards stamp collectors is somewhat changed. Hitherto we seem to have been regarded more as a nuisance than anything else, but now we are to be treated with some consideration.

The principle is still maintained, however, that postage stamps are issued and sold primarily for the prepayment of postage and not for philatelic purposes. We cannot quarrel with this attitude; it is much better than that stamps should come to be issued largely for collectors or that the collecting of them should be made too easy. When that becomes the case real philatelic interest ceases, collecting becomes just a business.

We are glad, however, that some consideration should be given us and that enquiries about stamps will not be unwelcome. In the past it has often been felt that the Post Office was unreasonably reticent about divulging information.

The categorical statement made in para. 4 that "other information," etc., can be obtained from the *South African Philatelist* is made entirely on their responsibility and without our previous knowledge.

Within limits we appreciate the compliment of being thus pushed into a semi-official position and we only trust that the Department will do its part in enabling us to fulfil the promise made by it on our behalf. Whilst we obtain some such "other information" from collectors themselves and, from the nature of things, must continue to do so, a good many of the facts we desire to know about our

stamps can only be obtained through the Department.

Some time ago an agreement was come to between the Postmaster-General and the Government Printer whereby the *South African Philatelist* should be notified of all changes, new issues, quantities, etc., (see our issue of March, 1937, p. 33). Under this arrangement we have certainly received quite a lot of information but it has not always been as early or as complete as we would have liked, especially of recent months. Quite a few new emissions, changes of design, etc., have appeared without our having received any intimation.

With this new spirit of service taking the field, however, we hope that our tips straight from the horse's mouth will come earlier and more fully.

As regards supplying addresses of philatelic correspondents we can only do so, of course, if we have got any. During 1937 we had a flood of correspondents abroad wishing to make philatelic contacts in this country. Lists of them were published in four of our numbers of that year and we have reason to know that in a number of instances satisfactory contacts were established. Last year the spate became a mere trickle and at the moment we have not a single aspirant on the list.

Here follows the Post Office Notice:

### POST OFFICE OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. PHILATELIC INFORMATION.

1. From the large number of philatelic enquiries and orders which are received by the Union Post Office, it is evident that misunderstanding prevails amongst stamp dealers and collectors as to the nature of the services which may be expected from the Post Office and the procedure which should be adopted in obtaining such services. The following details are therefore published for the information of all concerned.

2. The Post Office does not maintain a philatelic section in its administrative organization and, therefore, cannot undertake to advise dealers and collectors individually of new

stamp issues or changes which are effected in existing issues from time to time—or deal on a wholesale scale with requests of an unusual nature.

3. A system is, however, now in operation whereby certain matters of philatelic interest will be published both in the Union and overseas at the earliest convenient date, but minor changes in stamp designs, such as a slight variation in any particular colour or the use of new cylinders for the printing of additional quantities of existing issues, are not regarded as introducing new stamps and will not, therefore, be notified specially. Information regarding the quantities of stamps sold will not be divulged either to individuals or to the press.

4. Enquiries and general orders for stamps will continue to receive the most careful attention and should be addressed to the Under-Secretary, Staff and General Division, General Post Office, Pretoria. Other information in connection with South African stamps and the addresses of philatelic correspondents can be obtained on application to the Editor, *South African Philatelist*, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

5. Orders for stamps should be accompanied by the necessary remittances, in the case of Oversea Countries, by means of British postal orders, International money orders or bank drafts, allowance being made for postage and registration.

6. In all cases *mint* stamps of the latest print of current issues only are available and assistance for the exchange or purchase of *used* or earlier issues cannot be rendered.

7. Stamps are sold from sheets in the order in which they become available for sale and requests for stamps selected from any particular position in a sheet cannot be entertained.

8. It is not a part of Post Office functions to assist in the manufacture of special covers, such as for example "first day" or "special flight" covers and requests to affix stamps to these covers will not be considered. Stamps to cover postage and registration on orders will, however, be affixed to the *containers* in such manner as may be stipulated by the applicants but in no instance will stamps be affixed to *batches* of envelopes which are not the containers of supplies ordered. All persons or firms interested in special post marks, especially "first day covers," are, therefore, advised to procure the services of private agents or local stamp dealers to execute their requirements.

9. In no circumstances will cash refunds be made on quantities of mint postage stamps. Provision is, however, made for the exchange of unused stamps for stamps of other denominations upon payment of a commission of 5 per cent. (minimum 6d.)

10. The Union Post Office does not hold stocks of the stamp issues of South-West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate or Swaziland and all correspondence in connec-

tion with the stamps of those Administrations should be addressed to either: The Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Windhoek, S.W.A., or to the Postmasters of Maseru, Mafeking or Mbabane, as the case may be.

#### CANADA.

#### THREE DIES OF THE 1c. K.G. V.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports the discovery that three dies had been used at one time or another for the printing of the 1c. chrome-yellow (S.G. No. 246).

Die I gives an impression about 17½ mm. wide and the top of the letter N of CENTS is some distance from the oval frame. The mesh of the paper is usually vertical, but for some booklets it is horizontal, and in these cases the shrinkage of the paper produces a stamp about 17¾ mm. wide.

Die II is similar to Die I but the width of the impression is a full 18 mm. The paper is harder and has a more shiny surface than in the case of the other two. It is a scarce variety, the plate evidently having been abandoned after a very short trial.

Die III. In this the top of the letter N of CENTS almost touches the oval frame. The impression is about 17¾ mm. wide. The impression is not so sharp as in Die II but more so than in Die I.

The 2c. green stamps of the same issue exhibit similar features and Dies I and III have been identified in them but nothing corresponding to Die II seems to exist.

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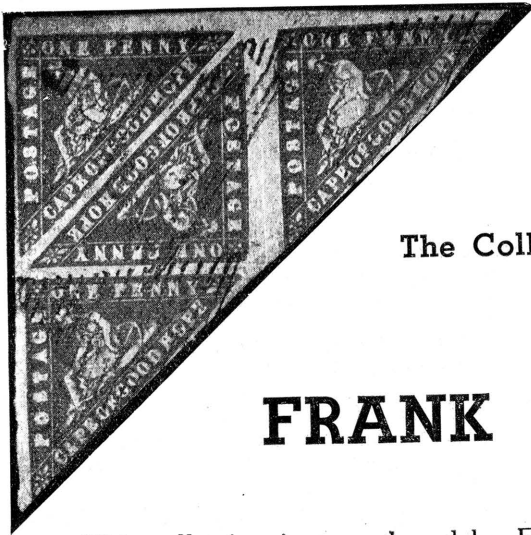
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# The Postal History of the Cape of Good Hope

By A. A. JURGENS, M.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from page 39 of March issue).

## Paid and Unpaid Letters (Contd.)

Two posting boxes were in use, the one for "paid" letters and the other for "unpaid" letters. The sender of a letter wishing to prepay the postage thereon had to hand the letter over the counter at the Post Office whereupon the postage money being paid the Postmaster impressed the "Post Paid" stamp on the letter which was then handed back to the sender who had to drop it into the "Paid" box. In the case of letters upon which the postage had to be collected on delivery, these were simply dropped direct into the "To Pay" box. These were then stamped by the Postmaster "To Pay" when making up the mail.

As considerable confusion was caused through letters upon which the postage had to be paid being dropped into the "Paid" box and vice-versa, a Postmaster of Cradock submitted a suggestion to the Postmaster-General that all "Paid" letters should be stamped in red so as to be easily distinguished from "Unpaid" letters and asking that this be embodied in the Post Office regulations.

This suggestion was, however, not considered, but a suggestion made by the Postmaster who were beset with troubles through the postage had been paid should be retained by the Postmaster and that only one box for unpaid letters be provided to the public was adopted.

The Cape Town Office in addition to using a "POST PAID" stamp, used also one with the word "PREPAID." This handstamp was also enclosed in a single lined frame. Later the town office discarded the Post Paid stamp altogether and used only that reading PREPAID, which stamp was used exclusively by the General Post Office, Cape Town.

Later additions to the "TO PAY" stamps used by the General Post Office show:—

- (1) Smaller type.
- (2) Small type similar to No. 1, but with hyphen between "TO" and "PAY."
- (3) Smaller type to that of No. 1 and showing no hyphen.

The distribution of the two last mentioned "TO PAY" handstamps was not general throughout the Colony and they were used only by a few Post Offices.

The last of the dated Letter Stamps to be used by the General Post Office consisted of an oval design surmounted by a crown. Inside the line forming the oval, and at the top appear the words "General Post Office" and at the bottom "Cape of Good Hope." Inside the oval appears the day, month, and year in two lines.

The above was later replaced by a Letter Stamp the design of which was a double lined oval showing the words "General Post Office" at the top and Cape Town at the bottom within the two lines of the oval. No date is shown, and the centre is occupied by a crown.

There are at least three varieties of this Letter Stamp which have so far been discovered; the differences all being in the design and measurements of the crown. All three however appear to have been in use about the same time.

The Letter Stamps which had been in use by the country post offices were now so worn that the Postmaster-General in a letter to the Treasurer-General complained about this and requested authority to call for tenders for a supply of new "Letter Stamps" stating in his letter that provision for this had been made in the estimates of the preceding year.

Despite the fact that the Postal Service had grown and that the receipts for the past few years had exceeded the estimates, the Treasury (contemplating the use of adhesive postage stamps in the near future) was not in favour of providing expensive Letter Stamps which with the use of adhesive stamps would soon have to be thrown out of use.

It took nearly a year before these new stamps were provided and then the plainest and cheapest design possible was chosen. This consisted of a large numeral enclosed in an octagonal frame.

## Octagonal Numbered Letter Stamps.

There were at this time about 40 Post offices (including Deputy Post Offices, later known as Post Agencies) in the Colony and a general distribution to all post offices was made, each office receiving a certain number so that Swellendam became known as No. 30, George 34, and so on.



Although there were only 40 Post Offices in the Colony when the distribution was made, a further twenty were added during the following years bringing the total up to 60. Out of these there remain only about nine or ten to be identified, which will then complete the list. On the 1st September, 1858, when the Colony commenced using adhesive postage stamps there were exactly 68 Post Offices on the fixed establishment.

There are a few varieties of the octagonal numeral Letter Stamp, the differences being in the size of the numeral and frame.

The Postmaster of Swellendam made use of small handstamps "Prepaid" and "To Pay" which he impressed upon letters which had already been stamped with the octagonal No. 30. This impression can be found on the top, bottom or across the octagonal stamp. At the same time the Postmaster of Grahamstown used a "Post Paid" stamp which shows the word "Post" at the top and "Paid" at the bottom. This is enclosed in a single lined frame with the corners bevelled.

A larger hyphenated "To Pay" than any of those previously used can be found on letters of this period, but as all these appear to have been used privately by Postmasters, they are not included among the Letter Stamps of the Cape. As they do not appear to have been prohibited by the Postmaster-General and as they served the purpose they were intended for a certain amount of interest is attached to them, however.

#### Port Elizabeth's Dated Stamp.

An entirely new design of Letter Stamp was brought into use by the Port Elizabeth Post Office, and by its issue Port Elizabeth has the distinction of being the only post office in the Colony to share with Cape Town the use of a dated Letter Stamp during the pre-stamp period.



The design consists of a horizontal lined oval with the words "Port Elizabeth" at the top, and at the bottom in larger and heavier type the word "PAID" or "TO PAY"; in the middle appears the date in one line.

As adhesive postage stamps were brought into use on the 1st September, 1853, this Port Elizabeth Letter Stamp was only in use for a short while and is consequently very scarce. The To Pay stamp is extremely rare. Both the Paid and To Pay of the above are known impressed in red, but they are rare.

Some of the pre-stamp Letter Stamps of the Cape are to be found impressed in red and all such items are very rare indeed. Red ink was not included in Post Office supplies to Postmasters at this period so that all red impressions are unofficial.

#### THE OFFICIAL LETTER STAMPS FROM 1792 TO 1853.

##### Pre Letter-Stamp Days.

During the Dutch occupation of the Cape no special Official Letter Stamps were in use.

Letters of an official nature or when containing very private information were sealed with a seal showing a sailing ship in full sail with the words "Cabo de Gcede Hoop" at the top and "Secreet" at the bottom (Secreet is Dutch for Secret).

The seals of various departments were also not only used for sealing the letter but they were sometimes impressed in sealing wax on the face of the letter cover to show that the contents were official and sometimes they were in addition marked in manuscript, "Officiel."

The seal for use with sealing wax was sometimes used as a stamp, being impressed on the letter in ink and giving an impression in negative.

During the first British occupation the seal of the Secretary to Government can be found on official letters which were also inscribed in manuscript "Official" and on rare occasions "On His Majesty's Service."

The Batavian Republic never used any distinctive Official mark on letters and the same procedure as that carried out during the late Company's rule can be found here also.

During the early part of the second occupation letters were marked in manuscript "On Service," "Official," or "On His Majesty's Service" these being again marked in the Post Office, also in manuscript, "FREE," in red. At this period it was only the Governor and the Secretary to Government who enjoyed the privilege of receiving and sending letters free of postage.

The sealing wax impressions and also the seal used as a stamp with ink as used during the Dutch period were still in practice up to the time that special "Free" stamps came into use.

The privilege of free postage on letters on the public service was later on extended to most of the Government Officials, and special letter covers were issued to these departments. These covers had printed at the top "ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE" and in the lower left hand corner the name of the Department. These letters required the signature of the heads of the Department otherwise they were charged for on delivery as ordinary letters.

The system was greatly abused and caused considerable trouble to the Post Office, and although all kinds of ways and means were employed to overcome the difficulty the abuse continued unabated.

#### Free Letter Stamps.

The first "FREE" Letter Stamp to be brought into use consisted of a circular design surmounted by a crown, the crown cutting the circle at the top. Inside the circle, at the top, appear the words "Post Office" and at the bottom, "Cape Town" and in the centre the word "FREE" and the date.



It now became necessary to have all letters that could be conveyed through the post free of postage to be sent under cover to the Secretary to Government, whereupon satisfactory evidence that the contents were official the letter was impressed with a facsimile of the signature of the Government Secretary.

The Free Letter Stamp was later changed to one showing a much larger circle. This was also surmounted by a crown, on the left of which appears the word "Post" and on the right "Office" and at the bottom "General" with Cape Town and the date in the centre.



It was not only the Cape Postal Officials who were beset with troubles through the abuse of the Franking System, but in Great Britain also, where the privilege was abused to such an extent that Franked envelopes were used to pay wages and other debts.

On the 19th May, 1828, the Acting Governor at the Cape, Sir Richard Bourke, sent a despatch to the Earl Bathurst, in London, as follows:

"The Revenue of the Post Office will be greatly diminished by the late order to allow the letters and packets of the great officers of State to pass into the Interior of the Colony free of postage. Almost every British person of note in the Colony availing himself of a privileged frank to cover his own private correspondence and that of his friends in the vicinity."

And so we can go on and fill volumes until such time as the misuse of the system was made punishable by Law either by fine or imprisonment.

(To be continued).

## MILITARY TELEGRAPHS.

### A NEWLY DISCOVERED BISECT.

Although stamps used telegraphically are not everyone's meat, this find recorded in the *British Philatelist* should be of some interest to South African collectors. It is the top part of a telegraph form franked with four copies of S.G. M33 (1d. lilac and black), one copy of S.G. M46 (the very rare ONE SHILLING on 5s. Provisional of 1900-01), and a diagonal half of the same rarity representing 6d., the whole making up a charge of 1s. 10d.

The stamps are cancelled and nicely tied to the form by the usual "Army Telegraphs" canceller of date 10 Mar., 1900.

### FROM OPPOSITE ENDS OF THE EARTH.

Almost on the same day we have received three interesting letters. Two came from Canada, with compliments of Mr. A. E. Farthing of Vancouver. These were first flight covers by the Trans-Canadian air service which started operation on 1st March, one from Vancouver to Montreal, the other in the reverse direction.

The other came from Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth and Sir Hubert Wilkins on M/S "Wyatt Earp." It was endorsed "Lat. 69 S., Long. 77 E., Jan., 1939." The cover had both U.S. and Australian stamps, the place of actual posting being Sydney, N.S.W.

## NATAL

I can offer the following desirable items in IMPERFORATE mint condition:—

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1864.	1d.	...	...	£2. 15s.
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## Correspondence

### VOORTREKKER PRINTING FLAWS.

Sir,

I have waited to reply to Mr. Hewey's letter in your February issue, to see if anyone else had anything to say, and I am obliged to Mr. T. George Orr for his letter in your March issue.

To start with I frankly own that I made a mistake in mentioning any of the minor and almost infinitesimal marks in the Voortrekker issue at all.

I think it is obvious that there is not one real major flaw in the set, nothing to compare for instance with the interesting flaws which occurred in the Jubilee and Coronation issues which did tell us something.

Again I own that my report was based on a rather cursory inspection of the sheets, as the Editor was rather in a hurry for an article, but it was sufficient to see that there was nothing of real importance to report.

Had the issue remained in circulation for a further time and new printings been issued, then every minute mark would have been of interest to students as determining a change of plate, etc., but not as regards real collectable flaws apart from this view.

There have been from time to time very caustic remarks made about the so-called "fly-mark" philately, and I have been designated as "spotty Gilbert" on my Roto articles, but I think these critics fail to understand the reason why so many very obviously uncollectable and minute spots should have been reported at all.

Now-a-days we get information from the printing works about the change of cylinders. Previous to this we had no indication beyond what we could deduce from various minute spots, etc., which proved to be constant, and they were noted for this purpose and this alone.

I most certainly did not record in my short article anything like the full number of these minor spots, and that is why I now own that I made a mistake in mentioning any at all.

Again Mr. Hewey's letter was rather muddling as regards his numbering of the rows, etc.

Anyway, no one has yet noted the really great flaw which occurs on row 8, No. 2 of the 3d., and which has been designated by enthusiasts as the "candle."

This is a minute white spot just over the left-hand wall or balustrade of the steps leading up to the Monument, and if you have had a couple of "sundowners" it may appear as a candle to you! Try it, anyway.

I have however one or two interesting things to report. Firstly I have a block of the 3d. with a partial offset on the gum, evidently caused by a torn piece of the paper; and I have recently seen the Commemorative 1½d. with the frame in a reddish brown instead of the usual dullish brown. Also the Voortrekker Fund issue 1½d., with the headplate in a purplish red colour instead of the usual brown. These are undoubtedly chemically treated and I mention them to warn anyone who might otherwise think they were valuable shade variations.

I have not yet seen or heard of any joined paper varieties. Has anyone else?

Yours faithfully,

E. GILBERT.

P.S. There is one other characteristic of interest to students and specialists in the 3d. Fund issue, and that is a tiny white spot on every Afrikaans stamp between the bottom border lines immediately under the hyphen. This is evidently a design negative characteristic.

[Do not the three nail holes instead of two mentioned by Mr. Orr on Row 15, No. 5 of the 1d. Commemorative also come under the classification of a design fault rather than a printing flaw?—Ed.]

### A NEW ZEALAND DISCOVERY.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. report the discovery of a used horizontal pair of the rare green 1s. 1864 issue (S.G. No. 106), watermarked N.Z., perforated 13 at Dunedin, *imperforate between*. This has not been recorded before and must be of extreme rarity.

## Collectors of REALLY FINE BRITISH COLONIALS should get into touch with me AT ONCE

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## A Philatelic Pilgrimage through the Americas

By Rev. WM. LOXLEY CHAMINGS, B.Sc., B.D.

(Continued from page 40 of March issue).

### 3. Canada (continued).

The bottom members of the anchor span had crumpled under the strain and the cantilever arm fell. Only 11 out of 86 workmen who were thrown into the water were saved . . . A Royal Commission investigated the matter, after which new designs were prepared, and a new contract was signed by the Government with a Canadian company.

"Work recommenced in 1909. The piers were demolished and the crumpled steel cleared away. At the end of the 1915 season (the working season was a little over 7 months in the year) the northern side was practically finished, 580 feet out over the river. On the southern shore the anchor span was completed, and in a small cove down the river the arch-shaped central span, 540 feet long, was being erected to be floated out and suspended from the cantilevers. The southern cantilever was finished in September, 1916. Broadly speaking, there were now two steel trussed cages, one on each side of the river, resting on piers in the stream, and the new piece was to bridge the gap between them. It was being hoisted up from the pontoons by hydraulic jacks—5,500 tons in the air. Suddenly, with a tremendous tearing and roaring of wrenched metal, it slipped from its supports and disappeared into the river, 90 workmen on it. Nine of the men were lost. The nerve and persistence of the engineers were severely tried, and one more lesson in engineering was learned. The new span was built up exactly the same as the one lying on the bottom of the river, and in May, 1917, the connections with the cantilevers were completed."

b) The 50c. blue of December, 1930, shows the little Church at Grand Pre in Nova Scotia where Evangeline, the heroine of Longfellow's poem, worshipped. Her statue, erected in 1920, stands in the foreground, and behind the Church are the willows under which she was wont to walk. Note also the fine stamps recently issued, showing on the 20c. red-brown the Fort Garry Gate at Winnipeg, on the 50c. green the entrance to Vancouver Harbour, and on the 6c. blue air-stamp a reach of the Mackenzie River in the far north.

4. U.S.A. stamps are almost always of intense interest. Note here the Bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis on the \$2 orange-brown Omaha issue of 1898, with its typical river-craft bringing memories of Mark Twain and the fascinating life on this mighty river. Also the lovely stamps of the National Parks,

issued in 1934, and the map of the old Oregon Territory and the famous trail of 1836, and of the N.W. Territory, with an area of over a quarter of a million square miles, ceded by England to the U.S. in 1783, and the subject of the historic Ordinance of 1787.

5. Mexico. Note here the magnificent Palace of Fine Arts on the 30c. violet and brown of 1933. This was formerly the National Theatre and is one of the most splendid buildings in the world. Immense difficulties were encountered in its construction, which took over twenty years. The subsoil of Mexico City is chiefly mud, so that the first difficulty was to obtain firm foundations. Lack of money in the troubled years that followed on the Revolution of 1910 also again and again impeded the work, but it was finished in March, 1935. It contains not only a sumptuous theatre with a wonderful glass curtain but also fine halls and galleries and museums. One of these contains the ancient Calendar Stone which figures on the 20 peso carmine and brown University stamp of 1934. This stamp is one of the scarcest in my collection, though I did not pay a high price for it. This year it has jumped in the catalogue from £7 to £14.

6. Guatemala. The 6c. blue-green and bistre of 1902 shows one of the finest pieces of engraving ever achieved. The writing on the facade of this Temple of Minerva can be clearly described with the aid of a good glass, and reads, when translated: "Manuel Estrada Cabrera President of the Republic to Young Students." The writing, however, was chipped off, though the temple still stands, when President Cabrera fell. Another fascinating stamp is the 3c. carmine of 1932, which shows one of the most famous relics of the ancient Maya civilisation. Archaeologists know it as Stele D of Quirigua. Twelve of these monoliths are known in this country. This is the most famous, leaning at an angle of 30 degrees. Many of the fascinating problems presented by the inscriptions on these monuments, which were old even when the Spanish adventurers came, are still waiting to be solved. The recent stamps which Guatemala has poured out in a spate are all overprinted with the typical bird which has given its name to the country's revised unit of coinage, the quetzal. We are threatened with yet another issue in the near future. These stamps, however, have at least the virtue of showing us charming glimpses of this romantic country, its towns and parks and public buildings.

7. Salvador. Only one stamp here will be noticed, though as usual each item has its

story to tell. The large, poorly printed 40c. blue air-stamp of November 5, 1931, celebrates not Gunpowder Treason but the beginnings of the political independence of this state, for it was from the belfry here shown that Jose Matias Delgado, the father of Salvador's freedom, who is shown on the 1c. of 1912, rang out on November 5, 1811, the tidings of the liberation of his land from the Spanish yoke.

8. Honduras was one of the Latin-American republics to succumb in 1890 to the blandishments of the egregious N. F. Seebeck, who promised that his company, the American Bank-note Company, of New York, would supply free paper for their stamps on condition (1) that a new series of stamps be printed each year; (2) that all previous issue be demonetised at each new emission; (3) that all unused stamps and plates be then returned to the company's headquarters. It is to the credit of Honduras, however, that it was the first, in 1895, to repudiate this dishonourable arrangement, followed by Ecuador in 1896 and Nicaragua and Salvador in 1899. The 15c. blue of 1931 shows another monolith, dating from the early Maya civilisation, found in the ruined city of Copan, at the foot of the Omoa Mountains, close to the Guatemalan border.

9. Nicaragua. Perhaps the most interesting stamp here is the air stamp of 1929, showing a striking picture of the active volcano, Mount Momotombo, over whose smoking crater two American war-planes are flying. This volcano played no small part in the history of the Panama Canal. The story is briefly as follows: Nicaragua and Panama for years contended for the honour and commercial advantage of the projected canal, linking the Atlantic and Pacific, and each republic had its lobbyists at Washington. The advocates of the Panama scheme urged against the Nicaraguan project (1) that it would cost more; (2) that the proposed route passed by several volcanoes, whose activities might endanger the shipping. Nicaragua denied the presence of such volcanoes. Then Phillippe Bunau-Varilla, a French engineer in the employ of Panama, obtained a supply of the current stamps of Nicaragua, issued in 1900, of Monotombo, close to the proposed route, in eruption, and posted a letter bearing one of these stamps to every member of the U.S. Senate, who had the decisive word in the matter. The Panama scheme was victorious by 4 votes and it was undoubtedly this clever move on the part of the young engineer which proved the deciding factor.

10. Costa Rica must be a veritable postal paradise, for we read in a most interesting article by a resident, Mr. J. A. Weston, in "The Stamp Magazine" for October, 1934, "an ordinary letter may be sent anywhere within the Republic, or to any of the countries in the pan-American Postal Union, which includes the U.S.A. and its possessions, Spain and all the Latin-American Republics, for the equivalent of 1d. Unsealed local letters may be mailed for about ½d. To all other countries the

rate is only the equivalent of 2d. If you wish to make use of the Post Office envelopes or postcards which bear embossed stamps all ready for use you have to pay only the actual value of the stamps. The envelopes are thrown in free by the Government, and may actually be obtained at a slight discount if purchased in large quantities. Special light-weight envelopes, unstamped, for airmail use, can also be had for the asking. Newspapers and other periodicals printed within the country enjoy free postage whether for local or foreign destinations. The same valuable concession applies also to printed matter advertising national products such as coffee, cocoa, hard woods, etc., also to tourist propaganda, and if that is not enough, you can send free of postage, whether to local destinations or abroad, samples of national products up to a maximum of half a pound. Bank and charitable institutions enjoy free franking of their letters. Express delivery costs only the equivalent of 2½d., which is obviously much less than the actual cost, especially in the isolated provincial towns and villages where the postman has to travel on horseback all the time. On Sundays and Public Holidays the Post Office is open till 10 a.m. for general service. The foreign air-mail, which arrives on Sunday afternoon, is at once sorted and placed in the post-boxes. Once every fortnight the Post Office prints and circulates a list of all unclaimed letters, so that none shall be returned to the senders needlessly, and it speaks well for the efficiency of the service that the list at San José, the capital, with a population of 55,000, rarely exceeds 50 names."

11. Panama in 1887 was the first country to issue a stamp showing a map, an example which has since been very widely followed. Other items that might be mentioned are the beautiful reproduction of the Chorrera Falls on the ½c. olive of 1915 and the effective birds-eye view of Panama City on the 20c. carmine air-stamp of December, 1936.

12. Canal Zone. The epic story of the making of the Panama Canal has often been told, and is too long to be recounted in our hasty pilgrimage. The map however shows clearly how by the construction of dams the river which runs from S.E. to N.W. to issue in the Atlantic at the old Capital of Chagros, was raised 85 ft., so forming an immense lake 164 square miles in extent, affording an easy route for ships for about 30 miles. The most difficult part of the work was the cutting of a channel through the foothills of the Culebra Mountains. Scenes on the route are vividly portrayed on the stamps shown. By this marvel of engineering a 12,000 miles sea-journey for ships travelling from the West coast to the East coast of N. America was reduced to a 49-mile trip. This meant an enormous saving to American shipping companies and the U.S. Government, which therefore contributed £10,000,000 towards the cost of construction, and agreed to pay an annual rent of £50,000 after ten years. i.e., from 1925.

(To be continued).

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S LAST STAMPS.

On 19th December, 1938, two commemoratives were issued to mark the twentieth anniversary of independence. These showed *Czechoslovakia* enthroned in Prague and offering peace to the whole world—with an olive branch in her right hand and a dove on her left.

On 18th January the current 10k. stamp was surcharged 300h. with an inscription and the shield of Slovakia, marking the opening of the separate Slovak parliament.

In February there was issued one 30h. air mail stamp (probably intended to be the first of a series) with *CESKO-SLOVENSKO* hyphenated, signifying the autonomous standing of Slovakia within the republic.

## PLATING PENNY REDS.

Messrs. Bertram McGowan and C. Nissen announce in the *British Philatelist* the publication shortly of a Handbook dealing exclusively with the penny red stamp of 1841-1864. The book will be in two parts, the first giving a short account of the various plates and describing the varieties which can be found in each. The second part is something in the nature of an index giving each variety alphabetically in the order of the lettering of the stamp. Over 1,500 varieties will be listed, many of them never having been described before.

## LOVE LETTERS AT HALF RATES.

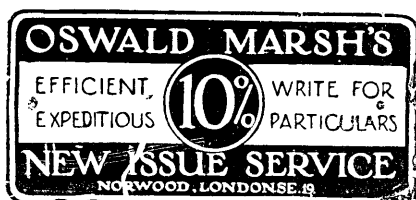
The *Post Office Magazine* records that in Venezuela love letters will henceforth be allowed to be transmitted at half the ordinary postal rates. The envelopes must be rose coloured and no matters of business must be discussed in the letters nor even any reference to a quarrel, much less the breaking off of an engagement!

If anything breathing other than love is found in the letter the recipient will have to pay a surcharge of five times the normal letter rate. That'll larn 'em!

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The designs of the Colony's eight Jubilee stamps to be issued next year are substantially as described in last month's issue. The motif of them is to express the progress in the country's first 50 years of its history.

The head of Rhodes will appear on the 1½d. value which is essentially the "Empire stamp." The stamp with the coat of arms will have



as supporters a Matabele warrior on one side and native police askari on the other. The reproduction of Sir Charles Coghlan's statue is indicative of having reached the status of responsible self-government. The Government House stamp will be indicative of the contrast between 1890 and 1940. It will show heads of Queen Victoria and King George VI, an ox-wagon and an aeroplane, Lobengula's kraal and Government House; this sounds as if the picture might be a bit crowded, but the idea is good.

## MALTA.

It is strange that a very distinct and constant variety of a common stamp issued so long ago as 1922 should have remained undiscovered until now. This is the One Farthing surcharged on 2d. grey Malta, without dot to the letter "i." This is described by Mr. R. T. Bowman in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. Although the dot is missing to all intents and purposes, close examination with a glass reveals a minute speck representing a fractional part of the dot. It occurs on stamp No. 22 of one pane, but whether or not it occurs on all four panes of a sheet is a matter still to be ascertained.

## JAPAN TAKES THE WRONG TURNING.

Hitherto Japan has been blameless in regard to her postal issues, but now it is reported that nine sets of stamps are to be issued advertising the national parks. They will only be on sale at certain offices and there will be special miniature sheets—at special prices.

But that is not all. These stamps are linked up with a "Japan Postage Stamp Foundation" under the control of the Ministry of Communications, which is to advise the Government as to special issues and to have special stamp-buying facilities. It is also to undertake propaganda abroad, publish news about stamps, etc., etc.

In short, Japan wants stamp collectors cash. So. Cave!

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The rare 3d. blue of 1936, perf.  $12\frac{3}{4}$  x  $13\frac{1}{4}$ , *mint* (one of the rarest George V. colonials).

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## GREAT BRITAIN

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1884

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3d. orange, horizontal pair, imperf. between, <i>mint</i> . . . . .	20/-
4d. grey, horizontal pair, imperf. between, <i>mint</i> . . . . .	17/6
6d. lilac, vertical pair, imperf. between, <i>mint</i> . . . . .	17/6

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## Air Mail Notes

By  
I. H. C. GODFREY.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

*K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Air Line)* sent an American plane—a Douglas D.C.3—to South Africa to participate in the Voortrekker Celebrations at Pretoria.

The plane "*Reiger*" (Heron)—which was named appropriately after the sailing ship in which Jan van Riebeeck, the Netherlands explorer, made his first voyage to the Cape of Good Hope in 1652—left Amsterdam on December 6, carrying a large quantity of philatelic mail, and arrived at Pretoria on the 15th after following the dis-used Imperial Airways' route through Africa.

The K.L.M. made arrangements to carry mails on the return trip also and special commemorative covers, printed in Holland, were prepared for use on the outward and return voyages of the "*Reiger*." On its return to Europe the plane left the Rand airport on December 25 and reached Amsterdam on the 31st, carrying, in addition to a large quantity of philatelic mail, new year greeting letters to various parts of Europe. Both on the outward and return flights it was not compulsory to use the special souvenir envelopes, nor was it necessary to prepay postage to Europe with Voortrekker Fund stamps. The Post Office

Notice merely stipulated that all letters should be clearly marked "Per K.L.M. Flight" and prepaid at the rate of 1s. per half ounce.

Holland used a new type of "Special Flight" stamp for the first time on K.L.M.'s first flight to Southern Africa.

### ENGLAND-CAPE TOWN-ENGLAND RECORD FLIGHT BY ALEX HENSHAW.

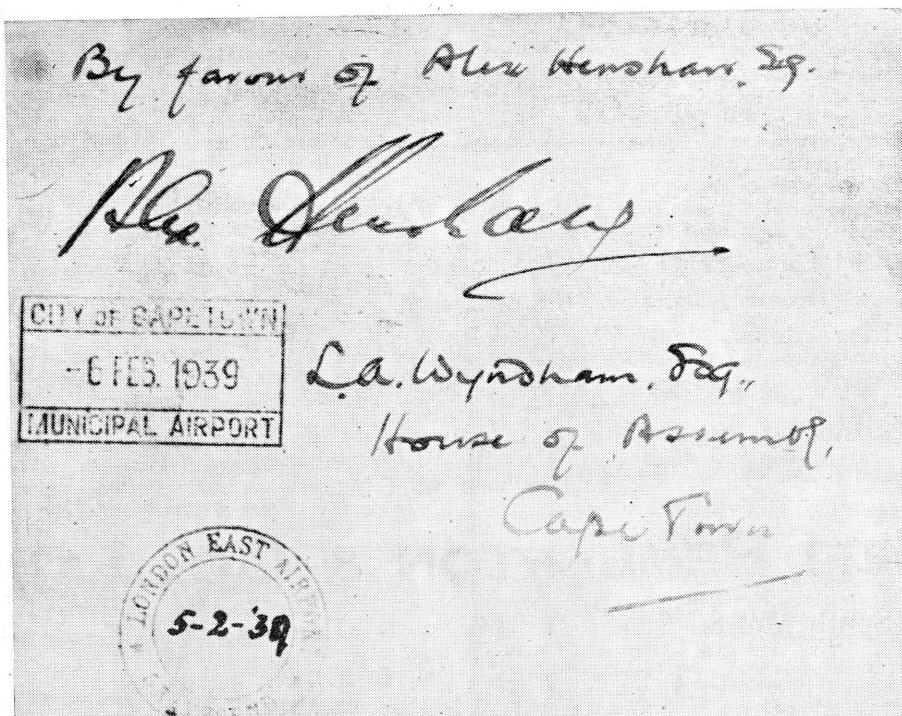
Those interested in collecting souvenirs of record breaking flights will be pleased to hear that a small "private" mail was carried by Mr. Henshaw in each direction between the 5th and 9th of February. We illustrate a specimen by courtesy of Mr. L. A. Wyndham. The pilot in a single-engined Mew Gull bettered the England-Cape record by slightly over 5½ hours; the Cape-England record by 17¾ hours; and the return flight record by 1 day, 6¾ hours. The previous records were held by Flying Officer A. E. Clouston and Mrs. Kirby Green who in November, 1937, flew over roughly the same West coast route.

The records now stand at:

England to Cape Town, 39 hrs. 25 min.  
Cape Town to England, 39 hrs. 36 min.  
Return Flight, 4 days, 10 hrs. 43 min.

### BARBERTON'S FIRST AIR MAIL.

Due to unprecedented floods between the 6th and 13th of February, 1939, Barberton in the Eastern Transvaal, was completely isolated by surface communication with the outside world. An aeroplane belonging to the



Rand Light Plane Club, which was chartered by the *Rand Daily Mail* for reporting purposes, landed at Barberton on February 6 and, at the request of the local Postmaster carried to Johannesburg one bag of mail, weighing 35 lbs. (say, 1,000 letters, all of a personal or commercial nature). Subsequently, *South African Airways* operated an EMERGENCY AIRMAIL SERVICE to and from Barberton, which ceased on the 13th of February.

#### PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA. LOURENCO MARQUES-JOHANNESBURG.

Floods in the early days of February completely dislocated surface communication between the Rand and Lourenco Marques. *South African Airways* maintained its usual scheduled air service but, on two occasions it was found necessary to utilise the services of the Portuguese Air Line *D.E.T.A.* for the conveyance of mail matter. *D.E.T.A.* carried an EMERGENCY FLOOD AIRMAIL (consisting of 60 letters only) from Lourenco Marques to Johannesburg on February 11, and letters were required to bear airmail labels and be franked at the air mail rate of 1E.20 minimum. Notice was only given to the public the previous afternoon of this special despatch and, consequently, covers are distinctly scarce.

#### D.E.T.A. EMERGENCY FLOOD AIRMAIL- JOHANNESBURG-LOURENCO MARQUES.

Letters posted in Johannesburg on the afternoon of February 7 were carried by the Portuguese Air Line to Lourenco Marques.

No surcharge was imposed, nor was any special marking necessary and the only means of distinguishing these interesting covers is by the backstamp "Lourenco Marques 8 FEV. 1939. 15 H." Covers have been seen posted from the Union between the 4th (Cape Province) and 7th (Transvaal) which connected with this flight.

(Concluded from page 64).

#### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President*, J. W. K. Schofield; *Hon. Sec.*, F. E. Ingham, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Sanlam Buildings, 29, Loveday Street, 7.45 p.m.

Although the attendance at the March meeting was not as large as usual, those present were treated to something really interesting in the way of a specialized collection. Mr. S. Legator tabled three portions of what is probably the finest specialized collection of the Union of South Africa at this time.

The portions of this collection shown consisted of Interprovincials (practically complete), postal stationery and airmails. Mr. Legator informs us that his collection comprises about twenty volumes, and of this only a comparatively small portion was tabled during this exhibit. Some of the high-lights of the material shown are worth referring to. They include a Free State fourpenny error, "Iostage," cancelled with the Johannesburg postmark.

There were several high values of Natal; fine used copies showing postmarks in the provinces. There were many pairs, blocks and strips and several interesting covers showing mixed provincial cancellations. Among the airmails should be mentioned at least the following few items. The 1d., 3d. and 9d. imperf. at left. Also 9d. imperf. at bottom between panes, and the 9d. strut error.

It was pointed out that the 1d. imperf. airmail was printed by the Cape Times and was thrown out into the rubbish bin and salvaged by some thoughtful individual, thereby saving for posterity this rare item.

Among those present we were pleased to again see our old friend, Major Milligan, who has been away for such a long time, and who used to contribute to the interest of our meetings so interestingly by reading his notes of the month.

Mrs. H. Russell-Fergusson was elected a member of the Club.

Among the new issues auctioned were stamps of the new reign for Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Zealand and pairs of South-West Africa Officials, 1½d. values. Also stamps for Perak and a new Great Britain 6d. value. Among the members' items auctioned were some very interesting and fairly valuable U.S.A. locals on covers, and some interesting Civil War cancellations.

It was announced that we had been invited to visit the East Rand Philatelic Society on May 3.

H.E.B.

## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by: A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

Will Trade 100's 1000's United States for those of British countries. Write: Sutherland, 4907 North Camac Street, Philadelphia, Penna., United States of America.

### THE STAMPS OF "DR. THEBUSSEM."

Mr. A. E. Michel has an interesting little article in *Stamps* on what he calls the most curious bona fide stamps in the world. These stamps are a group which probably few of our readers have ever heard of, as they seem to have dropped out of literature altogether for the last forty years.

They are the private issues of "Dr. Thebussem" which were designed and issued for himself between 1870 and 1890 exclusively for his personal use and yet they had the same franking value in Spain and in all Spanish colonies as did the regular stamps issued by the Spanish Government itself.

"Dr. Thebussem" was the pseudonym of Mariano Pardo de Figueroa, an eminent Spanish scientist whose greatest achievements, however, were in the development of the Spanish postal system. His suggestions to the government were so valuable and worked out so successfully and quickly that they rewarded him by making him "Honorary Postman of Spain and her Colonies." As such he had entire freedom for both sending and receiving correspondence, a privilege which ranked higher than that of members of the Spanish Parliament, whose freedom was limited to sending only.

The stamps are fully described by Moens in his *History of the Postage Stamps of Spain*, with the remark that they should be collected along with the regular issues.

Dr. Thebussem never abused his freedom by issuing undue numbers of stamps, etc., but he showed a Puckish sense of humour sometimes, as, for instance, when the Government had decided to issue stamped post cards but was terribly slow in getting them out. The Doctor sent out and distributed widely, at his own expense, a million or two cards, which were blank on front except for his address, his own frank and the following inscription: "As the Government is hesitant in issuing its postcards, Dr. Thebussem has prepared this issue for himself and his friends. In the case of the latter, it is considered good taste to affix a stamp in the upper right corner." Still nothing happened, so he issued another lot which had the footnote "New edition, June, 1873, for use while the government is going through the labour pains of giving birth to its own issue." This last jibe proved too much, and the officially stamped official cards were put on sale before the year was over.

### A UNION HALFPENNY VARIETY.

The Robertson Stamp Co., of Johannesburg, reports the finding in the current ½d. printing of a variety in which the hyphen in SUID-AFRIKA is completely inked out. This is analogous to the well known variety in the 1s. Coronation. The position on the sheet has not yet been located.

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## MINT BASUTOLAND "OFFICIALS."

In March, 1935, we heard rumours of the existence of mint Basutoland official stamps although the Basutoland Secretariat had announced that such stamps in unused condition were never available to the public.

We have wondered ever since if these rumours would receive confirmation by an appearance of these stamps. At last they have made their debut, or, at any rate, one set of them.

At the recent London Stamp Exhibition a complete set was shown under the heading "British Colonial Rarities, all either Uncatalogued or Unpriced."

But what is most intriguing is the accompanying note "Only four such sets exist, apart from blocks of four in the Royal Collection." The blocks of four in the Royal Collection are, of course, well authenticated, as the Basutoland Government published the fact of their having been sent. What we would like to know is the authority for the statement that four, but only four, other sets exist.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

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## ATLANTIC CLIPPER FLIGHTS.

First flight covers are now being prepared in their thousands for first flights by British and American planes on the Transatlantic services. These will cover flights on both the northern route (Ireland-Newfoundland) and the southern route (via Bermudas, Azores, Portugal and France). The services are expected to start very soon.

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K.G. V.

Fine used on covers: ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 1/-. Set to 3d. at 1/3. Set to 6d. at 2/3. Set to 1/- at 3/6. Complete set to £1 at £2. Mint at Face.

K.G. VI.

(Pictorial)—½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 5d., 6d., 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-—Face 12/3½d. Fine used on covers. Set to 3d. at 1/3. Set to 6d. at 2/3. Set to 1/- at 3/6. 2/- at 2/3. 2/6 at 2/9. 5/- at 5/6. Complete set at 13/6. Mint at Face.

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JOHN ROSS, Box 37, Ocean Island, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Sevenpenny and eightpenny values of George VI stamps were issued on 27th February. The design of these is a new and attractive one and the colours are deep, not the pastel shades of the fourpenny, fivepenny and sixpenny. The 7d. is a yellow green and the 8d. a reddish violet. It is understood that the designs for the high values (2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s.) have been approved of and that these values will be issued shortly.

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(All correspondence to P.O. Box 1894  
Cape Town).

## LONDON MAGAZINES CHANGE HANDS.

The *Stamp Magazine* and the *World Stamp Digest*, formerly published by Todd Magazines, have been purchased by Link House Publications, 300-304 Grays Inn Road, W.C.1 and will be published from there under the editorship of Mr. A. O. Crane, who was previously associated with them as Assistant Editor.

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## Society News

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

*March 6.*—Mr. Basden was in the chair. It was agreed that the Society should guarantee the sum of £20 to assist in the publication of the work on the Stamps of Rhodesia by Major Harrington. This was further supplemented by a donation of two guineas by Mr. Allan as from the Philatelic Chronicle.

Mr. Obermeyer read a paper on what he called the most popular stamps in the world, that is, the Cape Triangulars. He described the issue in detail, giving the numbers of the different stamps printed. Although these ran into millions and the stamps must therefore be really common yet the prices remained very high. He gave a fine exhibit of the stamps mentioned.

*March 20.*—Mr. Basden was in the chair. He announced that in the Allan Cup Competition the judges had awarded the Cup to Mr. R. C. Warren. The competitive sheets were taken for exhibition.

Mr. Hawke read some interesting philatelic extracts one of which gave rise to an interesting discussion on the inclusion of Postage Due stamps in philatelic collections. The consensus of opinion was that such stamps should be considered as legitimate philatelic items.

Mr. Obermeyer showed his fine collection of Natal. H.A.W.

### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, H. Suklje; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Doyle, 41 Rose Deep, Germiston. *Meetings*, 2nd Thursday, Hotel Cecil, Benoni.

At the March meeting the attendance was below average. Items of interest shown were: New 7d. and 8d. K.G. VI and K.L.M. double flight cover by Mr. Newson; K.G. VI Virgin Isl. set by Mrs. Wood; Union Postage Due proof by Mr. Doyle.

Mr. H. Suklje then read a paper on "Mounting, Arranging and Writing-up a Collection." The paper was supplemented with practical examples thus enhancing interest and value of his subject.

It being a composite evening the exhibits were provided by the following members:

Mr. J. Doyle.—Mint Nyassa and Port. Nyassa with set of inverted centres.

Mr. A. Johnston.—Nova Scotia Pre-adhesive covers (1811) and four pages of Proofs of Nova Scotia.

Mr. A. P. Linn.—South African SLOGAN Postmarks, and also a collection of British Colonial 1½d. issues.

Mr. G. B. Allan.—Early classics of Belgium, Holland, Britain and British Colonial to show resemblance of production and design.

Mr. J. Newson.—Collection of Transvaal, Stellaland and Swaziland.

Mr. J. Shepherd.—Examples of the FIVE Inverted Overprints of S.W.A. including, of course, the 4d. Air Mail.

Mr. J. Rigg.—Australia as collected by exchange and correspondence.

Mr. H. Suklje.—Complete collection of U.S.A. Presidential issue on First Day Covers.

After tea the meeting terminated with exchange.

An innovation at the Society's next meeting will be a debate on Specialised versus General Collecting.

H.S.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

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

The monthly general meeting held on March 1 was very well attended with Mr. Hurst in the chair.

The following applications for membership were received: Miss I. Johnston, Durban; Mr. H. G. Palmer, Durban; and Messrs. G. de Lange, and D. Malcolm of Pietermaritzburg. The membership of Mr. R. F. Wood, also of Durban, was confirmed.

Amongst the letters read was one from Canada asking us to try to trace someone (the name obviously an Indian with name misspelled) who had advertised for exchanges and who had kept the stamps for over a year, failing to reply to the follow-up letters which were registered. Although the address was *poste restante* he was located without difficulty and satisfaction received.

A letter was read from the newly formed Ladysmith Philatelic Society under the Presidency of one of our members of very long standing, the Rev. G. T. Green, and a cordial welcome was extended to this new venture with good wishes for its welfare.

Mrs. L. Johnston showed us for the first time her splendid collection of stamps of South-West Africa, and pointed out the items of special interest. All the stamps were in mint condition and the blocks of four were outstanding in their numbers.

The May meeting is to take the form of an Invitation Night so if these notes should be read by anyone interested in our hobby, we hope that they will join us in the Durban Publicity Bureau. Mr. Hurst will show his well known collection of Natal Stamps.

(Concluded on page 61).

### "RHODESIA."

The guarantee fund for Major Harrington's book on the stamps of Rhodesia has been added to by promises of £20 from the Pretoria Philatelic Society, £2 2s. from the *Philatelic Chronicle*, £10 from the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia, and £3 3s. from individual members of that Society. Promises to purchase copies are also coming in well, but more will be welcomed.

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

## The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

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Vol. 15.

MAY, 1939.

No. 5.

## The Stamp Centenary Exhibition

LONDON, MAY 6—11, 1940.

We have received the first prospectus of the Exhibition to which His Majesty the King has graciously given his Patronage.

The rules and regulations for the competitive classes are clear and simple. The novel feature introduced by the Executive Committee is the prevention of wearisome duplication in the stamps which will be exhibited. There are so many countries and subjects available for display that it has appeared to them essential for the sake of the visitors that the frames should be as varied as possible. The amount of space to be allotted to each country is being decided by the committee and merely a selection of the most interesting entries will be chosen for the frames allotted.

We congratulate the committee on their bold decision. Even if competitors are disappointed individually in what may be shown of their entries it is clear that the exhibition as a whole will be made much more attractive in this way, and the individual must, particularly in this instance, sacrifice his feelings for the good of philately.

This decision does not affect the judging of competitions. All entries will receive equal consideration from the jury and will be equally eligible for awards whether they should happen to be exhibited afterwards in whole or in part or even not at all. It may quite well happen that a collection which is important from the jury's point of view and is given high award may not fit in with the "hanging committee's" scheme and may only be exhibited in very small part, or even not at all. Or *vice versa*, a collection may be very suitable for exhibition and yet not of much significance from the jury's standpoint.

We hope that South African collectors will be well represented both as exhibitors and visitors. We note that in America a party of about 170 visitors has already been made up and many more are expected to add their names to the list.

## VIIIth Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

*The date of Congress has been changed from the 28th and 29th October to the 4th and 5th November.*

"Jacaranda Week" is to commence on the 4th November, instead of as previously announced.

The preliminary announcement made in the March number must be amended as follows:

DATE: Saturday, 4th, and Sunday, 5th, November, 1939.

OFFICIAL OPENING: Saturday, 4th November, 11 a.m.

CONGRESS MEETINGS: Saturday 4th, and Sunday, 5th November.

### THE EXHIBITION.

For the information of those who will be asked to exhibit *hors concours* and those who will enter their collections for merit certificates, let it be known that all exhibits will be under glass, under guard, and insured.

### SECTION I—EXHIBITS BY INVITATION.

The exhibit *hors concours* will, collectively, be a display of selected sheets of the stamps of Southern Africa: the best, rarest, and most interesting only, selected by the exhibitor; so as to give the public the opportunity of viewing a limited but grand descriptive exhibition without tedious repetition.

### SECTION II—OPEN TO ALL.

Novel lines are to be followed as regards Section II. In order to attract a large number of entries from all classes of collectors, exhibits will not be in competition with each other, but each will be judged on its own merits, and each will be awarded a Certificate of Merit according to its deserts. There will be only two classes:

- (1) Collection of any country or group of countries that has not won an award in a senior competition.

- (2) Collection of philatelic interest, not included in Class I; e.g., Charity stamps, ship stamps, locals, specimens, post-marks, etc., etc.

No entrance fee.

It will be noted from the foregoing that the desire of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, in promoting this novel scheme, is to encourage advanced, medium and novice collectors, by giving them the opportunity of having their collections examined and judged according to their individual merit. The score-card system will be employed in judging the entries, and the Certificates of Merit will be awarded according to the results. A descriptive folder will be issued later containing the rules governing the scheme and the score-card adopted for judging.

The Pretoria Philatelic Society hopes to receive a very large number of entries—the object being to promote and encourage the hobby of stamp collecting on sound philatelic lines.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

A special five cents stamp will be issued by Newfoundland on the occasion of the visit of their Majesties in June next. It will be on sale only for the limited period from 17th June to 31st July.

#### NYASALAND.

Mr. Fred Stephens, of Chikwawa, Nyasaland, has submitted specimens of the K.G. V 3d. Mult. Script Wmk. (S.G. No. 105) showing three very distinct shades, one, in fact, so different from the others as to warrant it being listed as a real difference of colour. Gibbons' records only "purple on pale yellow" for this stamp. Two of Mr. Stephens' shades might well come under this description although in one case the yellow approaches a buff tint. His third shade, which he notes is the scarcest, and which he thinks was issued in 1935, judging by a few used specimens all cancelled in that year, is on a paper which is a very pale yellow in front, although almost as dark as the others at the back. The purple is also quite different, being more bluish whereas the others approach a reddish or brownish tint.

## Air Mail Notes

By

I. H. C. GODFREY.

### WESTERN CANADA TO SOUTH AFRICA.

On December 1st, 1938, Trans-Canada Airlines, in conjunction with Prairie Airways, inaugurated a regular airmail service between Vancouver, B.C., and Montreal, P.Q., flying by day on an experimental basis. On March 1st, 1939, the schedule was altered to an all-night service across the Continent, planes (American Lockheed Electra) leaving the termini after business hours and reaching their destinations the following forenoon.

To commemorate the inauguration of the official service which, incidentally, carries mails under the Empire Airmail Scheme unsurcharged, the Canadian Postal Authorities prepared 32 different cachets, which were applied to envelopes emanating from the various points of call.

Covers posted in Vancouver at 6 p.m. on March 1st were backstamped on arrival at the Montreal Post Office the following day at 3 p.m., and reached the Union of South Africa (by steamer across the Atlantic and by Imperial Airways from England) on the afternoon of the 16th. The cachet applied at Vancouver on these items reads: "TRANS CANADA AIR MAIL. FIRST OFFICIAL FLIGHT VANCOUVER-MONTREAL," and depicts an aeroplane in flight over a map of the Dominion.

### "CORSAIR" ACCIDENT—14th MARCH, 1939.

The Imperial Airways flying boat "Corsair," carrying mails posted in Southern Africa up to March 8, made an emergency landing in the Belgian Congo, at Feradje, when north-bound from Kisumu to Cairo on March 14.

Letters, which were badly damaged by immersion in water, bear a printed cachet reading:—

"DAMAGED BY WATER WHEN THE IMPERIAL AIRWAYS AIRCRAFT FORCED LANDED NEAR JUBA, SUDAN."

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# THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

## Volumes I-XII

NO separate indices were published for the first twelve volumes, and, as we are often being asked for back references to articles or information dealing with various countries in Southern Africa, we have thought it worth while to have prepared this "Southern Africa Index" for these volumes.

With a few exceptions only articles or information relative to Southern Africa, or with some bearing on it, have been indexed. Major articles have been indexed by title, with or without the author's name; Minor articles (new issues, varieties, or other small pieces of information), by page and volume numbers only. The latter references will probably interest mainly the specialists in the particular country concerned; reasons of space forbade listing them in detail by name, but the volume and page numbers should at any rate save a lot of hunting on the part of those looking for every item of information available.

The following list of dates, etc., may be helpful for those looking for references around any particular period of time:—

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II	" 1924	13 — 24
III	" 1925	25 — 36
IV	" 1926	37 — 48
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VII	February, 1931	72 — 83
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VIII	March, 1932	84 — 93
	(Ten numbers).	
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The successive Proprietors (Publishers) and Editors have been:—

Whole Nos.	Proprietor.	Editor.
1 — 19	G. W. Reynolds	G. W. Reynolds
20 — 23	H. Blom	H. Blom
24 — 90	J. Robertson	J. Robertson
91 — 107	Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa	A. E. Basden
108 — 120	"	J. H. Harvey Pirie
121 — 127	"	W. J. Har- rington
128 — 141	"	J. H. Harvey Pirie

Format.

Vols. I to VIII inclusive, Demy 8vo. (8½ in. x 5½ in.).

Vol. IX and onwards, Quarto (9½ in. x 7¼ in.).

### A "SOUTHERN AFRICA" INDEX.

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Proposed Durban-Johannesburg service. VI, 44.

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## Covers from Philatelic Congresses and Exhibitions, and a few others

By H. F. SCHRÖEDER.

*(Communicated to the Philatelic Society of Natal).*

When I commenced my hobby, just over three years ago, I never realised to what extent my collection would grow. I started out with no fixed plan and just wanted postcards from any part of the world. Stamps were only a secondary consideration. Having made the necessary contacts in different parts of the world, postcards began to arrive at regular intervals and some of these were decorated with almost complete sets, and in many instances full sets of commemoratives, sometimes with special postmarks, or cachets.

My interest was fully aroused to the possibilities of my hobby, and I then commenced to formulate a definite plan of campaign. I will not bore you with elaborate details; suffice it to say that I met with overwhelming success, thanks being due, of course, to the energetic and painstaking co-operation of correspondents overseas, men and women, absolute strangers to me, but imbued with that wonderful spirit of camaraderie, so patent of the genuine philatelist, irrespective of race, colour, or creed. There have been disappointments, admittedly, but the accomplishments completely overshadow these.

Not only have I been sent covers of interest, but accompanying letters and cuttings supply items of information, which fully explain the "whys and the wherefores" relating to the covers sent. In this way I have learnt many facts that stamp periodicals do not give.

To-night I will exhibit covers and cards of some of the Philatelic Congresses and Exhibitions of 1938—only those of unusual interest—and a few others received this year, some commemorating stirring events, and others that you and I, would consider humorous, or even ridiculous.

In December of last year, Costa Rica held its second Philatelic Exhibition. I include this in the 1938 series, as the covers were received by me late in January of this year. A miniature sheet, showing the four values of the special set issued, affixed to a special commemorative envelope, was sent me, also a smaller commemorative envelope, with the actual set of stamps. This exhibition was held in the National Theatre, San Jose, and commenced on December 15. It will be noted that both the covers bear the words, "first day cover," in both English and Spanish, the Costa Rican authorities obviously realising the interest displayed by English speaking people, all over the world, in philately.

Australia has just been celebrating the 150th anniversary of the founding of Sydney, and an opportunity was taken to have a Phila-

telic Exhibition in Sydney, as part of the celebrations. This Exhibition commenced on April 4, and the usual hexagon shaped postmark, so dear to the Australian postal authorities, was used, also a special "registration" etiquette.

The Czechoslovakian Philatelic Exhibition was held at Prague, commencing 26th June. It will be recalled that the British Post Office loaned its valuable collection to the Czech authorities, which was specially visited and inspected by the ex-President, Dr. Benes. To commemorate this event, a miniature sheet was issued, showing two values. It will be noticed that the word "PRAGA" appears on this miniature, whereas the capital is actually "PRAHA". Just above this wording is a lion in shield. This represents the Lion of Bohemia, and the capital of ancient Bohemia was Praga. On the same cover the new 50h. stamps appear. It shows the industrial city of Pilzen, one of the most important towns of Czechoslovakia. This town remains with Czechoslovakia under the new delimitation of boundaries. Czechoslovakia is always generous with its commemorative postmarks, and it will be seen that the usual attractive design has been repeated. The exhibition remained open until July 4. Another item of special interest was the fact that Britain sent over Mr. Frank Godden to the exhibition. He was the British Commissioner, and was responsible for the British collection, and personally conducted Dr. Benes over the British exhibit. Mr. Godden was presented with several gifts, and on his return to Britain, stated that the Czecho exhibition was the best organised exhibition he had ever attended.

Now we come to Holland, where the fortieth year of accession of Queen Wilhelmina has just been celebrated. A Philatelic Exhibition was held at Breda, which lasted two days, 27th-28th August. A special postmark to commemorate the occasion was used at the P.O. at the Exhibition. No special stamps were issued, the Queen Wilhelmina Jubilee stamps being considered sufficient.

The annual Danish Exhibition took place this year at Slagelse. The 5 ore stamps was used with an overprint. It will be noted every alternate stamp has this overprint. A special flight to commemorate the occasion was instituted, the flight taking place between Slagelse and Copenhagen. Apart from the overprint stamps, a special exhibition postmark was used, also a special cachet of the flight.

Switzerland, that country which contributes such beautiful specimens to our albums, held

its Exhibition at Aarau, and issued a miniature. This block was issued at 50 centimes (6d.), but these could only be obtained at the Exhibition, for which an entrance fee of 1 f. (1s.) was charged. The procedure is identical to the one adopted at the "Jipex" Exhibition.

And finally I come to a cover which arrived a few days ago, from New Zealand. This commemorates the Airmail Exhibition held on the 7th, 8th and 9th November, at Christchurch. A special postmark was used for this occasion, and a special commemorative envelope was issued by the Airmail Society of New Zealand.

(To be continued)

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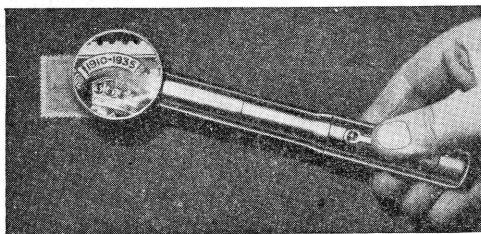
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### "NOT IN THE CATALOGUE."

Under this heading, Mr. Dennis Way has commenced an interesting series in the "Philatelic Magazine."

Stamps may be omitted from one catalogue and given in another. Why should this be? Collectors cannot really complain, for, after all catalogues are merely the price list of the firms publishing them, and such firms have every right to decided what they will or will not sell. Nevertheless these publications have come to be accepted as the philatelists' standard guides and from the collector's point of view it is to be regretted that their reference works are not complete.

There is no suggestion that collectors should be told what they should collect and what they should not collect. In the field of philately there is plenty of choice. But without knowledge who can choose wisely? It would provide more useful knowledge if catalogues listed all stamps, stating, where need be, their true character when not purely postal.

It is with a view to providing collectors with information about these missing items that Mr. Way has prepared his articles. Commencing with the British Empire, some of the stamps he refers to are as follows:—

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—Victorian and Edwardian stamps perforated with a Crown and the letters "B.T." for use by the Board of Trade, also stamps of both the George V. series perforated with a crown and "S.O." used by the Stationery Office.

**AUSTRALIA.**—Commonwealth stamps perforated "O S."

**BERMUDA.**—½d. and 1d. values current in 1881 attached to a postcard and overprinted in two lines "One Penny," the one overprint extending over the two stamps.

**BRUNEI.**—A debatable item. Ten stamps forming the first issue, which appeared in 1895. Long considered bogus, but evidence accumulating seems to show that they were genuine and produced to the Rajah's orders. Probably available only for internal postage. Design a small seascape flanked by a palm tree on either side, with a large star and BRUNEI above, figure of value in a shield below.

**CHINA.**—British Railways Administration stamp used after the Boxer Rising in 1901. It was the current Chinese ½c. surcharged "B.R.A. 5 Cents" in two lines in either black or green.

**BECHUANALAND.**—The 6d. Transvaal and 1d. Union overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate" are treated as fiscals in some catalogues and as postals in others. Collectors are left to decide which opinion they will adopt.

**BRITISH OFFICES IN CRETE.**—In the 1898-99 issue there are catalogue inconsistencies in the listing of 20 paras rose and 20 paras green, both imperforate.

**GRENADA.**—A ¼d. Red Cross stamp which was apparently available for a limited postal use on one day only.

**LABUAN.**—Similar inconsistencies about a 40c. orange in the 1880 series.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—Several air stamps, of perhaps questionable status, require to be standardized as to their catalogue standing.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Nearly one hundred perforated "official" stamps are recognised in some catalogues, not in others.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Yvert records eight "officials," of very diverse designs, which do not appear to be mentioned in any other catalogue.

**ORANGE FREE STATE.**—C.S.A.R. overprints on seven values of the 1903 series. Listed as high as £30 in some catalogues.

**PAPUA (also NORTH-WEST PACIFIC and QUEENSLAND).**—Numerous "OS" perforated stamps.

### SEYCHELLES.

"Stamps" records the finding by Mr. Henry M. Friedman, of New York, of a hitherto unrecorded overprint error of Seychelles. This is the 3 cents on 4 cents of 1893 (S.G. No. 15), with the letter "n" of "cents" inverted, causing it to appear as "ceuts."

## NEW APPROVALS

Entirely new selections have been made up of the following countries, viz.:

**BELGIUM** (very representative and almost complete), Albania, Fiume, Luxemburg, Denmark, Norway, etc., etc.

Any of these books will be gladly sent for inspection to responsible collectors, on request, against the usual references.

"GOOD STAMPS AT REASONABLE PRICES."

**A. LICHTENSTEIN,**

B.P.A.



P.O. Box 576, BLOEMFONTEIN, O.F.S.

# The "Occupational" Postmarks of the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa

By L. SIMENHOFF, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from page 35 of March issue)

[*Erratum.* In the March issue, p. 35, the last two lines in the description of *Type 28* should read "S.W.A.P. (P for Protectorate) in lower band. Diameters: 29/18mm." instead of as printed.]

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST OFFICES AND POSTAL AGENCIES AND THEIR POSTMARKS.

(Please refer to illustrations of types given in previous articles. For cataloguing purposes, postmarks will be numbered thus: Occ. No.)

### ALBRECHTS.

Situated between Karibib and Okahandja to the N.W. of Windhuk. Formerly known as Johann-Albrechtshöhe, and an ex-Government Military Station. Interned officers from Swakopmund were kept here till their repatriation in 1919.

In 1916, *Albrechts Rail* was a Postal Order and Telegraph Agency, and letters were addressed via Windhuk.

The postmark used was probably a rubber stamp.

Occ. No. 1. Type?

From 1917 to 1920 *Albrechts* was a Postal Order, Telegraph, and Telephone Agency, and letters were sent via Windhuk (1917-1919) and Karibib (1920). In 1921 its status was raised to that of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office. In the same year the office was closed.

Occ. No. 2. The postmark (1917-21) used was Type 6. It was applied in black and appears to be from a metal die.

N.B. The same postmark was used on "Prisoners-of-War" letters, which were unfranked.

### AROAB.

Abbreviation for German *Arahoab*, previously *Hasuur*. Situated near the border, due east of Keetmanshoop. The mails were sent by lorry to Keetmanshoop.

1916 and 1917. Postal Order and Telegraph Agency.

1918 and 1919. Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Agency.

1920-1923. Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office.

Occ. No. 3. The postmark, Type 6 (May 1916-23), has a gap between R and O in Aroab, where the letters AH of the German die had been deleted. Applied in black, presumably from a metal die. Year in date missing in earlier ones.

### ARANDIS RAIL.

Postal Order and Telegraph Agency, near Swakopmund. July 1916-March 1918.

Occ. No. 4.—Postmark Type ?

### ARIS.

Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency, 1921-23. Letters sent via Windhoek.

Occ. No. 5.—Rubber die reported to have been in use in 1921. Type ?

Occ. No. 6.—Metal die. Type ?

### AUS.

Aus, which lies due east of Luderitz, was occupied on 31st March, 1915. After 9th July, 1915, an Internment Camp was established there for the rank and file of the active troops. The camp was controlled and guarded, till the end of 1918, by the Protectorate Garrison Regiment.

In 1916 and 1917 it was a Post and Telegraph and Telephone Office. From 1918-23 it also became, in addition to the above, a Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office. Letters were sent via Keetmanshoop.

Occ. No. 7.—Metal Die, Type 20, was used as from August, 1915.

N.B. Letters emanating from the Prisoners-of-War Camp were endorsed (1) by a large oval reddish official stamp: "Commandant, Prisoner of War Camp" in outer band, and date and name "Aus" in central oval.

(2) Prisoner of War

Free of Charge

AUS

, in three horizontal lines.

(3) Censor mark.

### AUS RAIL.

In 1916 and 1917 this was a Post and Telegraph Agency. From 1918-20 it was a Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency.

From 1916-20, letters were sent via Keetmanshoop, but from 1921 to 1923, via Aus.

Occ. No. 8.—Emergency postmark, similar to Type 4, was used from November, 1915, to June, 1918. There was no number in the lower compartment, but the word "Aus" appeared in the upper division, and date in the centre compartment.

Occ. No. 9.—"S.A.E.C." Service postmark (i.e., S.A. Engineer Corps) was used also till November, 1917.

Occ. No. 10.—A black, oblong rubber cachet was also used. It had three horizontal lines, the top comprising the word "Aus," the lower one, "STATION" and the day, month, and year (1918) in the centre.

**BERGLANDS.**

Situated between Windhoek and Rehoboth. From 1917 to 1919 it was a Post and Telegraph Agency and letters were sent via Rehoboth.

Occ. No. 11.—Postmark Type 6.

**BERGKILLER.**

A Telephone Call office for Government work only, 1918-20. No postmark.

**BERSEBA.**

N.W. of Keetmanshoop. In 1919 and 1920 it was a Telephone Call office for Government work only, but from October, 1921, to September, 1922, it was a Postal Order Agency, and letters were then sent via Keetmanshoop.

Occ. No. 12.—Rubber cachet. Type ?

**BETHANY (S.W.A.) and BETHANIE (S.W.A.).**

West of Keetmanshoop. Occupied 13th April, 1915.

*Bethany*: 1918-23. Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Agency.

*Bethanie*: 1921-23. Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office.

Mails were sent via Keetmanshoop.

Occ. No. 13.—Two ways of spelling name. Postmark, Type 11, diameter 28/29 mm. in black. Metal die.

**BOGENFELS POLICE.**

Telephone Call Office, 1918-21, for Government work only. No postmark.

**BLUMEFELDE.**

Postal Agency from 1921 to 1923. Letters sent via Rehoboth.

Occ. No. 14.—Rubber cachet in deep violet. Large, bold, irregular edition of Type 32. Diameter approx. 32mm.

**BRAKWASSER RAIL.**

During 1916 and 1917 it was a Post and Telegraph Agency, and from 1918 to 1921, it was a Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Agency. Mails were sent via Keetmanshoop.

Occ. No. 15.—"Brackwasser." Type 7, same as Mariental.

**CAUASOKAWO.**

In 1916, a Postal Agency. Mails sent via Windhuk. No postmark known.

**CHAMIS.**

From 1916 to 1918, mails sent via Keetmanshoop.

Occ. No. 16.—Rubber cachet. Type ?

**DUURDRIFT.**

From 1919 to October, 1921, it was a Postal Agency. It was then closed, but reopened in October, 1922. Mails sent via Kalkfontein South.

Occ. No. 17.—Altered German die. Type ?

**EKUJA.**

Postal Agency from 1921 to 1923. Mails sent via Windhoek.

Occ. No. 18.—Altered German die. Type ?

**ELIZABETHFELDE POLICE.**

A Telephone Call office for Government work only (1918). No postmark.

**ELIZABETHBUCHT POLICE.**

From May, 1920, to September, 1921, a Telephone Call Office for Government work only. No postmark.

**EPUKIRO.**

Reopened 1922. Mails via Gobabis.

Occ. No. 19.—Metal die. Type ?

**ERUNDU.**

30th June, 1917-1918. Postal Agency, via Omaruru. No postmark known.

**FRANZFONTEIN.**

1916 and 1917. Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency.

1918-20. Post and Telegraph Agency.

From 1916 to 1919, mails were sent via Windhuk, but in 1920, via Otjiwarongo.

In 1920 the Agency closed down, but in October, 1922, it was reopened for Government work only.

Occ. No. 20.—Metal die. Type ?

N.B. "Registered" had "Outjo" added.

**GAIDIB.**

Postal Order Agency, October, 1921-23. Mails via Warmbad.

Occ. No. 21.—Rubber cachet. Type ?

**GARIGANIS.**

During 1916, a Telephone Call office for Government work only. No postmark.

**GARUB RAIL.**

Occupied 22nd February, 1915.

In July, 1916, it was a Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Agency and mails were sent for that month via Lüderitzbucht.

Occ. No. 22. Field P.O. No. 8. Type 3.

**GIBEON.**

Big fight near station: 26th April, 1915.

During 1916 and 1917 it was a Post and Telegraph office, and from 1918 to 1923, a Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office.

Occ. No. 23.—Emergency postmark. No. 26, in blue (1915). Type 4.

Occ. No. 24.—German die. Type 13.

Occ. No. 25.—Metal die. 1915-23. Type 19. Diameters: 30/21mm.

**GIBEON RAIL.**

Post and Telegraph Agency, 1916-23. Mails sent via Gibeon.

Occ. No. 26.—1916: Handwritten ?

Occ. No. 27.—Metal die. Type ?

Occ. 28.—As Gibeon No. 25, with "Rail" added. Type 19.

**GOBABIS.**

Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Agency, 1916-20, via Windhuk. From 1921 to 1923 it was, in addition to the above, also a Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office. Mails via Windhoek.

Occ. No. 29.—Metal die. Type 19.

**GOCHAS.**

1916-17. Post and Telegraph Agency, and, in 1918, Postal Agency. Mails via Gibeon. No postmark known.

**GROOTFONTEIN.**

1916 and 1917, Post and Telegraph Office. 1918-23. Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office.

From 1916 to 1919 mails were sent via Windhuk.

Occ. No. 30.—Field P.O. No. 60. Type 4. In blue.

Occ. No. 31.—Metal die. Type 19. Diameters: 30/21mm.

**GROOTFONTEIN RAIL.—**

1916-19. Railwork only, via Windhuk.

1920. Railway work only, via Grootfontein.

1921. Telegraph Office only, via Otavi.

October, 1921-23. Railway work only, via Grootfontein.

Occ. No. 32.—German die. Type ? 29mm. diam. "Groot-Fontein Rail

S.W. Africa  
1921- "

**GUCHAB.**

1916 and 1917. Post and Telegraph Agency, via Windhuk.

1918 and 1919. Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Agency, via Windhuk.

1920. Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Agency, via Otavi.

1921. Telegraph Office only, via Otavi.

1922-23. Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Agency, via Otavi.

Occ. No. 33. German die. Type 6.

**HAALENBERG RAIL.**

In 1916 Postal Order and Telegraph Agency. Mails via Lüderitzbucht.

Occ. No. 34—Postmark ?

**HASUUR.**

From 1918 to 1920 this was a Telephone Call office for Government work only. No postmark.

**HATSAMAS.**

1916-1920, Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency, via Windhuk.

1921-23, Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency, via Windhoek.

Occ. No. 35.—Oval violet "S.A. Field and Telegraph" cancellation.

"Hatsamas" inserted.

Occ. No. 36.—German die. Type ?

**HOHEWARTE.**

1921-23. Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency, via Windhoek.

Occ. No. 37.— ?

**JOINT NOSSOB.**

January, 1922-23, Postal Agency, via Windhoek.

Occ. No. 38.— ?

(To be continued)

Is there a Philatelist  
who does not smoke

**CHAPMAN'S  
IRIS  
MIXTURE ?**

And this one of  
the most selected  
and blended Tobaccos

**NIGER COAST**

1893. DIE PROOFS.

I have a magnificent set of Die Proofs of this beautiful issue and can offer at a very reasonable price.

**SEYCHELLES**

36c. Mint. S.G. No. 30a. £10 10s.

My speciality: The better grade and rarer British Colonials of all periods. Want Lists will receive my prompt personal attention.

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

The cheapest Dealer in the world for Rare British Colonials is:—

**T. ALLEN,**  
FRINTON-ON-SEA, ESSEX,  
ENGLAND.

# The Postal History of the Cape of Good Hope

By A. A. JURGENS, M.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from page 54 of April issue.)

The next "Free" Letter Stamp to be issued consisted of a lined oval surmounted by a crown. Inside the oval at the top appear the words "General Post Office" and at the bottom "Cape of Good Hope" with the word "FREE" and the date in the centre.



As already mentioned, the Post Office had been transferred from the Castle to Bureau Street, and as this was now beginning to cause discontent among the inhabitants of Cape Town, branch offices were asked for, but as the expense in complying with this request was considered too costly, a system of Receiving Houses, as established by the Post Office in India was considered, and notices were inserted in the Government Gazette asking for proposals from those willing to keep Receiving Houses in connection with the Post Office.

The owners of these houses received from the Post Office the sum of £10 per annum each and the duty of the owner was to see that the letters left at his house were delivered at the Post Office at regular intervals.

The first six Receiving Houses to be established were situated as follows:

- (1) Behind the Castle on the Main Road.
- (2) At the end of Roeland Street near Hope Street.
- (3) The upper end of Long Street.
- (4) In Hottentots Square.
- (5) At the lower end of Breede Street near the new jetty.
- (6) In Strand Street near the corner of St. George's Street.

The letters collected at these receiving houses show no distinguishing mark such as those collected by the receiving houses in India, which latter were stamped on the envelopes in black "Receiving House No 1.", etc., etc., nor have any been found with any such mark in manuscript, although it may have been done.

Without any exception all the Letter Stamps used at the Cape from 1806 to 1853 were of local manufacture, and in design they are also quite original.

The actual period of the stampless covers at the Cape by no means ends with the introduction of postage stamps in 1853.

When these stamps were issued to the public, only penny and fourpenny stamps were available. The 1d. was intended to prepay postage on Inland newspapers and the 4d. for Inland letters. Stamps could not be used to prepay postage on letters outside the Colony, and all such letters are to be found with various British and Foreign postal markings.

Upon arrival or despatch from Cape Town these letters were backstamped, in red, with a circular hand stamp showing the words "Cape Town" at the top and "Cape of Good Hope" at the bottom, and in the centre the date in two lines. This was the first postmark that could be officially used for the backstamping of letters in red ink.

When the postal arrangements between the Cape and the United Kingdom had been completed in 1857 and the rate of postage fixed at 6d. the half ounce, orders were placed with the London printers for a supply of 6d. and 1s. stamps; these were issued to the public on the 18th February, 1858.

As Great Britain already had stamps in use of the 6d. and 1s. values, these were used immediately after the completion of the postal arrangements in 1857, meanwhile letters from the Cape were accepted at the Cape Town Post Office without adhesive stamps pending the supply from England. The habit of using a pair of one penny and a fourpence stamp to make up the sixpenny rate was not encouraged by the Post Office.

The first letters to arrive from England stamped with a 6d. or 1s. stamp were stamped in the Cape Town Post Office with the old "PREPAID" Letter Stamp of the pre-stamp period, this was done to avoid confusion and additional charges being made by the postman on delivery.

But notwithstanding what has been said about adhesive stamps not being available for the pre-paying of postage on letters outside the Colony previous to 1857, letters are known sent from London to the Cape in 1842 franked with postage stamps to the value of eightpence and upon which the ordinary delivery charge



of 4d. had been made by the Cape Town Post Office on delivery.

The ordinary Ship Postage had been paid as can be seen from the "Paid Ship Letter" mark and it appears as if the Cape Post Office took no notice of the postage stamps on the letter.

In July, 1855, nearly three years before adhesive stamps became valid for postage overseas, a letter bearing a 4d. Cape triangular was posted at Cape Town addressed to a firm in London. The Cape Town Post Office marked the letter in manuscript 8d. to pay (which had to be collected by the British Post Office on delivery) and as the postage to England at that time was fixed at 1s. the half ounce, it appears that the Cape Town Post Office accepted the 4d. stamp as part of the cost of postage.

[*Errata.* On p. 52 of the April issue the third line of the third paragraph in the first column should read "General in which all letters upon which the," instead of as printed.

The date "1858" in the fourth line from the bottom of the second column on the same page should be "1853."]

**PART II. THE ADHESIVE STAMP PERIOD—1853 TO 1910.**

Unlike the Letter Stamps of the period 1806 to 1853, which were all manufactured locally, and which were also original designs, the postmarks of the adhesive stamp period were all, with the exception of the triangular defacing stamp, copied from British postmarks, and manufactured in England.

When stamps were first issued to the public on the 1st September, 1853, the triangular defacing stamp was in possession of all the postmasters in the Colony. The oval date stamp, however, which was intended to be used as a receiving and despatching office date stamp was only brought into use at the General Post Office, Cape Town, in December, 1853, and by a few other post offices about the same time, but the general distribution was not completed until early in 1854. Meanwhile, some of the postmasters made use of the old octagonal Letter Stamp as a receiving and despatching stamp. Such combinations, however, are extremely rare to-day despite the fact that it was used to a considerable extent. In the triangular defacing stamp there are from 12 to 14 varieties, which consist mainly in the size of the lettering C.G.H., or the bars forming the design.

The design of the oval date stamp was taken from the first postmark to be used on letters from Great Britain to America, a postmark which, under a new contract, was first used on the 4th July, 1840. There are varieties in the shape of this postmark, the design of the first one to be used in 1853 being of



the same size and shape as that used in the England-America service; later issues vary in shape and size. Differences in the size of the lettering can hardly be considered as a variety, as the postmark used by the Alice post office will naturally show larger lettering to that used by Kingwilliamstown, so that I have not taken this into consideration as varieties.

(To be continued)

**COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS**

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

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

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies. William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by: A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

We have the following desirable items in stock and many others:—

S.W.A. SG. Nos. 3a, 10, 12, 14, O3. No. 1. No. 2. and D1 Transposed overprint. No. 2. No. 5. no dot over "i" of Suid, etc., etc.

N. RHODESIA. George VI. Imperforate between pair 1½d. value.

RHODESIA. SG. Nos. 10, 11, 74, 51, 52, 55a, 65, 82a, 92, 112a, 253, 277, 243, etc., etc.

Breaking a specialised collector of Unions—approvals on request. (Collectors unknown to us—Reference please).

A large stock of Jubilees. mint and used. All Coronations in stock.

A postcard telling us what country you collect will bring a price list of our stock, and from this list you can pick those you wish to have on approval.

Centenary sets. as follows, in stock: Falklands, Montserrat, Gilberts, St. Helena, Transjordan (Locust and Tourist), etc., etc.

**G. W. MORRIS (PTY.), LTD.**  
53, Burg Street,  
CAPE TOWN

(All correspondence to: P.O. Box 1894, Cape Town).



## Society News

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

*President*, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Gwen Reed, P.O. Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.

The April meeting was well attended by members and visitors, there being 38 present.

The Society is proceeding from strength to strength. Four new members were duly elected, and six proposals for membership were received during the evening, the final elections to come up at the May meeting.

Mr. C. B. Riches had something "up his sleeve." The secret was well kept, even the Society's officials being unaware of what was coming. It appeared that Mr. Riches had, during a philatelic spring cleaning, unearthed a number of stamps used on covers, which he decided to distribute amongst members of the Society. Numbered tickets were placed in a hat, a draw took place, and several members were richer by packets of interesting covers. The Society is indebted to Mr. Riches for his generous and novel action.

The display for the evening was out of the ordinary. Mr. H. de Terrasson, a former president, called it "Bits and Pieces," thus emulating the Prime Minister of Mirth, Mr. George Robey. A varied assortment of stamps was shown, used in the 'seventies, cut off the letter-sheets and envelopes, but with the postmarks complete. The principal countries were South Australia, Great Britain, France, and Germany, and, by way of contrast, a number of selected stamps of the same countries issued during recent years, were exhibited. Those present were enabled to compare the old and new methods of postage stamp production and the various types of postmarks used in the 'seventies and to-day.

Mr. de Terrasson is a lover of fine stamps, ancient and modern, used on large pieces, with all the relative postmarks showing, or on the complete entire, and the members present thoroughly appreciated the many interesting items on view.

The President, Mr. H. H. Hurst, will display his specialised collection of the stamps of Natal at the May meeting. It has been decided that a special invitation might take the place of the ordinary meeting, and members will send to the secretary the names and addresses of friends interested in philately, or any probable members, and invitations will be sent them. Mr. Hurst's collection of Natal was exhibited in Pietermaritzburg during the recent Centenary Celebrations, and the Society anticipates that a record number of members and visitors will be present at the meeting.

Philatelists who intend visiting Durban during May—the finest month of the year climatically—will be heartily welcome.

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

April 3.—Mr. Basden was in the chair. Major Harrington read some philatelic extracts.

Dr. Broom gave an interesting talk on his varied career as a philatelist, starting from very early days.

Dr. Harvey Pirie gave a short account of his researches into the postmarks with numbers of the O.F.S. He showed designs of the obliterating cancellations in use. He said there was great difficulty in tracing the towns allotted to the different numbers.

Mr. Basden tabled his fine collection of O.F.S.

April 17.—Mr. Basden was in the chair. Mr. Hawke read an extract concerning the nomenclature of the term Handstruck stamps as against Postmarks.

Mr. Klagsbrun read a paper on the Collection of Stamps as an Investment whilst still retaining the joys of collecting. He described the kinds of stamps and countries that might be chosen so that a collection might realize a fair proportion of its value when the time came for its disposal. A keen discussion followed. Exhibits were tabled by Messrs. Basden, Obermeyer, Johnstone, and N. L. Watson. H.A.W.

### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, H. Suklje; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Doyle, 41 Rose Deep, Germiston. *Meetings*, 2nd Thursday, Hotel Cecil, Benoni.

At the April meeting the attendance was up to the average.

Among the pages of interest shown were a Trans-Canadian First Flight cover and a cover from Albania by Mr. Newson, and a set of Gambia new issue by Mrs. Wood.

The display for the evening was provided by Mr. J. Shepherd, the exhibit being a collection of Newfoundland. This commenced with the first issues which included a splendid copy of the 8 cents mint. Most issues were represented in mint and used state. There were missing perf. and double perf. varieties, strips and blocks and practically everything complete to the current issues. The used copies were in exceptionally good state—most collectors know how difficult it is to obtain nicely used specimens from this Colony.

All very much enjoyed the exhibit for which Mr. Shepherd was kindly thanked.

After the serving of tea, exchanging and the usual chatter, the meeting terminated.

At the next meeting, May 11, the Johannesburg Philatelic Society will be the visitors providing the exhibits. H.S.

**ORANGE FREE STATE AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**

*President, F. Carter; Acting Sec., O. J. Carey, c/o Box 702, Bloemfontein. Meetings, 2nd Friday of each month in the Public Library, Bloemfontein, at 8 p.m.*

At the April meeting the Exchange Superintendent, Dr. K. Freund, gave some details about the Exchange Section which has further developed in every respect. On account of the number of members having reached three figures, it was necessary to divide the Exchange Department into three Exchange Districts (Bloemfontein town; Free State; Natal, Cape-Transvaal). The complete circuit of a packet takes about a full year now. The percentage of sales is high, and the last packets finished with an average sale of 50-60 per cent.

After the usual formal business two interesting displays were given.

The first was Dr. Freund's display of his collection of Union Jipex stamps. Amongst other items were shown: Covers of former Exhibitions as introduction, shades, varieties of spacing in the overprint, "errors" in the overprint of the year, and the reconstruction of an original sheet of 21 panes.

Mr. H. L. Kaplan, of Johannesburg, tabled his excellent collection of Union Postal stationery (postcards) in mint condition which is absolutely complete. It would be almost impossible nowadays to build up another collection like that shown by Mr. Kaplan.

"Swopping" and chats about stamps concluded a very successful evening. K.F.

**NATAL AND N. RHODESIA TIPS.**

W. E. Fyndem writes in *Stamp Collecting*: "If you are interested in official stamps turn your attention to the Natal issue of 1904. These are very scarce and I suggest that you buy them now either mint or used, the latter for preference. Mint are worth buying at a third catalogue, the used are worth picking up at up to half catalogue—the two low values, ½d. and 1d., are really worth three-quarters list price. Get these stamps now—they are a really good investment."

Then, "Buy the Silver Jubilee set of Northern Rhodesia in fine used condition. I rather fancy that this will show a goodish rise before very long. But, as in other Jubilee sets, make sure you get 1935 postmarks."

**CONTACTS WANTED.**

Dr. Walter Hess of Nassau, N.P., Bahama Is., wishes to exchange U.S.A., All 20th Century British Colonials and All Airmail stamps.

Mary Pat Hurley, of 37 Mercer St., Guelph, Ontario, Canada, age 13, has asked the Mayor of Johannesburg (who has forwarded her letter to us) to be put in contact with someone of about her own age to swap stamps. If any of our readers can get a young collector to answer this appeal will they please let us know.

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT**

**DOUGLAS ROTH**

begs to announce the purchase of the world famous collection formed by

**SIR JOHN WILSON**

*President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.*

This wonderful collection, which comprises every country in the world, with the exception of Great Britain and British Colonies, is remarkable for its number of rarities and prominent varieties and for its superb condition. Apart from the single stamp collections, which are virtually complete to 1902, there are many fine specialised collections which have been put together with all the expert knowledge of a great philatelist and which contain no superfluous material. Among these are:

SHANGHAI FINLAND URUGUAY GREECE SPAIN TURKEY  
 PERSIA FRENCH COLONIALS LUXEMBURG COREA

*The collection is now being broken up and priced and full particulars will be sent on request to any collector.*

**DOUGLAS ROTH**

20, ELM PARK COURT, PINNER, MIDDLESEX - - - ENGLAND.

'Phone: PINNER 1236.

## A Philatelic Pilgrimage through the Americas

By Rev. WM. LOXLEY CHAMINGS, B.Sc., B.D.

(Continued from page 57 of April issue.)

12. Canal Zone (continued). The opening of this canal in August 15, 1914, was a great day in the history of commerce and travel, though its importance was somewhat overshadowed by the outbreak of the World War eleven days before.

13. Columbia is a country with almost infinite possibilities as yet very little developed. Her stamps are for the most part dull in design and poorly executed, but an exception must be made in praise of the two views of the Tequendama Falls in the heart of the interior, one on the 10c. blue Registration stamp of 1917, and the other on the 12c. blue of 1937.

14. Ecuador, though lying, as its name implies, on and about the Equator, yet shows a climate varying from extreme heat to extreme cold, the Andes running right through this little state and heights of 20,000 ft. being quite common. Quito the Capital, though practically on the Equator, is over 9,000 ft. high, and has quite an agreeable climate, and as some of the stamps of the 1930 issue show possesses buildings of no small antiquarian interest. The Galapagos Islands, 700 miles to westward, belong to Ecuador, and a map of them is shown on the 2c. black of the 1936 issue, commemorating the 100th anniversary of Darwin's historic voyage in the *Beagle*.

15. Peru. The stamps of Peru are almost as interesting as the country itself, and range from the quaint engine-turned provisionals of 1857, first issued by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., to the over-elaborate pictorials of to-day. A personal note concerning the Ica Tercentenary stamps of 1935 must suffice. Gibbons' catalogue has a note stating, "This was an extremely limited issue, which was sold out on the day of issue." The set did not come to me through the ordinary channels, so I wrote to two or three of the chief firms, but no one could supply me. I then put an advertisement in one or two of the philatelic publications, but not a single answer was forthcoming. However I needed two of the stamps for my collection—the two you see on the sheet—so I wrote to the Postmaster-General at Lima, enclosing a 5s. Postal Order. Back came the whole set by return of mail at face value, about 3s., with a courteous letter from the Postmaster, and other nice Peruvian stamps to make up the balance! A collector offered me far more than 5s. for the five stamps I did not want, and the set now stands at 12s. 6d., and would be very much higher if Peru were a more popular country. I doubt very much if any English dealer has a set to offer.

16. Bolivia is another country which only awaits development to become of real import-

ance in the life of the world. It has not yet recovered from its disastrous war with Paraguay over the Chaco, but its day will come, and the airplane will play a big part in its future. We may note here the 2c. black and rose of 1916, showing Lake Titicaca, 13,000 ft. high, the largest lake in S. America, and the highest navigable waterway in the world. Also the 1c. green of the same issue, showing Mount Potosi, 15,290 ft. high, from which it is estimated that silver to the value of more than £500,000,000 has been taken. The mountain is honeycombed with more than 5,000 shafts that have been bored in search of the precious metal. A reminder of the Paraguayan War is seen in the map of Bolivia issued in 1930, where the disputed territory is coolly named "Chaco Boliviano." When we reach Paraguay we shall see how its Government retorted with an even more provocative stamp.

17. Chile and Argentina naturally figure on the same map, for their boundaries run side by side for something like 2,000 miles. Chile can show every imaginable variety of climate, for not only does it extend from lat. 7 deg. in the Tropics to 56 deg. at Cape Horn, but across this gigantic ribbon, moving east from the Pacific, one climbs steeply from the torrid belt of the coast to the snow-clad peaks of the Andes which run like the backbone of some prehistoric monster along its western boundary. Perhaps the most interesting spot on this boundary is the colossal monument of "The Christ of the Andes," which is shown not only on the 10c. pink and maroon stamp of Argentina, 1934, but also on a 25c. blue Spanish stamp commemorating the first flight across the Andes by Dagoberto Godoy of Chile. The story of King Edward VII's arbitration in the dispute over boundaries between Chile and Argentina has often been told, and of the subsequent erection on this lofty eminence, looking down the line of the settled boundary, of the Statue of Christ the Redeemer. It bears this inscription, "Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than shall Argentinians and Chileans break the peace to which they have sworn before the feet of Christ the Redeemer." Note before we pass on the beautiful stamp of S. Georgia, which I have just been able to get on the map, one of the Falkland Islands Centenary set. Also another provocative stamp concerning which questions were asked in the British Parliament—the 1 peso blue and chocolate map of S. America which Argentina issued in January of 1936, which coolly shows the Falkland Islands as one of its possessions! This stamp indeed gave rise to such heart-burning con-

cerning frontiers and the like that Argentina found it wise to re-issue it a year later with all the boundaries omitted, but it was still not without offence as far as the Falklands are concerned.

18. Falkland Islands. I had only the map shown on the 3d. black and violet of the 1933 issue to guide me here, but it is such a good one that I had no difficulty in enlarging it. The issue celebrates the centenary of British occupation, and is one of the most beautiful ever issued, the engraving being superb. The 2s. 6d. stamp here shown portrays the Battle Memorial just outside Stanley, the Capital. The inscription on the Memorial, unveiled in February, 1927, reads, "In commemoration of the Battle of the Falkland Islands, fought on the 8th day of December, 1914, in which the British squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir J. C. Doveton Sturdee, destroyed the German squadron under Vice-Admiral Graf von Spee, thereby saving this colony from capture by the enemy."

19. Uruguay. The philatelic art of this country has not extended far beyond its capital Montevideo. The G.P.O. design here shown was issued in imperforate sheets of 4 to celebrate the International Philatelic Exhibition of 1927, one of the earliest examples of this unpleasant custom, which has become a philatelic pest since.

20. Paraguay. The recent stamps of this state are a mournful commentary on the devastating effects of war. Though nominally victorious in the conflict with Bolivia, Paraguay was left almost bankrupt in money, material and man-power, and the shoddy stamps recently issued, with their inflated currency and pathetic attempts to raise the wind by appeals to the collector's purse, tell their own sorry tale. The map stamp of 1932 is perhaps the most brazen piece of impertinence on record, for in the midst of the conflict over the Chaco territory this stamp not only shows the disputed country as part of Paraguay, but below it we read in Spanish. "The Northern Chaco has been, is, and will be Paraguay's!"

21. Brazil. This, by far the largest of the S. American lands, is also potentially the greatest, and must surely have a wonderful

future. Its recent stamps have not been attractive, but there are exceptions, among them two stamps here shown, the 700 reis chocolate and blue of July, 1937, showing a glorious bird's-eye view of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, one of the finest natural harbours in the world, less than a mile wide at its entrance, with the famous Sugarloaf Mountain standing sentinel, but twenty to thirty miles across at its widest, and the striking statue of Christ the Redeemer which stands on Mount Corcovado overlooking the Harbour. It may be of interest to students of philatelic minutiae that there are no less than eight types of this design, varying in small details, each type being repeated four times in the sheet of 32.

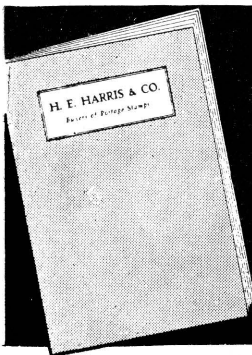
22. The Guianas. The correct pronunciation of this word, by the way, is like a combination of a man's name and a woman's—Guy-Anna. I have this from a Missionary long resident in British Guiana, who told me of the varieties in pronunciation that he had endured, being once announced by a Chairman as "The Deputation from British Gehenna!" He began his address by saying that though it was very hot, it was not quite so hot as that!

(To be continued)

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## AUCTION PRICES IN AMERICA.

It will probably interest some of our readers to see some prices fetched at auction in America, for comparison with those prevailing in London. Judging by the figures realized at Mr. E. Klein's recent sale of the Roth collection of 20th Century British Colonials (see our February issue) the financial side of stamp collecting is in a sound position there. Here are the prices (in U.S. dollars *ca* 4.68 to the £) of some of the special African items (Gibbons numbers):

- Bechuanaland.—69a. K.E. 2½d. with stop after P. 26.00  
 Gambia.—71. 1d. on 3s. double surcharge. 64.00.  
 Kenya.—60. 100 R. 95.00.  
 61. 500 R. 355.00.  
 77. 50 R. Mult. Script Wmk. 117.50.  
 108. £75. 270.00.  
 109. £100 (with microscopic thinning) 280.00.  
 Natal.—144. £5. 65.00.  
 145. £10. 300.00.  
 145a. £20. 1,200.00.  
 162. £1 10s. 80.00.  
 N. Nigeria.—19. £25. 945.00.  
 Nyasaland.—69 and 70. 2d. and 4d. Mult. CA. 455.00 each.  
 Rhodesia.—93. £10. 56.00.  
 113c. £2 bluish paper. 45.00.  
 166b. £1 error of colour. 89.00.  
 204a. 1d. imperf. between. 53.00.  
 Seychelles.—44e. double surcharge. 36.00.  
 Sierra Leone.—Wilberforce set. 105.60.  
 Union.—114a. 2d. roulette, imperf. pair. 23.00.  
 S. Rhodesia.—14a. 5s. error of colour. 44.00.  
 S.W.A.—D13. 1d. roulette, horiz. pair. 130.00.  
 D17a. 5d., horiz. pair. 43.00.  
 Tanganyika (Mafia).—Set 7-12. 76.00.  
 Set 23-32. 80.00.  
 Transvaal.—259. £5. 51.00.  
 274a. 1d. Anchor Wmk. 51.00.  
 Zanzibar.—245. 200R. 112.00.

## NEW ZEALAND.

It is announced that a series of 12 stamps will be issued on 2nd January, 1940, in connection with the centennial celebrations of European settlement in the country, and these will be on sale for approximately one year. These stamps will depict salient points in New Zealand's historical and industrial development. The values and subjects depicted will be:—

- 1d. Landing of the Maoris, circa 1350 A.D.
- 1d. Capt. Cook's rediscovery of New Zealand, 1769.
- 1½d. One hundred years' history.
- 2d. Tasman's discovery of New Zealand, 1642.
- 2½d. Treaty establishing agreement between the Maoris and the European settlers in 1840.
- 3d. Landing of the first major immigration of settlers, 1840.

- 4d. Progress of Transport.
- 5d. Hoisting of the British flag at Akaroa in 1840, marking the reassertion of sovereignty over the South Island.
- 6d. First oversea shipment of frozen mutton, 1882.
- 7d. A Maori Council.
- 9d. Goldmining.
- 1s. Giant Kauri tree.

Six official first-day covers will be issued in conjunction with the stamps and, if orders are received before 15th November, the G.P.O., Wellington, is prepared to service these at a charge of ½d. per cover, irrespective of the amount to be affixed in stamps or of the number of covers to be serviced. Orders for first-day covers and orders for mint stamps should be separate.

(Here is collecting made easy for you!—Ed.)

## UNION VARIETIES.

1.—Mr. E. K. Hutchings, of Vryheid, records the finding of a half sheet of the 1½d. denomination in which there is no gold printing of the buildings behind the mine dump in the whole of the bottom row. Whatever the cause of this lack may be, it does not appear to be a case of the printing registering a stamp up as there is no sign of any gold printing by itself on the top margin.

2.—The Robertson Stamp Co. notifies very distinct new shades in the 3d. postage due stamps now on sale. This stamp is catalogued as "deep blue and blue"; in the latest issue the "3d." is an even deeper blue than before, almost an indigo in fact, while the frame colouring is a lighter and brighter blue.

3.—Mr. H. V. Muller, of Adelaide, C.P., submits a specimen of the 1d. + ½d. Voortrekker with a very curious printing flaw. The stamp is No. 1 of the bottom row but one of the sheet. It shows a smudge of the frame colouring extending over most of the upper half of the centre of the stamp; this smudge is divided into two parts by what looks like a white band ruled with machine-sharp edges horizontally across the centre of the stamp. In this band, which is about ½ mm. wide, there is no trace of the pink colouring of the frame and smudge, but the black of the oxen, the figure with the whip, and the shaded distant hills register across the band.

Talking of printing varieties of the 1½d., the current number of the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" refers to the variety in which the mine dumps were very lightly shaded or completely unshaded. Complete sheets of these were found at the Jipex P.O. on the day of issue of the stamp, and were referred to in our issue of December, 1936. No further occurrences of this variety have been noted.

STUDY YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

## The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

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Vol. 15.

JUNE, 1939.

No. 6.

## Union Notes

No reports from the Government Printer about new issues and new printings have been published since the August, 1938, issue because none have been received. Under the new arrangements made with the P.O. Controller of Propaganda, however, Union specialists will be glad to learn that such information has been promised through his department, and here follows a list filling in the printings made from 7th July of last year to 25th April of this year.

### *Voortrekker stamps:*

- 2d.+1d.: 5,500 sheets of 120, 23 Aug. Old cylinders, 7,014 int., and 6,925 ext.  
3d.+1½d.: 5,000 sheets of 120, 23 Aug. Old cylinders, 43 int., and 29 ext., but this printing was delivered in half sheets as the lower half of the ext. cylinder was damaged soon after the printing was started.

### *Voortrekker Centenary stamps:*

- ½d.+½d. 52,200 sheets of 120, 20 Oct. to 24 Nov. New cylinders, 9 int., and 6,926 ext.  
1d.+1d.: 10,200 sheets of 120, 11 Oct. to 29 Nov. New cylinders, 6,918 int., and 6,927 ext.  
1½d.+1½d.: 25,500 sheets of 120, 29 Sept. to 4 Nov. New cylinders, 6,934 int., and 5 ext.  
3d.+3d.: 18,500 sheets of 120, 11 Oct. to 2 Nov. New cylinder, No. 22.

### *Voortrekker Commemorative stamps:*

- 1d.: 203,650 sheets of 120, 2 Nov. to 20 Dec. New cylinders, 62 int., and 6,932 ext.  
1½d.: 45,200 sheets of 120, 1 Nov. to 8 Nov. New cylinders, 31 int., and 20 ext.

### *Voortrekker stamps overprinted "S.W.A.":*

The sheets for these were supplied from the Postmaster-General's stocks, the overprinting being done on a flat-bed machine. A new forme was used. 500 sheets of each of the Centenary and Commemorative denomina-

tions were overprinted on 9 Dec., and a further overprinting was done of the Commemoratives on 12 Jan., 1,500 sheets of the 1d. and 500 sheets of the 1½d.

### *Ordinary Postage stamps:*

- ½d.: 61,000 sheets of 240, 9 to 23 Feb. New cylinders, 6,933 int., and 7,014 ext.  
181,150 sheets of 240, 23 to 27 Feb. New cylinders, 6,920 int., and 16 ext.  
29,500 sheets of 240, 25 Apr. New cylinders, 25 int., and 7,019 ext. This printing is unfinished at date of report.  
1d.: 507,800 sheets of 240, delivery finished 4 Jan. Old cylinders, 52 int., and 25 ext. (This was the completion of the order stated in our August issue as having been started on 30th May, 1939.)  
A further 109,000 sheets from the same cylinders were delivered on 17 Jan. 228,000 sheets on 23 Mar., from new cylinders, 35 int., and 50 ext. (This printing being continued at date of report.)  
1½d.: 111,800 sheets of 120, 16 to 28 Aug. Old cylinders, 6,933 int., and 62 ext.  
2d.: 44,700 sheets of 120, 1 Nov. to 9 Feb. New cylinders, 29 int., and 43 ext. Hyphen in SUID-AFRIKA. A further 30,500 sheets on 6th March.  
3d.: 58,850 sheets of 120 on 8-12 Dec., and a further 42,500 sheets on 27 Mar. Old cylinders, 6,914 int., and 15 ext.  
4d.: 25,500 sheets of 120 on 27 Mar. Old cylinder No. 61.  
6d.: 19,650 sheets of 240, 4 Jan. to 9 Feb. Old cylinders, 6,919 int., and 53 ext.  
1s.: 43,500 sheets of 120, 9 Feb. New cylinders, 6,925 int., and 38 ext. Design slightly altered in left hand scroll and with hyphen in SUID-AFRIKA. A further 48,000 sheets between 9 Feb. and 2 Mar. (These stamps are now on sale. Ed.)  
2s. 6d.: 3,950 sheets of 120 on 4 Jan. Old cylinders, 27 int., and 7,017 ext. Sheets cut in half for issuing.  
5s.: 2,750 sheets of 120 on 4 Jan. Old cylinders, 6,929 int., and 41 ext. Sheets cut in half for issuing.

*"Official" stamps:*

500 sheets (120 stamps per sheet) of each of the three denominations, 1½d., 2d., and 6d., overprinted "Official—Offisiesel" on 12 Jan. from the same formes as used previously.

*Roll stamps:*

½d.: 500 rolls, 500 x 500 x 500 and 800 rolls, 944 x 1,000 x 500 between 17 Jan. and 23 Mar. Old cylinders, 21 int., and 30 ext.  
1d.: 1,300 rolls, 1,004 x 500 x 500 and 1,600 rolls, 600 x 1,000 x 1,000 plus 157 sheets (flat) of 240 stamps. Old cylinders 23 int., and 24 ext. Method of printing of both values of roll stamps the same as for previous issues.

*Postage Due stamps:*

1d.: Sheets of 240. 2,400 x 602,800 x 60. 7 Mar. Old ext. cylinder, No. 39. Interior overprinted by letterpress.  
2d.: Sheets of 240. 8,000 x 609,000 x 60. 7 Mar. Old cylinders, 28 int., and 29 ext.

*Stamp Booklets:*

2s. 6d. booklets each containing 12 x ½d. stamps and 24 x 1d. stamps. 240,000 booklets on order, the order having been partly filled since 23 Feb., but still under completion. The ½d. stamps are printed in sheets of 180 from old cylinders, 8 int., and 10 ext. The 1d. stamps similarly from old cylinders, 6 int., and 6,930 ext. Method of printing as for previous issues.

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#### MORE UNION COMMEMORATIVES.

We are officially informed that there are to be issued soon three semi-postal stamps (1d., 2d. and 3d.) to raise funds for a memorial to the Huguenots. They will be on sale for three months, but will not replace the ordinary stamps. Designs and further particulars are promised. The object is a very worthy one, but we regret very much this further appeal to stamp collectors. It looks like becoming a permanent bad habit.

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#### PHILATELIC BROADCASTS.

The Rev. W. Loxley Chamings has been giving philatelic radio talks from the Grahams-town station. His next one will be on the last Thursday of this month.

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#### ALBANIA.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. announce in their Bulletin that the eleven current stamps of the 1930 issue have been overprinted "Mbledhja Kushtetuese 12-IV-1939 XVII". Unfortunately they do not state just what these mystic words mean.

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#### SLOVAKIA.

Various Czechoslovakia stamps have been overprinted "Slovensky Stat/1939".

## REVIEWS

### THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FIJI. 1878-1902.

By J. R. W. PURVES.

This work, which bears no publisher's name or price, is a reprint of serial articles which have appeared in the *London Philatelist*. As it was sent us for review by Messrs. Sefi, Pemberton and Co., Ltd., we presume that they have been responsible for the re-issue in book form.

Criticism is beyond us—one would have to be a very advanced student of these stamps to review or criticise this work. All one who is not a specialist of this country can say is that Mr. Purves has dealt exceedingly fully with the stamps of Fiji issued between the dates mentioned. As he says in his introduction, "Fiji is revealed as a really BIG country, worthy of the attention of any serious student." It is a gold-mine in its wide interest, which is far from confined to the stamps themselves. He admits that at first the stamps gave him a headache, with their apparently unceasing confusion of shades, papers and perforations. Now order has been established, and the specialist (with this work at his elbow) should be able accurately to allot any single stamp to its correct printing.

The writer's researches have revealed, for the first time, the various printing techniques involved. In addition to this detailed study of the stamps, he deals with the fascinating subjects of postmarks, postal markings, postal rates, and postal routes.

No claim is laid to completion. The text shows that there are still avenues open for investigation.

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#### AN AMERICAN CATALOGUE OF STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

We have received from the Kenmore Stamp Co., of Kenmore, N.Y., U.S.A., a firm which deals only in British Empire stamps, a copy of the 2nd edition of their Price List of stamps of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

This price list gives the actual prices at which they sell their stamps, there being no discounts, whatever the size of the order. So far as we have checked up on their figures these prices represent fair market values. Both mint and used stamps are priced, and they claim to be able to supply 90 per cent. of the mint stamps listed and about 70 per cent. of those priced in used condition.

Australia and Rhodesia have been specialised in this edition of their catalogue.

Blocks of four with imprints or plate numbers are charged at a uniform rate of 5 singles.

Except in the case of the two specialized countries, the only illustrations are those of the stamps issued during the current reign, but the descriptions are sufficiently full to prevent there being any difficulty in identifications.

The price is one dollar.

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BRITISH BECHUANALAND.</b></p> <p>1889. On Cape, ½d. slate, double overprint, one vertical, mint .. 120/-</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>"Protectorate."</b></p> <p>1888. ½d. vermilion (S.G. 44), mint 12/6                  ½d. vermilion, inverted, mint . 12/6                  ½d. vermilion, double, mint .. 15/-                  ½d. vermilion (S.G. 45), mint. 18/6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ORANGE RIVER.</b></p> <p>1896. 2½ on 3d., mint block of nine with the variety—Roman fraction in centre . . . . . 45/-</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BRITISH SOMALILAND.</b></p> <p>Error BRIT SH                  On 1a, in pair, S.G. 15, mint .. 18/-                  On 2a, in pair, S.G. 16, mint .. 25/-</p> <p>Error, Inverted.                  3 rupees, mint . . . . . 160/-</p> <p>O.H.M.S. single CA.                  1a, used . . . . . 5/-                  1a, no stop after M in used pair 63/-                  2a, mint or used . . . . . 25/-</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NIGERIA.</b></p> <p>1936. George V. Pictorial set, ½d. to 20/-, complete mint (12) . 60/-</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.</b></p> <p>1895, no wmk. Set, 1d. to 20/- (series), overprinted "Specimen" . . . . . 42/-</p> <p>1896, cc. £10, orange, overprinted "Specimen" . . . . . 50/-</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NIGER COAST.</b></p> <p>1893. One Shilling in black, on 2d., mint horizontal pair, one stamp with double surcharge, unique . . . . . £125</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ZANZIBAR.</b></p> <p>1895. 2a, dull blue, overprint double, mint . . . . . 40/-</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TRANS-JORDAN.</b></p> <p>1933. The rare pictorial set, 1m to £1, mint (14) . . . . . £12</p>

Send us your want lists of African, or any other Stamps. Our vast stock covers the whole world, foreign and colonial.

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## Air Mail Notes

By  
I. H. C. GODFREY.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. EMPIRE AIR MAIL SCHEME.

A further important development in the process of bringing all British Territories into the "All Up" mail scheme, was inaugurated in the Union on January 5, 1939, when the air postal rates to the British West African Colonies of Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria were reduced from 1s. to 6d. per half ounce (postcards 3d.).

On the same date, the authorities made reductions in the rates of postage to countries outside of the Empire, grouping these under their respective Continents, and applying flat airmail rates for the sake of simplicity, viz.:

Europe, 1s. per  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz.

Asia, 1s. 6d.

North America:

U.S.A., 1s.

Elsewhere, 1s. 6d.

South America, 4s.

Africa:

North and West, 1s. 3d.

East, 9d.

Covers posted to British West Africa on January 5 were backstamped in transit at Khartoum "7. Jan. 39 — 5.45 pm."

### ACCIDENT TO FLYING-BOAT "CHALLENGER." 1.5.39.

Early in the morning of Monday, May 1, the Imperial Airways' flying-boat "Challenger," southbound, crashed on alighting at Lumbe (the airport for Mocambique Island, P.E.A.), two of the crew unfortunately losing their lives. A relief plane, "Canopus," was immediately sent to the scene of the accident to pick up the injured passengers, and mails. Sixty-seven mail bags consigned to Southern Africa were found to have suffered severe damage by being submerged, and the letters and packages were eventually sorted at Durban. Mails discharged at Lourenco Marques for the Transvaal and Free State, being uppermost in the mail compartment of the plane, were only slightly damaged in comparison with those for Natal and the Cape. No official cachets were applied to mutilated covers, except at Durban where a hand-struck purple stamp was applied reading:

FLYING BOAT CORRESPONDENCE  
DAMAGED BY SEAWATER

VLIEGBOOT KORRESPONDENSIE  
DEUR SEEWATER BESKADIG

The mails involved were those which left the terminal points of the Imperial Airways' routes on the following dates:

Sydney, Australia, April 17.  
Hongkong, April 21.  
Southampton, England, April 26.

### "RESERVE AIRMAIL ROUTE": AUSTRALIA TO AFRICA.

The Australian Government has chartered an American flying-boat, "Gaba," to undertake a survey flight from the West Coast of Australia to the East Coast of Africa, across the Indian Ocean, some time between June 10 and August 1 this year. The object of the flight is ostensibly to establish an alternative air route to England, which could be used in cases of emergency, but this short cut will probably form an important chain in a fast round-the-world air service in a few years' time.

The idea of the "Reserve Route" is by no means new; in fact, it has constantly been advocated since 1936 by Mr. C. G. Grey, the well-known Editor of *The Aeroplane*, who gives credit to Mr. C. L. K. Foot as being the originator of the scheme, and in a recent editorial Mr. Grey has some scathing remarks to make about the lack of enterprise displayed by British Civil Aviation.

It seems that those who have had control of the Empire's air links during the past decade have stultified the normal development of Empire communications and, in this instance again, they have missed a great opportunity. It appears to us out here in South Africa as being strange that an American flying-boat, owned by an American, should be chosen by the Commonwealth Government to survey this all important Empire link, and we imagine our fellow-patriots in the Antipodes feel likewise. Surely something is radically wrong with the organisation of *Imperial Airways*, in whom so much faith has been placed by the Dominions and Colonies, when we see small countries like Holland beating us "at the post" in the development of civil aviation? A great opportunity was missed a couple of years ago, when QANTAS was taking delivery of the Imperial Airways' new flying-boats, of surveying this "Reserve Route." Whilst not wishing to be unduly critical, and realising that rearmament in Great Britain naturally tends to hinder civil aviation, we cannot help but feel that closer Empire links are essential to Empire Defence; and that, if Pan American Airways have been able to maintain a regular trans-Pacific air service since 1935, covering 8,750 miles (2,400 miles non-stop on one stage), Imperial Airways should, long before this, have ventured on trans-Oceanic flights of greater distances than the mere 529 miles separating Australia from the Dutch East Indies. Also it should be remarked that Germany and France have for years operated regular services across the South Atlantic (a non-stop distance of roughly 1,700 miles), and although Great Britain has been intending for a very long time to compete, not even a survey flight has yet been made.

The projected flight across the Indian Ocean will be in charge of Capt. P. G. Taylor and Mr. R. Archbold, the owner of the machine, and it will be partly subsidised by Great Britain, who will contribute £3,500 towards the cost. Additional funds are to be raised by the Commonwealth Post Offices, who are issuing a special five shilling airmail stamp to prepay postage on the large souvenir mail which the "Guba" is expected to carry.

Unless the plans are subsequently altered, the flight will be made in easy stages, and a few days will be spent at each port of call:

	Miles.
Onslow, Western Australia—Cocos Is.	1,230
Cocos Is.—Diego Garcia (Chagos Is.)	1,472
Diego Garcia—Seychelles . . . . .	1,022
Seychelles—Mombasa, Kenya . . . . .	950
Total . . . . .	4,674

**AN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION FOR PHILATELIC RESEARCH.**

The editor of our excellent contemporary, *Les Annales de Philatelie*, has bewailed for some years the lack of original research work in philately in many countries.

A Parisian philatelic Maecenas, in conjunction with Prof. Renaut d'Oultrre-Seille, is sponsoring an international competition for philatelic studies dealing with unpublished subjects.

Intending competitors must first of all submit the titles or subjects of their studies to Prof. Renaut (38, Rue de Lourmel, Paris, XVe.) and only such as are approved of will be actually admitted to the competition. Offers should be sent in before 30th October, 1939.

Manuscripts, if agreed to, may be in French, German, English, Spanish, Dutch, or Portuguese; they should be of a length not less than eight quarto pages (25 lines) and preferably not more than 15 pages, and may be accompanied by illustrations. These must be sent in before 1st February, 1940.

Not only must the paper be previously unpublished, but the subject must be one which has not been written up to any extent.

The jury will be composed of eminent writers and specialists, and will award prizes (1st, 500 francs) at its discretion, according

to the number and quality of the papers submitted.

*Les Annales de Philatelie* will have the first right of publishing prize-winning papers, and will do its own translation, if necessary.

Papers dealing with stamps, enñires, cancellations or postal markings are most desirable, but postal history, airposts or other postal subjects are not excluded.

It is to be hoped that some South African writers will enter for this competition. The important regulations are given above, but anyone interested can obtain the full details on application to the Editor, *South African Philatelist*.

**THE STAMP CENTENARY EXHIBITION**

In addition to the information given in last month's issue, it should be noted by intending South African exhibitors that it will not be necessary for them to send the whole of a big specialized collection for examination by the jury. Arrangements will be made whereby they can have it examined locally either by one of the Exhibition judges, if one is available, or by a specially appointed assessor, who will report on the collection as a whole. The exhibitor will be told which parts of his collection to send, and the jury will make their award on these sections, plus the assessor's report. This plan should make things easier for both exhibitors and jury.

It should be noted also that there are to be what amount to separate exhibitions of Aero-philately, Postal History, and Junior Collections. Each of these sections have their own committees and their own judges.

Although exhibits do not require to be in London until about a fortnight before the opening day, it is most important that intending exhibitors should make their entries NOW in order that the planning can be done. There is not "heaps of time available" if the Executive Committee is to be given a fair chance to do its job properly.

May we add that financial assistance in the way of donations or guarantees will be welcomed either from individuals or philatelic societies?

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# The "Occupational" Postmarks of the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa

By L. SIMENHOFF, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from page 73 of May issue).

## KABUS.

N.E. of Keetmanshoop. Occupied 19th April, 1915. From 1916 to 1918 it was a Post and Telegraph Agency, and mails were sent to Keetmanshoop. In August, 1917, a convalescent home for German military prisoners was established there.

Occ. No. 39.—Old German die. Type ? In black.

## KALKFELD RAIL.

Station north of Omaruru. Postal Order and Telegraph Agency, 1916-1923. From 1916 to 1919 mails were sent via Windhuk, and from 1920 to 1923, via Omaruru.

Occ. No. 40.—Violet rubber cachet. Type 33. Diameter 27½ mm., but irregular.

## KALKFELD.

According to Post Office Guides, Kalkfeld was a Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office from February, 1922, to 1923. I have genuine cachets dated 1920 and 1921, however.

Occ. No. 41.—German metal die. Type 6, cachet in black.

## KALKFONTEIN NORTH.

Situated N.E. of Mariental. From 1916 to 1920 it was a Post and Telegraph Agency, and mails were conveyed by *Camel Post*, viz., from 1916-1919 via Gibeon, and via Mariental during 1920. From 1921 to 1923 its status was that of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office.

N.B. In January, 1923, the name was changed to HOFMEYR, S.W.A.

Occ. No. 42.—Old German die of Kalkfontein (Süd) altered. Type 6. Diameter 28 mm. (a) in violet, rubber (?) cachet; (b) in black (scarcer), metal die cachet.

Occ. No. 43.—Circular die. Metal ? Diameter 26/27 mm. Single circled cachet in black with word HOFMEYR at top, the letters  
25  
S.W.A. below, and date JAN in centre.

This postmark is very rare.

## KALKFONTEIN.

Occupied 14th April, 1915.

*Kalkfontein* does not appear in the P.O. Guides for 1916-1918, but stamps bearing its postmark (Type 19 cachet) are to be found with various dates from 1916 to 1921.

Occ. No. 44.—Metal die. Type 19. Diameters 31/21 mm.

## KALKFONTEIN RAIL.

Postal Order and Telegraph Agency from 1916 to 1923. Mails sent via Keetmanshoop 1916-1918, and via Kalkfontein South, 1919-1923.

## KALKFONTEIN SOUTH.

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office from 1919 to 1923.

Occ. No. 46.—Metal die. Type 19a, i.e., similar to Type 19, but letters S.W.A. in lower band.

Occ. No. 47.—Metal die. Type 31. Diameter 27 mm.

## KALKRAND RAIL.

Post and Telegraph Agency, 1916 to May, 1917. Mails sent via Gibeon.

Occ. No. 48.—Probably Type 33. Rare.

## KANUS.

Post and Telegraph Agency, 1916-1920. Mails sent via Keetmanshoop 1916-1918, and via Kalkfontein South during 1919 and 1920. In November, 1917, it became an internment camp for German civilians from the Protectorate, and from the Pietermaritzburg (Natal) camp.

Occ. No. 49.—German die. Type 11. Diameter 27 mm.

## KAPPS FARM.

Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Agency, 1917 and 1918. Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency, 1919-1921. Mails via Windhuk (1917-20), Windhoek (1921).

Occ. No. 50.—German die. Type ?

## KARIBIB.

Occupied 6th May, 1915. Army headquarters. Post and Telegraph and Telephone Office during 1916 and 1917. From 1918 to 1923 its status was that of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office. From 1916 to 1919 mails were sent via Windhuk.

Occ. No. 51.—Emergency F.P.O. Cachet No. 41. Type 4.

Occ. No. 52.—German die. Type 11. Diameter 27 mm.

Occ. No. 53.—German die. Type 18. Diameter 29 mm. Ten vertical bars per sector.

Occ. No. 54.—Metal die. Type 19. Diameters 31/21 mm.

N.B. Nos. 52-54 were used contemporaneously from 1916 onwards.

A rubber handstamp (in violet) with word KARIBIB (44 mm. x 6 mm.) was probably applied to registration matter.

#### KEETMANSHOOP.

Occupied 19th April, 1915. Army base. During 1916 and 1917 it was a Post and Telegraph and Telephone Office. From 1918 to 1923 its status was that of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office.

Occ. No. 55.—Army base P.O. cachet No. 8. Probably Type 1.

Occ. No. 56.—Metal die. Type 21. Diameter 30 mm. 1915-1923, in black.

Occ. No. 57.—Metal die. Type 19. Diameters 31/21 mm. 1920-23, in black.

#### KEETMANSHOOP RAIL.

Telephone Office only during 1916. No postmark.

#### KIERIES WEST.

From 1921-1923, Postal Order Agency. Mails sent via Keetmanshoop.

Occ. No. 58.—Rubber die. Type ? 29 mm.

#### KLEIN KAR(R)AS RAIL.

Post and Telegraph Agency 1916-22. In January, 1923, it became a Postal Order, Tele-

graph and Telephone Agency. From 1916 to 1918 mails were sent via Keetmanshoop and from 1919 to 1922, via Kalkfontein South. In 1922 spelling altered from *Karras* to *Karas*.

Occ. No. 59.—Violet rubber cachet. Type 32, but word *Kleinkaras* confined to top part of circle. Diameter 27 mm.

#### KLEIN WINDHUK.

Garden suburb of Windhuk. Postal Order and Telegraph Agency, 1916-23. Mails via Windhuk (1916-20), Windhoek (1921-23).

Occ. No. 60.—In manuscript ? 1916.

Occ. No. 61.—Rubber cachet (violet). Type 32. Diameter 26 mm.

#### KLIPDAM (S.W.A.).

From 1918 to 1921 a Telephone Call office for Government work only. April, 1922 to 1923, Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency. Mails via Keetmanshoop.

Occ. No. 62.—?

#### KOES.

Telephone Call office for Government work only (1918-20). No postmark.

(To be continued).

#### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—NEW DIES.

The *Stamp Magazine* reports the discovery of a change of die for some of the K.G. VI stamps of Straits Settlements. The change is due to a change-over from double printing to single printing for some if not for all, of the monocoloured values. All the original values were printed from two plates; the 2c., 4c., and 5c. are now known from single plates, but it is possible that the various other single-colour values may be found similarly changed.

The change is readily seen in the constant relative positions of the centre and the frame. There are various other small differences which will serve to identify single stamps; one very readily detected is that in the single plate printing there is a white line separating the foliage of the palm trees from the frame, whereas in the double plate printing the foliage merges into the frame.

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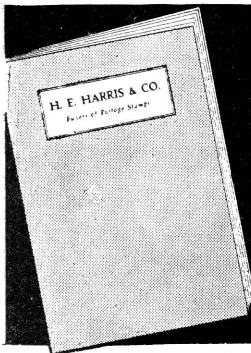
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## Covers from Philatelic Congresses and Exhibitions, and a few others

By H. F. SCHROEDER

(Concluded from page 69 of May issue).

I now come to those cards and covers which I have selected at random from my 2,000 odd specimens. You are all familiar, no doubt, with the King Farouk marriage stamp, but I doubt whether you have seen the actual commemorative cover, postmarked at the Royal Palace. We have since learnt that this happy Royal couple have been presented with a daughter.

There are a series of cards and covers in my collection in connection with visits of world figures to different European cities. We have Mussolini visiting Hitler, and Hitler visiting Mussolini. Then follows the visit of the Hungarian Regent, Admiral Horthy to Herr Hitler. There are many covers of these visits, but the three I have brought will convey to you how the countries concerned commemorated these vents.

Then there is the "Anschluss." Most philatelists are acquainted with the stamps and postmarks issued during those stirring times, and by glancing at the card these memories will be amply refreshed.

Now we turn our attention to the Far East, not actually the Sino-Japanese "incident," but to Hong Kong. Owing to the enormous number of refugees from China, Hong Kong found itself running short of their 5 cent stamps. This was aggravated by a supply of stamps being received from Britain stuck together through the consignment arriving wet. To overcome the temporary shortage, the 5 cent duty stamps were used, and it will be seen that my "watch dog" in Hong Kong did not fail me.

One does not often get an opportunity of getting a postcard from two differently named towns, without the card having to leave the P.O. of either place. Radium was discovered in Cameron Bay, in the N.W.T. of Canada. Owing to the sudden rise of importance of this town, it was decided to rename Cameron Bay Port Radium. Thus on November 30, the P.O. was Cameron Bay, and on December 1, it was Port Radium. My Canadian friend arranged that one of my cards should be postmarked accordingly, and it will be seen that both these postmarks appear on the same card.

How many of you have received, or even seen mail from the Maldive Islands? For 2½ years I have endeavoured to contact someone in those islands, but without success. Eventually my Ceylon correspondent managed it for me. If I had the time, I could give you an interesting history of these islands, as my friend has sent me cuttings, photos, and other

items of interest concerning these islands, which, by the way, fall under the jurisdiction of the Ceylon Government.

Sport is receiving world wide recognition by means of the postage stamp. Most countries of the world have issues illustrating or commemorating Olympiads, etc. One of the latest additions has been the Republic of Panama, which country, incidentally, issues a special set of stamps on the very slightest pretext. To commemorate the Central American Olympic Games, held in Panama early in the year, a special miniature was issued. This miniature, as will be seen from the cover exhibited, illustrates all the games competed in, and the names of the different Central American countries that participated. As I have just mentioned, Panama issues stamps on every pretext, and so we have a special set, complete with cachet, commemorating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of a Fire Brigade, also the inauguration of a girl's college at Santiago. Here again a cachet was found necessary, and although there was no new issue of stamps, three existing values were overprinted.

Canada is a country that indulges in special flights on a very large scale, and any new service that is inaugurated is well advertised beforehand, for the special benefit of cover collectors. Very neat and attractive cachets are provided, and anybody interested in a specialised form of cover collecting is advised to concentrate on the Canadian issues. I am pleased to say that I have a great number of these, which would make a display of its own. However, I have one particular card which I consider as unique, in so far that only three covers were carried on this particular trip, and mine was the only one from outside of Canada. Here is a short extract from a Canadian newspaper about it:

"Unique among souvenirs marking the opening of 'Sky Harbour,' Huron County's new airport at Goderich, are three letters carried from the port during the celebration and mailed from Hamilton.

"When the 'planes were leaving Goderich at the conclusion of the recent air meet, two letters and a card were handed to Captain E. H. Taylor, instructor of the Hamilton Club, who had thrilled the crowd during the meet with his stunting, using a Tiger Moth 'plane.

"As no special air service was put into operation from Goderich, the letters were re-

mailed at Hamilton, arriving here through the regular train service mails. The three pieces of mail were autographed by Captain Taylor, showing that they had been carried at the time of the opening of the airport. One piece of mail was dispatched to H. F. Schroder in South Africa, the others to R. Lautenslager and R. G. Buckingham, Kincardine."

My last exhibit is that of the Winter Relief issue of Austria. The stamps themselves are masterpieces of the designer's art, but what I consider of even greater interest is the special postmark used by the postal authorities. The design is unique, and embodies the wording: "Tag der Briefmarke," the stamps having been issued on the "Day of the Stamp," which, last year, was held on 5th December.

A careful study of the cards and covers I have placed before you will reveal that every form of conveyance has brought my collection to me, and every type of franking, cachet, and etiquette has been used. It is for this particular reason that I prefer my form of collecting to that of the average philatelist. My covers are "alive." They have actually come from the countries of origin, and have left these when a new milestone in their history is reached. They have been sent me by people I have never seen and yet who show that a spirit still prevails in this anxious world, of goodwill and co-operation.

**NEW ZEALAND.**

To celebrate its jubilee (50th anniversary) the Philatelic Society of New Zealand has issued a monumental handbook on the postage stamps of New Zealand. We understand it is a work of some 500 pages, with about 40 plates of illustrations, but hope to have fuller details shortly.

**WHY IS A STAMP LIKE A WOMAN?**

Here are a few reasons given by Mr. K. F. Herrman in *Sunny Days*, the organ of the British Guiana Hobby Club:

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## Geldhof's "Stamps of the Orange Free State"— Some Criticisms and Additional Information

By A. E. BASDEN.

[The following notes by Mr. Basden were written in the form of a personal letter to Mr. Geldhof. A copy of the letter was sent to the "South African Philatelist," with the covering note: "If you have publication in mind, you may blue pencil to any length you think fit." The criticism appears to be so reasonable and the additional information so valuable that the notes are here reproduced almost in full.—Editor.]

I like your book on the stamps of the Orange Free State very much, and I want to congratulate you very heartily on its production. I wanted to write to you long ago, but I have been very busy indeed, for some considerable time, writing a book on the stamps of Transvaal in collaboration with Mr. J. Herbert Curle, and doing other philatelic duties which together prevented me from settling down and writing to you. I have not only wanted to write of my own accord, but many philatelic friends have asked me to write to you—partly in appreciation of your splendid work and partly to add out of my own experience some little knowledge that might be useful to you in future additional notes to your book. Being a keen philatelist I feel sure you will be only too glad to pick up additional information and will not object to a little gentle criticism. As I shall soon be living in a glass house myself, you will appreciate that I am the last one to throw stones!

I feel sure that you will accept this in typical friendly philatelic spirit: it is all meant to be helpful.

The first thing that strikes the eye on the opening page (p. 3) is the wording on the Arms of the Republic: you make it "Gildos in Heid." Where you got this from I can't imagine. The wording should be "Geduld en Moed," which, being translated, means "Patience and Courage."

On the same page you say "The entire philatelic history of the country covers a period of only 42 years, beginning in 1868." I should like to suggest to you that the postal history commenced a great deal earlier, and pre-stamp covers are not to be overlooked or despised. The adhesive stamp history began in 1868.

Bottom of page 9. (Difficulty of obtaining proof of the actual first issue of stamps on 1 Jan., 1868.) This is to be understood, as the stamps were for the earlier years cancelled with a "Killer" and not a "dater." I

have a cover with the only O.F.S. bisect known, dated 1868, and a combination cover (with stamp of Cape) dated 1871. Pre-stamp covers I have of 1853 and 1856.

Page 12. The "4" surcharge. You write "the printer was forced to use four different fonts for the surcharges, thus giving rise to four distinct varieties. A fifth is mentioned by some of the earlier catalogues, but this was declared by Mr. de Raay to be a forgery." But strangely enough you reproduce as Type a a surcharge very similar to the aforesaid fifth variety. You omit to illustrate Gibbons Type a. The one you illustrate as Type a is Gibbons Type d; and to reiterate, the one you illustrate as Type d resembles the fifth type. Now, I hold the fifth type to be genuine. I have only one copy (used), but this I discovered amongst a large batch of unsorted O.F.S. which I once had the good fortune to purchase—just as originally accumulated in the rough. Since then I have never doubted the 5th variety. Are you sure of your Type a? I ask this question, because I have no "4" in my collection corresponding with it (I notice Scott reverses Types a and d as compared with Gibbons, but your illustrated Type d does not agree with either). Incidentally, you mention Type d as being the smallest (i.e., agreeing with Type a of Gibbons), but you illustrate a "4" as Type d that is visibly taller than your illustration of Type a!

You say that pairs and blocks of this stamp are unknown. I have seen pairs and strips of three, but do not possess any myself.

Page 13. You refer to the five shilling stamp as being scarce "in its pristine state," whereas it is quite common.

Page 16.—1d. surcharge. I am glad you quote de Raay regarding the varying d's as well as the varying 1's, because there are certainly several varieties of the former as well as of the latter.

Unfortunately Scott (and you) also give the five types of the 3d. surcharge in a different order to Gibbons, which is very unsatisfactory and confusing.

Your Type 1 is Gibbons Type 4,

Your Type 4 is Gibbons Type 5,

Your Type 5 is Gibbons Type 1.

It would be beneficial if we could get these catalogues to correspond.

I have a specimen of the dropped d you mention, but I also have broken figures (your Types 1 and 3), and longer stroke to the d, your Type 1. Your Type 5 is also to be found

with a short second bar, in addition to the normal bar: I have two copies of this.

On Page 18 you say "that while on other stamps the spelling 'Half' is 'halve,' in this case the inscription read 'Half penny.'" You are wrong in saying this, as all the definitives read "Half penny"—the surcharges read "Halve penny."

Page 18. There are distinct shades of the 2d. mauve, very clear and distinguishable, the duller shades being the scarcer.

Coming to the 2d. surcharge on "Drie pence" (page 19), you make a curious mistake in stating that "The wide 2 variety is the common one." The catalogues are quite correct and I'm afraid you are at fault. I have specimens of the inverted surcharge, as well as two specimens of double surcharge, but whether the latter (which is not catalogued) was due to double printing or are just "spring-backs" it is impossible to say. I think the curly tail variety should be catalogued, as the figure 2 is utterly distinct and from a different font. The figure 2 is also found without the stroke to the tail, both in the wide and narrow figures.

A further variety of the 1d. on the 3d. which you do not mention is the raised d—I have two specimens—and of course there is the rare variety of double surcharge, the one being the spaced 1d. Apart from these there are minor varieties of type.

The 2½d. on 3d.—Page 21. Of the 10 varieties you mention I have not come across 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10. I have something resembling 9. A good variety not mentioned is the very large period. I have also period split into two—like a colon.

Large ½d. surcharge on 3d.: Page 24, re method used to produce doubles. I must agree with Africa III. and de Raay against you, viz.: that these were produced by hand-stamp, for the simple reason that the extra surcharge is seldom upright, but nearly always slanting and sometimes almost diagonal. The triples that I have only show one surcharge distinct (presumably the final one applied), and the other two either faint or incomplete, such as having the figure 2 of the fraction missing.

(To be continued).

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

*New issues:* Ninepenny, 10d., and 1s. values of the new K.G. VI issue appeared last month. The design is the same as that of the 7d. and 8d., but the colours are stronger.

*Centenary stamps:* The Postmaster-General has announced that there will be four commemorative stamps to celebrate the centennial of the introduction of stamps next year. The values will be ½d., 1d., 1½d., and 2d. Designs for these have been invited from about thirty artists.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

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begs to announce the purchase of the world famous collection formed by

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*President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.*

This wonderful collection, which comprises every country in the world, with the exception of Great Britain and British Colonies, is remarkable for its number of rarities and prominent varieties and for its superb condition. Apart from the single stamp collections, which are virtually complete to 1902, there are many fine specialised collections which have been put together with all the expert knowledge of a great philatelist and which contain no superfluous material. Among these are:

SHANGHAI FINLAND URUGUAY GREECE SPAIN TURKEY  
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Approval selections of these interesting stamps, both "on pieces" and "on entires," are available for inspection by interested collectors, and will gladly be submitted, on request.

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New selections now available, including shades, imprints, "small sheets," etc.  
Prices to suit the times.

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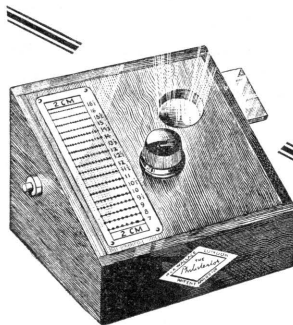
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## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies.  
William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by:  
A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

## Society News

### EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President, Jas. Paviour; Hon. Secretary, S. F. Fowler, P.O. Box 168. Meetings, First Thursdays, Colosseum Tea Lounge, at 8 p.m.*

The annual general meeting held on the 6th April was well attended.

A long discussion took place over the resolution of Congress to form itself into the Federation of Philatelic Societies of Southern Africa, and ultimately it was agreed unanimously to support the resolution of the Philatelic Society of Natal.

The election of officers took place, and resulted in the following appointments:

President, Mr. Jas. Paviour.

Vice-President, Mr. D. S. Ritter.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. S. F. Fowler (re-elected).

Committee, the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, Messrs. T. A. Harper, C. H. Thornton, and J. P. Shingler.

Press Correspondent, Mr. J. P. Shingler.

The retiring President, Mr. W. S. Hoal, was elected a Life Member of the Society, and sincere tributes were paid to his good services, and the hope expressed that his health would improve.

Mr. Hoal, who was present, expressed his appreciation, and said he would endeavour to attend meetings whenever he was able.

Light refreshments were served, our only active lady member, Mrs. Watts, acting as hostess.

Mr. Geoffrey Thornton then gave a most interesting and comprehensive display of stamps on which various types of ships and sailing craft appeared.

The attendance at this meeting augurs well for the future, and it appears that the decision to hold the meetings in the very centre of the town is a wise one.

J.P.S.

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA.

*President, N. Rose; Hon. Secretary, S. A. Rowe, P.O. Box 601, Bulawayo. Meetings, 1st Tuesdays, Vacuum Oil Company's Offices, Mutual Buildings, 8.15 p.m.*

Just too late for inclusion last month the President, Mr. N. Rose, wrote that "What with the excessive rains, elections, and general unsettled conditions, meetings have of late been so quiet as not to be worth reporting."

Recently, however, they have awakened from their spell of hibernation as is shown by the following report of an open meeting called by the Society:

"The meeting was called with the idea of widening the activities of the society and

bringing together in their mutual interest all those who collect stamps, whether beginners, general, or special collectors.

Mr. N. Rose, President of the Society, presided, and briefly outlined its activities. He explained that there was an idea abroad that members of the Philatelic Society were all too 'high-brow' for the average collector, a myth which he hoped to explode. It was the object of the society to foster interest in stamps wherever that interest was to be found and with that object in mind, the society was considering having meetings to cater especially for the average general collector.

A general discussion followed, and it was finally agreed unanimously that those present would attend the next meeting of the society, when the evening would be devoted to stamps, with a minimum of business. Several of those present signified their desire to become members."

It is recorded with much regret that they have lost two of their most active members, both past Presidents of the Society.

Mr. Douglas H. Burn died suddenly early in April. He had been at a meeting of the Society less than a week before, and had then appeared to be in good health and most cheerful. His philatelic interests were mainly in Bechuanaland and Niger Coast.

Mr. B. L. R. Fox, who specialized in Rhodesia, has retired from the Railway service on pension, and is going to live in England.

At the May meeting, the President in the chair, some 30 members and visitors attended.

Letters asking for exchange correspondence were placed on the table.

The Chairman bade a very hearty welcome to the great number of visitors, and expressed the hope not only that they would enjoy the evening but that their interest in stamps and philatelic matters would be stimulated, and that they would strengthen the Society by becoming members. The evening had been arranged especially for the visitors, and purely business matters would not be discussed.

Mr. F. W. Porter next gave a short but most instructive address on the mounting of stamps, illustrated by a beautifully mounted set of Malta, which evoked warm praise.

This was followed by a general discussion on the merits and demerits of squared and ready printed albums.

Mr. Stephenson proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Porter for his very interesting address, and this was seconded and passed unanimously.

Several interesting, as well as some of the more common stamps, were put up for auction, and some keen bidding followed. A number of pieces changed hands in this way.

Selected pages from the Society's collection of mint Rhodesians were laid out on the table, and attracted considerable attention, especially the higher values B.S.A. Company stamps. Mr. Preston, one of the visitors, also had a remarkable collection of British Colonials on view, which would have taken several even-

ings to properly appreciate. Many laudatory remarks were passed at the quality and range of his material.

The following applications for membership were submitted: D. A. Allan, I. Isaaacson, J. Ginsberg, E. Hewson Silcock, A. Clegg, A. Morgan, and E. R. Lancaster.

Their election was proposed by Mr. Rowe, seconded by Mr. Swire Thompson, and passed unanimously.

LAVRON.

#### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President*, J. W. K. Schofield; *Hon. Sec.*, F. E. Ingham, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Sanlam Buildings, 29, Loveday Street, 7.45 p.m.

At the April meeting, Dr. J. Harvey Pirie was in the chair. Although the attendance was smaller than usual, those present all seemed to enjoy the evening very much, particularly in view of Mr. Mark Rose's interesting and rather enlightening exhibit of American Commemoratives, and his lively and humorous comments about the stamps shown. Actually Mr. Rose's paper is well worth reading, so that it will be published more or less in full in a subsequent issue of the *South African Philatelist*.

Three new members were elected to the Society, namely, Messrs. G. N. Gilbert, J. Shepherd, and C. J. Scholtz.

A request for co-operation from all societies was read from the Royal Philatelic Society in connection with the 1940 Exhibition to take place, beginning the 6th May, in London, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the adhesive postage stamp. This Society voted to support the Royal Philatelic Society in this effort.

Among the items auctioned at this meeting were the new Great Britain 7d. and 8d.; the new stamp of Eire commemorating the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the U.S.A.; a very pretty set of Gibraltar up to and including the £1 value, and a New Zealand 5s. official.

Some members' offerings were auctioned, and went at bargain prices. These comprised mostly stamps of Montenegro and Spain.

At this meeting the members took decisions with regard to the various resolutions considered by the last Congress in Capetown, so as to put this Society's preferences in regard to the various resolutions on record.

At the May meeting Dr. Pirie was again in the chair in view of the protracted absence from Johannesburg of our President.

It was announced that this Society had decided to give a gold medal to the Royal Philatelic Society, to be awarded as they see fit at the Centenary Exhibition, which will take place in London next May.

It was also announced that this Society would be the guests of the East Rand Society on May 11.

Among the new issues auctioned were the last South-West Africa Voortrekker sets, and also a beautiful long set of the Somaliland Protectorate from  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna to 5 rupees, and another British set recently issued by Cyprus.

One of the items of interest circulated among those present was a cover from Tristan da Cunha bearing St. Helena stamps.

Mr. J. W. Hughes was elected a member of this Society.

Again there were a few inexpensive members' offerings auctioned, which went at bargain prices.

It was announced that the June meeting, which will be held on the 13th, will be the annual general meeting, when the election of officers for the following fiscal year will take place. All members are urged to be present at that meeting, when the Society's collection will be exhibited.

Everybody agreed that the three exhibits tabled and papers read provided a most gratifying evening. Mr. I. Isaacs tabled a very representative collection of Newfoundland, and introduced this with some very interesting and instructive historical and philatelic facts about Newfoundland. Especially should be mentioned in his exhibit several fine Trans-Atlantic covers. The companion second exhibit of the evening was presented by Mr. A. F. Johnstone, and consisted of a fine display of the stamps of Nova Scotia.

Mr. B. Simpkins showed a very nice collection of Orange Free State stamps, all picked as regards condition, and including among them some remarkably fine specimens of the early numeral postmarks.

As usual, Mr. Godfrey tabled several items of especial interest to airmail collectors. Most of these consisted of covers salvaged from planes wrecked or burned, and were accompanied by interesting accounts of the particular flights in question and with illustrations of the planes carrying these "crash" covers.

H.E.B.

#### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, H. Suklje; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Doyle, 41 Rose Deep, Germiston. *Meetings*, 2nd Thursday, Hotel Cecil, Benoni.

At the May meeting members of the Johannesburg Society were the guests and provided the evening's entertainment.

After the welcome and the preliminary business, items of interest were shown. Mr. Reckling, new Holland issue; Mr. Smithers, Trans-Canada First Flight covers; and Mr. Suklje, new 9d., 10d., and 1s. Great Britain.

Dr. Harvey Pirie then took the chair on behalf of the visitors, apologies having been received for the absence of the President and Vice-President due to illness and vacation leave.

Mr. Smithers was the first exhibitor, and he showed a collection of modern Australia. This commenced with the 1d. and 2d. issue of May, 1937, and all the succeeding issues, including the 5s., 10s., and £1. This was a mint

collection and all the items were in pairs or blocks with marginal inscription.

Mr. Houbert then exhibited a very fine collection of Transvaal. The first issues were well represented, mint and used. There were many interesting varieties, Double and Inverted surcharges and overprints, E.R.I. and V.R.I. no-stop varieties and a Penny Commemorative overprinted V.R.I. 3d. The exhibit concluded with the two King Edward VII issues in blocks of four.

The next exhibitor was Mr. Isaacs. Prior to showing his Newfoundlands he read a most interesting paper on the country and its issues. This collection was very comprehensive, including the Cabot set, the 1911 Coronation issue, the Caribou set, the three Publicity sets, all the Air Mail sets, and the Sir Humphrey Gilbert set, all mint and complete. It then concluded with a DO-X cover and some interesting Internal First Flight Covers.

The last exhibit of the evening was provided by Dr. Harvey Pirie. This was a collection of Bechuanaland. Apart from the straight-forward collection, there were some very interesting varieties. There was the Cape Penny black with a double overprint, one in red and one in black; the "ritish" error, the "B" in the overprint missing, no dots to the "i" in the overprint, the "o" in Protectorate missing, and more such items. Among the covers there was a Union 1d., a 4d. G.B. bisect, and the Military Overprint for the 1885 expedition used in 1895. The last were the specimen stamps. On many of these the overprint "Specimen" was blacked-out, something which has not been seen before, and for which no one could give any explanation.

All the exhibits were thoroughly enjoyed by everyone, and after a pleasant tea interval the meeting came to an end after the Chairman expressed a sincere vote of thanks and appreciation to the members of the Johannesburg Society, and to which Dr. Harvey Pirie suitably replied.

H.S.

#### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

*President*, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Gwen Reed, P.O. Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.

The May meeting took place on Wednesday, the 3rd of that month, and, by kind permission of the Mayor, was held in the Mayor's Parlour, City Hall.

There were present 84 members and visitors.

The meeting took the form of a special invitation night. Members had sent in the names and addresses of friends interested in stamp collecting, and probable members, and invitations were issued to these individuals.

Hundreds of people in Durban are collecting stamps in dilettante fashion, with no real appreciation for the finer points of the hobby. To convert them from stamp collectors to

philatelists was one of the objects of this special meeting.

The ordinary business was suspended. Six new members were duly elected, and eleven proposals for membership were received during the evening, the final elections to come up at the June meeting.

Mr. Percy C. Bishop, a past president of the Society, contributed an address entitled: "Philately, the Supreme Hobby." He embodied in this some reminiscences of the earlier days of philately, and, coming to present-day methods of collecting and the prevalence of specialisation, he strongly urged new recruits to the hobby to start as general collectors for the sake of the educational value of a study of world issues. In this way a sound knowledge was gained of all variations of printing, paper, watermark and perforation, many of which were peculiar to particular countries or groups.

In connection with frauds, forgeries and fakes, he recalled the days when, even in Great Britain, there was no actual law against stamp forgery. At that time a small firm of stamp dealers in the heart of the city of London displayed in their shop window a sign reading: "We are suppliers of forged and faked stamps to the nobility and gentry. Fakes in great variety on show within." That state of affairs was carried on with impunity until one day the British authorities awoke to the fact that governments as well as philatelists could be defrauded by the counterfeiter of stamps. It was pointed out to them that a clever forgery of the one shilling green British stamp had probably cheated the Treasury out of large sums of money. Thereafter the forging of postage stamps, whether current or obsolete, became very definitely a criminal offence, and the partners in that small city stamp shop were arrested and sentenced to varying terms of hard labour.

Mr. Bishop made a strong point of the necessity to join a philatelic society if one wanted to make any real headway with one's hobby. He spoke of the early history of the Philatelic Society of Natal, and eulogised its many achievements in the way of pioneer work for the philately of Southern Africa.

A debate took place on the age-old controversy, "Used vs. Unused," Mr. H. de Terrasson championing the cause of the "Used," and Mr. V. B. Crockett the "Unused." Members and visitors took part in the debate which followed.

The second half of the programme was taken up with the display of the specialised collection of the stamps of Natal formed by the President, Mr. H. H. Hurst. The *pièce de resistance* was his exceedingly fine tete-beche pair of the 3d. embossed, and coming to more modern stamps a recent addition was a used block of four of the 1908-9 £1 purple and black on red with the "Parcels, Durban" dated cancellation.

G.R.

### ORANGE FREE STATE AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, F. Carter; *Hon. Secretary*, O. J. Carey, Box 702, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 2nd Fridays, Public Library, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.

At the May meeting, Mrs. I. Bogeman, who had been overseas on holiday for several months, was welcomed back to the Society by the Chairman, Mr. J. Levy.

As the Secretary, Mr. F. Knight, had been transferred to Mafeking, Mr. Carey was elected to carry on the secretaryship till the end of the year.

Mr. J. Levy displayed his comprehensive collection of Newfoundland stamps. All the stamps were in excellent condition, and except for a few of the earlier issues, the collection, according to catalogue, was complete. Several entires featured in the collection. It was a great pity that the attendance was not larger as the display certainly deserved to be seen by all keen philatelists in Bloemfontein.

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

May 1.—Mr. Hawke pointed out the interesting matter on air mails to be found in the Aerofield magazines which were available for members.

An auction sale of stamps was the feature of the evening. About 150 lots had been prepared and these were placed on view during the interval. Mr. Hawke acted as auctioneer and a fair number of lots were disposed of.

May 15.—Mr. Giovanetti read a short but interesting paper on stampless covers of S.W.A., dealing chiefly with the time of the German occupation. They were mostly letters from soldiers in the field. A fine display of covers accompanied the paper.

Mr. Baxter gave a short talk on a large number of new issues. He then went on to give a brief summary of the interesting history of Sarawak as ruled by white Rajahs. He also described the chief issues of the stamps of that country.

Mr. Obermeyer tabled his fine collection of the stamps of the Transvaal.

H.A.W.

### PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Secretary*, C. W. Sheffield, c/o P.O. Box 88, Port Elizabeth. *Meetings*: Nearest Tuesday to 15th of month.

The Annual General Meeting was held on 16th May, and was well attended. The Secretary's report revealed that the past year had been a most successful one, both as far as membership was concerned and financially. The former was now 47, and it is hoped that the coming twelve months will see the half-

century passed. Philately in these parts seems to be taking a turn for the better; meetings are being well attended, and the hobby rapidly becoming an attraction for enthusiasts. At present the Society's membership roll is the highest since its foundation, and its financial position is sound.

A note of regret is recorded in the transfer of our esteemed Exchange Superintendent, Mr. C. A. Larsen, to Bloemfontein. Mr. Larsen was an indefatigable and tireless Superintendent, and the present flourishing position of our Packet Department is entirely due to his efforts. In Mr. E. C. Slatem, however, we have a worthy successor, and all communications in respect to this Department should be addressed to 73, Havelock Street, Port Elizabeth.

A most interesting syllabus has been drawn up for the ensuing year, one of the items mentioned being an exhibition of the Quartz Lamp and a lecture thereon by an expert.

The Election of Officers resulted in re-election of most of the principals, but the old "Standing" Committee was replaced by an entirely new set of five young members, who no doubt will make things hum before long. We are indeed looking forward to a lively time in the near future.

There was no display at this meeting, the agenda being too lengthy for this customary item.

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to enjoy*

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# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

## The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

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Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

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JULY, 1939.

No. 7.

## HUGUENOT COMMEMORATION STAMPS

The Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa notifies for general information that it has been decided to issue stamps of three values, 1d., 2d. and 3d., in connection with the forthcoming 250th Anniversary of the landing of the Huguenots in South Africa. The stamps will represent postal values of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. respectively; the balance will accrue to the Huguenot Commemoration Fund.

The period of sale of these stamps, at all Post Offices in the Union of South Africa, will be from the 17th July to the 14th October, 1939, both dates inclusive.

The stamps will be printed alternately in English and Afrikaans, and a complete set in pairs (i.e., English and Afrikaans) will cost one shilling.

### DESCRIPTIONS.

#### The 3d. Stamp.

This design represents a scene from the peaceful Drakenstein Mountain Valley



stretching from French Hoek to Wellington, which became the hospitable home of the Huguenot refugees. The homely but tasteful dwelling, with its thatched roof and surrounding vineyard, is typical of the familiar 18th Century Huguenot Home at the Cape, although more splendid examples dating from the later and more affluent period are numerous. Such ancestral homes now occupy a unique place in the affection and cultural background of the South African people.

The border is made up of grape leaves, vine and grapes.

Colours: Exterior Violet.  
Interior Green-blue.

#### The 2d. Stamp.

On 23rd August, 1535, in a letter to King Francis I. of France, Jean Calvin, the leader of the French Reformation, wrote: "For some years now the shining light of the Almighty God has banished the darkness."



From the year 1542 the Coins of the Republic of Geneva (where Calvin resided since the previous year) bore the motto "Post Tenebras Lux," while in various parts of France one finds the same words engraved on a number of relics of the Reformation movement and its period.

In 1852, when the Société de la Histoire du Protestantisme Français was founded, it adopted this motto, "Post Tenebras Lux," which is a free Latin translation of a text from the book of Job (XVII.—12), "They change the night into day." The design shows the rising sun behind the darkness of the night (symbolizing the restoration of the Gospel of Jesus Christ after the false doctrines of the middle ages), surmounted by a brilliant cross in the Heavens, to commemorate the gallant sacrifices of the members of the Reformed Churches of France for their cause, when they even chose exile to distant strange lands for the sake of their freedom of worship.

Colours: Exterior Red.  
Interior Blue Green.

#### The 1d. Stamp.

This design shows the building known as the "Ou Pastorie," Old Vicarage. It is situated in the town of Paarl, which became the headquarters of the Huguenot settlement



during the 18th century, but was subsequently improved and restored at various periods. It finally passed over to the Dutch Reformed Church and was occupied by their ministers.

The Town Council of Paarl have recently acquired the property and are restoring it at considerable cost to the condition shown in the earliest print which we possess and which is here reproduced. It will be used to house the collection of antiques and will be officially known as the Huguenot Monument, erected and maintained in honour of our Huguenot ancestors, and will commemorate the Huguenot Quarter Millennium festival.

To typify the French character of the Huguenots, a symbolical representation of the Fleur-de-lis, has been incorporated in the border design.

Colours: Exterior Green.  
Interior Matt Dark Brown.

The Director of Posts at Windhoek notifies that these stamps will also be on sale for the same period in South-West Africa. The stamps on sale in that territory will be overprinted "S.W.A."

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*When Discussing  
Your Stamps*  
with friends  
nothing cements  
the friendship  
better than  
over a pipe  
of  
**WAYSIDE  
MIXTURE**

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#### ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS IN PHILATELY.

The use of ultra-violet light for detecting repairs, cleanings, differences in quality of paper, etc., has long been familiar, at least in theory, to philatelists. One of the difficulties in the wider application of this aid in philately has been the heavy capital cost of the quartz mercury vapour lamps used as the source of the ultra-violet rays. There has recently appeared in the *Nordisk Fil. Tidsskrift*, a report that a Danish physicist has produced a lamp at a cost of about £2 10s., but whether it is actually on the market, however, we have not yet ascertained. However, an English firm, Messrs. J. W. Towers and Co., of Widnes, Lancs., is now advertising a lamp at from £6 17s. 6d. to £7 17s. 6d. net, according to the voltage required. If this proves to be satisfactory it should make the use of this accessory in philately more generally useful. In *Nature* another British firm, Messrs. Baird and Tatlock, are advertising an inexpensive ultra-violet lamp which may also be satisfactory for philatelic purposes.

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#### WESTERN SAMOA.

The New Zealand Philatelic Bureau advises the issue on 29th August of a set of four stamps commemorative of the 25 years' control of this mandated territory by New Zealand. The issue will be on sale for approximately three months.

The subjects of the designs will be: 1d, Coastal village; 1½d, Map of the territory; 2½d, Samoan dancing party; 7d., Portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson, who spent his last years there.

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#### UNION—HYPHENATED SHILLING.

Several correspondents have reported the new 1s. denomination with SUID-AFRIKA hyphenated (and design partly redrawn) as being on sale at various dates in their particular localities. This was noted, although not very prominently, on page 81 of our June issue.

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#### A NYASALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY?

Judging by a report received from Mr. L. J. Davidson, of Limbe, a Philatelic Society would appear to be in existence and actively functioning in Nyasaland. If the assumption be correct, we should like to extend our congratulations and best wishes for its success.

Mr. Davidson, as "Hon. Secretary," reports a meeting held in the house of Mr. Storey, Blantyre, on 5th June, at which Mr. J. Hullneck was in the chair, and four ladies and 11 other gentlemen present.

Mr. Hullneck gave notes on and exhibited the stamps of Nyasaland, after which exchange and mart took place.

The next meeting was announced for July 3, to be held in Limbe, Mr. Farquhar to exhibit his general collection.

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## Air Mail Notes

By  
I. H. C. GODFREY.

### “CORSAIR” CRASH COVERS—14.3.39.

Mr. L. J. Davidson, of Nyasaland, reports an interesting cover which was involved in the crash of the *Imperial Airways'* flying-boat “*Corsair*” on March 14, details of which mishap appeared in our May “Air Mail Notes.” The letter in question was posted from Limbe on March 7 to an address in New Zealand, which, due to water damage, cannot be read. It was sealed by the Head Post Office in Wellington, N.Z. with “Officially Sealed” strips and eventually returned to the sender. A large two-lined cachet, in green, was also applied, reading: “RECEIVED AT WELLINGTON IN DAMAGED CONDITION.” Whether this rubber stamp was specially prepared for use on mails received on this flight, or whether it is a standard marking for all damaged articles has not yet been ascertained.

### “CHALLENGER” CRASH COVERS—1.5.39.

Mr. L. A. Wyndham advises that, in addition to the cachet applied to damaged mails at Durban, which in last month's Air Mail Notes was erroneously stated to be the only one applied to salvaged covers, a distinctive cachet was applied by the Port Elizabeth Post Office: “DAMAGED BY SEA WATER/SEA-PLANE “CHALLENGER” in two lines, in purple.

This cachet is interesting in that it contains a very obvious error. *Imperial Airways'* aircraft operating on the South African route are Flying Boats, not Sea Planes.

### EMPIRE AIR MAIL SCHEME.

#### EXTENSION TO IRAQ AND KUWAIT.

The first despatch of unsurcharged air mails to Iraq and the Persian Gulf settlement of Kuwait left the Union of South Africa on June 7, 1939. Prior to that date the air postage rate was 1s. per half oz.

These two territories were included in the Empire Air Mail Scheme from Great Britain and Southern Rhodesia on May 21 and June 1 respectively.

The first mails to arrive in Iraq by air, without surcharge—i.e., those from England—were backstamped at Baghdad “24 May 39.” South African first despatches may be identified by the backstamp “13 Jun 39.”

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO SOUTH AFRICA.

#### TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE—PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS.

On March 26, 1939, the “*Yankee Clipper*,” flagship of the new fleet of large American

flying-boats, left Baltimore on an experimental flight over the North Atlantic, carrying twenty-one passengers and a crew of ten, inspecting en route the air bases at Horta (Azores), Lisbon, Marseilles and Foynes, Southampton, before returning to America.

*Pan American Airways* started trial flights across the North Atlantic in 1931 and completed its survey programme in 1937 with six successful Ocean flights during that year. The Company, however, carried no official mails on any of those services, although unofficial mail was carried on the final trial flight.

With past experience of some 60,000,000 miles on scheduled cross ocean flying—3,000,000 miles of which had been done across the Pacific—*Pan American Airways* confidently inaugurated a REGULAR air mail service from Port Washington, U.S.A., to Europe, via the Azores on Saturday, May 20. To commemorate this outstanding event, the United States Postal authorities issued, and placed on sale on May 16 a special 30 cent air mail stamp inscribed “Trans-Atlantic U.S. Air Mail.” Covers posted in America (of which there were 187,000) to connect with the inaugural service received a large pictorial cachet depicting a Boeing “*Clipper*” in flight over the New York Statue of Liberty, with the following inscription: “UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. FIRST FLIGHT FAM. 18. TRANSATLANTIC AIR MAIL SERVICE.”

Some idea of the gigantic size of the “*Yankee Clipper*” and her five sister ships, which are now operating across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, may be gathered by comparing her with the “C” Class Empire Flying-boats of *Imperial Airways*, which have been operating to South Africa since 1937.

	Max. No. of Passengers	and Crew.	Weight tons.	Horse Power.
<i>Boeing “Clipper”</i>	86		42	6,000
<i>Short “C” class</i>				
<i>“Empire” F-B</i>	28		18	2,960

*Imperial Airways* have now under construction three “*Grenadier*” Class flying-boats, the first of which was launched on June 17, and these ships are intended also to operate on the Atlantic. They will be similar in appearance to the present British flying-boats, but will be considerably larger, although by no means the size of the *Pan American* aircraft. They will weigh about 31 tons, and be powered with engines totalling 4,200 h.p.

It is interesting to record that the first regular flight across the Atlantic by *Pan American Airways* took place almost exactly twenty years after the American naval flying-boat “*N.C.—4*” made the first heavier-than-air crossing of that ocean, in 1919. The “*N.C.—4*” flew from Newfoundland to Portugal, via the Azores, at an average speed of 75 miles per hour. The “*Yankee Clipper*,” twenty years later, covered over double the dis-

tance at nearly two and a half times the speed—185 m.p.h. average from America to the Azores.

The date of the inauguration of the transatlantic service was arranged so as to commemorate the twelfth anniversary of Charles Lindberg's historic solo flight from New York to France on May 20/21, 1927.

LETTERS POSTMARKED "NEW YORK. MAY 20th. 9 A.M." REACHED DURBAN ON MAY 28th, BEING BACKSTAMPED IN TRANSIT AT MARSEILLES GARE AVION "20.30 22 V 1939" AND ON ARRIVAL AT THE POSTE RESTANTE, DURBAN "29 MAY. A. 39."

These letters were carried by the "*Yankee Clipper*" (Pilot: Capt. La Porte) as far as Marseilles and were there transferred to the *Imperial Airways*' flying-boat "*Centaurus*" . . . the total transit time from New York to Durban being nine days. The "*Yankee Clipper*" proceeded from Marseilles to Southampton, having crossed the Atlantic from America to Portugal in 26½ hours, before returning to Port Washington on May 24. All mails addressed to England were offloaded at Marseilles.

#### GREAT BRITAIN TO U.S.A. AND CANADA.

No mails were accepted by the British Post Offices for conveyance on the first East to West regular crossing of the Atlantic by air, which commenced from Southampton on May 24: "*Yankee Clipper*." Great Britain did, however, despatch mails officially the following week, and these were carried by the "*Atlantic Clipper*" which left Southampton on June 1. No special cachets were applied, and covers can only be recognised by the air mail label, which was compulsory, and the postage rate of 1s. 3d. per ½ oz. Letters addressed to Canada have been backstamped "Toronto Jun 5."

No mails from the Union of South Africa connected with this flight.

#### WEST RAND STAMP CLUB.

This recently established club, with Mr. R. H. Morley as President and Mr. W. F. Ovens, Box 85, Krugersdorp, as Hon. Secretary, reports that it is going strong, and that membership continues to grow.

It is to be hoped that they will consider linking up formally with the other philatelic societies in the country as a constituent of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa.

### COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by: A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

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# The "Occupational" Postmarks of the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa

By L. SIMENHOFF, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from page 87 of June issue.)

## KOLMANSKOP RAIL.

Postal Order and Telegraph Agency, 1916 and 1917. Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Agency, 1918-23. Mails sent via Luderitzbucht 1916-1920, via Luderitz 1921-23.

Occ. No. 63.—Emergency postmark similar to Type 4, but reading: KOLMANNSKUPPE JAN. 1916 S.A.E.C. (for S.A. Engineer Corps).

Occ. No. 64.—German die. Type 8. Final two letters, viz., "pe" deleted and letters "rz" closed up. 1916—Diam. 27/28 mm.

## KUB.

Post and Telegraph Agency, 1916-23. Mails via Gibeon.

Occ. No. 65.—Rubber cachet (violet). Type 32. Diam. 25 mm. (a) Date missing—1916; (b) Partial date—1917.

Occ. No. 66.—Metal die. Type 25. Diam. 27 mm. In black.

N.B. The drawing of Type 25 is incorrect. The inner circle is not broken. In either band in alignment with the top of the date is a diamond-shaped quadrangle. There is also a full-stop after AFRICA.

## KUIBIS RAIL.

Post and Telegraph Agency, 1916-23. Mails via Keetmanshoop 1916 and 1917, and 1919-23, and via Windhuk during 1918.

Occ. No. 67.—Type ?

Occ. No. 68.—Metal die (?). Type 11. Diam. 27 mm.

## KUPFERBERG.

Post and Telegraph Agency, 1916-17. Mails via Windhuk. From 1918 to 1921 a Telephone Call Office for Government work only. No postmark known.

## LEUTWEIN RAIL.

Post and Telegraph Agency, 1916-18. Mails via Windhoek.

Occ. No. 69.—Deep violet rubber cachet. Type 33. Diam. 28 mm.

## LUDERITZBUCHT.

Army base. Union troops landed here on 17th September, 1914. Luderitzbucht is a well-sheltered harbour with good anchorage, 485 miles from Cape Town. Its prosperity as a port is due to the discovery of diamonds in the Kolmanskop and Pomona districts in 1908.

In 1916 it was a Post, Telegraph and Telephone Office, from 1917 to 1923 its status was

that of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office. From 1921 the name was abbreviated to *Luderitz*.

The first "Occupational" postmarks were applied at Luderitzbucht.

Occ. No. 70.—Army base P.O. No. 4. Type 1. Metal die in use 1914 and 1915, and applied in black. Diameter 31 mm.

Occ. No. 71.—In Transit or En Route cachet. Army base 4 or 4A. Type 2. March and April, 1915.

Occ. No. 72.—Unaltered German metal die. Type 15. Ten vertical bars per sector. Diam. 29 mm. In black.

Occ. No. 73.—Concentric circles. Metal die. Type 19. Diameters 31/21 mm. 1916-1920. In black.

Occ. No. 74.—Black band metal die. Type 21. 1915-1919.

Occ. No. 75.—Type 19 (see Occ. 73 above), but abridged from *LUDERITZ* in upper band.

Occ. No. 76.—Smaller metal die. Type 24. 1921-23.

## LUDERITZ (BUCHT) RAIL.

1916-20 Railway work only, via Luderitzbucht. 1921-23 Railway work only, via Luderitz. No postmark.

## MALTAHÖHE.

Situated west of Gibeon. During 1916 and 1917 it was a Postal Order and Telegraph Agency. From 1918 to 1920 it ranked as a Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Office. From September, 1920, to 1923 its status was that of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office.

Occ. No. 77.—German die. Type 8. Diam. 28-29 mm. Cachet somewhat irregular after 1918.

## MARIENTAL (including MARIENTAL RAIL and MARIENTAL POLICE).

According to the Post Office Guide, Mariental was a Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office from 1921 to 1923. Only one cachet appears to have been in use from 1916 to 1923 however. We can take it, therefore, that postmarks dated prior to 1921 were applied at the *Mariental Railway Station*, which ranked as a Post and Telegraph Agency from 1916 to 1920. The postal matter of the *Mariental Police* (1918-20) evidently received the same treatment. From 1916 to 1918, and dur-

ing 1920, mails were sent via Gibeon, during 1918-19 via Keetmanshoop.

Some interesting Union and S.A. Colonial stamps are to be found postmarked at Mariental. Although Natal and O.R.C. Edwardians were not sent direct to S.W.A. officially, these stamps were current at Walvis Bay, which was Union territory. Stamps purchased at Walvis were valid elsewhere in the Protectorate, and are, therefore, legitimate "occupational."

The Natal 1½d. and the O.R.C. King's Head 2½d. were used in Mariental during November, 1916. The ½d. Transvaal Dues were also in use there in 1916. Mariental cancellations of 1917 indicate that the following Union King's Head issues were current then, viz., 6d. in reddish-mauve shade; ½d., plate 3 control; 1d., plates 3 and 4 controls.

Occ. No. 78.—German metal die. Type 7. Diam. 27 mm.

#### MIER.

Mier is situated across the border in British Bechuanaland to the west of Aroab, which in turn is due west of Keetmanshoop. A road connects the three places.

From 1917 to 1920 Mier was a Post and Telegraph Agency, and from October, 1921, to 1923, a Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency.

Strictly speaking, Mier is not in S.W.A. at all, but in view of its isolation from the Union and the intervening desert, mails were sent via Keetmanshoop.

Occ. No. 79.—Probably similar to the "BB" (Br. Bechuanaland) type of cancellation applied to Edwardian Transvaal and other stamps at Vryburg, Keimoes, and other places north of the Orange, and situated in the Gordonia and northern districts, i.e., name of town in top, date in centre, letters BB in lower circle.

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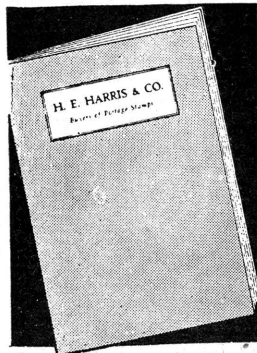
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#### SEYCHELLES—ERRORS.

In connection with the note on a Seychelles overprint quoted in our issue of May, page 70, Mr. P. L. Pemberton, of Messrs. Safi, Pemberton and Co., London, writes as follows:

"The so-called error of the Seychelles 3c on 4c of 1893, S.G. No. 15, with the letter 'N' of 'CENTS' inverted is not, in my opinion, an error at all, but is a combination of broken type and flaw. In this stamp the two strokes of the 'N' are very often unconnected at the top, making that letter appear like an 'H' without the cross-bar. In some cases there is a little flaw at the bottom, which connects the two strokes and makes the letter look like a 'U,' but it is certainly not either a 'U' or an inverted 'N.'

"There is, however, an uncatalogued error of one of the Seychelles surcharges, which only exists, so far as I am aware, with the overprint 'Specimen.' This is the 18c on 45, S.G. No. 29 with the '8' inverted and very much raised. It seems most likely that this error was corrected before any of the stamps were actually issued, though this is by no means certain, and it is a variety which may well turn up without the 'Specimen' overprint."



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# A Philatelic Pilgrimage through the Americas

By Rev. WM. LOXLEY CHAMINGS, B.Sc., B.D.

(Concluded from page 79 of May issue.)

## 22. The Guianas (continued).

To judge from report, however, the Penal Settlement in French Guiana is not far short of being a hell on earth, and even Cayenne, true to its name, is a very hot place. It is a relief to turn to such a refreshing picture as the British Guiana dollar violet of 1931, showing the Kaietur Falls of the Potaro River, a tributary of the mighty Essequibo River. This is perhaps the most impressive waterfall in the world. Imagine a sheer drop of 740 feet, five times the height of Niagara. If British Guiana were more accessible, it would become a favourite haunt for tourists. Not far away is Mount Roraima, which, as will be seen, stands at the meeting-place of three countries—Guiana, Brazil, and Venezuela. It is 6,800 feet high, rising gradually towards the 5,000 feet level, and then springing up almost vertically another 2,000 feet. Down this mighty precipice tumble innumerable cascades and waterfalls.

23. Venezuela. Not many collectors are attracted by this country, though it was a prime favourite with the late Mr. T. W. Hall, sometime President of the R.P.S., and I have greatly enjoyed inspecting his treasures. Recent issues have furnished pleasing pictures of Caracas, the Capital, and La Guaira, the chief port. The country has great possibilities, but has long suffered from political disorder, and from such men as the late tyrant Juan Gomez, who died two and a half years ago after a life and a rule that were a disgrace to a so-called civilised community.

24. The Windward Islands. This sheet shows some of the most beautiful stamps ever issued, as befitting some of the loveliest islands in the world. Note particularly the First Boca in the 1c. blue and green of Trinidad 1935, the views of the Grand Etang and St. George's in Grenada, and the delightful study of the rocks known as the Pitons in St. Lucia.

25. The Leeward Islands. These also are deservedly popular with collectors. Some items here shown, though one apologises for mentioning such a mundane matter, have shown remarkable appreciation in value. The 5s. chocolate of Montserrat 1932, for instance, has risen in each succeeding edition of the catalogue, until to-day it stands at £3. The Danish West Indian showing a sailing-ship entering the Harbour of St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands is interesting not only as a charming piece of engraving, executed, curiously enough, in Berlin, but also because a few years after its issue, in 1916, all these Danish Islands were purchased by the U.S.A., and the following year were formally taken over,

and are now Virgin Islands (U.S.A.), in commemoration of which a stamp was issued last year showing the town of Charlotte Amalie, the Capital of St. Thomas.

26. Santo Domingo and Haiti. This composite island with its very chequered history has produced many interesting stamps. Note the Trujillo Bridge on one of the Dominican stamps, one of three stamps showing remarkable bridges recently built. It would seem there is a bridge craze even in the West Indies, but perhaps a more useful variety than the one which afflicts other parts of the world!

27. Jamaica was originally Xay-maca, the Island of Many Rivers. This is well illustrated in two of the stamps here shown, the 6d. grey-black and purple of 1932, showing Priestman's River, perhaps the most beautiful of all, and the 2½d. blue and ultramarine of the same date, showing the Wag Water River in the District of St. Andrew.

28. Cuba and Cayman Islands. Though the Cayman Islands are administered by Jamaica, they naturally come into the same map with Cuba, and a recent issue showing a beach view on the Grand Cayman is included. Of the Cuban stamps the magnificent Capital of Havana, built in the style of the Capital at Washington, is worthy of note.

29. Bahamas. Next, we take a glance at the Bahamas, a group of low-lying coral islands, about 20 of which are inhabited, north and east of Cuba. Nassau, the Capital, is on New Providence Island, and the two stamps included show the magnificent ascending avenue of trees hard by the town called the Queen's Staircase, and Fort Charlotte, named after the Consort of George III of Great Britain, on a hill to the west. This was built in 1788, and has seen nothing but peaceful days, for the Bahamas have been free from warfare since 1783.

30. The Bermudas. Our final port of call is the Bermudas, a group of islands midway between the West Indies and Nova Scotia. Only 20 out of about 360 islands are inhabited. The climate is so healthy and the islands so attractive that they are a favourite summer resort for thousands, chiefly Americans. The former capital was St. George, on one of the smaller islands, which has a large landlocked harbour. The modern capital, on the main island, is Hamilton, whose harbour is approached by a very intricate, rocky passage. There were no stamps to show in a geographical collection till April, 1936, when a very handsome set appeared, with views of Hamil-

ton Harbour, the South Shore, Grape Bay, quite near the capital, and two charming glimpses of typical Bermudan houses, one of them ingeniously framed in a sort of port-hole gateway in the garden wall. The islands are a great yachting centre, and the other design shows a yacht scudding before the breeze. It was at first confidently announced that this was the famous British yacht "Viking," a Prince of Wales Cup Winner, owned by Mr. Kenneth Trimmingham and his brother, but the astonishing fact emerged that she is not the "Viking," but an American yacht, the "Lucie," owned by Mr. Briggs S. Cunningham, of Saltport, Connecticut, and that though she has competed in the race several times, she has never won the coveted trophy. This was a bad blunder, and we all looked to see it corrected when the stamps of George VI. appeared. But no, the slight to British yachting was still perpetuated. Two new designs, however, were introduced—an effective view of shipping in Hamilton Harbour, and a close-up of St. David's Lighthouse, on the most easterly of the islands. The night falls on this delightful spot, and the kindly gleam of the Lighthouse bids us farewell as we set forth on our final voyage back to our starting point in Newfoundland.

THE ASIA STAMP JOURNAL.

Stamp collecting would appear to be holding its own in China, despite the horrors of war. Mr. A. F. Kerneck, Box 4047, Shanghai, sends us a blank of a new "Philatelic Review"—*The Asia Stamp Journal*—which he is launching. The accompanying letter states, "We do not want to be a special paper, nor to make competition to anybody, nor to represent any special interests, but only to serve the general philatelic thoughts . . . This monthly journal will be sent in many thousands to all circles interested in philately not only in Asiatic countries but in the whole world. It therefore offers itself a wonderful opportunity to create new connections everywhere." The subscription is U.S. \$1.00 or equivalent per annum.



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## Geldhof's "Stamps of the Orange Free State"— Some Criticisms and Additional Information

By A. E. BASDEN.

(Continued from page 91 of June issue.)

We now arrive (p. 25) at the surcharge "Halve-Penny," and I was surprised that you had not made mention of the two varieties of surcharge, viz.:  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mm. vertical distance between surcharge and bar and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The difference is very noticeable, but was only first announced, I believe, in an article on the stamps of O.F.S. that I wrote some years ago, and published, I think, in the "S.A. Philatelist." I have not got a pane of these stamps, but as the "Peuny" error is in the fourth horizontal row, and, as this stamp is one with  $10\frac{1}{2}$  mm. between, this spacing must have occurred on this row. Whether it occurred in any other row I can't say, but the no stop variety is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

As regards your reference to "Africa" on the positions of the "H" and "P," I am prepared to back "Africa" as being right.

Coming to the minor varieties you catalogue, (1) You mention "Short obliterating bar." Have you any specimen of this variety that is not either the first or last stamp of a row? (2) "Two obliterating bars." Have you any specimen of this that is not either (a) double surcharge or (b) bar at top and bottom? (3) "Thick 'H' and 'P.'" Where does this occur on sheet? Is it not just a mere inking variety, not constant? (4) "Two periods after 'Penny.'" This is certainly not a constant variety. (7) "Bar omitted." You mention that this only occurs in the top row, but I have the "Peuny" error without bar, and this is from row 4.

You mention the inverted surcharge only under the "H" to the left of "P" heading, whereas it occurs in all three varieties.

It is agreed that the stamp surcharged with both the large  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and "Halve-Penny" was made by the printers for a collector or collectors, but I doubt if it were made "for friends of the officials," if by "officials" is meant officers of the post office. This stamp, in my opinion, should not be catalogued. But you are all at sea when you join the double and inverted "Halve Penny" surcharge under the "favour for friends" heading, as these are undoubtedly genuine errors and not "made to order."

Of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d., 1897, you miss mentioning an interesting constant variety (to be found also overprinted "V.R.I."), viz.: semi-circular chip out of bottom of large 2. There are also broken figure varieties, and I have specimens where the figures are so thick that I am pretty certain they are double impres-

sions, one over the other. I may add that I have a vertical pair, the lower stamp of which is the Roman 1 and antique 2, and the upper one is not the curly-tailed variety.

On Page 28 you quote an account by Col. Williams regarding the overprinting of small quantities of obsolete stamps found in the National Bank. This statement is probably correct—as far as it goes. But an old resident of Bloemfontein informed me years ago that what happened was this: letters were being posted with the initials "V.R.I." written in ink; whereupon the authorities notified that such could not be used and that holders of unoverprinted stamps could hand them in for overprinting, and many small lots were handed in and overprinted. And I think it probable that some of the errors and varieties not found in the panes were accidentally perpetrated when formes were made for overprinting small blocks thus handed in. This information confirms your statement on Page 30.

When we come to the V.R.I. overprints, I must say I do not like your "intelligent listing" made "in the American manner" half as much as the very satisfactory method still followed in Stanley Gibbons' catalogue. For exhibition purposes in particular, pages of one value only are very uninteresting. I much prefer the series of values of each variety.

Coming to the varieties:

You omit  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. omitted—the stamp below (in vertical pair) having  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. over V.R.I.

In the 1d. violet there are three varieties of the letter "I" omitted (vide Gibbons), they are: (1) "I" only omitted; (2) raised stop after "R", "I" omitted, and letters "VR" closer together; (3) no stop "R", "I" omitted, and letters V.R. close. You only mention the second and third.

You omit V.R. close—S.G. 152. I have this in large block. Row 2 No. 3.

You omit 1d. omitted—the stamp below (in vertical pair) having  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. over V.R.I.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d. Add variety—chip from base of 2.

You omit  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., and 6d. having the value above V.R.I.

You mention three varieties of the "1s. figure of value omitted," but do not describe them. I have the two mentioned by Gibbons (132 and 132a).

You give the 3d. "double surcharge" and "double surcharge, one diagonal." Are you sure of these, as I only know them in "stops above line," not in "on the level"?

Arrived at stops above the line: Have you seen the variety No. 10? (S.G. 207).

Additional varieties of the ½d. value:

- (11) Surcharge double—probably spring-back.
- (12) Value (½) omitted. This is not catalogued by S.G., but I have it on piece used with other stamps to make up 2½d. Because not catalogued I had previously considered specimens of this variety to be forgeries; now I know better.

(13) ¾d. over V.R.I.

(14) Two periods between "V" and "R."

Additional varieties to the 1d.:

- (16) No period "V" and "I."
- (17) Two periods between "V" and "R." Are you sure of No. 15? I think this merely a broken letter and not true 1 for I. 2½d. Add variety—chip from base of 2. Additional varieties of the 6d.
- (6) Two periods between "V" and "R."
- (7) Dropped d.

A further note might be added at the end of this series to the effect that there are numerous minor varieties due to broken type, large stops, broken stops, etc.

I do not see any object in differentiating between the second and third printings except to introduce the thick "V." This differentiation is inclined to complicate the issue, mix up everybody, and frighten the beginner. Why not follow S.G. and stick simply to (1) Stops on line, (2) Stops above line, (3) Thick V. Be-

sides, the terms "First Printing," "Second Printing," and "Third Printing" are misnomers for, as you know, there were probably more than one printing of each in some values, and you yourself talk of settings A, B, C, and D of the third printing. As it is the average reader cannot but assume that all the varieties on pp. 34 and 35 occur in the thick "V" variety, whereas many of them are repeats of those on the previous two pages. I should really like to see you alter this in your next edition.

There are quite a number of interesting minor varieties in the Cape of Good Hope stamps surcharged, due to faulty printing. I may mention:

- (1) Period between "A" and "N."
- (2) Broken "E" (like F) and period between "E" and "R" of "River."
- (3) Another broken "E" in "River."
- (4) "Y" broken at foot.
- (5) Period joined to "Y."
- (6) A peculiarly interesting broken "Y" with large round period at top of broken right arm.
- (7) Broken "V."
- (8) Broken "O" in "Orange."
- (9) Broken "R"—second "R" in "River."
- (10) Broken "N" in "Orange."
- (11) Period (or spot) between "I" and "V."

There is an interesting minor variety of the 4d. on 6d., viz.: double period after "R," one high up above the normal.

(To be continued).

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## Society News

### CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. A. A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town. *Meetings*, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 8 p.m.

13th October, 1938: A unique display of Meter Covers was shown by Mr. R. Axes which was much appreciated by those members present. Professor J. J. Smith, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Axer, congratulated him upon the neat arrangement of the exhibit, and said that this was the first collection of its kind that he had ever seen. One new member elected.

27th October: A fine collection of the stamps of Belgium was exhibited by Mr. V. Gysbergh. Five new members elected.

10th November: Mr. H. Chaplin, of London (brother of Mr. F. G. Chaplin, one of our members), was asked to exhibit his collection of the stamps of Rhodesia. This display was of outstanding merit, some of the items shown being: A set of the 1890 issue printed on India paper and mounted on card as presented to the Directors of the British South Africa Co., and of which there are only 12 in existence. S.G. No. 38 imperf. The Provisional Issues were well represented. The 1896 printing was shown with the error "Company omitted" in pair (S.G. 62 with 65).

The double head issue of 1910-1916 was shown in all values, shades and perforations including blocks of four imperf. on covers.

Later issues showed various imperf. varieties and stamps printed on gum side.

24th November: An interesting exhibit of Union inter-provincials was given by Mr. A. H. Sydow, who also read a short paper in connection with the exhibit. Three new members elected.

8th December: Professor J. J. Smith tabled his collection of the stamps of the South African Republic up to 1881. Some very fine blocks of the early roulettes were shown in mint condition. A short talk was given by the exhibitor. Mr. A. Jurgens, in moving a vote of thanks to Professor Smith, said that he had always been under the impression that the Professor was only interested in the stamps of the Orange Free State, but that this magnificent display of the early issues of the Transvaal was a surprise, not only to himself, but to most of the members present.

12th January, 1939: The display for the evening was provided by Mr. G. B. Heydenrych, who showed a tastefully arranged collection of stamps of the Niger Coast. Mr. Meyer, in proposing a vote of thanks, paid tribute to the very fine items in the exhibit.

26th January: Mr. C. Smithers, of Johannesburg, gave the members a treat when he displayed his very fine collection of the stamps of the Australian Commonwealth. All the high values of the Kangaroo issues were well represented, as well as several rarities of the earlier issues such as plate Nos. of the engraved George V, 1d., etc. A unique block of 16 George V, one penny red, was shown with five Die 2 stamps in it. Numerous blocks, strips and pairs of various issues showing errors were among the exhibit. Mr. Simenhoff thanked Mr. Smithers for the trouble he had taken in bringing his collection, and also paid tribute to the neatness of the arrangement and writing up.

9th February: Mr. J. A. Pearson in the chair. Mr. David Harris showed his collection of the stamps of South-West Africa. The collection was very tastefully arranged, and the writing up neatly done. The arrangement showed the stamps in use during the German occupation, the provisionals used after the country was occupied by the Union Forces, with various war postmarks, etc. The Secretary mentioned that the usual Scholars' evening had not been held owing to the fact that the Executive Committee did not think it advisable to again approach members for donations for this purpose as it was only lately that members were asked to subscribe towards the expenses of holding Congress in Cape Town.

23rd February: Mr. L. Simenhoff gave a display of selected items. A short talk was given by the exhibitor, which was of the usual interesting character, and much appreciated by the members. Mr. Simenhoff was suitably thanked by Prof. J. J. Smith. A.A.J.

### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, H. Suklje; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Doyle, 41 Rose Deep, Germiston. *Meetings*, 2nd Thursday, Hotel Cecil, Benoni.

At the June meeting Mr. S. Legator read correspondence between himself and the P.M.G. on an error in official overprints. This is referred to elsewhere in this issue.

An interesting debate took place on "Specialised" versus "General" collecting. Mr. G. B. Allen introduced the motion on Specialised collecting, and was seconded by Mr. F. Johnston. Mr. H. Suklje introduced the motion on General collecting, and was seconded by Mr. J. Shepherd. After an interesting discussion, on the motions being put to the vote, the "Generals" easily defeated the "Specialists."

The first exhibit of the evening was provided by Dr. Shapiro. He tabled a collection of the British West Indies. This included some very fine complete Centenary sets, Specimen sets, and the ordinary ones. It was a straightforward collection with no varieties, and was enjoyed by all.

Mr. Linn provided the second exhibit. This was a collection of U.S.A. Precancels of the

State of New York, and from the chief cities such as New York itself, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Rochester, Buffalo, etc. There were 41 types of overprints shown from the local post offices and six Bureau types. The best varieties were some double and inverted overprints. To most collectors this was something new and off the beaten track of stamp collecting. The collection was "typed-up" and looked very neat and tidy. H.S.

#### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President*, M. Rose; *Hon. Secretary*, J. Creewel, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Sanlam Buildings, 29 Loveday Street, 7.45 p.m.

The June meeting was the annual general meeting. The reports submitted from the various office-bearers showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition; the membership is now over 130, of whom some 90 odd are town members.

Only two serious complaints were voiced at the meeting—one, that too many of the members were merely "spectators" at meetings, and too few active exhibitors or readers of papers; the other, that the additions to the Society's collection of the stamps of Southern Africa by members were so scanty.

Most of the office-bearers and committee members were re-elected, the only notable changes being the promotion of Mr. Mark Rose to be President, Mr. F. E. Ingham to be Vice-President, and Mr. J. Creewel to be Hon. Secretary.

After some auctions a number of sheets of the Society's album of the Fournier collection of Forgeries were exhibited. A.B.

#### O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, F. Carter; *Hon. Secretary*, O. J. Carey, Box 702, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 2nd Fridays, Public Library, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.

The June meeting was very well attended. Two new country members were enrolled; the number of members now exceeding the century mark.

After the usual formal business, Mr. I. Lewis reported the "News topics of the month." Two displays followed, which were well appreciated. The first one, under the heading "Air mail stamps of the Union," was shown by Dr. K. Freund, who also gave an introductory talk on the development of the Union air mail. The exhibit was arranged and written up on over 50 black cardboard pages in a most artistic way. A number of First Flight covers were shown, and except for the Imperfs. of the 1925 set, all prominent varieties were represented.

In a second exhibit Mr. J. B. Levy tabled his collection of Canadian First Day covers. Most of the covers had special flight cachets.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the exhibitors by Mr. H. L. Kaplan, of Johannesburg.

O.J.C.

#### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

*President*, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Gwen Reed, P.O. Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.

The June meeting took place on Wednesday, the 7th of that month, and was exceedingly well attended.

There were present 110 members and visitors. The accommodation in the Durban Publicity Bureau was taxed to the utmost, and for many there was standing room only.

Ten new members were duly elected.

The President extended a cordial welcome to that well-known philatelist, Mr. George Blockey, of Pretoria, who was present. Mr. Blockey was a judge at the first Philatelic Exhibition held in Durban—in 1912, which, incidentally, was staged in the very building that the Society held its meeting that evening.

The meeting took the form of a "Young Natal" night. An invitation had been extended over the air to the stamp enthusiasts of the "Young Natal" Corner, and they attended in force. The juniors were well catered for by the senior members, and instructive talks were listened to with keen attention.

Mr. H. Norman Cutler gave the lads and lassies a very helpful and instructive lecture upon the right and wrong ways of starting a stamp collection, while Mr. Percy C. Bishop ably explained the intricacies of that mysterious instrument known as the perforation gauge. Mrs. L. Johnston showed "ancient and modern" methods of setting up stamps. One of the pages exhibited consisted of the stamps of Victoria, which were mounted when she first began to collect stamps, and were inserted on the page irrespective of date of issue, and, when a stamp was duplicated, it would be placed under the other. As a contrast, Mrs. Johnston showed some recently mounted pages of her collections of South Africa and South-West Africa.

A novel stamp competition was indulged in by the "Young Natal" members, who were awarded prizes of stamps given by the senior members and Messrs. Comber and Russell, represented by Mr. Cutler, who donated some 20 consolation prizes.

The Philatelic Society of Natal has every reason to be proud of the response to its invitation to "Young Natal" to attend this special meeting.

#### EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Jas. Paviour; *Hon. Secretary*, S. F. Fowler, P.O. Box 168. *Meetings*, First Thursdays, Colosseum Tea Lounge, at 8 p.m.

This report covers the May and June monthly meetings at which the attendances were quite good, although it was noticed that those members for whose benefit the meeting place was changed were conspicuous by their absence.

It was pointed out that as the Colosseum provided such a comfortable and central meet-

ing place it should attract new members, and the suggestion was made that junior members should be encouraged to join. The Committee was instructed to work up a basis for junior membership.

At the May meeting Mr. B. S. Wilson gave a nice display of the ever-popular Rhodesian stamps, while Mr. Paviour showed among some fine Air Mail covers two outstanding items. These were the First Crossing of the Tasman Sea Flight in the "Faith of Australia"—February, 1934, by C. T. P. Ulm from New Zealand to Australia and back; and the First Flight from Australia to England, 1931, by Kingsford Smith.

At the June meeting members joined in giving a combined display of their special items in their collections.

There were seen some interesting items, such as St. Lucia—fine specimens of F1, F2, F3, and F4 overprinted revenue and postage. There was a good stamp in the blue uncharged. Union varieties were much in evidence, while some stamps seldom seen at our meetings were early U.S.A. and Cape Fiscal stamps. Mr. Hampson displayed an exceptionally fine copy of the £5 S.A. Republic stamp postally used.

J.P.S.

#### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

June 5: Two new members were elected. Mr. Basden gave another talk on the early stamps of the Transvaal, this time dealing with errors and varieties. He described a large number of those, some of which had been discovered by himself. His talk showed up the value of specialising as many of the items obtained by him would easily have been passed over by general collectors. He gave a unique display of the items mentioned in his talk, and also showed his fine collection of Brazil "bull's-eye" stamps.

June 19: Miss van Heerde read a paper on the collecting of autograph covers and showed a very fine lot of nicely mounted items.

Mr. Giovanetti read a paper on the Army Post Office Corps in S.W.A. during the war. His paper was a mine of information about its activities, and he described in detail the numerous difficulties that he had encountered. He mentioned that over eight million postal items passed through their hands in the field during the campaign.

H.A.W.

### ANNUAL STOCKTAKING SALE

A Special Stocktaking Discount, varying from 10 per cent. to 33 per cent., according to the class of Stamp, is offered during July, on all approval selections.

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# The Postal History of the Cape of Good Hope

By A. A. JURGENS, M.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from page 75 of May issue).

## THE ADHESIVE STAMP PERIOD (cont.).

As I can only deal very briefly with the postmarks of this period, I intend to give only a short description of the more important markings; a full account of all the postmarks used by the Cape Town and country post offices of the Cape Colony will appear in my book which I hope to have ready for publication shortly.

A few years after the oval postmark had been brought into use, a new design was introduced and issued to some post offices. The reason for this sudden change was that owing to the type having to be changed daily, and this being the first dated stamp to be used by country postmasters, the constant tightening of the setscrew, possibly misused, soon wore the thread away, so that the screw could no longer hold the type in position, and as a consequence these postmasters commenced inserting the date in manuscript.

The design, which is circular, shows the name of the town at the top, the date in the centre, in two lines, and the lower portion, in order to form the circle, consists of two semi-circular lines. This design was taken from the postmark in use in Scotland, Ireland and Wales from 1846, and also by London Suburban Post Offices. No



varieties are known.

The triangular defacing stamp and the oval date stamp are the only two postmarks that can claim to have been universally used throughout the whole Colony at the same time. The various designs used at the Cape were distributed indiscriminately and some offices used the same postmark for 10 years, whilst others again used ten different varieties in the same number of years.

Although I have seen nothing to this effect in the post office records, I am under the impression that about this time, owing to a shortage of defacing stamps, which had to be continually issued to new post offices opened in the country districts, the large triangular defacing stamp which was used by the stamp office in Cape Town, from about 1837, was introduced into the post office, an unfortunate state of affairs in the philatelic history of this country, and one which will be fully dealt with in my book.

Both the large and small triangular defacing stamps were still in use at some small

country offices for a considerable period after Union in 1910, and specimens of the half-penny and penny stamps of the Union of South Africa issued to 1913 are known defaced with this triangle. I have also seen the half-penny of 1926 with this triangular cancellation, but unfortunately I am unable to trace the office of origin.

The next postmark to be introduced was the small circle having the name of the town at the top and at the bottom the words "Cape Colony," and showing the date in the centre. Previous to this circular postmark all letters to and from overseas were backstamped in red with an unlined circular stamp having the words "Cape Town" at the top and "Cape of Good Hope" at the bottom and the date in the centre in two lines.

With the introduction of the smaller circular postmark showing the words "Cape Colony" at the bottom, the one previously mentioned showing the words "Cape of Good Hope" at the bottom, was thrown out of use and all letters, both overseas and local, were backstamped with this smaller circle which served the purposes of both a receiving and a despatching office date stamp. The postmark showing the words Cape of Good Hope at the bottom was taken from the design of the date stamp used by the London District Post Offices for stamping Money Orders and also the Devonport Cape Packet and North-West Travelling Post Office. The smaller circle was copied from postmarks which were at that time in use throughout Great Britain.

This small circle was generally used in combination with an oval design consisting of long and short bars with a numeral in the centre. The numerals represented different post offices and they were used only for defacing purposes.

A slight alteration was made in the design of the oval defacing stamp used at the Cape, as compared to that which was used in Great Britain. The British stamp showed the short bars at the side of the design, in an upright position and slightly curved, whilst that used at the Cape had the short bars running horizontally with the longer bars.

I have seen nothing similar to this among the English postmarks, and the nearest approach to the design used for the Cape postmark was used in 1873 by the London Post Office for stamping letters for early morning delivery to outlying London districts. The bars all run horizontally as in the Cape postmark, but the central frame enclosing the numeral is circular, whilst that used at the Cape shows

a square or oblong frame. Two of these postmarks were used at the Cape, the one where the defacing numeral and dated circle was impressed on the letter by one blow of the stamping implement, and the other where the two were used independently necessitating two stamping operations.

In later years the circle only was used by most of the post offices in the Colony for both purposes, viz., defacing the stamp and as a despatching office stamp. The circular stamp was constantly changed, the wording Cape Colony at the bottom was altered to C.G.H. (Cape of Good Hope), and in some instances this was left out altogether, and only the name of the town at the top appears. Several varieties are to be found also in the size of the circle which runs anything from 18mm. to 26mm. The size of the lettering also varies.

The oval numeral defacing stamp was later brought into use again, but instead of the design being made up with thick and heavy bars, these were thin, and in some cases, instead of continuous long bars, they were split into three short pieces. There are several varieties of this defacing stamp, which show a difference in the width of the bars, width and height of the numeral, and with straight or curled tails and serifs to the numerals.

Almost similar to the first oval-shaped numeral defacing stamp, which appeared in an upright position, another was introduced at some of the post offices, showing the design in a horizontal position. Various other numeral postmark designs followed from time to time, all of which can be traced to markings previously used by the British post offices, but as these are too numerous to detail here, I have left them out, but they are all recorded and will be fully explained and shown in the work nearing completion.

Most of the Cape postmarks required for special purposes were made up from the circular design, the wording for any particular use being added at the bottom in place of the C.G.H. For example, the Parcels Office stamp was in every way similar to that used for stamping letters, only the wording "Parcels Office" was substituted for "C.G.H."

When private boxes were first provided at the post office, the subscribers were so few that a special branch to deal with them was not considered necessary; but with the growth of the service a private box section was established, and here again the circle was used with the letters P.B.S. at the bottom, the P.B.S. representing Private Box Section. The Money Order Office, Registered Letter Section, Telegraph Office, Travelling Post Office, Returned Letter Office and Newspaper Branch all used a circular postmark with the letterings M.O.O., R.L.S., T.O., T.P.O., R.L.O., and N.F.B., respectively.

Changes, however, were made in the design of the postmarks used by the departments mentioned above, from time to time, some of them having used from four to five different

types of markings. Before the automatic telephone machines were introduced into the service, a special call office was established. This office was referred to as "Telephone Call Office." A clerk was in attendance, and when a call was made the clerk had to fill in a form which had to be stamped with a 3d. postage stamp, the threepence being paid by the person making the call. The stamp was then defaced with a circular date stamp having the name of the call office at the top, the date in the centre, and the letters C.O. at the bottom. This procedure on the part of the post office appears to have lapsed into oblivion, and I was fortunate, after having made exhaustive enquiries without result, in at last finding one of the few living persons who had actually performed these duties and I therefore was able to obtain the information required.

It will be understood, of course, that this marking is not a postmark in the true sense of the word, but when a threepenny Cape stamp is found with this marking it will no doubt cause considerable speculation among students of Cape postmarks, and I mention the fact for that reason. In connection with the above, it is not only 3d. stamps that may be found with this cancellation, but stamps of higher values as well, according to the cost of the call made at the time. I do not think, however, that many of these C.O. stamps ever found their way into collectors' hands as the forms were, all, after a certain time had elapsed, destroyed, and as this Call Office came into operation after the scandal about the five shilling stamps, which had been removed from telegrams and cables which had to be destroyed, the supervision by officials was considerably tightened up.

Triangular postmarks of various shapes and sizes were used on cheap rate matter. The procedure then was much the same as it is to-day. When 20 or more circulars or the like (providing they were all of an identical nature) were brought to the post office they were stamped with one of these triangular marks, which usually had a number or a letter in the centre of the triangle, representing the office of acceptance. This mark served to establish the fact that the cheaper rate had been accepted and avoided an additional charge being made upon delivery. It was by no means only a triangle that was used for this purpose, there were other designs as well, all of which have been traced and recorded.

*(To be continued)*

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## **THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA**

The next Congress will be held at Pretoria on the 4th and 5th November, 1939, under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of Pretoria.

### **DELEGATES.**

Every affiliated Society may be represented by delegates at Congress as follows:

- (a) Each Society under 25 members by one delegate.
- (b) Each Society of 25 and under 50 members by two delegates.
- (c) Each Society of 50 and under 75 members by three delegates.
- (d) Each Society of 75 and more members by four delegates.

Any philatelist may be present at Congress, but only official delegates can vote. The names of official delegates should be sent on the Hon. Secretary of Congress, Mr. I. Isaacs, 617 New Empire Buildings, Market Street, Johannesburg.

Every Society sending delegates must send to the Hon. Secretary of the Pretoria Society (P.O. Box 514, Pretoria) a sum equal to 5s. per delegate.

### **NOTICES OF MOTION.**

Any notices of motion for insertion on the Agenda of Congress must be sent to the Hon. Secretary of Congress by September 15, 1939.

### **CONGRESS AWARD.**

Societies should notify their members of the Congress Award for the best paper on a South African philatelic subject. Copies of papers to be read at Congress must be sent to the Hon. Secretary of Congress by October 31, 1939, but the author should, if possible, be present at Congress to read the paper himself (or herself).

### **ROLL OF HONOUR.**

Nominations for the Roll of Honour of S.A. Distinguished Philatelists should be sent to the

Hon. Secretary of Congress by October 7, 1939. Such nominations should be accompanied by fully detailed information. The person nominated must be or must have been a philatelist distinguished by philatelic research work, journalistic work, or good service in connection with Congress or Societies.

### **SKINNER CUP.**

Nominations for the award of the Skinner Cup must be sent to the Hon. Secretary of Congress by October 7, 1939. This cup is presented by Congress to the person who has done the best work in connection with philately since the previous Congress, such person to hold the cup until the next Congress.

### **AFFILIATION DUES.**

Societies are notified that affiliation dues for 1939 should be sent to the Hon. Secretary of Congress before the date of Congress. Such dues are as follows:

- (a) Societies under 25 members, 5s.
- (b) Societies of 25 and under 50 members, 10s.
- (c) Societies of 50 and under 75 members, 15s.
- (d) Societies of 75 and over, £1.

I.I.

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## The Whys and Wherefores of Air Post Collecting

By Capt. L. E. CREASY.

How many of us, I wonder, have asked ourselves from time to time—"Why do I collect Airmails?" I know that, in the comparatively short time since I took up this most fascinating hobby, I must have put the question to myself many times and, whilst I have always been able to satisfy myself with the most rational reply, "Because I like it," I realise that this is no answer to those people who have yet to experience the attractions—and you have my word for it that they are many and great!—of collecting Air Post—or Airmail covers.

But to my mind, there is another question to ask, and one which is even more difficult to answer, and that is, "Why do so comparatively few people collect?" Although it is a well-known fact that the number of devotees is increasing daily, nevertheless, the hard fact remains that Air Post collectors are still a small band, looked upon by the layman and even by the "normal" stamp collector as a sort of freak!

As an example, and in support of this contention, I may perhaps add that I live in a small town, having a population of about 2,000 people. In this town there are, to my certain knowledge, a score or more of stamp collectors—and yet I am the sole Air Post collector in the neighbourhood. Am I peculiar or are they? I have no doubt, in my own mind, to the correct answer to this query.

The only reason I can advance to account for the small numerical strength of this select band is that the hobby is still in its infancy. As, however, all the collectors I know are enthusiasts—nothing less!—I have no doubt at all that they advertise the attractions of forming such a collection and on that assumption I feel certain that the number of people interested in this hobby will increase rapidly. I should, I think, add here that, whilst I know of many "lukewarm" stamp collectors (I was one myself until I gave it up in favour of Airmails) I do not know a single "Aerophilatelist"—as some prefer to call themselves—who is not an absolute enthusiast! Strange, but perfectly true.

Having therefore settled—to my own satisfaction, if not to that of others—the question as to whether or not Air Post Collecting is worth while, the next step is, I think, to define what we mean by a collector of Air Posts. Let me be clear, at the outset, on this point. The person who secures a number of covers (we never speak of "envelopes," though I cannot tell you why!) and thereupon sticks

them in an album, in the same way as we all did with postage stamps as schoolboys, is certainly not, in my opinion, worthy of being called an Air Post collector. In justice to those who share this wonderful hobby with me, I must add that such persons are, to my knowledge, few and far between.

No! The only satisfactory way to collect, in my opinion, is to mount the covers up with full supporting details, such as maps showing the route covered, literature such as newspaper cuttings, postal notices regarding the flight, full particulars (and, if possible, photographs) of the machine, pilot's name, and a host of other items of interest bearing on the flight. Only thus will you have a full and permanent record of that particular piece of postal history which is represented in your collection by one—or possibly more—covers. This, to my mind, is a most important point as only thus, I feel sure, will you get the full thrill of collecting and I am willing to wager that, if you start on these lines, you will never give up the game.

Then comes another important aspect of the matter, and one that requires a considerable amount of thought, and that is, what shall we collect and how shall we start?

I feel I am not over-emphasising this point, having suffered myself in common with many another collector, I imagine, owing to a complete lack of discrimination when I first took up this most absorbing hobby. I then collected voraciously—Everything! In consequence I, of course, found myself before very long with far more material than I could cope with or mount intelligently. It was only after I had been collecting on these lines for some months that I realised the fatuity of doing so. At this stage I might easily have given up my collection, or become that rarity, the "half-hearted" Airmail collector. Luckily, a better fate was in store for me, for at this stage I "met" (by correspondence) one or two real masters of the hobby, who luckily put my feet on the right track. I feel that I owe these fellow-collectors a deep debt of gratitude, especially when I realise what I should have missed had I allowed my enthusiasm to be submerged by my temporary discouragement.

And the right track was, of course, specialisation. I decided then, and have never regretted it since, to collect the Air Post covers of certain countries, or groups of countries, only. Once having made this decision I off-loaded all the covers in my possession that did not have a place in the scheme of things, as far

as I was concerned, and since then have had real satisfaction and pleasure out of my collection.

Therefore, if I were asked by a beginner for advice on this subject, I should unhesitatingly recommend that he or she commences by building up a collection of, say, Empire Airmail scheme covers. Such covers can mostly be obtained fairly cheaply—though the earlier ones are increasing in value pretty rapidly—for all the three stages and such a collection is capable of considerable elaboration and extension as suits the pocket. In my modest collection, for example, I start with an extract from the White Paper published by the British Government giving the proposals regarding the scheme. I follow this up with postal notices issued by the various Governments when the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd stages were brought into operation, together with colourful pamphlets issued by the G.P.O., London. Photographs showing the ceremony of sending the first mail bags and newspaper cuttings then find a place here. After that, of course, the “meat in the sandwich”—covers sent by the first mail between various parts on the route and, needless to say, maps showing the route followed. Then follows, naturally, I think, the Christmas “No Tax” labels of 1937—and some of these are so scarce as to be practically priceless!—and, also logically, the various “slogans” issued by the postal departments to draw the attention of correspondents to the revised rates of postage. All very simple, you see, in fact—common sense!

All three stages of the Empire Airmail scheme are dealt with similarly, and the whole forms a most interesting record of the progress made in communications as the result of the use of the air, instead of the world's surface, for postal purposes. And the beauty of such a collection is that there is, practically speaking, no finality to it as one can keep on adding fresh information to it as these come to light, such as, for instance, type and name of machine used, number of covers carried, pilot's name, etc., etc. Whilst on this point I should add that I have usually found the authorities most willing to assist the serious student of such matters by providing information when requested to do so.

Another section which presents itself as an obvious one for the collector is the North Atlantic mail which is, I understand, shortly to be an accomplished fact.

Here we can start, if we can afford it, with the earlier attempts to cross the ocean—West to East and vice versa—but as some of these are extremely costly, it may be advisable to write up a short history of previous crossings, instead of having actual covers in the collection. These details will, of course, be followed up by actual covers flown in both directions on the first regular mail-carrying flights (when these have taken place) and eventually, of course, by covers sent without surcharge, as will inevitably happen at some time in the future.

Personally, if I were to start collecting now, I should commence with the Airmails of South Africa, confining myself to all regular mail-carrying flights and omitting “record” and private flights of any description. There is infinite scope for a collection on these lines. Also, if one looks at the financial side—and who can afford to ignore it?—there is, in my opinion, great scope for appreciation in the value of such items, the reason being that South Africa is peculiarly “un-Airmail-conscious,” if one may coin such a clumsy phrase, when compared with other countries such, for instance, as the U.S.A., Canada and New Zealand. When, therefore, Air Post collecting comes into its own here (as I am convinced it will do eventually), the people who have formed their collections will reap a rich harvest as prices will inevitably rise. This is, of course, merely my own opinion, but I happen to know that it is shared by others with more knowledge of such matters than myself.

We are at the present time undoubtedly passing through a period that posterity will recognise as of great historical value and interest in so far as methods of communication are concerned. We have, therefore, an unprecedented opportunity of obtaining now concrete records of these stirring events in the shape of postal covers—records that will, we believe, be largely sought after in the future. Let us, therefore, not miss this wonderful chance that presents itself to us, but start on collecting of covers now—if, of course, we have not already done so!

One last word—if you are not an Air Post collector, give it a trial! Start in a modest way and you will find that it is an extremely fascinating hobby, and one that will grow on one to such an extent that it will eclipse all others. Try it and see—but remember, “You have been warned!”

#### S. RHODESIA—COMMEMORATIVE POSTMARK.

At the opening of the Beit Bridge across the Zambesi on the 24th May, a bridge which gives a very much shorter connection between Salisbury and the copper belt, the postal authorities of Southern Rhodesia opened a post office for the day upon which the ceremonies took place. The postmark is, therefore, both a first-day and a last-day one. The mark is a plain double circle, one with “Chirundu” above and “S. Rhodesia” below, the date in the centre in one line.

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# The "Occupational" Postmarks of the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa

By L. SIMENHOFF, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from page 103 of July issue)

## NAKOB RAIL.

On Union border. From 1916 to 1920 it was a Post and Telegraph Agency. From October, 1921, to 1922, it was a Postal Order and Telegraph Agency, whilst during January, 1923, it ranked as a Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Agency. From 1916 to 1919 mails were sent via Keetmanshoop, from 1920 to 1923 via Kalkfontein South.

Occ. No. 80.—Violet cachet. Type ?

## NAMUTONI.

Northern outpost on eastern extremity of the Etosha Pan. Connected with Tsumeb by road. During 1916 and 1917 it was a Post and Telegraph Agency, in 1918 a Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency, whilst in 1919 it was merely a Postal Agency. From 1920 to October, 1921, it again ranked as a Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency. From 1916 to 1919 mails were sent via Windhuk, from 1920 to 1921 via Tsumeb.

Occ. No. 81.—Violet cachet. Type ?

## NARUBIS.

South-east of Keetmanshoop, with which it is connected by road. From 1916 to 1919 it was a Post and Telegraph Agency. In 1920 it was opened for Government work only. In October, 1921, it was reopened as a Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency (till 1923). Mails were sent via Keetmanshoop.

Occ. No. 82.—Violet cachet. Type 32?

## NEUHEUSIS.

Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency from 1916 to 1923. Mails sent via Windhuk (1916-1920), Windhoek (1921-23).

Occ. No. 83.—Rubber cachet. Type 32. Diam. 27/28 mm. 1916.

Occ. No. 84.—German metal die. Type 6. Diam. 28 mm.

N.B. A deep violet rubber cachet with the words "Post Neuheusis" (28 mm. in length, letters P N h 5 mm. high, and remaining letters 3 mm. high) was applied on registered covers.

## OKAHANDJA.

Occupied 10th May, 1915. During 1916 and 1917 it was a Post and Telegraph and Telephone Office. From 1918 to 1923 its status was that of a Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office. From 1916 to 1920 mails were sent via Windhuk.

Occ. No. 85.—Violet Emergency F.V.O. No. 44. Type 4. 1915.

Occ. No. 86.—Metal die. Type 19. Diameters 31/21 mm. 1916-23.

## OKAHANDJA RAIL.

During 1916 and 1917 it was a Post and Telegraph and Telephone Office. Mails were sent via Windhuk. From 1918 to 1923 it was used for railway work only.

Occ. No. 87.—Bluish cachet. Type 33?

## OKANJANDE.

In the north, south-west of Otjwarongo. After 9th July, 1915, it was an internment camp for officers only of the active troops. The S.A.M.R. Regiment was in charge until 1916, when the camp was moved to Swakopmund, owing to operations of the Ovambuland Field Force against Chief Mandume. During 1916 it was a Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency and mails were sent via Windhuk. From 1917 to 1920 it was a Telephone Call Office for Government work only.

Occ. No. 88.—? Type ?

## OKASISE RAIL.

Between Karibib and Okahandja. During 1916 and 1917 it was a Post and Telegraph Agency. From 1918 to 1923 it was a Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency. From 1916 to 1919 mails were sent via Windhuk, from 1920 to 1923 via Okahandja.

Occ. No. 89.—Violet rubber cachet. Type 33. Outer diam. 29 mm. 1916.

Occ. No. 90.—Metal die. Type 23. Diam. 28 mm.

N.B. Type 23 was drawn incorrectly. The lower black band should have been broken in the centre and a black maltese cross inserted.

OKAUKWEJO (also spelt wherein U is substituted for W and Y for J).

Situated on the south-western extremity of the Etosha Pan. From 1916 to 1920 it was a Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency. From 1916 to 1919 mails were sent via Windhuk, during 1920 via Outjo.

Occ. No. 91.—? Type ?

## OKAMBAHE.

During a portion of 1921 it was a Postal Agency. From October, 1921, to 1923 it was a Postal Order Agency. Mails sent via Omaruru.

Occ. No. 92.—Violet-black rubber cachet. Type 32. Diam. 27 mm.

**OKASEWA.**

From April to September, 1921, it was a Post and Telegraph Agency. From October, 1921, to 1923 it was a Postal Agency. Mails were sent via Windhoek.

Occ. No. 93.—Violet, rubber cachet. Type 32. Diam. 31 mm. (?)

**OMARURU.**

Post and Telegraph Office during 1916 and 1917. From 1918 to 1925 it was a Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office. Mails were sent via Windhuk 1916-1919.

Occ. No. 94.—Emergency F.P.O. No. 50. Type 4. 1915.

Occ. No. 95.—German die. Type 17. Diam. 28 mm. 1918?-23.

N.B. The Union 1½d. Tête-beche variety is found chiefly with this postmark dated 1922.

Occ. No. 96.—Metal die. Type 19. Diameters 31/21 mm. 1916-23.

(A cachet of irregular ovals has been recorded. Whether this is a postal cancellation or not, I am unable to say).

**OMARURU RAIL.**

From 1916 to 1923 for railway work only. Mails via Windhuk 1916-1919, via Omaruru 1920-23.

Occ. No. 97.—?

**OMITARA.**

Prior to 1920 a Government Telephone Call Office for Government work only. From 1920 to September, 1921, it was a Post and Tele-

graph and Telephone Agency. From October, 1921, to 1923 it was a Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Agency. Mails via Windhuk/Windhoek.

Occ. No. 98.—?

**ONDONGA.**

Situated in the north in the heart of Ovambuland. Postal Agency 1916 to 1923. Mails via Windhuk 1916-19, via Tsumeb 1920-23.

Occ. No. 99.—Violet rubber cachet. Type 32. Diam. 26/27 mm.

**ORUMBO.**

Telephone Call Office for Government work only, 1921-23. No postmark.

**ORUMBUNGA.**

Postal Agency 1921-23. Mails via Windhoek. From October, 1921, name spelt Orumbonga.

Occ. No. 100.—?

**OTAVI RAIL.**

To November, 1916, it was a Post and Telegraph Agency. Mails via Windhuk.

Occ. No. 101.—Type 33? Altered.

**OTAVI.**

1917-23 Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office. Mails via Windhuk, 1917-19.

Occ. No. 102.—Emergency F.P.O. No. 61. Type 4. 1916.

Occ. No. 103.—Metal die. Type 19. Diameters 31/21 mm. 1916-23.

(To be continued)

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# The Postal History of the Cape of Good Hope

By A. A. JURGENS, M.R.P.S.L.

(Concluded from page 112 of July issue)

The postmarks of Cape Colony used during the period 1875 to 1910 have formed one of the greatest puzzles in philately. The post office records, which should give all this information, are non-existent, in fact, there are very few of the records of the old Colony's postal days to be seen to-day, and the few volumes which are in the possession of the Archives, Cape Town, can throw no light on the postal markings of the past. Whether the records were destroyed or lost when the seat of Government was transferred to Pretoria after Union in 1910, I cannot say, but the fact remains that no information, whatsoever, in this line can be obtained from the post office of to-day, and all information so far obtained has had to be culled from the stamps themselves. In order to complete this, stamps in tens of thousands have had to be examined, but now after almost twelve years of constant research the work is well on its way to completion, at any rate, as far as I can do it.

In addition to the Letter Stamps and the postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope, I shall have a chapter in my book dealing with vari-

ous matters which are constantly cropping up and confusing collectors of the stamps of this country. These I have classified as follows:—

- (1) Bank cancellations on triangular stamps which can easily be confused with postal markings.
- (2) Revenue stamps with postal cancellations, but which have been fiscally used.
- (2) Revenue stamps with postal cancellations which have been used for postal duty.
- (3) Postage stamps with postal cancellations, but which have been fiscally used.
- (4) Pen cancelled stamps (postage) used postally.
- (5) The bisected stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, triangular and rectangular.
- (6) The rouletted triangulars of both Perkins Bacon and De la Rue printings.
- (7) The woodblock reprints postally used.
- (8) Letters from Great Britain to the Cape and vice versa, showing adhesive stamps used to prepay postage before the postal convention of 1857.

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do. Postal Fiscal, on Transvaal 6d., used on entire envelope . . . . .		30/-

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3/- brown and blue, mint . . . . .	£12 10 0
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## UNION ITEMS

### NEW 2d. OFFICIAL.

The recently issued hyphenated twopenny has now appeared with the OFFICIAL OFFISIEEL overprint of the same forme as before.

### A 1½d. FLAW.

Mr. A. M. Strange, in the *Stamp Magazine*, reports finding two specimens (one on an overprinted "Official") of what he thinks is probably a constant flaw in the current 1½d. stamp. This consists of a hole in the left-hand edge of the mineshaft headgear just above the top of the dump in the background. Can any of our readers confirm whether this flaw is of constant occurrence or not, and, if it is, on what stamp of the sheet does it occur.

### HUGUENOT COMMEMORATIVES.

So far we have had no "varieties" reported, but Mr. A. H. Sydow draws attention to the fact that although the two lower denominations are clearly marked ½d. and 1d. the 1½d. has no "d" and might represent farthings, shillings or even pounds. In this respect it is, of course, in very good company. There have been stamps in many countries with merely figures of value or with even less to indicate their value. The franking power of a stamp is what it has been officially declared to be and what it is sold at, and we fear that any attempt to make it do the work of 1½ shillings or 1½ pounds would not be appreciated by the recipient of a letter or parcel so franked.

### CORONATION REMAINDERS.

Parliamentary reports show that there have been ructions in the Select Committee on Public Accounts and in the House over the "Wrongful destruction of Coronation stamps of value £13,669." The Controller and Auditor-General declined to certify that the stamps had actually been destroyed.

A Committee appointed by the P.M.G. came to the conclusion that the stamps had actually been destroyed, but there was some irregularity in that there was no direct evidence that the contents of the canvas bags when emptied into the incinerator were in fact the stamps.

Even supposing these stamps were not actually destroyed, as philatelists we need not lose much sleep about it, as the market value of unused "Coronations" is already under face value.

### A UNION RARITY!

Mr. S. Legator draws attention to the following item which appeared in a recent auction sale catalogue in London:

"Official, 1930-37 6d., overprint vertically downwards, a mint pane of 60, the four bottom right-hand vertical stamps show

OFFISIEEL reading upwards instead of downwards. Very rare."

This is accompanied by a photograph of part of the sheet, in which, sure enough, the lowest four stamps in the right-hand vertical row of the pane show the inverted OFFISIEEL.

Enquiry of the P.M.G. elicited the reply that the formes had been traced and that no such fault could be found thereon.

It is a pity that items of such very dubious status should be freely put on sale.

### WATERMARK CHANGES, ETC.

Mr. R. Axer reports that at Cape Town the 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. denominations are now on sale with watermarks upright; previously these all had the watermark inverted.

The 3d. "razor-blade" booklets have now been issued with blue covers in place of the previous red covers.

A stamp machine has been put in a convenient place in the Cape Town Post Office, from which may be obtained, at any hour, 3d. booklets, 6d. booklets, or ½d. roll 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.

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by: A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

Meter Franks.—Union and Southern Rhodesia exchange desired. Information welcomed and given to collectors interested. Write in first instance to: R. Axer, Lansdowne & Garfield Roads, Claremont.

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## Review

**THE EARLIEST POSTAL STAMPS.** By C. L'Estrange Ewen, of 31 Marine Drive, Paignton, England. Privately printed, price 1s., postage extra.

Readers interested in postal history and the handstruck stamps of pre-adhesive days will be much intrigued by Mr. Ewen's little booklet. The writer has been delving in the British Public Record Office and has unearthed several hitherto unrecorded early types of postal stamps.

In the first place he has found "Bishop Marks" (marks put by Col. Bishop, P.M.G., 1660-1663, on letters to indicate date of their receipt by the P.O.) of as early a date as 19th April, 1661. The earliest previously known was of date 17th May, but he has actually found several pre-dating the official announcement in April, 1661, that such marks were to come into use.

Secondly, he has found in use from 1663 to 1667 what may well be termed the first "Postage Due Stamps." These have not so far been recognised in any writings on early handstruck stamps. They were employed only on foreign correspondence arriving in England, and consist of a small rectangle divided into two compartments, one with the letter S or D (shillings or pence), the other with a numeral. These indicated the amount of

postage to be collected from the addressee. Eighteen different values have been noted and there are various errors and varieties which will delight future specialists in these marks.

Another new type discovered, brought into use in July, 1667, the very month the rectangular unpaids closed their innings, consists of a circular frank with the word "FRANCHES" (old spelling of Franchise). This signified that postage had been fully prepaid and that the letter was to be delivered without any further charge. Although this stamp was still in use in 1680, when Dockwra's penny post with its triangular stamp came into being, it seems to have eluded completely the notice of collectors so far.

These stamps are nicely illustrated by photographs and drawings.

### ZANZIBAR POSTMARKS.

There has been some correspondence recently in the British philatelic press as to whether or not there were any post offices with their own special cancellations in the Zanzibar group of islands other than that of Zanzibar town itself.

Mr. Mark Rose, on a recent trip up the East Coast, took the opportunity to make enquiries at the post office in Zanzibar. He was informed that there was only the one cancelling office—"Zanzibar."

There have been, of course, various types of "Zanzibar" marks in vogue at one time or another, but it may be a comfort to postmark collectors to know that they have no other varieties to look for from this territory

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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## Air Mail Notes

By  
I. H. C. GODFREY.

### NEW ROUTES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. BERMUDA TO SOUTH AFRICA, VIA NEW YORK.

Although flying-boats have regularly been carrying mails between the British island Colony of Bermuda and the United States—a distance of 800 miles—since June 16, 1937, the Post Office did not accept letters for transmission across the Atlantic until *Pan-American Airways'* FOURTH West to East crossing, when the flying-boat "*Dixie Clipper*" left New York on June 10, 1939.

The first all-air mails from the Colony to reach the Union of South Africa are post-marked June 9, and reached Durban on the 19th. No special cachets were applied to the covers, which required to be prepaid at the rate of 2s. per half ounce.

### AROUND THE WORLD BY ANGLO- AMERICAN REGULAR AIRLINES.

By the bridging of the North Atlantic on May 20, 1939, by *Pan-American Airways* (just twenty years after the first flight across the ocean), the final link was forged in a regular round-the-world airmail service, operated jointly by America and Great Britain. The result was that a letter posted in New York on May 20 could be carried by air more than 24,000 miles in approximately 15 days' flying time. The route *New York-Marseilles-Hong-kong-San Francisco-New York* traverses no less than twenty-three countries at an average speed of approximately 1,600 miles a day! At present the route is divided as follows:—*Pan-American Airways*, 16,200 m. (8 days). *Imperial Airways*, 7,800 m. (6 days).

Current postage rates are 1s. 3d. across the Atlantic and 3s. 3d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. across the Pacific.

The first occasion on which mails could circumnavigate the world, by regular airmail routes, was on April 28, 1937, when *Pan-American Airways* linked Hongkong with the Philippines on their transpacific service. Letters could then be carried by British, French, or Dutch lines to the Far East from Europe, thence across the Pacific to the United States and South America by American lines, and back to Europe either by the regular French or German crossings of the South Atlantic. The total distance was about 31,000 miles.

### NORTH AMERICA TO SOUTH AFRICA— "NORTHERN" ATLANTIC ROUTE.

On Saturday, June 24, 1939, the "*Yankee Clipper*" (Capt. A. E. La Porte), which had inaugurated the first regular transatlantic service, via the Azores, five weeks earlier, left

New York on the first commercial crossing from North America direct to the British Isles. The course taken by this additional weekly service is via Canada, Newfoundland, and Ireland to Southampton.

The "*Yankee Clipper*," which encountered bad weather on the second stage of its journey, reached its destination on Wednesday, June 28. Points of call were: Shediac (N.B.), Canada, Botwood (Newfoundland), Foynes (Eire), and Southampton (England). Official commemorative cachets were applied to mails carried on the inaugural flight at New York, and to covers posted from each of the intermediate stops. Bermuda, however, applied no distinctive cachet. The one used at New York is the most elaborate and is inscribed "NORTHERN TRANSATLANTIC FIRST FLIGHT — F.A.M.—18 — UNITED STATES AIR MAIL," depicting a flying-boat above the symbol of the New York World's Fair and the British Houses of Parliament. Above the plane are the emblems of Canada, Newfoundland, and Ireland.

Some covers, on their arrival in Ireland, en route, were backstamped at Dublin, June 29, and received a purple diamond-shaped cachet, inscribed in English and Erse "NORTH ATLANTIC AIRMAIL SERVICE FIRST FLIGHT 1939 SHANNON BOTWOOD SHEDIAC NEW YORK."

This would appear to be an error, as its wording indicates that it was intended for use on the first *return* flight.

Letters postmarked Bermuda, June 21, New York, Shediac, and Botwood the 24th, were forwarded by the *Imperial Airways'* flying-boat "*Cassiopeia*," which reached Durban on July 5, a portion of the mail being back-stamped at the Poste Restante the next day.

### DISTANCES.

#### *Southern Route*

Bermuda—New York, 800 miles.  
New York—Horta (Azores), 2,760 miles.  
Horta—Lisbon (Portugal), 1,040 miles.  
Lisbon—Marseilles (France), 1,030 miles.  
Marseilles—Southampton (England), 630 miles.

*Scheduled time*, 35 hours. *Total*, 5,460 miles.

#### *Northern Route*

New York—Shediac (Canada), 650 miles.  
Shediac—Botwood (Newfoundland), 500 miles.  
Botwood—Foynes (Eire), 1,900 miles.  
Foynes—Southampton (England), 350 miles.

*Scheduled time*, 24 hours. *Total*, 3,400 miles.

### AUSTRALIA TO AFRICA—RESERVE AIR MAIL ROUTE.

The projected experimental flight across the Indian Ocean by the flying-boat "*Guba*," described in the June "Notes," was completed on June 21. From Mombasa the plane proceeded across Africa and the South Atlantic to New York. Plans to carry mail were can-

celled by the Australian Government, and the special 5s. airmail stamp was not issued. Unfortunately, therefore, no souvenirs of this pioneer flight from Australia are to be had.

#### IMPERIAL AIRWAYS OBSOLESCE.

Soon *Imperial Airways* will cease to exist by that name and, when it is merged with *British Airways*, will operate under the title "*British Overseas Airways Corporation*." It is hoped that this merger, with the aid of Government subsidies, will hasten to retrieve the prestige which the Empire has lost in Civil Aviation during the past few years.

#### AIR LINK WITH ANGOLA.

A new link in the history of Union air services will be forged on 21st August, when a direct service will be inaugurated between Cape Town and Loanda.

The service will be at first a weekly one in each direction. Planes will leave Cape Town on Mondays and Windhoek on Tuesdays. At Windhoek there will be a connection with the trans-Kalahari service from Johannesburg. The return service will leave Loanda on Fridays. Between Windhoek and Loanda there will be stops at Outjo, Ohopuho, Mossamedes and Lobito.

#### TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Covers from this lonely Empire outpost bearing the British Coronation or current St. Helena stamps, 1/3 post free. (N.B.—These covers do not bear "Paquebots," as I understand none were applied to the last few mails).

Do you collect covers from other countries? Let me have your name and you will be sent my next list.

**VICTOR SMITH**

5, Eastleigh Drive, Milford Haven,  
England.

#### "NOT IN THE CATALOGUE."

Continuing this series in the *Philatelic Magazine*, Mr. W. Dennis Way has the following note under the heading of Union of South Africa. The occurrences referred to are certainly known to some of our readers, but the note is quoted for the benefit of those who may not be aware of them:

"A very unusual item hails from the Union of South Africa, but it can only be detected when on a dated cover. On May 10, 1920, the postal rate was unexpectedly raised from 1d. to 1½d. per oz. From the 12th to the 20th of that month only the additional ½d. was surcharged instead of the usual double charge. At a number of post offices the stock of ½d. Dues was soon exhausted and the authorities used ordinary ½d. stamps instead. If, therefore, you come across a cover dated between May 12 and 20, 1920, with the ½d. stamp well away from the usual position, you will know that you have a piece worth 20s.

"Even scarcer is another temporary Postage Due used at Durban on August 22 and 23, 1922, and at Fordsburg in the following December. Once again the local post offices ran out of supplies of the ½d. Due and had recourse to the 1d. Cigarette Tax revenue, a slate coloured rouletted stamp showing a large uncoloured ¼ in the centre upon a solid ground. Lowe places this in the group valued at £5 5s. to £20."

#### THE ASIA STAMP JOURNAL.

We have received No. 1 of this Journal, which was referred to last month. There are several articles of general interest and others more particularly dealing with Eastern Asia. We are somewhat put off, however, by an inset advertisement of one, E. B. F. de J., Restorer of rare stamps. (We refrain from giving him a free announcement of name and address.) This reads, "*Wanted to buy: Damaged rarities and better-grade stamps of any kind. High grade restoring of any kind and any quantity of damaged stamps. Recently arrived, I place at your disposal my long experience in this line. Please ask for conditions.*" This is scarcely the kind of advertisement to recommend a magazine to collectors.

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## Geldhof's "Stamps of the Orange Free State"— Some Criticisms and Additional Information

By A. E. BASDEN.

(Continued from page 107 of July issue)

You pass over the definitive issues of the British Colony period rather cursorily. I think they are a beautiful issue with great appeal. There are fine shades to be collected in most of the values. Inverted watermark is to be found in the ½d. (both C.A. and M.C.A.) and 1d. C.A. The 4d. single C.A. "Iostage" is a rarity.

I am particularly sorry that you do not list the "C.S.A.R." stamps (both overprinted and punctured) and the punctured "N.G.R." (Natal Government Railways) as they are true officials. The "C.S.A.R." overprint is listed in Yvert and Tellier's catalogue. They are pretty scarce. I have only the ½d. and 1d. punctured—the ½d. C.A. and M.C.A. I have only the ½d. punctured "N.G.R." The Natal Government Railway system ran up from Ladysmith (Natal) to Harrismith (O.F.S.).

In De Raay's unpublished additional volume on the stamps of O.F.S., which I had the privilege of perusing at JIPEX, he gives a reasoned account of the Boer War Military Stamps from which we may be assured that they were an authoritative issue.

Telegraph stamps were occasionally used for postage. To be sure of their postal use they should be collected, if possible, on cover or piece. Apart from this they are collectable in themselves. Yvert lists them but S.G. does not. But it should be noted that S.G. lists the telegraph stamps of Great Britain; and advanced collectors, at least, should not overlook this fact.

You say that only one official stamp was issued by the O.F.S. (apart, of course, from the C.S.A.R.'s and "Commando Brief"), but you only mention one type of the R.D.M. stamps. There is a further R.D.M. type, commoner than the one you describe, type-set as before in a similar rectangular form, black on yellow, but worded "In Dienst" in small capitals, then a dotted line, followed by "R.D.M." in large capitals, another dotted line, and then "O.V.S." I have a variety of this latter issue with no period after "V."

I like your "few words on specializing." O.F.S. is a very interesting country; there is still much investigation to be done; and nobody is ever likely to complete his collection; so that keen interest will always be maintained. Although I have been collecting O.F.S. for many years, and have a large and interesting three-volume collection (which was awarded silver plaque at JIPEX), I have still gaps to fill and much to learn.

I pass over your chapter on postal stationery as de Raay is full and explicit and your list is no doubt generally complete; and this letter is already of inordinate length, and I have still much to write about. I have a pretty nearly complete collection of postal stationery.

Before touching on the, to me, fascinating subject of cancellations, I want to refer briefly to certain omissions from your work. Firstly, those extremely interesting items—combination covers. Before the O.F.S. joined the Postal Convention, their stamps only franked letters to their own borders, and Cape of Good Hope stamps were affixed to cover the postage to a foreign destination. (Note: These Cape stamps were on sale at O.F.S. post offices for the purpose). I am sending you a photograph of a cover addressed to Somerset East (C. of G.H.) which has affixed a bisect of the 1s. O.F.S. (the postal rate in 1868 being 6d.) and a 4d. C.G.H. (4d. then being the Cape rate). Incidentally, this is the only O.F.S. bisect I know of, in spite of the fact that bisects were frequent in the Cape and Transvaal, and occasionally in Natal, and were generally recognized because it was not easy for the post offices to maintain their small stocks of all values. You will notice the half stamp was at first "pinned to envelope" and then in a different handwriting "½ shilling—A P J v d P" evidently the initials of a postal official. The outline of the pin shows on the cover, caused by a rusty pin. I have other covers and pieces. One, dated 1871, with 6d. O.F.S., a 1s. and five 1d. Cape stamps of 1864 (outer line). All bar one have 6d. O.F.S. The odd one has two 1d. brown O.F.S. and one 1d. Cape (without outer line) date not decipherable.

There are also pre-stamp covers—my earliest dating 25th March, 1853.

Then you make no reference to proofs and essays, or to specimen stamps. I cannot help you regarding the former, but I could furnish a list of the latter.

I am afraid I shall have rather a lot to say about cancellations. First of all, in reference to the first paragraph on page 52, I may mention 1) that I have published an article on O.F.C. cancellations—*S.A. Philatelist*, July, 1934; (2) that there was a postal guide and I am sending you a list of post offices in 1890.

I divide my cancellations as in the following list:

- (a) Numerals (similar to your Fig. 1).
- (b) Letters.

- (c) Corks.
- (d) Coloured.
- (e) Towns.
- (f) Numerals in barred ovals (similar to Cape).
- (g) Registration.
- (h) Numerals in triangles.
- (i) Parcels post.
- (j) Army post office.
- (k) Republican stamps used in Cape during Anglo-Boer War.
- (l) Miscellaneous.
- (m) Censorship marks.

(To be continued)

#### RECENT CZECHOSLOVAKIAN ISSUES.

Dr. J. H. Marton in two papers in the *Stamp Magazine* and the *World Stamp Digest* clears up the muddle about the various issues of stamps which have appeared in Bohemia, Moravia, Carpatho-Ukraine and Slovakia since the partition of Czechoslovakia. The Check List is too long to quote here, but those specially interested will receive help in their difficulties by referring to these articles.

#### A SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF AUSTRIA.

The Billings Stamp Co., of 151-8, 85th Avenue, Jamaica, New York, have issued, at the price of one dollar, a very nicely got up and illustrated specialized catalogue of the stamps of Austria, including Austrian offices abroad. They state that minor perforation varieties and certain other items of interest have been omitted, but that they intend to include these in their next edition. The catalogue can be recommended to every advanced collector of Austria.

#### MOZAMBIQUE—PRESIDENTIAL COMMEMORATIVES.

A set of four stamps was issued on July 17 in connection with the visit to Mozambique of General Carmona, President of Portugal. The design is uniform, an outline map of Africa with the track of the voyage from Portugal to the Cape Verde Islands and on to Lourenco Marques, occupying the centre. At the top is "IMPERIO COLONIAL PORTUGUES" and the value; at the bottom "VIAGEM PRESIDENCIAL—1939/MOCAMBIQUE."

The denominations are 0.80, 1.75, 3.00, and 20.00. According to Mr. Virgilio Netto, to whom we are indebted for this information and for a first-day cover, the numbers printed of these were, respectively, 147,000, 97,000, 47,250, and 2,500. The 20E stamp was sold out in Lourenco Marques after six days. According to the official government notice the 3E was to be used exclusively as an air mail stamp, this being the rate for a 5g letter to Portugal, but there is nothing on the stamp itself indicating this limitation.

#### NYASALAND.

Mr. F. Stephens reports further Nyasaland shades, this time in the ½d. and 2d. of the Mult. Script C.A. issue of 1921-30. These are catalogued by S.G. as simply green and grey respectively. Mr. Stephens submits three shades of the ½d. which might almost be listed as blue-green, yellow-green, and dark green, the last being noted as the scarcest. Of his three shades of the 2d., two are shades of grey, but the third, the scarcest, might well be called slate.

#### THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND.

This handbook, published by the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, has appeared and is evidently a magnificent work. It consists of 678 large pages, is beautifully illustrated, and deals comprehensively with practically every aspect of New Zealand philately. There is much in it that has never appeared in print before. It can be obtained either from the Society or from the stamp trade at 25s., postage extra.

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## KENYA.

*Bogus Varieties.*—Bogus varieties, inspired by the popularity of the "short rope" and its retouch, are about. We have seen copies of the 50c George V with the mast extending above the sail, and the 5c George V with the pupils of the eyes intensified. Both varieties are fakes, the extra colour having been added by hand.

—*Philatelic Magazine.*

*A Re-entry and a Perforation Variety.*—Mr. P. L. Pemberton illustrates a very fine re-entry on the 1s. King George V. Though the duplication is clearly apparent in many parts of the design, the most obvious feature is the curved part of the base of the King's neck, of which two lines appear across the lower right corner under the medallion.

This stamp has its perforation 13 x 11½ (cat. only gives 14 all round). Other specimens have been found, with dates of usage in 1936. This perforation, which is the same as that of the 10c of this issue, is not quite regular. There are slight variations both vertically and horizontally, but it is more nearly correct, and much more convenient, to describe it as 11½ x 13 than as the catalogue description of 11¾ x 13¼.

[This perforation would appear to be of the same order as that of the 5c retouched George V stamp recorded in our issue of December, 1938.—Ed.]

—*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.*

## ZULULAND—UNCATALOGUED ERROR.

In a recent auction sale catalogue of Messrs. Harmer, Rooke and Co., of London, a Zululand lot is described as follows:

"ZULULAND: 1888 on Great Britain 2d. green and carmine, error surcharge inverted, used with 4d. on entire original, both stamps are well tied and the entire is franked with Rorke's Drift and G.P.O. Natal postmarks, in addition to the London receiving mark in red, an extremely rare item, uncatalogued, but with Stanley Gibbons's guarantee of genuineness."

The front of the cover is illustrated by a photograph, and it seems to be a very beautiful specimen. Can any of our Zululand specialists parallel this occurrence?

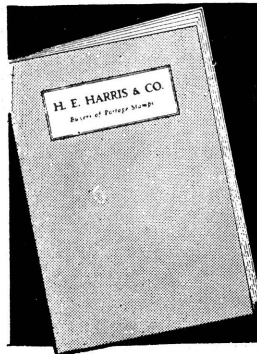
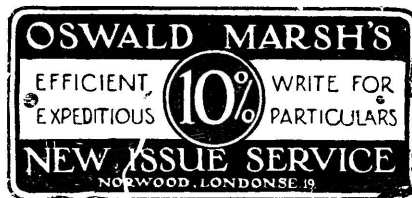
## ROYAL TRAIN POSTMARKS IN CANADA AND U.S.A.

On the pilot train of their Majesties' journey across Canada there was no busier place than the post office car. Some 300,000 envelopes are stated to have been posted in it and marked with the special Royal Standard postmark used.

In the U.S.A. there were both handstruck and machine postmarks used. Both have, in a circle, "Royal Train, R.P.O. U.S.A., June 8, 1939," the machine canceller having, additionally, amongst bars, "Railway Mail Service." This postmark sets a precedent, there being no record of any previous philatelic postmark honour to a foreign chieftain. The "philatelic mail" sent to Washington was postmarked there, not actually on the train. What the numbers were and whether any were actually posted and marked on the train itself has not yet transpired.

## THE VACUUM MAGAZINE.

The latest number of this bright little magazine (Vol. 15, No. 1) provides the usual range of interesting reading for motorists and others. There is an attractively illustrated article on the Kruger National Park summarising all the information necessary for intending visitors, in addition to others dealing more particularly with motoring. The magazine is published by the Vacuum Oil Company of South Africa, and copies may be obtained, post free, on application to P.O. Box 1969, Cape Town, or to any of the Company's branches.



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## Society News

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

Only one meeting was held during the month.

July 3.—Mr. Hawke read his usual interesting philatelic extracts. He also gave a report on the working of the Watermark Detector, and pointed out a few improvements that could be made, and illustrated them by a model of his own design.

Mr. Mummery read a paper on the island of Ascension. He gave an account of its history from the time of its discovery in the 16th century up to the time of its annexation by Great Britain. He described the peculiarities of the island and gave the development of its philatelic history.

Mr. Mummery tabled a very fine display of the stamps of Ascension, and Mr. Obermeyer showed Mocambique.

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### O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President, F. Carter; Hon. Secretary, O. J. Carey, Box 702, Bloemfontein. Meetings, 2nd Fridays, Public Library, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.*

At the July meeting several visitors were present, although in general the attendance figure was smaller than usual, probably on account of the unfavourable weather.

After the formal business and the election of a new member, the Chairman, Mr. J. B. Levy, asked for volunteers to fill the post of the Hon. Secretary, which had become vacant through the transfer of the former secretary. It was generally appreciated that Mr. F. Carter, the "Nestor" of Free State Philately, offered his services for this post, thus giving a splendid example to younger members of never-tiring activity.

The Exchange Superintendent, Dr. Freund, gave his monthly report about the Exchange Section, and Mr. J. Lewis his "Philatelic News Topics of the Month."

Mr. J. Lewis was also responsible for the display of the evening, which he called a "mixed grill," and which consisted of various items of special interest, covers from all over the world, with special cancellations, and of other out-of-the-way items. K.F.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

*President, H. H. Hurst; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Gwen Reed, P.O. Box 588, Durban. Meetings, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.*

The July meeting was well attended by members and visitors, there being 45 present. Five proposals for membership were received during the evening, the final elections to come up at the next meeting.

Regarding the Philatelic Exhibition commemorating the Centenary of the 1d. black, to be held in London during May, 1940, a letter was read from Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie, Johannesburg, who has been appointed Commissioner for South Africa. A discussion ensued as to the number of collections it is hoped will be entered by members of the Society for the Exhibition.

It was decided that the Philatelic Society of Natal donate the sum of £10 10s. towards the funds of the Exhibition.

A complete list of members of the Society, showing their specialities, is in course of preparation, and in due course a copy will be posted to each member by the Secretary.

Mr. J. Lyle displayed his specialised collection of the stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia, and read a paper dealing with the various issues. Members were keenly interested in Mr. Lyle's accumulation, which were mounted on black album leaves, and a feature of the collection was the superb condition of the stamps, both mint and used. Many fine blocks were noted, and in the writing-up Mr. Lyle struck the happy medium: just sufficient information on the head of each page, and no more.

The President voiced the appreciation of the meeting to Mr. Lyle for his exceedingly fine and interesting display, and a vote of thanks was carried with acclamation.

H.H.H.

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### EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President, Jas. Paviour; Hon. Secretary, S. F. Fowler, P.O. Box 168. Meetings, First Thursdays, Colosseum Tea Lounge, at 8 p.m.*

At the July meeting, the attendance was below average and did not do justice to the wonderful exhibit of Egypt tabled by Mr. Sam Legator.

The collection, which must be by far the finest Egypt collection in this country, was complete, practically everything being represented, mint and used, and all the comparatively recent issues in additional mint blocks of four with controls (including the £1 Birthday stamp).

A large volume of local posts was shown and a wonderful lot of Officials and Xmas seals; the Officials including all varieties of no stops, wide spacing, broken characters, inverted overprints, etc.

First Day Covers with control blocks of four were also shown in abundance.

Absent members missed a real treat. Mr. Legator was heartily thanked by those present. J.S.

#### CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. A. A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town. *Meetings*, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 8 p.m.

Thursday, 9th March.—An unusual exhibit was provided by Mr. A. Jurgens, viz., a collection of Postal Curiosities of the Cape of Good Hope. The collection contained such items as triangular stamps severed the wrong way, showing the halves of two stamps joined, and on original cover. Postcards, lettercards, newspaper wrapper stamps, etc., used as adhesive stamps, all on covers. Original Appointment of the first Postmaster-General during the adhesive stamp period, signed by Sir Harry Smith, and dated 1852. Original Post Office Agent appointments, etc. Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Jurgens, remarked on the unique display, and said that it was the first collection of its kind that had ever been exhibited to this society.

Thursday, 23rd March.—Mr. Axer showed his collection of the stamps of New Zealand, and also read a paper bearing on the display. The collection was of outstanding merit and included quite a number of the early issues on the original covers and on piece. Mr. Ashmead thanked Mr. Axer for providing members with such a fine display and remarked about the superb quality of the exhibits and neatness of arrangement. Two new members were elected.

Thursday, 13th April.—Mr. H. B. Conisbee showed his collection of the stamps of King George V. These were all in mint condition and contained some very scarce varieties, including many watermark errors of the earlier issues. Mr. Edgar Solomon thanked Mr. Conisbee. The Chairman referred to the proposed Civic Centenary to be held in Cape Town in 1940, and stated that the Celebrations Committee had made enquiries as to the nature of the philatelic display to be given by this Society. He also mentioned the 1940 Stamp Centenary to be held in London, and stated that the Executive Committee of the Society were considering this and that the matter would be brought up at the Annual Meeting. Mr. W. L. Ashmead read a paper on the various printings of postage stamps.

Thursday, 27th April.—Mr. M. A. L. Tothill tabled his magnificent collection of stamps of the Mandated territory of South-West Africa, and also gave a short talk bearing on the exhibit. The Chairman welcomed the visitors, among whom was Mr. Andrew Watson, a member of the Pretoria Society. Three new members elected.

Thursday, 11th May.—Annual General Meeting. Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt in the chair. The President said how pleased he was to see such a fine representative gathering, which he took to be an indication of the flourishing state of the Society, and he referred to the excellent financial position of the Society. The following were elected to serve as office-bearers:—President, L. B. Goldschmidt, Esq. (re-elected); Vice-President, M. Rothkugel, Esq.; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. A. A. Jurgens (re-elected); Committee: Messrs. J. A. Pearson, R. Axer, L. Simenhoff, W. L. Ashmead and K. Alexander. The President proposed that some honorarium, such as was given last year, be given to the Secretary. Mr. W. L. Ashmead moved that in view of the good position of the funds the honorarium be increased to £15. This was carried unanimously. At this stage the President extended a welcome to Rear-Admiral Hallifax, Chairman of the 1940 Celebrations Committee, who had come to the meeting to discuss the nature of the philatelic display to be given by the Society. The Chairman said that he had written to the Admiral as a layman and was extremely pleased to find that he was a philatelist. It was decided to supply all members with the "South African Philatelist" upon payment of an extra 2s. 6d. per annum. The name of the Society was changed from that of The Cape Town Philatelic Society and Exchange Club to The Cape Town Philatelic Society. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and the retiring Committee. A.A.J.

#### KENYA—50c "ROPE" VARIETY.

It is reported in *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly* that 5,127 sheets of the K.G. VI 50c were printed and supplied from the corrected plate before it was discovered that the engraver had omitted to correct stamp No. 15. An entirely new plate, correct in all respects, was then made, and supplies from it arrived in the Colony in September, 1938.

#### F.G.'s LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

Messrs. Frank Godden, Ltd., have long been known for their albums, their writing-up, and their "classic" stamp business. Recently they branched out into the new-issue business; now they have gone into the cheap packet trade as well. Through Messrs. F. W. Woolworth and Co., Ltd., they are selling 150 different "Trusty" packets at 6d. each, but in addition to that they have introduced a new feature in their F.G. series of "Specialist Stamps" at 6d. for either one, two or three stamps. The samples we have seen certainly appear to offer some amazing bargains. As the whole world seems to be becoming bazaar-minded these days, so everyone will sooner or later be driven by force of suggestion to become stamp collectors.

The  
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Editorial

COMMEMORATIVES AGAIN.

In a short paper dealing with U.S.A. Commemoratives in this issue the writer, Mr. M. Rose, wisely perhaps, avoids dealing with the academic question as to whether such issues are desirable or necessary.

Naturally the individual collector is, and should be, at liberty to collect what he likes and how he likes. Nevertheless it seems advisable that we should sometimes pause to consider the influence this ever-increasing output of commemoratives is going to have on our hobby. At the moment it would appear to be popularizing collecting, but is this effect going to last? That is a question many individual philatelists are asking themselves today, to say nothing of societies, magazines and dealers.

We have given up the attempt to keep pace with the listing of such emissions; the papers which do so have to devote more and more of their space to it, so that many of them are becoming scarcely distinguishable from the monthly supplements of the catalogues.

The U.S.A. announce their next series to be 35 separate stamps in honour of famous Americans who have achieved outstanding distinction in the arts and sciences. There are to be five representatives of each of the following seven groups: authors, poets, artists, educators, inventors, composers and scientists.

The basic idea, it must be admitted, is laudable, and, at any rate, the stamps proposed are not to exceed 5c. in value and they will all be available for full postage and to everyone who wishes to purchase any of them.

The same cannot be said for some of the recent emissions of France and Belgium. Stamps not obtainable over a post office counter but only to be had by subscription and in

full sets seems to be quite outside the legitimate requirements of a postal administration. As a means of raising money a government may be entitled to use it, but why should stamp collectors allow themselves to be so barefacedly exploited? Such stamps are "revenues" not really postage stamps.

Such issues tend to debase the status of all the stamps of the countries descending to them. So, collectors remember, "you have been warned."

WAR

The lights of Europe have gone out. One by one we shall no doubt see many of the lesser lights of culture extinguished, and who can say whether they will ever be re-lit. The fate of our little flame, "The South African Philatelist," is also in the balance; we shall do our best to keep it alive and bright, but we foresee great difficulties ahead.

FOREIGN OFFICES IN KENYA (?).

Under the title "The Unorthodox Collector" Mr. R. S. Gordon gives in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* what he terms in his sub-title "A sketchy mention of items of possible interest." These include such diverse things as Italian post offices in Spain during the civil war, the French floating post office in Oceania, Bolivian authorized bisects for internal use, some of them merely stamps *torn* in half, locally used Tibetan covers, Argentine posts from the South Orkney Islands, river posts in British Guiana, etc., etc.

One item reads as follows: "According to the U.P.U. reports, Kenya in 1921 possessed nine "*bureaux a l'etranger*. Has anyone any information concerning these offices abroad? Or has the U.P.U. erred?" We echo this query for we admit we have never heard of any foreign offices in Kenya.

## Commemoratives

### Run Riot

By MARK ROSE

*(Notes read with an exhibit given to the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg)*

When in a weak moment I offered to read a short paper on "Commemoratives Run Riot," I hadn't the vaguest idea of what I had let myself in for.

In reading this short paper I should like to state that I have no desire to start an academic discussion as to whether commemoratives are desirable or necessary.

I have chosen the United States of America in dealing with this subject and you may wonder why I have done so, in view of the fact that France and certain other countries are even bigger sinners in the unending emissions of commemoratives and other stamps of a similar nature.

The reason is that on another occasion and in another weak moment, I offered to reply to a correspondent in the U.S.A., who wanted to exchange stamps with someone in South Africa.

I was not particularly interested in the stamps of the U.S.A., although I must confess that the Columbus issue of 1893 was the cause of my downfall when a schoolboy and started me, not on a career of crime, but as a collector of stamps. I would have you note that I do not call myself a philatelist, having been merely a dilettante during a period of well over 40 years.

I am glad that I started this correspondence, for I have found it very interesting and there are many subjects besides philately which are of common interest to both me and my American friend.

When sending my first selection of South African stamps, I meekly suggested that my U.S.A. correspondent might send me some commemoratives if he cared to do so. The result was a positive avalanche. I certainly was not aware that so many existed—which shows that I don't study my "Gibbons."

Commemoratives arrived by each and every mail and it would appear that the historians in the U.S.A. have been kept busy tracing up Centenaries, Sesquicentenaries, Bicentenaries and Tercentenaries—to say nothing of various 16th, 25th, 50th, 135th, 175th, 250th, and 350th anniversaries.

I had been in the past quite unaware that there were so many important dates in American history. As a patriotic British subject I am almost forced to believe that such events as the Defeat of the Spanish Armada, the Battle of Trafalgar and the Battle of Waterloo, to say nothing of the Great War—were of so little account in the history of Great

Britain, that special issues of stamps commemorating these events have apparently been considered quite unnecessary.

I notice a stamp issued in 1936 commemorating the 16th anniversary of Women's Suffrage. This stamp shows a portrait of Susan B. Anthony—a very worthy woman, I have no doubt—but I cannot imagine Great Britain issuing a similar stamp portraying the likeness of Mrs. Pankhurst.

Again, why a special stamp to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the naturalisation of Kosciusko as an American citizen. Great Britain might with equal reason issue a special set commemorating what Gladstone said in '84.

What is the real reason for these emissions?

Is it just vanity, for I notice that several of these issues commemorate battles where our American friends defeated the British during the War of Independence, or is it for the purpose of extracting good hard cash from the pockets of stamp collectors?

Then, again, do philatelists want them?

I rather fancy they do, at least American stamp collectors appear to, for I have noticed several paragraphs in American philatelic journals in which societies, clubs and individuals practically demanding special issues, commemorating something or other of little or no importance. Several of these are quoted below:

#### NEW STAMPS REQUESTED.

"This heading might be kept standing all the time, as hardly a week passes that someone doesn't request a stamp for something or somebody. The Postmaster of Claremore, Okla., is whooping things up for a Will Rogers stamp and it is regrettable Will isn't here to comment on that. Then, the Rapid City, S. Dakota, enthusiasts of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial want a stamp to publicise that whittling of a mountain into likeness of famous Americans. Then, the Polish associations, perennial seekers of stamps with portraits of Poles who took part in historic events, have dug up the fact a Pole, one Wladzimirz Krzyzanawski, was first governor of Alaska and a 'Civil War hero.' He may have been a hero, but by some peculiarity his name has never been seen by your editor in any history, encyclopaedia or on any monument and we've looked at a lot of them. Perhaps it's because of the spelling, which alone makes it extremely unlikely General K. will be on our stamps.

"East Hampton, Long Island, asks a stamp for the 250th anniversary of the erection of the house where John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," was born. What, no stamp to commemorate the anniversary of the place being wired for electric lights?"

"A joint House resolution authorised the Post Office Department to issue a series of stamps for the Seventh Poultry Congress and Exposition, we read in the Washington Post. What next?"

In spite of this spate of commemoratives, it is rather remarkable that Amerigo Vespucci, a merchant and adventurer after whom America was named, has never been recorded on a postage stamp. This omission will no doubt be rectified in the near future as I notice that the Roosevelt Philatelic Society of Chicago is putting this idea forward to the "powers that be."

Leaving out entirely such special issues as National parks, Army and Navy heroes, Territorial Issue, Graf Zeppelin Flights, Trans-Pacific Air Mail, and various philatelic exhibition and congress issues (incidentally 5,277,445 10 cent souvenir sheets for the Society of Philatelic American's Convention were issued—making our little JIPEX effort seem "very small beer"), there have been no less than 72 issues of commemorative stamps, 21 between 1893 and 1927, and 51 between 1928 and 1938, and, believe it or not, there has been another one since I started writing these notes.

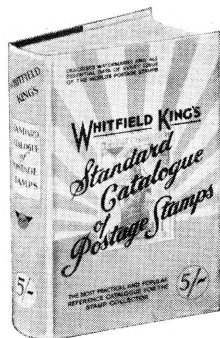
You will notice from the selection of commemorative stamps I am showing this evening—and it is only a sample of them—that the commemorative issues celebrate such varied matters as Exhibitions, Expositions, Expeditions, Battles, Landings, Discoveries, Foundings of Cities, Births and Deaths of Presidents and Polish Generals, Naturalisations, Flights, Electric Light, Women's Suffrage, Arbour Day, Mother's Day, Red Cross, etc., etc.

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## Union Notes

In continuation of the list of printings given in our June issue, here follows one giving the deliveries from the Government Printer to the Postmaster-General from 25th April to 25th July, 1939:

### ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS.

1d.—The printing with cylinders 35 int., and 50 ext. was concluded on 25-5-39, the total number of sheets in this order being 501,375.

6d.—19,300 sheets of 240, delivered on 18-7-39. Same cylinders as previous printing.

2s. 6d.—5,500 sheets of 60, delivered on 18-7-39 (printed in 120's and cut in half), same cylinders as before.

### HUGUENOT COMMEMORATIVES.

½d. + ½d.—41,500 sheets of 120, delivered between 15-6-39 and 27-6-39. Int. cyl. 6933, Ext. cyl. 52.

1d. + 1d.—22,400 sheets of 120, delivered between 15-6-39 and 22-6-39. Int. cyl. 7014, Ext. cyl. 36.

1½d. + 1½d.—21,500 sheets of 120 delivered between 20-6-39 and 22-6-39. Int. cyl. 30, Ext. cyl. 6920.

### HUGUENOT COMMEMORATIVES OVER-PRINTED S.W.A.

600 sheets of the ½d. and 1d. values, 400 sheets of the 1½d. value. The sheets were supplied from stock and overprinted on a flatbed machine with the same forme as used previously. All delivered on 22-6-39.

### ROLL STAMPS.

1d.—4,258 rolls x 500; 4,317 rolls x 1,000 and 348 sheets x 240. All between 20-6-39 and 25-7-39. From same cylinders as used previously.

### FLAW ON 1½d.

Mr. G. N. Gilbert notes that the flaw on the 1½d. referred to last month (reported by Mr. A. M. Strange in the *Stamp Magazine*) is a constant one and occurs on the 6th stamp in row 16.

### HUGUENOT COMMEMORATIVES.

Mr. P. J. Hervev of Durban reports the following minor, but constant, flaws:

1d. + 1d.—In the second vertical row (unable to say at the moment which horizontal row), firstly, a red dot on the left of the horizon, and secondly (two rows lower down), a mark like a red mark of exclamation to the right of the sun. Present also in the S.W.A. overprint.

1½d. + 1½d.—3rd stamp of second row, a scratch or crack mark running obliquely from

under the "C" of "Commemoration." Also in the S.W.A. overprints. Bottom left corner stamp, a coloured mark on the middle of the centre mountain.

### A 5s. VARIETY.

Mr. A. Lichtenstein reports having found several specimens of the 5s. (English inscription) with a large "full stop" just below the bar of the right-hand 5s. All with inverted watermark (therefore not the latest printing), position on sheet not known.

## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

**Transvaal** in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by: A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

**For Sale** (or exchange).—Union ½d. and 1d. in large quantities (cleaned).

Apply: Stamps, c/o Box 103, Johannesburg.

**Wanted.**—First Day Covers of Union Stamps—any interesting covers. Particulars to:

Stamps, c/o Box 103, Johannesburg.

**Voortrekker Envelopes.**—Wanted several to complete tour of Wagons from Capetown to Pretoria.

Lyons, Box 7576, Johannesburg.

**For Quality and Variety**—Globe Packets.—Extensive price lists free. Serious collectors write for finest approval books of your country. References.

Globe Postage Stamp Company, 17, St. George's Street, Cape Town.

### WHAT IS A POSTCARD?

According to Mr. F. Carøe, of Cambridge, in a speech made at the recent Southport meeting of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, it would seem to be "A stamp printed on rough tough buff stuff."

# SOME ATTRACTIVE OFFERS

RHODESIA, December, 1890. Fine, used.

1/- brown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£0	2	0
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2/6 purple	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
5/- orange	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	7	6
10/- green	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
20/- blue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
March, 1891. Provisionals.	½d. on 6d., 2d. on 6d.,									
4d. on 6d., and 8d. on 1/-, set of four, mint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	0

We have a big stock of all issues of Rhodesia, and should be pleased to attend to want lists.

VRYPBURG. November, 1899. 2d. on 6d. Cape, used on piece and showing full postmark, very fine .. .. . £4 10 0

BRITISH SOMALILAND. 1903. 3 rupees, with *inverted overprint*,  
 mint .. .. . 7 10 0  
 1 rupee, variety "I" of Somaliland missing, in pair with normal,  
 mint .. .. . 1 15 0

BRITISH BECHUANALAND, reading down, on Cape, variety: no  
 dots to "i's" of British, mint in blocks of four .. 1d. .. 1 5 0  
 .. 2d. .. 1 5 0

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## Air Mail Notes

By  
I. H. C. GODFREY.

### SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

*Salisbury—Tete. Rhodesia and Nyassaland Airways. July 3, 1939.*

The first direct airmail service between Southern Rhodesia and Tete, on the Zambesi River in Portuguese East Africa, was inaugurated on July 3, when a R.A.N.A. Dragon-Rapide, piloted by Mr. J. A. Greenshields, left Salisbury at 7.30 a.m. on its regular flight to Nyasaland. The plane landed at Tete less than two hours later to deliver and pick up mails.

Soon after the Southern Rhodesia to Nyasaland service started in 1934, R.A.N.A. began to include Tete in their passenger itinerary, but no mails were handled owing to certain Colonial restrictions. As a result, instead of it being possible to deliver letters in under two hours from Salisbury, they took no less than four days in transit, although surcharged mail could be sent by Air from Southern Rhodesia by a very roundabout route—by *Air Afrique*, via Northern Rhodesia—a matter of 675 miles as against 210 miles by the direct flight.

Neither the Southern Rhodesian Post Office, nor the operating company gave any advance notice of the new postal facilities, the first intimation appearing in the local Press the day after the inaugural flight had taken place. It has been reported, however, that half a dozen letters or so were actually posted in Salisbury in time for the flight of July 3, but the only covers so far seen were posted from Salisbury and the Union and bear the Tete backstamp, 9 a.m., July 10.

### PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

*TETE. Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways. July 5, 1939. Southbound to Salisbury.*

Mr. J. A. Greenshields, piloting a R.A.N.A. machine, left Tete for Salisbury on the afternoon of July 5 with the first airmails for Rhodesia and Beira. Letters required to bear airmail labels and be franked at the rate of 1 Es. 20 c. for each 5 gr.

The total mail comprised 23 letters (weight 95 gr.), of which 14 were for Beira and 9 for Salisbury. Those addressed to the former town were backstamped next day at 9 a.m. *July 7, 1939. Northbound to Nyasaland.*

The R.A.N.A. plane which left Salisbury on July 7 carried the first mails between Tete and Blantyre.

Only six letters (weight 15 gr.) were flown and all of them were postmarked in error, *July 8*. They were backstamped on arrival at Blantyre *July 7, 11.40 a.m.*

*N.B. The Nyasaland Post Office have, as yet, made no arrangements for utilising this service to Tete.*

### MOCAMBIQUE COLONY TO ANGOLA.

*D.E.T.A., Regie Air Afrique, Sabena and Aero Portuguesa.*

An agreement was concluded by the Lourenco Marques Administration at the end of June, 1939, for airmail letters to be despatched weekly across the Continent to Luanda by the Portuguese Airlines in conjunction with the French and Belgian services across the Congo. The route: Lourenco Marques — Mocambique — Tete — Elizabethville — Leopoldville — Brazzaville — Pointe Noire — Luanda, covers a distance of nearly 4,000 miles. Very high postage rates were fixed, namely, 4 Es. 50 c. (more than 10d.) per 5 grammes.

*June 29, 1939—LOURENCO MARQUES.*

The first despatch of surcharged airmail to Angola, comprising 14 letters (weight 110 gr.) left Lourenco Marques for Mocambique in the D.E.T.A. Junkers plane CR-AAU "*Lourenco Marques*" on the morning of June 29 to connect with the weekly French service from Madagascar. Some serious hitch in the postal arrangements appears to have arisen, for the mail did not leave Mocambique until July 11, and consequently did not reach its destination, Luanda, until the 20th, having taken over three weeks in transit.

*July 8, 1939—TETE.*

Tete closed its first airmail to Angola by *Regie Air Afrique* on July 8. The mail, consisting only of nine letters (weight 40 gr.) left there on the 11th and reached Luanda on July 20.

*July 11, 1939—MOCAMBIQUE.*

The first airmail despatch under the Agreement with the French airline left Lumbo airport on July 11 and arrived at Luanda on the 20th, taking nine days in transit.

*After only six despatches had been made via the above route, the Agreement with the French and Belgian airline companies was terminated, and a contract was made for South African Airways to carry all airmail matter from Portuguese East to Portuguese West Africa by the more direct and considerably shorter route, via the Union, Bechuanaland and South-West Africa. This service was inaugurated from Lourenco Marques on August 20.*

*August 20, 1939—LOURENCO MARQUES and MOCAMBIQUE.*

Despatches from Portuguese East Africa, excepting those from Tete Province, were flown by the Colony's airline D.E.T.A. as far as Johannesburg on August 20 and reached Luanda on the 22nd.

D.E.T.A. are, normally, precluded from carrying mails from Delagoa Bay to the Rand but, in this instance, owing to another arrival of the *Imperial Airways'* flying-boat, the *South African Airways'* machine could not leave the Port in time to connect at Germiston with the Junkers "*Major Warner*" on the first flight to Angola.

The first mails to be carried throughout by *South African Airways* from Portuguese East to Portuguese West Africa, on a regular basis, left Lourenco Marques on August 27.

August 23, 1939—*TETE*.

The *Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways'* plane leaving Tete on the afternoon of August 23, carried mails to Johannesburg, where a connection was made with the second weekly Angola airmail service.

(Acknowledgments are due to Mr. V. Netto, of Lourenco Marques, who has kindly supplied most of the above information.)

#### ANGOLA.

*Survey Flights of South African Airways.*

It was reported in the Press that on the first and on the final survey flights undertaken by *S.A. Airways* small quantities of mail were carried: in May, between Mossamedes and Windhoek, and in August, between Luanda and Cape Town (two bags, one for Lourenco Marques).

*Does any reader know whether any of these covers have been discovered?*

#### UNION TO SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

##### SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS.

August 21, 1939.—*Cape Town to Keetmanshoop.*

The twin-engined Junkers "*Sir Harry Smith*," in command of Capt. K. S. P. Jones and Capt. J. A. Rademan as First Officer, left Cape Town at 8 a.m. on Monday, August 21, with 69 lbs. of mail for all destinations, to inaugurate a new weekly service direct to Keetmanshoop, this being the first stage of the Angola service. Keetmanshoop was reached at 11.30 a.m. and, thereafter, the plane proceeded northwards over the old route to Windhoek. The next day Capt. Jones took over command of the "*Major Warner*," which had been flown from the Rand, via Bechuanaland, and continued on the flight to Angola.

In the reverse direction, the first flight from Keetmanshoop to Cape Town was made on August 26.

Cape Town despatched the following quantities of mail:

To Keetmanshoop . . . . .	12	lbs.
„ Windhoek . . . . .	42	„
„ Outjo . . . . .	2	„
„ Mossamedes . . . . .	1½	„
„ Lobito . . . . .	4	„
„ Luanda . . . . .	7½	„
Total . . . . .	69	lbs.

#### SOUTH-WEST AFRICA TO ANGOLA.

August 22, 1939—*Windhoek-Outjo-Ohopoho-Mossamedes-Lobito-Luanda.*

The three-engined Junkers "*Major Warner*," in command of Major Louw, which left Germiston airport at 6.30 a.m. on August 21, ar-

rived at Windhoek, via Bechuanaland, at 2.50 p.m., carrying less than 10 lbs. of mail for Angola. Here Capt. K. S. P. Jones took command of the plane and, at 7.30 the next morning, left Windhoek to inaugurate the first regular (weekly) airmail service to Portuguese West Africa. After four intermediate landings had been made on schedule, the plane arrived at Luanda, the present terminus of the *S.A. Airways'* route, at 4.30 p.m.

The "*Major Warner*" commenced the return flight from Luanda at 7.30 a.m. on August 25, reaching Windhoek at 5 p.m. the same day.

The importance of the new service lies in the fact that all first class mails are now sent to Angola from South Africa in 1½ as against 7 days formerly taken by surface conveyance. But an even more pronounced acceleration is in the carriage of Mocabique airmails, which now take two instead of 12 days to cover the distance.

Another aspect of the Cape—Luanda service, which has not been given publicity, is that it forms the final link in a direct West-coast air route to Europe. It is now possible to fly from the Cape to Paris by utilising the regular services of *South African Airways* (to Luanda), *Aero Portuguesa* (to Pointe Noire) and *Aero-Maritime* and *Air France* to Europe.

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#### S. RHODESIAN "TIPS."

In a recent number of *Stamp Collecting* Mr. W. E. Fynden writes: "The tenpenny denomination in the 1937 K.G. VI general issue for Southern Rhodesia is most elusive in used condition and makes an attractive buy in this state at up to three-quarters catalogue price."

And in another: "I am sorry to rub it in, but you really must get the 3d. value in the 1931-38 set of Southern Rhodesia. In either mint or used condition this is a winner, and a little bird told me it is on the up grade again. In used condition this stamp is well worth having at three times catalogue price."

## Reviews

### HANDBOOK OF PHILATELY.

A new Association of Philatelists in Germany has been formed to carry on a publication on the lines of Kohl's Handbook, which came to an end with Part 40 (Italy) about three years ago.

The new publication is entitled "Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde," which may be translated "Handbook of Philately." It is intended to publish three or four parts yearly under the general editorship of Major a. D. Hans v. Rudolphi with the assistance of German and foreign specialists in the particular sections dealt with.

Part 1 (128 pages) has appeared, dealing with the Cameroons (German Colony, British and French Occupation and French Mandate), and with the Caroline Islands (German Colony).

The size, style and general get-up is very much the same as that of the former Kohl's Handbook; thus, under the Cameroons as a German Colony there is considered successively the post offices, forerunners, over-printed and definitive issues of stamps, stamp booklets and cancellations.

It is proposed to stick generally to the alphabetical order in publication, but not necessarily exactly, as it is felt desirable to deal early with such countries as have not had full consideration in German philatelic literature.

This Part 1 has, in addition to the two sections mentioned, a general introduction to Philately, explaining the plan of the Handbook, the historical outlook, different kinds of printing, varieties of paper, colours, gums, perforations, forgeries, cancellations, prices, etc., etc.

Parts (price 2 m. each) may be obtained from the publishing office "Verein Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde e. V.," Berlin N.W.7, Dorotheenstrasse 53, or through booksellers. The introduction in Part 1 may be had separately for 1 m.

**"HOW THE ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMP WAS BORN,"** by Leah Chalmers. Published by P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 14 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. Price 1s. 6d. net.

This pamphlet, by the granddaughter of James Chalmers, bookseller and printer, of Dundee, describes the work of that great postal reformer before and during the period of intense Post Office reform a century ago.

We had imagined that it was now generally accepted that to Chalmers was mainly due the credit for the invention of the adhesive postage stamp as it appeared in 1840. If any-one doubts this he should be convinced after reading the evidence here tabulated.

It may be, however, that this booklet is published just to refresh our memories with the details of Chalmers' claim to the proud position of that of "the inventor of the postage stamp" and to ensure that his name and memory should receive adequate and official recognition during the centenary celebrations of 1940.

We trust in any case that it will have this effect and that the inventor of the "gummed stamp slips" which we call stamps to-day will be suitably remembered.

To Sir Rowland Hill properly belongs the credit for pushing through the scheme of pre-paid postage at a uniform cheap rate and he received generous official and public recognition of this during his lifetime.

But Chalmers, whose invention of the adhesive stamp made the scheme practicable and a success in working, was denied this recognition despite the efforts of himself and, later, of his son.

Philatelists in general have admitted his claim to be the inventor of the postage stamp and he has been officially recognised as such by the postal authorities of France, Germany and Italy. In his own country, however, his claim has never been officially recognised.

This would be a very fitting time for recognition to be given and it would be a fine gesture if the gods would descend from the machine to earth and pay tribute to the memory of Chalmers, whose invention, although so simple, has meant, and means, so very much to mankind.

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- (b) First Trans-Atlantic Air Mail despatch from England by Direct Route (London, July 27—carried Pan-American Clipper via Eire, Newfoundland and Canada).
- (c) First Trans-Atlantic Air Mail from England by Imperial Airways Service (London, August 5).

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# The "Occupational" Postmarks of the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa

By L. SIMENHOFF, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from page 117 of August issue)

## OTAVIFONTEIN.

During 1916 and 1917 a Post and Telegraph Agency. From 1918 to April, 1920, a Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency. Mails via Windhuk. During May, 1920, it was a Telephone Call Office for Government work only.

Occ. No. 104.—Emergency F.P.O. No. 59. Type 4. 1916.

Occ. No. 105.—German Feldpost Cachet. (See illustration page 149, "S.A.P." for October, 1938.) Used to 30th June, 1915.

## OTJIMTAMBI.

1918-1920, Telephone Call Office for Government work only. No postmark.

## OTJISAZ(A)U.

Part of 1921 (to September), Postal Agency. Mails via Okahandja.

Occ. No. 106.—German die. Type ?. Diam. 27 mm.

## OTJIVERO.

October, 1921-23, Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Agency. Mails via Windhoek.

Occ. No. 107.—Violet rubber cachet. Type ? Diam. 28 mm.

## OTJIWARONGO.

1916 and 1917, Post and Telegraph and Telephone Office. 1918-23, Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office. Mails via Windhuk/Windhoek 1916-19.

Occ. No. 108.—Emergency F.P.O. No. 57. Type 4. 1916.

Occ. No. 109.—Unique metal die. Type 22. Diam. 31 mm. 1916-23.

N.B. A rubber handstamp in black with the word OTJIWARONGO measuring 36 mm. long and letters 4 mm. high was used in registered matter.

## OTJIWARONGO RAIL.

1916-20 and October, 1921-23, opened for railway work only. From January to September, 1921, it was a Telegraph Office. Mails via Windhuk, 1916-19, and via Otjiwarongo, 1920-23.

Occ. No. 110.—?

## OUTJO.

During 1916 and 1917, Post and Telegraph and Telephone Office. 1918-23, Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office. Mails sent via Windhuk, 1916-19.

Occ. No. 111.—German die. Type 9. "Outjo" in taller capitals. Rare. Diam. 27 mm.

Occ. No. 112.—Altered German die of 1890-1910. Type 10. Diam. 27 mm.

Occ. No. 113.—Embossed cachet. Probably an "official" cancelling die. Type ?

## POMONO.

During 1918 it was a Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office, and mails were sent via Luderitzbucht. From 1919 to 1923 it was a Telephone Call Office for Government work only.

Occ. No. 114.—?

## RAMANSDRIFT NORTH.

Telegraph Office only from 1919 to 1923, via Warmbad. No postmark.

## REHOBOTH.

South of Windhuk. During 1916 and 1917 a Post and Telegraph Office. From 1918 to 1923 its status was that of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office.

Occ. No. 115.—Metal die. Type 19. Diameters 31/21 mm. 1916-23.

## REHOBOTH RAIL.

1916 and 1917 and October, 1921-23, Post and Telegraph Agency. 1918 to September, 1921, Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency. Mails via Rehoboth.

Occ. No. 116.—?

## RHEINPFALZ.

October, 1921-23, Postal Agency. Mails via Rehoboth.

Occ. No. 117.—Rubber die. Type ? Diam. 28 mm.

## ROTKUPPE RAIL.

Postal Agency from July to September, 1916. Mails via Luderitzbucht.

Occ. No. 118.—Violet cachet. Type ?

## SCHWEIKHARDTS.

July-September, 1916, a Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency. Mails via Windhuk.

Occ. No. 119.—?

## SEEHEIM RAIL.

1916 and 1917, Postal Order and Telegraph Agency. 1918-1923, Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Agency. Mails via Keetmanshoop.

Occ. No. 120.—Metal die. Type 19. Diameters 31/21 mm.

## SEEIS.

1916-23, Post, Telegraph and Telephone Agency. Mails via Windhuk (1916-20)/Windhoek (1921-23).

Occ. No. 121.—German die. Type ?

**STAMPRIETFONTEIN.**

1918-20, Post and Telegraph Agency. 1921-23, Post, Telegraph and Telephone Agency. Mails via Keetmanshoop, 1918 and 1919; Gibeon, 1920-23.

Occ. No. 122.—?

**SWAKOPMUND.**

Swakopmund was the chief port in G.S.W.A., but is now officially closed to shipping. It is 21 miles by rail from Walvis and 1,113 miles from De Aar Junction (Cape). Holiday resort. Has an aerodrome. Population: 2,100.

Occupied by Col. Skinner on 14th January, 1915. In 1916 the internment camp for officers was removed from Okanjande to Swakopmund, but, owing to escapes, prisoners were removed to Albrechts. 1916 and 1917, Post, Telegraph and Telephone Agency. 1918-23, Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office.

Occ. No. 123.—Emergency F.P.O. No. 13. Unique. Type 5. 1915. In black.

Occ. No. 124.—Army Base P.O. No. 6. Type 1.

Occ. No. 125.—Army Base P.O. No. 6A. Type 2. *En route* Swakop Valley.

Occ. No. 126.—Altered German Die. Type 6. Diam. 27½ mm.

Occ. No. 127.—Altered German Die. Type 18. Diam. 29 mm. 1923?

Occ. No. 128.—T.P.O. Old German Bahnpost. Die altered. Type 14. Cachet in black. 1916-23.

N.B. Various stop varieties occur in date.

Occ. No. 129.—Metal die. Type 19. Diameters 31/21 mm. 1915-23.

**SWAKOPMUND RAIL.**

1916-23. Telegraph Office.

Occ. No. 130.—?

**TSES RAIL.**

1916-20, Post and Telegraph Agency.

Occ. No. 131.—Manuscript?

Occ. No. 132.—German die. Type ?

**TSUMEB.**

Terminus of narrow gauge railway, which runs from Usakos, 258 miles away. Copper mining centre. Aerodrome. Occupied 6th July, 1915. 1916 and 1917, Post and Telegraph Agency. 1918-23, Postal, Telegraph and Tele-

phone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office. 1916-19, Mails via Windhuk.

Occ. No. 133.—Old German Feldpost die. See illustration page 149 "S.A.P." for October, 1938. Diam. 28 mm. 7th-10th July, 1915.

Occ. No. 134.—German metal die. Similar to type 6, but "Südwestafrika" retained. Diam. 30 mm.

Occ. No. 135.—Metal die. Type 19. Diameters 31/21 mm.

**TSUMEB RAIL.**

1916-23, Telegraph Office. 1916-19, via Windhuk; 1920-23, via Tsumeb.

Occ. No. 136.—?

**UKAMAS.**

1916-20, Post and Telegraph Agency. October, 1921-23, Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Agency. Mails via Keetmanshoop. 1916-19118, via Kalkfontein South, 1919-25.

Occ. No. 137.—German die (1899-1915). Type ?

Occ. No. 138.—Emergency F.P.O. No. 23. Type 4.

**USAKOS RAIL.**

1916-23, Railway work only. Via Windhuk, 1916-19, via Usakos, 1920-23. No postmark.

**USAKOS.**

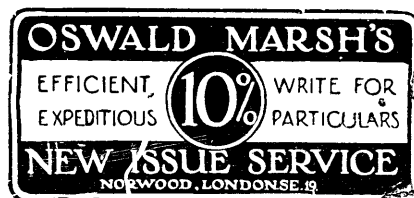
114 miles from Walvis Bay. Railway Junction and workshops. 1916 and 1917, Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Office. 1918-23, Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office. 1916-19, Mails via Windhuk.

Occ. No. 139.—Emergency F.P.O. No. 47. Type 4. 1915.

Occ. No. 140.—German die, 1905-15. Type ?

Occ. No. 141.—Metal die. Type 19. Diameters 31/21 mm. 1915-23.

(To be continued.)



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## "IMPERF." UNION AIR MAIL STAMPS.

By Dr. K. FREUND.

(Read before the O.F.S. and B. Philatelic Society).

At a recent London auction a set of the 1925 air mails, imperf. at left, went for the paltry sum of £6. This comparatively low figure must come as a complete surprise to Union collectors who (with Simenhoff, etc.) always had a high opinion about these varieties, especially as leakages and the like are not known to have occurred from the reliable firm of "Cape Times, Ltd."

It is mentioned in this connection that our air mail imperf. are nothing else than the so-called "straight edges" which are of inferior value. As this touches a matter of principle, let us first see how Stanley Phillips in his standard work "Stamp Collecting" defines "straight edges" (p. 80).

"Though the cause, in each case, is only the omission of a single stroke of the perforator, stamps from the outer edge of the sheet with one side imperf. are not popular, while pairs imperf. between are now keenly sought for. Perhaps the lack of attention paid to stamps from a sheet with an outer edge accidentally imperf. is due to the fact that some countries, looking at perforating in a very practical light, have intentionally issued their stamp sheets with the outer edges not perforated. This means that the corner stamps of the sheet will have top (or bottom) and one side imperf., while the other outer stamps will have one of their four sides imperf. Many examples will be found among the stamps of Canada and the United States and the resulting partly perforated stamps are known as "straight edges," and are denied access to most collections as being defective specimens, though in actual fact they are just as they were printed and issued, and are really scarcer—though owing to the lack of demand, less valuable—than the stamps perforated all round."

These explanations must not be misunderstood. The "defective specimens" are of course only the stamps with ordinary "straight edges," manufactured intentionally

and constantly in the manner as in the examples given by S. Phillips. These "border" stamps, regularly surrounding the sheet, are so to say the "shell" only, surrounding the more valuable centre. But the stamps with straight edges, caused by an accidental fault of the perforation machine, may be unpopular to a certain extent, especially with philatelic beginners who do not know yet to distinguish between these and the common "straight edges"; but in general, there should be no reason to treat these imperf. differently from any other imperf., say "imperf. between." What difference can it make in which position the line perforation machine missed the stroke?

Admittedly, the "imperf. between" is caused by the machine accidentally missing a stroke, i.e. by a fault lying in the machine itself, while in our case of a border imperf. the stroke was missed by the printer, who either started the perforation one row too late or stopped one row too early. But the fact remains that in either case the perforation line was missed by "error," and such an error is certainly of great interest and value.

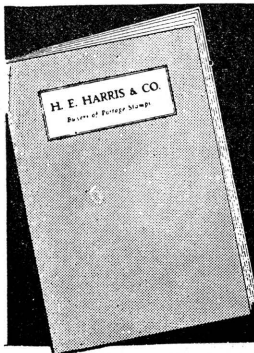
The argument that a "perf. between" is more popular than a single imperf. stamp which may have been tampered with, has no concern our border imperf. which, showing the sheet margin at the side, give the same guarantee.

Just imagine that in the case of our air mails a single stroke of the perforator was omitted on one sheet only (as far as the 1d. denomination is concerned) giving in all 12 imperf. copies only—surely an interesting and desirable item!

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## Society News

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President, M. Rose; Hon. Secretary, J. Creewel, Box 4967. Meetings, 2nd Tuesdays, Sanlam Buildings, 29 Loveday Street, 7.45 p.m.*

Owing to July being a holiday month, and also owing to the unfavourable weather, the meeting held on July 11 was not attended as well as usual.

The formal business of the evening, and there was not much, was soon disposed of, and members were then given a short talk on the Line-Engraved Stamps of Great Britain by Mr. J. W. K. Schofield. In addition to a short description of the actual printing, mention was made of the use of the different coloured postmarks, and the reasons for their use.

To illustrate his talk, Mr. Schofield tabled a display of the Line-Engraved Stamps, together with a few other early items of Great Britain, Holland and France. These proved to be of exceptional interest, and Mr. Schofield was heartily thanked for the outstanding fare that he had provided.

The August meeting, the 100th meeting of this Society, was an enjoyable occasion for the 37 members and two guests present.

The regular general meeting was preceded by a special general meeting at which it was unanimously resolved to provide in our Constitution for Honorary Life Members. The first two members to be elected under this new by-law were Major J. Milligan and Mr. J. Ritchie, Hermanus, Cape.

Three new regular members were elected.

This being our 100th meeting some interesting comments concerning the organization and growth of this Society were made by Mr. W. Redford. It was pointed out that the original stamp club unit embraced by our present Society dated as far back as 1894.

There were three most interesting exhibits tabled, first, that of South-West Africa by Mr. F. Mattei. All of the items in this exhibit were non-catalogued examples of the German Empire stamps on covers showing the various postal cancellations in use prior to the German Colonial Issues used in that territory. Mr. Mattei's brief remarks read before these stamps were exhibited are so packed with interesting and useful information, that they are being quoted as follows:

"South-West Africa, formerly Hereroland, or Damaraland, came in some way under British protection by the Treaty of Okahandja, in 1876.

"In 1898 you will find the country in the region of Walfisch Bay, and the Swakop under Damaraland, and the South of that, to the Orange River, under Great Namaqualand, except the strip of coast line from

Angra Pequena (now Luderitzbucht) to the Orange, which comes under Luderitzland.

"Thanks to the persistence of Trader Luderitz, and the British in the Cape Government, the Germans were allowed to annex the territory in 1884.

"On the 16th July, 1888, a Post Office was established at Otyimbingue, and the current stamps of the German Empire were placed on sale. Post Offices were later opened at Windhuk, Swakopmund, Keetmanshoop, Gobabis and Gibeon up to 1897, but the cancellations with these stamps are very scarce.

"In 1897, special stamps were brought to use consisting of the contemporary German stamps, overprinted Deutch Suidwest-Afrika, with a hyphen, and another issue in 1898 without a hyphen.

"Hand cancellations to my knowledge exist in Cap Cross, Otyimbingue, Waterberg, Swakopmund, Richthofen, Kanus, Khanrivier, Jakalswater, Hasis, Abbabis and Karibib. Nauchas was not a Postal Agency, but when the Railway in German South-West Africa was constructed anyone was able to give letters to the Drivers of the Trains. The drivers were allowed to cancel these letters and deliver them to the next Post Office.

"The following have only a postmark with Deutsch-Suid-West-Afrika, and the date. The name of the place is written on the top by hand: Khanrivier, Epukiro, Gochas, Hatzamas, Kapenousséu, Nauchas, Okahandja, Otavi, Otjivarongo, Owikokorero and Rössing.

"At Keetmanshoop, from the middle of August till September, 1900, there was a shortage of 5 pf. stamps, and the Postmaster was allowed to cut the 10 pf. in two, as you will see in my exhibit to-night."

The next exhibit was Mr. L. Buchen's Czechoslovakians. This comprised an attractively presented and almost complete display of all of the stamps of the Czechoslovakian Republic, including the first overprinted issues of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, dating from October 28, 1918, up to the last miniature sheet brought out on October 28, 1938, to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of this country. One particularly good item was a block of nine of the 1 heller 1919 stamps, with one stamp showing a broken "K". Also an example of the double overprint of the first issue where the Austro-Hungarian stamps were used. Another interesting item was the handpress special miniature sheet printed at the Bratislava Exhibition in 1937, and an official cover from the same Exhibition with a miniature sheet pasted on it. There were some interesting mint examples of the illustrated marginal inscriptions depicting the various industries of Czechoslovakia.

As usual, Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey showed several examples of the latest airmail covers constructively written up to show the latest airmail developments. One of these items was

particularly of interest, being an airmail cover which had actually travelled 25,000 miles around the world in fourteen days. Mr. Godfrey also pointed out that he had prepared and posted a similar cover three years ago which travelled westerly around the world and which took a much longer time to return to its starting point.

Messrs. Robertson and Demasius commented on the exhibits of the evening and thanked the exhibitors on behalf of the members.

H.E.B.

#### JOHANNESBURG JEWISH GUILD PHILATELIC SECTION.

(This body was recently admitted as a constituent member of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa.—Ed.)

*July Meeting.*—Items of interest shown included a first day cover of the U.S.A. baseball commemorative, a cover from the Sudeten area, new 2d. Union Officials, new issues from Roumania and the varied issues of the component parts of Czechoslovakia since the Munich agreement. Mr. Buchen read some interesting notes from recent philatelic periodicals, including a record of the Czechoslovakian issues since last September.

The main exhibits of the evening were Coronations (Mr. P. Kaplan), Field Posts (Mr. Reckling) and a general collection (Mr. Jones).

Mr. Kaplan's coronations were chiefly in blocks of four with some larger pieces. It included the Newfoundland no watermark variety and several plate numbers and marginal imprints.

Mr. Reckling's Field Posts was a very fine collection, chiefly mementoes of the Great War but including also an item posted before the Battle of Metz in the Franco-Prussian War. There were interesting items posted from the German prisoners-of-war camp in Japan and numerous Italian propaganda cards.

Mr. Jones showed a portion of his general collection and intends to show a further collection at the next meeting. His exhibit included numerous errors and varieties. Mr. Buchen expressed the thanks of the meeting to the exhibitors, pointing out the very great interest of all the exhibits.

At the meeting on August 25 the main exhibits were U.S.A. by Dr. E. Binion, a general Empire Collection by Mr. E. Jones, and Zanzibar by Mr. S. Legator. Dr. Binion's collection included some fine varieties of the old issues, but the modern commemoratives were also well represented.

Mr. Jones showed the second portion of his fine Empire collection, which included some fine specimens of Natal, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, O.F.S., Transvaal, and Unions. The O.F.S. group included the 4d. "Iostage."

Mr. S. Legator's Zanzibar began with some fine specimens of Indian stamps used in Zanzibar and ended with a good range of the Postal Dues. The overprints showed all the main

varieties, pointed out by means of arrows, and the definitive issues included many blocks with sheet numbers and marginal imprints.

Mr. L. Buchen, Mr. P. Kaplan and Mr. Allen spoke about the respective exhibits.

Items of interest shown during the evening included a cover with the stamps of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia (Mr. L. Buchen) and an unusual shade of the 3d. S. Rhodesia Coronation (Dr. Kaplan).

The next meeting of the section will be held at the Guild on Tuesday, September 26. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

#### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, H. Suklje; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Doyle, 41 Rose Deep, Germiston. *Meetings*, 2nd Thursday, Hotel Cecil, Benoni.

At the August meeting the attendance was above average. One new member was elected. This Society will pay its annual visit to the Johannesburg Society during September.

Items of interest were shown by the following:

Mrs. Woods—Commemorative set for President Carmona.

Mr. Newson—Transatlantic First Flight Covers.

Mr. Suklje—Newfoundland Royal Visit First Day Cover.

Notes of the month were read by the Chairman, Mr. Suklje. Four exhibitors showed their stamps. The first was Mr. Doyle. The exhibit included Nyassa, with a set of inverted centres, and short sets of King George V and VI. Mr. Wells showed his collection of Canadas, from the 1905 Tercentenary issue up to the present. The next collection exhibited was United States by Mr. Rigg; this included many commemoratives and others, all used.

The last exhibit was provided by Mr. Grey. This was a mint collection of Great Britain commencing with the 1901 King Edward issue. This was a splendid semi-specialised collection showing from two to six shades of every denomination. It was well set out and written up and concluded with the current issue.

The exhibitors were suitably thanked by Mr. Bailey. H.S.

#### THE PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Secretary*, C. W. Sheffield, c/o P.O. Box 88, Port Elizabeth. *Meetings*: First and third Tuesdays in each month in the African Room of the P.E. Public Library.

The attendance at meetings keeps well up to the average, and contrary to belief, if the evening happens to be wet the larger is the number of members present—I wonder why, yet figures cannot lie?

The July meeting was productive of nothing very startling, with the possible exception of the Secretary's notice of motion to change one of the existing and obsolete rules. This of

course, meant that a special meeting would have to be summoned, and it was decided that the August meeting would be for this especial purpose, after the motion being "put," routine business to be transacted. The motion was: "That all future meetings of this Society be held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month." The old rule was that meetings were to be held on the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of the month, but this was found impracticable in some months of the year. The new motion was unanimously agreed to, and henceforth the Society will meet as announced in the heading of these notes.

At the July meeting Mr. A. S. Campbell gave a review of his recent trip around the world, which occupied him for over a twelve-month. He displayed a very unique collection of stamps which he had picked up here and there during the course of his ramblings, and the recital being interspersed with anecdotal humour, a most enjoyable hour was spent.

Mr. J. McGregor displayed his beautiful collection of Canadians at the August session, for which he received a well-merited vote of thanks. This collection consisted of some 55 sheets all well mounted and excellently written up.

Our newly-formed branch at Grahamstown continues to work satisfactorily, and each month sees a steady increase in numbers.

#### CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. A. A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town. *Meetings*, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 8 p.m.

Thursday, 8th June, 1939.—The Vice-President, Mr. M. Rothkugel, in the chair. The display for the evening was provided by Mr. W. D. Vallance, who tabled his collection of the stamps of Rhodesia. The collection was very well represented with very nearly all the issues to date. Among other items there were stamps of the George V. issue imperforate, Currency cards, i.e., stamps used as cash during the Boer War, the overprinted Cape 4d. with the word "Company" omitted.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Vallance was proposed by Mr. W. L. Ashmead. Two new members elected.

Thursday, 22nd June, 1939.—The Vice-President in the chair. Mr. H. B. Conisbee showed his collection of Mint stamps of George V. (G to V). The Secretary announced that he had received a communication from Admiral Halifax, organising manager of the Centenary Celebrations, asking whether it would be advisable to have a Souvenir Cover or Envelope in connection with the Centenary Celebrations, and asked members wishing to make any suggestion to do so in writing at an early date. Two new members elected.

Thursday, 13th July, 1939.—The Vice-President in the chair. Owing to Mr. Sydow being unable to exhibit as arranged, Mr.

Simenhoff came to the rescue and provided a very interesting display of "Union Rotogravure Booklet and Roll Stamps." This collection being highly specialised was supplemented by a talk by the exhibitor, which was greatly appreciated by all present. The Secretary stated that he had received a letter from Admiral Halifax informing him that the Postmaster-General had consented to have a special Post Office at the Philatelic Exhibition to be provided by this society in 1940-41. Also that the P.M.G. was willing to consider the issue of a special date stamp for use at this exhibition.

The Secretary further stated that he had been approached in connection with the issue of a special stamp to commemorate the Civic Centenary, and that he had made the point sufficiently clear that he would not associate himself with anything of this nature unless the stamp to be issued was of a denomination not higher than the ½d. and 1d. and if possible that they be issued with the English and Afrikaans inscriptions on the one stamp, similar to the first issues of the Union, and not in bilingual pairs.

The Centenary Committee will do nothing in this line without first consulting with philatelists so that members are assured that this time everything will be carried out and conducted in the interest of philately in general.

Thursday, 10th August, 1939.—The Vice-President in the chair. Mr. K. Alexander showed a most interesting collection of Charity Stamps. This unusual exhibit was well attended, 34 members and visitors having turned up to see the display. The collection was tastefully arranged and well represented by stamps from the different countries of the world. One new member elected.

Thursday, 24th August, 1939.—The Vice-President in the chair. The display for the evening was provided by Mr. W. L. Ashmead, who tabled his collection of "Stamps depicting Birds." In moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Ashmead, Mr. A. Jurgens remarked that he had not thought it possible to get together such a vast collection of stamps bearing on this subject as that exhibited, and it only went to show how little he knew about the stamps of the world. Mr. Jurgens also mentioned that not so long ago Mr. Ashmead exhibited a collection of stamps depicting Ships, a most creditable display, and which proved of great interest to members in showing what can be done to make the hobby more interesting and instructive than merely collecting stamps. A.A.J.

#### EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Jas. Paviour; *Hon. Secretary*, S. F. Fowler, P.O. Box 168. *Meetings*, Second Fridays, Colosseum Tea Lounge, at 8 p.m.

The August meeting was fairly well attended and a new member was elected. This was the case in July and it was felt that the "Old Society" was taking a new lease of life.

For some time it was realised that the first Thursday of the month was not always convenient to some of our keenest members, and after some discussion it was unanimously decided to hold meetings in future on the second Friday of each month.

At the previous meeting, it was decided to invite membership of junior members at half-a-crown a year with use of certain periodicals, but with no voting powers.

Mr. C. H. Thornton related an interesting experience. This concerned a block of four 1d. Cape Triangulars (De La Rue) mounted on original cover, which was postmarked Port Elizabeth, 1864. When Mr. Thornton, junior, spotted this block of four stamps, it seemed as if they had found a great rarity, for the stamps formed a triangle in themselves! On trying to trace the watermarks, no watermarks were visible and finally Mr. Thornton decided to wash off the paper. This was done and revealed two pairs stuck together! Further examination showed that the corner of one stamp had been carefully repaired.

A further sidelight on this affair is that this block of four stamps had come through a London dealer from a once very well-known collection of Cape Triangulars!

Mr. J. Paviour then gave an excellent display of U.S.A. stamps showing a wide range of old and new issues of this increasingly popular philatelic country. With his usual enthusiasm Mr. Paviour also showed some fine stamps of St. Vincent (the 1d. and 6d. with no watermark were two choice items in good used condition) and the Cayman Islands.

#### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

August 8.—Mr. Baxter read a paper on stamps depicting maps. Although most countries now issue such stamps he confined himself to the American Continent and pointed out that other parts of the world would make interesting subjects for articles on similar lines. Occasionally mistakes had been made in the details of the maps and in some cases this had led to serious trouble between countries. He described a large number of the map stamps and illustrated his paper by a fine display of such stamps.

August 21.—Mr. Hawke read an interesting extract on mediaeval watermarks.

Short papers were read. Mr. Obermeyer gave the true story of the design on the stamps of the O.F.S. Professor Wager on the Maldiv Islands—their history and the stamps issued. Mr. Giovanetti gave an account of censor marks on letters during the Anglo-Boer War and described a large number of them. Mr. Gregory on the French settlement of New Guinea including a description of the island and some of the rarities amongst its stamps. Mr. Ålagsbrun gave a short account of es-

says, proofs, colour trials and specimen stamps and pointed out that they made a useful addition to a collection of any country.

Many exhibits were tabled.

H.A.W.

#### NEW REPUBLIC STAMPS USED (?) IN 1889.

A correspondent raises an interesting little problem in the letter quoted below. Can any reader supply the correct answer?

"I recently acquired a Cover sent by the Postmaster of Vryheid to an address in Holland with stamps obliterated 30 Jan. 1888. The stamps were to the value of one shilling and threepence South African Republic, and the twopenny New Republic. This is the correct date and postal practice if the year signified by the obliteration is correct, but the cover is distinctly backstamped at Newcastle, Durban, London and in Holland for February, February, March and March respectively 1889! It therefore appears as though the letter was either delayed an exact year in posting or else the obliteration is incorrect.

"I should be glad to learn whether in view of the fact that by 1889 the New Republic had been incorporated in the South African Republic. Stamps of the former were still valid and if so were still required in addition to those of the latter. If they were no longer required the Postmaster has unnecessarily and erroneously used a New Republic stamp on his cover as well as an incorrect obliterating stamp."

#### THE STAMP ISSUING STATES OF INDIA.

Mr. M. O. Sale has an interesting article in the July number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* on the stamp issuing states of India, accompanied by a map showing just where they all are.

From his list it appears that 20 states have had and still have stamps of their own, the longest for a period of 74 years; sixteen have given up; and only three states have started stamps since the war.

Except for the "Convention States" stamps, all are purely locals. There have been various reasons for these picturesque stamps, some have been the toys of the local ruler, others have been a gesture of independence. Their purposes, too, have varied; in Bhor they were for the use of the Government, whereas in Charkari they were for public use, official correspondence being carried free.

The stamps of the six (now five—Faridkot having dropped out in 1901) "Convention" states were locals, but not purely locals. Gwalior stamps, for instance, would pay postage within Gwalior and between Gwalior and any British P.O. in British India, but not between Gwalior and any other state within or outside of India.

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

## The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

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No. 10.

## UNION NEWS

### NEW TEN SHILLING STAMPS.

We are officially informed by the postal authorities that a new 10s. stamp was put on sale on 21st August, 1939.

The design of the new 10s. stamp is entirely different from that of the old stamp. The old stamp depicted Table Bay Harbour with Table Mountain in the background. The exterior design was the same as our current 2d. postage stamp.

The interior of the new 10s. stamp is a photographic study of Groot Constantia (one of the old Cape Dutch residences) and the new exterior design symbolises the surroundings in that it consists of vines.

### NEW SLOGAN POSTMARK.

Mr. B. L. Cairncross reports a new slogan postmark now in use. It reads "STUUR/GROETETELEGRAMME" (with two long wavy lines above and below, and a short one on either side of STUUR)// "SEND/GREETINGS TELEGRAMS" (with similarly arranged wavy lines).

Continuing the lists given in our December, 1936, January and October, 1937, and August, 1938, numbers this will be No. 24. It looks as if it is to be as extensively used as No. 23 ("Post early for quick delivery") as Mr. Cairncross reports it as already seen from the following 15 towns: Benoni, Bloemfontein, Brakpan, Cape Town, Durban, Ermelo, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Klerksdorp, Middelburg (T'vl.), Pietermaritzburg, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Springs and Witbank.

### SPECIAL HUGUENOT ENVELOPES AND CANCELLATIONS.

In connection with the Huguenot commemorative celebrations there was opened at Paarl on September 18 a Huguenot Museum, and for the benefit of the Huguenot funds a specially designed cancellation stamp was used on

that date at the Paarl (Huguenot) Post Office. This cancellation was applied to the special envelopes which were sold at sixpence each for the occasion. The envelopes bear the Paarl coat of arms in colour, with the dates 1688 and 1939 on either side, and the words "Die Hugenote-Herdenking / The Huguenots-Commemoration" below.

The cancellation is a large double circle one with "Paarl (Huguenot)" above, "Gedenkdag-Commemoration Day" below and the date, 18. Sep. 1939, in the centre below the sun rising behind a hill.

## CONGRESS and EXHIBITION

PRETORIA, 4th—5th NOVEMBER.

The Pretoria Philatelic Society wishes to state that both Congress and Exhibition will be held as originally advertised in pamphlets issued with previous numbers of this magazine, on 4th—5th November. It is to be hoped that collectors will respond nobly in helping to make the Exhibition a success by entering their "merit" collections. Remember they must be sent in by 22nd October.

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# The "Occupational" Postmarks of the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa

By L. SIMENHOFF, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from page 139 of September issue.)

## WALDAU RAIL.

During 1916, Post and Telegraph Agency. Mails via Windhuk.

Occ. No. 142.—?

## WALDAU.

1917-19, Post and Telegraph Agency. Mails via Windhuk. 1920, Post and Telegraph and Telephone Office.

Occ. No. 143.—German die, 1905-15. Type ? 28 mm.

## WARMBAD.

1916 and 1917. Post and Telegraph Office. 1918-20, Postal, Telegraph, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office.

October, 1921-23, Postal, Telegraph, Money Order, Savings Bank, Postal Order and Telephone Office.

Occ. No. 144.—German die, 1905-15. Type ? Diam. 28 mm.

Occ. No. 145.—Metal die. Type 19. Diameters 31/21 mm. 1915-23.

## WALVIS BAY.

British Possession since 1878. 735 miles from Capetown by sea, and 20 miles south of Swakopmund. Walvis Bay was never developed and served only as a detached *Magistracy and Police Post* for the protection of British interests until Col. Skinner landed there on 25th December, 1914, to make it the northern base of operations. It has a natural and well-sheltered harbour. It was attached to the S.W.A. administration in September, 1920 (S.W.A.P.). In 1916 it was a Postal, Telegraph, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office. From 1917 to 1923 its status was as above, plus a Telephone Office. From 1916 to 1919, mails were sent via Windhuk.

Occ. No. 146.—Army Base P.O. No. 5. Type 1. 1915.

Occ. No. 147.—Army Base P.O. No. 5. Type 2. *En route* Northern Army.

Occ. No. 148.—Metal die. Unique. Type 26. Diameters 28/20 mm.

Occ. No. 149.—Metal die. Type 27. As type 26, but inner circle diameter 16 mm. Unique.

## WALVIS RAIL.

1916-19, via Windhuk; 1920-23, via Walvis Bay. Railway work only. No postmark.

## WATERBERG.

1916-20, Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency. October, 1921-23, Postal Order and Telegraph Agency. 1916-19, Mails via Windhuk. 1920-23, Mails via Otjiwarongo.

Occ. No. 150.—Metal die. Type 19. Diameters 31/21 mm.

## WILHELMSTAL.

During 1920, a Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency. October, 1921-23, a Postal Order and Telegraph Agency.

Occ. No. 151.—German die. Type 6. Diam. 27 mm.

## WINDHUK/WINDHOEK.

Capital of the Mandated Territory and headquarters of the Administration of South-West Africa. Occupied on 12th May, 1915. 5,428 feet above sea-level. *Rail distances*: 542 miles from Luderitz, 1,384 miles from Capetown, 1,338 miles from Johannesburg, 1,222 from Port Elizabeth, 1,270 from East London, 1,635 from Durban, 882 from De Aar. *Populations*: In 1917, 2,050 Europeans, 6,000 Coloured; in 1937, 4,765 Europeans, 5,826 Coloured. Regular air service to the Union. During 1916 it was a Postal, Telegraph, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office. 1917-23, its status was as above, plus Telephone Office. Since 1920 the name is spelt in Afrikaans, viz.: *Windhoek*.

Occ. No. 152.—T.P.O. (old Bahnpost) cachet. Type 14. Oval. Diameters 32 x 26 mm. 1916-23. Various stop varieties in date.

Occ. No. 153.—German metal die. Type 12. Diam. 26 mm. 1915-17?

Occ. No. 154.—Unaltered German die. Type 15. 8-barred sectors. Diam. 28 mm. The 2<sup>nd</sup>. Union 1910 Commemorative is found with this cachet.

Occ. No. 155.—Altered German metal die. Type 16. 8-barred sectors. Diam. 28 mm. The 3<sup>d</sup>. London De La Rue Dues in particular have this cachet. 1919-20.

Occ. No. 156.—R.L.S. WINDHUK in upper circle. Type 6. Diameters 27/28 mm. (R.L.S. = Registered Letter Section.)

Occ. No. 157.—German die. Type 11. 27/28 mm.

Occ. No. 158.—German die. Sector type 7. Recorded by Mallet-Veale.

Occ. No. 159.—German die. Sector type 6. Recorded by Mallet-Veale.

Occ. No. 160.—Violet cachet. Type 32. Recorded by Mallet-Veale. "Windhuk" in top circle. "R.C.A." in lower circle. Diameters 27/28 mm. 1917.

Occ. No. 161.—Metal die. Type 28. "S.W.A.P." in lower band. Diameters 29/18 mm. 1920-21.

Occ. No. 162.—Metal die. Type 19. Diameters 31/21 mm. "Windhuk, S.W. Africa." 1915-19.

Occ. No. 163.—Metal die. Type 29. "Windhoek, S.W.A." Diameters 30/18 mm. 1921-22.

Occ. No. 164.—Metal die. Type 30. Diameters 31/22 mm. 1922-23.

**WINDHUK RAIL.**

Telegraph Office, 1916-23.

Occ. No. 165.—Violet cachet. Type 32. 26 mm. diam.

**WITVLEY.**

Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency, 1916-23. Mails via Windhuk, 1916-20; via Windhoek, 1921-23. Spelt in Afrikaans in 1920, viz.: *Witvlei*.

Occ. No. 166.—Rubber cachet. Type ?

**WUSTENKONING POLICE.**

1918-20, Telephone Call Office for Government work only. No postmark.

(To be continued)

**This Month's Special Offers:**

- Newfoundland 1937 Coronation long set (11) cpl. mint, at .. 9/6
- Greece 1939 Ionian Islands Jubilee (5) cpl. mint, at .. . . . . 4/6
- Danzig, last issue, 1939 Charity cpl. mint, at .. ' . . . . . 1/-
- Nova Scotia, 1860/63 1c, 2c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c (5), mint, cat. 45/-, price .. . . . . . 12/6

**New Approvals:**

Entirely new ranges available for inspection include: Poland, Germany (incl. States, Colonies and Foreign P.O.s), Bulgaria, Rumania a. o. m. Any selections gladly sent on approval—against usual references. Reasonable prices.

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**S.W.A. ON THE MAP AGAIN.**

Stamps of South-West Africa have been rather in the dumps of late, but in the August number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* we note "The Seer of the Strand" strongly recommending the S.W.A. overprints of the Voortrekker stamps. Both the charity and the Government sets should be good, but he considers the latter as one of the very best for future investment, and makes it his Best Thing of the Month with the utmost confidence. The *Stamp Magazine* for September also puts these stamps as the month's star item.

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## Society News

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

September 4.—Mr. Hawke read some interesting philatelic extracts.

Dr. Broughton read a paper on Philatelic Exhibitions, dealing chiefly with the method of making awards to the successful exhibitors. He criticised the system of the allocation of marks for the different philatelic features and pointed out that too many marks were usually assigned to the item of philatelic knowledge. There was seldom any clue in the majority of exhibits to the knowledge possessed by an exhibitor.

September 18.—Mr. Rudd read a paper on the propaganda stamps and special postmarks issued in connection with Philatelic Congresses and Exhibitions in different countries. Although not of any postal value, most of such emissions were comparable in design and execution with current postage stamps. Such emissions started in 1881, and since then most countries had produced them. He gave an account of the collection of these emissions as an interesting sideline in philately and he tabled a very fine exhibit. H.A.W.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

*President*, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Gwen Reed, P.O. Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.

The August and September meetings were well attended by members, and a feature was the number of visitors present, thus showing that interest in philately is well maintained.

At the former gathering, Mr. C. B. Riches displayed his specialised collection of the stamps of Ceylon. This well-known and important accumulation is set out with all relative information shown on each album leaf, consequently members had an easy task in viewing the stamps and noting the data appertaining to each issue. In the 1857-9 imperfs., Mr. Riches has some superb stamps, his copy of the 9d. purple-brown being especially fine. The perforation varieties which follow are well set out, while mention must be made of the surcharged issues from 1882 onwards, a number of rare varieties being noted. The King's heads issues occupied a number of pages, and the collection concluded with the "On Service" stamps.

The September meeting was noteworthy for the talk given by Mr. H. Schroeder dealing with the countries in the limelight in Europe. Mr. Schroeder displayed the most recent

issues of Poland, Danzig, Hungary and Roumania, all used on covers, and his remarks concerning these stamps were listened to with keen attention. A study of the various issues shown revealed the high state of artistic perfection that has been attained by the stamp designer and printer.

Votes of thanks to Mr. Riches and Mr. Schroeder for their instructive displays were duly proposed and carried with acclamation. G.R.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President*, M. Rose; *Hon. Secretary*, J. Sanel, Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Sanel Buildings, 29 Loveday Street, 7.45 p.m.

The usual monthly meeting was held on the first Tuesday in September instead of the second Tuesday, to suit the convenience of our guests for the evening, the East Rand Philatelic Society.

Due to the eventful hour at which this meeting was held, several regular attendants were noticeable by their absence. However, even though the attendance for the evening was comparatively small, notwithstanding the fact that the East Rand Society turned out with a force of seven, including five exhibitors, it was obvious that everyone felt pleasure for having attended.

In the first place, the five exhibits which were tabled were unusually interesting and instructive. In fact, it was noticed that several people were not satisfied with looking over some of the exhibits once, as is customary, but went to the trouble of back-tracking so as to take particular note of some of the more interesting parts of these exhibits.

The following displays were tabled by:—

Mr. A. Grey—Great Britain mint Edward VII and George V. These included practically every denomination and, in fact, every shade, control numbers, blocks and every issue brought out during these reigns.

Mr. E. Rigg—Australia. A very complete exhibit of this country, attractively mounted on black sheets.

Mr. S. Legator—Zanzibar. An exceptionally complete exhibit of this country in both mint and used condition, including many overprints as well as very scarce postage due labels in used as well as mint condition.

J. Shepherd—Newfoundland. This was indeed a fine exhibit of this country in mint condition, very neatly mounted and including items from the very earliest issues right up to the latest stamps of this country.

Dr. Shapiro—Rhodesia Admirals. These provided a particularly fine example of a specialised display consisting of one group of stamps of a single country. This exhibit was in immaculate condition and included many superb items as well as many specimens, shades, varieties and blocks.

Dr. Pirie, in thanking the members of the East Rand Society, voiced the sentiments of all those present when he stated that not only had we been given the opportunity to see a big quantity of interesting stamps, but real quality as well. Those members who unfortunately were unable to attend this meeting missed a real treat.

H.E.B.

#### CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. A. A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town. *Meetings*, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 8 p.m.

Thursday, 14th September, 1939.—Owing to the absence of both the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. E. Solomon.

The attendance was not up to the usual standard, only nineteen members being present, owing no doubt to the unfortunate state of affairs in Europe.

The display for the evening was provided by Mr. A. H. Sydow, who tabled a selection of his stamps of the Union.

The Secretary announced that owing to war having broken out the Cape Town Civic Centenary has been cancelled, and that consequently the Philatelic Exhibition arranged by this Society will not take place.

A.A.J.

#### EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, J. Paviour; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*, S. F. Fowler; *Meetings*, Second Fridays, Colosseum Tea Lounge, at 8 p.m.

At the September meeting Mr. E. C. Hansen was elected a member of the Society. He is an old Transvaal collector and will be particularly welcome. His election is the third in three successive months, which augurs well for the Society.

Mr. T. A. Harper was welcomed back after

his visit overseas, and showed some fine old stamps he had purchased and which are seldom seen in this country.

A good selection of modern Australian stamps with fine varieties and shades were displayed by our Vice-Chairman, Mr. D. S. Ritter. Mr. H. Courlander also displayed his collections of Seychelles, Sierra Leone and St. Helena, and some very fine stamps were on view.

J.P.S.

#### WORLD'S FAIR STAMP BOOKLETS.

The Kenmore Stamp Co., of Kenmore, N.Y., who supplied the stamps on display in the Australian Pavilion and in the Southern Rhodesian Building at the New York World's Fair, have produced two booklets—one on the display and the stamps of Australia, the other on the stamps of Southern Rhodesia, primarily to be given away to interested collectors visiting these displays at the fair. The company has, however, retained a quantity for others who are interested, and will be glad to send both to anyone sending 1½ cents, the mailing cost.

#### WHAT, INDEED !

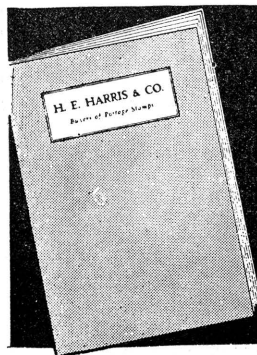
Scene: The S.G. shop at "391." Enter a very youthful collector provided with a not very large sum of money and asking to see stamp albums. A small album, suited to his age and the state of his finances, is shown to him and rejected with scorn. He wants one of those big ones! The saleswoman tactfully suggests that his few dozen stamps will be lost in the thousand odd pages of the big album (which, incidentally, he can't afford), but he is adamant.

"But supposing you spend all this money on a big album and then find that you want to collect something else?" says she.

"Collect something else," says the infant, with superb scorn, "what on earth is there to collect except stamps?"

Collapse of onlookers!

—"Gibbons' Stamp Monthly."



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## Air Mail Notes

By  
I. H. C. GODFREY.

### ANGOLA.

*South African Airways—First Flight Luanda to Windhoek.*

Covers posted and received at Mossamedes on August 25 contain an error in the post-mark: this reads 1938 instead of 1939.

### SUSPENSION OF EMPIRE AIRMAIL SCHEME AND REINTRODUCTION OF SURCHARGE.

Consequent upon civil air services operating on a restricted basis owing to war conditions, the despatch of first-class mail by air without surcharge to countries served by the *Empire Airmail Scheme* was discontinued shortly after Great Britain had declared war on Germany on September 3. The air postage rate of 1½d. was immediately raised to 1s. 3d. per ½ oz. on the following dates:

Great Britain, 4th September.  
Northern Rhodesia, 4th September.  
Union of South Africa, 6th September.  
Southern Rhodesia, 7th September.  
Nyasaland, 8th September.

The *Imperial Airways'* flying-boat which reached Durban on September 16 brought the first war surcharged airmail to South Africa. This service now operates only once weekly in each direction, and other African airmail services have likewise been curtailed.

1860—1914—1939.

One of Great Britain's first exploits after her declaration of war was to despatch *Royal Air Force* planes to scatter millions of propaganda leaflets over German territory.

Nearly 80 years ago, during the Franco-Prussian War of 1860, almost the same method of disseminating propaganda was employed by the French army, when unmanned balloons were released out of besieged Paris carrying cards which were strewn over the enemy's lines. One of these historical cards had its text (in German and French) which is singularly appropriate to the present conflict:

*"Paris defies the enemy. The whole of France rallies. Death to the invaders! Foolish people, shall we always throttle one another for the pleasure and proudness of Kings? Glory and conquests are crimes; defeat brings hate and desire for vengeance. Only one war is just and holy: that of independence."*

Again, during the 1914-1918 war, the *Royal Air Force* dropped thousands of missives over those parts of Belgium which were in German occupation. The card illustrated reads (in French and Flemish):

*"Courage and to The Day!*

*One of the soldiers of the invincible British Army to whom the Germans are surrendering by thousands. At the outbreak of war the British Expeditionary Force numbered only 100,000 men; to-day the Army consists of more than 5,500,000 men. Great Britain will not sheath her sword until she is assured of complete victory."*



COURAGE ET À  
BIENTÔT!

UN des soldats de l'indomptable armée britannique auxquels les allemands se rendent par milliers. Au début de la guerre le corps expéditionnaire britannique ne comptait que 100,000 hommes; aujourd'hui son armée se compose de plus de 5,500,000 hommes. La Grande Bretagne ne remettra son épée au fourreau que lorsqu'elle aura assuré la victoire complète.

MOED WANT  
HET DAGHET!

EN der soldaten van het ontembaar Britsche leger waaraan de Duitse "veld grijzen" zich overgeven bij duizenden. Bij het uitbarsten van den oorlog telde het Britsche expeditiecorps enkel 100,000 man. Heden tellen de Britsche legers meer dan 5,500,000 man. Groot-Bretanje zal 't zwaard niet terug in de schede steken vooraleer de zege verzekerd is.

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## Storm Centres of Europe

By H. SCHROEDER.

(Phil. Soc. of Natal. 16th Sept., 1939).

I find it difficult to select a suitable subject from my collection of cards and covers. Every one of these is of some interest, but I must endeavour to present something that is perhaps not too well known, and yet sufficiently so to arouse popular interest.

Prevailing conditions and topics have general appeal, and so I select as my subject this evening the most recent issues of those countries figuring so prominently in the news at the moment. The issues of the great powers involved in the present dispute are generally known to the average philatelist, so I will restrict my talk and display to Poland, Danzig, Hungary, and Roumania.

The issues to hand from these countries are, more or less, complete to date, and once again I must express my grateful thanks to those kind correspondents overseas who hardly ever fail me, in spite of troublous and difficult times.

It is my intention to describe each issue from both the philatelic and the historic point of view.

**DANZIG.**—First I present the Charity set, consisting of five values. All are in ship design, incorporating the letters "WHW" after the value devoted to charity. The set was issued with a special postmark bearing the words "Day of the Stamp."

The first value depicts the yacht, "Peter von Danzig," winning one of the events of the 1936 Olympic Games; the second value shows the dredger, "Fuching," used at the Danzig harbour; the third, the steamer, "Columbus;" the fourth, the motor ship, "Hansestedt Danzig," and the fifth, the original "Peter von Danzig," built in 1472.

Next we have that memorable set especially issued in retaliation to the set issued by Poland, for use in Danzig, to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Polish Republic. The Danzig State lodged a formal protest with the Polish Minister, demanding withdrawal of the offending stamps. The answer was unsatisfactory, and the Danzig Government thereupon reserved their decision concerning appropriate measures. The set that was issued, by way of retaliation, consisted of four values, the first showing a group of Knights jousting, the date period given being 1500. The second value depicts the signing of the Treaty of Neutrality between Danzig and Sweden; the third shows the departure of the French troops from Danzig, which returned to Prussia, and the fourth, the defeat of Stephan

Barthorys, King of Poland and Hungary, at the battle of Weichsemunde.

Finally, we have another Charity set, with the portrait of three famous Danzig scientists, Gregor Mendel, Robert Koch, and Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen. Mendel was the expounder of the principle of heredity that is known as "Mendel's Law;" Koch, the eminent bacteriologist, discovered a remedy for phthisis, and Röntgen received the "Rumford" Medal of the Royal Society for his discovery of the X-Rays. The inscriptions on the stamps read: "Healthy children—Happy future;" "Air and sun—the enemy of tuberculosis;" and "Fight cancer—cancer is curable."

**POLAND.**—On November 11 Poland issued a set of 13 stamps to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Polish Republic. The scenes described in the set depict historical figures and incidents in Polish history, too long to detail here to-night. Ten of these stamps are shown on one card, and it will be of interest to note that the 15 gr. value was to be withdrawn, and replaced with one of another design.

On the card showing the special issue in connection with the 150th anniversary of the American Constitution will be seen one of the high values of the 20th anniversary commemoration set. The two highest values are unfortunately missing.

A miniature set of four, portraying respectively Marshal Pilsudski, President Natutowitz, President Moscicki, and Marshal Smigly-Rydz, was issued at the same time.

To mark the return to Poland of Upper Silesia, a stamp was issued which had for its design a symbolical figure of Poland, a miner, a mountaineer, and a boy scout gathered round a frontier post reversed. The background of this stamp represents a map of Poland.

Zakopane, Poland's health resort, was the scene of the International Ski competitions from February 11 to 19, and to commemorate this festival a set of four values was issued, depicting a Pole, in national costume, and on skis, overlooking the mountains and hills. This festival was held under the auspices of the Federation Internationale de Ski, and the special postmark used embodied the badge of this Federation.

The Winter Relief stamps of Poland this year were of effective design, showing a multiplicity of hands warming themselves at the flame of Charity.

**HUNGARY.**—To commemorate the restoration of the territory ceded by Czechoslovakia to Hungary, two values of the St. Stephen Commemoratives were overprinted, "HAZATERRES 1938," which means "Return Home, 1938."

On the 16th January the "Hungary for Hungary" movement set was issued, which consisted of five values. The scenes depicted on these stamps are incidents of the occupation of territory ceded by Czechoslovakia. The first value is a statue symbolic of the territories recovered; the second value shows the

Castle of Munkacs; the third, the entry of the Hungarian Regent into Komoran; the fourth, the floodlit Cathedral of Kassa, and the fifth, Hungarian girls offering flowers to Hungarian soldiers.

A new set of fourteen stamps appeared on June 1. Most of the values have adopted the Hungarian design of the Sacred Crown of St. Stephen, while the rest have religious characters and views of National Churches against symbolical backgrounds. These designs are typical of Hungarian stamp issues.

The most recent issue is a set of four, on the occasion of the international rally of Girl Guides held at Godollo. These designs are symbolical of the Hungarian Girl Guides movement.

Although not a recent issue, I am including in these series a card of the Debrecen University 400th anniversary commemorative set. This set consists of six values, one showing a group of Hungarian students in national costume, three of University buildings, and the remaining two, famous Hungarian professors, Professor George Marothy and Dr. Stephen Hatvani.

ROUMANIA.—This country has produced several new sets in recent months, the most important being the King Charles I Centennial set consisting of 14 values. All the scenes depicted are from the life of this monarch, and by looking at these stamps it will easily be seen what they represent; a detailed description is therefore superfluous.

Then we have the Railway commemorative set, of six values, most of which illustrate

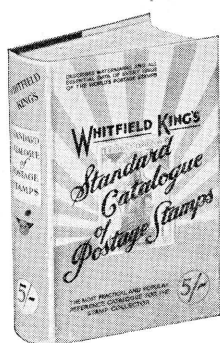
different designs in railway transport of different periods. The highest value shows the Central Station at Bucharest.

The World's Fair at New York was responsible for the issue of two values commemorating Roumania's participation in it.

Two stamps were issued in memory of Roumania's poet, Mihail Eminescu, born in 1849. He was educated at the Universities of Vienna, Jena, and Berlin, and in 1870 contributed two memorable poems to Roumanian literature. He was regarded as a great lyric and satiric poet. Eminescu died at Bucharest in 1889, and the stamps issued commemorate the 50th anniversary of his death.

Finally, we have a set of eleven stamps, all of one design, commemorating the eighth year of accession to the Roumanian throne of King Carol. This set was placed on sale on June 3.

A careful study of the various issues placed before you will reveal the high state of artistic perfection that has been attained by the stamp designer. It is to be regretted, however, that countries are so prolific in their new issues, making it most difficult for the conscientious philatelist to keep pace, especially when long sets of eleven and fourteen stamps are issued. Interesting as these stamps may be, a halt should be called, as it is the philatelist who is being called upon to support the different charities of the world, which is amounting to nothing else but a form of direct taxation. I feel sure that all genuine collectors will support me in this contention.



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## KERGUELEN POSTS

Reference was made in our number for August, 1936, to postal services from Kerguelen, the lonely sub-Antarctic group of islands lying about mid-way between South Africa and Australia.

There has come to light recently among the papers of a French firm in Havre a bundle of correspondence from Kerguelen, and in the "Annales de Philatelie" Professor V. Bourselet gives an account of the posts from Kerguelen based on this find. The following notes are taken from his article:

The Kerguelen group, together with the islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam, which lie farther north in the Indian Ocean, are French possessions administratively recognised as dependencies of Madagascar. As such they are unique philatelically in never having had any postage stamps of their own, but, for a period at any rate, Kerguelen did have a postal service.

In 1893 MM. René and Henri Boissière were given a concession over Kerguelen for 50 years and in 1896 the former was nominated Résident de France for the colony. For some fifteen years they struggled with many difficulties over attempts at colonisation. In 1908 they became associated with certain Norwegian whaling interests and in 1912 there was formed the "Compagnie Générale des Iles Kerguelen, Saint-Paul et Amsterdam," which took over the concessionary rights. The organisation of this company led to the creation of a postal service to meet the needs of the company and of its personnel.

The project of surcharging Madagascar stamps was apparently considered, but for some reason was dropped and only French stamps were ever used on correspondence from Kerguelen. Almost all values of the Blanc, Merson and Sower types from 1c. up to 5 fr. are to be found so used.



Fig. 1.

Cancellation at Kerguelen was done at first with a cachet of official, but non-postal, type; a stamp of administrative type with a female figure representing "Law" and with the circular inscription "Résidence de France/Isles Kerguelen." (See Fig. 1). The earliest known example of this is on a cover which has the ar-

rival backstamp of Havre dated 28-3-09. The cancellations of this first type are in blue ink.

This die was apparently lost in a wrecked vessel and a new model was brought into use, the earliest example being known from January, 1912. This has the circular inscription "Republique Francaise/Isles Kerguelen" and, in the centre, "Résidence de France." It occurs at first in black ink, later in reddish violet. (See Fig. 2).



Fig. 2.

The operations of the company were suspended during the war period but were resumed in 1921. By agreement, an Anglo-Norwegian company took over the whale fishery in the southern part of the archipelago, the French company retaining the sea-elephant hunting in the northern part.

No correspondence is known from Kerguelen after 1925, in which year, apparently, the factory at Port Jeanne d'Arc closed down and there was no resident population left on the islands.

Correspondence from Kerguelen seems to have come mainly by South African or Norwegian whaling vessels, any boat leaving the islands for its home base serving as a mail carrier. Letters taken by such boats can be recognised by having transit postmarks, those known being Durban, Capetown, and, more rarely, Bunbury (West Australia). Covers are known which have been sent registered from Durban; these show a mixed franking, the original French stamps cancelled at Kerguelen and Union stamps used for the registration at Durban.

Letters carried by the company's own steamer, the "Jeanne d'Arc," which usually put in a first call at Madagascar, show no transit post marks.

The post-card with a view of Port Jeanne d'Arc, referred to in our 1936 note, was obtained (so we are informed by its owner, Dr. Roy D. Ribble, of New York) in Capetown. It was sent to an addressee in Capetown; it has no transit or arrival postmark dating it, but, from the fact that the stamp on it is a 10c. of the Pasteur type (which was only issued in 1923) it may be inferred that it belongs to the closing stages of the Kerguelen postal service.



## The Design of the Stamps of the Orange Free State

By A. P. OBERMEYER.

(A note read before the Pretoria Philatelic Society).

A good deal of misconception exists concerning the origin and meaning of the design of the old stamps of the Orange Free State.

Versions are given in "The Postage Stamps of the British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in Africa," published by the Royal Philatelic Society in 1906; Leon de Raay's "History of the Postage Stamps of the Orange Free State" (1907); and in the recently published book "The Stamps of the Orange Free State" (1938), by Geldhof, but the authors of these works apparently do not know the true facts.

For the true history of the design I am indebted to Professor J. J. Smith, of Stellenbosch University, who has kindly supplied the following information.

The design of the Free State stamps, writes Professor Smith, is clearly that of the Coat-of-Arms of the Republic, with a few details omitted. Dr. H. P. N. Muller, who was consul for Holland in the Free State during the years preceding the Boer War, gives all the details of the adoption of the O.F.S. flag and Coat-of-Arms in his well-known work "Oude Tijden in den Oranje-Vrijstaat" (Old Times in the Orange Free State), published in 1907.

### REQUEST TO KING.

Dr. Muller relates how the President of the Free State requested the King of Holland to design a flag and Coat-of-Arms for the new State, which had obtained its independence in 1854. The King replied in a letter dated July 14, 1855, and at the same time sent a flag and a Coat-of-Arms. The Volksraad resolved on February 28, 1856, to adopt the flag; but the Coat-of-Arms could not be adopted as one had in the meantime been designed and used on the great seal of the State.

The following, literally translated from Netherlandish Dutch, is Dr. Muller's description of the old Free State Coat-of-Arms:

"By no means heraldically designed or executed, it symbolised in a simple though ingenious manner, by means of natural colours, the past, the present, and the ideals of the new State.

"An orange tree symbolised the name of the State as well as that freedom which was to be revered. Three sheep symbolised the main industry of the State and that patience which was so indispensable, the lion symbolised the savage state of the country and that heroic courage that was essential, while underneath this a wagon, symbolising the coming of the burghers into the country and their

desire to see their numbers increased in a similar manner.

"As in a picture book, the ideas to be conveyed had, for greater clearness, been written down in words on the seal, namely, Vrijheid (Freedom), Immigratia (Immigration), Geduld (Patience), and Moed (Courage)—the last two on the orange scroll. The word Vrijheid was written above the tree, and the other words below the illustrations to which they referred."

### HUNTING HORNS.

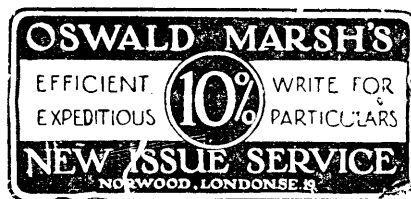
To this old Coat-of-Arms the three hunting horns on the Coat-of-Arms designed by the King of Holland were added by resolution of the Volksraad and were placed on the outer side, two above and one below. These hunting horns were ancient badges of the House of Holland.

The Free State Coat-of-Arms with the hunting horns added is overprinted on all the stamps affixed to the postcards manufactured at Bloemfontein.

The design of the postage stamps is slightly altered, the two hunting horns being no longer above the orange tree, but placed one on each side of the stem of the tree, and the words Vrijheid, Geduld en Moed and Immigratia being omitted.

From the preceding, says Professor Smith, it is quite clear that the tree is an orange tree and that the horns are hunting horns. The orange tree was chosen because the name of the country was the Orange Free State, i.e., the State to the north of the Orange River, which had been named as far back as 1770 in honour of the ruling House of Holland.

It will be readily understood why the tree symbolising the House of Orange is also the symbol of liberty or freedom, Holland having wrested her independence from Spain mainly through the exertions of William of Orange, the founder of the Dutch House of Orange.



### GREAT BRITAIN.

The K.G. VI issues are now nearing completion with the appearance of the first of the high values in the shape of the 5s., on 21st August. The actual size of the stamp is approximately 1 and 5/16 inch high x 1 and 5/32 inch wide. The design is heraldic in character, standing out in light tones against a uniform dark red background. The King's head is at the top centre with 5s. boldly on either side. The lower portion of the stamp is occupied by the Royal Arms, supported by the Lion and Unicorn.



## Geldhof's "Stamps of the Orange Free State"— Some Criticisms and Additional Information

By A. E. BASDEN.

(Concluded from page 125 of August issue)

First to discuss the numerals or grids. You mention that the grids come in two types—there are probably four or five. To the two you mention I would add (3) figure within a grid with outer line, and (4) circle of dotted line (a form recently shown by Dr. Harvey Pirie at a meeting of the Pretoria Philatelic Society). I also have copies of it.

There is also a numeral, large figure "3" within a circle boxed in a square frame. Above 30 I have the numbers 45, 49, 51, 55 and 57. No. 17 (Ladybrand) is very common. You mention that the grids "continued in use until the middle nineties," but some numerals (and letters) were in use until long after the British occupation. Peculiarly, and passing comprehension, numeral 1 was used at Clocolan as well as at Bloemfontein. Incidentally, Harris Smith was No. 3, Fauresmith No. 4.

Of the letters you mention the letter "B"—have you got this? I have never seen it. Nor have I seen "E" or "V." But I have G, K, M, P, and possible U and W, but neither is clear. "A" was used at Clocolan.

I agree with you that cork cancellations are rare, but they are not limited to issues before 1883, as I have three specimens on the 2d. (on 3d.) of 1888. There are several types and these should be listed some day.

Coloured cancellations are common and were continued (purple) right up to Union.

You illustrate a very good selection of town cancellations to which you will be able to add from time to time. I have never made an analysis of these though I have a useful lot. There are, of course, very few daters on the old issues as the numeral cancellations were in common use. I have several with the Heen returned letter office postmark, referred to by you, but cannot offer an explanation at present.

I now come to the numerals in barred ovals or, as described in the last paragraph on page 54—numerals in rectangular box within a vertical oval grid of heavy horizontal bars. You say that "these are established as being from the Cape of Good Hope," that "the numerals are high," and "the usage belongs to the period of interprovincials." I am afraid I must entirely differ from you in regard to all three statements, because I have these obliterations on Republican stamps (6d. bright carmine, "Halve-penny" on 3d., 1d. and 3d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. chestnut) on "V.R.I." overprinted stamps (1d. raised stops, "One Shilling" on 5s., 2d. level stops) as well as on the King's Heads. Moreover, the numerals are not only high for I have them

starting as low as 4 and 6 (have seen 5) and a number of double and treble figures, as well as those in the thousands. Many of the King's Heads are WMK single C.A. And to put all doubts at rest I have a number on portions of newspaper wrappers franking the "Bloemfontein Post" and other papers. Incidentally, similar numeral grid cancellations were definitely used in Transvaal and Swaziland; all probably obtained from or through the Cape Post Office, whence most of the postal officials of Transvaal and O.F.S. came.

Of numerals in triangles I have numbers as low as 3 and as high as 54. These would have been used on examined printed matter, and may have been used inter-provincially. They are certainly very scarce.

My parcels post cancellations are all post-British occupation.

Of Army Post Office cancellations there are many for the specialist to delight in. Incidentally, I have Army Telegraph obliterations on un-overprinted Republican stamps, and on cover Army P.O. No. 17 on 1d. Republican stamp, dated 19th March, 1900—the day the British troops entered Bloemfontein.

Republican stamps were used in the Cape and Natal during the Anglo-Boer War at the following places: Aliwal North, Burgersdorp, Colesberg, and Vryburg in the Cape (I have also a piece with 1d. stamp obliterated with a Cape triangular postmark) and Charlestown, Dundee and Nqutu (Zululand) in Natal. Also O.F.S. stamps obliterated with the "Hoofdlager—Z.A.R." postmark.

As to miscellaneous postmarks, I can mention

- (1) TE LAAT (=Too Late).
- (2) P.W.K.=Post Wissel Kantoor=Postal Order Office.
- (3) Post Wissel Kantoor.
- (4) R.P.K.=Returned Letter Office.
- (5) Post Office seals.
- (6) "P.A." error for "P.K."=Post Kantoor =Post Office.

(There is just the possibility these letters stand for "Postal Agency.")

Quite a large selection of censorship marks may be gathered together, some have place names, some have not. These include "Prisoners of War" censorship marks.

A cancellation similar to that referred to in your second paragraph on "Official Cancellation" (p. 56) is the official frank "ORANGE VRYSTAAT ARTILLERIE," with crossed cannon beneath the Arms, but it has not got the letters "O.V.S."

British stamps may be found with normal town cancellations as well as Army P.O. postmarks.

Your last paragraph on page 55—you have reversed the order—the overprinted V.R.I. stamps came before the Cape stamps overprinted "Orange River Colony."

I do not know of any cancellations as described in the sixth paragraph on page 57, viz.: "the characteristic numeral grid Killers of the Cape Colony and the letters 'C.G.H.' at the bottom of the circle." All the cancellations on O.F.S. stamps used in Cape Colony were normal town cancellations—some circular, some squared circles.

Perhaps I should mention that I do not agree with your comparative values of inter-provincials. You can get a better idea of these from Simenhoff's "Standard Catalogue of the Stamps of the Union of South Africa."

I am afraid I have written a very long letter and can only plead in extenuation—it's all for the good of the cause. May your pen never run dry! I hope that many others will contribute to the symposium so that when the time comes to republish, Geldhof's "Stamps of the Orange Free State" will be the recognised standard work on the subject.

## Review

*A Hundred Years of Postage Stamps.* By Patrick Hamilton. Published by Peter Davies, Ltd., 38 Bedford Street, London, W.C.2. Price, 8s. 6d. net.

This is a book that can be read with pleasure and interest by any stamp collector, be he beginner or advanced, and the layman looking for information about stamps will not find it too technical.

Being a centenary book it first deals with the introduction of stamps in Britain in 1840, but rather fails to give sufficient credit to Chalmers over the invention of adhesive stamps. It then goes on to consider in some detail the stamps of the first ten years there-

after, with the circumstances and conditions of their issue in the various countries concerned.

A chapter is given to the Universal Postal Union; then it jumps to the twentieth century when the publicity and propaganda value of stamps began to be realized, and the floods that we are experiencing to-day first set in.

Then follows some consideration of designs and the stories behind the stamps, and a description in not too technical terms of the various processes involved in the manufacture of stamps.

A considerable section of the book deals with the hobby of stamp collecting, and there is good advice on Do's and Don'ts here for everyone.

Three appendices give respectively (1) A list of the hundred most valuable stamps in the world. (How many of our readers can give the first *three* correctly, without looking up any references, we wonder? Probably not very many! Make your guesses; we will give the answer next month.) (2) An alphabetical index of the stamp issuing territories of the world, past and present, with short details about each. A useful list. (3) A well-compiled list of handbooks published in English on the stamps of various countries, limited in the main to one for each country. A good guide to anyone beginning to specialize.

### A NEW ANGLO-BOER WAR POSTMARK.

Mr. L. A. B. Sharpe records the finding of a Hattingspruit Veld-Postmark on Z.A.R. stamps. Hattingspruit is known (see *S.A. Philatelist*, Vol. 14, 1938, pp. 156 and 168) as the seat of one of the Transvaal post offices established in Natal in November, 1899, but the mark of this office has not hitherto been recorded.

The mark is a horizontal oval similar to that figured as Type 11 on page 168 of the article mentioned above. It has "Veld-Post, Z.A.R." above, "HATTINGSPRUIT" below, and the date, "8 APR. 1900" in the centre. It is on a cover addressed to and backstamped in Switzerland, and cancels Z.A.R. ½d. and 2d. stamps.

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## The New Catalogues

*The Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps of the World.* 39th Edition, 1940. Whitfield King and Co., Ipswich, England. Price 5s.

This is a work of reference well known to stamp collectors, which accurately records every issue of the world's postage stamps since 1840, revised and brought up to date, and priced according to current market values. Although simplified to the extent of excluding complications in the way of minor varieties, a useful feature is the listing of watermarks upon which the exact identity of many important issues depend.

The present edition marks the completion of the original issues for the British Dominions and Colonies for the reign of King George VI, all of which are listed and priced here. Meanwhile, the British Empire issues at large continue to be paramount in vogue with collectors throughout the world. The prices for the 1935 Jubilee stamps are now firm, and, although a number of increases have been made, stocks are so low everywhere that further advances may be expected at an early date.

The more recent Coronation issues remain for the most part unaltered. Exceptions are in those of Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, and South-West Africa, which have been subjected to slight reductions owing to large quantities coming on to the market. Most of the speculators in these stamps have now disposed of their holdings, and we are confident that in a very short time there will be renewed demand for these memorable issues, accompanied by a corresponding increase of prices.

Despite rumours regarding the scarcity of the recent Voortrekker set, this has only gone up to a small extent, but the 1929 Airmail stamps of the Union show a considerable increase in price. Southern Rhodesia, on the other hand, shows a general increase in the first issue. The Coronation set has been halved in price.

The total number of stamps issued to date, as included in this Catalogue, is 69,109. Europe still heads the list with 22,296, Africa comes next with 15,043, followed by Asia with 12,333, America 12,169, West Indies 3,941, and lastly, Oceania with 3,327.

A total of 2,479 new stamps have been added to the Catalogue since the last edition, and during the past twelve months Europe has been responsible for 971 new issues, Africa 511, America 471, Asia 382, West Indies 64, Oceania 80.

*Gibbons' 1940 Catalogue—Stamp Centenary Edition.* Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World, 1940 (Stamp Centenary) Edition. 1,999 pages. Price 16s. net. (Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.2.)

The 1940 edition of the Gibbons' Catalogue is one of the most interesting ever published. For collectors of modern issues there are the 2,913 new stamps of the past twelve-month, including the virtual completion of the first King George VI Empire sets, and many attractive foreign items. Those interested in prices will find 27,446 alterations, almost a record number, while the general revision of detail has been extensive as usual.

### AN IMPROVED GREAT BRITAIN LIST.

The Centenary of the Adhesive Postage Stamp is commemorated in two ways. First there is a special introduction whose title, "A Century of Postage Stamps," is self-explanatory. Secondly, there is an improved Great Britain list in which the editor has had the assistance of Mr. J. B. Seymour, F.R.P.S.L.

The actual Great Britain stamp lists have not been rewritten, but the object of the improvements has been to make them and the specialised study of the earlier British issues more intelligible to the general body of catalogue users.

In the first place, the numerous catalogue notes have been considerably amplified and re-grouped, the general notes being placed together, while the notes referring to specific issues will be found beneath those issues arranged in a more practical form.

Next, the Line-Engraved and Surface Printed issues have each been prefaced by tables designed to show, as clearly as possible, the general run of the stamps, both chronologically and, in the case of the Line-Engraved, in relation to plates, alphabets, etc., the Surface-Printed stamps being arranged chronologically, by values, within each major type group.

The explanatory notes, key-tables, and notes to particular issues now occupy about nine pages of the catalogue. It is hoped that they will form the first step in the complete re-writing of the Great Britain list, for assistance in which task the catalogue editor appeals.

Amongst the South African countries Basutoland and Bechuanaland show substantial rises in the King George V and the Jubilee issues. The only increase of note in the stamps of South-West Africa is a jump in value of the 10d. airmail stamp of 1931.

In the Rhodesian list several unpriced items are now priced for the first time, and the only increases of note are in the imperf. between varieties. In the Victoria Falls issue, the 1s. imperf. between has risen to £40 from £32. In the double heads the 1d. imperf. between has gone to £12 from £9. The rare shade of the 2s. is now catalogued at £8, while the £1 perf. 15 is catalogued at £25.

and the 3d. mixed perforations is now listed at £20. In the Admiral issue the ½d. yellow-green imperf. between is given a catalogue value of £12; the 1½d. imperf. between £20; and the 1d. perf. 15 imperf. between is now priced at £30. The extremely rare 2d. perf. 15 die 3 is priced rather disappointingly at only £15.

Stamps of the Union of South Africa show a minor increase in the earlier issues, the only noteworthy increase being the 1s. air-mail, now priced at 6s.

Southern Rhodesia has been treated in the same way as Rhodesia, in that most of the imperforate between varieties are now priced. The ½d. and 1d. imperf. between have each risen from £5 to £7; whilst the 1½d. imperf. between is now priced at £10 and the 2d. at £25. The error of colour in the 5s. blue is given the catalogue rank of £18, whilst the 1931 5s. printed on the gummed side has increased from £10 to £15.

#### OTHER SECTIONS REWRITTEN THIS YEAR.

The only other serious revision done in Part I is the entire rewriting of the list of Tasmanian Pictorials, which was hitherto not only over-elaborate, but inaccurate as to facts, as modern research has proved. It is now possible to allot any stamp of these issues to its particular printing by differences in the design, so that in future collectors will have no difficulty with them. Many will be glad to hear that the foolish and unnecessary distinction between large and small holes in the perforations is now only mentioned in a footnote, while the list of shades has been cut down to cover main groups only.

In Part II a very popular country, Sweden, has been the subject of a complete rewrite, with much new information given, plus a certain measure of simplification so that fewer unimportant varieties of shade, paper, etc., are included.

Finally, the speculative and unnecessary surcharges of Guadeloupe (1903) have been tabulated.

*Stanley Gibbons' Simplified Stamp Catalogue.*  
Eighth Edition, 1940. 1,208 pages. Price 5s. net. (Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.2.)

The new simplified catalogue is a marvel in production at the low price of 5s. Consisting, as it does, of 1,208 pages, and containing 8,238 illustrations, it is remarkable that the printing, illustrations, and paper are so very good. For the junior collector or for the collector who desires the collection on "the simple life" method, this catalogue is eminently suitable.

Perforations, watermarks and paper varieties are completely eliminated, and varieties of overprints are omitted.

#### CHANGING EUROPE MEANS NEW STAMPS.

Here, among the new issues of the past twelve months, included in the catalogue for the first time, are stamps from Albania marking the Italian occupation (an overprinted series, rushed out quickly, so that no time would be lost), the first stamps of Slovakia, a solitary stamp from Carpatho-Ukraine (memory of a few days' "independence" before Hungary took over the territory), a Sudetenland issue made at the time Germany first entered Czecho-Slovakia, a German set commemorating the acquisition of the Sudetenland and stamps from Poland and Hungary to commemorate the new territories they have obtained.

It is good to see that the British Empire is no longer backward in making full use of the postage stamp. The last of the new issues for King George VI have now appeared, and the majority of them display, in addition to the royal likeness, either the pictorial beauties of the Empire or else its industries, instead of the former simple portrait designs.

#### SPECIAL STAMPS FOR WILL ROGERS.

The Central American Republic of Nicaragua brought out an interesting set in March, when it issued five stamps showing Will Rogers, the famous American comedy film star and humorist. In 1931 he visited Nicaragua after the earthquake and contributed generously toward the relief fund. Now he has been posthumously honoured by the country.

In all, Stanley Gibbons' Simplified Catalogue includes 2,099 new issues (making a total number of 61,132 stamps), and, with its many price alterations, shows that stamp collecting continues as the world's most popular indoor hobby. A.K.

### COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies. William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by: A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

# Southern Rhodesia's Stamps

FIRST ISSUE.

Mr. Douglas Armstrong, the Editor of *Stamp Collecting*, had an interesting article some time ago in that magazine on Southern Rhodesia, "a field of philatelic activity that is at once manageable and not too costly." The following notes are culled therefrom:

A collection of the stamps of Southern Rhodesia should properly begin with stamps of Rhodesia used in Southern Rhodesia between October, 1923, and 1st April, 1924, the dates of the institution of responsible government and of the issue of the first stamps.

For this first definitive issue a new Admiral's head die was used for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 3d. values; the old Die I of Rhodesia was employed for the 8d., 10d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. denominations, and Die III for the 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 2s.

(What about the 1s. 6d. stamp?—Ed.)

Due doubtless to hasty production, errors and varieties of both printing and perforating were early recorded. One or more sheets of the 5s. had the vignette printed inadvertently in light blue (the colour normally appropriated to the 1s. value) instead of blue-green. (*Discrimination should be exercised when purchasing this error, as "changelings" chemically produced are not unknown.*)

About half the stamps have been recorded with faulty perforations, giving rise to varieties "imperf. between," "imperf. at top," etc., which are included as sub-entries in the Check List that follows. Shades are also fairly prolific, and in most cases very pronounced.

## SUMMARY.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. deep yellow-green, green, deep green, blue-green, and shades.

- (a) Imperf. between (horiz.)
- (b) " " (vert.)
- (c) " at top
- (d) " at bottom
- (e) " at left
- (f) " at right

1d. pale carmine, carmine, scarlet (and shades).

- (a) Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  (rolls)
- (b) Imperf. between, horiz.
- (c) " " vert.
- (d) " " at top
- (e) " " at bottom
- (f) " " at right
- (g) " " at left

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. pale bistre-brown, yellow bistre, bistre-brown (and shades).

- (a) Double perf.
- (b) Imperf. between, horiz.
- (c) " at top
- (d) " at bottom
- (e) " at right
- (f) " at left

2d. purple-grey and black, deep slate purple and black, brownish purple and black (and shades).

- (a) Imperf. between, horiz.

3d. blue, slate blue, deep blue, milky blue, Prussian blue (and shades).

- (a) Imperf. at top

4d. orange-red and black, deep orange-red and black (and shades).

2d. purple-grey and black, deep slate, purple  
6d. rose-lilac and black, lilac-mauve and black, mauve and black, bluish-mauve and black, greyish-violet and black (and shades).

- (a) Imperf. between, horiz.
- (b) " " vert.

8d. pale sage-green and violet, deep sage-green and violet.

- (a) Thin paper
- (b) Imperf. at bottom

10d. carmine-red and ultramarine, carmine-red and bright ultramarine.

- (a) Imperf. at top

1s. turquoise blue and black, pale blue and black, blue and black, deep blue and black (and shades).

- (a) Imperf. at right

1s. 6d. pale lemon chrome and black, yellow chrome and black, orange chrome and black, black.

- (a) Thin paper
- (b) Imperf. between, vert.

2s. grey-brown and black, reddish-brown and black, yellow-brown and black.

- (a) Imperf. at top.

2s. 6d. sepia and deep ultramarine, sepia and blue, bistre brown and blue.

- (a) Imperf. between, vert.

5s. blue-green and ultramarine, pale blue-green and blue, pale green and blue, green and blue.

- (a) Light blue and blue (Error).

## RELATIVE RARITY.

The relative rarity of the part imperforate varieties naturally depends upon the numbers known to exist.

The highest number is recorded in the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, of which there are at least 50 vertical and 25 horizontal pairs in circulation.

Of the 1d. there are believed to exist 36 horizontal pairs and a dozen or so vertically "imperf. between."

Horizontal pairs of the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d. are scarcer, no more than 12 of either having been recorded; and a like number of the 6d.

Scarcest of all are the vertically imperf. between pairs of the 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d., of which the total number in circulation is reported to be six in each instance.

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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## Editorial

### **CARRYING ON.**

In times such as the present, even if we in this country are not taking any very active part in the war which is on, "recipes for normality" (to use the scientific jargon of the day) were never more necessary than they are now.

It should be remembered that life is not normally an affair of battle, murder, and sudden death, and a return to normality should be kept in view if our minds are to remain brave and balanced. This, admittedly, is not too easy when we think of the battleground of ideologies which we all must tread daily with our Press, wireless, lectures, books, etc.

During the day one can get away from it to a considerable extent by immersion in work and by congenial outdoor exercise. If games are not always possible, Kipling's advice "to take a large hoe and a shovel also, and dig till you gently perspire" will be good both for your garden and yourself.

But what about the evening hours? Well, we have no hesitation in recommending stamp collecting, or, if you prefer it, philately. You will find it a much better recipe for normality than turning on the wireless. In itself philately provides that impersonal outside interest and soothing influence so advisable at present; and, if the experience of the last war be any guide, stamp collecting has the additional advantage of being an economically sound hobby, and this is something not to be sniffed at in unsettled times.

We admire the spirit being shown by the philatelic press and stamp trade in Britain and their determination to carry on to the best of their ability in difficult circumstances. We ourselves shall do our best to follow their

lead, but, as already intimated, it may be necessary to economise to some extent.

Some of our advertisers may be compelled to drop out, and there is also going to be difficulty in obtaining a sufficiency of good copy to fill our normal sixteen pages. Mr. Godfrey, for instance, has warned us that there is little prospect of his being able to find news for the monthly Air Mail Notes, which he has provided so regularly for some time past. If we can obtain sufficient material to maintain the present size of magazine it will be maintained; if it has to be cut down we can only ask our readers for their indulgence.

Readers can help to obviate this necessity, however. In two ways. Firstly, by contributing more philatelic articles or items of news. Secondly, by supporting those who help to support us—our advertisers—and so make it less likely that they will drop out.

We have never in the past systematically pushed our advertisers' interests, as we felt that their advertisements spoke sufficiently well themselves. In the present situation, however, it appears to us legitimate to ask support for those without whose support we could not carry on at all. In the case of our philatelic advertisers particularly we know, either from personal dealings or from information given by friends who have dealt with them, that readers cannot go wrong, and can very frequently find much that will be helpful for their collections.

#### **GREAT BRITAIN.**

We always carry a fine general and specialised stock of British Stamps and Postmarks (pre-stamp period included). Also rarities. Wants lists and enquiries solicited. Ask for a copy of Alcocks' fortnightly British offers, mailed free on request.

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## Swaziland

In S.G. Catalogue there are only 10 stamps, with 15 major varieties, recognized in the 1889-95 series of stamps and 30 issued since 1932.

Swaziland would therefore not seem to offer a very big field to a philatelist. Actually, however, much more can be made out of it than would appear from a mere study of the catalogues, if the whole postal history of the territory be taken into consideration.

Eight stages of postal history may be recognized:

(1) The pre-stamp period, i.e., prior to 1889, The Administration of that time had an arrangement with the Z.A.R. post office at Steynsdorp whereby letters taken there by runner from the Administration were stamped with Z.A.R. stamps and forwarded to their destination. The Swazi Administration ran an account with the Steynsdorp post office; any private letters that may have been similarly sent had presumably to have been paid for in cash previously to the Swazi Administration or to be accompanied by cash to Steynsdorp. A specimen of a cover "On the Swazie King's Service" belonging to this period is known.

(2) The "condominium" period of 1889-95 when Swaziland was administered by a joint British and Z.A.R. Commission. The stamps used were Z.A.R. stamps overprinted "Swazieland." In addition to the 10 stamps and 15 major varieties listed by S.G. there are other varieties both major and minor, not recognized by them, but known and recorded elsewhere.

The important major varieties listed are (1) Opt. inverted, (2) "d" of "Swazieland" missing, and (3) a combination of (1) and (2), "Swazielan" inverted. Variety (3), which occurs on several values, is naturally the rarest, and this is reflected in the prices quoted for this variety. In the case of the 5s. value, which is unpriced, it is commonly understood that only one copy can ever have existed, as it is believed that there was only one sheet printed with the overprint inverted. It is not a matter of common knowledge as to whether this copy is in actual existence or not, or, if it does exist, in whose possession it is. Can any reader supply information on this point?

Amongst major unlisted varieties may be mentioned (a) Overprint missing—this is only recognizable of course when found *se tenant* with an overprinted stamp; (b) overprints with the "Sw" of Swazieland missing. In the minor varieties one may refer to different shades of paper, shades of stamps, and to several small but constant defects in the overprint.

During this period there also occur unoverprinted Z.A.R. stamps used wrongfully, but presumably escaping notice by the postal authorities in Swaziland.

Forged stamps are known, but more common are forged overprints and postmarks. These need further study before authoritative pronouncements can be made on which are genuine and which are forged. Some are obvious, but some are very difficult to decide about.

"Bisects" are known, but they were never authorized, nor is there any evidence that they were ever really required. Probably they were all made for collectors.

A footnote in Gibbons Catalogue states: "In 1894-95 reprints of the above stamps were made in the Government Printing Works at Pretoria. These have a stop after the name."

There is another opinion held about these so-called reprints by some authorities, viz., that these were stamps actually prepared for use but never issued because the incorporation of the territory into the South African Republic made them unnecessary.

Whatever their status they are rarely seen and difficult to obtain. There are said to have been ten sheets of each of the ½d., 1d., and 2d. values, and one sheet of the 10s. value so prepared. Inverted overprints are known of the ½d. denomination, and on the third stamp of the second row there is a variety with a fancy "S" in the overprint.

(3) From 1895 to 1900 Swaziland was a part of the South African Republic, and used the current Z.A.R. stamps. Recognizable only by postmarks.

(4) This is a hypothetical stage, and has not yet been proven by the finding of stamps. But from about the middle of 1900 to mid-1902 it would seem almost certain the Z.A.R. stamps overprinted V.R.I. were in use there as in the Transvaal.

(5) From 1902 to 1910 the stamps used were the Transvaal Edwardians.

(6) Then came the "Interprovincial" period when the stamps of all the four provinces of the Union were in use in Swaziland.

(7) From 1913 to 1932 Swaziland was, postally speaking, part of the Union, and used Union stamps.

(8) From 1932 onwards Swaziland has had its own postal administration and its own stamps.

It will be seen from this list that there is big scope in getting together a collection illustrative of all the periods of Swaziland's postal history.

### NEW UNION POST OFFICES.

Mr. James Newson has sent "First Day covers" (4th October, 1939) of the opening of two new post offices, named respectively *Dalview* and *Brenthurst*.





## A Philatelic Pilgrimage Through Asia

By Rev. Wm. LOXLEY CHAMINGS, B.Sc., B.D. (Philatelic Society of Natal).

Ladies and gentlemen, before giving you a few notes about the stamps I am showing, perhaps a word or two about my collection as a whole may be of interest. Apart from a few subsidiary collections, it consists of geographical stamps, that is to say, stamps showing some particular spot on the earth's surface (and I do not keep two stamps that show exactly the same view). Within these limits this collection is quite complete, and up to the present moment it numbers 2,523, distributed as follows: Europe, 1,068; Asia, 316; Africa, 290; Pacifica, 96; America, 748; World-maps, 5. Two hundred and seventy-eight have been added during the last 12 months.

To-night we are to take a tour in a counter-clockwise direction, visiting Turkey, Cyprus, Palestine and Transjordan, Ceylon, Malaya, Indo-China, China, Manchuria and Mongolia, Japan, Siberia, India, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon, finishing close to our starting-point at the little territory of Hatay. I propose to adopt the same procedure as last year, and to confine my notes to a general word on each country, and a special reference to one or two stamps on each sheet. Without such a limitation this talk would expand to an inordinate length, for practically every stamp has some special feature, and can tell an interesting story.

1. *Turkey* of course still has a small holding in Europe, and a number of stamps on the first sheet, showing scenes of Istanbul or Constantinople, magnificently produced by Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. in 1913, really belong to the European section, but are shown here for the sake of completion. The seven stamps at the foot of the sheet, however, belong to Anatolia, or Asia Minor. Gibbons lists these, curiously, as a supplement to Turkey, under the sub-heading "Angora." In view of subsequent events it would be far more consistent to list them, as Whitfield King and others do, among the other Turkish stamps, and in any case Anatolia, as the name of the whole area, would be better than Angora, or Ankara, which is merely the name of the capital. That strange mixture of good and evil, the late Kamal Ataturk, has certainly succeeded in bringing Anatolia into prominence of late years, and in many ways progress has been rapid. These stamps, produced in Genoa, cannot be compared with the Istanbul series, but are nevertheless full of interest. Some perhaps will be astonished to see such a fine building as the Parliament House at Sivas, a town which many people have hardly heard of, unless they are old

enough to recall the terrible massacre of Armenians there in 1895. It is, however, an important place, the ancient Sebastea, and a great centre of trade. Silver, lead, copper, iron and coal are found hard by, and we shall surely hear more of Sivas as the days go by. Its river is the Kizil-Irmak, which figures on a stamp shown at the top of the second sheet, where a rather primitive-looking train crosses it on a girder bridge. Anatolia is of course the scene of many of the journeys of St. Paul and other apostles, Konia, for instance, one of whose mosques is seen here, being the ancient Iconium.

2. The second sheet shows a mixed lot, mostly scenes from Anatolia, but including a New Zealand stamp issued on April 27, 1936, the 21st anniversary of the heroic but ill-fated landing of the Anzac troops at the cove in Gallipoli, which will forever bear their name, and also a French stamp bearing a portrait of Pierre Loti, against a background of Istanbul Harbour. Istanbul was the scene of Loti's first novel, which was in part an autobiography. The Gallipoli adventure of the war of 1914-18 is also recalled in two maps, one blank but for rivers, the other showing the famous heights and villages named in Arabic. Note the fine engravings at the top on the left the Fortress of Angora, the Turkish capital, set in the midst of wild and mountainous country, and on the right the romantic gorge of the River Sakaria, the scene of the last Turkish victory over the Greeks. A single line of railway will be seen threading its way between the precipitous sides of the gorge. This is a most important railway, linking Haidar Pasha on the Bosphorus with Adana, Aleppo and the East. Note also the fine photogravures issued to mark the International Fair held at Smyrna in August of last year. Smyrna, Turkey's second seaport, has had an eventful and tragic history of late years. Bombarded three times during the war, it was held by the Greeks for some years; in 1922 when it was retaken by the Turks it was almost wholly destroyed by fire, and in 1928, when slowly recovering from the fire, it was devastated by an earthquake. However, as the pictures show, it is flourishing once more.

3. The stamps of *Cyprus* are of exceptional interest, and would well justify an evening to themselves. Suffice for the present to call attention to the outstanding excellence of their production by Waterlow and Sons. Many of them are truly works of art, whilst the one at the foot, showing a forest scene among the western mountains, is one of the finest stamp-designs ever issued. Good motor roads lead

almost to the summits of these mountains, and in the perfect climate of these pinewoods thousands of visitors every year spend the hot summer months. I have adopted a different method of showing the map, making a cut-out of white paper, which well shows the queer shape of the island. The names of places illustrated are clearly printed on the stamps themselves, and by means of a reference number they can readily be located on the map. It is difficult to choose one of these stamps when all have a fascinating story to tell. Perhaps the strangest of them all is the 9 piastres of the 1928 set, a set which celebrated the 50th anniversary of British rule. This stamp is inscribed "Tekke of Umm Haram," which certainly calls for a bit of elucidation. Now a Tekke is a Hospice, and Umm Haram is the name of a lady, a kinswoman of Mahomet. She accompanied her husband Ubarada when he invaded Cyprus in the 7th Century, and died as the result of a fall from her mule. She was buried under a prehistoric monolith close to the place of her fatal accident, and because of her relationship to Mahomet the spot became of special sanctity in the Moslem world, and the shrine and hospice shown on the stamp is a place of pilgrimage to thousands of devout Moslems. The 13th Century Cathedral of St. Nicholas at Famagusta, seen on the 45 piastre stamp of the same series, is almost as sacred as a Christian fane, and it was here that the kings of Cyprus were crowned kings of Jerusalem. Indeed the whole of Cyprus, with its monuments and memories of Greeks, Romans, Normans, Franks, British, Turks, and many other races is of surpassing interest, and these stamps give only glimpses of its many-coloured life and history.

4. A short sea-voyage, often taken by the early apostles, brings us to the Holy Land. Here I have used one of the excellent miniature maps recently issued by the philatelic department of Selfridge's. For the astonishingly small sum of 3s. Selfridge's provide a set of 60 of these maps, covering the whole of the British Empire. I have urged them to a similar enterprise for other countries of the world, and they reply that they will do so if there is a sufficient demand. The only fault I have to find with them is that they give no scale of miles, and up to the present moment I have not found the time to provide these.

Palestine provides only four stamps for my collection, showing Omar's Mosque and the Citadel at Jerusalem, Rachel's Tomb near Bethlehem, and the Sea of Galilee. Three more are provided by a piece of cool impertinence on the part of the Turkish Government during the war. Confidently expecting that the Turkish forces would capture Egypt, they prepared a series of four stamps for use in the conquered territory. Instead, as all the world knows, they were driven even from Palestine, which under their misrule had stagnated

so long. These stamps are therefore never found without some overprint.

Perhaps the most interesting of the Trans-jordan stamps is the 15 millièmes blue, showing the Khazneh at Petra. Petra is the "blood-red city, half as old as time" of the famous poem, and this monument is carved out of the living rock, like other monuments and dwellings in this amazing cleft in the mountains. It marks the tomb of Aretas, the Philhellene king of the Nabateans from 87 to 62 B.C. It was here at Petra, then called Sela, that the king of Edom rudely refused passage to his kinsmen, the Israelites, when travelling to Palestine under the leadership of Moses, with the result that they had perforce to make a detour of some 200 miles.

Some of these pictorial stamps of Trans-jordan are extremely scarce. Only 2,471 copies, for instance, of the 200 millièmes, depicting the Castle of Ajlun, were sold. The Allenby Bridge, shown on the 20 millièmes, one of the few entrances from the West into Trans-jordan, is 1,200 feet below sea-level.

5. A newcomer to our stamp collections is the little territory of Aden, at the south-western end of Arabia. It is not the most desirable place on earth. "Aden was still rainless and red-hot," I read to-day in that sprightly autobiography "Charlton." Yet the pictures shown are not unattractive, the most pleasant perhaps being the view of Mukalla seen on the 8 anna stamp. Mukalla is a small seaport east of Aden, and was the site first chosen for the coaling station before the superior advantages of Aden were realised. It is here that those fascinating vessels known as Adenese Dhows are made. Two specimens of these, one on the 1 rupee brown of the first issue, April 1, 1937, and one on the 1 rupee emerald-green of the current set, issued on January 19 of this year, are exhibited. They probably very closely resemble the "ships of Tarshish" mentioned in the Bible, and there is a persistent tradition that the Queen of Sheba called here with her fleet on her way to visit King Solomon, and another adds that it was here that she built her ships. It may well be that here is the oldest ship-building yard in the world. One of the lingering memories of this fascinating coast is the melodious chanting of the dhow crews, with a range of only two or three notes but a haunting cadence. With their bows lower than the stern and masts canting forward, these dhows are capable of a surprising turn of speed, and a Frenchman living in Jibuti, just opposite Aden, has recently made the journey to Bombay in a dhow in six days, a distance which even the modern steamships take four to cover.

6. We are now to take an even longer sea-journey, for we next visit the island of Ceylon. Ceylon gave us a very handsome set of view-stamps as recently as 1935-6. The Harbour of Trincomalee, shown on the 1 rupee stamp, is one of the finest in the world, though its strategic importance has declined somewhat since the construction of the British

naval base at Singapore. The current stamps use practically the same designs as the George V issue, but with the addition of two others, one of which is particularly interesting. It shows a massive granite rock, and is inscribed with the mysterious word "Sigiriya." This rock is found 17 miles from Pulastipura, once the capital of Ceylon. In the year 477 A.D., King Kasyapa the Parricide built a palace on the summit of this overhanging rock, which he considered quite inaccessible by any foes. Another name for it is the Lion Rock, from the lion carved on its summit about the 5th Century. It is pleasing to note that whilst a representative collection of the classical issues of Ceylon would cost hundreds of pounds, a complete collection of these modern pictorials, as beautiful in their way and far more interesting in design, can still be obtained for a few shillings.

(To be continued)

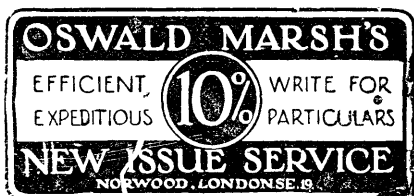
#### A PAT ON THE BACK.

We have noticed that some of our contemporaries publish laudatory unsolicited testimonials in almost every issue, and we have often wondered if they ever get letters which might be described in the somewhat vulgar phrase of to-day as "a kick in the pants." If they do, they never publish them. But perhaps their magazines are so superb that there are never any complaints.

We are not so lucky; we do have some complaints, but we get heartened up every now and again by a letter of praise, and the other day we received such a nice one that we just cannot refrain from quoting from it.

Mr. George van den Berg, the well-known writer of "Philatelic Notes" in *Stamps*, in a letter about another matter ends up thus: "While I am writing, may I tell you how much I enjoy reading *The South African Philatelist*. I get the exchanges from all over the world, and there is no other foreign journal which I enjoy so much."

Such commendation is an even better tonic than the traditional one recommended for keeping Scotsmen happy in their old age, viz., telling them plenty of jokes in their youth, and we discount in advance the possible retort from humorously-minded readers that Mr. v. d. Berg's statement was a joke.



## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by: A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

For Quality and Variety—Globe Packets.—Extensive price lists free. Serious collectors write for finest approval books of your country. References.

Globe Postage Stamp Company, 17, St. George's Street, Cape Town.

### This Month's Special Bargains:

3 Australia Silver Jubilee, cpl. used . . . . .	4/6
12 Canada 1935, last G. V. issue, cpl. used . . . . .	3/6
7 Ethiopia, Ital. Occupation, cpl. mint . . . . .	1/3
3 Germany, Motor Exhibition, cpl. mint. . . . .	1/9
3 Straits Settlements, G. VI, 1-5 dollars, used . . . . .	1/9
5 New Zealand, Chamber of Commerce, cpl. mint . . . . .	3/6
31 Portugal, Camoens Commemos, cpl. mint . . . . .	10/6
7 Rumania, 1936 Charity, cpl. used	2/6

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## Obituary

### GEORGE BLOCKEY.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Geo. Blockey, which took place in Pretoria on 28th September, after a long period of ill-health.

Mr. Blockey was one of the original members on the South African Philatelic Roll of Honour, being appointed thereto on the nomination of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, which was well aware of and indebted to his extensive general philatelic knowledge.

In his younger days Mr. Blockey was for some time a stamp-dealer in Australia, and it was perhaps in connection with Australasian stamps that his knowledge ran deepest. We understand, indeed, that for a period he was responsible for the South Australian section of Gibbons' catalogue, although not for the later revision of that list.

Recently he had been interesting himself in the "Ladysmith Siege Post Office," and he had prepared a fairly lengthy descriptive list of a large batch of covers which had passed through this post office. This list was sent to us, but with true scientific spirit he suggested that publication of it should be held up as he hoped to be able to make the story more nearly complete by finding out about the institution and status of this somewhat mysterious post office. This hope, alas, has not been fulfilled, but we hope to be able to publish soon the information he had acquired.

### HUGUENOT COMMEMORATIVES.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, held on October 16:

Resolved that this meeting of the Pretoria Philatelic Society expresses its disapproval of the action of the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa in deciding to give the Huguenot Commemoration stamps a further month's currency. In the past special issues have remained on sale only for the period originally officially announced, and collectors have come to accept the original announcements as definite.

In view of the well-known fact that such issues of stamps are chiefly purchased by philatelists and dealers, it is but fair, in the opinion of this meeting, that the original official announcements regarding the period of currency of special issues be not departed from, and that good faith be shown to those who are the principal purchasers of stamps that are sold at prices in excess of the postal value.

This meeting hopes, therefore, that the Postmaster-General will revert to his former custom of adhering strictly to his original announcements.

## RHODESIA

April, 1896. 1d. on 4/- Mint. S.G. No. 56.  
 May, 1896. 4d. Mint. S.G. No. 65.  
 Jan., 1897. £2 Mint. S.G. No. 74.  
 1898-1908. 4d. Mint Pair. S.G. No. 82a.  
                   2/6 Mint Pair. S.G. No. 85a.  
                   £10 Mint. S.G. No. 93.  
 April, 1909. £2 Mint Corner Block of  
                   4. S.G. No. 113c.  
 Nov., 1910-16. £1 Mint Block of 4. S.G.  
                   No. 166b.

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who does not smoke

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And this one of  
the most selected  
and blended Tobaccos

## Society News

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

*President, H. H. Hurst; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Gwen Reed, P.O. Box 588, Durban. Meetings, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.*

The October meeting was well attended by members and visitors.

The following is a resolution for the Philatelic Congress to be submitted by the Philatelic Society of Natal on the motion of Mr. Percy C. Bishop:

"That, in the opinion of this Congress, the Centenary Year of the Penny Postage Stamp presents a fitting opportunity to proclaim to the world that, while full credit is given to the late Sir Rowland Hill for the great Penny Postage reform of 1840, the invention of the principle of the Adhesive Postage Stamp was solely the work of the late James Chalmers, a bookseller of Dundee, Scotland;

"That this Congress, having regard to the conclusive evidence advanced by the late Patrick Chalmers, of Wimbledon, London, in support of his father's claim (evidence further amplified by Leah Chalmers, granddaughter of James Chalmers, in her book, "How the Adhesive Postage Stamp was Born"), feels that such claim should now be fully recognised and admitted; and furthermore resolves:

"That the Royal Philatelic Society, as the leading exponent of Philatelic opinion, be urged with deep respect, to consider the justice and the expediency of announcing, once and for all, that James Chalmers, of Dundee, was in fact (as the public monument erected to his memory in his native town of Arbroath proclaims) the 'Inventor of the Adhesive Postage Stamp'."

Mr. W. Percy Williams, who has recently returned from England, and who was a delegate of the Philatelic Society of Natal to the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain held at Southport in June, gave a brief account of what took place at the Congress.

The display for the evening was provided by the Rev. W. Loxley Chamings. Entitled, "A Philatelic Pilgrimage through Asia," it consisted of geographical stamps, that is to say, stamps showing some particular spot on the earth's surface, mounted on black sheets, with a map of the country also appearing thereon. The first country to be visited was Turkey, and the pilgrimage continued through Cyprus, Palestine and Transjordan, Ceylon, Malaya, Indo-China, China, Manchuria and Mongolia, Japan, Siberia, India, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon, finishing at Hatay. Extracts were read from a paper dealing with the stamps and countries visited.

G.R.

### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President, S. Legator; Hon. Secretary, J. Doyle, 41 Rose Deep, Germiston. Meetings, 2nd Thursdays, Hotel Cecil, Benoni, 8 p.m.*

At the annual general meeting held on Thursday, 21st September, 1939, the minutes of the last annual general meeting were read and confirmed. The retiring president, Mr. Hinko Suklje, then read his report. The financial statement showed a small balance on the right side. Mr. Sam Legator was elected president for the ensuing year, and Mr. Jack Doyle hon. secretary and treasurer.

Stamps donated by members of the Society were auctioned with good results, and the amount placed to the credit of the Society's funds. The first exhibit was provided by Mr. Rigg, who showed a collection of India. This was mostly used, and contained some interesting postmarks on early issues. The collection was well mounted and written-up.

The next exhibit, Bahamas, was given by Mr. Linn. This was mainly in mint condition, contained all the Centenary sets, had many interesting varieties, and the writing-up was exceptional. Mr. Linn also showed his collection of Turks and Caicos Islands. This was practically complete, showing also all possible watermark varieties, shades, errors of overprint, and a complete pane of the War Tax overprint clearly showing all the varieties.

The October meeting was held in the New Hotel, Benoni.

Items of interest were shown by the following members:

Mr. Rigg: Censored letter from Simonstown, and a card from Czechoslovakia showing the Czech propaganda stamp already withdrawn.

Mrs. Wood: S.W.A. Huguenot issue.

Mr. Suklje: A double perf., and an interesting Canadian postmark.

A paper was read by Mr. Suklje on "Overprints and Surcharges"; this was interesting and educative, and was supplemented by examples showing many kinds of surcharges and overprints.

The first exhibit of the evening was provided by Mr. Doyle. He showed a collection of King George VI issues to the 5s. value. They were all mint and nicely mounted.

The second exhibit was provided by Dr. Shapiro, who showed early Rhodesians. The exhibit comprised mint and used specimens, entires, overprint varieties, Gubulawayo, and other postmarks, and many other items of interest. The collection was beautifully mounted and written-up.

The future meeting place of the Society has not yet been decided upon, but will most probably be in the new Regents Hotel.

H.S.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President, M. Rose; Hon. Secretary, J. Creewel, Box 4967. Meetings, 2nd Tuesdays, Sanlam Buildings, 29 Loveday Street, 7.45 p.m.*

At the October meeting Mr. Mark Rose took the chair, and there was a normal attendance with practically all seats filled; we were pleased to have the company of some of the Pretoria members.

Among the new issues auctioned were the new Great Britain 2s. 6d. and 5s. denominations, and there were several items, used and mint, which had been submitted by members for auction, some of which brought fairly stiff prices, while others sold at bargain prices.

The attention of members was called to a very attractive stamp centenary exhibition label which is being published in connection with the proposed Stamp Centenary Exhibition to take place in London next year. This will be available even though there is some possibility that the exhibition might be postponed due to the present international situation. However, it was announced that the Club would procure a limited quantity of these labels, and that they would be available for members as long as they lasted at the cost price of 1s. per sheet of four in either colour, black or blue. These colours, it will be noted, correspond with the colours of the first two stamps issued by Great Britain, namely, the 1d. and 2d.

It was announced that the Club now has a quartz lamp for use of members. This lamp is being kept by Mr. G. J. Houbert, who is centrally located in Johannesburg at 33 Walter Mansions. Only very moderate charges of from 1s. to 5s. are made for the use of this lamp, depending on the length of time required. Also, if a member has a few stamps only which he wishes to examine under this lamp, this can be arranged at a charge of 3d. per stamp.

So much time was spent in the examination of Dr. Pirie's exhibit of Swaziland that there was not sufficient time to allow for Mr. J. Creewel's intended exhibit of the New Hebrides. This exhibit will be set forth to another occasion.

Although Dr. Pirie did not actually read a paper in respect of his exhibit of Swaziland, he prefaced it with some very interesting factual information about the stamps of this territory. These facts are summarized in a note published on another page of this issue.

H.E.B.

### EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President, J. Paviour; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, S. F. Fowler; Meetings, Second Fridays, Colosseum Tea Lounge, at 8 p.m.*

A particularly fine display of Rhodesian stamps was given by Mr. C. H. Thornton on the 13th inst., and there was a good attendance of members, despite the inclement weather.

There was shown a comprehensive range of mint and used stamps, with many shades and varieties. One noticed the uncommon postmarks of Gbulawayo, Rulawayo, and Bulawayo. The Double Heads included all values mint and used with a fine lot of shades. In the Admiral series there was the 1d. imperf. between pair, and also a strip of half-penny stamps varying from imperf. to perf. between stamps.

The display was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Thornton.

The president of the Port Elizabeth Society, Mr. Forbes, attended the meeting, and it is hoped that further business visits will enable us to enjoy his cheery presence.

After the reading of the minutes, Mr. Paviour referred to the passing of Mr. W. T. Hoal, an Honorary Life President of the Society and President last year. Members stood in silence in memory of one who was greatly respected in the Society.

Questions were asked about the lack of official advice concerning the forthcoming S.A. Philatelic Congress in Pretoria, in November. Messrs. C. H. Thornton and H. Courlander hoped to attend the Congress, and were empowered to represent the Society.

J.P.S.

### CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President, Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt; Hon. Secretary, A. A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town. Meetings, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 8 p.m.*

Thursday, 28th September, 1939. The vice-president in the chair. The display for the evening was provided by Mr. C. O. Plumbridge entitled "Bits and Pieces." There were some very nice "Bits" exhibited, being selections of stamps from various British Possessions. Both the classical stamps as well as later issues were well represented.

Thursday, 12th October. The president, Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt, in the chair. The president received a hearty welcome back after his visit overseas, and before proceeding with the meeting he gave a short account of his experiences. In referring to the unfortunate state of affairs in Europe, he emphasised Britain's preparedness in this war which she tried hard to avoid, and also the fact that there was an absolute absence of any vindictiveness whatsoever.

The display for the evening was provided by Mr. K. Alexander, entitled "Philatelic Junk." This turned out to be a collection of miniature sheets, and contained items from all those countries who have issued stamps in this form.

One new member elected.

A.A.J.

### O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, F. Carter; *Hon. Secretary*, O. J. Carey, Box 702, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 2nd Fridays, Public Library, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.

The annual general meeting of the O.F.S. and Basutoland Philatelic Society was held in the Oranje Koffiehuis on Friday, the 13th October.

From the reports given by the officers of the past year, it was noted with satisfaction that the Society is on the uptrend. The number of members has substantially increased during the year, many interesting exhibits were given, and the exchange department showed some record figures.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: *Hon. President*, Mr. F. Carter; *chairman*, Mr. J. B. Levy; *vice-chairman*, Mr. G. K. E. Louw; *hon. secretary and treasurer*, Mr. H. G. Ulyate; *exchange superintendent*, Mr. J. Lewis; *hon. auditor*, Mr. Dickie Clark; *committee*, Dr. Freund, Mr. Larsen, Mr. Turpin.

Special thanks were accorded Mr. Carter, who acted as secretary when the post became open through the transfer of Mr. Knight, and to Dr. Freund, who held the responsible post of exchange superintendent, a post he now asked to be relieved of owing to lack of time and pressure of other business.

Visitors and prospective members are always welcome at the meetings, which are held on the second Friday of every month at 8 p.m. in the Oranje Koffiehuis.

H.G.U.

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

October 3. Mr. Basden was in the chair. The chairman referred to the death of Mr. Geo. Blockey, an official and old member of the Society. He was a noted philatelist.

Mr. Hawke made some useful comments on the new catalogue.

The last part of the evening was occupied by an auction sale of stamps. Some good stamps were on offer, and a fair number of lots was sold.

October 16. Mr. Basden was in the chair, but after the business was concluded Dr. Harvey Pirie took over as representing the Johannesburg Society. The following Johannesburg members provided a very interesting programme.

Mr. Smithers showed Australian errors.

Mr. Crewell gave a paper and exhibit of the stamps of New Hebrides.

Mr. Buchen showed a collection of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Houbert showed some fine early Transvaal.

Mrs. Robertson showed Austrian Charity stamps.

Mr. Horton read Mr. Rose's humorous paper on Commemoratives Run Riot, and showed a collection of such stamps of the U.S.A.

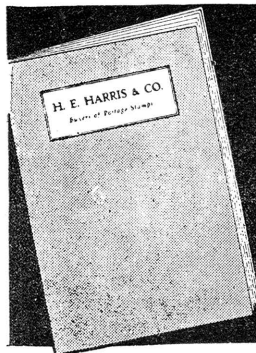
H.A.W.

### THE RAREST STAMPS IN THE WORLD.

Referring to the list mentioned in our review last month of "One hundred years of Postage Stamps," the top items given are:

1. British Guiana, 1856, 1c black on magenta, used. Last realization, £7,400, valued at £10,000 by present owner.
2. Hawaii, 1851, 2c blue, unused. £5,500.
3. The following four are all put on the same level, viz., £5,000:
  - (a) Sweden, 1855, 3 skilling banco, yellow, error of colour.
  - (b) Togoland, 1914, 1 Mk. unused, overprinted 'Occupation franco-anglaise.'
  - (c) Mauritius, 1847, 2d. blue, "Post Office" unused.
  - (d) Mauritius, 1847, 1d. red, "Post Office" unused.

Mr. W. Redford considers that Gold Coast, 1883, 4d. Magenta, surcharged locally 1d. in black (S.G. No. 8a, unpriced) should be at the top of any such list as this as No. 1. There is only one known copy of this stamp. It is in the Tapling collection in the British Museum; is therefore not likely to come on the market, and may be considered as "beyond price."



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## Correspondence

### ZULULAND—UNCATALOGUED ERROR.

Sir,

I have recently returned from England and, having specialised in a humble way in Zululand, am interested in a note in the August number of the *S.A. Philatelist* headed "Zululand—Uncatalogued Error."

It refers to a certain 2d. of Great Britain with overprint "Zululand" inverted, used on entire, etc. It has not always been uncatalogued, and I find it mentioned in S.G. 1929 catalogue. It does not appear now, and I think for a very good reason! With regard to the description as quoted in the *S.A. Philatelist* it would be interesting to know what was the date of "Stanley Gibbons's guarantee," and also what were the dates of the three postmarks referred to. The postmarks would be an indication of the time taken in those early days for a letter to reach Maritzburg from Rorke's Drift, and to reach London by steamer from Durban. Apart from that, Rorke's Drift postmarks are not always what they purport to be as will be seen from the following remarks by Sir E. D. Bacon, in whose opinion in 1934 the "only two known specimens of the 2d. inverted overprint used" were fakes. It is significant that this "error" has not been listed in Stanley Gibbons catalogue since (I think I am correct) 1934. I have a mint copy of this "error" which has been condemned as a forgery. It is interesting to note that the *Monthly Journal* for October, 1891, says "we have been shown two high values of Natal Revenue stamps surcharged Zululand . . . both of which were *apparently* employed on letters or packets at *Rorke's Drift*." The values referred to were the 5s. and 9s., and in a later note the same journal stated that they paid postage on a parcel from *Rorke's Drift to London*. They are still catalogued used and so, by the way, are the £1, £5, and £20! The

postal guide for 1888 says that no *parcel* to the United Kingdom may exceed 7 lbs. in weight, and that the rate of postage will be 1s. 4d. per pound weight. The following is Sir E. D. Bacon's article already referred to: Extract from *The London Philatelist* for May,

1934.

Sir E. D. Bacon, writing on "The North Borneo 8c. on 2c. brown of 1883 and the Zululand 2d. of 1888 inverted overprint, says in regard to the latter:

"Amongst fakes by Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes in 1892 confiscated by the Government at their trial was part of an unused sheet of Great Britain ½d. of 1887 with forged overprint 'Zululand' inverted on each stamp, and on the left margin of the sheet was a large circular bogus postmark reading 'Rorke's Drift, Natal, 22/12/90.' Exhaustive comparison of the above with the only two known specimens of the 2d. inverted used (one described in S.G. Monthly Journal for June, 1903, and the other on piece in the Royal collection) prove beyond doubt that specimens of the 2d. overprint inverted are some of the many bogus fakes made by Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes."

I am, etc.,

W. PERCY WILLIAMS.

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**THE  
STAMP  
CENTENARY  
EXHIBITION**

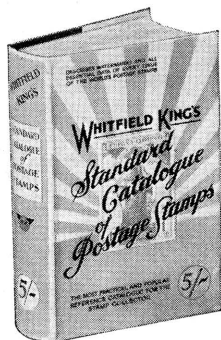
Abandonment of the Exhibition has not yet been definitely decided upon, but even if it be not possible for it to be held all collectors will be interested in the handsome souvenir which has been issued in connection with the Stamp Centenary Exhibition since, unlike most labels of the sort, it has a direct philatelic appeal.

In the first place the head and shoulders of the portrait are familiar to all collectors as that used on the early stamps of many British Colonies; and in the second place the souvenirs are printed by the same firm which produced, a century ago, the penny black and two-penny blue stamps whose centenary they commemorate. For these reasons alone most collectors will be anxious to secure specimens of this beautiful label as a frontispiece to their albums.

The original picture, from which Humphrys engraved his dies, was painted by Alfred Edward Chalon, R.A., and shows Queen Victoria in her Coronation robes. It is strange that the present whereabouts of the original is unknown, but fortunately the beautiful full-face portrait of the Queen will be perpetuated for all time through its reproduction on the early stamps of Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, Natal, Bahamas, and Grenada.

The plates for printing the souvenirs were made by the same process as was employed a hundred years ago, namely, by transferring via a roller die, on to a plate of softened steel. The actual roller die was the very one which had been used by the firm over a century ago in the engraving of certain Australian bank drafts. The method of printing was also the same, for the plates were wiped by hand, in accordance with the old usage, and in the same two colours—black and blue respectively—as the world's first two adhesive postage stamps.

The souvenirs, which are gummed but not perforated, are printed in miniature sheets of four, bearing the imprint of Perkins, Bacon and Co. at the foot of each sheet. They can be obtained from Stamp Dealers, or from the Stamp Centenary Exhibition, Executive Committee, 41 Devonshire Place, London, W.1., at the price of 1s. per sheet of four in either colour. In the latter case, remittances together with the cost of postage, must accompany order. They have been printed in a limited number so collectors should lose no time in securing what they require.



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## German East Africa

*Translated from the original article by Dr. Herbert Munk in Kohl's Handbook  
by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie.*

*(Translator's Note:* The copyright for the English translations from Kohl's Handbook is held by the Collectors Club of New York. The following translation has already appeared in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, but the Club has kindly permitted republication in the *South African Philatelist*. The Section in the original dealing with the Sultanate of Witu or Swaheliland [Ger. Suaheliland] and its stamps has been omitted, although references to the Swaheliland Post will still be found in the Introduction.

Information which has come to light since the death of Herr Cl. Denhardt seems to indicate that the Swaheliland stamps, although probably made with the intention of their being employed in this local post, were never actually issued or used there. The full story of them and their exact status is not clear even yet, but in the meantime it has been considered advisable to omit the section dealing with them in detail.

Where the German and the English spelling of place names varies, the English spelling of frequently recurring names [e.g. Dar-es-salaam, etc.] has been followed. In the case of names occurring perhaps only once, the German spelling is given, as making reference to the map easier. The differences, however, in any case are only slight and there should be no difficulty in identification.

Prices of stamps given in the original have been omitted as being in the main not now applicable. They have been retained, however, in the section dealing with the Provisional War Franks, not as representing necessarily actual present-day prices, but as an indication of relative value amongst themselves.

I have to express my indebtedness to Mr. A. Lichtenstein, of Bloemfontein, for assistance in making clear the meanings of some difficult sentences and technical expressions.—J.H.H.P.)

### INTRODUCTION.

Actual German colonization in East Africa began in the eighties in two separate areas quite independently of one another. Firstly the brothers Denhardt acquired possessions and rights in the Sultanate of Witu, which lay to the north of the British sphere of influence around Mombasa; soon afterwards, in a quite separate area, Dr. Peters obtained his first success in the territory which later became the colony German East Africa.

In Witu, whose Sultan was under German protection from May, 1885, till July 1, 1890, no German postal service was ever established, but in November, 1888, a German Postal Agency was opened on the island of Lamu,

situated directly opposite the coast of Witu. At this time Lamu was definitely recognized as belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar. In connection with this agency the Sultan of Witu arranged for a special local postal service of his own in 1889, which lasted until the giving up of the German Protectorate over Witu on July 1, 1890.

Further south, in the area later becoming German East Africa, before the opening of any postal service in that territory itself, a German Postal Agency was opened in August, 1890, on the island of Zanzibar, which lies just opposite the coast of German East Africa. The Agency was, indeed, actually in the court of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who, at this time, was already recognized as being under British protection.

In late 1890 and early 1891 a number of large postal establishments were opened in the coastal towns of the German East Africa Protectorate and at the end of July, 1891, the postal agency in Zanzibar was given up.

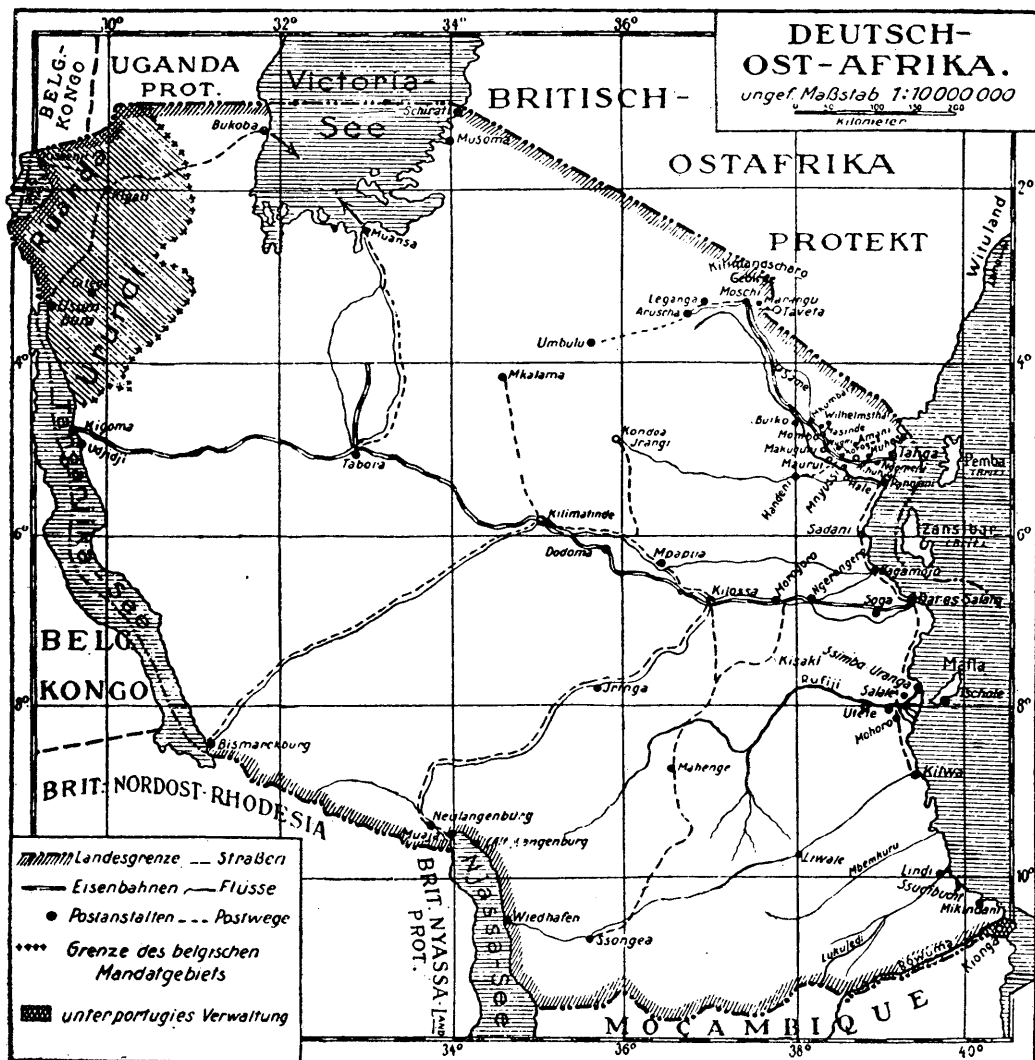
Although we have to deal, therefore, with four essentially separate postal services in the two German Agencies (Lamu and Zanzibar), the local service in Witu, and, finally, the German East African service proper, we have grouped them together under the one heading "German East Africa" because of their close intrinsic and time connection.

Before we come to the consideration of these individual services, however, let us make a short historical survey of the special situation and the role each of the four played in the development of the postal service in East Africa.

As a result of the successful activities of Dr. Peters the "Company for German Colonization" first took possession through the treaty of 23rd November, 1884, of a portion of the territory which later became the colony German East Africa. This possession, almost immediately thereafter, was further enlarged by treaties with three other chiefs.

By imperial decree of February 27, 1885, the territory was taken over from the company and made a German Protectorate. Soon afterwards the "German East African Company" was founded, with a substantially larger capital, and after its definitive formation at the beginning of 1887, it was granted independent sovereign powers on March 21 of that year.

Meanwhile the Company's territory had been extended by further treaties, northward to Kilimanjaro and southward to the river Rovuma, the northern boundary being settled by



Friedemann Ua D

For the subject matter of the map we are indebted to that drawn by Herr Friedemann Junr., in Friedemann's Handbook, p. 204. A few alterations have been made and additions put in, the latter mainly referring to the section dealing with the various provisional franks used during the Great War and the Field Posts.

(Translation of descriptive terms used in table given at bottom left corner of map.)

- Landesgrenze—Territorial boundaries.
- Strassen—Roads.
- Eisenbahnen—Railways.
- Flusse—Rivers.
- Postanstalten—Post Offices.
- Postwege—Post Routes.
- Grenze des belgischen Mandatgebiets—Boundary of Belgian Mandated Territory.
- unter portugies Verwaltung—Under Portuguese Administration.

treaty with Great Britain on November 1, 1886, and the southern by treaty with Portugal on December 30, 1886. Through the treaty of November 1 German possession was only recognized so far as the interior was concerned, the sovereign rights of the coastal belt still remaining with the Sultan of Zanzibar, so that the territory acquired at this time

was still in a certain state of dependence. The Sultan, however, soon made over the customs rights in the ports of Dar-es-salaam and Pangani to the German East African Company and, by a new treaty concluded between him and Dr. Peters on April 28, 1888, the whole coastal strip between the Rovuma and the British sphere round Mombasa was surrend-

ered to the Company as leased territory from August 15, 1888, for the payment of a certain lump sum of money.

On the day of the coming into force of this treaty there broke out a large rising among the natives and this was only put down in 1889-90 by Capt. von Wissman, who had been appointed Imperial Commissioner.

After the suppression of the rising in 1890 the sovereign rights and the administration of German East Africa were taken over from the Company by the Imperial German Government and on October 4, 1890, the first German postal establishment was opened in its Protectorate.

There were already in being in East Africa before this date two German postal establishments outside the Protectorate and in connection with one of them there had been, in a separate German Protectorate, a native local postal service.

Before the occupation of what later became German East Africa, the brothers Denhardt had established themselves in Witu (Swahiland) which lies on the coast some distance north of Mombasa. The Sultan of Witu recognized the Sultan of Zanzibar as overlord, but was always at strife with him, especially over his claim to ownership of Lamu, and, at the instigation of the Denhardts, he put himself under German protection on May 27, 1885.

After a German naval demonstration the Sultan of Zanzibar withdrew his opposition to the German protection of Witu and in 1886 a German "Witu Company" was formed. By the treaty with Britain of November 1, 1886, the Witu interior and the German Protectorate thereof was defined, whilst the island of Lamu was adjudicated to the sovereignty of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

By the so-called Heligoland treaty of July 1, 1890, Germany renounced her rights over Witu in exchange for Heligoland and at the same time she recognized the British Protectorate over Zanzibar. The German postal agency in Lamu, which was in existence from 22.11.88 to 31.3.91, does not therefore come under the category of a German Protectorate postal establishment but under that of a German P.O. abroad, since the island in November, 1888, was recognized as being in the domain of the Sultan of Zanzibar and through the treaty of July 1, 1890, came under British protection.

The Sultan of Swahiland (Witu), who had been under German protection since May, 1885, had already decided in July, 1886, at the instigation of the brothers Denhardt, to have a local postal system for the quicker forwarding of letters "in his territory and to Lamu." He also had decided upon the manufacture and issue of postal money orders; all this activity to be in connection with the German postal agency to be established in Lamu.

On account of his death the plans only came to fruition under his successor in July, 1889, by which time the German agency in Lamu had been established.

The numerous postage and official stamps issued by the Sultan of Swahiland (Witu) between July, 1889, and the transfer of his territory to British administration in July, 1890, are analogous to the stamps of the Indian Native States. Despite their merely local franking power, they and the official money order system entitle Swahiland to be regarded as an independent stamp-issuing country, seeing that the Sultan retained the postal sovereignty over Swahiland (Witu) until the treaty of July 1, 1890.

We have not left this independent stamp-issuing country, Swahiland, for consideration under its initial letter, but have catalogued it as an annexure to the German Postal Agency in Lamu merely for internal homogeneity and because Witu was under German protection at the time of the issue of the stamps.

Swahiland, including Witu, passed into the administration of the Imperial British East Africa Company in October, 1890, and in 1895 came directly under British Government administration.

On August 27, 1890, a German Postal Agency was established at Zanzibar before any definite postal administration was in being in the German East African Protectorate and at a time when the Sultanate of Zanzibar was recognized through the treaty of July 1, 1890, as being a British Protectorate. The island of Zanzibar lies just opposite the coast of German East Africa; after the rising of 1888-89 they were connected by cable but on account of the unrest the German mainland agencies in Dar-es-salaam and Bagamoyo had not yet been opened.

The German postal agency in Zanzibar (where, in the eighties, the German East African Plantation Company had likewise obtained concessions) was actually a P.O. abroad and it is only on account of its geographical nearness and its time connection with the beginnings of the actual colony of German East Africa that it is here considered.

When the postal agencies in Dar-es-salaam and Bagamoyo were opened in October, 1890, they were at first put under the agency in Zanzibar as head office, but in January, 1891, Dar-es-salaam became the chief office and the Zanzibar agency closed down on July 31, 1891.

#### GERMAN POST IN LAMU.

22 November, 1888—31 March, 1891.

Standard Currency of the German Empire.

1888. 22 November.

Pfennig values of the German Empire issue of 1880, Nos. 40, 41, 42, and 44 (currency spelt PFENNIG, without the final "E"), and the 2 Mark stamp, No. 37, oblong, with figure of value.



No. 40	5 pf. violet
No. 41	10 pf. rose
No. 42	20 pf. blue
No. 44	50 pf. dark bronze green
No. 37	2 Mk. (a) dull rose lilac (Nov. 1888) (b) purple violet

No prices are quoted for the 5, 10, and 20 pf. values as these stamps are mainly on sale on certain white "pieces" which were beyond doubt cancelled to order and were probably all done at the same time and place, a circumstance which makes such pieces of dubious value philatelically (See below and also under "German Post in Zanzibar").

Other "pieces" on yellowish paper are also "made to order" but they were probably made during the actual existence of the Lamu agency. Possibly they were made at the instigation of the same philatelists to whom the Aurnhammer letters with stamps of the 1889 issue were addressed. (See below).

Demonstrably genuinely used pieces, especially with the 5 and 10 pf. values, are worth substantially more than they have hitherto been listed at. The few 50 pf. stamps which we have seen with Lamu cancellations were all of a dark bronze green shade, almost black-green.

We have only seen a single specimen of the 2 Mk. value, on a registered letter from the Witu Company, dated early in February, 1889. This was of the rose-lilac shade listed under the German Empire as No. 37c, which preceded the second bluish shades of early 1889. Friedemann mentions also a "dark violet" which was the first bluish shade of this stamp. Although we ourselves have not seen a bluish shade with the Lamu postmark we take it that this is probably a dark shade of the later blue-toned 2 Mk. stamps (No. 37d) of 1889-90. This stamp was also in issue at Zanzibar (See below) in the latter half of 1890. Herr Friedemann has kindly confirmed the accuracy of this supposition.

3 pf. green and 25 pf. brown stamps were never officially on sale at Lamu. Pieces are known with these stamps genuinely cancelled; they must have been taken or sent to Lamu by philatelists to be postmarked.

K. Starke and Priwe have established the fact that all regular correspondence from Lamu, right up to the time of closure of the agency, was franked exclusively with stamps of the 1880 issue of Germany, although that issue was demonetized in Germany itself from February 1, 1891; it seems also that on March 31, 1891, there were still a lot of unused stamps of the 5, 10, and 20 pf. values of the 1880 issue left over.

Priwe and other specialists agree that this unused stock was not sent back to Germany, but was taken to Zanzibar for the object of avoiding a separate accounting; there the stamps were stuck on to neat pieces of paper, philatelically cancelled and sold. (The case of remainders of an issue being offered for

sale to a collectors' association by the Director of Posts is actually known from another colonial territory at this period.)

It is not known when and by whom these cancellations were put in hand. It may be inferred, however (See "German Post in Zanzibar"), and from the fact that the Lamu cancellation mark is known with undoubted back-dated cancellation dates, that at any rate the "white pieces" with 5, 10, or 20 pf. stamps were "made in Zanzibar" both as regards the Lamu cancellations and the Zanzibar cancellations.

According to Starke and Priwe the issue of 1889 was never officially on sale at Lamu although stamps of this issue with Lamu cancellations were known as early as October, 1890, and although the whole range of shades of this issue, including the 50 pf. in brown-red and in chocolate-brown, are known. All (or almost all) Lamu covers sent genuinely to Germany franked with stamps of the 1889 issue were directed to one and the same address, viz., Aurnhammer in Weissenburg, Bavaria. Except for these covers, stamps of the 1889 issue with Lamu cancellations are only in the market "on piece."

The opinion prevailed that the 1889 issue was on sale at Lamu for a short period before the agency closed; this opinion rested entirely on the fact that a number of these purely philatelic Aurnhammer letters had the cancellation date, 31.3.1891, the day of closing down of the agency.

The Lamu cancelling die was certainly first misused for backdating after the closure of the agency, otherwise such impossible dates as 16.5.88, 10.7.88, 4.8.88, and 21.9.88 would not have been made.

Moreover, the Lamu die was never delivered back to the Imperial Post Office, unlike that of Zanzibar, which now rests in the Imperial Postal Museum.

(To be continued).

#### ORANGE FREE STATE.

#### MIXED STOPS ON V.R.I. OVERPRINTS.

Mr. S. C. W. Wareham, of Bethlehem, O.F.S., writes: "In the mixed stops varieties Geldhof as well as *Africa III*, list only three, viz., V.R.I., V.R.L., and V.R.I. I have in my possession a fourth variety, V.R.I., occurring both on the 1d. purple and on the 1s. brown, the latter being, however, the Telegraaf stamp with the T F overprint as well. Perhaps Mr. Basden could say if this variety occurs on all values."

This note was referred to Mr. Basden, and his reply is as follows: "I had not investigated these mixed stops before, but I find that I have the fourth variety discovered by Mr. Wareham, and on T F stamps I have found a fifth variety, viz., V.R.I."

There would seem to be only one other possible combination of mixed stops, V.R.I. Can any reader find this possible sixth variety?

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

*Proprietors and Publishers :*

## **The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa**

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## **CONGRESS COMMENTS**

The 8th Philatelic Congress has come and gone and it can surely be said that a good time was had by all, except those who came without their waterproofs.

The clerk of the weather let us down badly. On Friday night it rained and the poor beggars who were setting out the Exhibition could not get to work till late in the evening, as the hall was occupied by outdoor dancers for the Jacaranda Week celebrations driven inside by the weather. The workers putting sheets in frames had to carry on for half the night to be ready for the morrow.

On Saturday it poured. It didn't affect Congress much as delegates could get on with their business quite comfortably, but it did spoil the attendance of the public at the Exhibition rather badly—there were only dozens instead of hundreds, which was very disappointing for our Pretoria friends after all the trouble they had taken.

The official opening ceremony of Congress and of the Exhibition took place in the Hall of the Pretoria Technical College, where the exhibition was staged. The ceremony was performed by Dr. P. J. du Toit, Director of the Veterinary Research Institute at Onderstepoort. His speech was acclaimed by all as being the breeziest opening for a Congress that we have ever had. It is to be regretted that it was made extempore and that full notes of it were not taken, for, if it were available in printed form it would have made the finest *Apologia Philatelica* imaginable. It surprised everyone to hear toward the end of the speech that Dr. du Toit was not himself even a stamp collector, to say nothing of a philatelist, because he adduced almost every conceivable reason for being one. He did explain that he encouraged his family to collect, but that he himself was a very busy man and found his hobby outlet in numismatics. A fine excuse!

He considered that South Africans were not as a whole very "hobby-minded," and com-

mended stamp collecting to them as probably canalising their spare energies to better purpose than politics. This advice was to some extent offset however by his little story of the boy who was asked by his father what he thought of South Africa becoming a republic. Back came the answer pat: "That would be fine, because then we'd get a completely new set of stamps."

After the opening there was time for a good look round the exhibition, catalogue in hand and a thirst for knowledge; or, alternatively, for meeting friends from other centres and swapping stamps and stamp talk with them.

The Exhibition was a marvellous collection of all the stamp issuing territories of Southern Africa covering from 1792 to the present day. Some ten different collectors from various parts of the country contributed to it, but it is impossible in the space allowed to refer even briefly to individual exhibitors or items. The catalogue itself only mentioned outstanding items and it ran to ten pages. Suffice it to say that in every country shown (with perhaps Stellaland and the New Republic excluded) there was a feast of fat things and we fear the Commandment "Thou shalt not covet" was broken by most of the viewers.

After lunch, Congress got to work under the chairmanship of Mr. A. E. Basden, President of the Pretoria Society, and, philatelically, he is "A. Baas" indeed. There were delegates present from Bloemfontein, Cape-town, East London, East Rand, Johannesburg and Pretoria together with visitors who were not actual delegates.

Amongst the reports submitted the most cheering one perhaps was that of Mr. W. Redford as business manager of the "South African Philatelist." Our magazine is no longer a liability but an asset, for his balance sheet showed quite a respectable little profit on the working of the past twelve-month. It came as no surprise after this when next day Mr. Redford was awarded the Skinner Cup for the best work done for phil-

ately in South Africa during the past year. This year's success on his part, of course, is merely the climax of many years' hard work in the background. The Editor's remarks about the future prospects of the S.A.P. did not sound so cheerful. He seemed to think that South African philately was nearly written out and that writers would have to go wider afield, dig deeper or break fresh ground if they were to find anything new to work up. But perhaps his lunch had disagreed with him, he isn't usually such a dismal Jimmy!

Reports on research from societies were like the weather—a washout. It might as well be admitted that the original scheme drafted by Congress for Research by Societies has flopped. Societies as such just don't do any research and probably never can and never will do any. But that is not to say that no research is being done here or that the idea behind the Congress' programme has not been a success. Far from it; the idea has stimulated quite a number of individuals and the review of the work that they have done, as given by the chairman, was highly satisfactory.

Congress then proceeded to tackle the resolutions from societies, the most prominent being those concerning the constitution of Congress itself, emanating from Natal and postponed from last year. It was unfortunate that our Durban friends were again unable to send any delegates to speak to their proposals.

It was decided to change our name from "The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa" to "The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa," but our constitution remains substantially the same as before and the individuality of the constituent societies is not interfered with. The Federation will hold Congresses, annually if at all possible, and will have an Executive Committee instead of a "Permanent Executive Committee of Congress." Moreover the Executive Committee is to be representative of all member-societies instead of being made up merely from the Transvaal societies. This should give the other societies a more active feeling of being really part of the Federation.

As regards the Federation's magazine—the "South African Philatelist"—it was decided to continue the policy of running it as mainly a specialised Southern African paper, but the question of extending its sphere to more of Africa was mooted and received considerable support. The difficulty in this connection seems to be to get in touch with specialists in the parts of Africa further afield from us.

To finance the Federation the suggestion to have a per capita levy on society members did not find favour. Instead it was decided to double the present fixed amount chargeable against societies. In the past the amounts chargeable do not seem always to have been either charged or paid and twice nothing will still be nothing. The new Executive will have to be a little more business like. This bright thought seems to have struck the present

Executive for provision was made in the new rules for the election of a treasurer, who was non-existent before.

This finished Saturday's business but there was a pleasant gathering of delegates and their friends at an informal dinner in the evening at which "all paid," as the programme rather quaintly put it. That meant that everyone paid for himself or herself unless he or she was lucky enough to get someone else to pay for her or him. The collation was good and speeches were praiseworthy few and brief. Therefore everyone enjoyed it and soon after ten p.m. we were able to say with Mr. Pepsys: "So to bed."

On Sunday the weather cleared and visitors could see not only blue sky but the vistas of miles of streets lined with the superlative Jacaranda blue.

Congress resumed work at 10 a.m. It was decided to petition "The Royal" to reinvestigate the claims made for Patrick Chalmers to be the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp. The centenary year seems to be an eminently fitting time to have this claim settled once and for all, if possible. The evidence brought forward by Chalmers' descendants (subsequent to the previous investigation of the claim) makes out a strong prima facie case in his favour and even if it cannot now be settled whether or not he was the actual inventor, there seems little doubt but that, in the words of a recent writer in "Gibbons' Stamp Monthly," he is entitled to be acclaimed at least "The Sponsor of the Adhesive Postage Stamp."

The only paper entered for the Congress competition was a short one by Dr. Pirie on "The Travelling Post Offices of Southern Africa." This traced the history and development of the T.P.O. services in Southern Africa from their commencement in 1883 to the present time, and was illustrated by a small collection of the T.P.O. marks. In the discussion which followed certain omissions were brought to notice.

#### Roll of Honour.

The only nomination for admission to this select band was Mr. C. H. Thornton, of East London, and he was elected by acclamation. Our heartiest congratulations to him for the well deserved honour. Mr. Thornton has been for many years not only a prominent collector, but the great mainstay of philately in his home town and a stalwart in keeping the local society flourishing.

No definite invitation was forthcoming for next year's Congress. Capetown had thought of asking us there again as part of their Centenary celebrations, but as the latter were "off" on account of the war so was our invitation. There was a feeling that the coast was indicated and that Durban would be a suitable venue, but if the Natal Society did not feel that way the Johannesburg representatives indicated that their society might be prepared to fill the breach.

Formal business terminated before lunch time after votes of thanks had been passed to the various individuals and bodies who had helped Congress, the Philatelic Society of Pretoria being specially thanked as hosts and for the superb exhibition which they had staged for our instruction.

An informal meeting was attended by a considerable number in the afternoon for social contacts, exchange and mart. And so ended a very pleasant Congress.

B.B.

#### VARIETIES OF THE UNION 1½d. STAMP.

By Dr. K. FREUND.

(From a talk given before the O.F.S. and Basutoland Philatelic Society)

On the 12th November, 1936, the 1½d. stamp appeared, intended mainly for the new Empire air mail flat rate inaugurated the following year. One of the reasons for putting the stamp on sale half a year earlier was to give an additional item of interest to the Johannesburg Philatelic Exhibition, and it was released and sold in the Exhibition grounds. In order to bring the stamp out in time for the Exhibition, the very first printings were apparently pulled off and checked in great haste, for, as reported already by the *S.A. Philatelist*, several sheets were found at the Exhibition with the green shading of the mine dumps almost or entirely missing, a variety not found any more later on.

Regarding classification, the stamp could be regarded as a semi-air mail stamp. Besides the air mail purpose which it mainly serves, there are several indications in the design of its air mail character. The aeroplanes, usually to be found only on air mail stamps, indicate it, and so do especially the little spring-boks on the sides, which have grown wings for the special purpose. In a specialised Union collection the 1½d. stamp should therefore be classified in the air mail section, not amongst the pictorials.

From the artistic viewpoint, the stamp cannot be called successful. The shades of green and gold are not an attractive combination, at least not for a design of stamp size. The dull impression is emphasised by the liveliness of the mine scene. While in the faint background busy aeroplanes are crowding the sky, the mine, ruling the picture, is dead and motionless, the sheds are deserted, and, at a first glance, no smoke seems to ascend from the big chimney, contrary to the general mine pictures with chimneys merrily smoking. Only at a close study one can notice a faint white thread supposed to be smoke, and this on many stamps does not originate from the chimney, but from somewhere beside it, due to slight misplacements of the second colour plate. On some stamps the background is so faint that the smoke is actually missing.

Accordingly, one could make up a set of minor varieties, as "smoke ascending upwards," "to the left," "to the right," "outside chimney," and "smoke missing." These varieties, it must be admitted, are of no philatelic importance.

Many printings have been made already of the stamp, as one can judge by the number of shade varieties. Mainly, one can distinguish between two classes of printings: The first printings, showing the watermarks reversed, were of a blue-green colour varying in shades. The sheet numbers were in black. Recently, new printings appeared with the watermark normal, and with the main colour of a greyish-green, also ranging in different shadings. The sheet numbers in these printings are in blue.

There are still the same three constant plate varieties worth mentioning: "The broken chimney" (Row 11, No. 6), "The signal mast" (Row 20, No. 2), and the "retouched frame" (Row 13, No. 2).

First-day covers of the 1½d. are not too plentiful, as the stamp appeared suddenly without warning. Every collection should show a "First flight" cover, too, i.e., a cover of the first flight under the new 1½d. scheme, as this Empire Service gave the cause for the stamp issue. Preferably, this cover should have some kind of receiving cancellation.

## RHODESIA

April, 1896. 1d. on 4/- Mint. S.G. No. 56.  
 May, 1896. 4d. Mint. S.G. No. 65.  
 Jan., 1897. £2 Mint. S.G. No. 74.  
 1898-1908. 4d. Mint Pair. S.G. No. 82a.  
                   2/6 Mint Pair. S.G. No. 85a.  
                   £10 Mint. S.G. No. 93.  
 April, 1909. £2 Mint Corner Block of  
                   4. S.G. No. 113c.  
 Nov., 1910-16. £1 Mint Block of 4. S.G.  
                   No. 166b.

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## A Philatelic Pilgrimage Through Asia

By Rev. Wm. LOXLEY CHAMINGS, B.Sc., B.D. (Philatelic Society of Natal).  
(Continued from page 166 of November issue)

7. From Ceylon we cross the Bay of Bengal to the Malay Peninsula. Only two stamps have so far been issued to illustrate scenes on this enormous promontory, 700 miles long, one showing the Mosque at the Palace of Klang, the other the Council Chamber at Kedah. Malaya includes three types of territory under the British Crown, (1) the Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements, Penang, Province Wellesley, the Dindings, Malacca and Singapore; (2) the Federated Malay States, under the British protection and administration, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang; (3) other states which are under British protection only, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu, Johor and Perlis.

Most of the Federated State of Selangor is drained by the Klang River, on which is the wonderful city of Kuala Lumpur, the capital not only of Selangor but of the Federated States. The Mosque here shown forms part of the native sultan's establishment at Klang, on the estuary of the river. The Council Chamber shown on the stamp of Kedah is a building of typically Malayan architecture at Alor Star, the capital of this small principality in the north-west of the peninsula. Kedah has had an eventful history. From the middle ages till recent days it was a state vassal to Siam, with spasms of independence, and from 1887 to 1909 Siamese stamps were current. When in the summer of 1909 Siam ceded its feudal rights, Kedah came under British protection, but it has its own sultan, the aged Abdul Hamid Halimshah, who figures bravely on the stamps issued in June of 1937.

8. It is an easy journey from Malaya across the Gulf of Siam to Indo-China, the French possession on the Cambodian peninsula. It includes the Colony of Cochin China, with its own Governor, and the protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Laos, Tonking and Kwangchow-Wan, leased from China in 1900. Each of these has its Resident-Superior, though it may also have its own native monarch, like those impressive gentlemen the Emperor Bao-Dai of Annam, and King Sisowath Monivong of Cambodia, who proudly survey us from the stamps issued on November 20, 1936. The whole territory is administered by a Governor-General. The stamps are extremely interesting, though, like so many others of French manufacture, sometimes poorly produced. Two stamps illustrating the magnificent ruins of Angkor, the ancient capital of Cambodia, are shown. The 15 centimes brown and carmine of the 1927 issue show the mighty ruins of

Angkor Vat, the finest example extant of the famous Khmer architecture. It stands in a moated park, and dates from the 12th Century. It has stood in turn for the worship of Brahma and Buddha. A handsome stamp just issued shows clearly the amazing Môt Côt Pagoda at Hanoi, which figures fuzzily on the Postage Due stamps of 12 years ago. Hanoi supplanted Saigon as general capital of Indo-China in 1902.

9. We have but to step across the northern boundary of Indo-China to find ourselves in China proper. In these days when frontiers change overnight the making of maps is a chancy affair, but the map here shows China without Tibet, Sinkiang, Mongolia and Manchuria, but includes the territory at present overrun by Japan. China has not drawn much on her vast and varied domains for themes for her stamps, preferring weird and wonderful symbolic designs for her early stamps, or the heroes of her national movements for her current issue, but a few places of interest are shown. Perhaps the Great Wall most catches the eye and the imagination. This vast erection, one of the world's wonders, was constructed in the 3rd Century B.C. as a protection against the incursions of the Tartars. The Chinese call it the "Wan li ch'ang and ch'eng," or "Ten thousand li Wall," and as one li is about one-third of a mile, this would make the Great Wall over 3,000 miles long. It is actually less than half this length. Originally it was 20 to 30 feet high, with towers of 40 to 50 feet at intervals of 200 yards. In the west it has for the most part crumbled, but in the region of Peking there are stretches in quite good preservation. "Most foreigners," I read in a recent article, "go to Nankow on the Peking-Kalgan line to see the Wall, but quite an interesting view of it can be seen at Shanhaikuan, where the Wall comes down to the sea. The British, by right of squatting, have been in possession of a tiny fort at this sea end of the Wall since 1900, and every year the British troops in North China go there for change of air."

Whatever be the outcome of this present struggle with Japan, we may be quite sure that there is a wonderful future for this great and patient people, whose resources, whether of territory, mind or spirit, are almost without limit.

10. The territory known to-day as Manchukuo, or Manchuria, has for long been a bone of contention between Russia, Japan and

China, and the last chapter is not yet written. It has developed enormously of late years, in particular in the construction of railways, of which it now possesses something like 40,000 miles. There is a good deal of local patriotism, and the inscription on the 4 fen scarlet map and flag stamp of 1933 is "Long live the State!" This stamp was on sale for two days only, and is much more scarce than its catalogue quotation indicates. The Manchurians aim at making Hsinking, which literally means "New Capital," the finest capital city in the East, and to judge by the splendid erections shown on some of these stamps they bid fair to succeed. Note for instance the magnificent pile of the Ministry of Justice seen on the 12 fen pale violet of the issue of December 1, 1937.

11. From Manchuria we pass to the mysterious territory of Mongolia. To avoid monotony I have adopted yet another device in showing the shape of this country—black on a white background—and it will be seen that there are three main divisions, Inner Mongolia, Outer Mongolia and Touva. The status of the stamps, especially of the last-named, is a matter of much controversy, and the fact that they can be obtained only through Moscow lays them open to suspicion. Gibbons lists only the earlier issues of what he calls Mongolia and North Mongolia, while Whitfield King insists that the later issues also are genuine postal emissions. This firm writes in its ever-interesting "Bulletin" under date April, 1937: "It has been stated that the stamps which we have recently distributed through our New Issue Service have never been on sale in the country of issue. We are in a position definitely to state that this is incorrect. The stamps have been on sale at the post offices in Tannou-Touva, and they have been available for the prepayment of postage on letters, and if we were not fully satisfied that the stamps were a legitimate issue then we should not have included them in our Catalogue, nor distributed them through our New Issue Service. We do not say that the issue is not speculative, but the stamps have certainly been on sale in Tannou-Touva, as we have seen genuinely-used covers. One of our clients writes us that she sent a postal order for 2s. to the postmaster of Krasny in Tannou-Touva, requesting a small supply of these new stamps, and she received a reply direct from the postmaster, Krasny, together with stamps in exchange for her remittance, and some of these stamps were used on the envelope. We hold no brief for the issue, but the stamps are certainly entitled to a place in the Catalogue." On the other hand, we are bound to point out that the correspondence in question must needs go through Moscow, and it is not unknown for the officials there to postmark letters with names of Post Offices that have no official existence, and it is certain that the official list of the Universal Postal Union has no cog-

nizance of any post office in this strange territory. Inasfar, however, as the Mongol inhabitants are steadily becoming more literate, it would seem rational to suppose that the later issues rather than the former are likely to be the more genuine. And there we must leave the matter, merely remarking that the stamps, whether genuine or not, are extremely picturesque, and I for one refuse to be bullied by Gibbons into leaving them out of my collection.

12. By a bit of manipulation I have been able to show the whole of the Japanese Empire on an elliptical map, surrounded by some of the lovely stamps which have been generously provided for us. Dispensing with mock modesty, I suggest that this map is slightly more successful in showing the extent of the Empire than the extraordinary map-stamp, the 1½ sen purple, of September, 1930, or the 1½ fen sepia of Manchuria issued in January, 1936, to mark a postal agreement between Manchuria and Japan, both of which figure on this sheet. With such a wealth of beauty and interest it is specially difficult to choose one or another for comment, but the four views of Fujiyama, that peerless peak, 12,380 feet high, in the centre of the sheet, are all worthy of study. Of these, the 3 sen deep green shows the volcano as seen from Lake Ashino, part of which appears in the foreground. This lake itself is 2,386 feet above sea-level, and occupies an ancient crater 13 miles in circumference. One of the loveliest of all stamps is also seen on this sheet, the 3 sen violet of 1923, celebrating the Crown Prince's visit to Formosa that year. It depicts Mount Niitaka, over 14,000 feet high, in the centre of that lovely, though unhealthy, island.

13. On the second sheet of Japanese stamps, with the invariable chrysanthemum and other symbolic emblems on the centre stamp, the magnificent new Imperial Diet at Tokio, shown on the 10 sen blue of November, 1936, holds the eye. The cost of this building, which combines European architecture with Japanese atmosphere, is in the neighbourhood of £2,500,000. It is entirely composed of Japanese materials. The stairway shown on the companion stamp, the 3 sen purple, leads to the Emperor's rest-chamber in this splendid building.

(To be continued)

#### THE STAMP CENTENARY.

It is announced in the October number of the "London Philatelist" that it has been decided to close down the organisation which was preparing the International Exhibition to be opened in London on May 6, 1940. It is realised that it is now impracticable to contemplate the holding of such an exhibition.

The British Post Office has also cancelled its intention to issue special centenary commemorative stamps.

## Air Mail Notes

By  
I. H. C. GODFREY.

### SOUTH AFRICAN AIRMAILS TO NORTH AMERICA.

30th July, 1939.

A few covers from the Union of South Africa are reported to have been carried on the first regular crossing of the Atlantic by Imperial Airways. They were franked at the prevailing rates of postage from Great Britain—1s. 3d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.—and, by leaving Durban on the morning of Sunday, July 30th, arrived at Southampton before the flying-boat "Caribou's" departure at 1-13 p.m. GMT. on August 5th. These covers reached Newfoundland and Canada on August 6th and New York the next morning.

This was an unofficial despatch; as, at that time, the Union Government had not yet concluded negotiations for the carriage of South African letters by Air across the Atlantic.

### FIRST OFFICIAL ACCEPTANCE OF NORTH ATLANTIC AIRMAIL.

August 29th, 1939.

The Postmaster-General announced on August 29th that arrangements had been concluded for making the trans-Atlantic services of Pan American and Imperial Airways available for South African mails.

The first despatch under the new Agreement left Durban on Thursday, August 31st, and reached North America on September 10th.

### WAR TIME AIRMAIL SERVICES.

Owing to the strictest secrecy having to be observed by the authorities as regards the activities of aircraft, information obtainable for these Notes will inevitably be meagre. Even if news is obtainable from time to time from private sources, nothing will be disclosed in these Notes which might contravene the restrictions of any Censorship which may be yet instituted in this Dominion.

### LOURENCO MARQUES—JOHANNESBURG. DETA Airways.

24th September, 1939.

On the outbreak of War, South African Airways entirely suspended all their services to Portuguese East Africa, although they continued to operate flights to Angola.

As from Sunday, 24th September, the Portuguese Air line, D.E.T.A., started to carry mails regularly to Johannesburg, but only surcharged letters were accepted. The first despatch left by the plane "CR.AAT," the mail comprising 46 letters to the Union (weight 238 gr.) and 747 grammes for Angola.

(Acknowledgments to Mr. V. Netto.)

### SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Commencing from the beginning of November, special bags of airmail were made up at regular intervals, at Salisbury, for conveyance by aircraft to the East Africa Force Headquarters. First class mails only were carried, uncharged.

### UNION TEN SHILLING STAMPS.

In our October issue we recorded the appearance, on 21st August, of the new 10s. stamps. The post office publicity department have supplied the illustrations of the centre plate and frame plate reproduced below. There is, of course, a corresponding English frame plate with "South Africa" and "Postage."



The design of the new 10s. stamp is entirely different from that of the old stamp. The old stamp depicted Table Bay Harbour with Table Mountain in the background. The exterior design was the same as our current 2d. postage stamp.

The interior of the new 10s. stamp is a photographic study of Groot Constantia (one of the old Cape Dutch residences), and the new exterior design symbolises the surroundings in that it consists of vines.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The 2s. 6d. denomination in brown appeared on 4th September, of the same design as the 5s. chronicled in October. This leaves only the 10s. to complete the K.G. VI series.

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do. as above, but in strip of 6 . . . . .	4/6
do. "Cobweb between Horns," normal and invtd. wmks., the 2 mint blocks . . . . .	3/6
do. "Dollar" variety, both wmks., 2 mint blocks . . . . .	3/6
do. Re-entry of Horn and Ear, mint block	3/6
1d. Roto: the scarce plate 9, with bluish centres, normals, mint pair at 2/6, used pair . . . . .	6d.
do. "Boat dropping Anchor," used pair	6d.
do. "Man jumping from mast into sea," used pair . . . . .	6d.
1d. Hyphenated "POSEEL" for "POSSEEL" in mint block of 4 . . . . .	1/-
do. "SUID" for "SUID," mint block of 4	1/6
do. "Bite in left lower frame," block	1/-
do. "Ship in Mist" or "Phantom Ship," block . . . . .	1/6
do. "Bud on Wreath" both wmks., two blocks . . . . .	2/6
3d. Hyphenated perf. 13½ x 14½ (S.G. 54a), horizontal strip of 4, with gutter between pairs, mint . . . . .	2/6

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### CENSOR MARKS.

The war is putting its mark on our mails, although actual new stamps have not yet made their appearance here—unless we include those replacing the stamps of Czechoslovakia. Mail addressed to Germany at the outbreak of war and "left in the air" received a hand-stamp "No service/Return to sender" in Britain.

Many British Colonies commenced censoring mails almost simultaneously with the outbreak of war and various types of Censor marks are to be seen on such correspondence.

In the Union, censoring appears so far to be done only at Simonstown, but we have not actually seen the Censor's mark from there yet so cannot record its style.

Letters from France and Britain arriving here do not show any censor marks, but most magazines now have numbered censor permits.

P.S.—Just before going to press we see record in the overseas press of two stamps issued in Germany about 6th September, which can probably claim to be the first war stamps of the "B" war. These are two pictorials, featuring respectively the Marienkirche and the old Krantor in Danzig. They have the slogan across the top "Danzig ist Deutsch."

Also, it has been announced that a Censorship is to be instituted in the Union.

## German East Africa

*Translated from the original article by Dr. Herbert Munk in Kohl's Handbook  
by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie.*

*(Continued from page 176 of November issue)*

### GERMAN POST IN ZANZIBAR

27th August, 1890—31st July, 1891.

The 1880 issue of the German Empire was never officially on sale at the Zanzibar Agency. According to the statement of its superintendent, Steinhagen, it was supplied from the outset only with the 5, 10, 20 and 50 pf. values of the 1889 issue together with the 2 Mk. stamp, No. 37 of the German Empire.

Nevertheless there were in the nineties numerous dealings in neat white "pieces" with stamps of 5, 10 and 20 pf. values of the 1880 issue, mostly showing the date stamp 1-1-91 of Zanzibar, also unquestionably "philatelic" covers as well as postcards and envelopes with printed stamps.

According to the *Ill. Ztschr. f. Kolonialmarken-Kunde*, 1908, p. 43 the German postal clerk at Lamu came to Zanzibar, ostensibly on a New Year trip, bringing with him a quantity of the 1880 issue which was then on issue there, and, on New Year's day, had them "used" in Zanzibar.

The same magazine, 1910, p. 128, records even a regularly sent letter from Zanzibar to a Berlin business house, franked with four 5 pf. stamps of the 1880 issue, also postmarked 1-1-1891. Priwe and other specialists assume, on the other hand, that these "pretty pieces" from Zanzibar with 5, 10 or 20 pf. 1880 stamps which were on sale in the nineties were remainders from Lamu (which agency closed down on March 31, 1891—see above) which, instead of being accounted for by the Lamu postmaster to Germany, were brought to Zanzibar and were there cancelled with the (sometimes back-dated) dies of Lamu or Zanzibar.

A study of a large number of these pieces from various sources has yielded interesting results.

On most of the pieces the Zanzibar postmark is of a markedly bluish-gray colour and the mark itself, in individual cases in a candidly surprising fashion, gives the impression that it has been made specially neatly and cleanly, so that the idea of a philatelic or "made-to-order" cancellation is clearly suggested.

Still more remarkable is the fact that we had submitted to us numerous white "pieces" of identical paper, similar make-up and colour of the postmark, likewise with 5, 10 or 20 pf. stamps of 1880 and dated 1-1-1891 from Dar-es-salaam, although that post office also never had stamps of the 1880 emission officially issued to it.

The Lamu postal clerk must have made a round trip that New Year time and hurried into the bargain on it in a quite improbable manner!

Still further: there are also known from Bagamoyo pieces with similarly non-issued stamps of 1880, e.g., the 25 pf. and the red-brown 50 pf. postmarked 1-1-1891 with the first agency mark which was discarded in November, 1892. These, however, are not on white paper but on various colours and types of paper.

New Year's Day, 1891, was truly a philatelic day of the first rank for German East Africa!

Besides these neat bluish-grey postmarks there are some of Zanzibar, also dated 1-1-1891 in black or greyish-black, which give the impression as if the cancellation had been applied ordinarily, without special care having been taken (individual parts slightly greasy or smudged). Suspicion in these cases rests mainly on the fact that the quality, etc., of the paper is frequently the same as those with the grey cancellations described above.

The only surprise comes when we compare these with the already described pieces with Lamu cancellations on 1880 stamps. The colour and strike of the marks—their so-to-say "manual" characteristics—so much resemble one another that one is led to assume the same manipulator for both, although the quality of the Lamu papers is generally different. Amongst the Lamu pieces there are, as already mentioned, a considerable number with impossible dates, which fact alone stigmatizes them as impostures.

With the neat grey cancellations of obviously made-to-order appearance the case, strangely enough, is just reversed. We had the good fortune to examine a genuine cover sent from Zanzibar to Würzburg on which the 20 pf. stamp of the 1889 issue was postmarked with date 31-12-1890 and also with the ominous mark of 1-1-1891. This latter is not only of exactly the same bluish-grey colour as the marks on the pieces described above but is similarly remarkably fine and neatly placed.

Were the highly suspicious looking pieces with fine grey postmarks also made on January 1 or did the maker of them simply choose to make them so because he knew what were the characteristics of the real postmark of that date?

The following facts emerge:—

(1) That pieces of exactly the same kind of paper; the same colour, etc., of postmark;

and the same date, are also known from Dar-es-salaam although stamps of the 1880 issue were likewise never on sale there.

(2) That these pieces from Dar-es-salaam and Zanzibar are mostly marked on the back with the signature of one and the same German stamp dealer.

(3) That this signature is present also on most of the Lamu pieces with impossible dates, and, finally,

(4) That the quality of the paper in both types of the Zanzibar pieces is almost always the same.

From these considerations it must be inferred:

(1) That at all events the back-dated Lamu cancellations and the white pieces of Zanzibar and Dar-es-salaam of date 1-1-1891 must have had a common origin.

(2) That the two groups into which these fakes may be divided (the bluish-grey fine postmarks of 1-1-1891 from Zanzibar and Dar-es-salaam on the one hand and the Lamu pieces, some with wrong dates, on the other) are merely two different "editions" from the same source and that for marketing them their manufacturer chose one and the same firm.

After the closure of the Zanzibar agency the cancelling die, with the closing date 31-7-1891, was made over to the Imperial Post Office and then went to the Imperial Postal Museum. The authorities there took a careful impression from the die after it had been equally carefully cleaned. When one compares this mark with the two groups of cancellations described above it is seen that as regards breadth of the bars of the letters, etc., it agrees strikingly in its characters with the coarse black marks of group two rather than with the fine bluish-grey marks of group one.

Although the broadening of the letters through wearing could only have been minimal in the course of half-a-year and although the bluish-grey coloured ink employed at 1-1-1891 tended to give less full impressions than the black ink, it seems to us very improbable that cancellation marks of a fineness such as the individual bluish-grey pieces show could actually have been made from the die in its later condition such as the impression made in the museum shows.

The comparison therefore inclines us to the opinion that the "1st edition" of the Zanzibar pieces with 1880 stamps was actually made soon after January 1 at the instigation of some speculator or dealer and, at the same time also the above mentioned pieces of Dar-es-salaam and Bagamoyo. Further, that the "2nd edition" appeared later in the year 1891, towards the time of the closure of the agency.

Since the black cancellations show such a close correspondence in character with the "white pieces" of Lamu one may reasonably assume that the "2nd edition" came out after

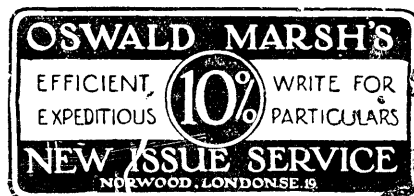
the closing of the Lamu agency but before the closing of the Zanzibar one, i.e., between April and the end of July, 1891. It can be inferred from various considerations that both "editions" were first put on the market at a later period.

The story in the *Ill. Ztschr. f. Kolonialmarken-Kunde* about the alleged New Year's trip may be of importance in connection with a letter sent from Zanzibar to Dar-es-salaam in December, 1890, which is stated to have a hand-written note from the superintendent of the agency to the effect that the supply of stamps in Zanzibar was, for the time being, exhausted (just as, later, in July, 1891, the 10 pf. ran out).

This statement, if authentic, is important because it shows that the stamps in use at Zanzibar must have reached there in at least two separate consignments. The first (see below) was taken by Steinhagen himself from Germany, whilst the second was probably procured in Africa. This may explain the occurrence of different shades of the same value and also some exceptional cases (see below).

Lastly the same magazine (1908 p. 51) mentions as a curiosity the case of a 10 pf. and a 50 pf. stamp, both of the 1880 issue, genuinely postmarked in Zanzibar, but with the postmark of the British office. This happened with a registered letter sent from the Witu Company in Lamu to a German business house in Zanzibar in January, 1890. The letter was registered in Lamu and franked with the stamps mentioned but by mistake they were not cancelled in Lamu. As there was at that date no German agency in Zanzibar the letter came through the British P.O. and the stamps were cancelled by it.

(To be continued)



"SEND GREETINGS TELEGRAMS."

Mr. J. S. Fick records that this slogan, recorded in our October issue, page 145, is in use at Grahamstown, Ladysmith (Natal), and Umtata, in addition to the fifteen towns already reported as using it.

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## Correspondence

### CORONATION PRINTINGS AND FLAWS.

Sir,—Can you tell me through your columns if the first printings of the Union Coronations can be discerned by the watermark: in other words, as my first day covers show this watermark as pointing to the right (the nose of the Springbok points to the right) in all denominations, can this be assumed as proof of first printings?

Again, does the presence of the watermark in reverse (i.e., the nose of the Springbok pointing to the left) indicate that the stamps are of the second printing? I have all denominations and full sets (with but the following exceptions) in both watermarks.

If any reader has a full sheet of first printings (i.e., nose of Springbok to right) on hand, would he kindly examine same and see if he can find the following flaws. I am in need of all and would be glad to secure same:—

The eyelash or pince-nez variety.—This is the second row and first stamp on the left, in the second printing or reverse watermark.

A halo or light at the back of the neck (usually with a fine black pin point in centre).

Dot or white spot under the neck.—These last two I cannot tell what position they are on the sheet.

I have the above in all denominations except the 1d., and it seems to me, therefore, that in the first printing of the 1d. denomination a separate head plate was used or, alternatively, perhaps the flaws developed after the first printings of the 1d.

I have all these flaws in the reverse watermark, including the 1d., but it seems strange, if the same centre was used, that I cannot find them in the first printing of the 1d. denomination.

Should any philatelist collect these flaws I would like to get in touch with him but, above all, I would be glad of some light on the above.

Yours, etc.,  
P. J. HERVEY.

Re: NEW REPUBLIC STAMPS USED (?)  
IN 1889.

Sir,—With reference to your correspondents problem on page 144 of the September issue, I have to advise that there was no Proclamation made by the Government of the South African Republic in connection with the Union of the New Republic with the South African Republic. The uniting of the two Parties was arranged by a Treaty, which was dated the 14th September, 1887, but only came

into force on the 20th July, 1888. Since the last-mentioned date, the New Republic was no longer independent, but was incorporated in the South African Republic.

From the above remarks, it will be noted that it was possible for both New and S.A. Republic Stamps to be used in January, 1888.

Yours, etc.,  
R. G. OCKERSE.

### A QUESTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

Those with a passion for classifying and labelling are worried over what to call the present war. One suggestion has been that the 1914-18 war should be called the "A" war and the present one the "B" war. We rather fancy that this suggestion is already in force with the British Expeditionary Force.

### PROPAGANDA STAMPS.

In the November issue of "Service," the journal of the South African Post Office, Mr. Park Smith has three pages of illustrations of propaganda stamps and labels advertising exhibitions, airways and this and that.

## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by: A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

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Globe Postage Stamp Company, 17, St. George's Street, Cape Town.

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G. Carleton Jones, P.O. Box 1167, Johannesburg.

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2 1a carmine . . . . .	0	4	0	6
3 2a pale violet . . . . .	0	6	0	8
4 2½a blue . . . . .	0	10	1	0
5 3a orange . . . . .	0	9	1	0
6 4a slate-green . . . . .	0	10	1	3
7 6a pale brown . . . . .	1	3	1	9
8 8a dull mauve . . . . .	1	3	2	0
9 12a purple on red . . . . .	1	6	2	6
10 1r green and red . . . . .	2	0	2	9
11 2r red and brown . . . . .	8	6	—	—
12 3r brown and green . . . . .	9	0	—	—
13 5r blue and violet . . . . .	13	6	—	—

### Errors.

— 2a violet, double overpt.	100	0	—	—
— 3r brown & green, inverted	£9	—	—	—

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14 ½a green . . . . .	11	6	—	—
15 1a carmine . . . . .	18	0	—	—
16 2a pale violet . . . . .	25	0	—	—
16a 2½a ultramarine . . . . .	70	0	—	—
17 3a orange . . . . .	85	0	—	—

### 1903. Overprinted below.

18 2½a blue . . . . .	0	6	—	—
19 6a bistre . . . . .	1	3	—	—
20 12a purple on red . . . . .	2	3	—	—
21 1r green and red . . . . .	2	6	—	—
22 2r red and brown . . . . .	5	6	—	—
23 3r brown and green . . . . .	7	6	—	—
24 5r blue and violet . . . . .	12	6	—	—

### Variety BRIT SH.

18a 2½a blue . . . . .	85	0	—	—
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### Variety: Curved overprint, which occurs once on each sheet.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
23a 2r red and brown . . . . .	25	0	—	—
23a 3r brown and green . . . . .	35	0	—	—
24a 5r blue and violet . . . . .	50	0	—	—

### 1903. Old King's Head Issue.

25 ½a green . . . . .	0	2	0	3
26 1a carmine . . . . .	0	4	0	5
27 2a mauve . . . . .	1	0	1	6
28 3a orange . . . . .	1	3	1	6
29 4a olive-green . . . . .	1	9	2	3
30 8a magenta . . . . .	1	9	2	3

### Variety: BRIT SH.

31 1a carmine . . . . .	25	0	—	—
31a 2a mauve . . . . .	40	0	—	—

Many minor varieties in stock. Selections can be sent on approval.

### 1904. King Edward. Single wmk.

34 2a purple . . . . .	1	6	1	6
35 2½a blue . . . . .	2	0	2	6
36 3a brown and green . . . . .	2	3	—	—
37 4a green and black . . . . .	2	0	—	—
38 6a green and violet . . . . .	2	6	—	—
39 8a grey and blue . . . . .	3	0	—	—
40 12a grey and orange . . . . .	4	0	—	—
41 1r green . . . . .	5	0	6	0
42 2r purple . . . . .	6	0	—	—
43 3r green and black . . . . .	7	6	—	—
44 5r grey and red . . . . .	10	6	—	—

### O.H.M.S. on India.

116 2a purple, CA. . . . .	25	0	25	0
118 2a purple mult. CA. . . . .	17	6	—	—
117 8a grey and blue, CA. . . . .	20	0	—	—

## SEFI PEMBERTON & Co., LTD.

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LEOMINSTER, ENGLAND.



**Union of South Africa**  
HALFPENNY DOUBLE IMPRESSION  
PICTORIAL ISSUE, 1926

By S. C. W. WAREHAM,  
Bethlehem, O.F.S.

Reference made by Mr. Simenhoff, in the "Sunday Times" of September 16th, 1939, to the King George halfpenny double print, rating its value as high as £200, urges me to ask for a greater measure of recognition for the Springbok Head halfpenny double print of 1926, feeling, perhaps erroneously, that this stamp has not received the attention which its novelty and rarity merit.

The stamp is described by Ritchie in his book "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa" (1926), on page 37, as follows:—

"*½d.* Double Impression (Pictorial Issue, 1926).—This very fine item was discovered in Johannesburg in July, 1926, and there are six stamps showing the double printing. These are the last four stamps in the first vertical row of the sheet and the last two stamps in the second vertical row. Of these, the last two stamps in the first vertical row are completely double printed, the others partly so. The error occurred in exactly the same way as the double printed *½d.* stamps of the preceding issue already referred to, but the passing of the sheet by the printers is even more extraordinary, as these stamps have to be printed from two plates owing to the Springbok's head being in a different colour. The displacement, which is in a vertical direction only, is most marked and amounts to about one-eighth of an inch. The double impression does not, of course, include the Springbok's head but only the green frame."

The block was subsequently broken up into three items and catalogued by Simenhoff in his book "Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa" (1930), on page 26, as follows:—

"Jan. 1. 1926 (I). *½d.* value.

No. 100a. Double printed frame plate half stamp, Row 17 No. 1 (in strip) . . . . . £25

No. 100b. As a, but one complete stamp and two partially. Row 18 No. 1; row 19 Nos. 1 & 2 in strip (Collection H. T. Jones) . . . . . £95

No. 100c. As a, but one complete stamp and one half. Row 20 Nos. 1 & 2 in corner strip (Collection Prof. J. J. Smith) . . . . . £95"

So far as I can see, the item or items are not even referred to in the Natal Philatelic

Society's book, "Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa" (a later publication), but the King George double printed halfpenny value is rated at £75 (page 14, item 10).

In this last publication, the authors, in a foreword, ask: "Is this variety, or that variety, one of sufficient importance to be given a place in our lists?" and it is in consequence of this question, coupled with the rumour that a new Union Postage Stamp Handbook is to make its appearance one of these days, that I put forward claims for recognition of the Halfpenny Double Impression (Pictorial Issue 1926).

If the omission of this item from the latest catalogue was due to inadvertance, I hope in the following paragraphs to repair a rather regrettable error; if on the grounds of unimportance, to reverse such an impression; if because of assumed fake, to prove, subject to my contentions being correct, that it is genuine. The actual form of items "b" and "c" of Simenhoff's catalogue is unknown to me, but in my collection I have a block of 42 stamps, Rows 11 to 17—Nos. 1 to 6, the lower corner stamp of which (Row 17 No. 1) is item "a."

Examination of this item reveals peculiarities which, when considered, lead me to certain conclusions, and this examination, for the benefit of your readers, I will describe as graphically as I can.

Sheets having received the impression of the Springbok's head or Headplate, and the black outer jubilee line, were then ready to receive the impression of the green Frameplate.

During the printing of the Headplate two sheets became stuck together, the top sheet having a "foldover" at the lower corner exposing that portion of the under sheet subsequently double printed, and displaced vertically 3.5 mm. upwards.

When these two sheets, still stuck together, received the Frameplate impression, the top sheet would have partially printed stamps on both sides (a very fine item, I wonder where it is), the under sheet having 2 complete and 4 partially printed stamps (Head and Frameplate), but with the Frameplate displaced 3.5 mm. upwards.

At the conclusion of this impression, some agency having caused the two sheets to become separated, only the top sheet was removed, leaving what appeared to be an unprinted sheet still in the machine, the 6 stamps in the lower corner of which, already partly printed with a displaced Frameplate impression, received a double printing at the next operation.

To eliminate any suggestion that the stamps were faked after leaving the printers, an examination of the green jubilee line shows distinctly that the second or correctly registered

frameplate impression is *superimposed on the first or displaced partial impression*, thus "locking" the error to the sheet.

Examination of mint copies of this issue, on the gummed side, reveals a distinct oval indentation *through* the paper (this is seen best when holding the stamps in such a manner that light strikes at an angle); the Pretoria prints, having been printed with the same plates, show the same indentation but in a lesser degree, owing no doubt to wear on the plates.

The block of 42 stamps in my possession, which includes item "a," when viewed in the manner described, shows *on all stamps*, two distinct oval indentations formed by the frameplate, vertically displaced the same distance as the double imprint on the face of item "a".

In my mind there is no doubt that these two indentations are the result of two separate and distinct pressures of the Frameplate on the sheet, and that these three items are as definitely and positively double printed as the better known King George Head Half-penny double print, and that their omission from the new handbook would be regrettable from a philatelic point of view. If what I have written has not been known to the compilers of the new handbook, will they, assuming that they agree with me, acknowledge that the items in question, "a," "b" and "c," are now out of any "doubtful" category, to which they may have been inadvertently relegated?

In conclusion, may I say that it would give me great pleasure to hear from the owners of the items "b" and "c."

## Reviews

PRINTING POSTAGE STAMPS BY LINE ENGRAVING.—By James H. Baxter. Published by "The American Philatelist," 8118 Dante Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Price 3.00.

This book, which is in the main a reproduction of a long series of articles which

have appeared in the "American Philatelist," presents philatelists with a veritable mine of information about all stages of the varying processes involved in the production of stamps by line engraving.

The author has spent years of patient research in assembling his data and to acquire the information here gathered together he has had the assistance of government departments of no less than eighteen countries, to say nothing of numerous private printing firms and individuals.

The book is lavishly illustrated so as to show graphically the various stages and processes of engraving, plate making and printing. It will be invaluable to every philatelist doing research work, because so many of the problems relating to postage stamps can only be solved by an investigator familiar with the manufacturing methods employed in their production.

THE KENMORE KATALOG OF STAMPS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH. 1940.—The Kenmore Stamp Co., 3068 Delaware Ave., Kenmore, N.Y., U.S.A. Price, with a plastic spiral binding, 0.50; in cloth covers, 1.00.

This catalogue is now in its third edition and, as our readers will be aware from previous reviews, it is published by an American firm which deals only in British Empire stamps. This edition has 96 pages more than the previous one, making total 384, and there are 3,000 additional illustrations and some 5,000 price alterations.

The prices are all absolutely net, and, from a random sampling, we consider that they are a very fair reflection of current market values.

In this issue the lists of Canada and Newfoundland have been considerably amplified and are now well on the way to being "specialized" lists. Another valuable addition this year has been a full catalogue, well illustrated, of watermarks.

Taken all round, it is a catalogue which can confidently be recommended to collectors.

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## Society News

### JEWISH GUILD PHILATELIC SECTION.

The meeting of the section held on October 26th was not so well attended as usual, although there was an interesting variety of exhibits. The meeting was arranged to show exhibits of all members, but only few members took advantage of this.

Mr. I. Isaacs showed an air flight card that had been carried round the world, from London to New York (by first Imperial Airways Transatlantic flight), from New York to Hong Kong (by Transpacific flight), and from Hong Kong to London in a westerly direction.

Mr. Froelich showed an interesting collection of Swedish postcards and entires, showing special post marks, including one from Camp Manoeuvres and one showing the King's birthday postmark.

Mr. R. Rechling showed a nice collection of Dutch East Indies entires and postal stationery, including a card with the first issues. Most of the issues were well represented.

Mr. Jones showed a complete "straight" collection of Unions, well written up and nicely set out. It included a mint block of four of the 1s. Postage Due and the 1925 air mails were represented by used and mint blocks and pairs.

Dr. Grunthal spoke about the exhibits and a vote of thanks was passed to all the exhibitors.

Among the items of interest shown at the meeting were the new 2s. 6d. and 5s. Great Britain stamps by Mr. Robertson.

At the November meeting there was a fair attendance and the main exhibits were two specialised collections of Union of South Africa by Dr. A. Kaplan and Mr. S. Legator.

Dr. Kaplan's exhibit contained many proofs, essays, colour trials and photographs. Amongst the essays were those of the King's Heads, and the second Voortrekker issues. There was a "pull" of the complete settings of the Jipex overprints, and numerous colour trials of the pictorial issue. Interesting colour trials of the Voortrekker Envelope used for the wagon post were shown, signed by the artist.

Mr. Legator's collection included a full range of interprovincials and all the major errors of the definite issues. The rare pictorial tête-bêches were shown in both printings. There were numerous colour trials, proofs and essays. The 1925 Air Mails were well represented and the exhibits included the special set presented to Cabinet members, as well as many flown covers. The exhibit also included one of the only two complete panes

of the 1s. Postage Due. Mr. J. Robertson spoke about the exhibits.

Amongst items of interest was a cover shown by Mr. I. Isaacs, which had been posted from the Army Camp last August during manoeuvres, and which had the Army postmark. It had been flown by a plane of the South African Air Force to Roberts Heights. Other items of interest shown were New Zealand health stamps surcharged with higher values due to increased postage through the war (Mr. Sprighton and Mr. Robertson) and pre-war German special postmarks.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday, December 28th, at which there will be a variety of exhibits including Rhodesia (by Mr. P. Kaplan), Official Charity Stamps of the World (Mr. J. Robertson), and War Tax Stamps (Mr. I. Isaacs). These should be of interest to a large number of people and all members of the Guild and their friends and all stamp collectors are invited to be present.

H.W.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

*President*, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Gwen Reed, P.O. Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.

The meeting held on Wednesday, the 1st November, was the annual general meeting of the Society.

Mr. F. C. Ferguson was duly elected a member of the Society.

The election of the office-bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—*President*, H. H. Hurst; *Secretary*, Mrs. Gwen Reed; *Treasurer*, J. Malan; *Exchange Superintendent*, E. E. Gagel; *Committee*: Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Melville, Messrs. Petiet, Karlson and Milner Palmer.

After the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent had been received, the President stated that the year just passed had been a very successful one in every way. A number of new members had been elected, the Society was in a strong financial position, and the displays had been of a uniformly high standard. The juniors were catered for by a special "Young Natal" night, an invitation having been extended to the stamp enthusiasts of the "Young Natal" Corner, and they attended in force. The record meeting was that held in the Mayor's Parlour, City Hall, during May, and took the form of a special invitation night: 84 members and visitors were present. Mr. P. C. Bishop addressed the meeting on "Philately, the Supreme Hobby," while the President showed his Natal collection.

The second half of the programme was taken up with the display of the specialised collection of Natal formed by a past President, Mr. J. H. H. Chamberlain. All the issues of the Colony were set out in detail, and the full postal history was reflected in

the writing-up on each page. Mr. Chamberlain has put in a great deal of research work in connection with the postmarks of Natal, and practically all known examples are shown. The collection was awarded a silver medal at the International Philatelic Exhibition held in Durban during 1928, and a bronze medal at the Melbourne Exhibition later in the same year.

G.R.

#### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, S. Legator; *Hon. Secretary*, J. Doyle, 41 Rose Deep, Germiston. *Meetings*, Hotel Regent, Benoni, 2nd Thursdays, 8 p.m.

The November meeting was well attended, much better than for many months past.

Items of interest were shown by the following:—Mr. Legator, censored covers from Egypt; Mr. Rigg, New Samoan issue on cover; Mr. Suklje, new 2s. 6d. Great Britain. Mr. Legator then read some interesting notes of the month. Mr. Johnston read an instructive paper describing the evolution of the present Crown Colony of Nigeria.

Mr. Johnston and Dr. Shapiro presented their report on the S.A. Philatelic Congress held in Pretoria, which they attended as the Society's representatives.

The first exhibitor of the evening was Mrs. Wood. The collection displayed was Salvador. This was something off the beaten track and thoroughly enjoyed by all. The collection included commemorative and pictorial sets, which were very attractive. The collection was well mounted and written-up.

The second exhibit was provided by Mr. Reckling. This was also of unusual type. The first lot was a collection of Dutch Indies Postcards, Lettercards and envelopes. The period covered was from the first issues to the present. The second lot was a collection of modern Holland during the last two years. This included some K.L.M. Covers which flew in both directions, and concluded with the latest Locomotive Centenary issue. There were mint and used items and many blocks with controls. The meeting was very appreciative of what they had seen. Both exhibitors were heartily thanked for the fine show.

All meetings in future will take place at the Hotel Regent, Benoni, every second Thursday of the month. H.S.

#### O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, F. Carter; *Hon. Secretary*, H. G. Ulyate, Box 702, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 2nd Fridays, Oranje Koffiehuis, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.

The November meeting of the Society was well attended by members and visitors.

Mr. Lewis reported on his visit to Pretoria, where he attended the 8th Philatelic Congress.

Mr. Ashmead, a visitor from Capetown, gave a short address in lighter vein, which contributed in no small way to the success of the evening, and auctioned some items for members.

The exhibit of the evening, S.W.A., was given by Mr. Larsen, who prefaced his exhibit with a very interesting talk on the first issue of "Union overprinted S.W.A." and subsequent issues up to the latest. The collection was attractively mounted and well written-up, and except for a few missing items, which Mr. Larsen said he hoped to obtain one day, was fairly complete. The exhibit was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The President thanked Mr. Larsen for his exhibit and made some remarks which were suitably replied to.

Mr. Levy offered, on behalf of a donor, a full set of Tanganyika overprinted "N.F.," fine used, on pieces, to be sold, the proceeds to be donated to the Mayors' fund. The cat. value is over £4. It was decided to raffle this and tickets to be 1s. each. H.G.U.

#### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President*, Mark Rose; *Hon. Secretary*, J. Crewell, P.O. Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Sanlam Buildings.

The November meeting was "Hospital Night." The President, who is also our honorary life auctioneer, had a busy two hours auctioning items donated for the benefit of the funds of the General Hospital. Considering the many claims there are at present for patriotic funds, the gifts for the hospital were simply amazing and the Society beat all previous records by raising a sum of very nearly £40.

Before the auction commenced, Mr. W. Redford read notes on and showed specimens of a number of "Uncatalogued Items." These were mostly stamps of the Orange Free State and of Sierra Leone and were extremely interesting. We hope to be able to publish his notes in a very early issue.

#### CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt; *Hon. Secretary*, A. A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town. *Meetings*, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 8 p.m.

Thursday, 26th October, 1939.—Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt in the chair. Mr. K. Alexander gave a most interesting display of Commemorative Stamps, the collection shown being complete in all issues. A most creditable exhibit which was highly commented upon by Mr. Wm. Muller in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Alexander.

The chairman welcomed the visitors among whom was Mr. William Redford, of Johannesburg, a member of the society.

In referring to Congress to be held in Pretoria on the 4th and 5th November, the chairman said that as advice from the Congress Executive had only just been received, it was impossible for the committee of this society to deal with any of the matters it was intended to be discussed at the forthcoming Congress, but as Mr. Redford was present he was requested by the chairman to give an account of what arrangements had been made.

Thursday, 9th November, 1939.—Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt in the chair. The display for the evening should have been provided by Mr. Wm. Redford who was asked to show his collection of stamps of the old Transvaal Republic, but owing to Congress being held at Pretoria Mr. Redford was unfortunately unable to do so. In filling the gap, Mr. A. A. Jurgens tabled his collection of Ship Letters. Mr. Jurgens explained that owing to the short notice for this display he had not had time to arrange the collection in proper order. This collection had never before been exhibited and was still in the course of preparation and writing up.

About 300 all different covers were shown; these consisted only of letters of Cape interest, i.e., Letters sent to or from the Cape of Good Hope, commencing with the year 1800, when the Cape was under British occupation. The collection included very nearly all the different British Ship Letter Postmarks, as well as British Colonies and Foreign countries.

In explaining the different items shown, Mr. Jurgens expressed his surprise at the lack of interest shown by the great majority of stamp collectors in South Africa in this side of philately, but he was pleased to be able to say that in England no specialised collection is consider-

ed complete without the Hand struck Letter Stamps which served the same purpose as did the adhesive Postage Stamps of later years. On the Continent, and in America the collecting of Pre-Stamp covers has for many years been recognised as an essential part of philately.

In moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Jurgens, Dr. J. F. Wicht referred to the great interest afforded by the study of these old postal marking and said that the world would be a better place to live in if some people collected covers from different countries instead of collecting the countries themselves.

#### “SPECIMENS” TO BE BURNED.

It is reported that all colonial postmasters under the jurisdiction of the British Colonial Office have been instructed to burn all collections of “Specimen” stamps in their possession.

The reason for this order is believed to be the “leakage” of such stamps into private hands—somebody making an illegal profit, no doubt, on their sale. In recent years there has certainly been an increasing demand for these stamps on the part of collectors and increasing quantities of them have been coming on the market.

“Specimens” are primarily distributed as samples of new stamps to all members of the Universal Postal Union so that all countries can check up on new stamps appearing on correspondence reaching them. In devious and varied ways, however, they somehow manage to reach philatelists. In Australia they are even included in packets sold by the Commonwealth’s postal department.

The

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